



Società Italiana di Medicina Veterinaria Preventiva

L'impiego della teleanestesia: elementi di base per le emergenze veterinarie

Brindisi 14 ottobre 2016

Farmaci anestetici: caratteristiche e peculiarità

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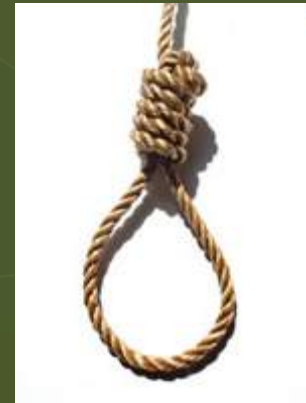
Storia degli anestetici (1)

1540:

Paracelso mescola alcol e acido solforico ottenendo "acqua bianca": etere.

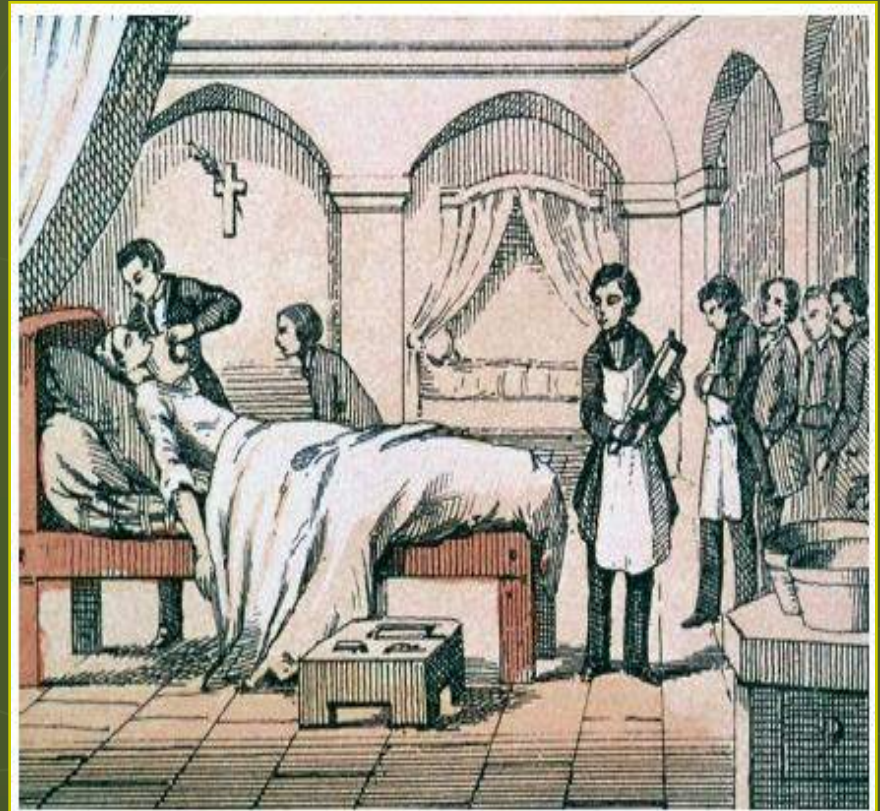
Somministrato ai polli:
caddero profondamente addormentati.

Storia degli anestetici (2)



Storia degli anestetici (3)

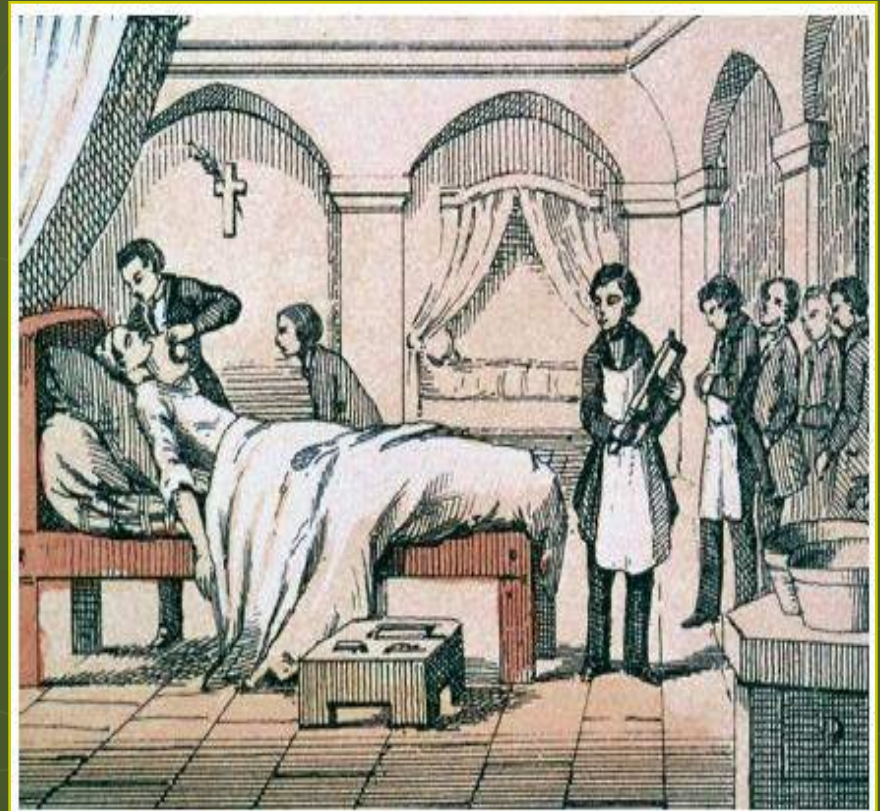
- ▶ 1842: introdotta anestesia con etere
- ▶ 1845 : introdotta anestesia con protossido di azoto
- ▶ 1847 : introdotta anestesia con cloroformio



19th Century physician
administering Chloroform

Storia degli anestetici (4): contemporaneamente in veterinaria..

- ▶ Nel 1824, H.H. Hickman dimostra che il dolore chirurgico nel cane può essere alleviato dalla somministrazione di una miscela di protossido di azoto e anidride carbonica.
- ▶ Nel 1862, C.T. Jackson utilizza il dietiltere per l'anestesia negli animali.
- ▶ Dadd comincia ad utilizzare in modo regolare l'anestesia negli animali e si batte per lo sviluppo dell'anestesia negli animali.
- ▶ Nel 1878, viene descritto l'uso del cloralio idrato nei cavalli da Humbert.
- ▶ In effetti però l'anestesia veterinaria nasce solo intorno agli anni settanta del novecento.



19th Century physician
administering Chloroform

Classificazione degli anestetici generali

▶ Inalatori:

1. **Gas:** Protossido di azoto

2. **Liquids volatili:**

- ▶ Etere
- ▶ Alotano
- ▶ Enflurano
- ▶ Isoflurano
- ▶ Desflurano
- ▶ Sevoflurano

▶ Intravenosi:

1. **Agenti inducenti:**

- ▶ Tiopentale, propofol, etomidato

2. **Benzodiazepine:**

- ▶ Diazepam, Lorazepam, Midazolam

3. **Dissociativi:**

- ▶ Chetamina

4. **Oppioidi (neuroleptoanalgesia):**

- ▶ Fentanyl

Farmaci utilizzabili nella teleanestesia: Tranquillanti maggiori (neurolettici)

Normalmente non creano immobilizzazione

Potenziano l'efficacia di altri farmaci

- **Fenotiazinici**

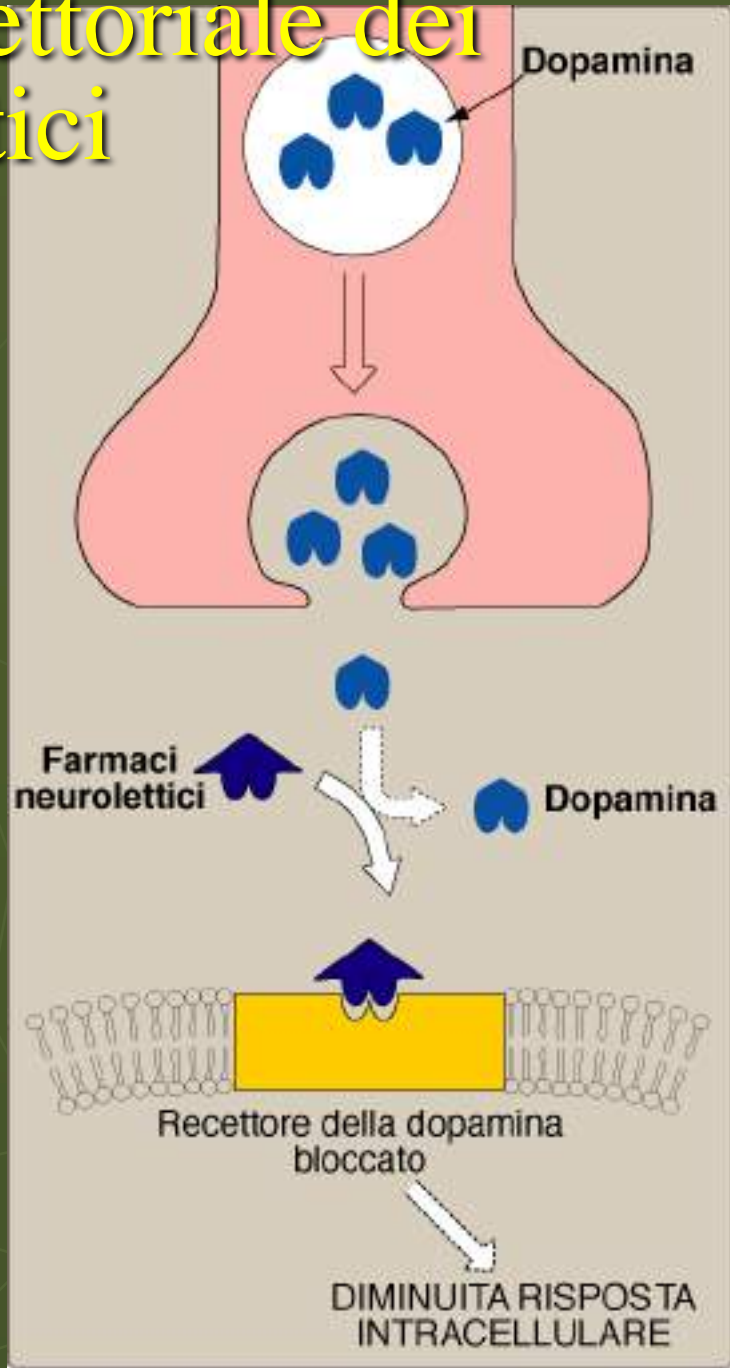
- **Promazina (Sparine®)**

- **Acetilpromazina (PromAce®)**

- **Clorpromazina (Thorazine®)**

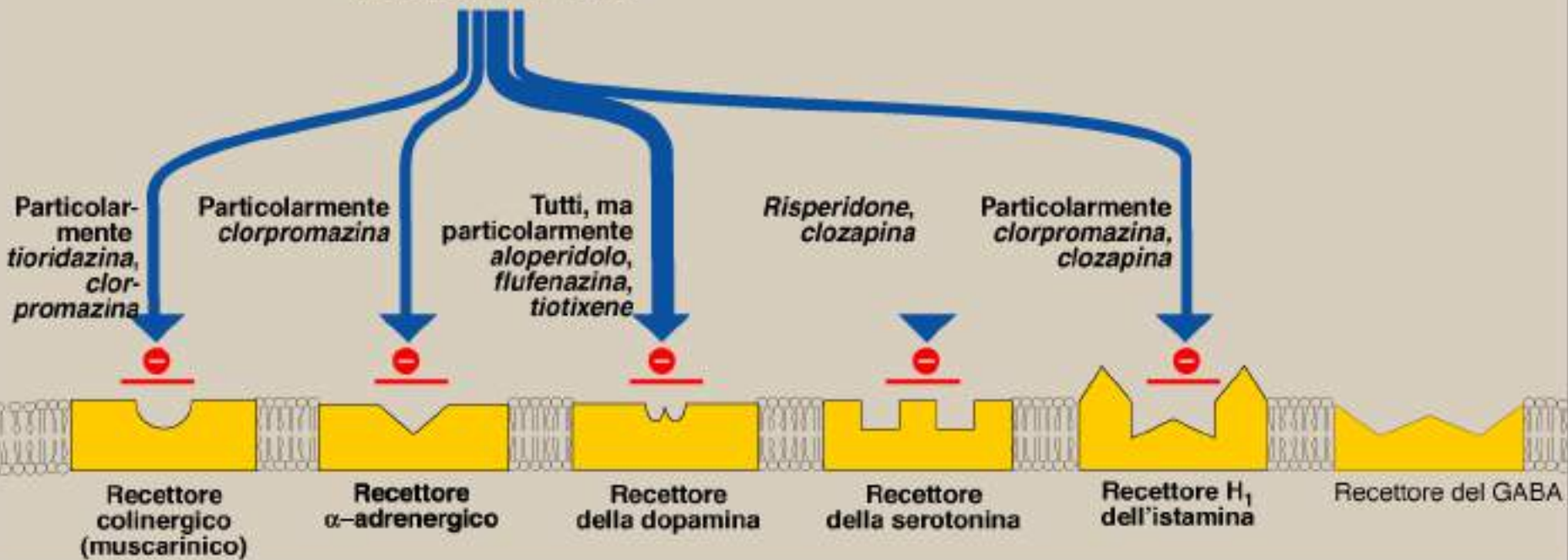
- **Droperidolo, Aloperidolo**

Sito d'azione recettoriale dei neurolettici



Sito d'azione recettoriale dei neurolettici

FARMACI NEUROLETTICI



Farmaci utilizzabili nella teleanestesia: Sedativi

Possono indurre immobilizzazione

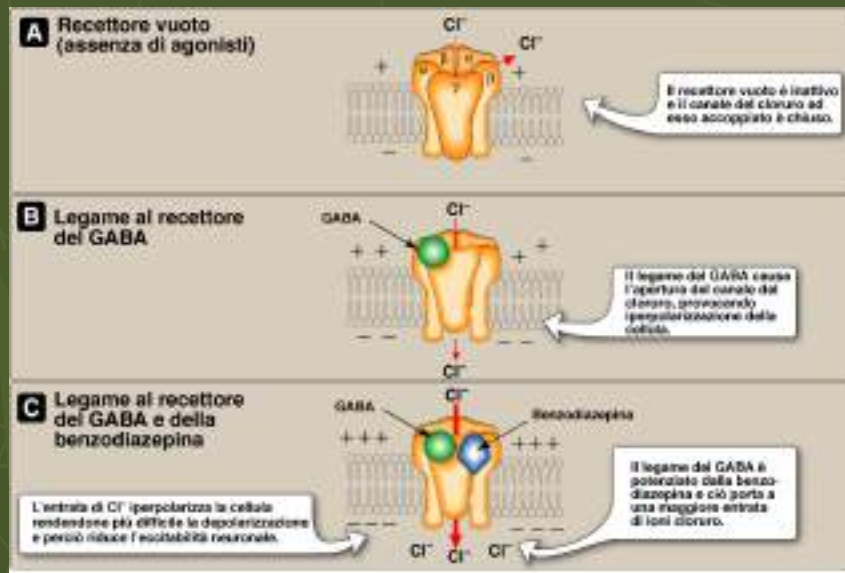
Sono ipnotici

Si può osservare una fase di disinibizione

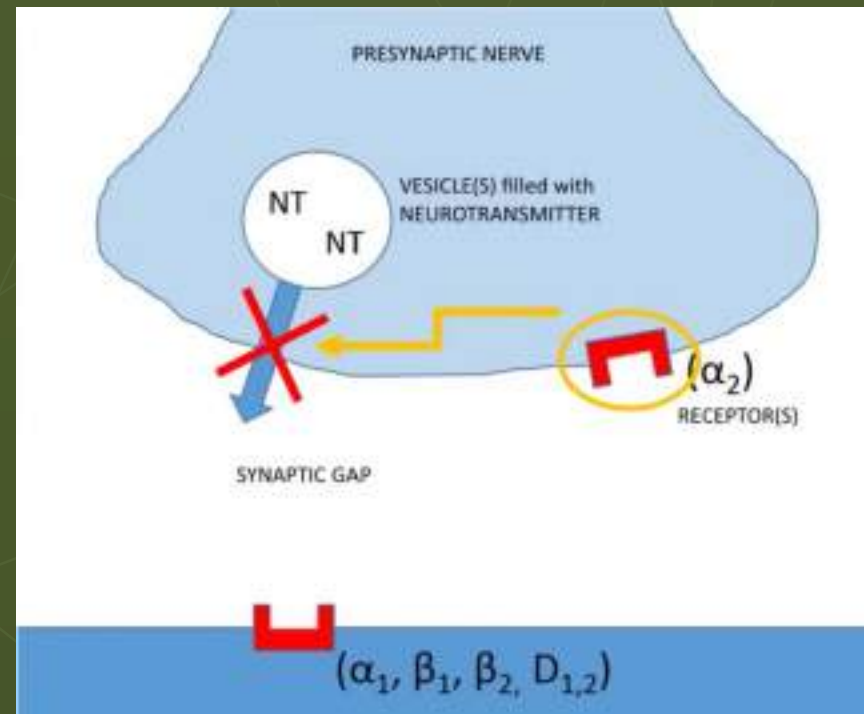
- ▶ Diazepam (Valium®) (benzodiazepina)
- ▶ Xilazina (Rompun®)

Sito d'azione recettoriale delle benzodiazepine e degli agonisti alfa2

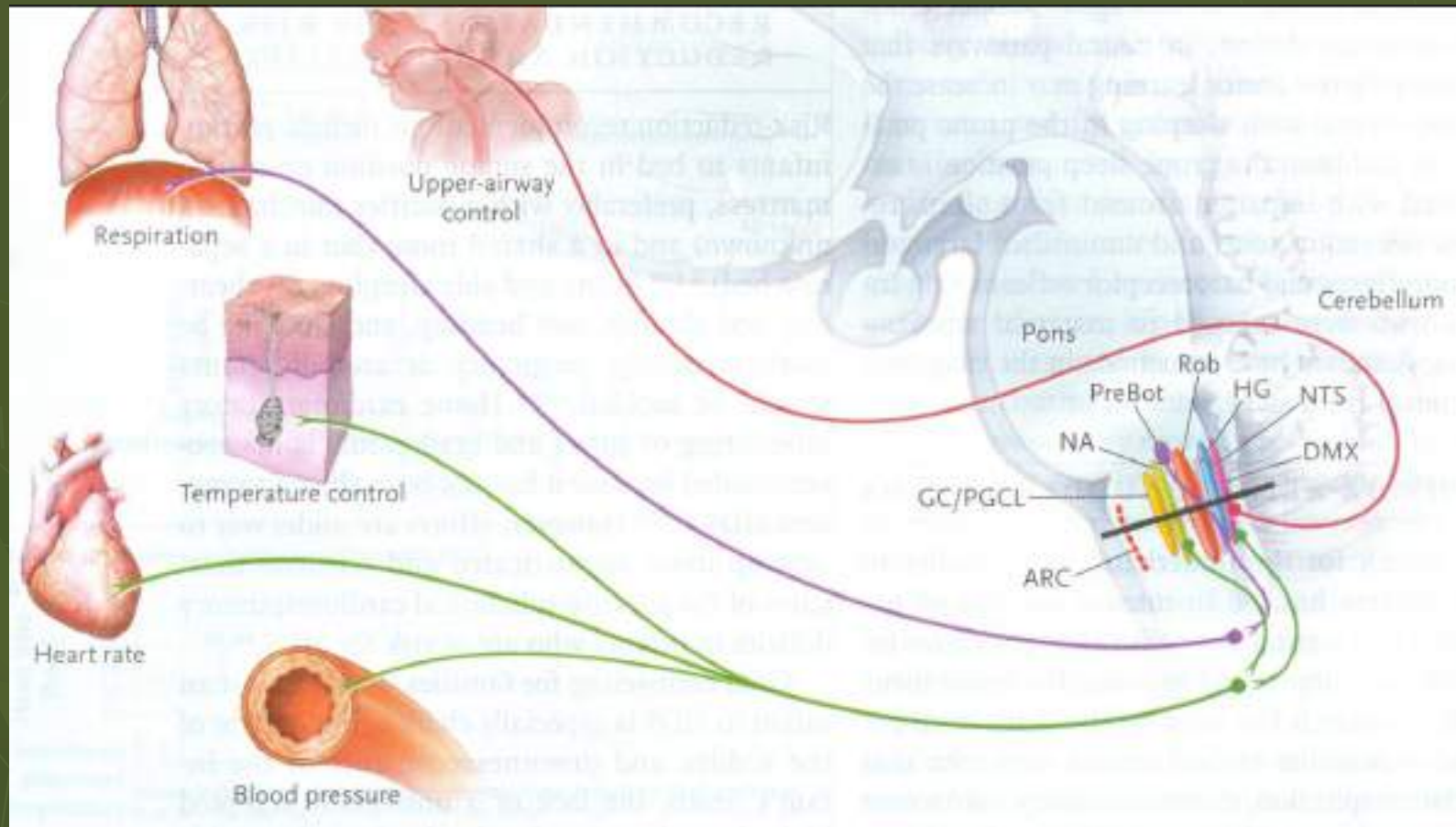
Meccanismo d'azione Benzodiazepine



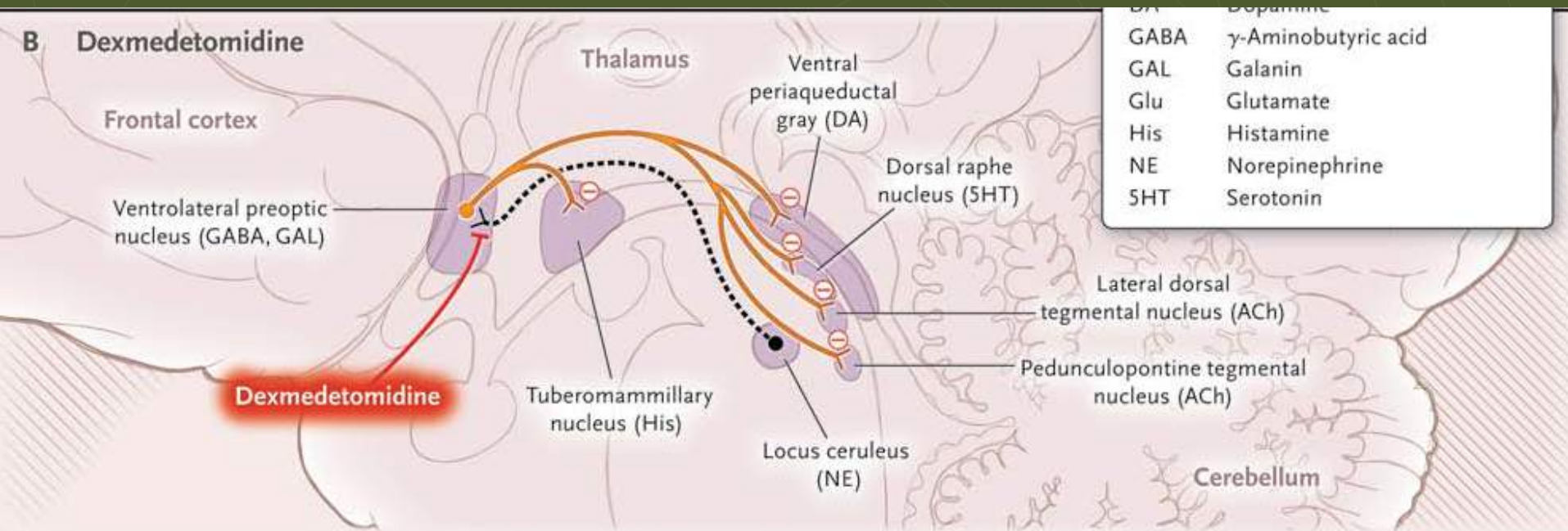
Meccanismo d'azione Xylazina



Sito d'azione degli agonisti alfa2 nel Sistema Nervoso Centrale (1)



Sito d'azione degli agonisti alfa2 nel Sistema Nervoso Centrale (2)



Brown EN et al. N Engl J Med 2010;363:2638-2650



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Azione sedativa e perdita di coscienza dopo utilizzo di agonisti alfa2

Perdita di coscienza nell'uomo

- ▶ Segnalata dalla perdita della risposta verbale

Perdita di coscienza nell'animale

- ▶ Segnalata dalla perdita del riflesso di raddrizzamento (LORR) o perdita di posizione

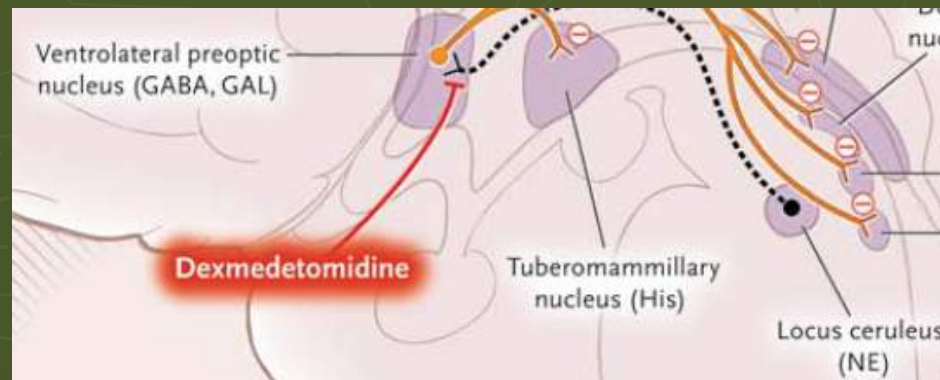
Azione sedativa e perdita di coscienza dopo utilizzo di agonisti alfa2

Sedazione nell'animale

- ▶ Dovuta all'interazione con i recettori alfa2 situati nell'area preottica ipotalamica

Perdita LORR

- ▶ Dovuta all'interazione con i recettori alfa2 situati nel Locus ceruleus



Nature Neuroscience; doi:10.1038/nn.3957

Anestetici Dissociativi

- Chetamina Idrocloruro (Ketaset®, Vetalar®)
 - ▶ Spesso associata a Xylazina
 - ▶ Induce catatonìa
 - ▶ Si lega ai recettori NMDA
- Fenciclidina idrocloruro (Sernylan®)
 - ▶ PCP
 - ▶ Agisce sui recettori NMDA

Sito d'azione recettoriale della PCP

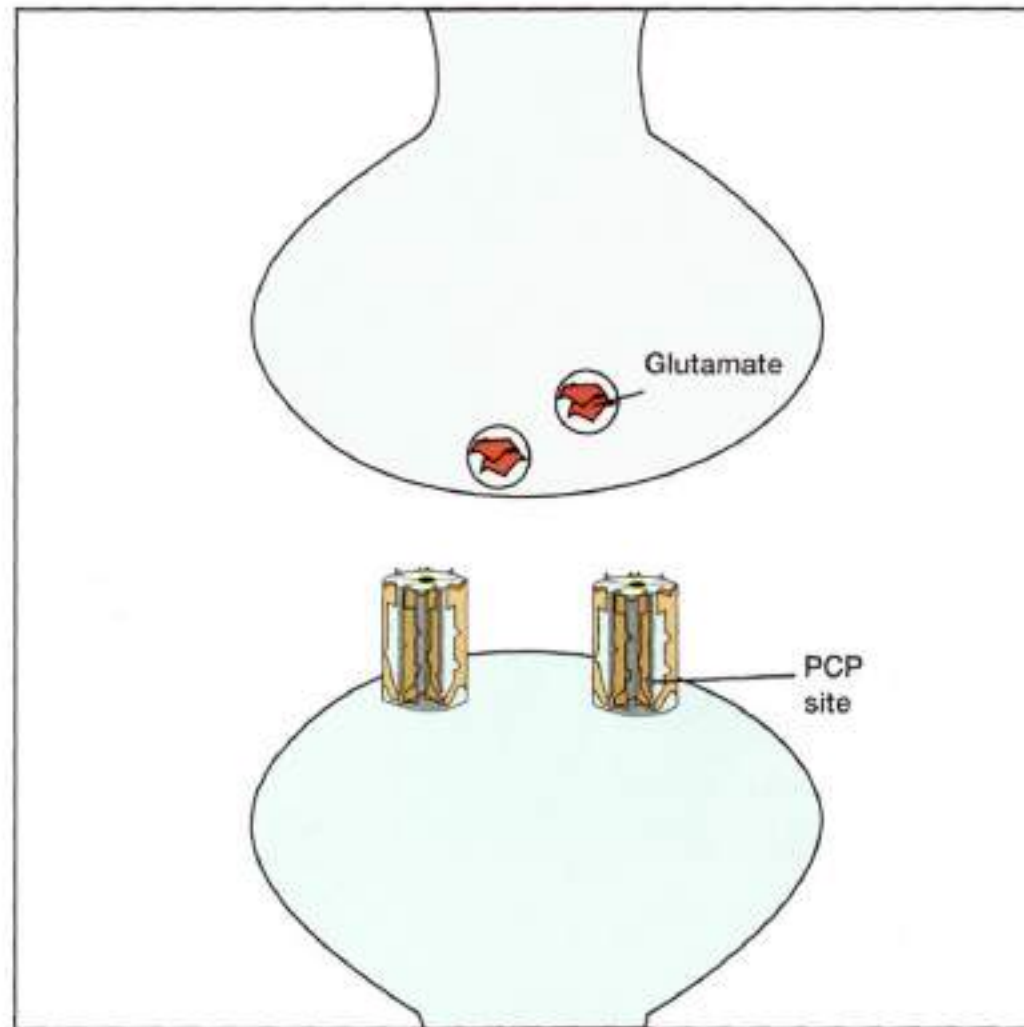
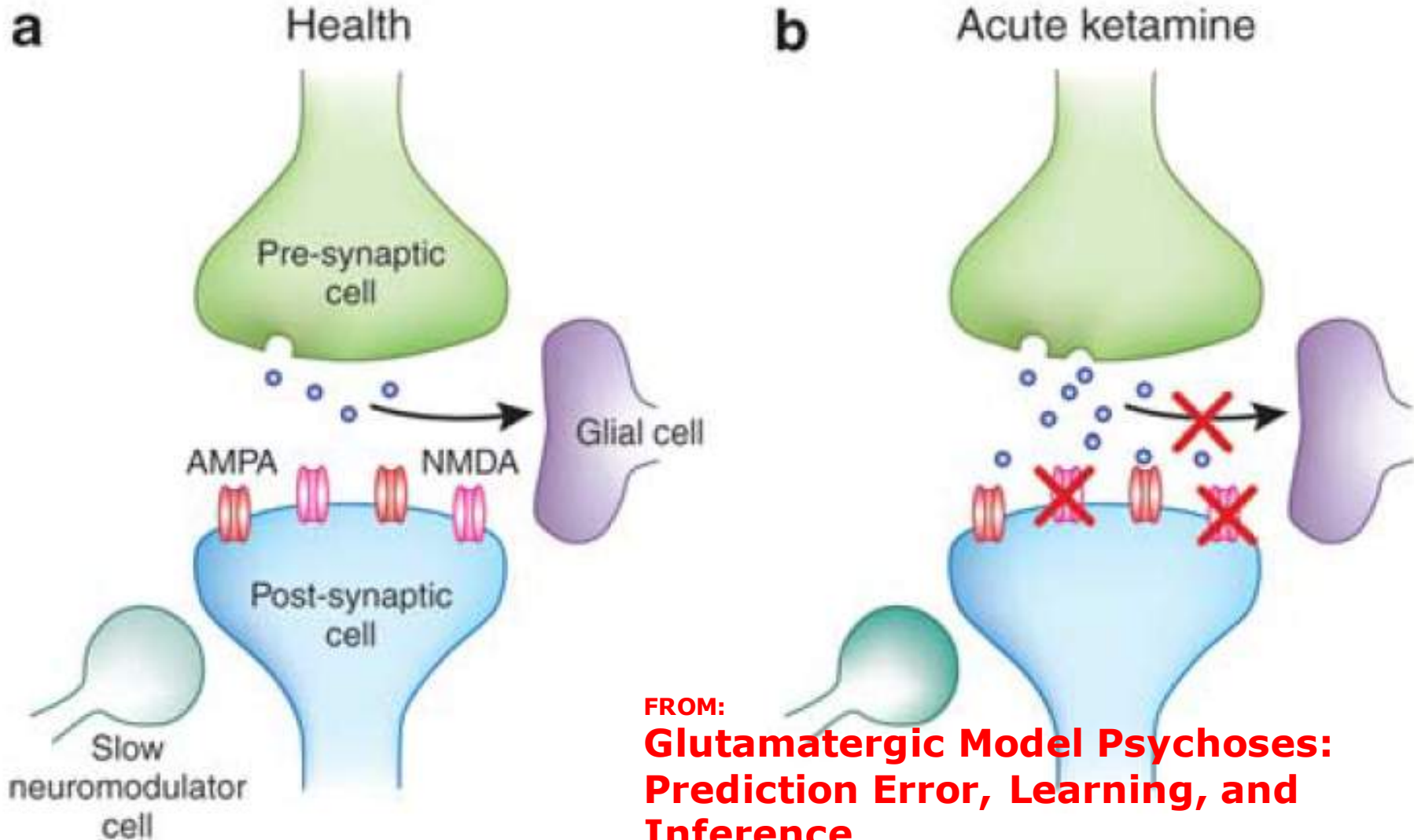


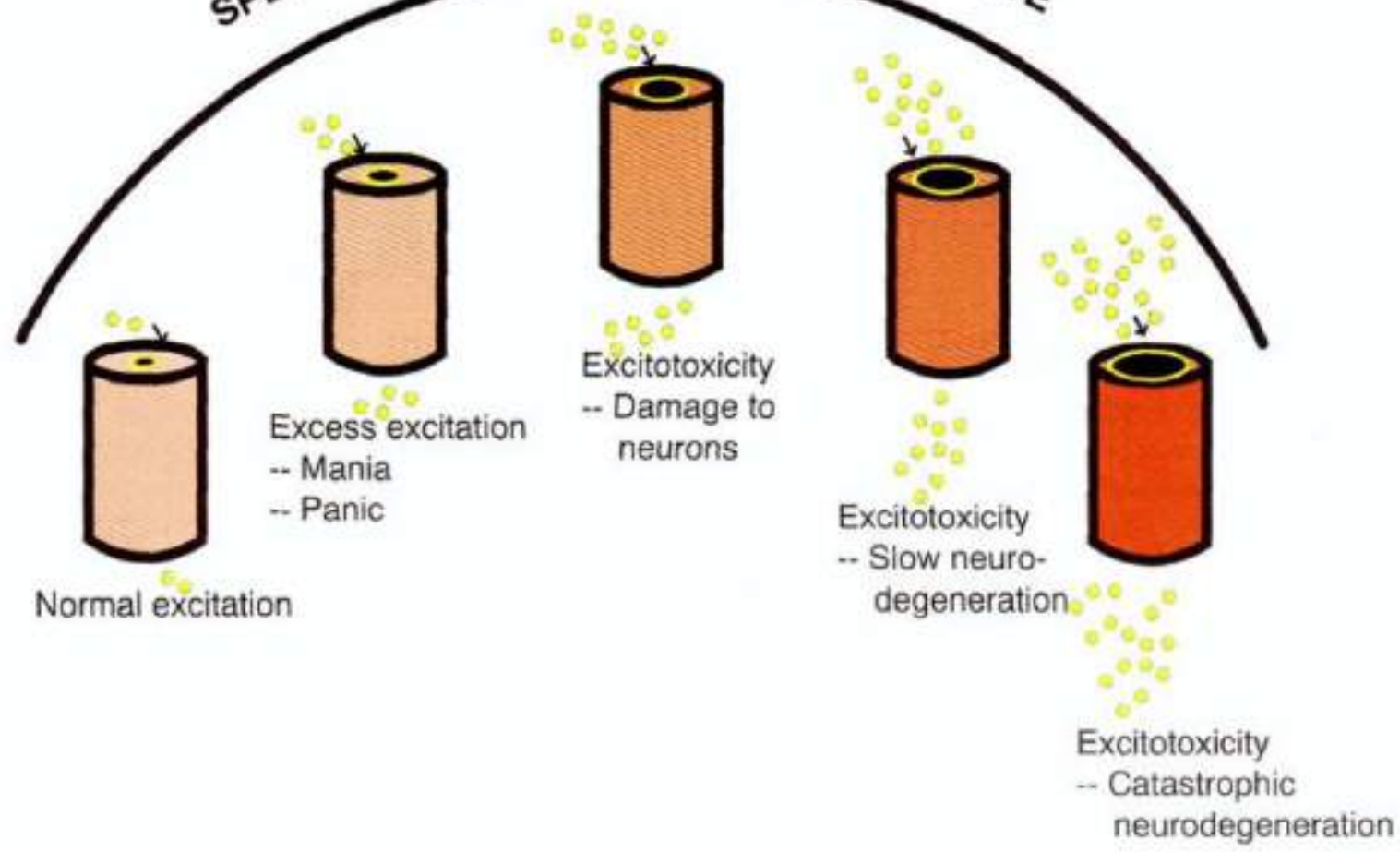
FIGURE 13 — 12. *Pharmacology of phencyclidine (PCP)*. Phencyclidine is an open-channel antagonist of *N*-methyl-*D*-aspartate (NMDA) glutamate receptors at a site probably closely associated with the calcium ion channel there. This means that its site is probably inside the calcium channel, and it probably works best when the channel is open.

Sito d'azione recettoriale della chetamina



Philip R Corlett, Garry D Honey, John H Krystal and Paul C Fletcher

SPECTRUM OF EXCITATION BY GLUTAMATE



Sito d'azione recettoriale della chetamina e PCP

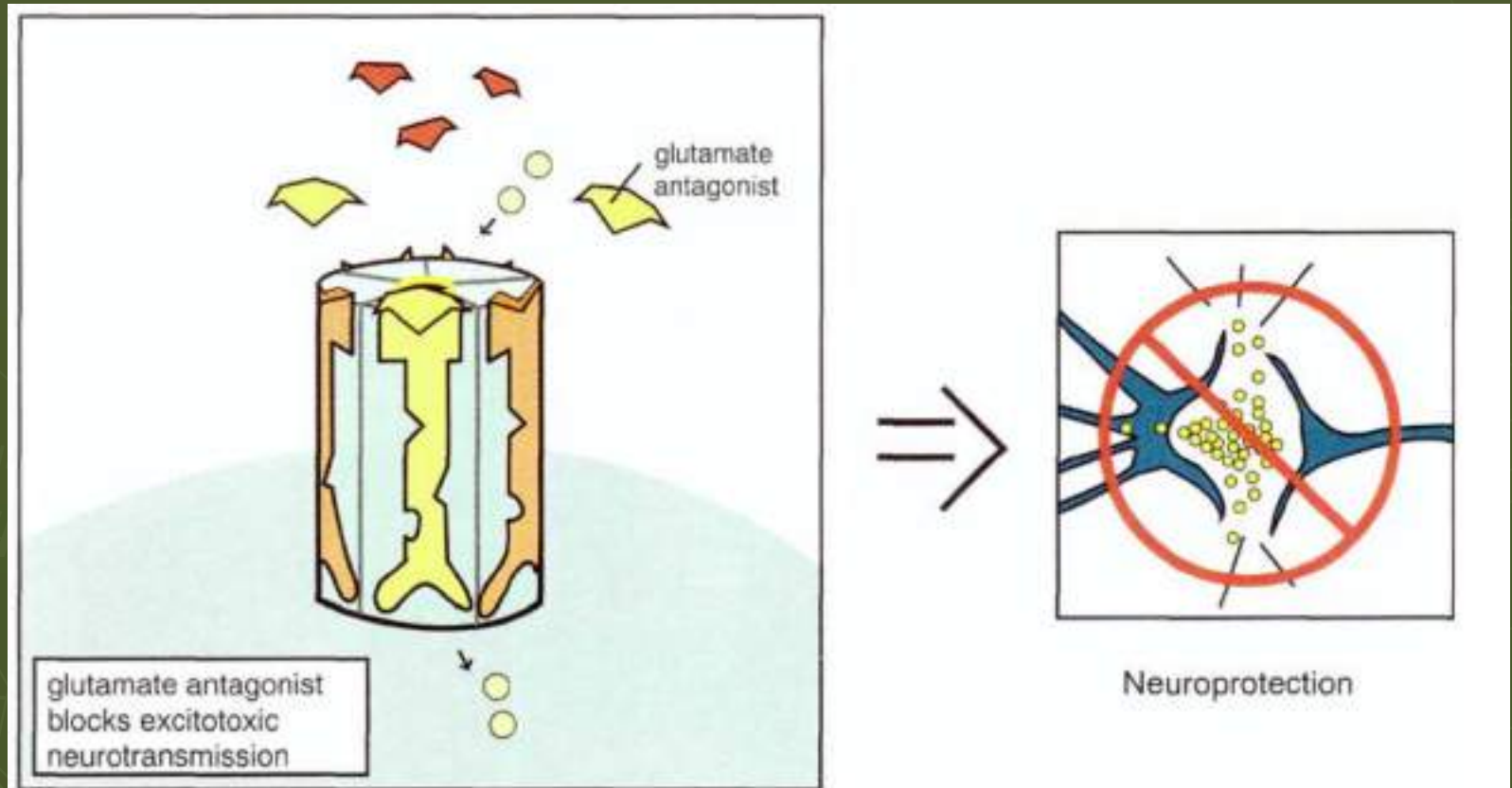
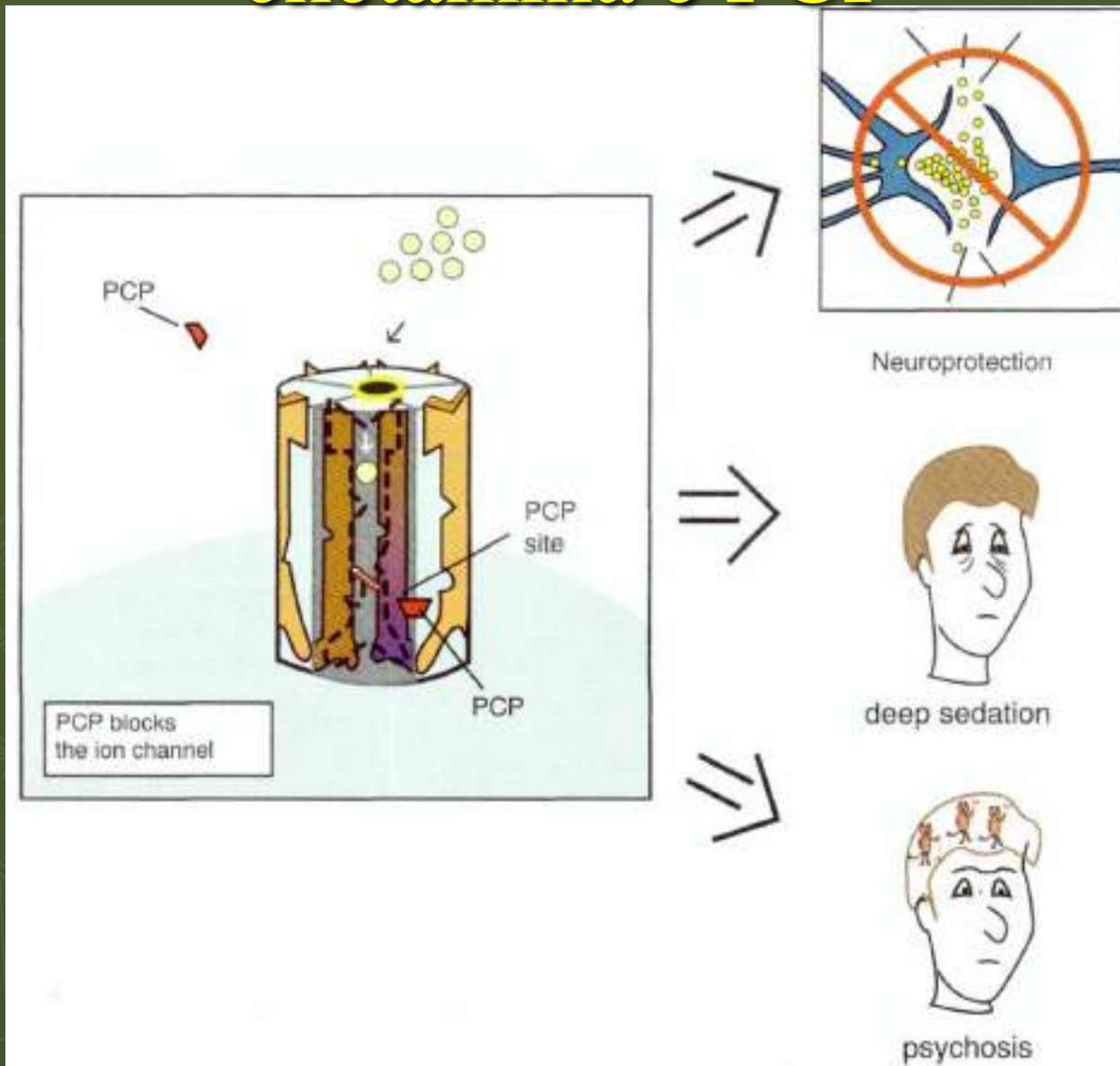


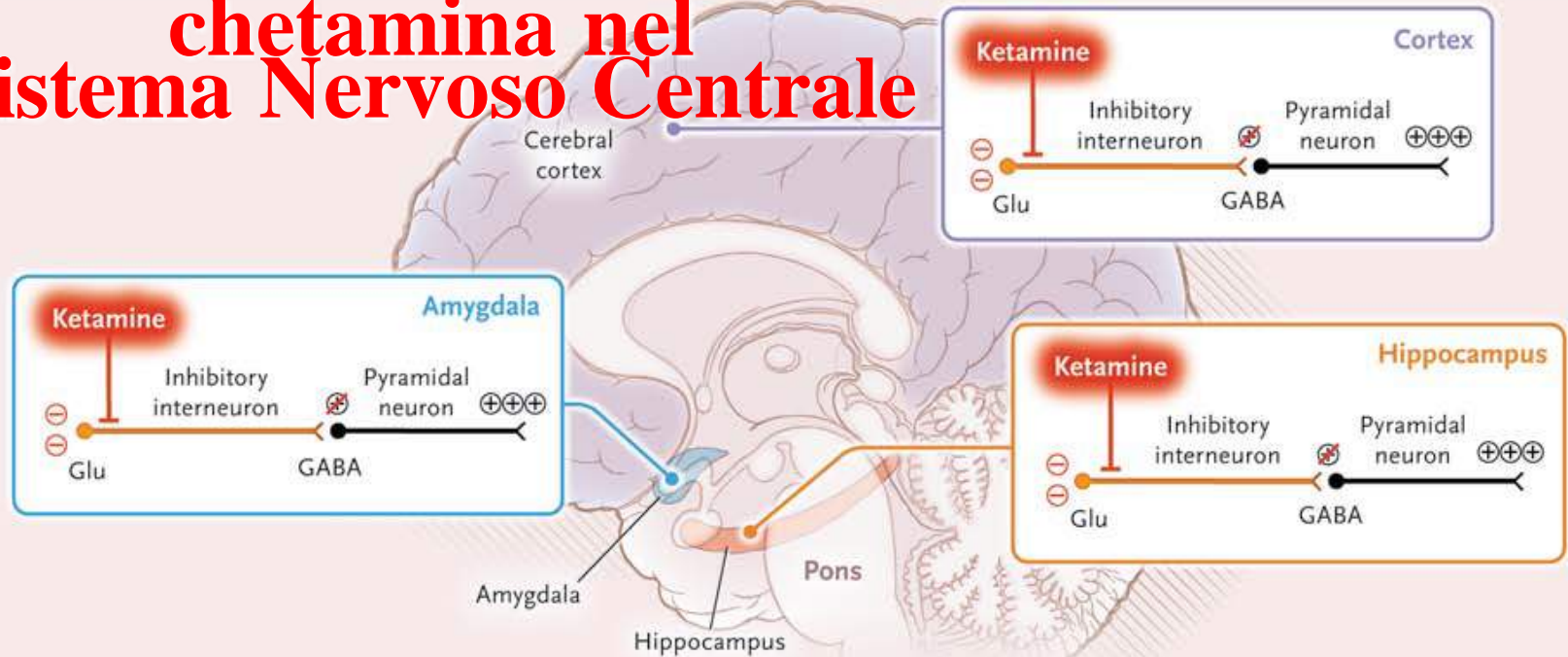
FIGURE 10-32. Glutamate antagonists. **Antagonists of glutamate** at the NMDA agonist site can block excitotoxic neurotransmission and exert neuroprotective actions. Such drugs stop excessive calcium entry and its consequences. These agents are in experimental testing for various neurodegenerative disorders and stroke.

Sito d'azione recettoriale della chetamina e PCP

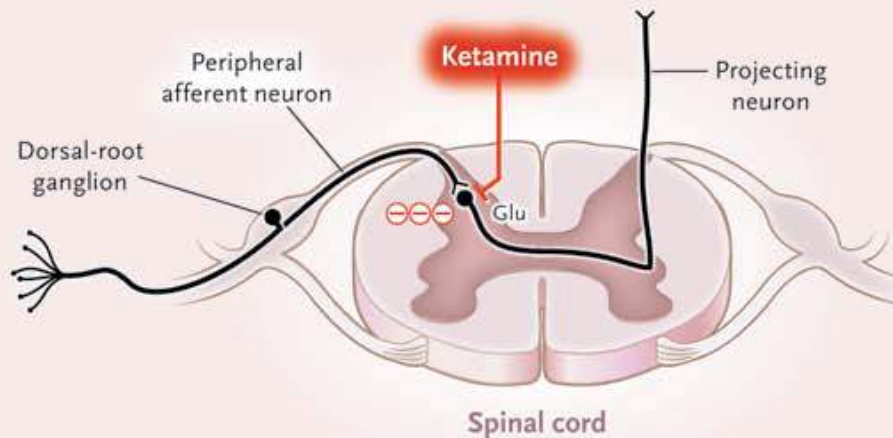


Sito d'azione della chetamina nel Sistema Nervoso Centrale

A



B



Anestetici oppioidi

▶ Etorfina (M-99®)

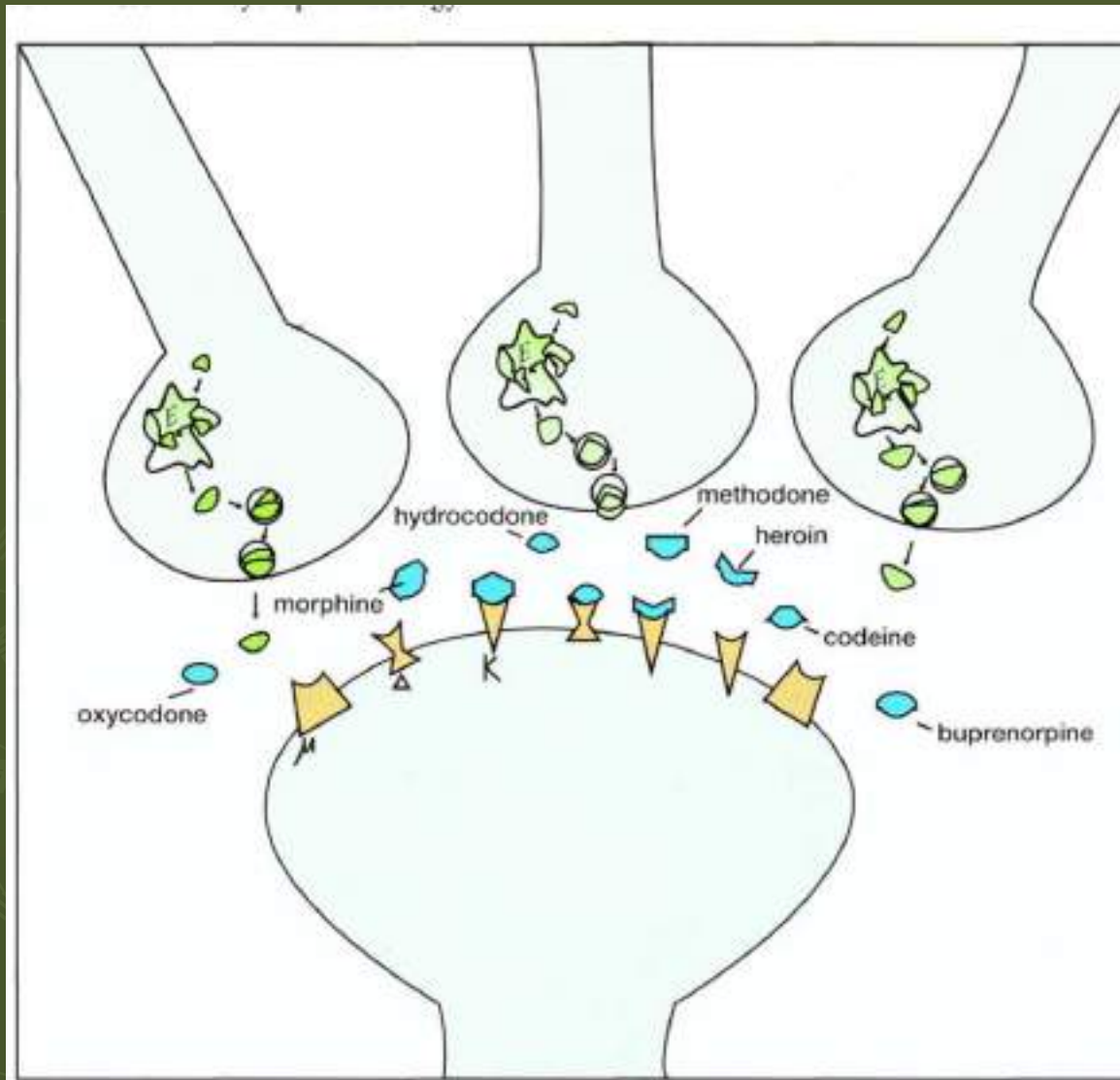
- Spesso associata a:
xylazina e acepromazina

Fentanyl

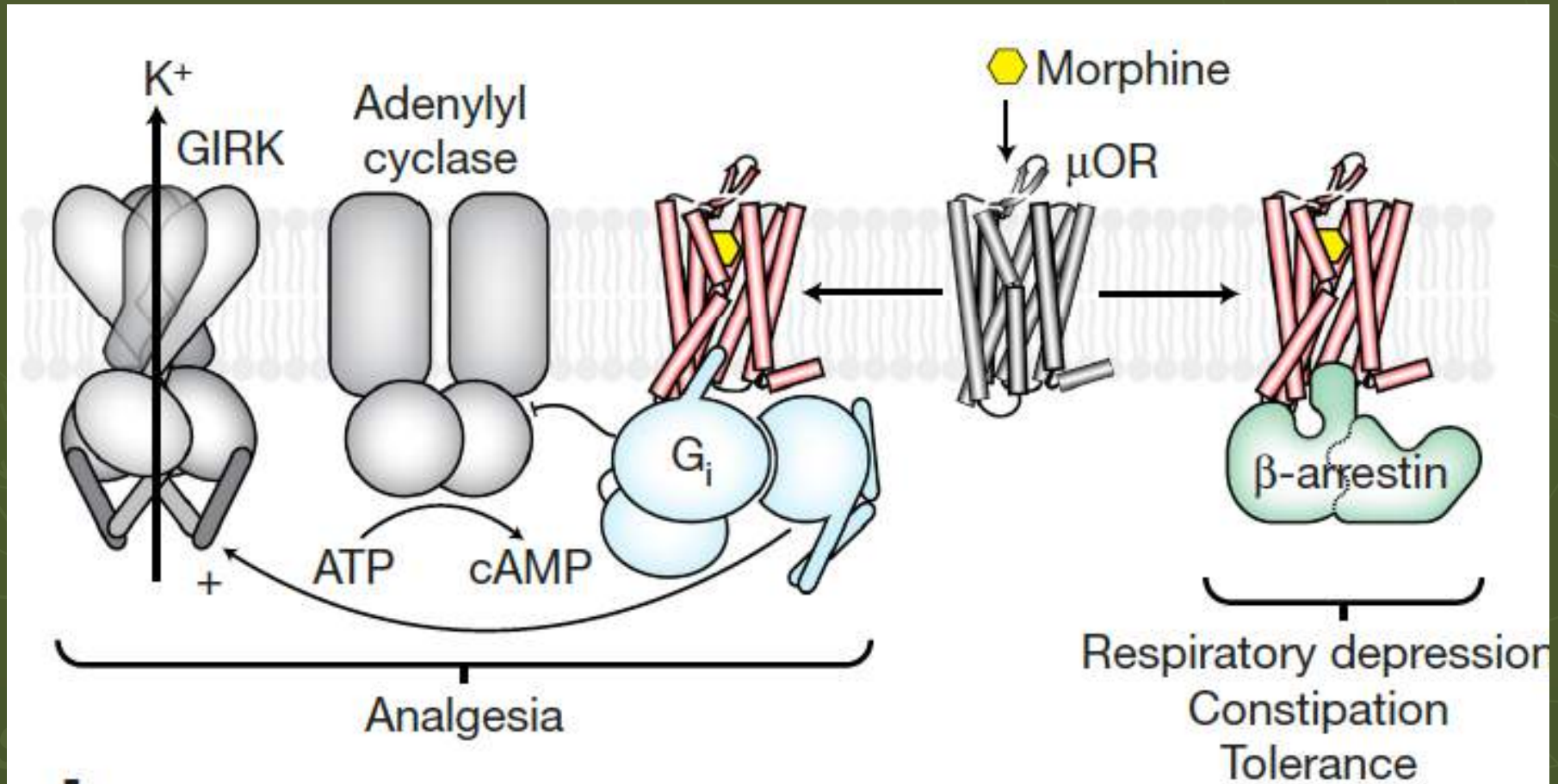
- Anche in
associazione con
droperidolo
(Innovar-Vet®)

▶ Carfentanil citrato (Wildnil®)

Sito d'azione recettoriale degli oppioidi

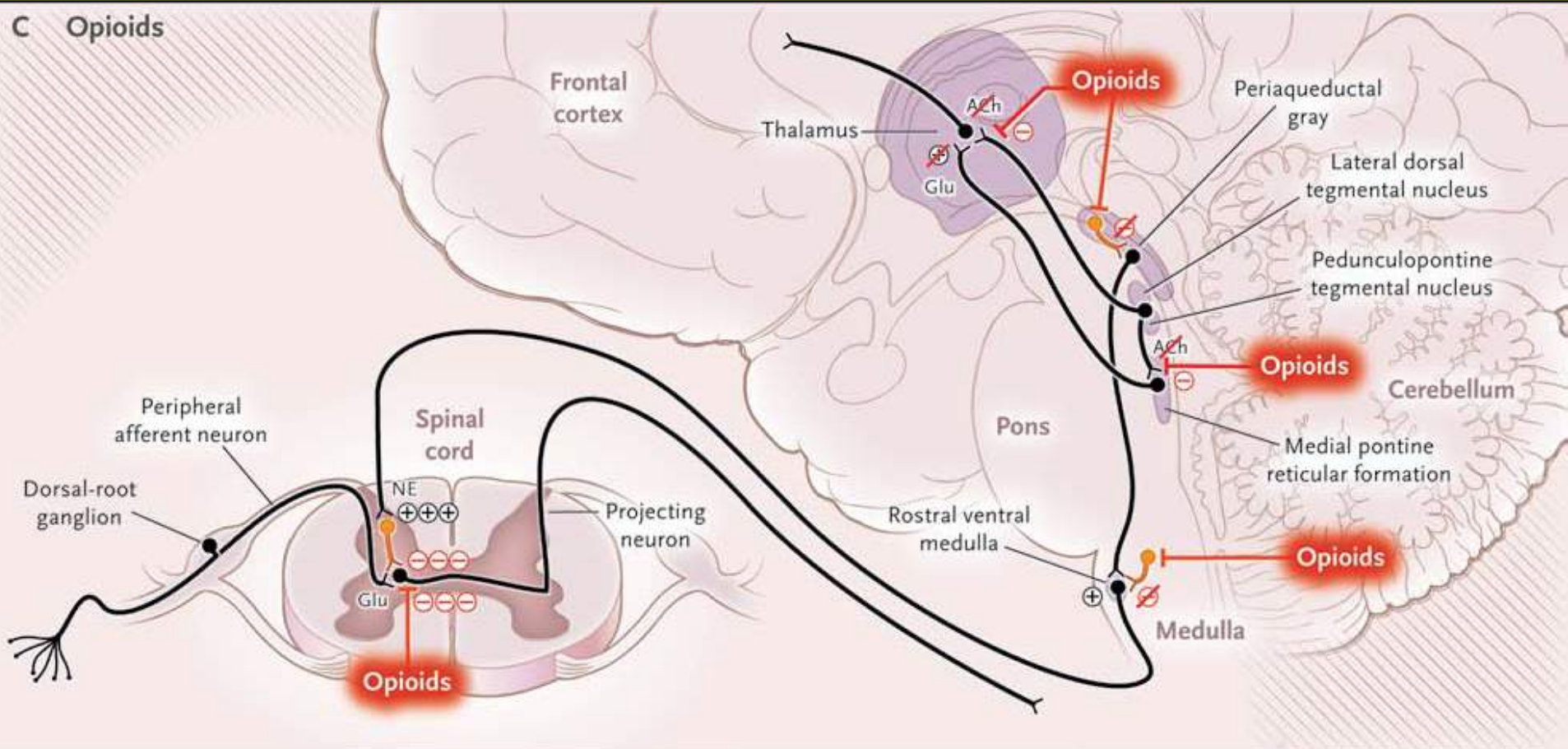


Sito d'azione recettoriale degli oppioidi



Sito d'azione degli oppioidi nel Sistema Nervoso Centrale

C Opioids



Brown EN et al. N Engl J Med 2010;363:2638-2650



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ANTIDOTI

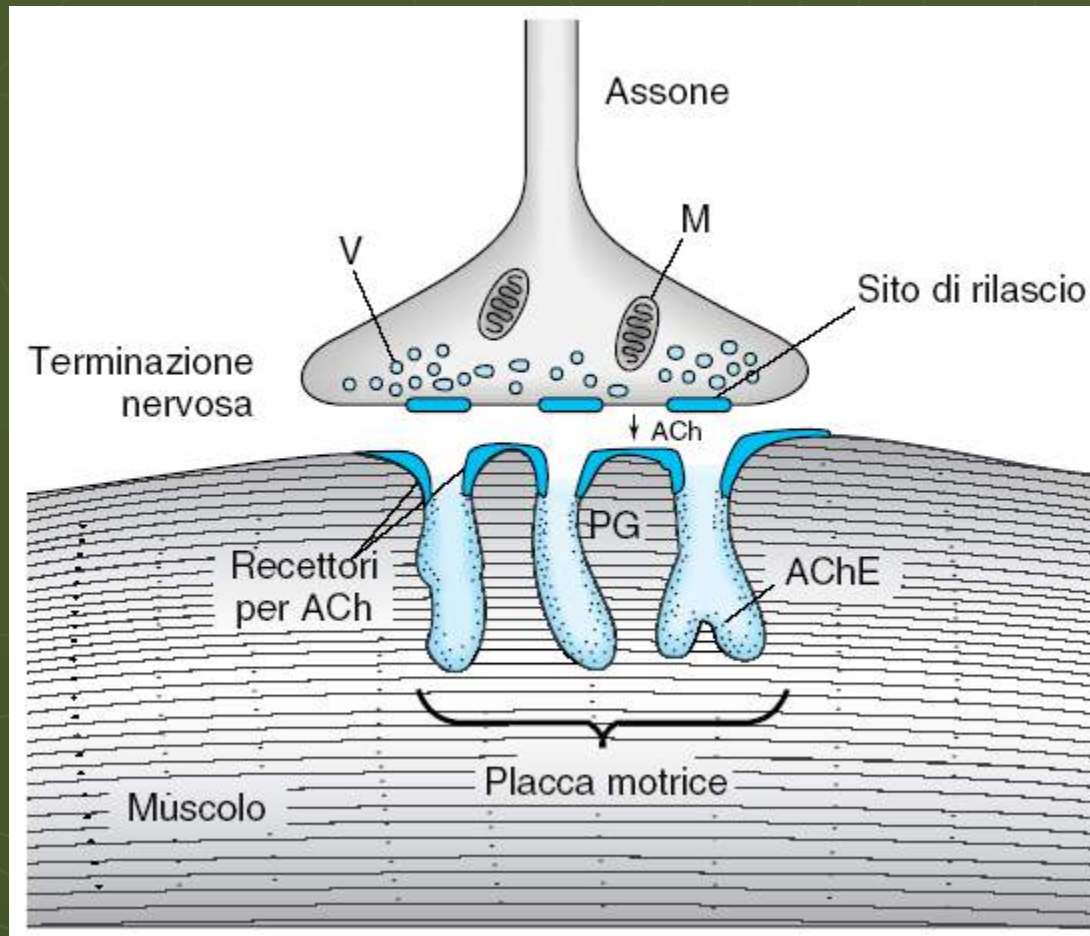
Farmaco	Antidoto (Antagonista)
Benzodiazepine: (es. Diazepam)	Flumazenil
Xylazina	Yohimbina, tolazoline, atipamezole
Chetamina	Non disponibile
Oppioidi (Carfentanil, Fentanil, Etorfina)	Naltrexone, naloxone <i>(importanti anche per l'operatore!!!)</i>



Farmaci utilizzabili: Bloccanti neuromuscolari

- Agiscono sulla placca motrice

Figura 27-1. Rappresentazione schematica della giunzione neuromuscolare. V = vescicola contenente acetilcolina (ACh); M = mitocondrio; AchE = acetilcolinesterasi; PG = pieghe giunzionali. (Riprodotta, previo consenso, da Drachman DB: *Myasthenia gravis*. N. Engl. J. Med. 1978;298: 135).



Farmaci utilizzabili nella teleanestesia: Bloccanti neuromuscolari

- NON DEPOLARIZZANTI

Competono con l'Ach

- DEPOLARIZZANTI

Mimano l'azione dell'Ach

Farmaci utilizzabili nella
teleanestesia:

Bloccanti neuromuscolari

NON DEPOLARIZZANTI

Competono con l'Ach

CURARO:

miscela di alcaloidi naturali tra cui la
tubocurarina

Curari



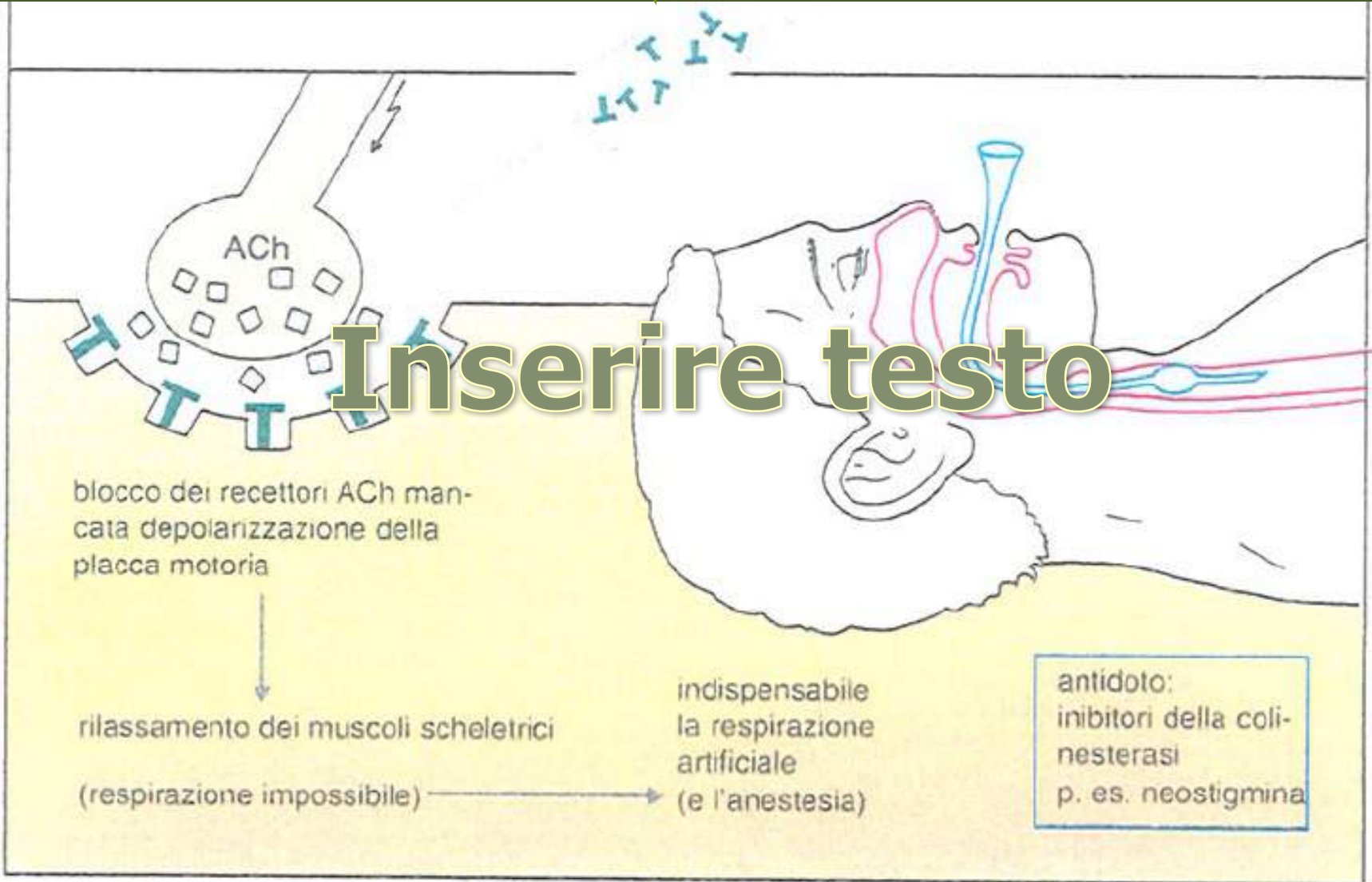
freccia avvelenata degli Indiani del sudamerica

d-tubocurarina

(non assorbita dall'intestino)



Inserire testo

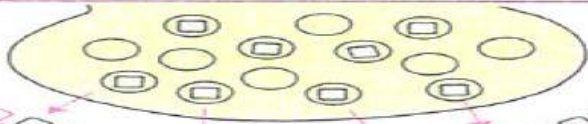
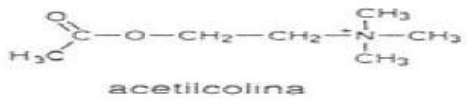


Farmaci utilizzabili nella teleanestesia: Bloccanti neuromuscolari

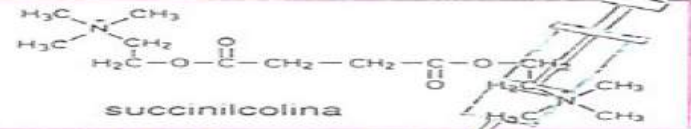
DEPOLARIZZANTI
Mimano l'azione dell'Ach

Succinilcolina:

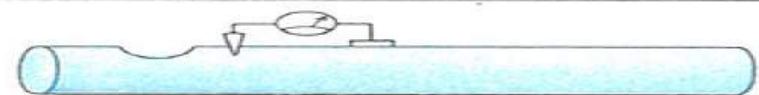
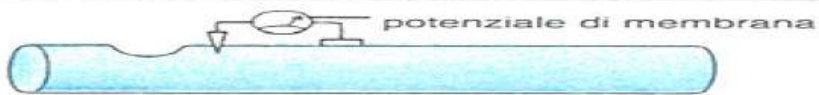
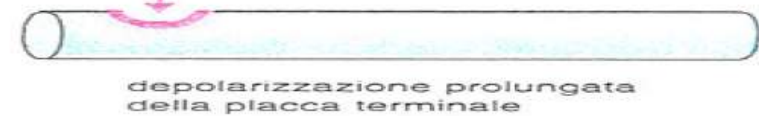
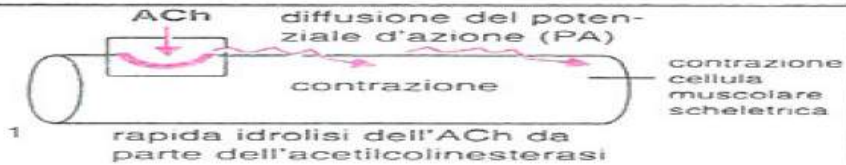
depolarizza la membrana della cellula muscolare provocando fascicolazioni muscolari transitorie con depolarizzazione prolungata e periodo di eccitazione ripetitiva. Segue blocco della trasmissione neuromuscolare e paralisi flaccida.



depolarizzazione



depolarizzazione



ANTIDOTI

Farmaco	Antidoto (Antagonista)
Curari	Fisostigmina, Neostigmina
Non disponibile	Non disponibile

Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Its Effects on a Male Asiatic Elephant

Because of his remarkable intelligence, his extended life span, his capacity for highly organized group relationships, and his extraordinary psychobiology in general, the elephant is an animal of great interest to the zoologist and the comparative psychologist. It has only been in recent years that the physiology of the elephant has received the attention of scientists (1). There is now a growing interest in this animal on the part of psychiatrists (2).

One of the strangest things about elephants is the phenomenon of going "on musth." This syndrome, a form of madness which occurs almost exclu-

sively in the males, begins with early adulthood (when the elephant is between 12 and 20 years old) and continues to occur once or twice a year until after the involutional period (around age 45 to 50). As he enters a period of musth, the bull elephant begins to show signs of restlessness and irritability, his eyes water, and the slit-like bilateral temporal gland (located midway between the eye and ear) starts to excrete a brownish secretion. Within 48 to 72 hours there is a violent change in the animal's behavior. Normally cooperative elephant now runs be-

Med. Tribune 3, 3-9-1962
LSD 100%
Medical Tribune

297-Mg. Shot of LSD Kills Bull Elephant

Shaken With Seizure, Dies in Short Time

Medical Tribune Staff Writer Reports

OKLAHOMA CITY—A young Indian bull elephant, subject of psychiatric research here, was shaken with a gigantic seizure and died as he had and 40 minutes after an injection of 297 mg. of lysergic acid diethylamide.

It was approximately half the dose per body weight and given over intravenously without observable effects, investigators said.

"We were very dubious that we would see any reaction at all," said Dr. L.J. West, head of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Oklahoma Medical Center. "But we discovered the nervous system of the elephant is fantastically sensitive to the same drug to which man shows a fantastic insensitivity and that it is markedly different from other animals."

The LSD experiment at Oklahoma City's Lincoln Park Zoo was to help define the nature of the periods of musth—occurring biennially—the state of "going on musth"—but under experimental circumstances or twice a year after reaching sexual maturity.

The drug, approximately 300 micrograms per kg. of the estimated body weight of 7,000 pounds, was delivered by means of a syringe fed from an air gun aimed at the animal's trunk from a range of 12 feet.

Within three minutes, the beast's knees buckled and it "went into the most peculiar state of excitation of the nervous system—a hyperbolic state of arousal," Dr. West reported. On gross examination at autopsy, the pathologist ascribed death to gross stretching from blood spasm.

Lincoln Park Zoo officials of the elephant in March for some weeks in 1961-1962.



Down and out, a 1,800-pound male elephant is supported by spectators at the Oklahoma City Zoo after a temporarily died following injection of experimental dose of LSD.

and Warren Thomas, D.V.M., and director.

Dr. West believes there is a significant similarity between the elephant and human brain that makes the animal a promising research subject.

Two or three days before the elephant gave his test, a brown sticky fluid of undetermined composition is secreted by a temporal gland.

"It has been suggested that this substance is an irritant and that the animal is actually mad," Dr. West said. "We wanted to try to produce such an irritation with the drug known to cause artificial insanity in humans and other primates and we also wanted to know whether LSD would cause the gland to secrete."

No reaction was apparent, and the gland was dissected out for microscopic examination.

It was not known whether Tinko, thought to be about six years old, had ever been on musth, but he had apparently had undulating and brief periods of loss during his life.