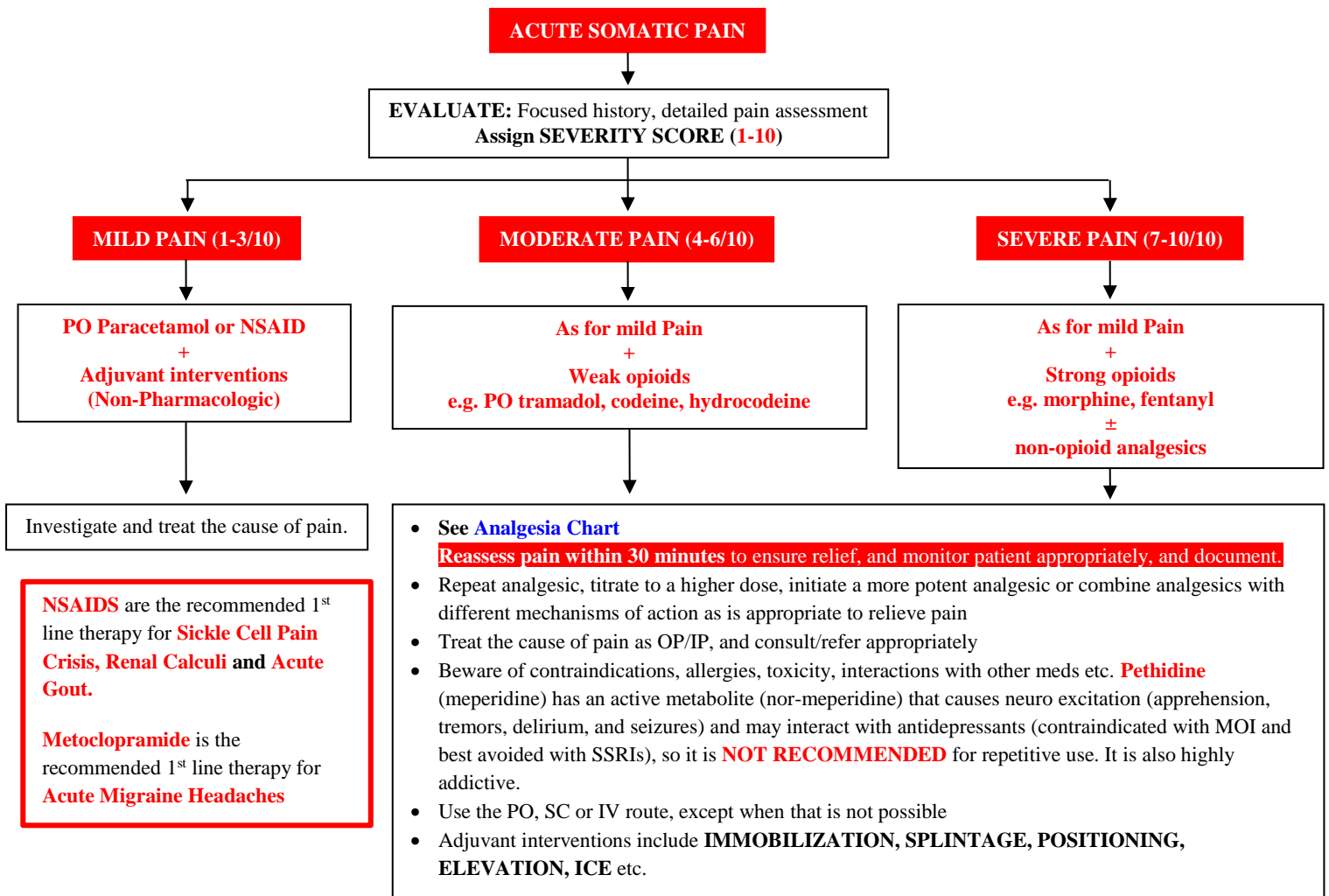


39. Pain Management Algorithm

This clinical pathway is intended to supplement, rather than substitute for, professional judgment and may be changed depending upon a patient's individual needs. Failure to comply with this pathway does not represent a breach of the standard of care.



REGIONAL ANAESTHESIA

Indications

- Acute pain management for wounds, fractures and dislocations
- Alternative to procedural sedation
- Alternative to narcotics in certain patient populations (e.g. head injured patient, patients with concomitant mental status change, patients given buprenorphine)

Contraindications

- Allergy to local anaesthetic agents
- Active infection at the site of injection
- Injuries at risk of compartment syndrome
- Uncooperative patient
- Pre-existent neurologic deficit
- Anticoagulation (relative)

Technique – www.aqsuru.com

Types

- Wrist (Ulnar, Median and Radial nerve) block for the hand
- Digital nerve blocks for fingers and toes
- Femoral nerve block for the anterior thigh, femur, knee and skin anaesthesia over the medial aspect of the leg below the knee
- Facial and dental nerve blocks
- Ankle blocks for the foot
- Haematoma blocks

Anaesthetic - Lidocaine

- Dose – 3mg/kg
- Onset of action - < 2 mins
- Duration – 60 mins