CONTRAST RADIOGRAPHY ANALYSIS OF GASTROINTESTINAL MOTILITY PERFORMANCE TO GENERAL ANESTHESIA KETAMINE-DIAZEPAM VERSUS KETAMINE-ACEPROMAZINE IN CAT

Ismaya As-zahra Chairani

ABSTRACT
This research was conducted to analyzed the effects of ketamine-diazepam and ketamine-acepromazine on gastrointestinal motility in domestic cat during anesthesia using radiographic contrast. Eighteen male domestic cats were divided into three groups. C as control group administered with BaSO₄ suspension 10mL/kgBW without anesthetized, T₁ anesthetized with acepromazine 0.2 mg/kgBW + atropine 0.02 mg/kgBW + ketamine 20 mg/kgBW and administered with BaSO₄ suspension 10mL/kgBW, T₂ anesthetized with diazepam 0.5 mg/kgBW + atropine 0.02 mg/kgBW + ketamine 20 mg/kgBW and administered with BaSO₄ suspension 10mL/kgBW. The data analysis of gastrointestinal motility diameter is performed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for repeated measure, p< 0.05 followed by Duncan post-hoc analysis; transit time performance is analyzed by Kruskall Wallis, p< 0.05 followed by Mann Whitney U-Test using SPSS Program. The results anesthetic from ketamine-acepromazine and ketamine-diazepam showed no significant differences in intestinal amplitude and transit time. This study concluded that the administration of anesthetic ketamine-acepromazine and ketamine-diazepam in gastrointestinal motility are safe to use.

Keyword: BaSO₄, cat, gastrointestinal motility, ketamine-acepromazine, ketamine-diazepam.