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| **Auriculopalpebral Nerve Block** | |
| **Uses** | * To facilitate examination of the eye especially in painful conditions. * To control eyelid movement during minor surgical procedures. |
| **Restraint** | Manual restraint with a halter and the animal in a crush  Sedation may be required in fractious animals |
| **Site Preparation** | Swab with povidone-iodine solution for 1-2 min.  Site of injection can be clipped in thick haired or dirty animals. |
| **Materials Required** | 5ml Syringe  21 gauge 1 inch needle  Lidocaine |
| **Procedure** | 1. Insert the needle into the angle between the caudal bony orbital rim and the rostral end of the zygomatic arch, directing the needle caudally and dorsally, aiming its tip to lie at the dorsal rim of the highest point of the zygomatic arch. 2. Inject 5-10ml of local anaesthetic solution subcutaneously   A successful motor block produces a narrowed palpebral fissure and mild ptosis.  Duration of anaesthesia: 20-40 mins |
| **Advantages** | * Provides excellent eyelid akinesis. * Can be used in conjunction with sedation and other regional blocks. |
| **Disadvantages** | The auriculopalpebral block is purely a motor block and does not remove sensation. As such it can be used for ocular examination, but should not be used alone as analgesia for any form of ocular surgery. |