Anaesthesia for the CKD patient

Laura Baxter

The kidneys are responsible for filtering the blood and controlling how much fluid is reabsorbed back into the circulatory system. To do this effectively they have to receive 20% of cardiac output. Blood flow to the kidneys is controlled by autoregulation which is effective at mean arterial blood pressures of between 60 mmHg and 150 mmHg.

Patients with renal disease have a reduced ability to compensate during stressful situations such as anaesthesia and surgery. If these patients are not managed carefully during the pre-, peri- and postanaesthetic periods their renal disease can progress to acute renal failure. It is therefore vitally important that intravascular volume, cardiac output, blood pressure and oxygenation to the kidneys are maintained during a patient's anaesthetic period.

Preanaesthetic patient assessment is important to establish a baseline for these patients. Cats in chronic renal failure are commonly hypertensive, so it is important to establish the severity before they are anaesthetized. It is also important to identify those that require stabilization before undergoing anaesthesia, as a minimum this should incorporate fluid therapy. Assessment can also aid in the choice of drugs that will be used. Drugs that are excreted unchanged or have active metabolites should be avoided in renal disease patients as their duration of action and effects may be unpredictable. Drugs that produce hypotension should also be avoided or used sparingly as they will effect autoregulation and blood flow to the kidneys. A balanced anaesthetic technique will allow lower doses of drugs to be used in an effort to reduce undesirable side effects.

Renal disease patients should be carefully monitored whilst anaesthetized so that problems can be quickly identified and acted upon, in particular hypotension. Consideration should also be given to the patient's body

condition as renal disease patients can be thin and, as such, prone to hypothermia resulting in a prolonged recovery from anaesthesia. In the postoperative period patients should be monitored to ensure they have adequate urine output. They may also require blood tests and urinalysis to assess for worsening of their renal disease.

KEY LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand the basic pathophysiology of renal disease
- Identify the needs specific to renal disease patients in the pre-, peri- and postanaesthetic periods
- Understand which drugs are appropriate for renal disease patients and those to be avoided

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the first thing that can be done to manage hypotension in the anaesthetized renal disease patient?
(A) Turn down the volatile agent
(B) Turn up the intravenous fluid rate
(C) Administer a bolus of fluids
(D) Administer a sympathomimetic drug
2. Why should ketamine be avoided in renal disease patients?
(A) It is excreted unchanged in cats and as an active metabolite in dogs
(B) It increases cardiac output
(C) Onset of action is relatively slow
(D) It causes discomfort on intramuscular injection
3. At what level should mean arterial pressure be maintained in anaesthetized cats in chronic renal failure with hypertension?
(A) >70–80 mmHg
(B) 60–70 mmHg
(C) 40–50 mmHg
(D) 100–120 mmHg

Anaesthesia for the cardiac patient

Laura Baxter

It is not uncommon for patients that present for routine procedures requiring anaesthesia or sedation to be suffering from cardiac disease. These patients may be well controlled on a drug regime, unstable or not even diagnosed. Patients with acquired heart conditions can also present in crisis due to progression of their disease and subsequent development of other conditions, for example, the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel with

degenerative mitral valve disease presenting with dyspnoea due to pulmonary oedema.

There are generalized aims when anaesthetizing these patients to try and allow the cardiovascular system to operate normally:

- Maintain that patient's normal heart rate — avoid stress or pain which may increase rate, avoid vagal stimulation which may decrease rate
- Maintain myocardial function
- Maintain cardiac output
- Maintain arterial blood pressure within normal ranges
- Avoid increasing myocardial function and, as such, myocardial oxygen demand
- Maintain oxygenation — maintain good ventilation, provide oxygen as necessary.

Guest (guest)

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