# We go for...

# LOWER FLOW

Lower flow anaesthesia for sustainability

## 1. Avoid prolonged or unnecessary anaesthesia

- Consider sedation where suitable.
- Prepare and be efficient in managing workflow while the animal is anaesthetised.

## 2. Manage your anaesthetic to conserve Fresh Gas Flow (FGF)

- Use MAC-sparing drugs and techniques to avoid the need for rapid changes in depth of anaesthesia.
- Regularly service and check your anaesthetic machines and breathing systems to prevent leaks.
- Use bungs to close the patient end of the breathing systems in between cases.

## 3. Use circle breathing systems in animals over 5-10kg

- Use oxygen at 2 L/minute for 5-10 minutes at the start and end of anaesthesia when moving between breathing systems, and when changing anaesthetic depth.
- Reduce the FGF to 1 L/minute once the anaesthetic depth is stable.
- Monitor anaesthetic depth closely due to the 'dilution effect'.
- Be prepared to use injectable anaesthesia for rapid changes in anaesthetic depth.

## 4. Use non-rebreathing systems and capnography to reduce FGF in animals under 5-10kg

**Without capnography:** Calculate FGF as: T-piece = 500ml/kg/minute OR mini-lack = 200ml/kg/minute.

**With capnography:** Use your capnograph to adjust your FGF to just prevent rebreathing of carbon dioxide. This is easily detected using the capnography trace. FGF to prevent rebreathing may vary during the anaesthetic. Excessive dead space may also cause rebreathing of carbon dioxide in a non-rebreathing system.

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SUSTAINABILITY