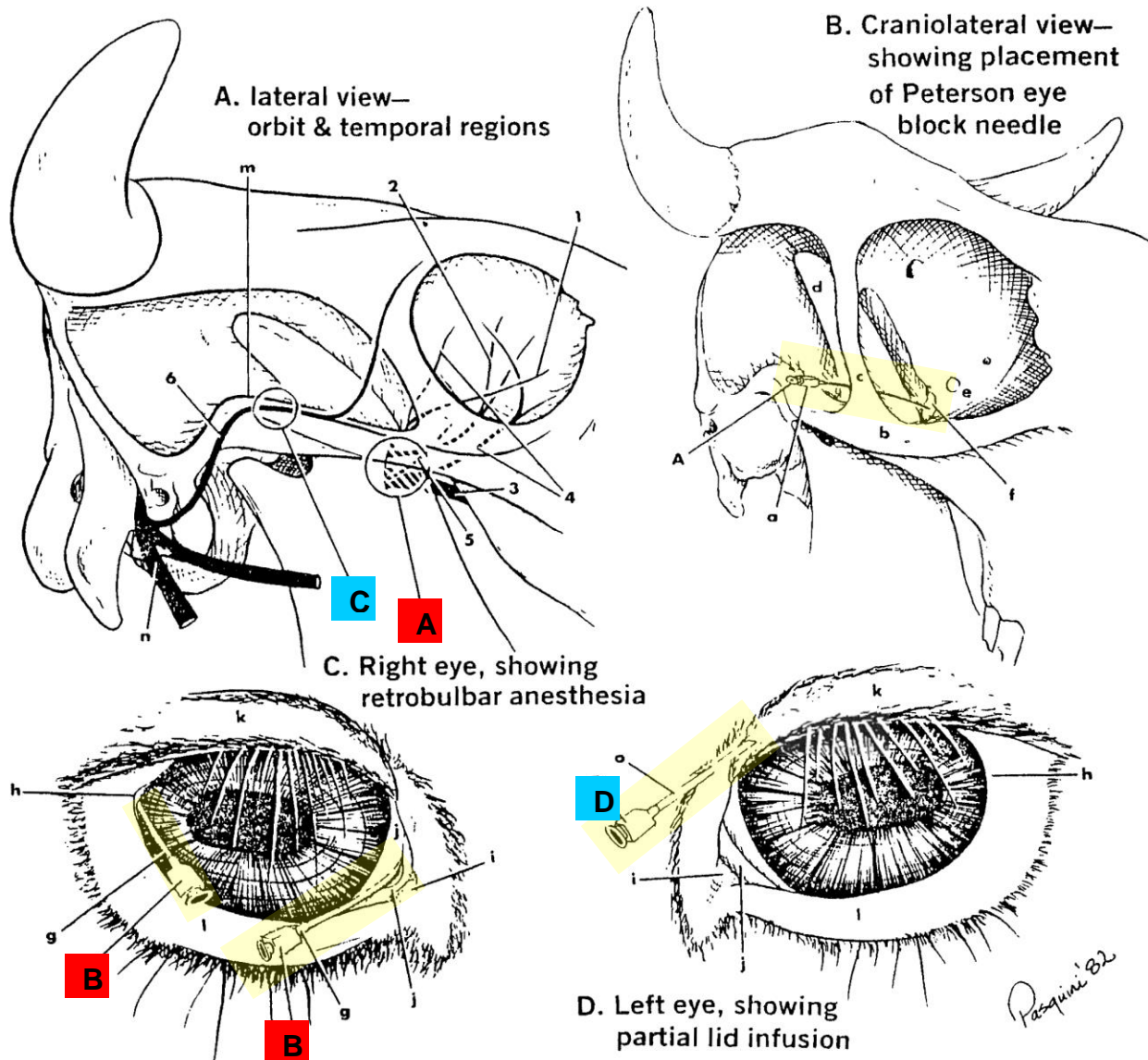


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NERVE BLOCKS—EYE



Nerve blocks for anesthesia of eye & eyelids

- A. Peterson eye block
- B. Retrobulbar anesthesia (through either lateral or medial canthus)
- C. Auriculopalpebral br. block
- D. Lid infusion

To enucleate the eye must combine **C** or **D** with **A** or **B**

Nerves blocked by Peterson & retrobulbar methods

1. Trochlear n. (IV)
2. Ophthalmic br. of V
3. Maxillary br. of V
4. Oculomotor n. (III)
5. Abducens (VI)

Nerve blocked by auriculopalpebral br. block & lid infusion

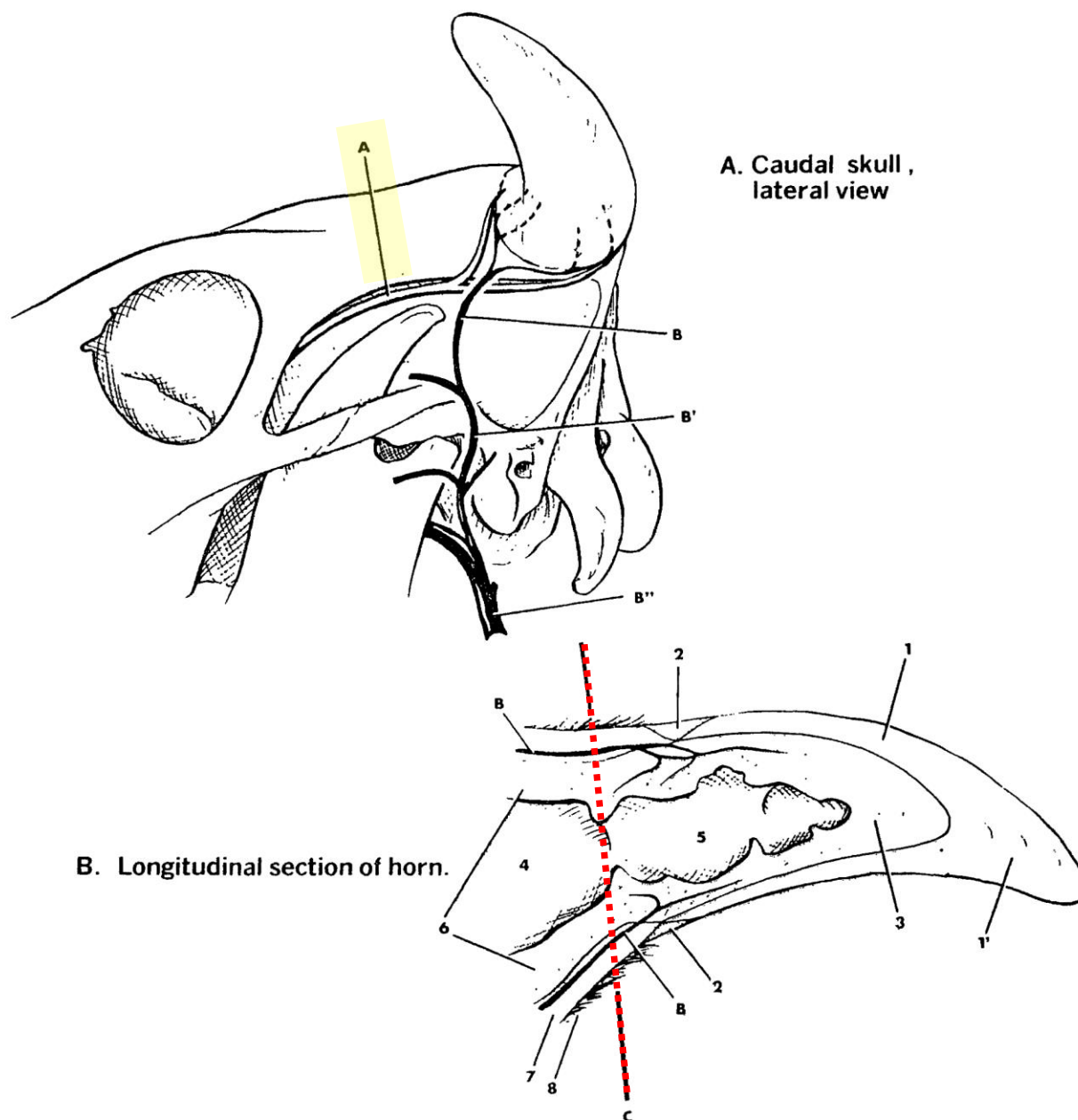
6. Auriculopalpebral br. of facial (VII)

In retrobulbar anesthesia injection through lateral canthus causes eye to deviate laterally and vice versa

- a. 18 gauge needle (8-10 cm) (slightly curved)
- b. Supraorbital process
- c. Zygomatic arch
- d. Coronoid process of mandible
- e. Floor of pterygopalatine fossa
- f. Foramen orbitotundum
- g. Slightly curved 18-gauge needle (8-10 cm)
- h. Lateral canthus
- i. Medial canthus
- j. Third eyelid
- k. Upper eyelid
- l. Lower eyelid
- m. Dorsal border of zygomatic arch
- n. Facial n. (VIII)
- o. Needle

DEHORNING—MATURE ANIMAL

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Dehorning

A. Cornual n. (br. of zygomaticotemporal n. which is a br. of maxillary division of trigeminal n. (V))

B. Cornual a.

B¹ Superficial temporal a.

B¹¹ External carotid a.

C. Line of amputation (proximal to epikeras, area before arteries enter bone)

1. Epidermal horn sheath

1¹ solid tip of 1

2. Soft horn [epikeras] (area between skin & horn corresponds to periople on hoof)

3. Cornual process of frontal bone

4. Frontal sinus

5. Cornual diverticulum of

6. Frontal bone

7. Epidermis

8. Hair