Abstract: African rock python is a non-venomous snake that rarely kills humans. It is increasingly being kept as a pet or zoo animal in captivity. Chemical immobilization is often necessary for physical examination, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. However, there is paucity of information on the anaesthetic protocols for this ophidian species. Intramuscular (IM) administration of a mixture of 2% xylazine hydrochloride solution (0.3mg/kg) and 50% ketamine hydrochloride solution (10mg/kg) (XK) was compared with the IM administration of a mixture of 2% xylazine hydrochloride solution (0.3mg/kg) and 1% alfaxalone (8 mg/kg) (XA) in six African rock pythons with reference to onset and duration of anaesthesia. The mean heart rates (HR), respiratory rates (RR) and rectal temperatures (RT) were recorded. Onset of anaesthesia and duration of anaesthesia with IM administration of XK were 8.2 ± 0.5 minutes and 83.0 ± 0.6 minutes respectively.

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Publications:
2. Genetic Diversity Using Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) Analysis for Aspergillus niger isolates
3. Au-Ag-Cu nanoparticles alloys showed antifungal activity against the antibiotics-resistant Candida albicans
4. Induce mutations for Bavistin resistance in Trichoderma harzianum by UV-irradiation
5. Biliary Sludge. Analysis of a Clinical Case

Efficacy of alfaxalone and ketamine for immobilization of african rock python (Python sebae) premedicated with xylazine. Sydney, Australia, February 10-11