**Table 4:Describing the Procedure For The IV regional Nerve Block**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nerve Block | Landmarks  used | Procedure | Determination if block worked  (positive re-inforcement) | Indications | Materials used | Dangers and disadvantages  associated with block |
| IV regional block | The rubber tubing must be tightly tied around the area above the hock(proximal to the metatarsal region) or the carpus(proximal metacarpal region).  This lab used the area above the hock. | The tourniquet allowed the lateral saphenous vein to be more easily visualized.  Insert the needle into the vein distally.  Inject the lidocaine. | Loss of sensation in the regions of the leg distal to the tourniquet.  Needle pricking shoed no response to these areas after 7 minutes. | Digit removal  Granuloma removal from digital skin  Other painful procedures distal to the torniquet | 20ml  of  2% lidocaine  21G butterfly catheter  Rubber tubing  Alcohol swabs  20 ml syringe | Person sticking cow is at risk of being kicked  Hematoma formation at site of injection  Improper or insufficient Pressure applied by tourniquet results in anesthetic escaping into the body and not giving its full effects on the required site or may even go systemically and act on the heart. |