**OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this lab was to carry out anaesthesia with the following regional and local nerve blocks: Caudal Epidural, IV Regional (for thoracic and pelvic limb), Proximal Paravertebral and the Auriculopalpebral nerve block .

No surgery was done, so this concept map will explain pre-operative, intra-operative and post-operative considerations specific to this lab and also give general information on procedures carried out in the lab.

**WHAT IS ANAESTHESIA?**

Anaesthesia, essentially a reversible condition induced by drugs, is intended to result in one or more different states of being. It can relieve [pain](http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/inside-the-mind/human-brain/pain.htm) (analgesia), give the patient amnesia to remove [memory](http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/inside-the-mind/human-brain/human-memory.htm) of the procedure or how it felt, reduce anxiety, cause sedation and relax your [muscles](http://health.howstuffworks.com/human-body/systems/musculoskeletal/muscle.htm). Also depending on the depth of anaesthesia, it can cause hypnosis or unconsciousness.

There are three main types of Anaesthesia: general, regional and local.

**General**

General anaesthesia makes the patient both unconscious and unable to feel pain during medical procedures. General anaesthesia is commonly produced by a combination of intravenous drugs and inhaled gasses (anaesthetics).

**Regional**

This involves injecting anaesthesia near a cluster of nerves near the area of the body which requires surgery. The patient remains awake and may be given sedative but there is no sensation in the area of surgery. Examples of regional anaesthesia include paravertebral nerve block and epidural.

**Local**

The anaesthetic drug is injected into the tissue to numb just a small specific area which needs surgery. Examples include auriculopalpebral and Peterson nerve blocks.