

STUDY REGARDING THE CHANGES IN SOME HEPATIC PARAMETERS DURING GENERAL ANESTHESIA IN A GROUP OF DOGS

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Abstract

The main organ involved in the biotransformation of the anesthetic drugs used for general anesthesia is the liver. Drugs will be at this level transformed into more easily excreted substances known as metabolites. The evaluation of the hepatic function before general anesthesia is essential for a safe and individualized protocol. Comprehensive understanding of the anesthetic drugs and their effects on hepatic functions during anesthesia remains fundamental. Techniques and protocols used for anesthesia and intensive care in the recovery phase will be designed taking into account the trend of the hepatic parameters. This study will focus on how the general anesthesia influences hepatic parameters measured before premedication and in the early recovery phase: alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), total proteins (TP) and albumin (ALB). Following the result of the study, we discovered that ALP increased with 11% and ALT decreased with 12% after general anesthesia in comparison with the value before premedication.

Key words: general anesthesia, liver, biotransformation
