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 (HR) 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) ami atropine (0.04 mg/kg). I'ropofol anaesthesia was induced
with an intravenous loading dose of 5mg/kg and maintained either by repeat bolus
injections (ROI) 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 ± 2.6min with RBI and 87.8± 3.5min with CIR.
Duration of recumbency was 122:6 ± 2.2 min with RBI and 118.2± 3.5min with
CIR. Standing times were6.0± 1.8min and 4.0 ± 1.3min with RBI and CIR,
respectively. Recovery times with RBI and CIR were respectively 18.6 ±2.3min and
17.0 ± 1.7min. 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: