**Peterson’s eye block - Cattle.**

• Requires more skill and specific anatomic knowledge than retrobulbar nerve block, but

involves less risk in damaging surrounding anatomic structure around the eye globe, and

less volume requirement reducing potential for systemic toxicity and expense.

• The point of injection is the notch formed by the supraorbital process cranially, the

zygomatic arch ventrally, and the coronoid process of the mandible caudally.

• An one inch, 14 gauge needle is inserted through a desensitized skin as far anterior and

ventral as possible in the notch.

• Insert a 4-5 inch, 18 gauge straight or slightly curved needle at the point of injection

mentioned above in a horizontal and slightly posterior direction until it hits the coronoid

process of the mandible.

• Gently manipulate the needle anteriorly until its point passes medially around the

coronoid process, then advanced to the pterygopalatine fossa rostral to the solid bony

plate that is in close proximity of the orbitorotundum foramen. Following aspiration, 7 –

15 ml of local anesthetics are injected.

• Oculomotor, trochlear, abducens, and three branches of the trigeminal nerve (ophthalmic,

maxillary, and mandible) are desensitized in 10 – 15 minutes following injection.

Source: <https://instruction.cvhs.okstate.edu/vmed5412/pdf/14LocalAnesthesia2006b.pdf>