



***SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES  
SNS KALVI NAGAR, COIMBATORE-35  
AFFILIATED TO Dr MGR UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI***

***DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION THEATRE AND  
ANAESTHESIA TECHNOLOGY***

***3rd YEAR***

***SUBJECT: Principles of Anaesthesia II***

***TOPIC: Preparing theatre***



- Nerve block is injecting local anaesthetic around a nerve or plexus of nerves to cause sympathetic, sensory & motor block with the help of landmarks, nerve stimulator or ultrasound

Types of nerve block:

- Upper limb-brachial plexus block
- approach -supraclavicular, axillary
- Lower limb-femoral, sciatic, popliteal nerve blocks



## Complications of Nerve blocks:

- Failure of the block
- Peripheral nerve injury
- Accidental injection into artery or vein resulting in local anaesthesia
- Systemic toxicity
- CNS-perioral numbness, slurred speech, seizures
- CVS-palpitations, arrhythmias, hypotension



## Preparation:

- Check the anaesthesia machine
- Check the suction apparatus
- Ensure the monitors are switched on & working
- Prepare the airway equipments
  - ✓ Laryngoscope
  - ✓ Endotracheal tube
- Preparing the drugs
  - ✓ Emergency drugs
    1. Atropine
    2. Ephedrine
  - ✓ Anesthesia drugs



1. Induction agents-Thiopentone, Propofol
2. Muscle Relaxants
3. Benzodiazepines-Midazolam
  - Local anaesthetics
    1. 0.25% & 0.5% bupivacaine
    2. 0.75% Ropivacaine
  - Sedatives & analgesics
    1. Midazolam
    2. Fentanyl
    3. Propofol
    4. Dexmed
  - IV fluids & Cannula



- Equipments for the block
- Ultrasound machine-sonosite
- Probe-high frequency, linear probe
- Nerve stimulator-appropriate size & length
- Sterile tray
- Local anaesthetics
- Skin antiseptic - 2% chlorohexidine



*THANK YOU*