

LATIN TERMS

Abbreviation	Expanded form	Definition
ad lib.	ad libitum	at pleasure
A.M.	ante meridian	before noon
b.	bis	twice
b.i.d.	bis in die	twice a day
bol.	bolus	a large pill
brevis	brevis	short
cap.	capiat	let the patient take
caps.	capsula	a capsule
i.c.	inter cibos	between meals
lb.	libra	pound
m.	mane	in the morning
m. dict.	more dicto	as directed
m.t.d.	mitte tales doses	send such doses
n.	naris	nostril
nebul.	nebula	a spray
n. et m.	nocte maneque	night and morning
noct.	nocte	at night
o.d.	octus dexter	right eye
omn. Hor.	omni hora	at every hour

Abbreviation	Expanded form	Definition
o.s.	oculus sinister	left eye
p.c.	post cibos	after meals
P.M.	post meridiem	after noon
p.o.	per os	by mouth
ppt.	praecipitus	precipitated
pro rect.	pro recto	rectal
q., qq.	quodque, quaeque	each, every
q.i.d.	quarter in die	four times a day
qq. hor	quaque hora	every hour
q.s.	quantum sufficiat	a sufficient quantity
quot. Op. sit	quoties opus sit	as often as necessary
sol.	solubilis	soluble
s.o.s.	si opus sit	if there is need
ss.	semis	one half
stat.	statim	immediately
syr.	syrupus	syrup
tab.	tabella	tablet
t.i.d.	ter in die	three times a day
ung., ungt.	unguentum	ointment
vesp.	vesper	evening

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Websites

Animal Science Associations

American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Science (AALAC)

www.aalac.org

American Association for Laboratory Animal Science (AALAS)

www.aalas.org

American Committee on Laboratory Animal Diseases (ACLAD)

www4.ncsu.edu/unity/users/b/bweigler/Web/ACLAD/Index.html

Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources (ILAR)

www2.nas.edu/ilarhome

Lab Animal Magazine

www.labanimals.com

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/vshome.html

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

www.fda.gov/fdahomepage.html

Laboratory Animal Science Association (LASA)

www.mandm.ncl.ac.uk/lasa.html

Laboratory Animal Welfare Training Exchange (LAWTE)

netvet.wustl.edu/org/lawte/homepg.htm

Wound closure

<http://ethicon.com/page/pdf/WoundClosureManual101702.pdf>

Suture Tying

[www.injgateway.com/public/USENG/5256ETHICON Encyclopedia of Knots.pdf](http://www.injgateway.com/public/USENG/5256ETHICON_Encyclopedia_of_Knots.pdf)

Disinfectants

www.fda.gov/cdrh/ode/germlab.html

Principles of Surgery

<http://cal.vet.upenn.edu/surgery/index.htm>

Surgical Equipment and products

www.MyNeurolab.com

Fluid Administration

Alza Scientific Products

www.alza.com

GLOSSARY

Acclimate – to become familiar with new surroundings

Amnesia – loss of memory

Anaerobic glycolysis – breakdown of sugar in absence of oxygen

Analgesia – agent which blocks the perception of pain without loss of consciousness

Anemia – condition caused by low red blood cell count

Anesthetic – agent which reduces or eliminates sensory and motor responses accompanied by loss of consciousness

Anterior – situated toward the front or head

Antibiotic – agent that kills bacteria

Anti-emetic – agent which suppresses nausea; useful for motion sickness

Asepsis – a state of sanitation in which microorganisms are greatly reduced

Autoclave – machine that sterilizes by high temperature and high pressure

Barbiturates – group of sedative drugs derived from barbituric acid

Baroreceptor – receptor that senses or controls pressure changes

Biocompatible – mixture of two substances resulting in no adverse reaction

Bronchodilation – opening of bronchi; two tubes at the lower end of the trachea

Cadaver – a dead body

Catheter – tubing through which blood or other fluids can flow

Cardiac output – the rate at which blood is pumped out of the ventricles of the heart

Catalepsy – sustained immobility

Caudal – situated towards the tail

Cautery – device used to apply direct heat for the purpose of coagulating blood

Cerebral – pertaining to the two cerebrum halves of the brain, which control motor and sensory function

Cholinergic – refers to parasympathetic nerves which release acetylcholine

Collateral – secondary

Concentric – having a common middle

Connective tissue – tissue which connects or supports other cells or tissues

Coprophagy – a nutritive practice by rodents and rabbits of recycling feces

Cornea – a convex membrane covering the iris of the eye

Cranial – situated towards the head

Cryosurgery – surgery using freezing probe in place of scalpel knife

Cumulative dosing – additive effect of multiple dosing

Decapicone – plastic cone-shaped bag used as a restraint for rodents

Diarrhea – loose stool

Dilate – to widen or enlarge

Dissociative anesthetic – an anesthetic agent which disconnects motor and sensory responses

Distal – situated away from a specified point

Diuresis – increased urine output

Dorsal recumbency – lying on the back

Dyspnea – labored breathing

Edema – an abnormal swelling due to accumulation of interstitial fluid

Embolism/emboli – blockage by solid particle, clot, or air bubble in circulation

Endothelium – membranous lining

Enzootic – a type of disease which occurs in one or more classifications of a population
e.g. newborns

Extravasation – fluid escaping outside of vessel

First pass metabolism – refers to process following oral administration whereby first pass through GI and liver results in breakdown or extraction of substance and less compound reaches circulation

Gavage – a method of oral administration directly to the stomach

Gross – visible by eye only

Hematocrit – percent of packed cell volume (PCV); volume of red blood cells

Hematoma – abnormal accumulation of blood

Hemorrhagic shock – a circulatory imbalance due to extreme loss of blood volume

Hepatic – pertaining to the liver

Homeostasis – internal equilibrium maintained by adjusting physiological processes

Hybrid – mixture of characteristics from two or more sources

Hypercapnia – excessive CO₂ in blood

Hyperglycemia – a condition characterized by excessive sugar in the bloodstream

Hyperoxic ventilation – respiration resulting in increased oxygen

Hyperventilation – an increase in respiratory rate, depth, and duration

Hypothermia – below normal body temperature

Hypovolemic shock – a condition characterized by a severe decrease in circulating blood volume

Hypoxia – a condition characterized by a decrease of oxygen in the tissues

Interstitial fluid – fluid between cells

Intramuscular – within a muscle

Intraperitoneal – within the abdominal cavity but not inside the abdominal organs

Intrathecal – within the subarachnoid spaces that contain cerebrospinal fluid

Intravascular – within the blood vessel

Intravenous – within the vein

Isothermic – temperature that is maintained at a constant setting

Laryngeal – of the larynx; the voice organ

Latent – dormant or inactive state

Lateral – situated away from the middle of the body

Limbic – periphery or edge of main structure

Lipid soluble – ability to dissolve in fatty acid

Medial – situated towards the middle of the body

Medulla – upper portion of spinal cord

Metabolic – intracellular process that breaks down compounds

Metabolic acidosis – depletion of alkali reserves

Mortality – rate of death

Mucous membrane – glands which secrete mucus

Nocturnal – exhibits most active behavior at night

Obturator – a device that causes a stoppage

Occlude – to cause a closure

Palpate – manual examination

Palpebral – pertaining to the eyelid

Parasympatholytic – that which neutralizes effect of parasympathetic stimulation

Patent – open and clear

Pedal – pertaining to the foot

Perioperative – surrounding the operation

Pharmacokinetics – the study of the way molecules behave in the body

Pharyngeal – pertaining to the pharynx; a cavity at the back of the mouth

Porphyria – red pigment secreted by the hardy gland behind the eye that may protect from light

Posterior – situated toward the back

Quarantine – period of isolation from established population

Renin-angiotensin system – kidney enzyme-substrate action that affects blood pressure

Rostral – situated towards the nose

Secretion – fluid passed from gland to GI, blood, or exterior

Sedative – an agent that calms and lessens functional ability

Self-mutilation – A behavior or disease in which rats bite and scratch themselves

Sensory cortex – area of the brain pertaining to sensation

Splenocyte – cells found in the spleen

Sterile – free from microorganisms

Sternal recumbency – lying on front or sternum

Subcutaneous – underneath the skin

Subcuticular suture – sutured beneath the cuticle of the skin

Sympathetic – pertaining to autonomic nervous system; nerves which extend to all muscles

T cell – a type of immune cell called a lymphocyte

Tachycardia – rapid beating of heart

Tachypnea – abnormal respiration

Tissue anoxia – lack of oxygen in tissues

Thermoregulation – self-regulation of body heat

Transducer – device which transfers power between systems for the purpose of measuring pressure, temperature, speed, etc.

Unilateral – pertaining to one side

Vagal tone – refers to regulation of heart rate by manipulations to the vagus nerve

Vasoconstriction – the narrowing of a vessel wall lumen

Vasodilation – the widening of a vessel

Vasospasm – vessel wall constrictions

Vasovagal – pertaining to reflex action between vagus nerve and circulation causing heart to slow down; blood pressure and oxygen decrease result in patient fainting

Ventral – situated towards the front of a rat

Venotomy – an incision performed on a vein

Zoonotic – a type of disease which is transmitted between animals and humans

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BIOGRAPHY



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INDEX

- A**
Acclimate, 3, 68, 91
Acepromazine, 7, 9, 38, 85
Allergens, 19
Alpha2-antagonist, 11
Amnesia, 10, 91
Analgesia, pre-operative, 9, 91
Anatomy, 29, 31, 32, 34, 76
Anemia, 67, 91
Anesthesia, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, 35, 91
 acepromazine, 7, 9, 38, 85
 alpha2-antagonists, 11
 atipamazole, 11
 dissociative, 10
 hepatic clearance, 10, 77, 93
 injectables, 3, 6, 10
 ketamine, 7–11, 35, 38, 85
 mode of action, 10
 recovery, 3–6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 26, 35, 65
 stages of, 9, 14
 tolazoline, 11
 xylazine, 7, 9, 11, 38, 85
 yohimbine, 11, 90
Animal welfare, 90
 Act, 15
 Anterior, 32, 39, 41, 52, 53, 91
 Anti-emetic, 9, 91
 Antibiotic, 3, 16, 85, 91
 Arterial
 blood collection, 1
 catheterization, 73
 pressure, 66
 Aseptic, technique, 15, 19
 Atipamazole, 11
 Atropine, 5, 65, 85
 Autoclave, 17, 91
- B**
Banamine, 4
Barbiturate, 9, 91
Behavior, 3, 95, 96
Betadine, 16, 18, 40, 85
Blood
 clots, 26
 flow, 23, 31, 32, 45, 56, 63, 69
 gases, 74
 loss, 24, 28, 66, 67
Blood pressure, 24, 27, 34, 66, 69, 74, 96, 97
Blood sampling, 27, 59, 66, 67, 68, 73
 automatic blood sampler, 27, 73
 intra-arterial, 73
 troubleshooting, 68, 69
 volumes, 25, 66, 67, 93, 94
Body temperature, 4, 24, 38, 67, 68, 94, 97
Body weight, 3, 8, 31
 gain, 6
 loss, 6
 obesity, 11, 12
Bolus, 71, 83
Bone wax, 26, 48, 59, 68, 69, 85
Buprenorphine, 4
- C**
Cadaver, 34, 91
Cardiac, 4, 9, 10, 14
 abnormalities, 33
 distress, 14
 monitoring, 73, 74
 output, 10, 66, 92
Carotid artery, 4, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 49–66, 68, 73
Catheter, 1, 5, 23, 26, 48, 50, 56, 57, 59, 60–62, 64, 66, 68, 69, 72, 92
 chewing, 65

- flush, 17, 28, 48, 59, 68, 69
- heparin-coated, 26
- hybrid, 27
- insertion, 31, 34, 46, 47, 56, 61, 63, 64, 71, 73
- leakage, 11
- location, 31
- perfluorocarbon, 28
- polyethylene, 26
- polyvinyl, 28
- pre-constructed, 28
- preparation, 17, 28
- silicon (silastic®), 27
- Tygon®, 28
- Caudal, 82, 92
- CBV, 66, 94
- Cerebral blood flow, 10
- Cholinergic, 66, 92
- Cidex, 17
- Circle of Willis, 32
- Clidox, 17
- Clots, 26, 27, 48, 68, 69, 93
- CNS, 9, 14, 65, 73
- Contamination, 15, 26
- Continuous infusion, 27, 70–72
- Cornea, 92
 - corneal injury, 18
 - protection, 18
 - reflex, 13

- Corticosterones, 1
- Cranial, 82, 92
- Cryosurgery, 24, 92
- CYP inhibition, 11

D

- Decapicone, 38, 85, 92
- Diarrhea, 3, 92
- Dilate, 92
- Discharge, 3
- Disinfectant, 15, 16, 17, 19, 90
 - cidex, 17
 - clidox, 17
 - novalsan, 17
 - sonacide, 17
 - sporocidin, 17
- Dissection, 82
 - scope, 20, 21, 86
- Distal, 31, 78, 82, 93
- Diuresis, 9, 93
- Dorsal, 82
 - recumbency, 39, 93
- Dose, 70, 83
 - analgesia, 9
 - anesthetic, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11
 - atropine, 5
 - cumulative, 92
 - gavage, 70

- Drapes, 16, 17, 18, 37, 40
- Dyspnea, 93

E

- Ear pinna reflex, 13
- Edema, 5, 6, 93
- Embolism, 71, 93
- Enzootic disease, 3, 93
- Euthanasia, 16
- Extravasation, 27, 93

F

- Fasting, 4
- Fat, 10, 11, 12, 41, 79
- Fill solution, 26, 72
 - heparinized glucose, 26
 - heparinized PVPD, 26
 - heparinized saline, 26, 46, 48, 56
- Fluid volume, 24, 25, 66
- Flunixinamine, 4
- Flunixin, 4
- Fur matting, 3

G

- Gavage, 70, 86, 93

H

- Hair removal, 18, 39
- Heart rate, 5, 9, 10, 14, 66, 74

Heating pad, 4, 5, 26, 38, 65,
69, 85
Hemolysis, 71
Hemostasis, 4, 24
Heparin, 26, 46, 48, 57, 59, 68,
69, 85
Hormonal, 3, 66
Housing, 3, 5, 6
 group, 6, 76
 homecage, 3
 individual, 5, 6, 65, 69, 76
Humane animal use, 1, 67
Hydraulic table, 20, 87
Hydrogel™, 5, 88
Hyperglycemia, 9, 94
Hyperventilation, 21, 67, 94
Hypothermia, 9, 24, 94

I
Incision, 15, 18, 24, 37, 40, 49, 60,
82, 97
 preparation, 18
Indwelling catheters, 1
Injection, 14, 68
 bolus, 71, 83
 continuous infusion, 71
 intramuscular, 38, 70, 94
 intraperitoneal, 65, 70, 94
 intravenous, 70, 71, 94

 multiple, 11, 92
 oral, 93
 slow push, 71
 subcutaneous, 70, 96
 volume, 7, 70, 71
Instruments, 15, 17, 19, 36, 39, 86
Intravenous, delivery, 70, 71

J
Jugular vein, 1, 28, 29, 30, 31, 40,
41, 42, 49, 50, 62, 82

K
Ketamine, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 35, 38, 85

L
Latent disease, 3, 94

M
Metabolic, 3, 66, 78, 95
Motor function, 6, 91, 92, 93

N
National Institutes of Health
 (NIH), 15
Needle gauge, 11, 38, 46, 48, 56,
59, 68, 71, 85, 86
NIH, 15
Novalsan, 17
Nutra-Gel, 5, 87

O
Observation, 3, 4, 5, 6, 41,
45, 46
Obturator, 26, 68, 69, 95
Occlusion, 32, 68, 95
Ophthalmic ointment, 16, 18
Oral administration, 70, 86, 93
Oral gavage, 70, 86, 93
Orbital sinus, 1
Overdose, 11, 12, 14

P
Pain, 3, 6, 9, 15, 20, 65, 91
Palpebral reflex, 13, 95
Parasympatholytic, 5, 92, 95
Patency, 2, 26, 27, 69, 95
Pedal withdrawal reflex,
13, 95
Perfluorocarbon, 28
Perioperative care, 3, 95
 intra-operative, 3, 4
 post-operative, 3, 5, 65
 pre-operative, 3
Pharmacokinetics, 65, 67, 95
Phthalates, 27
Physical exam, 3, 6, 9
Platelets, 1, 24, 77
Posterior, 32, 43, 45, 52, 55, 56,
57, 58, 62, 96

Posture
 animal, 4
 surgeon, 18, 20
PracticePak, 22, 34, 87
Pre-analgesic, 3

Q

Quarantine, 3, 96

R

RBC, 25, 31, 77, 91, 93
Recovery, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14,
 15, 16, 26, 35, 65
 acute, 5
 long term, 6
Red blood cells, 25, 31, 77, 91, 93
Reflexes, 9, 10, 13, 14, 39, 66, 67, 97
 corneal, 13
 ear pinna, 13
 palpebral, 13
 pedal, 13
 tail pinch, 13
 toe pinch, 13
Respiration, 4, 6, 9, 14, 51, 67, 78,
 94, 96

S

Salivation, 5, 10, 50
Sanitization, 15, 91

Sedative, 9, 91, 96
Self-mutilation, 5, 6, 96
Silastic®, 27
Silicon, 17, 27
Skin, 3, 4, 13, 34, 40, 41, 44, 60, 61,
 62, 63, 66, 77, 96
 microbes, 26
 preparation, 18

Sonacide, 17
Splenocyte, 12, 96
Sporocidin, 17
Sprague Dawley
 female, 7, 8, 11, 76
 male, 7, 8, 11, 76
Sterilization, 7, 15, 18, 85, 96
 autoclave, 17, 91
 gas, 17
 glass bead, 16, 17

Stopper, 26
Stress, 1, 3, 6, 35, 68, 73
Surgical plane, 9, 11, 13, 14
Sympathetic nerve, 52, 66, 92,
 95, 96

T

Tachycardia, 66, 96
Tail
 pinch reflex, 13
 vein, 1

T-cell, 12
Toe pinch reflex, 13
Tolazoline, 11
Transgel®, 5, 65, 87
Tubing, 48, 85, 92
 polyethylene, 27, 86
 silicon, 17

V

Vagus nerve, 33, 52, 54, 56,
 65, 66
 vagal tone, 5, 97
Variability, 15, 31
Vaso-constriction, 31, 35, 66,
 68, 97
Vein
 pressure, 28
 venotomy, 45, 47
Vertebral, arteries, 32
Vessel, 31, 94
 vaso-constriction, 31, 35,
 66, 68, 97
 vasodilation, 97
 vasospasm, 97

W

Wound closure, 5, 90
 knot tying, 22, 23
 subcuticular, 5, 96

suture, 5, 6, 15, 17, 33, 34,
39, 42, 44, 45, 47, 53, 54,
55, 56, 57, 58, 85, 90, 96
wound clips, 5, 12, 39, 61,
62, 63, 64, 85, 86

X

Xylazine, 7, 9, 11, 38, 85

Y

Yohimbine, 11

Z

Zoonotic, 97