**Barnes Dehorner**

This was performed using 20mls Lidocaine(2%), 10mls at each site to block the Cornual nerve.

**Procedure:**

* Ensure that the cornual nerve has been properly blocked by pricking the skin around the horn to observe for any reaction to the stimulus.
* Close the handles of the Barnes Dehorner.
* Place the Barnes Dehorner over the horn ensuring that it will take some skin with the horn.
* Press the Dehorner gently against the head. Maintaining the pressure, quickly spread the handles apart to bring the blades together to remove skin and the horn bud.
* The Dehorner may need to be twisted 180 degrees to ensure that it properly removes the horn and the surrounding skin
* Control bleeding by using a hemostat and cauterizing the bleeding vessels
* Plug the sinus present with gauze and spray the area with antibiotic and screw worm spray to prevent infections.

**Precautions:**

* Clean the dehorner after each use to prevent the spread of diseases (papilloma virus)

**Complications:**

* Flystrike
* Infection/sinusitis
* Hemorrhage
* Tetanus
* Potential decreased weight gain following dehorning of older calves due to pain and stress
* Spread of Bovine Papilloma virus if instrument isn’t cleaned between uses.

**Advantages:**

* Fast - takes a few seconds to perform
* Useful after the horn bud attaches to the skull

**Disadvantages:**

* Not bloodless
* Risk of infection because of open wounds
* Opens the frontal sinus in older calves
* Unreliable when done incorrectly, leads to scurs
* Requires expertise - anaesthesia, sedation, analgesia and technique
* Requires control of bleeding - pulling arteries or cautery
* Avoid use during fly season