



# Lone Star Veterinary Surgical Specialists

## Surgical Solutions for Your Loved Pets

### General Surgery Recommendations

**\*\*This is just a guide for our general recommendations for medications and anesthetic protocols to help our referring veterinarians; we understand every clinic may not have/be comfortable using some of these medications, but please let us know if you have any concerns and we will work with you to decide on the best protocols for each case.\*\***

#### Pre-op

- PE the morning of surgery - pay special attention to the skin if scheduled for orthopedic procedure and let your surgeon know if any concerns about pyoderma/dermatitis ASAP
- Confirm patient was fasted, bloodwork looks appropriate
- Make sure any presurgical radiographs are done and correct prior to surgeon's arrival (See TPLO radiograph guide in document library)
- IVC placed
- Ideally recommend to get confirmation from your surgeon (usually call when 30 minutes away) prior to sedating the patient to reduce unnecessary anesthetic time

#### Anesthetic Recommendations

- -Premedication-
  - Cerenia 1mg/kg **\*\*strongly recommend for brachycephalic patients\*\***
  - Analgesic/Opioid (1) -
    - Hydromorphone 0.1-0.2 mg/kg
    - Morphine 0.25-1.0 mg/kg
    - Buprenorphine 0.02-0.03 mg/kg (higher if more painful surgery)
    - Methadone 0.1-0.5 mg/kg (can go up to 1mg/kg total if needing additional pain control intra-op)
  - Sedative (1) -
    - Midazolam/Diazepam 0.1-0.2 mg/kg
    - Other options if needed and young/healthy:
      - Acepromazine 0.02 mg/kg
      - Dexdomitor ¼ IV dose
- -Induction (1) -
  - Propofol 4-6 mg/kg to effect
  - Alfaxalone 2 mg/kg for dogs, 5 mg/kg cats (to effect only)
  - Ketamine/Midazolam



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- Propofol 'sandwich' - with Ketamine, Midazolam, or Diazepam
- -Intra-op-
  - Fluids - 10ml/kg first hour, decrease to 5mL/kg after to maintain
  - Antibiotics (all orthopedics or possible 'dirty' surgery)
    - Cefazolin 22 mg/kg IV given at induction, then q90 minutes (rec. reconstitute 1gm bottle with 9.4mL sterile water for 100mg/mL)

### Surgery Prep

- Items to keep patient warm: Socks for feet, towels, hot water bottles. \*Most heat is lost during prep time\* Keep other areas of patient covered where possible
- Designated surgery clippers or Clean/new blade
  - Orthopedics: affected limb should have entire quarter shaved (dorsal/ventral midline, hindlimbs - clipped cranially to ~costal arch, forelimbs - clipped caudally to mid-thorax and shaved distally to mid-tarsus/carpus)
- Non-sterile vet wrap for foot (covering all hair)
- Rough scrub - chlorhex scrub and alcohol gauze (non-sterile premade is fine)

### Operating room supplies ready in OR

- Please be sure to remove clutter and unneeded equipment from the OR
- Extra Towels (not sterile) for floor and positioning
- Sterile Scrub - 70% Isopropyl Alcohol and Chlorhexidine scrub 4%
- Flush - Saline bottle or bag of IV fluids – NEW/UNopened, use with 18g needle
- Surgical Pack (general or spay is fine)
- #10 blade
- Sterile: Syringe (size dependent on Nocita); Needles- 20 gauge

### To-Go Home

- E-collar - Must be at least 1" past nose when cone pushed down neck
- Medications -
  - Antibiotics - Cephalexin 30 mg/kg BID for 2 weeks (or Cefpodoxime)
  - NSAIDs for 2 weeks (if appropriate)
  - Gabapentin 5-10 mg/kg every 8-12 hours for 7 days
  - Sedative if pet is very excitable or anxious
  - Acepromazine or Trazadone (do not use w/Tramadol)
- Post-op Discharge instructions from Lonestar