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| **Low Four-Point Nerve Block (Low Palmar Nerve Block)** |
| **Description**  | Involves anaesthetizing the medial and lateral Palmar Nerves and the medial and lateral Palmar Metacarpal Nerves at the level of the distal end of the second and fourth metacarpal bones |
| **Uses** | * To localize pain that is causing lameness that has not improved after anesthetizing the palmar digital nerves at the level of the base of the proximal sesamoid bones
* To desensitize the foot or pastern region for surgery
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| **Materials Required**  | 25-gauge, 5/8 inch needle 3ml syringe Local Anaesthetic Solution |
| **Volume Administered**  | 1-2ml at each site  |
| **Procedure**  | * Usually performed with the horse bearing weight on the limb
* The medial and lateral palmar nerves lie between the suspensory ligament and the deep digital flexor tendon
* Deposit about 2ml local anaesthetic solution, subcutaneously, adjacent to the dorsal surface of the deep digital flexor tendon.
* The medial and lateral palmar metacarpal nerves lie between the palmar surface of the third metacarpal bone and the axial surface of either the second or fourth metacarpal bone
* Deposit 1-2ml local anaesthetic solution next to the periosteum beneath the distal end of each small metacarpal bone where the nerve emerges
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| **Structures Desensitized**  | The fetlock and structures distal to it, the superficial and deep digital flexor tendons and the distal aspect of the branches of the suspensory apparatus  |
| **Interpretation of Response**  | A positive response to a low four-point block, performed after a negative response to an abaxial sesamoid nerve block, localizes the site of pain causing lameness to the fetlock. |