

Balanced Anesthesia In Rhea For Abdominal Surgery

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Abstract

The female undergoes balanced anesthesia, the one that will be subjected to an abdominal surgery. The patient was submitted previously to two anesthetic acts to intentes to solving the prolapse of cloaca. The protocols were based on the use of xylazine, ketamine, butorphanol, antimicrobial therapy and analgesics drugs.

PATIENT

Reha americana, adult, female, body weith: 25 kgs.

Figure 1

Figure 1: The patient and the Vet



PREANESTHETIC MEDICATION

xylazine: 2 mg/kg, and ketamine: 10 mg/kg vía intravenous

After 5 minutes of latency is carried out the patient's preparation and of the surgical field. An outlying vein roads is enabled (axillary vein) with a catheter of teflon nº 16 "G", 0.9% saline solution is infused (rated 10 ml/kg/h).

metronidazole: 30 mg/kg (i.v.), cefalotine sodic (30 mg/kg)

ANESTHETIC INDUCTION

propofol 3 mg/kg; midazolam 1.5 mg/kg (i.v.) + halotano 4 %.

Intubation endotracheal with tube e.t. nº 9 (i.d.)

Figure 2

Figure 2: Intubation



Figure 3

Figure 3: Intubated animal



(*) Equipment: circle circuit, semi-closed system, vaporizer thermo-compensated

MAINTENANCE

Halotane 1.5 % (*)

Xylazine drip (1mg/kg/h)

Monitoring: (table 1)

Figure 4

Tabla 1: Referencias: (F.C) Frecuencia cardíaca; F.R.(frecuencia respiratoria); T°(P) Temperatura paciente; T°(A) Temperatura ambiental; C.A.M.(H) c.a.m. de halotano en % ; Reflejos C/P Presencia o no de reflejos corneal y palpebral

Parámetros	1	2	3	4	5	6
F.C.	65		60	62	75	85
F.R.	12	16	16	20	27	25
T° (P) °C	39,7	39,4	39,4	38,9	38,7	38,9
T° (A) °C		24,4		26,8		27,3
C.A.M.(H)	3	2	2	1.5	1.5	1.0
Reflejos (C/P)	(-)/(-)	(-)/(-)	(-)/(-)	(-)/(-)	(-)/(-)	(+)/(-)
Drogas	C (15)		Xz(*)			F (1), D (0.3)

Drogas: C (Cefalotina sódica), F (Flunixin meglumina), D (dexametasona), las unidades representan mg./kg.

Xz(*) Xilazina: se mantiene una infusión de 1 mg/kg/h en solución de Dextrosa 5% en agua (en goteo paralelo)

Temperature: Digital thermometer with dual register and esophageal sensor.

POSTOPERATIVE PHASE

Anesthetic recovery was calm and predictable, without undesirable effects. The patient was oxygenated during 3 minutes, until recovery of defensive reflexes. After 15 minutes the animal recovered the muscular tone to walk again.

The total recovery took 40 minutes.

References

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