



Consent Information - Patient Copy

Anaesthetic: Nerve Blocks

Patient information Leaflet

December 2017

A nerve block, also called a 'peripheral nerve block', is where a specific nerve or bundle of nerves to a specific area of the body can be made numb. This can be used as the sole form of anaesthetic or combined with sedation or a general anaesthetic. This form of anaesthesia is used to provide long-lasting pain relief, during and after surgery. It can last from 2 to 24 hours, depending on the site and the drugs used.

Sometimes a very fine tube is put through the needle and left in place. This means that the local anaesthetic can be given for a longer period of time – at times up to a few days. The fine tube can also be connected to a pump called a Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA) machine. This is where you can be in charge of your own pain relief.

A. Types of nerve blocks

There are many types of nerve blocks each aimed at different nerves. Your anaesthetist will explain the particular block that is selected for your surgery.

B. Benefits of a nerve block

Nerve blocks have many benefits and these include:

- Better pain relief after your surgery.
- You may need less strong pain relieving drugs such as morphine.
- Less morphine related side effects such as nausea and itch.
- Shorter recovery time after your surgery.
- Extremely safe procedure.

C. What are the risks of nerve blocks?

Every anaesthetic has a risk of side effects and complications. Whilst these are usually temporary, some of them may cause long-term problems.

Common side effects and complications of a nerve block

- Nerve damage - Nerve damage, if it happens, is usually temporary, and will get better over a period of weeks to months. Damage may cause weakness and/ or numbness of the body part that the nerve goes to. Permanent nerve damage rarely happens.
- Bruising (haematoma) - If you take Aspirin, Warfarin, Persantin, Clopidogrel (Plavix) and Asasantin you are more likely to get a haematoma as it may affect your blood clotting. Your anaesthetist will discuss this with you.
- Failure of block - This may require a further injection of anaesthetic or a different method of anaesthesia to be used.

Less common side effects and complications of a nerve block

- Infection
- Lung collapse (only with some blocks)
- Damage to surrounding structures such as blood vessels, nerves and muscles.

Rare Risks and complications of a nerve block

- Accidental Overdose of local anaesthetic
- Seizures
- Cardiac Arrest
- Death.

D. Your recovery from a nerve block

The area that has been blocked may remain numb or weak for up to 24 hours (longer if you have tubing inserted). During this time you will not be able to tell if something is painful. It is important that you do not place hot or very cold things on the affected part as these could cause burns.

If you have a 'weak' legs do not walk without a person to assist you.

If the numbness/weakness has not gone away after 24 hours you should contact the hospital

WORKING DAYS – RING 0161 3316357 AND SPEAK TO ANAESTHETIC SECRETARY, WHO WILL ARRANGE A ANAESTHETIST TO SEE YOU

OUT OF HOURS AND WEEKENDS CONTACT A&E WHO WILL GET YOU THE ON CALL ANAESTHETIST TO SEE YOU

Interscalene Block

An Interscalene block (ISB) is a nerve block in the neck used to either:

- 1) Provide a heavy numbness in the shoulder and arm (in the same way that a dentist can numb a tooth) so that shoulder surgery can be carried out "awake" or under mild sedation and/ or
- 2) To provide excellent pain relief for shoulder surgery carried out under general anaesthesia.

The benefits of an interscalene nerve block (ISB) for shoulder surgery are:

- Reduced risk of nausea and vomiting and sedation
- Earlier to leave hospital
- Early intake of food and drink
- Excellent pain control

- Lighter general anesthetic with speedier recovery from the anaesthetic
- Less chance of an overnight stay at the hospital

Block Technique

The Anaesthetist, surgeon and you need to decide jointly whether you are suitable for an ISB.

- If you have any problems with your diaphragm (muscle used in breathing) on the opposite side of surgery or any weakness or paralysis in the opposite arm to surgery, you may not be suitable for an ISB.
- Some elderly patients with severe breathing problems may not be suitable for an ISB

You will usually already be under anaesthetic before the ISB is done, although sometimes it is done whilst you are awake.

If you have an ISB performed whilst you are awake, the Anaesthetist may give you some light sedation to help you to relax.

A special needle with a small electric pulse is used to locate the correct nerves. To judge the position of the injection, the anaesthetist looks for muscle twitches in the arm. This is a peculiar sensation but it is completely safe. When the Anaesthetist is happy with the position of the needle, he or she injects some local anaesthetic. The arm and shoulder soon becomes heavy and numb. The anaesthetist will test the numbness of the arm before proceeding further.

Leaving hospital:

PAIN CONTROL

- The main nerve block technique used in day case surgery is a single injection that lasts **12-24 hours**.
- After leaving the hospital, it is extremely important that you take **regular pain killers** at the prescribed times from the moment of discharge. This is to avoid unpleasant pain at the time when the nerve block begins to wear off (which can be in the middle of the night). Pain killers are in the form of regular paracetamol and ibuprofen, and codeine if required (if there is no reason why you cannot take these particular pain killers).

MANAGEMENT OF THE "NUMB ARM"

You should carry the "numb" arm in an arm sling until normal sensation and motor function return. You should receive instructions about how to look after the shoulder and arm - it should be protected from heat or

pressure injury and extremes of movement. You should take care not to come in contact with extremely hot or cold items because you will not be able to protect yourself from injuries of extremes of temperature.

Side effects of ISB

Most side effects are related to the local anaesthetic spreading and numbing the nerves adjacent to the ones that supply the shoulder and arm. Any or all of the following can occur, but all resolve spontaneously as the effects of the local anaesthetic wear off.

- Shortness of breath - The injection in the neck can also numb half of the diaphragm (a muscle used in breathing). Some people can feel slightly short of breath, although in most this does not affect greatly the ability to breathe adequately.
- Blurred vision (Horner's syndrome) - 20%. This is seen as a drooping eyelid and slightly blurred vision on the side of the block and it is usually not a problem. Symptoms pass as the block wears off.
- Hoarseness - 15%. Due to the nerves supplying the voice box being numbed. This improves as the local anaesthetic wears off.
- Difficulty swallowing water - 15%. Due to nerves supplying the voice box and throat being numbed. This effect can usually be overcome by "conscious" swallowing and usually it is not a problem.

Complications of ISB

These are the result of the needle being inserted either in the wrong direction or too far. They are both extremely rare and easily dealt with, with little to no after effects.

- Punctured lung (pneumothorax) - Due to the needle piercing the lining of the lung causing it to collapse. If it occurs, admission to hospital while it resolves will be necessary. Very rarely a tube has to be placed into the chest to drain the air.
- Seizures and serious long term nerve damage - less than 0.1% risk and reduced by carrying out the nerve block awake.

Fortunately, the serious side effects and complications are uncommon and are lessened by placement of block with use of a nerve stimulator.

If you have any questions you want to ask, you can use this space below to remind you

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