



2024 NHVTA CONFERENCE

DANIEL LEVERONI AS, CVT, VTS (ANESTHESIA & ANALGESIA)

Anesthesia for the Magical Brachycephalic Breeds

Attendees will gain knowledge of Brachycephalic Obstructive Airway Syndrome (BOAS), anatomy, physiology, drug recommendations, monitoring, and the various challenges of anesthetizing these mystical breeds.

Anesthesia Equipment: The Bare Minimum

This lecture will discuss the minimum criteria set by AHAA, ACVAA, and NAVAS and highlight the essential equipment and preparation for a successful anesthetic event.

JAIME MAHER, CVT, VTS (ECC, ANESTHESIA/ANALGESIA)

Capnography

End-tidal carbon dioxide monitoring (ETCO₂) has clinical uses far beyond solely determining hypo- or hyperventilation. This non-invasive monitor can give valuable information about cardiac output, perfusion, and ventilation. Capnography has become one of the mainstays of anesthetic monitoring today. This lecture is designed to not only provide the attendee with an overview of the concept of PaO₂ vs ETCO₂, but will also provide detailed explanations and interpretations of a variety of capnograms – the accompanying waveform of many capnography analyzers.

How to Treat Hypotension

Blood pressure monitoring during anesthesia is a source of frustration and anxiety voiced by many veterinary technicians. What is the ideal range? How low is too low? How do we troubleshoot? Attendees will be able to quickly identify blood pressure issues and have the understanding to initiate therapeutic remedies. Normal values will be provided, along with guidelines for treating hypotension.

Optimizing the Sick Patient for Anesthesia

The drugs utilized in anesthesia are not benign and carry certain risks. Not every patient requiring anesthesia will be considered normal and healthy, potentially increasing the risks of certain drugs. This lecture will discuss how anesthesia can affect some key organ systems in our sicker patient, how to optimize your patient for anesthesia, emergency situations, and key monitoring parameters specific to certain disease processes.

Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS)

The concept of Enhanced Recovery After Surgery is not new. It was conceived by a group of general surgeons in human medicine out of a desire to perform certain procedures on an outpatient basis. As with many advances in veterinary medicine, we are a few decades behind our counterparts in human medicine. In both fields however, the end goals are simple: reduced hospitalization stays, less stress and anxiety, and smoother/quicker recoveries from surgery. During this lecture, the attendee will come to understand that ERAS is not one single attribute that we can add to the anesthetic protocol. It is a collection of many actions that we can implement throughout the pre-operative, peri-operative and recovery process.