FONS     Canine CHF

Furosemide

Oxygen

Nitro

Sedative

The FONS therapy plan delivers the following benefits

Diuresis is initiated

pO2 is increased

Ventricular preload is reduced, the tendency towards pulmonary edema is reduced

Anxiety is relieved

Furosemide 4-5mg/kg IV once diuresis occurs reduce dosage to 2mg/kg q 8-12 hrs. Palpate bladder, observe for urination

Oxygen

Dogs and cats with severe pulmonary edema develop life-threatening hypoxemia. The hypoxemia is primarily due to the decreased ability of oxygen to diffuse from the alveoli into the pulmonary capillaries. Increasing the inspired concentration of oxygen increases the pressure gradient of oxygen from the alveoli to the capillaries, resulting in an increase in arterial oxygen tension. Consequently, dogs and cats with severe pulmonary edema and respiratory distress should have supplemental oxygen administered while they are treated for the pulmonary edema. In general, the percent inspired oxygen should be increased from the normal 21% to between 40% to 50%. This can best be achieved by placing the patient in an oxygen cage or administering oxygen via a nasal tube or e-collar w/ the bottom 2/3rds covered w/ saran wrap

Nitroglycerine ointment ½-2 inches cutaneously ,q 12 hrs. This if effective will help pool blood in capacitance veins and away from pulmonary veins( Can use nitroprusside IV but requires intense patient monitoring). Once patient is stable switch to ace-inhibitor benazepril 0.25 mg/kg q 24 hrs and if renal function ok (5-7 days post initiation) increase to optimal dosage of 0.5mg/kg q 24 hrs.

Sedative
   Butorphanol  0.25mg/kg IM