

**TOTAL INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA WITH PROPOFOL:
REPEAT BOLUS VERSUS CONTINUOUS PROPOFOL INFUSION
TECHNIQUE IN XYLAZINE - PREMEDICATED DOGS**

ADETUNJI *, A., AJADI, R.A., Adewoye, CO. and Oyemakinde. B.O.

Faculty of Veterinary Surgery and Reproduction University of Ibadan, Ibadan

ABSTRACT

Changes in heart rate (HR), respiratory rate (RR) and rectal temperature (RT), as well as the quality of anaesthesia and unusual reactions produced by propofol were evaluated in 5 mongrel dogs premedicated with an intramuscular injection of xylazine (2mg/kg) and atropine (0.04 mg/kg). Propofol anaesthesia was induced with an intravenous loading dose of 5mg/kg and maintained either by repeat bolus injections (RBI) of 2.5mg/kg as needed or a continuous infusion rate (CIR) of 0.17mg/kg/min.

With both RBI and CIR techniques, HR increased above pre-induction levels in the first 30 min only, while RR and RT progressively decreased during anaesthesia. Duration of analgesia was 88.4 ± 2.6 min with RBI and 87.8 ± 3.5 min with CIR. Duration of recumbency was 122.6 ± 2.2 min with RBI and 118.2 ± 3.5 min with CIR. Standing times were 6.0 ± 1.8 min and 4.0 ± 1.3 min with RBI and CIR, respectively. Recovery times with RBI and CIR were respectively 18.6 ± 2.3 min and 17.0 ± 1.7 min. Apnoea, cyanosis, retching, vomiting, paddling and opisthotonus all appeared infrequently.

It was concluded that administration of propofol by either RBI or CIR provided rapid anaesthetic induction and recovery with very infrequent occurrence of unusual reactions in local dogs premedicated with xylazine.

Keywords: