

Comparison of ketamine-diazepam with ketamine-xylazine anesthetic combinations in sheep spontaneously breathing and undergoing maxillofacial surgery

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to choose a suitable anesthetic combination for use in experimental surgical models by comparing the anesthetic and cardio-respiratory changes. Fourteen healthy male sheep were randomly assigned to two different drug regimens. In Group 1 the sheep were anesthetized with ketamine + xylazine (22 mg/kg im. + 0.2 mg/kg i.m., respectively). Anesthetic combination of ketamine + diazepam (22 mg/kg im. + 0.4 mg/kg i.m., respectively) was used in Group 2. Heart rate, respiratory rate and mean arterial pressures were evaluated before anesthesia, after induction of anesthesia up to 30 minutes in 5 minute intervals and during recovery. In all sheep, duration of anesthesia induction, duration of anesthesia and duration of recovery were recorded. Quality of induction, anesthesia, analgesia and recovery were evaluated. Cardio-respiratory parameters decreased below baseline values after anesthesia induction in both groups. However, no profound effects on cardio-respiratory functions were observed during study. In Group 2, it was observed that; anesthesia induction time was longer, the depth of anesthesia was inadequate during the osteotomy stage of the surgical procedure and recovery time was longer in comparison to Group 1. Otherwise the quality of anesthesia induction, anesthesia, analgesia and recovery was better in Group 1 than Group 2. These findings indicate that both drug combinations can provide short time anesthesia for minor surgical procedures. Ketamine+xylazine combination can be used as a more suitable anesthetic combination in experimental surgical procedures such as maxillofacial surgery than ketamine+diazepam combination, in sheep.

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KEY WORDS: anesthesia, general, oral surgical procedures, xylazine

INTRODUCTION

In the practice of anesthesia, drug combinations are frequently used when optimal conditions for anesthesia are generated. Since drugs manifest different effects when used separately or in combination, changes that might occur during combined drug usage should be understood and recognized. In humans, the addition of a sedative-hypnotic drug to ketamine, an anesthetic drug which is also used commonly in animal studies, is a frequent anesthetic application to augment ketamine's anesthetic effects, decrease its side effects and also to provide necessary depth of anesthesia and surgical comfort [1]. In contrast to the majority of anesthetics, ketamine increases heart rate and mean arterial pressure, stimulates cardiovascular functions and when used as a single agent it can induce undesired effects such as

muscular hypertonicity, myoclonus, and convulsions [2]. To minimize these unwanted and restricting effects, ketamine is administered in combination with drug groups such as benzodiazepines, and alpha-2 agonists. Diazepam is a potent hypnotic- sedative and produces muscle relaxation; it is a long-acting drug due to its slow metabolism and it has relatively weaker cardiovascular effects when compared with other sedative drugs [3]. In combination with ketamine, diazepam alleviates unwanted cardiovascular effects of ketamine and demonstrates anticonvulsive, amnestic and muscle relaxant effects via central mechanisms [3]. Xylazine, an alpha-2 agonist used in animal experiments, stimulates alpha-2 adrenergic receptor in cerebral presynaptic nerve ends, inhibits release of catecholamines and dopamine resulting in analgesic and sedative effects, and hinders nerve conduction in the central nervous system leading to relaxation of striated muscles [4]. Xylazine is usually used in combination with ketamine during anesthetic applications [3].

In veterinary medicine as well as in scientific investigations sheep are preferred as experimental animals because

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Submitted 27 June 2010/ Accepted 8 November 2010

TABLE 1. Scoring criteria used for assessing quality of induction, anesthesia and analgesia, and recovery.

	GOOD	MODERATE	WORSE
INDUCTION	The sheep immediately and quietly entered into anesthetic state with scarce number of to-and-fro movements	Induction period prolonged a little. Incoordinaton despite at a lesser extent with conspicuous to-and-fro movements. The animal struggled a while on the ground.	Induction period prolonged much more than its normal duration. Incoordination is very pronounced with very prominent to-and-fro movements, and excessive muscular tremors.
ANESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA	Lack of response to painful stimuli, and absence of tremor of leg muscles	Very faint movements as a response to painful stimuli; muscular tremors though at a lesser extent	A marked response to painful stimuli; it drew its legs back, and shuddered ; very marked tremor of its legs
RECOVERY	Lack of excitation, but with coordination the animal stood up on its legs quietly and at one attempt without any conspicuous ataxia of its legs.	With lesser degrees of excitation and coordination, the animal could stand up only at 2-3 attempts with marked ataxia of its legs.	The animal floundered and struggled on the ground to stand up. It made more than 3 attempts to stand on its legs.

of their unique characteristic features. Among these characteristics their easy and perfect adaptations to laboratory conditions with their body weights and sizes similar to those of human beings can be enumerated [5]. Although the effects of most of anesthetics in humans have been investigated, and elucidated, studies in literature investigating anesthetic effects of drug combinations in sheep undergoing major surgery for research or treatment are scarce in number. In this study, comparison of anesthetic drug combinations as diazepam-ketamine and as xylazine-ketamine in spontaneously breathing sheep exposed to experimental maxillofacial surgery was targeted.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

After obtaining approval from the local ethics committee, 7-8 month old 14 male sheep, weighing between 21-28 kg, bred and raised under similar conditions, were randomized into 2 groups. In xylazine group (Group 1, n=7) after 16 hours of fasting and 12 hours of thirst, ketamine (22 mg/kg, i.m.) was administered 10 minutes after atropine (0.05 mg/kg, i.m.) + xylazine (0.2 mg/kg, i.m.) premedication. For diazepam group (Group2, n=7), 10 minutes after premedication with atropine (0.05 mg/kg, i.m.) + diazepam (0.4 mg/kg, i.m.), ketamine (22 mg/kg, i.m.) was injected. Induction of anesthesia was performed after observation of findings of sedation in all sheep which were head drop and palpebral ptosis. The animals were maintained in spontaneous respiration and as an analgesic flunixin meglumine (9 mg/kg, i.m.) was introduced just before surgical intervention. During surgery, when animals started to move, additional 4 mg/kg intravenous ketamine was given to Groups 1 and 2 through external jugular vein to achieve rapid onset of effect. Heart rates, respiratory rates and blood pressures of animals were assessed. Induction of anesthesia, anesthesia and analgesia, and recovery from anesthesia were qualitatively evaluated as good, moderate and worse in accordance with Aydilek and co-workers study [6] (Table 1). Besides, duration of induction, anesthesia, surgery and postoperative

recovery period were recorded. The induction period was assessed as the time for the sheep to lie sideways, and the presence and absence of response to painful stimuli after administration of ketamine. The duration of anesthesia was determined as the period between the first injection and the moment of the first spontaneous elevation of the sheep's head. The recovery period was the time passed from the last injection up to the time the animal stands up on its legs, and maintains its erect posture. The heart rates per minute were determined by auscultation with a stethoscope, and respiratory rates per minute were assessed by observation of chest and abdomen movements, and auscultation with a stethoscope. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were measured by placing a cuff around the tail root in a non-invasive oscillometric method and mean arterial pressures were calculated with the diastolic blood pressure + 1/3 (systolic - diastolic blood pressure) formula. Hemodynamic parameters were measured before premedication, at 5-minute intervals for 30 minutes starting from the onset of the induction of anesthesia, and also during the recovery period.

Surgical methods

Distraction Group; In all 7 sheep, submandibular incision was made to expose the right mandibular body. After the mucoperiosteal flap was reflected, vertical corticotomies were performed from mesial to the deciduous first premolar tooth mesial to the first molar under saline irrigation. The 25 mm mandibular bone segment was removed. To create a transport segment, vertical corticotomy was performed approximately 2 cm posterior to the distal edge of the defect. The distraction device (LOGIC distractor system, straight, right, TX, USA), was oriented perpendicular to the corticotomy line and was fixed in place. **Graft group;** The recipient site, the right mandible was prepared by making 25 mm segmental resection between the canine and first molar. Block grafts measuring 25 mm long, 20 mm high, 8 mm wide were harvested from the right iliac crest. The block graft was then placed into the defect and fixed in place.

TABLE 2. Mean values of heart rate, respiratory rate and mean blood pressures in two groups

		Group1 (n=7)	Group2 (n=7)	T	p
		Mean±SD (Min-Max)	Mean±SD (Min-Max)		
Heart rate	Baseline	98.86±4.91 (90-105)	95.00±7.07 (85-105)	1.19	0.259
	Premedication	89.86±3.63 (85-97)	84.14±3.53 (80-90)	2.98	0.011
	Induction	90.00±4.08 (85-95)	84.29±6.08 (75-90)	2.07	0.061
	5	89.14±9.74 (80-105)	80.29±4.27 (75-89)	2.20	0.058
	10	101.57±12.90 (80-117)	83.43±10.06 (75-105)	2.94	0.012
	15	106.14±3.67 (100-111)	111.00±18.82 (80-130)	-0.67	0.526
	20	110.29±10.05 (100-127)	127.29±6.82 (120-137)	-3.70	0.003
	25	108.00±6.98 (99-117)	127.71±8.77 (115-141)	-4.66	0.001
	30	106.86±4.88 (100-115)	126.00±5.80 (115-133)	-6.68	<0.001
	Recovery	88.00±11.71 (70-105)	92.57±7.61 (78-100)	-0.87	0.403
			*F=8.55, p=0.001	*F=32.94, p<0.001	
		*F=3.97, p=0.070			
Respiratory rate	Baseline	23.14±4.91 (20-29)	23.00±2.31 (19-26)	0.10	0.924
	Premedication	18.29±2.22 (15-21)	18.86±1.57 (17-21)	-0.56	0.588
	Induction	17.43±2.70 (15-21)	18.86±1.57 (17-21)	-1.21	0.250
	5	17.57±2.15 (16-22)	19.00±2.24 (16-22)	-1.22	0.246
	10	19.29±3.64 (15-24)	18.43±2.30 (16-22)	0.53	0.608
	15	21.71±1.80 (20-25)	22.14±4.02 (15-27)	-0.26	0.801
	20	20.29±1.80 (17-22)	24.57±0.98 (23-26)	-5.54	<0.001
	25	20.14±2.04 (16-22)	23.00±1.73 (21-26)	-2.83	0.015
	30	18.00±1.92 (15-20)	24.43±1.81 (22-26)	-6.45	<0.001
	Recovery	17.57±1.40 (16-20)	20.29±1.70 (18-22)	-3.26	0.007
			*F=4.73, p=0.013	*F=8.52, p=0.002	
		*F=31.97, p<0.001			
Mean arterial pressure	Baseline	76.57±3.87 (70-82)	77.29±5.85 (69-85)	-0.27	0.792
	Premedication	72.57±6.29 (65-80)	68.43±7.55 (56-81)	1.12	0.287
	Induction	65.00±5.00 (60-70)	63.14±3.85 (59-70)	0.78	0.451
	5	67.43±4.16 (60-72)	64.14±5.08 (55-70)	1.32	0.210
	10	72.86±9.42 (61-85)	64.14±4.30 (60-70)	2.23	0.055
	15	79.86±7.80 (66-90)	72.71±12.43 (58-90)	1.29	0.222
	20	79.57±2.23 (76-83)	86.57±5.68 (79-95)	-3.04	0.017
	25	82.71±4.15 (77-88)	87.86±5.67 (80-95)	-1.94	0.077
	30	73.29±7.78 (60-80)	86.86±7.20 (80-97)	-3.39	0.005
	Recovery	73.86±4.41 (69-81)	76.43±4.65 (68-82)	-1.06	0.309
			*F=5.89, p=0.004	*F=15.04, p<0.001	
		*F=0.18, p=0.683			

*F= Repeated measures One Way Anova test value, Group 1 = ketamine+ xylazine group, Group 2 = ketamine+diazepam group

Statistical analysis

Because of the distribution of continuous variables were normal, according to Klomogorov Smirnov normality test; two independent sample t tests were used to compare vital findings, and durations of surgeries, inductions, recovery periods, heart rates, respiratory rates and blood pressures between two groups. One way repeated measures ANOVA was used to compare the heart rates, respiratory rates and blood pressures among 10 follow-up periods separately, for each group (for multiple comparison Bonferroni test was used). Two way repeated measures ANOVA was used to compare the alteration of heart rates, respiratory rates and blood pressures between two groups. Variables were presented as mean ± standard deviation and minimum and maximum values. A p values <0.05 were considered as statistically significant. Analyses were performed using commercial statistical software (SPSS, ver. 16.0 demo, Chicago, IL).

RESULTS

During the study period, animals remained hemodynamically stable and any problem requiring medical support was not seen. In both groups heart rates, respiratory rates and mean arterial pressures during the surgical procedure were rated within physiological limits. There was statistically significant difference between the groups (p<0.05) in heart rates, which were measured soon after premedication, and at minute 10, 20, 25 and 30. In with-in group assessments, there was statistically significant difference among 10 measures of heart rate separately for two groups (for Groups 1 and 2, p=0.001, p<0.001 respectively) (Table 2). There was no statistically significant difference between Group 1 and Group 2 in alteration of heart rates during the procedure (p=0.070). In both groups heart rates increased with the start of

surgical procedure after the induction period ($p < 0.05$). The mean arterial pressures measured at minute 20 and 30 were significantly higher in Group 2. In within group assessments, there was statistically significant difference among 10 measures of mean arterial pressure separately for two groups (for Groups 1 and 2, $p = 0.004$, $p < 0.001$ respectively) (Table 2). There was no statistically significant difference between Group 1 and Group 2 in alteration of mean arterial pressures during the procedure ($p = 0.683$). In both groups the mean arterial pressures increased with the start of surgical procedure after the induction period. The respiratory rates at minute 20, 25 and 30 and recovery were significantly higher in Group 2 ($p < 0.05$). Within group assessments, there was statistically significant difference among 10 measures of respiratory rate in two groups (for Groups 1 and 2, $p = 0.013$, $p = 0.002$ respectively) (Table 2). There was statistically significant difference between Group 1 and Group 2 when alteration of respiratory rates was concerned during the procedure ($p < 0.001$). In both groups, respiratory rates increased with the start of surgical procedure after the induction period. Especially, in Group 2 the respiratory rate was in a trend to increase after the 15th minute, meanwhile decrease in respiratory rates was observed in Group 1 after the 15th minute.

TABLE 3. Mean values of duration of anesthetic and surgical procedures in two groups

	1 (n=7)		2 (n=7)		t	p
	Mean±SD (Min-Max)	Mean±SD (Min-Max)	Mean±SD (Min-Max)	Mean±SD (Min-Max)		
Duration of induction	8.43±2.57 (4-12)	13.00±2.58 (9-17)	-3.32	0.006		
Duration of surgery	52.14±15.77 (40-75)	70.71±22.81 (45-115)	-1.77	0.102		
Duration of recovery	86.43±9.88 (75-105)	146.43±20.35 (120-180)	-7.02	<0.001		
Duration of anesthesia	40.14±7.31 (26-45)	-	-	-		

The duration of anesthetic and surgical procedures was shown in Table 3. Sufficient depth in anesthesia was achieved after 8.43 minutes in Group 1 and 13 minutes in Group 2 after ketamine administration. Time to the induction of anesthesia was found to be significantly shorter in Group 1 ($p = 0.006$). The quality of induction was deemed to be good in both groups. In Group 1, the duration of anesthesia ranged between 26 and 45 minutes (mean 40.14 ± 7.31 minutes) after administration of ketamine. In Group 2, upon the initiation of the osteotomy phase of the operation, involuntary movements in animals were observed, and additional doses were instituted. Anesthesia and analgesia in all phases of surgery in Group 1 were of good quality. In this group, 1-shot additional dose was administered to three animals dependent on the opera-

tive times, and degree of surgical comfort and satisfaction were assessed to be good after additional doses. In Group 2, the quality of anesthesia and analgesia up to the osteotomy phase of the surgery was of moderate degree, while during the osteotomy phase it was evaluated as "worse" in quality. In this Group, during the osteotomy phase all animals received additional doses. Two animals were administered second, and one animal was administered third additional doses. After administration of dosages surgical satisfaction and comfort were evaluated as of moderate degree. In Group 1 total duration of surgery, and postoperative recovery time ranged between 40-75, and 75-105 minutes, respectively. In Group 2, operative time, and postoperative recovery times varied between 45-115, and 120-180 minutes, respectively. In Group 1 postoperative recovery time was detected to be significantly shorter than Group 2 ($p < 0.001$). The quality of recovery was evaluated as "good" in Group 1 and "moderate" in Group 2. Although any statistically significant difference between operative times was not found, relatively longer durations were observed in Group 2.

DISCUSSION

Ketamine can be used singly or in combination for pre- and intraoperative sedation, induction, and maintenance of anesthesia, balanced anesthetic applications, regional and spinal anesthesia, and postoperative analgesia [7-9]. The pharmacodynamic and clinical effects of ketamine which has been used since the 1960s on bodily systems, have been determined in experimental and clinical studies. Ketamine had come into the foreground especially during the last decade due to prevention of its side effects by using drug combinations and thus expansion of its area of usage [7-9]. Sedative preanesthetic drugs like diazepam and xylazine can possess hypotensive and hypoxic effects by depressing cardiovascular and respiratory activities. In contrast to most of the anesthetic drugs, ketamine has been shown to possess incremental effects on the heart rate, blood pressure and respiratory rate due to increase in sympathetic activation [9-14]. Ketamine has desired effects such as maintenance and stimulation of respiration, bronchodilation, maintenance of functional residual capacity and achievement of equivalent minute ventilation rates both in spontaneously breathing individuals and in those wide awake [15]. It had also unwanted respiratory effects such as increase in respiratory secretions [9,16]. It has been demonstrated that anti-muscarinic drugs like atropine have decreasing effect on hypersecretion induced with ketamine [17]. In our study, atropine incorporated in premedication decreased hypersecretion which was induced during spontaneous breathing. Benzodiazepines decrease cardiovascular effects

of ketamine [18-20]. Similarly, xylazine decreases the effects of ketamine by lowering blood pressure and depressing the cardiovascular system. In these studies, dependent on the stage of anesthesia, it was demonstrated that the drugs used in combinations can cause fluctuations in heart rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate and catecholamine levels varying with the degree of stress [4,6,7,9]. Similar to the results of other studies, our study demonstrated that hemodynamic findings such as heart rates, respiratory rates and mean blood pressures fell under baseline values after premedication phase and climbed over baseline values after induction and during surgical intervention. We suggest that in addition to sympathetic effects of ketamine, higher values of the three hemodynamic parameters in the ketamine-diazepam Group can be attributed to relatively lesser contribution of diazepam to the induction of anesthesia compared to xylazine. Mouallem et al. [21] in a study conducted in sheep emphasized that ketamine-diazepam combination significantly reduced heart rates and respiratory rates, however Coulson et al. [22] investigated cardiovascular effects of ketamine-diazepam and ketamine-xylazine combinations in sheep and stressed lack of any meaningful effects on heart rates and respiratory hemodynamics. In our study incremental or decremental alterations in hemodynamic variables caused by both drug combinations remained within physiologic limits. Ketamine anesthesia which demonstrates its main impact via central nervous system, has anesthetic, analgesic, and amnesic effects as well as unwanted effects such as delirium, hallucination and nightmares during the recovery period [9]. In combination with benzodiazepines and an alpha-2 agonist xylazine, an increase in the quality of analgesia, sedation, anesthesia and recovery, alleviation of anxiety and a decrease in the unwanted ketamine have been demonstrated [9,10, 19,20]. In our study prolongation of anesthetic induction and recovery period, inadequate depth of intraoperative anesthesia were observed in premedication with diazepam in ketamine-diazepam group. Xylazine premedication in ketamine-xylazine Group was found to be adequate. Compared with ketamine-diazepam combination, faster anesthetic induction, an anticipated duration of anesthesia, improved surgical comfort and satisfaction at every stage of anesthesia have been observed by using ketamine-xylazine combination. On the other hand postoperative recovery period was shorter and requirement for additional dosages was less compared to -ketamine-diazepam combination. In a study investigating the effects of both combinations in sheep for minor surgeries of shorter duration both combinations were emphasized to be appropriate [22]. In our study both drug combinations have provided adequate anesthesia up to the osteotomy stage, however anesthesia achieved in ketamine-diazepam Group during osteotomy

stage was not sufficient. Sumitra et al. [20] emphasized that ketamine-diazepam combination affected respiratory and cardiac functions relatively at a lesser extent than ketamine-xylazine combination, and ketamine-diazepam combination can be a suitable anesthetic regimen for surgical models in rats. Lin et al. [23] investigated the effects of two different anesthetic regimens, namely ketamine-diazepam and ketamine-diazepam-xylazine combinations in sheep and found that the latter combination resulted in a prolonged duration of anesthesia. They finally emphasized that both combinations can be used to anaesthetize sheep. In the same study Lin et al. [23] stated that intravenous ketamine and xylazine infusions provide an improved anesthesia with subsequent satisfactory recovery period lasting for 96 minutes after cessation of infusion. In an investigation performed in children with a benzodiazepine-ketamine combination unconscious state was achieved within 13 minutes and stressed that anesthesia and analgesia was maintained with intravenous ketamine boluses without any side effects excluding delay in recovery [24]. Also in our study, anesthetic states was reached within 13 minutes and with repeated doses were observed delay in awakening and prolonged recovery times in ketamine-diazepam group. On the other hand in ketamine-xylazine group anesthesia was achieved within approximately 8 minutes. With repeated doses delayed awakening and longer recovery times were seen in this group, too.

CONCLUSION

Though ketamine-xylazine and ketamine-diazepam combinations are frequently used anesthetic methods in clinical and experimental studies, both methods can be preferred in painful minor surgeries. However in major surgical interventions involving bone tissue as maxillofacial surgery, ketamine-xylazine anesthesia can be preferred over ketamine-diazepam anesthesia in that it achieves more rapid anesthetic induction, better surgical comfort, maintenance of physiological parameters within optimal limits and faster recovery.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

No authors have affiliations or financial involvement with any organization or entity with a direct financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in the manuscript. The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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