

## Wrist Block

GLOBAL MARK			
CLEAR PASS	BORDERLINE PASS	BORDERLINE FAIL	FAIL

### Criteria

Introduces Self, Confirms patient identify, Washes hands	2, 1
Checks comfort level of patient and gains consent for procedure Indications CI – Refusal, anaphylaxis, infection INR>1.5 Risks – LA toxicity, nerve damage, infection, failure	2, 1
Anatomy Blocking the ulnar, median and radial nerves gives anaesthesia to the hand	
Checks equipment Iodine Needle and syringe Blunt needle Local anaesthetic Dose 3mg/kg Lidocaine – Dose 2mg/kg Bupivacaine [usually 0.25-0.5% levobupivacaine 30-40mls] Marker Pen Sterile gloves	2
Prepares equipment	2
Prepares patient Monitoring IV fluids Location of intralipid Cannulated	2
Exposes patient appropriately while maintaining dignity	1
Cleans area – essentially palmar aspect of wrist	1
Median Nerve -half of thumb, half of palm - Flexor Carpi Radialis + Palmaris longus tendon is identified - 5 mls of local anaesthetic is instilled lateral or medial to this with care that needle doesn't cause parasthesiae	
Radial Nerve – radial aspect of dorsum of hand, thumb - 1-2cm proximal to radial styloid, just underneath tendon of EPB - s/c injection of 5mls	
Ulnar Nerve – ulnar border of hand and half of ring finger - locate flexor carpi ulnaris tendon - inject close to the artery, aspirates to check not in artery - inject as withdraw to get cutaneous branches [5mls]	
Checks Block	
Thanks patient	
Documents Amount of LA needed	

Effectiveness of block	
TOTAL	

Tom Bircher