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Table 39-3. Plasma pH,  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ , and  $\text{PCO}_2$  values in various typical disturbances of acid-base balance.<sup>a</sup>

Arterial Plasma				
Condition	pH	$\text{HCO}_3^-$ (meq/L)	$\text{PCO}_2$ (mm Hg)	Cause
NORMAL	7.40	24.1	40	
Metabolic acidosis	7.28	18.1	40	$\text{NH}_4^+$ Cl ingestion
	6.96	5.0	23	Diabetic acidosis
Metabolic alkalosis	7.50	30.1	40	$\text{NaHCO}_3$ ingestion
	7.56	49.8	58	Prolonged vomiting
Respiratory acidosis	7.34	25.0	48	Breathing 7% $\text{CO}_2$
	7.34	33.5	64	Emphysema
Respiratory alkalosis	7.53	22.0	27	Voluntary hyperventilation
	7.48	18.7	26	Three-week residence at 4000-m altitude

<sup>a</sup>In the diabetic acidosis and prolonged vomiting examples, respiratory compensation for primary metabolic acidosis and alkalosis has occurred, and the  $\text{PCO}_2$  has shifted from 40 mm Hg. In the emphysema and high-altitude examples, renal compensation for primary respiratory acidosis and alkalosis has occurred and has made the deviations from normal of the plasma  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  larger than they would otherwise be.

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### Analisis Gas Darah pada Kucing yang Mengalami Laparohisterotomi dengan Anestesi Xylazin-Ketamin dan Xylazin-Propofol

(BLOOD GAS ANALYSIS OF XYLAZIN-KETAMIN AND XYLAZIN-PROPOFOL FOR ANESTHESIA TO LAPARO-HISTEROTOMY SURGERY IN CAT)

Ira Sari Yudanayanti, Nurdianto Triakoso, Djoko Galjono

Departemen Klinik Veteriner, Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan, Universitas Airlangga, Jl. Mulyorejo Kampus C Unair Surabaya, Telepon 031-5927832. Email : irasari.vet@gmail.com.

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar gas dalam darah pada penggunaan kombinasi xylazine-ketamin dan propofol rencaranan dengan dosis berasal sebagai anestesi pada bedah laparo-histerotomi kucing sehat betina usia 12-18 bulan. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada 10 ekor kucing betina usia 12-18 bulan yang sehat. Pada penelitian ini diberikan anestesi xylazine 2 mg/kg BWIV + ketamin 20 mg/kg BWIV + propofol 0.04 mg/kg BWIV + xylazine 2 mg/kg BWIV + propofol 20 mg/kg BWIV. Pada akhir penelitian ini, dilakukan analisis gas darah pada 10 ekor kucing betina usia 12-18 bulan yang sehat. Analisis gas darah dilakukan pada saat 0, 15, 30, 45, dan 60 menit setelah operasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kedua kombinasi obat anestesi menyebabkan asidosis metabolik pada kucing. Namun, pada kucing yang diberikan xylazine-ketamin, terjadi kompensasi dengan meningkatkan ekskhalasi  $\text{CO}_2$ . Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kedua kombinasi obat anestesi menyebabkan asidosis metabolik pada kucing. Namun, pada kucing yang diberikan xylazine-ketamin, terjadi kompensasi dengan meningkatkan ekskhalasi  $\text{CO}_2$ .

Kata kunci : Xylazine, ketamin, propofol, asidosis metabolik, alkalisasi respiratorik

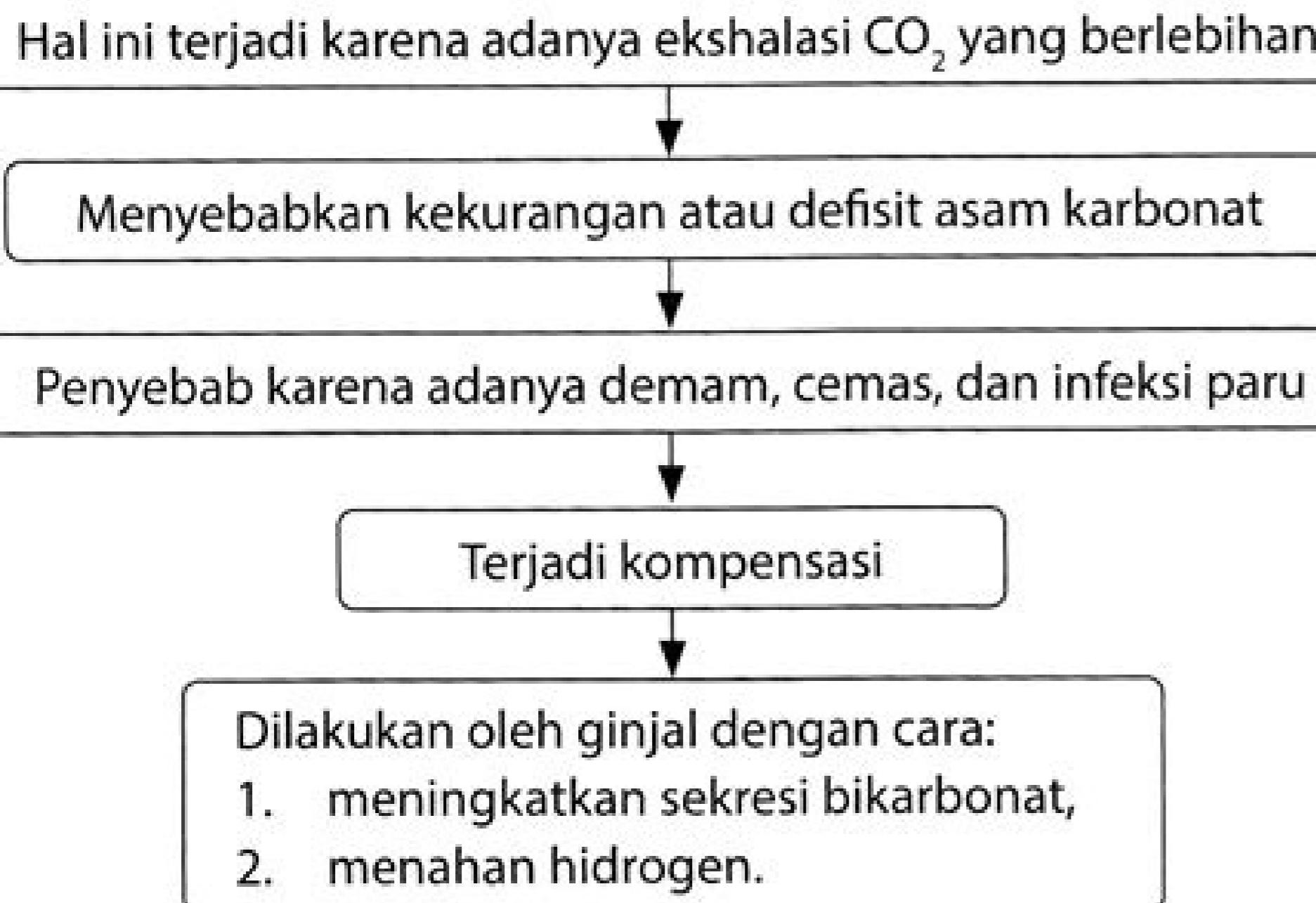
## ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to study the safety application of xylazine-ketamine and xylazine-propofol recurrent dosage combination as anesthesia for laparo-hysterotomy surgery in cat. This research used 10 female cats, 12-18 months of age, followed randomly divided into two groups, P1: xylazine 2 mg/kg BWIV + ketamine 20 mg/kg BWIV + propofol 0.04 mg/kg BWIV + xylazine 2 mg/kg BWIV + propofol 20 mg/kg BWIV. The blood of all the groups was taken from vena femoralis at 0 minute (before treatment), 15, 30, 45 and 60 minutes after treatment. At the end of the experiment, the blood samples were analyzed by blood gas analysis. The result showed both of groups were not significantly different in terms of arterial pH,  $\text{PCO}_2$ , and  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ , while the xylazine-ketamine group anesthetic agent perfectly caused metabolic acidosis with respiratory alkalosis compensation perfectly, therefore it is relatively safe to use as anaesthetic agent for surgery that needs long time procedure, as laparo-hysterotomy.

Key word : Xylazine, ketamine, propofol, metabolic acidosis, respiratory alkalosis

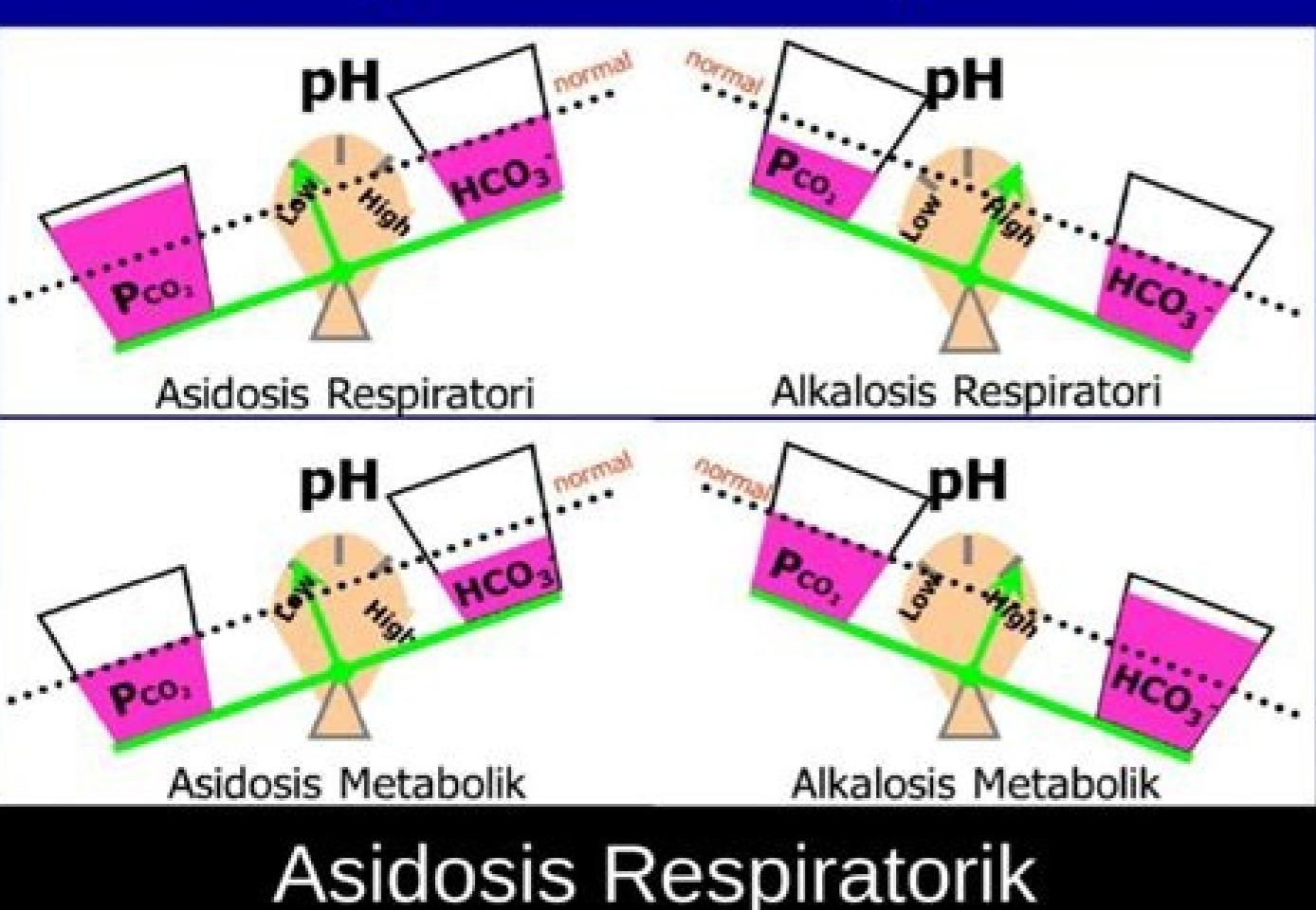
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### Alkalosis Respiratorik



Gambar 18.7 Patofisiologi Alkalosis Respiratorik

### Gangguan asam-basa primer



Prinsip utama penatalaksanaan asidosis respiratorik adalah.

In fact, often the symptoms are not felt by the owner. Thank you for reading. Treatment of chronic acidosis In chronic forms, the goal of treatment is on the management of the underlying condition. The aim is to improve the function of the airways. What causes respiratory acidosis? Living a smoke-free lifestyle can also help. How helpful is this information to you? (1 Not helpful / 5 Very helpful) Thanks for the advice and feedback! We will improve the quality of our services to make them more useful. Excess  $\text{CO}_2$  also causes the pH of blood and other body fluids to decrease so that it becomes too acidic. There are several treatments for respiratory acidosis, including: Treating acute acidosis usually means addressing the underlying cause as soon as possible. Respiratory acidosis is the increase in acid levels in the body due to the fact that the lungs are not able to secrete enough carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) produced by the body. Advertisement by HonestDocs Free Ongkir All Indonesia. AA Can COD FREE Pharmacist Consultation AA Some tests that can help doctors diagnose respiratory acidosis include: Blood Gas Analysis Blood gas is a series of tests used to measure oxygen and  $\text{CO}_2$  in the blood. In acute form, self-respirators should be administered, e.g. positive pressure ventilation with a facial mask. Use sedatives carefully and do not exceed the dose that has been set as it may cause side effects in the form of respiratory disturbances. Some strategies include: antibiotics (to treat infections) diuretics (to reduce excess fluid affecting the heart and lungs) bronchodilators (to expand the airways) corticosteroids (to reduce inflammation) mechanical ventilation (in severe cases) What are the dangers of complications of respiratory acidosis that can arise? As regards it concerns dan dan gejala awal asidosis respiratorik akut meliputi sakit kepala, gelisah, pengilhan kabur, dan bingung. Sedangkan asidosis respiratorik kronis berkembang secara lambat dan relatif ringan. Iklan dari HonestDocs Gratis Ongkir Seluruh Indonesia. AA GRATIS Konsultasi Apoteker AA GRATIS Konsultasi Apoteker AA Pada asidosis respiratorik kronis, gejalanya tidak terlihat nyata. Iklan dari HonestDocs Gratis Ongkir Seluruh Indonesia. AA Bisa COD AA GRATIS Konsultasi Apoteker AA GRATIS Konsultasi Apoteker AA Asidosis respiratorik bukanlah penyakit yang berdiri sendiri, melainkan dampak dari penyakit dan kondisi yang berhubungan dengan masalah pernafasan. Satu atau lebih dari elektrolit akan meningkat atau menurun pada orang dengan gangguan asam basa. Ini termasuk keadaan darurat yang apabila tidak segera ditangani, gejalanya akan semakin memburuk dan bisa mengancam jiwa. Jaga berat badan. Mencampur obat penenang dengan alkohol juga bisa berakibat fatal. Penanganan asidosis respiratorik sebagian besar dilakukan di layanan kesehatan karena menyengut penanganan dari penyakit yang mendasarnya. Tujuan dari tes diagnostik pada keadaan ini adalah untuk mencari ketidakseimbangan pH dan menentukan tingkat keparahannya, serta untuk menentukan kondisi yang menyebabkan ketidakseimbangan tersebut. Bagaimana memastikan diagnosis Asidosis Respiratori? Asidosis respiratorik biasanya disebabkan oleh penyakit paru-paru atau kondisi yang mempengaruhi pernapasan paru-paru untuk mengeluarkan  $\text{CO}_2$ . Beberapa diantaranya tidak spesifik seperti hilang ingatan, gangguan tidur, dan perubahan kepribadian. Bagaimana memastikan diagnosis Asidosis Respiratori? X-ray dada X-ray dapat membantu dokter melihat cedera atau masalah lain yang mungkin menyebabkan asidosis respiratorik. Cara terbaik untuk mencegah asidosis respiratorik adalah dengan menghindari penyebab yang mendasarnya. Laboran akan mengambil sampel darah dari arteri. Hati-hati dengan obat! What are the characteristics and symptoms of respiratory acidosis? Other tests also include anti-drug tests, a complete electromechanical examination, and urine analysis. What are the treatments and drugs of respiratory acidosis in the health service? For example, the electrolytic exam is a test group that measures the levels of Na+ (sodium), K+ (potassium), Cl- (chloride) and bicarbonate. It is not a renal disease as in the case of metabolic acidosis. Sedative drugs can suppress the central nervous system. Without good treatment, other serious symptoms can appear, such as drowsiness or fatigue, lethargy, delirium or confusion. Another condition, known as metapolic acidosis, can cause similar symptoms and doctors need to perform tests to make sure the problem is only respiratory. Avoid cigarette smoke. To ensure the diagnosis of respiratory acidosis, a support exam is required. Smoking can make pulmonary function worse and increase the risk of respiratory diseases and can negatively affect the general quality of life. Based on the above tests, the doctor can also perform other tests to help diagnose the basic condition that causes respiratory acidosis. Patients with respiratory acidosis have the potential to experience with complications unless treated early, for example in the form of renal failure until death. However, it should always be cautious, because some diseases and circumstances can cause chronic respiratory acidosis to change  $\text{euCaC}$  esuCaC. Atau airtarpiper isodica erativedi ologep Chronic replacors include: regarding acute respiratory acidosis is generally caused by lung disorders (COPD, emphysema, asthma, pneumonia), diseases that influence the respiratory frequency, muscle weakness that affects breathing or when they take deep breaths. Blocked airways (due to suffocation or other causes), sedative overdoses and heart failure. The lungs secrete acid by removing  $\text{CO}_2$  and the kidneys expel acid through urine. Acute respiratory acidosis quickly and instantly clearly. The kidneys also adjust the

bicarbonate concentration (bases) in the blood. How to treat respiratory acidosis at home? Because, the body can adapt to the acidity that increases slowly. The lungs and kidneys are the main organs that help regulate the pH of blood. This balance is measured on a pH scale from 0 to 14. Maintaining a healthy weight can reduce the risk of this condition. These tests measure the quantity of acid in the body, which can be caused by renal failure, diabetes or other conditions, and include glucose, lactate and ketones. Acidosis occurs when the blood pH drops below 7.35 (normal blood pH is between 7.35 and 7.45). Smokers are at the highest risk of chronic respiratory acidosis. There are two forms of respiratory acidosis: acute and chronic. chronic.

