***Monitoring the patient during surgery***

• Potentially life-threatening values

o HR < 24 beats/min

o MAP < 60 mm Hg

o RR < 4 breaths/min

• Evaluation of CNS

o Eyeball position (central), pupil size, palpebral reflex (sluggish), corneal reflex (strong)

o Nystagmus can be present, but usually indicates light plane (exception: dissociative drugs)

o Lack of movement in response to surgery, muscle relaxation

• Evaluation of CVS

o Palpation of peripheral arterial pulse quality, rhythm

o CRT

o Evaluation of blood loss

• Evaluation of Respiratory system

o Color of mucous membrane

o Characteristics of breathing pattern

• ECG

• Blood pressure

o Direct measurement always if possible

o Maintain MAP above 60 mmHg, or 70 mmHg in heavy muscled breeds

o Dobutamine at the rate 1 – 5 mcg/kg/min very effective for inotropic support (remember tissue perfusion depends both on BP and flow)

• Capnography

o Very useful for controlled ventilation

• Arterial blood gas (ABG) analysis

o Provides direct assessment of ventilatory efficiency

o Also modern ABG analyzers come with features to measure electrolytes and acid base status.