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INJECTABLE VERSUS INHALATIONAL ANESTHESIA IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

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Introduction

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Injectable anesthesia is commonly used in veterinary medicine. Generally, injectable anesthesia is achieved through the use of a single shot or a series of shots. Injectable anesthesia is often used in veterinary medicine for procedures such as dental extractions, spaying, and neutering. Injectable anesthesia is preferred for these procedures because it is relatively easy to administer and does not require the patient to be in contact with the anesthetic agent.

Injectable techniques like pentobarbital sodium are commonly used in veterinary medicine for anesthesia. These agents are administered intravenously or intramuscularly, and their effects are primarily respiratory and cardiovascular.

Injectable anesthesia is usually administered by a veterinarian or a veterinary technician. The anesthetic agent is injected into the patient's bloodstream, where it travels to the brain and affects the central nervous system.

There are several advantages to using injectable anesthesia in veterinary medicine:

1. Ease of administration: Injectables are easy to administer and do not require equipment such as an inhalation chamber.
2. Quick onset: Injectables have a rapid onset of action, which is beneficial for procedures that require quick sedation.
3. Short duration: Injectables have a short duration of action, which is beneficial for procedures that require quick recovery.
4. Easy monitoring: Injectable anesthesia allows for easy monitoring of the patient's vital signs, which is important for ensuring patient safety.

Injectable anesthesia may be used in combination with other anesthetic techniques to provide a more comprehensive approach to anesthesia.

Conclusion

Injectables are a necessary and important component of veterinary anesthesia. They provide a safe and effective means of reducing pain and stress for patients undergoing medical procedures. Injectable anesthesia is a valuable tool for veterinarians and veterinary technicians, and it is continually being improved to better serve the needs of veterinary medicine.

Inhalational anesthesia, on the other hand, involves the use of gases or vaporized liquids to produce an anesthetic effect. Inhalational anesthesia is typically used for longer procedures, such as surgery, and requires specialized equipment.

The choice of anesthetic technique depends on the procedure being performed, the patient's condition, and the preferences of the veterinarian. A combination of injectable and inhalational anesthesia may be used in some cases to provide the best possible care for the patient.

References


