



ANIMAL PROCEDURE & SURGICAL CHART

Procedure Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Investigator	_____	Phone #	_____	Emergency #	_____
Protocol #	_____	Animal ID#	_____		
Housing(Bldg/Rm)	_____	Species	_____		
Surgical or Procedure Description: _____					
Presurgical pain score*	_____	Body Weight	_____	kg	
Temp _____ °F	Pulse _____	bpm	Resp _____	rpm	
Physical Exam Comments: _____					

Pre-medications and Induction Drugs:						Initials		
Drug	_____	Time	_____	Dose (mg/kg)	_____	Route	_____	
Drug	_____	Time	_____	Dose (mg/kg)	_____	Route	_____	
Drug	_____	Time	_____	Dose (mg/kg)	_____	Route	_____	

Maintenance: Isoflurane	%	Start Time	Stop Time	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

  

Fluid Therapy	Dose	Start	Stop	Total Volume/ Comments
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Additional medications given prior to extubation or recovery:							Initials	
Drug	_____	Time	_____	Dose (mg/kg)	_____	Route	_____	
Drug	_____	Time	_____	Dose (mg/kg)	_____	Route	_____	
Drug	_____	Time	_____	Dose (mg/kg)	_____	Route	_____	
Drug	_____	Time	_____	Dose (mg/kg)	_____	Route	_____	

Name/Phone Numbers of Person(s) Responsible for postoperative recovery and monitoring:					
Name	_____	Daytime	_____	After hours	_____
Name	_____	Daytime	_____	After hours	_____
Name	_____	Daytime	_____	After hours	_____

Post-operative drugs to be administered following recovery:							
Drug	_____	Route	_____	Dose (mg/kg)	_____	Frequency	_____
Drug	_____	Route	_____	Dose (mg/kg)	_____	Frequency	_____
Drug	_____	Route	_____	Dose (mg/kg)	_____	Frequency	_____

Recovery:				
Time	Stage **	Pain*	Observation	Initials

Surgical or anesthesia complications: no \_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Surgeon's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

\* To assign a pain score refer to the pain score evaluation form. Postoperatively, assessments of pain should begin when the animals reach stage 3 of recovery  
 \*\* Stage 4: Animal unconscious or semi-conscious and unable to sit or maintain sternal recumbancy. Stage 3: Animal conscious and can maintain sternal recumbancy to sit, but can not stand. Stage 2: Animal can stand and move about, is not eating and drinking normally. Stage 1: Animal is active, alert, eating and drinking normally; skin sutures are in place. Stage 0: Animal normal and skin sutures removed.

## **Stage 4 – Animal unconscious or semi-conscious**

Indicators of an animal in Stage 4 of anesthetic recovery are the animal lacks a reasonable response to exogenous stimuli, cannot lift and maintain an elevated head position, and is at a level of anesthesia that would not allow a normal, healthy animal to maintain sternal recumbency.

1. Examine and record findings no less frequently than **every 30 minutes**. The animals should be given continuous attention throughout stage 4. Examples of notations include:
  - a. Body temperature: Ambient temperature should be adjusted (warm air unit, heat lamp or warming board) to bring body temperature to normal. Care must be taken to not burn or overheat animals at this stage of recovery. Electric heating pads that can lead to burns are not recommended. Animals should be kept dry.
  - b. heart rate or pulse
  - c. Respiratory rate
  - d. Time of extubation
  - e. Comments of general condition and pain assessment
  - f. Capillary refill time (record in seconds)
2. Unless the type of surgery conducted (i.e. thoracotomy) precludes it, rotation from one lateral recumbency to the other should occur every 30 minutes to prevent dependent pulmonary congestion and edema.
3. The state of hydration should be assessed and if necessary fluids should be provided with the type, time and amount recorded
4. Give analgesic medication based on the pain assessment and as specified in the ACUC protocol.

## **Stage 3 – Animal is conscious**

Indicators of an animal in Stage 3 of anesthetic recovery are the animal responds to exogenous stimuli, can lift and briefly maintain an elevated head position, and is at a level of anesthesia that generally would allow a normal, healthy animal to maintain sternal recumbency but not stand.

1. Examine and record findings **at least every 6 to 10 hours** depending on the nature of the surgery and the status of the animal. More frequent examinations maybe necessary if the status of recovery requires it. Examples of notations include:
  - a. Comments of general condition and pain assessment
  - b. Body temperature until the animal can maintain normal body temperature, respiration rate, heart rate, estimated state of hydration, etc.
  - c. Capillary refill time
2. Examine closely for other abnormalities.
3. Keep the animal dry and adjust the ambient temperature to bring the body temperature to normal.
4. Give analgesic medication based on the pain assessment and as specified in the ACUC protocol.

## **Stage 2 – Animal can stand, maintain balance and move about.**

1. **Examine daily** or more frequently if appropriate and record findings. Examples of notations include:
  - a. Body temperature
  - b. Hydration
  - c. Attitude (alert or depressed)
  - d. Activity (active or inactive)
  - e. Food consumption
  - d. Activity (active or inactive)
  - e. Food consumption
2. Examine closely for other abnormalities.
3. Give analgesic medication based on the pain assessment and as described in the ACUC protocol.

## **Stage 1 – Animal is active, alert, eating and drinking normally; skin sutures are in place.**

1. **Examine daily and keep a post-surgical record of surgical site care until the sutures are removed.**
2. All external sutures used to close surgical incisions must be removed within 10 to 14 days of surgery unless scientifically or clinically justified and approved by the ACUC. If absorbable sutures are placed subcuticularly and no external sutures are present, records must be continued for at least 10 days post-operatively to assess the surgical site. After 10 days, the records maybe closed if there are no complications.

## **Stage 0 – Animal is normal and skin sutures removed.**

1. Specific post-surgical care and record are no longer required. If progress from Stage 4 to Stage 0 is not as expected or if there are medical complications, the ARP veterinary staff must be contacted for assistance. Emergency phone numbers are located by the phones in animal facilities.