

Abstract

Inadequate postoperative pain relief can delay recovery and increase the incidence of adverse effects, such as delayed healing, lack of appetite and decreased immunity. The aim of this study was to evaluate analgesic effects of combination of lidocaine and dexamethasone. Meanwhile clinically localized or systemic effects of epidural injections of these two drugs also were examined. The experiments were performed crossover method. After administration of the 1 ml lidocaine 2% under the skin of lumbosacral region for local anesthesia, 0.5 mg/kg of Dexamethasone, 3.7 mg/kg of Lidocaine 2% without epinephrine and combination of Dexamethasone-Lidocaine were administration with doses mentioned in three groups. The Respiratory rate, heart rate, rectal temperature, reaction to pain, sedation and motor block were recorded prior and after (5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 90 and 120 minutes) epidural injection. There were No statistically significant difference in mean respiratory rate, heart rate and rectal temperature (p -value >0.05). significant differences in response to pain in minutes 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 90 minutes, for motor block in minutes 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60, there was After epidural Administration between different groups; There was no significant difference in other times. The result of this study showed that epidural administration the combination of Dexamethasone-Lidocaine is appropriate for pain management in surgery of the lower limbs to provide enough time to do Surgery that need more time.

Key words: Dexamethasone, Lidocaine, Epidural, Dog.



University of Zabol
Graduate School
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Clinical Science

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Supervisor:
Dr. Mohammad Reza Aghchelou

Advisor:
Dr. Dariush Saadati

By:
Ali Lotfi

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