***Auriculo-Palpebral Block***

Principle

The auriculopalpebral block is the most helpful block to limit blepharospasm during examination. This procedure blocks some of the motor nerves of the upper eyelid and enables the examiner to control the upper eyelid. The auriculopalpebral nerve is a branch of the facial nerve and can be palpated as it runs across the superior margin of the zygomatic arch. To block sensory input, a supraorbital nerve block or a ring block is used. The supraorbital nerve is a branch of the frontal nerve that traverses the supraorbital foramen of the upper orbit. The block is usually effective within 3–5 min and can last up to 2–3 hr.

A correctly placed retrobulbar block will block cranial nerves II, III, IV, and the ophthalmic branch of V, and VI. The ring block is needed to inhibit sensory input from the skin around the eye.