سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الحامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة العلومات الحامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل





SUBARACHNOID ANALGESIA IN DONKEYS

THESIS
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(B.V.Sc. 1990)

For M.V.Sc. Degree (Veterinary Surgery)

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ntrodu clion

INTRODUCTION

Donkeys were and still playing an important role to help the Egyptian farmer in his daily life and for their usefullness in land irrigatian, field ploughing and as a mean of cheap transportation in spite of the mechanisation on the farm. Donkeys are frequently presented to veterinary clinics with many surgical affections. Satisfactory anaesthesia is essential for the performance of painful surgical interferences.

The use of subarachnoid analgesia has been reported in horses and cattle (Westhues and Fritsch, 1964), in sheep (Hall, 1971), in goats (Nelson et al., 1979) and in dogs (Feldman and Covino, 1981).

In conscious horses *Skarda and Muir (1982, 1983 A & B)* described the technique used for segmental thoracolumbar subarachnoid analgesia.

The aim of the present work is to study and establish lumbosacral and thoracolumbar subarachnoid analgesia in donkeys as regard to the technique of performance, the drugs used, their doses and concentrations. Implantation of an epidural catheter into the thoracolumbar subarachnoid space was tried to determine the thoracolumbar analgesic effects of bupivacaine Hcl 0.5% and lidocaine Hcl 2%.

Review of Actions

LITERATURE REVIEW

Spinal analgesia can be defined as the injection of local analgesic solutions into spinal canal. Injection of an analgesic solution within the canal but outside the dura mater is termed epidural (extradural) analgesia while injection into the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is termed subarachnoid (intrathecal) analgesia. The terms spinal anaesthesia or spinal analgesia in human literatures refer to subarachnoid anaesthesia (Lumb and Jones, 1984).

Subarachnoid analgesia is rarely used in animals. Its use had been reported in horses (Westhues and Fritsch, 1964; Skarda and Muir, 1982; 1983 A & B and Skarda et al., 1985) and in donkeys (Saleh, 1993 and Saleh & Ali, 1993). In cattle subarachnoid anaesthesia was reported by Westhues and Fritsch (1964); Hall (1971); Skarda and Muir (1981 A & B) and Skarda et al. (1985 and 1989), in sheep by Hall (1971); in goats by Nelson et al. (1979) and in dogs by Feldman and Covino (1981) and Ravindran et al. (1982). Subarachnoid analgesia had been performed in non human primates as rhesus monkeys or macaque monkeys by Denson et al. (1981, 1982 and 1983) and Yaksh & Reddy (1981), in rabbits by Ready et al. (1985) and Borgbjerg and Frigast (1997), in rats by Yaksh et al. (1979) and Bahar et al. (1985) and in mice by Post et al. (1985).

Subarachnoid analgesia had been extensively described in human literatures (Allen and Johnson, 1979; Davies et al., 1980 A and B; Jorgensen et al., 1981; Gustafsson et al., 1982; Kalso, 1983; Cousins and Mather, 1984; Cummings et al., 1984; Greene, 1985; Barker, 1988; Jacobson and Chabal, 1988; Zundert and Dewolf, 1988; Taivainen et al., 1990; Gessel et al., 1991; Schneider et al., 1993; Critchley et al.,