

## ABSTRAK

### **PENGARUH ANESTESI KETAMIN-SILAZIN DAN PROPOFOL TERHADAP PERUBAHAN SATURASI OKSIGEN (SpO<sub>2</sub>) DAN SUHU TUBUH ANJING LOKAL (*Canis familiaris*) DI MENIT 15-29 PASCA INDUKSI**

**Choirunisa Tri Wulandari**  
**20/461885/KH/10720**

Pemberian anestesi selama operasi dapat berpengaruh pada fisiologis hewan. Pemilihan obat anestesi yang tepat perlu dilakukan untuk menghindari efek yang dapat membahayakan pasien. Oleh karena itu, dibutuhkan pengetahuan mengenai berbagai efek fisiologis yang dapat ditimbulkan oleh obat anestesi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh dari ketamin-silazin dan propofol terhadap saturasi oksigen (SpO<sub>2</sub>) dan suhu tubuh anjing lokal.

Penelitian ini menggunakan delapan ekor anjing lokal sehat dengan berat badan antara 6-9 kg. Anjing yang terdiri dari lima ekor betina dan tiga ekor jantan dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, yaitu kelompok A dan B. Kelompok A diinjeksi ketamin dengan dosis 10 mg/kg berat badan yang dikombinasi silazin dengan dosis 2 mg/kg berat badan secara intramuscular sedangkan kelompok B diinjeksi propofol dengan dosis 7 mg/kg berat badan secara intravena. Perubahan saturasi oksigen (SpO<sub>2</sub>) dan suhu tubuh diamati melalui alat pasien monitor selama anjing teranestesi dan dicatat setiap dua menit selama 15 menit. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis dengan metode *two-way ANOVA*.

Dari hasil penelitian dan pembahasan dapat disimpulkan bahwa saturasi oksigen (SpO<sub>2</sub>) anjing tidak dipengaruhi oleh jenis anestesi dan waktu anestesi, serta tidak ada interaksi antara jenis anestesi dan waktu anestesi. Perubahan suhu tubuh anjing dipengaruhi oleh jenis anestesi, tetapi tidak dipengaruhi oleh waktu anestesi, serta tidak terdapat interaksi antara jenis anestesi dengan waktu anestesi.

Kata kunci: anjing, anestesi, ketamin, silazin, propofol, saturasi oksigen (SpO<sub>2</sub>), suhu tubuh

## ABSTRACT

### EFFECT OF KETAMINE-XYLAZINE AND PROPOFOL ANESTHESIA ON CHANGES IN OXYGEN SATURATION (SpO<sub>2</sub>) AND BODY TEMPERATURE OF LOCAL DOGS (*Canis familiaris*) IN 15-29 MINUTES POST INDUCTION

Choirunisa Tri Wulandari  
20/461885/KH/10720

The anesthesia given during surgery can affect the animal's physiology. Choosing the right anesthetic drug needs to be done to avoid effects that could harm the patient. Therefore, knowledge regarding the various physiological effects that can be caused by anesthetic drugs is needed. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of ketamine-xylazine and propofol on dog's oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>) and body temperature.

This research used eight healthy local dogs with a body weight of between 6-9 kg. Dogs consisting of five females and three males were divided into two groups, namely group A and B. Group A was injected with ketamine at a dose of 10 mg/kg body weight combined with xylazine at a dose of 2 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly while group B was injected with propofol at a dose of 7 mg/kg body weight intravenously. Changes in oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>) and body temperature of the anesthetized dogs were observed via a patient monitor and recorded every two minutes for 15 minutes. The data obtained was then analyzed using the two-way ANOVA method.

From the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the dog's oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>) is not affected by the type of anesthesia and the time of anesthesia, and there is no interaction between the type of anesthesia and the time of anesthesia. The change in the dog's body temperature is influenced by the type of anesthesia, but is not affected by the time of anesthesia, and there is no interaction between the type of anesthesia and the time of anesthesia.

Key words: dogs, anesthesia, ketamine, xylazine, propofol, oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>), body temperature