Intravenous regional anaesthesia in cattle:

* Restrain the animal.
* Clip and disinfect over a convenient prominent superficial limb vein distal to where the tourniquet will be placed.
  + The lateral digital vein immediately proximal to the fetlock may be used. the radial vein or median palmar digital vein may be used on the forelimb, the lateral branch of the lateral saphenous vein, or the lateral plantar vein, or the lateral plantar digital vein may be used on the hind limb.
* Place a rubber tube tourniquet or wide flat rubber band around the limb.
  + Flat rubber appears to cause less discomfort than rubber tubing and thus the animal is less likely to be restless during the procedure.
* The band or tubing may be placed in the proximal metatarsal or proximal metacarpal region or above the hock or carpus.
* The tourniquet must be applied tightly.
* Insert a needle (19 gauge (1.1 mm external diameter) 3.6cm long or a butterfly catheter into the vein, directed distally.
* Aspirate blood to confirm that the needle is properly positioned within a vein.
* Inject an appropriate amount of local anaesthetic solution, e.g. 10-20 ml of 2% [**lidocaine**](http://wildpro.twycrosszoo.org/S/00Chem/ChComplex/Lignocaine.htm)hydrochloride for adult cattle.
* Withdraw the needle and massage the injection site for a few seconds to prevent [haematoma](http://wildpro.twycrosszoo.org/S/00Ref/KeywordsContents/h/Haematoma.htm) formation.
* Anaesthesia should be complete in five minutes and persist for 1-2 hours if the tourniquet is left in place.
* Analgesia should be in effect after ten minutes.
* [Analgesia](http://wildpro.twycrosszoo.org/S/00Ref/KeywordsContents/a/Analgesia.htm) remains until the tourniquet is removed.