**SEDATION:**

Xylazine (0.025mg/kg) and 0.05mg/kg ketamine IM

xylazine : 0.025\*450 /20 =0.6ml

ketamine: 0.05\*450/100=0.3ml

Tolazoline: 2-4x xylazine dose IV used to reverse the effects of xylazine.

 :2\*0.025=0.05 ml\*450/100=0.225ml

 :4\*0.025=0.1ml\*450/100=0.45ml

The main aim of sedation is to relieve anxiety, discomfort, minimize pain, facilitate treatment and nursing care. It also allows the examiner to conduct physical examination on the animal with ease.

**Procedure**: The animal was properly restrained using a halter as well as a head restrainer. The rump was clean using alcohol. Using a 20-gauge needle and a syringe, aspirate and the drugs were administered on both side of the rump.At 2:22pm ketamine was given and at 2:24 pm xylazine was given, the animal was agitated, however approximately 10 minutes after the animal became calm and increased salivation observed**.**

**Xylazine HCl Injection**, a non-narcotic compound, is a sedative and analgesic as well as muscle relaxant based on inhibition of the intraneural transmission of impulses in the central nervous system. The principal pharmacological activities develop within 10 to 15 minutes after intramuscular injection.

A sleep like state, the depth of which is dose-dependent, is usually maintained for 1 to 2 hours, while analgesia lasts from 15 to 30 minutes. The centrally-acting muscle relaxant effect causes relaxation of the skeletal musculature, complementing sedation and analgesia.

**Complication**s such as hypertension, hypotension, and respiratory depression

**Tolazoline** -vasodilation by means of a direct effect on peripheral vascular smooth muscle and indirect effects produced, in part, by release of endogenous histamine; tolazoline has moderate alpha-adrenergic blocking activity and has histamine agonist activity. Tolazoline usually reduces pulmonary arterial pressure and vascular resistance.

**Complications :** tachycardia, peripheral vasodilation,

Tolazoline should not be used in animals with circulatory comprise, stress, shock or hypovolemia.