

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

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**ABSTRACT**

This research was conducted to analyze the effects of ketamine-diazepam and ketamine-acepromazine on gastrointestinal motility in domestic cats during anesthesia using radiographic contrast. Eighteen male domestic cats were divided into three groups. Group C as the control group was administered with BaSO<sub>4</sub> suspension 10mL/kgBW without anesthesia. Group T1 was anesthetized with acepromazine 0.2 mg/kgBW + atropine 0.02 mg/kgBW + ketamine 20 mg/kgBW and administered with BaSO<sub>4</sub> suspension 10mL/kgBW. Group T2 was anesthetized with diazepam 0.5 mg/kgBW + atropine 0.02 mg/kgBW + ketamine 20 mg/kgBW and administered with BaSO<sub>4</sub> suspension 10mL/kgBW. The data analysis of gastrointestinal motility diameter was performed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for repeated measures,  $\bar{p} < 0,05$  followed by Duncan post-hoc analysis; transit time performance was analyzed by Kruskal Wallis,  $\bar{p} < 0,05$  followed by Mann Whitney U-Test using SPSS Program. The results of anesthesia 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 is safe to use.

**Keyword:** BaSO<sub>4</sub>, cat, gastrointestinal motility, ketamine-acepromazine, ketamine-diazepam.