It is the policy of the IACUC that appropriate anesthetic agents will be administered, when necessary, to animals utilized in approved research and teaching protocols. The anesthetics listed in this SIG are guidelines from the DACT veterinary staff. However, prior to submitting an IACUC protocol, we strongly recommend you discuss anesthetic choices with the DACT veterinary staff to determine the most effective anesthetic regimen for your project.

A. General Information

1. Appropriate anesthetic agents, dosages, and routes of administration are identified in a number of different sources, including:


2. When necessary, other current references should be consulted.

3. The following anesthetic agents, dosages, and routes of administration may be used for the listed species.

B. Formulary of Anesthetic Agents used in Research and Teaching

1. **RATS**
   a. Rat KXA Cocktail: (Contact DACT veterinary team for the recipe for making the cocktail or to make the cocktail for you.)
   
   \[ k=\text{ketamine (100 mg/ml)}, \quad X=\text{xylazine (20 mg/ml)}, \quad A=\text{acepromazine (10 mg/ml)} \]
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>K (mg/kg)</th>
<th>X (mg/kg)</th>
<th>A (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Vol (ml/100gBW)</th>
<th>Rte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sedation and simple procedures</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more invasive or longer procedures</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more invasive or longer procedures (alt)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>IP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   
   *Booster dose to extend anesthesia*: ketamine alone (25 mg/kg)

   b. Isoflurane
      
      *Induction*: 3-5%
      
      *Maintenance*: 1-3%

Reviewed 3/28/2024
Updated 3/23/2023
Reviewed 3/24/2022
2. **MICE**  
   a. Mouse KXA Cocktail: (Contact DACT veterinary team for the recipe for making the cocktail or to make the cocktail for you.)  
   \[ k=\text{ketamine (100 mg/ml)}, \ x=\text{xyloazine (20 mg/ml)}, \ a=\text{acepromazine (10 mg/ml)} \]
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>( K ) (mg/kg)</th>
<th>( X ) (mg/kg)</th>
<th>( A ) (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Vol (ml/25gBW)</th>
<th>Rte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>sedation and simple procedures</strong></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>more invasive or longer procedures</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>more invasive or longer procedures (alt)</strong></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>IP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   *Booster dose to extend anesthesia: ketamine alone (25 mg/kg)*

   b. Isoflurane  
   
   - **Induction**: 3-5%  
   - **Maintenance**: 1-3%

3. **HAMSTERS**  
   a. Hamster KX Cocktail: ketamine (80 mg/kg), xylazine (5 mg/kg)
   
   - Booster dose to extend anesthesia: Ketamine (40 mg/kg)

   b. Isoflurane  
   
   - **Induction**: 3-5%  
   - **Maintenance**: 1-3%

4. **GUINEA PIGS**  
   a. Ketamine/dexmedetomidine combination (recommended):  
   Ketamine (40 mg/kg)  
   Dexmedetomidine (0.25 mg/kg)

   b. Guinea Pig KX cocktail: ketamine (40 mg/kg), xylazine (0.5-2.0 mg/kg)

   c. Telazol (10-30 mg/kg)  
   Telazol (25-50 mg/kg)

   d. Isoflurane  
   
   - **Induction**: 3-5%  
   - **Maintenance**: 1-3%

5. **RABBITS**  
   a. Rabbit KX Cocktail: ketamine (35 mg/kg), xylazine (5 mg/kg)

   b. Rabbit KXA Cocktail:  
   Ketamine (35 mg/kg), xylazine (5 mg/kg), acepromazine (0.75 mg/kg)

   c. Isoflurane  
   
   - **Induction**: best if use KX cocktail, but can use 3-5% isoflurane  
   - **Maintenance**: 1-2.5%

6. **MACAQUES** – see IACUC SIG “Macaque Anesthesia, Analgesia, and Antibiotic Regimens”
7. **PERCHING BIRDS (e.g., finches, sparrows)**
   a. Isoflurane (1.5-3%) inhalant

8. **REPTILES**
   a. Isoflurane (3-5%) inhalant

9. **AMPHIBIANS** - *Dosage varies greatly among species. Consult DACT veterinary staff*
   a. Tricaine methanesulfonate (MS-222) (typically 1 g/L water; may be higher) immersion
     Buffer with equal amounts of sodium bicarbonate to achieve a neutral pH
     Aerate water
   
   b. Benzocaine (100-300 mg/L water; some species may be higher) immersion
     Poor solubility in water, must first dissolve crystalline benzocaine in ethanol (1 g/4 mL)

10. **FISH** - *efficacy and safety vary by species, size of fish, & water temperature, consult DACT veterinary staff*
    a. Tricaine methanesulfonate (MS-222) (typically 25-75 mg/L water) immersion
       Buffer with equal amount of sodium bicarbonate to achieve a neutral pH
       Aerate water
    
    b. Benzocaine (25-35 mg/L water; some species may be higher) immersion
       Poor solubility in water; first dissolve crystalline benzocaine in ethanol (1 g/4 mL)
       Aerate water