

Anesthetic	Class	Primary Use	Antidote	Notes
Xylazine	Alpha-2 agonist	Sedation, analgesia	Yohimbine / Atipamezole	Yohimbine primarily used in horses; Atipamezole in smaller animals like dogs/cats
Medetomidine	Alpha-2 agonist	Sedation, premedication	Atipamezole	Atipamezole specifically reverses effects of alpha-2 agonists
Dexmedetomidine	Alpha-2 agonist	Sedation, analgesia, premedication	Atipamezole	Atipamezole is often given intramuscularly
Ketamine	Dissociative anesthetic	Anesthesia, analgesia	No specific antidote	Supportive care given, can combine with sedatives for recovery
Acepromazine	Phenothiazine tranquilizer	Sedation, pre-anesthetic agent ↓	No specific antidote	Treatment for overdose includes supportive care

Diazepam (Valium)	Benzodiazepine	Sedation, muscle relaxation	Flumazenil	Reverses sedation effects, not commonly needed unless overdose
Midazolam	Benzodiazepine	Sedation, anesthesia induction	Flumazenil	Often used in combination with other agents
Thiopental	Barbiturate	Induction of anesthesia	No specific antidote	Supportive care for overdose
Propofol	Non-barbiturate anesthetic	Induction/maintenance of anesthesia	No specific antidote	Metabolized rapidly, supportive care for overdose
Fentanyl	Opioid	Analgesia	Naloxone	Reverses opioid effects, multiple doses may be needed
Morphine	Opioid	Analgesia	Naloxone	Commonly reversed with naloxone
Butorphanol	Opioid (agonist-antagonist)	Analgesia, cough suppressant	Naloxone	May require higher doses of naloxone for reversal

Isoflurane	Inhalant anesthetic	General anesthesia	No specific antidote	Discontinue administration; oxygen therapy may be needed
Sevoflurane	Inhalant anesthetic	General anesthesia	No specific antidote	Discontinue administration; oxygen therapy may be needed