



ANESTHESIA INFORMATION

General anesthesia is used for many surgical procedures or procedures where your pet must be fully asleep. General anesthesia, simply put, is a controlled unconsciousness, where your pet's level of consciousness is changed so they don't feel pain and don't move. In this state, we are able to perform the procedure safely, accurately, painlessly, and without fear. Most healthy pets - even senior pets - don't have any problems with anesthesia. Potential risks are more closely related to the type of procedure being done and your pet's general health rather than to the anesthesia itself.

Like any medical procedure, anesthesia does have risks. These risks can run from minor problems, such as mild vomiting after recovery from anesthesia, to life-threatening problems, such as cardiac arrest or blood clot formation. Anesthesia-related deaths are rare, though, and while complications can occur, the veterinary team will take all of the necessary precautions to ensure that your pet is safe and can handle anesthesia. The risks of anesthesia should always be considered along with the benefits, and compared to the risks and benefits of the alternative non-anesthetic options (if available). In an emergency, the risks of anesthesia are usually minimal compared to the risks of not performing the emergency procedure. For elective procedures, there's more opportunity to postpone anesthesia if some risks that are present can be reduced by treatment prior to the anesthesia and procedure.

Before Anesthesia

Prior to receiving anesthesia, your veterinarian will perform a thorough physical exam on your pet, review your pet's medical history and discuss any risk factors. Your veterinarian will recommend blood testing and any other warranted tests (such as chest x-rays or an ECG). If you have any questions about your pet's health or his or her anesthetic risk, ask your veterinarian for an explanation that will help you make an educated decision. Please understand that if any diagnostic recommendations are declined, your veterinarian will be unable to fully understand your pet's possible risk level.

Prior to anesthesia, your pet will likely be given a pre-anesthetic sedative to reduce his or her stress and ease the process. An intravenous catheter is usually placed to allow administration of fluids and medications. The anesthetic may be delivered by gas inhalation (using a gas anesthesia machine), intravenous infusion, or a combination of the two.

During Anesthesia

While under anesthesia, your pet will receive monitoring and care comparable to what you'd receive if you underwent anesthesia. This may include intravenous fluids and/or medications to support your pet's circulation and blood pressure; an endotracheal tube inserted into your pet's trachea (windpipe) to deliver the anesthetic gas and provide oxygen to your pet's lungs; pulse oximetry to measure the oxygenation of your pet's blood; blood pressure monitoring; temperature monitoring and warming blankets to prevent hypothermia (low body temperature); monitoring of CO₂ levels; and electrocardiography (ECG, also called EKG) to monitor your pet's heart. Appropriate medications and adjustments will be made as needed based on these monitoring parameters.

After Anesthesia

Once the procedure is done and it's time for your pet to wake up from the anesthesia, your pet will be placed in a quiet, semi-dark kennel with blankets and warmers to recover. Pets are closely monitored during this time to make sure that they are recovering normally. Depending on the procedure and your pet's medical condition, he or she may be sent home later in the day (once adequately recovered from anesthesia) or he or she may need to remain in the hospital or sent to a 24 hour care facility (PETS Hospital). Your veterinarian will discuss this prior to procedure if this is anticipated or after the procedure if situations arise that warrant these recommendations.

Once at home, your pet will remain "groggy" for 24-48 hours. Some pets are ready to eat that night, but some pets take 24-48 hours to regain their normal appetite. Less commonly, some patients have vomiting and/or diarrhea after anesthesia. If your pet has experienced this in the past, please alert your veterinarian so that they can provide proactive medications to help prevent this.

What is "high risk" anesthesia?

Anesthesia is considered "high risk" when your pet has health problems that increase his or her risk of death while anesthetized. This does not mean that death is expected, but your pet may be less able to tolerate anesthesia or the procedure and you should be prepared in case of any catastrophic events. The benefits of the procedure being performed should be weighed against these risks to determine what's best for your pet. In some cases, your veterinarian may refer you to a specialty center or referral hospital that has an on-staff anesthesiologist and other specialists readily available to address any problems that occur.

What Can You Do to Reduce Your Pet's Risk?

- Let your veterinarian know if your pet has ever had a reaction to sedation or anesthesia
- Make sure your veterinarian is aware of all medications and supplements (including over-the-counter products) your pet is receiving
- Keep your pet healthy with regular preventive care
- Keep your pet at a healthy weight
- Perform recommended diagnostics prior to anesthesia when able
- Follow your veterinarian's instructions before anesthesia, especially with regards to withholding food and/or water
- Follow your veterinarian's instructions regarding any medications you should – or should not – give to your pet prior to anesthesia

This has been adapted from the AVMA: <https://www.avma.org/resources/pet-owners/petcare/when-your-pet-needs-anesthesia>.

YOUR BEST FRIEND'S BEST FRIEND!

990 Price Street, Pismo Beach, CA 93449 | (805) 773-0474 | (805) 773-5902 Fax | www.PismoBeachVet.com