









- unconsciousness
- analgesia

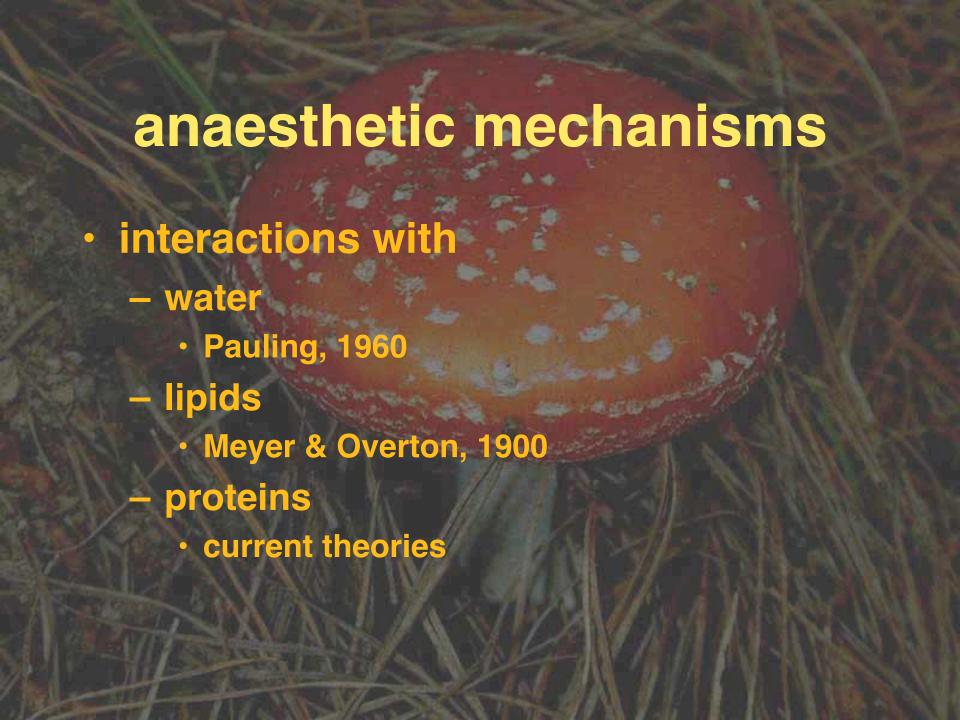
sedation

muscle relaxation

neurolept analgesia

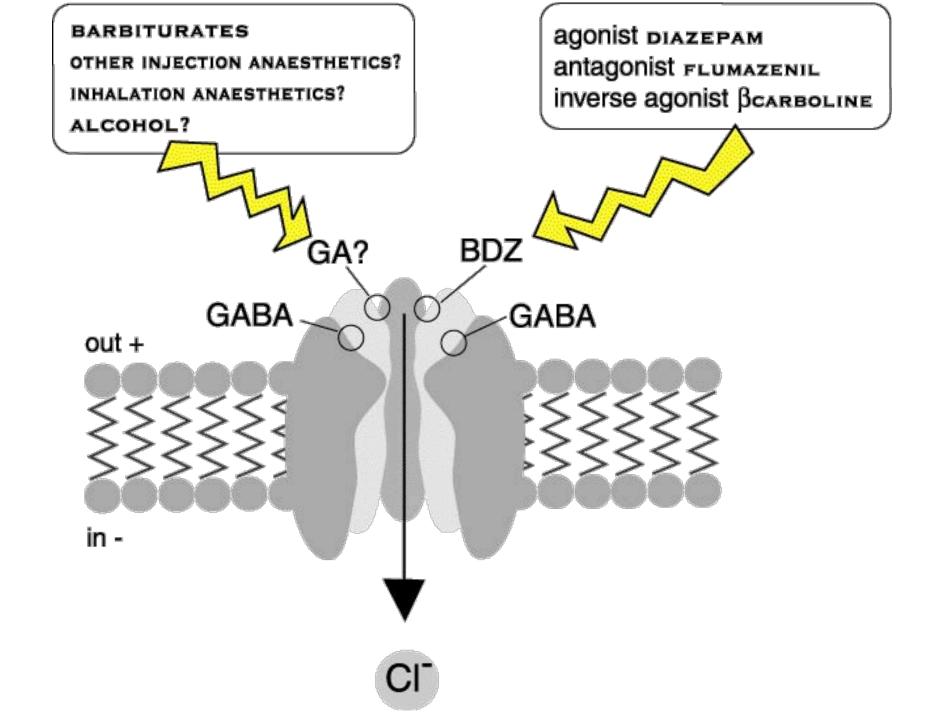
choose drugs to produce correct balance for each animal

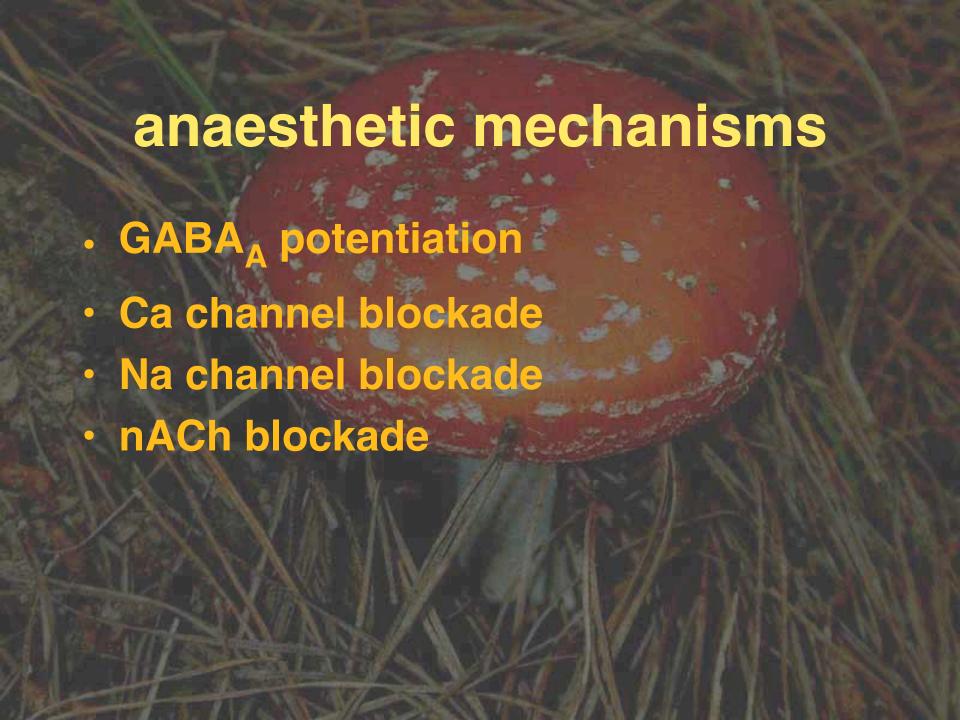


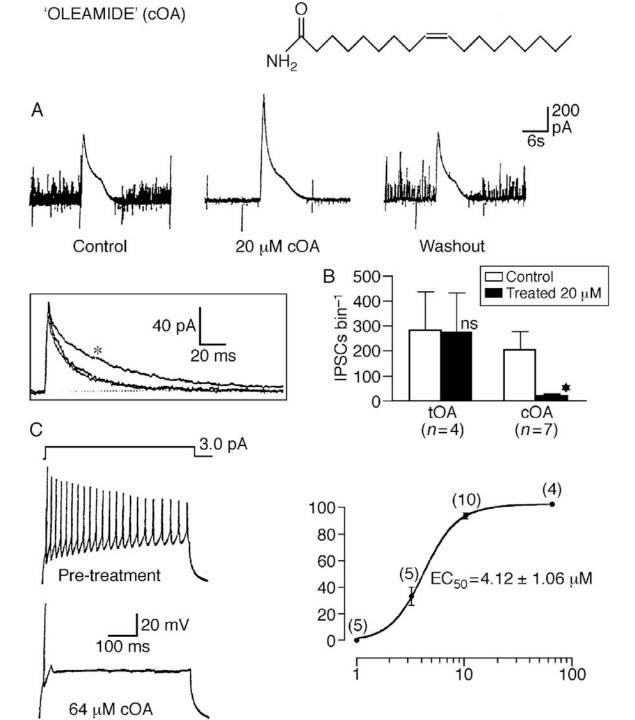


anaesthetic mechanisms

- GABA_AR potentiation
- glycine R potentiation
- nAChR blockade
- NMDA R blockade
- 5HT₃ R blockade
- Ca channel blockade
- Na channel blockade









typical anaesthetic

- premed
 - sedative and analgesic
- induction
 - injection anaesthetic
- maintenance
 - inhalation anaesthetic & oxygen
 - muscle relaxant?
- recovery
 - analgesic





sedatives

- α2 agonists
 - α2 adrenergic R
- phenothiazines
 - D2 R, H, α1 & most others (antagonist)
- benzodiazepines
 - GABA_A R (agonist)
- butyrophenones
 - D2 R (antagonist)





- xylazine
 - all spp, especially ruminants
- detomidine
 - horses
- medetomidine
 - dogs & cats (people)
- romifidine
 - horses
- clonidine
 - people

α2 agonist effects

- sedation
- · analgesia
- hyper / hypotension
- bradycardia
- smooth muscle spasm then relaxation
- vomiting (dog & cat)
- hypoxaemia (ruminants)
- idiosyncratic reactions (deer)
- hypothermia



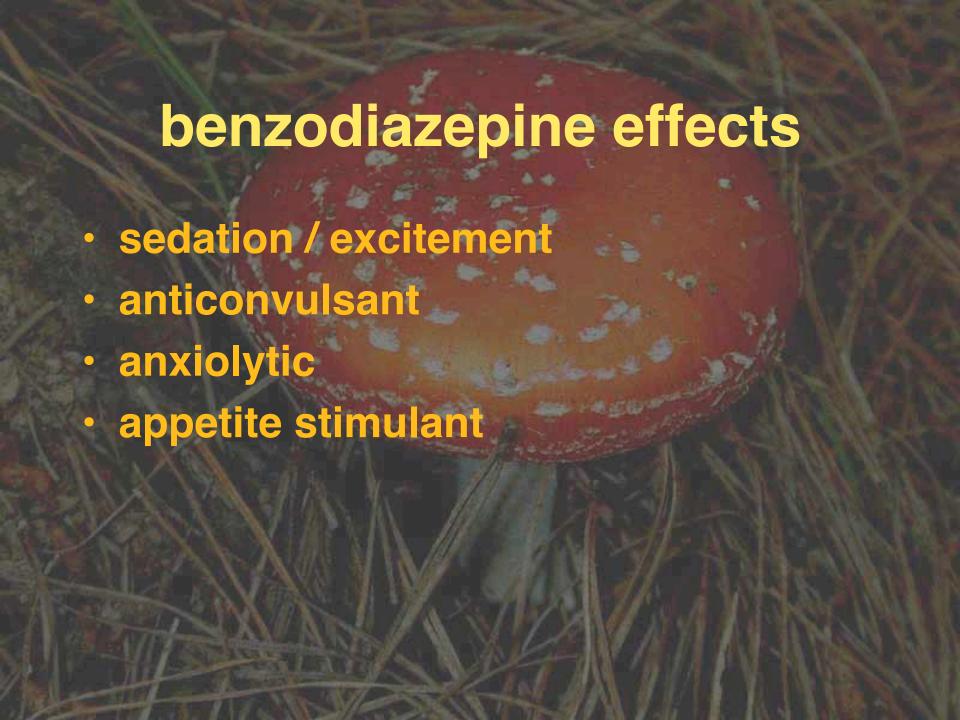


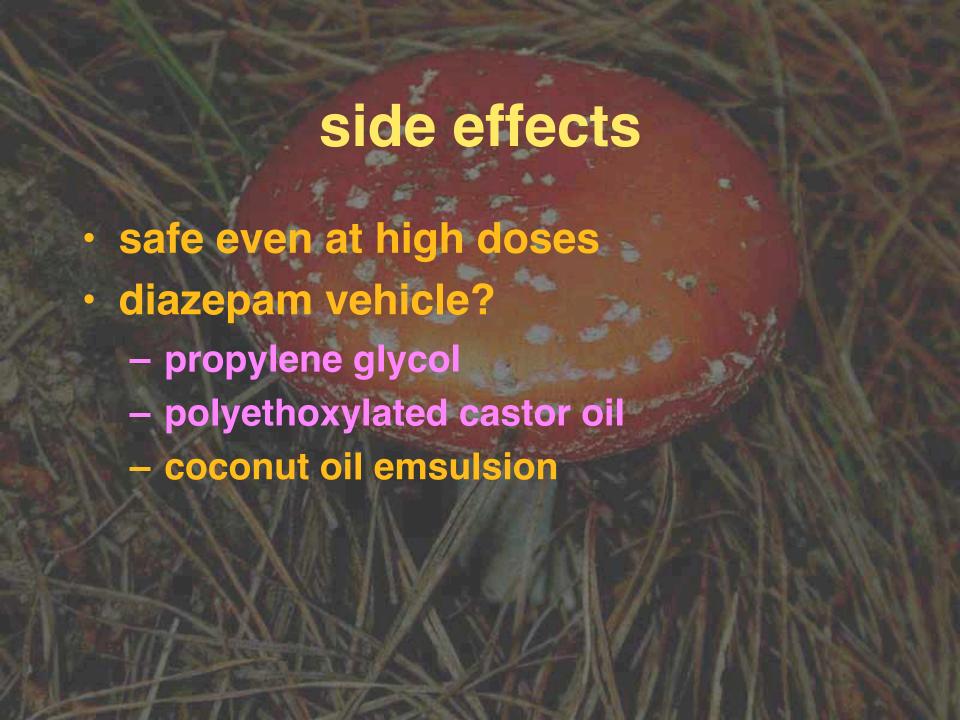
phenothiazine effects

- sedation
- antiemetic
- vasodilatation
- antimuscarinic
- antihistamine
- lowers temperature
- extrapyramidal stimulation
- analgesic / hyperalgesic























sedatives

- acepromazine produces mild sedation with cardiovascular depression
- diazepam is unreliable on its own but safe
- α2 agonists used in large animals but cause cardiovascular depression and vomiting in dogs & cats
- combinations of a sedative with an opioid give deeper sedation
- deeply sedated animals need to be monitored as for general anaesthesia