



## Categories of Medications for APRVT Skills List – 2018 Examination Cycle

Class	Examples	Used	Special Considerations
Opioids, short acting	Fentanyl, remifentanyl	AP, IO, PtO, T, M	Often via CRI rather than bolus
Opioids, longer acting	Morphine, hydromorphone, oxymorphone, methadone	AP, IO, PtO, T, M, C?	Adverse events include vomiting, respiratory depression, bradycardia; in cats only, hydromorphone may cause hyperthermia
Partial mu-opioid agonist, kappa-opioid antagonist	Buprenorphine	AP, IO, PtO, T, M, C?	Less effective than full opioid agonists for analgesia
Partial kappa-opioid agonist, mixed agonist/antagonist at mu-opioid receptor	Butorphanol	AP, IO, PtO, T, M, C?	Short acting; less effective than full opioid agonists for analgesia
Opioid and serotonin affecting agent	Tramadol	PtO, C, M	Oral formulation only; bitter taste
NSAIDs	Carprofen, meloxicam, deracoxib, Firocoxib, robenacoxib	PtO, C, M (cautious use), T, IO	Caution in animals with impaired renal, hepatic function; read data sheet carefully
Local anesthetic agents	Lidocaine, bupivacaine	IO, PtO	Useful for numerous local blocks and epidural; lidocaine may be administered via IV; must be careful with toxicity levels in cats
$\alpha$ 2-adrenergic agonists	Medetomidine, dexmedetomidine, xylazine	AP, IO, PtO	Healthy patients only
NMDA antagonist	Ketamine	AP, IO, PtO, T?, M?	Dissociative anesthesia with analgesia; analgesic at subanesthetic doses
Anesthetic	Nitrous oxide	IO	Analgesic carrier gas used in combination with oxygen for inhalant anesthesia; do not exceed two-thirds N2O by volume



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Anticonvulsant	Gabapentin	C	Licensed for chronic pain management in humans
NMDA receptor antagonist	AMANTADINE	C	Amantadine is not expected to provide analgesic effects as a sole therapy, but may enhance the analgesic effects of NSAIDs, opioids, or gabapentin
TRICYCLIC ANTI-DEPRESSANTS	Amitriptyline	C	As a class, TCA's are the most effective medications for neuropathic pain in humans
SS(N)RI's	Duloxetine, venlafaxine	C	has a chronic pain label in humans
MAROPITANT	Cerenia	AP, C, M, PtO, ?	blockade of Substance-P to the NK-1 receptor
BISPHOSPHONATES	Administered by IV infusion	C	exerts anti-osteoclast activity and can contribute to pain relief in dogs with bone cancer
Corticosteroids	Glucocorticoid	C, M, T, ?	Glucocorticoids may have beneficial effects to reduce edema associated with CNS neoplasia.
Glucosamine and Chondroitin	nutritional supplements	C	Current literature does not support the use of glucosamine and chondroitin supplements for the control of osteoarthritis pain in dogs.
Polysulfated Glycosaminoglycans	Adequan	C	the control of signs associated with noninfectious degenerative and/or traumatic arthritis of canine synovial joints
Anticonvulsant	Pregablin	C	an FDA-approved anticonvulsant and an analgesic for diabetic neuropathy, postherpetic, and fibromyalgia pain in humans

**AP = anesthetic premedication, C = chronic, IO = intraoperative, M = medical treatment of acute pain, NMDA = N-methyl-D-aspartate, PtO = postoperative, T = trauma, ? = possible use**