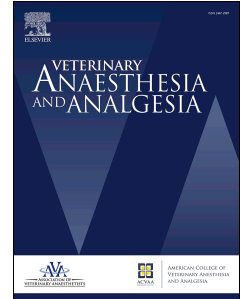


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RESEARCH PAPER

Running head (Authors): *M Raillard et al.*

Running head (short title): Propofol pre dosing in dogs

Effect of pre dosing versus slow administration of propofol on the dose required for anaesthetic induction and on physiologic variables in healthy dogs

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Abstract

Objective To investigate the timing of propofol administration on the dose required for induction of anaesthesia and commonly measured physiological effects.

Study design Randomized, investigator-blinded clinical study.

Animals Thirty-two healthy dogs (18 male, 13 female, one intersex, 6–144 months, 3.5–47.2 kg).

Methods Premedication was intramuscular acepromazine (0.025 mg kg^{-1}) and methadone (0.25 mg kg^{-1}). Thirty minutes later one of three treatments was administered to the dogs: propofol (0.5 mg kg^{-1} ; group PP), an equivalent volume of saline (group CP) or a propofol infusion ($1.3 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} \text{ minute}^{-1}$; group SI). Two minutes later, a propofol infusion ($4 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} \text{ minute}^{-1}$) was

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