

Name of Block	Technique	Needle Size	Nerves Blocked	Area Desensitized	Volume Administered
High Plantar Digital	<p>Similar to the high palmar nerve block. ~1 cm distal to the tarsometatarsal joint.</p> <p>When the proximal aspect of the suspensory ligament is suspected to be the site of pain causing lameness, local anesthetic solution can be deposited axial to the lateral splint bone and ~1 cm distal to the tarsometatarsal joint, between the tendon of the deep digital flexor muscle and the suspensory ligament.</p>	20-23 guage, 1 inch	the deep branch of the lateral plantar nerve	proximal aspect of the suspensory ligament.	3-4ml
Peroneal (Fibular)	<p>Deep and superficial peroneal nerve is anaesthetized on the lateral aspect of the limb, 10cm proximal to the point of the hock in a groove created by the long and lateral digital extensor muscles.</p>	22 guage, 1.5 inch	Deep and superficial peroneal nerve	Entire limb, from distal tibia down, including tarsus	10-20 ml

Tibial	<p>The tibial nerve is blocked ~10 cm above the point of the hock on the medial aspect of the limb, where it lies in fascia on caudal surface of the deep flexor muscle, cranial to the Achilles tendon.</p>	<p>20 guage, 1.5 inch</p>	<p>Tibial nerve</p>	<p>Entire limb, from distal tibia down, including tarsus</p>	<p>10-20ml</p>
Low 6-Point	<p>Lateral and medial plantar nerves and Lateral and medial plantar metatarsal nerves are blocked identical to 4-point block in forelimb. An additional subcutaneous ring block is directed dorsally.</p>	<p>22 guage, 1inch</p>	<p>Plantar and metatarsal nerves.</p>	<p>Fetlock joint and all structures below (DDFT/SDFT up to level of block)</p>	<p>2-3ml</p>

