Complications associated with blocks.

1. Broken needle: the likelihood of a needle being broken is low, however, if the horse is improperly restrained, this may occur. If the needle lies subcutaneously, it may be palpable. If it lies deeply, exact location may be determined using radiographs.
2. Subcutaneous infection: can be avoided if the site of injection is adequately prepared. Administration of systemic antimicrobials may help in resolving this issue.
3. Septic synovitis: if an adjacent synovial structure is at risk of being penetrated while performing nerve blocks, the site of injection should be prepared more meticulously.
4. Septic arthritis: introduction of bacteria into the joint is a serious concern because joint infection can lead to destruction of articular cartilage and irreversible loss of joint function.

1. Vascular puncture