

DT Procedure Rooms, MSJ- Peribulbular/Retrobulbular Blocks: Care of Patient Receiving

Site Applicability:

MSJ DT Procedure Rooms

Practice Level:

Basic: RN and LPN

Need to Know:

Regional/Nerve blocks are a routine form of anesthetic for some surgeries. Local anesthetic is injected near a cluster of nerves to numb only the area of the body that requires surgery.

In DT Procedure Rooms (PR), patient having a procedure such as Penetrating Keratoplasty or other forms of Keratoplasty and glaucoma procedures will receive a Peribulbular/Retrobulbular blocks when an absolutely quiet eye is necessary or it is important to lower the patient's intraocular pressure (IOP).

Patient receiving blocks, **MUST** have a baseline vital signs taken and documented. The patient must be monitored to assess and document the patient vital signs and any adverse reactions during and after block administration. Patients, who have received a regional block, will be directly monitored for a minimum of 15 minutes post blocks.

The patient may also receive Procedural Sedation and Analgesia (PSA) prior to receiving blocks. The patient **MUST** be assessed and monitored as per **PSA guidelines**.

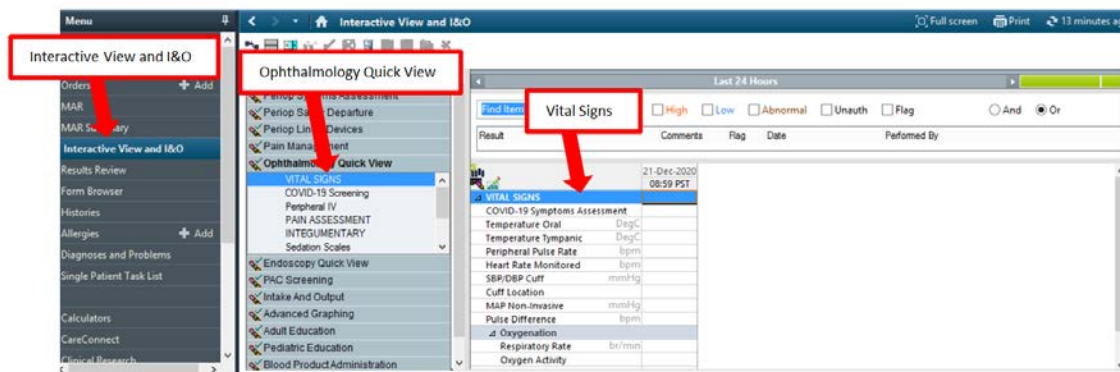
Guidelines and Protocol

Assessment and Interventions:

1. The surgical site and side marking **MUST** be done prior to block administration as by Surgical Site and Side Identification Policy.
2. Ensure intravenous (IV) is inserted and patent *prior* to receiving the regional/nerve blocks.
3. Check and ensure safety equipment including oxygen and suction are available and working.

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4. The surgeon will prepare/mix and administer the regional/nerve blocks.
5. The nurse will assess, monitor and document the vital signs, LOC (level of consciousness), skin (colour/warmth) and level of pain status, before, during and after receiving blocks.
6. Provide comfort measures to patient as needed.
7. If the patient presents signs and symptoms of an adverse reaction **CALL for help right away**.
8. Signs and symptoms of complications associated with the regional/nerve block.
 - **Stimulation:** talkativeness, restlessness, incoherence, excitation, tachycardia, bounding pulse, flushed face, hyperpyrexia, tremors, hyperactive reflexes, muscular twitching, focal or grand mal seizures.
 - **Depression:** drowsiness; disorientation; decreased hearing ability; stupor; syncope; rapid, thready pulse or bradycardia; apprehension; hypotension; pale or cyanotic moist skin; coma.
 - **Other signs:** nausea, vomiting, dizziness, blurred vision, sudden severe headache, precordial pain, extreme pulse rate or blood pressure change, angioneurotic edema (wheeze, laryngeal edema, bronchospasm), rashes, urticaria, severe local tissue reaction.
9. Continue to assess, monitor and document the patient's vital signs, LOC, skin (colour/warmth) and level of pain until the patient is in stable condition.
10. Document assessment and monitoring on **Interactive View and I&O - Ophthalmology Quick View** in Powerchart.



Monitoring

Pre- block:

1. Assess and document **baseline vital signs**. Vitals signs include:
 - a. blood pressure
 - b. heart rate
 - c. respiratory rate
 - d. oxygen saturation

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2. Assess and document level of consciousness (LOC), skin (colour/warmth) and level of pain status.

During and immediately after block:

Patients receiving regional/nerve block must receive and meet appropriate vital signs, level of consciousness (LOC), skin (colour/warmth) and level of pain monitoring parameters prior to the surgical procedure.

- 1 Monitoring parameters:
 - a. Immediately after nerve block injection then
 - b. At 1 minute x 1, then
 - c. Every 5 minutes x 3

SKIN LEGEND SCORING

F = flesh **Cl** = cool **Cy** = cyanotic **Cd** = cold **P** = pale **D** = diaphoretic **W**=warm

LOC LEGEND SCORING

2 = Awake and orientated **1** = Wakens with stimulation **0** = NOT responding

LEVEL OF PAIN SCORING

2 = No pain or mild pain (0 to 3 on pain scale)

1 = Moderate pain controlled with medication (4 to 5 on pain scale)

0 = Severe persistent pain (6 to 10 on pain scale)

Documentation:

1. Document assessment and interventions in Powerchart, Interactive View and I&O - Ophthalmology Quick View.

Related Documents:

1. [B-00-12-10052](#) - Cardiac Arrest in O.R.
2. [B-00-13-10151](#) – DT Procedure Rooms Peribulbular/Retrobulbular Block
3. [B-00-12-10055](#) - Preoperative Patient Preparation

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4. [B-00-13-10108](#) – Lidocaine Anesthetic Toxicity: Management
5. [B-00-13-10046](#) – Procedural Sedation in Clinics and Procedure Rooms, Protocol
6. [B-00-07-10019](#) - PHC Allergy/Intolerance Documentation Policy
7. [B-00-011-10021](#) - Surgical Site Identification Policy
8. [B-00-13-10208](#) – Peribulbular/Retrobulbular Blocks- MSJ SDCU: Care of Patients Receiving

References:

- 1 AORN. (2018). Perioperative Standards and Recommended Practices,
- 2 ORNAC. (2019). Recommended Standards, Guidelines, and Position Statements for Perioperative Registered Nursing Practice (14th ed.).
- 3 Phillips, N. (2016). Berry & Kohn's Operating Room technique. (13th ed.).
- 4 Rothrock, J.C. (2018). Alexander's' care of the patient in surgery (16th ed.).

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