

## CHANGES IN ELEKTROCARDIOGRAMM OF COCKER SPANIEL AND GERMAN SHEPHERD DOGS DURING ANAESTHESIA

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**Summary.** Research was performed on 34 healthy German Shepherds and 32 Cocker Spaniels practically healthy dogs. The thesis focuses on the relations between breed or gender as conditional “factors” on the one hand and changes of distinct ECG parameters during premedication and general anaesthesia on the other hand. SHILLER’s electrocardiograph AT – 1 Veterinary produced in Germany witch allows simultaneous work with 10 electrocardiograph leads. The premedication was achieved by means of 0.054 % atropine sulphate solution (0.02 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) in combination with 1% acepromazine maleate solution (0.06 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) of injection intramuscular and general anaesthesia (narcosis) was achieved by means of 5% ketamine hydrochloride solution (6 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) in combination with 0.5% diazepam solution (0.6 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) of injection intravenous. Being the most informative, ECG standard lead II was chosen for detailed analysis. The following parameters of ECG have been analyzed: P wave, Q, R and S waves of QRS complex, as well as PQ, QRS and QT intervals. It was found that separate parameters of ECG II standard lead premedication and general anaesthesia for dogs mainly related with the animal’s breed, but less so its gender.

**Keywords:** dogs; breed; ECG; drug combinations.