Contraindications: 

- Patients with existing bradycardia or hypotension. 
- Patients with a history of allergy to propofol. 
- Patients with a history of severe respiratory depression or aspiration pneumonia. 
- Patients with uncontrolled hypertension. 
- Patients with electrolyte imbalances. 
- Patients with a history of sudden atypical death. 
- Patients with a history of sudden cardiac death. 
- Patients with a history of severe cardiovascular disease. 
- Patients with a history of severe respiratory disease. 
- Patients with a history of severe hepatic disease. 
- Patients with a history of severe renal disease. 
- Patients with a history of severe hematological disease. 
- Patients with a history of severe gastrointestinal disease. 
- Patients with a history of severe neurological disease. 
- Patients with a history of severe dermatological disease. 
- Patients with a history of severe psychiatric disease. 
- Patients with a history of severe behavioural disease.
Hematology and clinical chemistry findings were not attributed to the administration of propofol. Changes in mucous membrane color were consistent with mild respiratory depression and subsequent vasodilation. Mucous membrane color was normal in all dogs within 5 minutes of induction.

Propofol undergoes oxidative degradation in the presence of light and oxygen to form a number of reactive intermediates. The stability of preserved propofol is determined by its exposure to light and oxygen. Studies have shown that propofol undergoes significant oxidative degradation after exposure to light. Therefore, propofol should be stored below 4°C (40°F). Protect from light. Shake well before use.

Tachypnea, another adverse reaction, was transient and clinically insignificant. During anesthesia in the lower propofol dose group, transient bradycardia (<50 bpm) was observed in 22% of dogs. In the higher dose group, bradycardia (<50 bpm) was observed in 36% of dogs. Bradycardia increased after the first anesthetic episode. Average daily heart rate was decreased by the presence of preanesthetics. The time to recovery was longer in the presence of preanesthetics. The mean duration of anesthesia following propofol induction ranged from 5.7-10.4 minutes. The mean duration of anesthesia following propofol maintenance doses ranged from 5.0-8.0 minutes. The mean time from administration of the first maintenance dose to time of recovery was 180±10 minutes.

Adverse effects of administration of propofol with preanesthetics were evaluated in a randomised, multi-centre, multi-site field study in dogs. Effectiveness was evaluated in 180 client-owned dogs of ASA Category I-II ranging in age between 0.25-17 years of age, and in size between 1.8 and 51.5 kg. Dogs were assessed for various surgical and nonsurgical procedures and assigned to one of six treatment groups according to weight and type of procedure. Adverse reactions in dogs included: hypotension, bradycardia, muscle fasciculations, paddling, tachycardia and vomiting. Dogs in groups 4-6 had received propofol as part of a drug regimen that utilized a combination of anesthetic agents. The duration of apnea averaged 28 and 70 seconds after propofol administration in both groups.

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REFERENCES:
1. Smith, J.A., J.S. Gaynor. R.M. Bednarski and W.W. Muir. (1992). Adverse effects of administration of propofol with preanesthetics were evaluated in a randomised, multi-centre, multi-site field study in dogs. Effectiveness was evaluated in 180 client-owned dogs of ASA Category I-II ranging in age between 0.25-17 years of age, and in size between 1.8 and 51.5 kg. Dogs were assessed for various surgical and nonsurgical procedures and assigned to one of six treatment groups according to weight and type of procedure. Adverse reactions in dogs included: hypotension, bradycardia, muscle fasciculations, paddling, tachycardia and vomiting. Dogs in groups 4-6 had received propofol as part of a drug regimen that utilized a combination of anesthetic agents. The duration of apnea averaged 28 and 70 seconds after propofol administration in both groups.

Doses of propofol required for induction were markedly reduced by the presence of preanesthetics. The mean duration of anesthesia following propofol induction ranged from 5.7-10.4 minutes. The mean duration of anesthesia following propofol maintenance doses ranged from 5.0-8.0 minutes. The mean time from administration of the first maintenance dose to time of recovery was 180±10 minutes.

ANIMAL SAFETY:
Propofol is supplied as a 10 mg/mL solution in 50 mL vials. Each vial contains 500 mg of propofol in 5 mL of propofol injection. Each mL of solution contains 10 mg of propofol and 0.9 mL of propylene glycol. The mean duration of anesthesia following propofol induction ranged from 5.7-10.4 minutes. The mean duration of anesthesia following propofol maintenance doses ranged from 5.0-8.0 minutes. The mean time from administration of the first maintenance dose to time of recovery was 180±10 minutes.

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