1. **Patient Safety**
   - ‘AVA recommended procedures and safety checklist’ incorporated in to every case.

2. **Anaesthetic Case Planning**
   - Anaesthesia plan considered for each individual patient, covering patient risk factors, procedure risk factors, suitable anaesthesia drugs, fluids and monitoring aids.
   - Consideration given to the limits of anaesthesia care that can be provided, and outside assistance sought or case referral to specialist anaesthesia facilities arranged when required.

3. **Analgesia**
   - Analgesia should be a top priority of care.
   - A range of analgesic therapies should be available and utilised, including full opioid agonists, local anaesthetics, NSAIDs, adjunctive drug therapies and non-drug therapies.
   - An analgesic plan should be made for each case recognising the expected level and modality of pain.
   - Patients should be actively assessed using validated pain scores and results responded to appropriately.
   - Patients with known or expected pain should be prescribed ongoing analgesia at discharge and the owners should be informed of pain related behavioural signs.

4. **Staff**
   - Qualified veterinary staff, who have received anaesthesia training, to monitor every anaesthetic.
   - Veterinary students to be supervised by a qualified member of veterinary staff when monitoring an anaesthetic.
   - Use of advanced anaesthesia trained staff whenever available or required.
5. Monitoring

- Dedicated anaesthetist monitoring each case.
- Additional monitoring equipment of pulse oximetry, capnography and blood pressure monitors available and utilised.

6. Patient Support

- Active temperature monitoring and temperature support, including preventative measures and active warming devices available and utilised.
- Fluid therapy considered for every anaesthetic and goal directed administration provided where indicated. Availability of fluid pumps and/or syringe drivers to ensure accuracy.
- Blood Pressure support considered from outset and managed where appropriate through anaesthetic drug selection, fluid therapy and appropriate drug administration.
- Requirement of ventilation support considered from outset. Availability of manual or mechanical means of positive pressure ventilation utilised when necessary.

7. Emergency Ready

- All staff to have received CPR training and CPR simulations, to be practiced in house during each year.
- All patients to have IV access during anaesthesia via an IV catheter.
- Emergency equipment to be available at all times.

8. Recovery

- Patient recovery from anaesthesia to be adequately monitored and recorded.
- Recovery to take place in a suitable location.

9. Training

- All clinical staff involved with anaesthesia to receive regular CPD on anaesthesia and analgesia.
- A dedicated member of staff to oversee practice policies and standards of care.

10. Records

- Professional records of anaesthesia kept, including; patient details, procedure details, staff involved, drugs, monitoring and recovery.
- Records should be reviewed for morbidity and mortality issues.

These guidelines were written by the AVA with design and distribution support from Dechra Veterinary Products.