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| **Tarsometatarsal Joint Block** |
| Anatomy | Forms part of the hock joint  |
| Preparation of the site | Site should be disinfected with a sterile antiseptic solution |
| Restraints | * Lip twitch
* Lead shank
 |
| Materials | * 1.5-inch, 20-gauge needle
* 5 or 10-ml syringe
* Anaesthetic of choice
 |
| Procedure | Palpable landmarks are:* Head of the lateral splint bone
* Lateral edge of the superficial digital flexor tendon

Approach:* Insert the needle about ¼ inch above the head of the lateral splint bone and about ½ an inch lateral to towards the lateral edge of the superficial digital flexor tendon
* The needle should be directed toward the dorsomedial aspect of the hock and down slightly
 |
| Structures desensitised | * Dorsal metatarsal nerve
* Plantar metatarsal nerve
 |
| Considerations | Ideally the volume injected into the joint should be between 3 to 5 ml, if this is exceeded fluid can infiltrate the distal intertarsal joint |

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| **Distal Intertarsal Joint Block** |
| Anatomy | Forms part of the hock joint  |
| Preparation of the site | Site should be disinfected with a sterile antiseptic solution |
| Restraints | * Lip twitch
* Lead shank
 |
| Materials | * 1 inch, 23–25-gauge needle
* 3 – 5 ml syringe
 |
| Procedure | * The needle is inserted through the disto-medial aspect of the hock, midway between the plantar and dorsal aspects of the distal portion of the tarsus, with the limb extended
* Palpate the medial eminence of the talus, distal to this tuberosity is the less recognisable eminence of the central tarsal bone, halfway between these landmarks and about ½ an inch distal to the eminence of the central tarsal bone, is the location of where the needle should be directed
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| **Tarsocrural Joint** |
| Anatomy | Forms part of the hock joint The largest and forms the upper part of the hock and has a ball and socket mechanismHigh motion joint Tibia and tarsus  |
| Preparation of the site | Site should be disinfected with a sterile antiseptic solution |
| Restraints | * Lip twitch
* Lead shank
 |
| Materials | * 1 inch, 20-gauge needle
* 20 ml syringe
 |
| Procedure | * The needle can be inserted either on the medial or lateral side of the saphenous vein, at the point where it vertically crosses the joint, approximately 1 to 1 ½ inches distal to the level of the prominent medial malleolus and the distal end of the tibia.
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