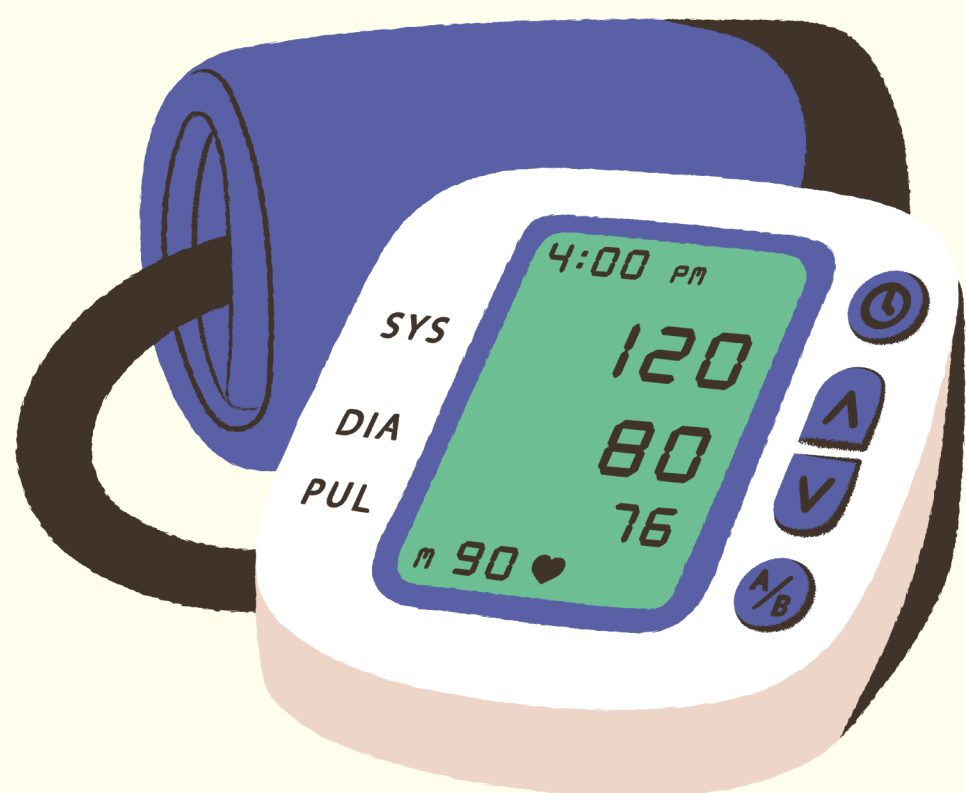


# COMMON VETERINARY ANESTHESIA MONITORING

## ECG

ECG monitoring records the electrical activity of the heart, enabling continuous assessment of cardiac rhythm and function during veterinary anesthesia. It helps detect arrhythmias, myocardial ischemia, or conduction abnormalities, which may arise due to anesthesia-related factors or underlying cardiac conditions. Check for the P, Q, R, S, T in each beat.

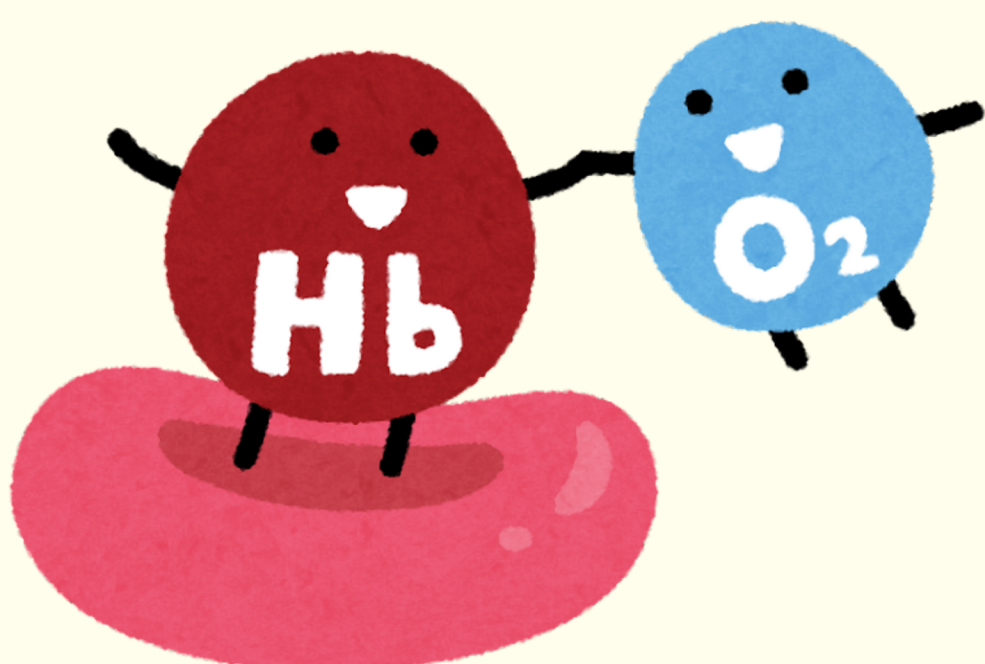
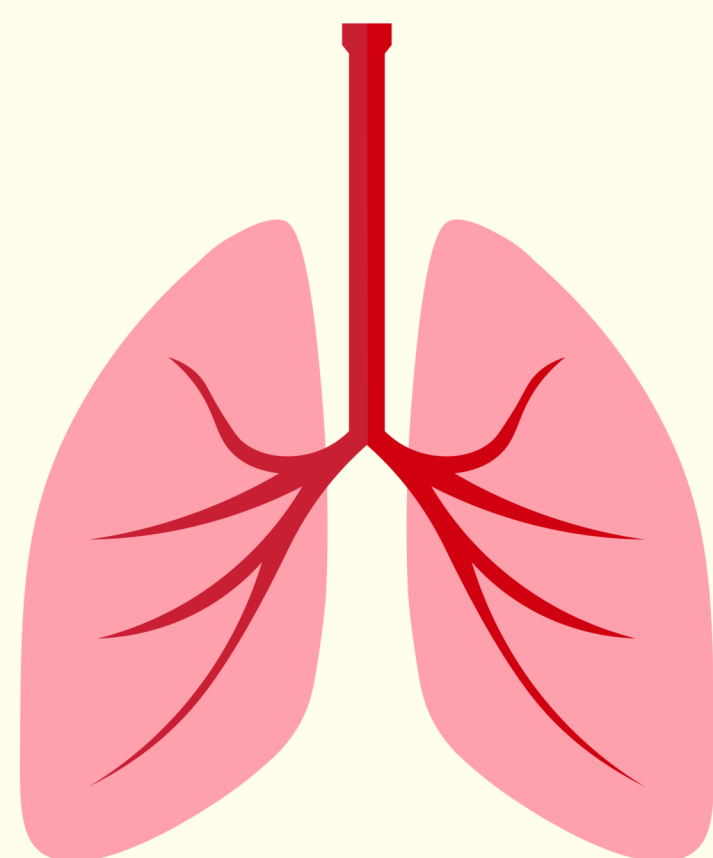


## BLOOD PRESSURE

Monitoring blood pressure during veterinary anesthesia is crucial for assessing perfusion to vital organs and tissues. It helps in preventing complications such as hypotension or hypertension. By continuously measuring blood pressure, we can adjust anesthesia depth, fluid therapy, and vasopressor administration to maintain stable hemodynamics throughout the procedure. A normal MAP for dogs and cats is between 85–120 mm Hg, but it must be at least 60 mm Hg to ensure vital organs are properly perfused.

## END TIDAL CO<sub>2</sub>

ETCO<sub>2</sub> monitoring measures the partial pressure of carbon dioxide at the end of expiration. It reflects the adequacy of ventilation and pulmonary perfusion, offering insights into the patient's respiratory status during anesthesia. Monitoring ETCO<sub>2</sub> helps detect hypoventilation, hyperventilation, or changes in cardiac output, allowing prompt adjustments in ventilation parameters or respiratory support. Maintaining normal ETCO<sub>2</sub> levels is essential for preventing respiratory acidosis, hypoxemia, or adverse cardiovascular effects. Normal values are 35–45 mmHg.



## SPO<sub>2</sub> %

SPO<sub>2</sub> monitoring measures the percentage of hemoglobin saturated with oxygen in the blood. It provides valuable information about the patient's oxygenation status, ensuring adequate oxygen delivery to tissues during anesthesia. Monitoring SPO<sub>2</sub> helps detect hypoxemia early, preventing complications such as tissue hypoxia, organ dysfunction, or cardiac arrhythmias. It also guides interventions like adjusting oxygen supplementation or ventilator settings to optimize oxygenation. Normal values are 96–100%.