

**MJF COLLEGE OF VETERINARY AND
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Pre-anaesthetic Considerations

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Anaesthesia

Selection of anesthetic agent:



Pre-anaesthetic consideration

Careful pre-anesthetic evaluation is essential for selection of anaesthetic agents, monitoring requirement and other supportive measures

Depends on

Species



Breeds



Age

- **Neonates metabolizes and excrete drugs less efficiency than adult**
- **Geriatric patient have decreased anesthetic requirement and slowly metabolized and excrete injectable agent**

Sex-

- **In male the basal metabolic rate is nearly 7% higher than female**

History –

- **Duration and nature of illness determines the duration and type of anesthesia required**

Size of patients

- **Smaller animal has higher metabolic rate**

Recent feeding

- **Fasting of animal is recommended for 24-48 hrs in large animal 10 -12 hrs in small animal.**

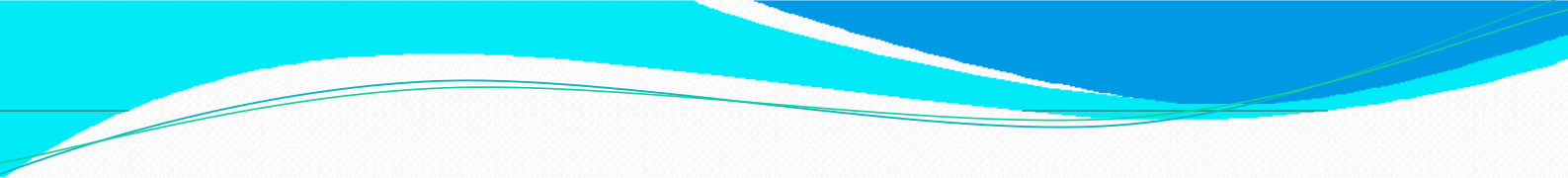
Activity and biological rhythm

- **Aggressive animals are at greater anesthetic risk**

Pre Surgical Laboratory Test



At least Packed cell volume (PCV) and plasma protein (PP) concentrations should be evaluated

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- **Hyper proteinemia can indicate haemo- concentration and dehydration**
 - **Drug responses can be affected by hypoproteinemia**
 - **It has been recommended that pre operative PCV be 27-30%**
 - **intra operative and post operative PCV be kept above 20%.**

Anaesthetic Risk

Potentiality to surviving anaesthesia and surgery

According to ASA physical status of animal classified into five classes (I to V)

- Patient is a completely healthy
- Patient has mild systemic disease
- Patient has severe systemic disease that is not incapacitating.
- Patient has incapacitating disease that is a constant threat to life.
- A moribund patient who is not expected to live 24 hour with or without surgery.

Pre-anaesthetic agent:

Agent who are usually given to prepare the patient for administration of anesthetic agent.

Uses

- **To reduce the amount of general anaesthetic**
- **To calm the patient so that anesthesia can be administered without bright and struggling.**
- **To reduce gastric and intestinal motility and prevent vomiting while the patient is under anesthesia.**

