

# Anesthesia and Analgesia

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# Anesthesia and Analgesia

- Routinely utilized for clinical and research procedures
- Adaptions for marmosets
  - Small size
  - Elevated metabolic rate
  - Pharmacokinetics and dynamics
- Current trends in drug selection for sedation, anesthesia, and analgesia

# Anesthesia and Sedation

- **Anesthesia:** state of temporary induced loss of sensation or awareness
  - Sedation < general anesthesia < surgical general anesthesia
- Drug Selection
  - Inhalant
  - Injectable



# Injectable Anesthesia Regimens

- **Single drug**

- Ketamine
  - 20-40 mg/kg IM, sedation
  - 40-50 mg/kg IM, general anesthesia
- Alfaxalone
  - 5-7 mg/kg IM, sedation
  - 7-15 mg/kg IM, general anesthesia
- Reduced doses can be utilized IV

- **Combinations**

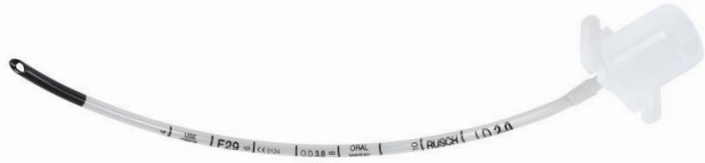
- Ketamine 10-20 mg/kg IM
  - Midazolam 0.1-0.4 mg/kg IM
  - Acepromazine 0.1-0.5 mg/kg IM
  - Dexmedetomidine 0.02-0.03 mg/kg IM
  - Xylazine 1-3 mg/kg IM
- Alfaxalone 4-10 mg/kg IM
  - Ketamine 20-30 mg/kg IM
  - Midazolam 0.3-0.5 mg/kg IM
- Ketamine 30-40 mg/kg IM
  - Alfaxalone 2-4 mg/kg IM
- Propofol 2-4 mg/kg IV
  - CRI 0.6-1.0 mg/kg/min
  - CRI 0.3 mg/kg/min + fentanyl 10-20 ug/kg/h
- Midazolam 0.5 mg/kg, butorphanol 0.5 mg/kg, medetomidine 0.05 mg/kg IM



# Inhalant Anesthesia Regimens

- Isoflurane or Sevoflurane
- Provision
  - Mask
  - Endotracheal tube

# Intubation



**An alternative method of endotracheal intubation of common marmosets (*Callithrix jacchus*)**

# Anesthetic Gas Delivery



# Intravenous Access



# Physiological Monitoring

- Muscle tone
- Temperature
- Heart rate and rhythm
- Hemoglobin saturation with oxygen
- Blood pressure
- Respiratory rate, rhythm, and effort
- End tidal carbon dioxide
- Blood gas analysis

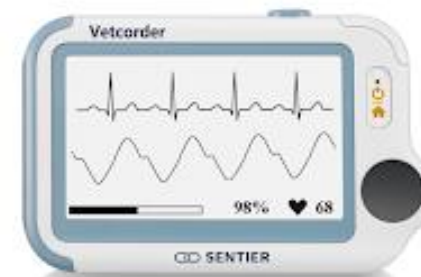
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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

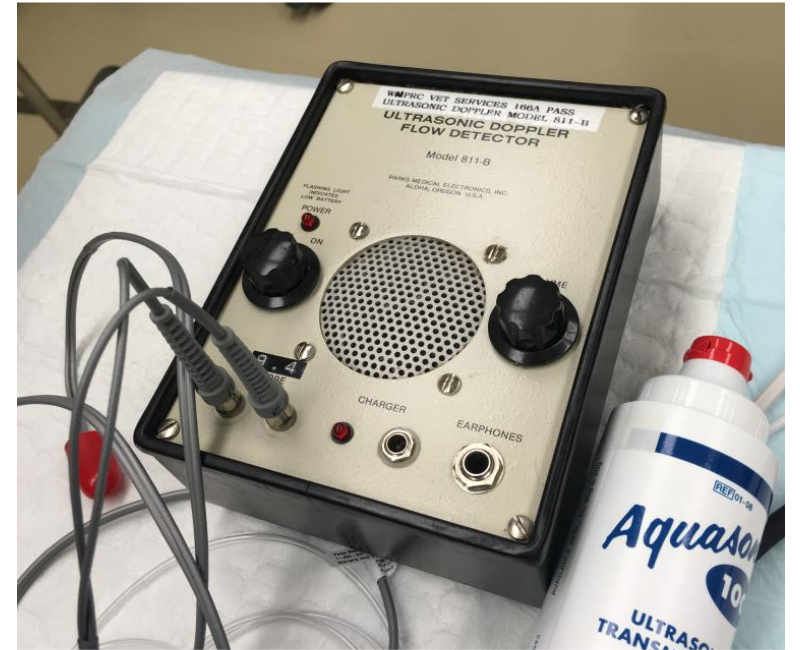
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Hypoxemia after single-shot anesthesia in common marmosets

Naho Konoike | Miki Miwa | Akiyo Ishigami | Katsuki Nakamura 

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# Physiological Support

- **Intra procedure**

- Thermoregulation
- Hydration/ cardiovascular support
- Position

- **Post procedure**

- Recovery environment
- Nutritional support
- Symptomatic therapies



# Recovery Environment



# Nutritional

- **Palatable, energy dense, easy to consume**
  - Primary diet mixed with favored liquid
  - Alternative complete diet
  - Addition of favored food items



# Supportive therapies

- Gastric acid reduction
  - Histamine receptor antagonists (ex famotidine)
  - Proton pump inhibitor (ex omeprazole)
  - Bismuth subsalicyclate (ie Pepto bismal)
- Nausea
  - Maropitant
- Gastric motility
  - Metoclopramide
- Ulcer treatment
  - Sucralfate



# Analgesic Overview

- **Analgesia:** absence of pain in response to stimulation which would normally be painful
- Local anesthetics
- Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS)
- Opioids
- Additional therapies

# Local Anesthetics

- Tissue infiltration, topical application
- Lidocaine 2-4 mg/kg
- Bupivacaine 1-2 mg/kg



# Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

- Meloxicam 0.1-0.2 mg/kg q24h SC, IM, PO
- Keptoprofen 2-5 mg/kg q12-24h SC
- Carprofen 2.2-4.4 mg/kg q12-24h SC, PO
- Meloxicam SR 0.6 mg/kg SC

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## Pharmacokinetics of 3 Formulations of Meloxicam in Cynomolgus Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*)

Cassandra Bauer,<sup>1,\*</sup> Patrice Frost,<sup>1</sup> and Stephen Kirschner<sup>2</sup>



# Opioids

- Buprenorphine 0.005-0.02 mg/kg IM, SC q6-12h
- Buprenorphine SR
  - 0.03 mg/kg SC
  - 0.12 mg/kg SC
  - 0.15 mg/kg SC
  - 0.2 mg/kg SC
- Butorphanol 0.03-0.2 mg/kg IM
- Fentanyl 1 mcg/kg IV bolus followed by CRI 5-10 mcg/kg IV



**Effects of buprenorphine, butorphanol or tramadol premedication on anaesthetic induction with alfaxalone in common marmosets (*Callithrix jacchus*)**

Jaco Bakker<sup>a</sup>, Sandra Roubos<sup>b</sup>, Edmond J Remarque<sup>c</sup>, Saskia S Arndt<sup>b</sup>, Peter W Kronen<sup>d,1</sup> & Jan AM Langermans<sup>a,1</sup>

# Additional Therapies

- Low-level laser therapy

# Summary

- Adaptions to accommodate unique physiology
- Limited publications
- Communication is key



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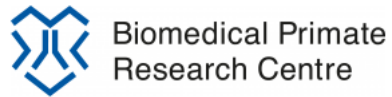
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