

PROFIL TEKANAN INTRAOKULER PENGGUNAAN KOMBINASI KETAMIN-XYLAZIN DAN KETAMINMIDAZOLAM PADA KELINCI

DAUD YUSUF

YUSUF, DAUD

Pembimbing : Ira Sari Yudaniayanti, M.P, drh

Anesthesia, ketamine, xylazine, midazolam, intraocular pressure.

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at finding out the effect of combining anesthesia between ketamine-xylazine and ketamine-midazolam to intraocular pressure in male rabbits that the high risk of blindness because the high IOP could be prevented then could be given such immediate check up using Schiotz tenometer. This helps in providing information on the safety of the medicine to rabbits. Fourteen male rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) of 5-6 months and body weight of 1,3-2 kg were randomly divided into two treatments. First treatment (P1), the rabbits had been injected with atropine (0,05 mg/kg BW) and waited for 10 minutes before giving anesthesia with the combination of ketamine anesthesia (25 mg/kg BW) and xylazine (3 mg/kg BW). Second treatment (P2), the rabbits had been injected with atropine (0,05 mg/kg BW) and waited for 10 minutes before giving anesthesia with the combination of ketamine anesthesia (25 mg/kg BW) and midazolam (2 mg/kg BW). The research variable was Intraocular Pressure on rabbits. The measurements performed in minute 0, minute 14, minute 30, and minute 45 to each rabbit. Using Complete Random Block Design, it was found that the Intraocular Pressure showed no significant influences between the two treatments, however, it did showed influences within the interval 0 to 45 minutes. Therefore, this research has been drawn to a conclusion that the ketamine-xylazine combination was safer than ketamine-midazolam combination for giving anesthesia to rabbits.