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| Evaluation of general anesthetic regime using romifidine, midazolam and ketamine in donkeys | Thesis Title  |
| 2011 | Year |
|  The present study is assigning to evaluate general anesthesia in donkeys induced by premedication with intravenous injection of romifidine 0.1mg/kg B.W. Anesthesia was induced 5 minutes after premedication with intravenous injection of a mixture of midazolam 0.1 mg/kg and ketamine hydrochloride 2.2 mg/kg B.W. in the same syringe. Ten local breed She donkeys weighting between 70-100 kg were used in this study. The maintenance of anesthesia was performed by intravenous infusion of a mixture of the midazolam 0.065mg/kg/hr., and ketamine 6.6mg/kg /hr. The general anesthesia was very smooth and was provided good complete unconsciousness, analgesia, and good muscles relaxation, the maintenance of the anesthesia in this study was limited for 60 minutes. No additional anesthetic drugs were needed for injection during the induction and the maintenance of the anesthesia. Data were collected just before intravenous administration of premedication (control data) and after the administration of anesthetics drugs at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 45, 60 and 90 minutes. The clinical parameters measured included: heart rate, respiratory rate, rectal body temperature, arterial oxyheamglobin saturation in blood (SPO2), analgesia, muscles relaxation, eye reflexes at the above times until the donkey responds to external stimuli. The biochemical parameters Aspartate aminotransferase (AST), Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and Alkaline phosphate (ALP) activity (U/L) as liver enzymes and serum glucose were estimated in zero, 15, 30, 60, 120, 240 and 480. In addition to that induction time, sleeping time, recumbence time and recovery time were recorded. The results revealed significant differences (P<0.05) in heart rate (beat/minutes) between 10 min (42.3 ± 0.077) as compared with 5min 36.7 ± 0.83 also respiratory rate (breath/minutes) the results revealed significant differences (P<0.05) 10 min 25 ± 0.68 with zero, 5 min and 15 min 19.1 ± 0.34 ; 21 ± 0.46 ;23.1 ± 1.1 respectively. The body temperature showed significant differences between control and 5min 37.35 ± 0.054 ;37.19 ± 0.08 ◦C with 15 min and above to the 60 min, while in SPO2 (%) the result showed significant difference (P<0.05) in time 90 min 97.4 ± 0.541 with 10min ; 15min 94.6 ± 1.229 ;93.7 ± 1.075 %and 20 min 93.9 ± 1.075%. The results also showed a significant difference (P<0.05) in serum glucose concentration at 60, 120, 240, 480 min of the experiment after anesthesia as compared to zero, 15 and 30 min. The liver enzyme AST (U/L) showed significant differences (P<0.05) between the zero time 199.6 ± 1.783 with the 30min 192.5 ± 1.579 and 60 min 191.5 1.771. While in the ALT and ALP enzymes were revealed no significant differences (P>0.05) in the means value. The induction and maintenance of general anesthesia by this regime was found to be superior and stable. Recovery from anaesthesia was smooth and similar quality in all animals. There were no adverse effects noted following this anesthetic regime. |  Abstract  |