# RESTRAINT/SEDATION

* The animal can be restrained in standing, dorsal or lateral recumbency in a trough.
* POSITIONING
	+ Lateral recumbency:
		- Advantage: decreases bloating in animals that have not been fasting
	+ Dorsal recumbency:
		- Advantage: decreases the risk of milk contamination and improving the view of the surgical field
* For standing restraint the animals is place in stanchions and a figure 8 knot should be used to tie the hind feet as a safety precaution, to prevent the animal from kicking.
* Ideally surgical troughs and tilting table should be used in conjunction with casting rope to place the animal in dorsal or lateral recumbency. If tables are used after administering the sedative wait for 10 minutes to pass, apply the casting rope (either burley or ½ hitch method) and carefully tilt the table as the animal goes down using the ropes as guide. Then ensure to secure the limbs to the rings @ the sides of the table.
* For operations that do not have this equipment readily available, casting with a make shift table to support the animals weight is the next best option. The animal is sedated and then animal is caste using either the burley or ½ hitch method to guide the animal in dorsal or lateral recumbency as they go down. The limbs are secure by tying them to stable structure that can support the weight of the limb and provide adequate safety to the surgeon and surgical team.