**DISTAL PARAVERTEBRAL BLOCK**

**Method**

1. The area was cleaned with an alcohol swab.
2. The animal was restrained using a halter and nose pinch.
3. The distal ends of the transverse processes for lumbar vertebrae L1, L2 and L4 were identified.
4. An 18 gauge needle was inserted ventral to the transverse process and 10ml of 2% Lidocaine solution was injected in a fan pattern , then the needle was partially withdrawn and reinserted slightly dorsal and caudal to the transverse process to inject at this site. (The depth to which the needle must be inserted will vary depending on the body condition of the animal).

**Advantages of Distal Paravertebral block**

* The use of more routine sized needles, no risk of penetrating a blood vessel.
* Lack of scoliosis minima weakness in the pelvic limb.

**Disadvantages of Distal Paravertebral block**

* Larger doses of anesthetic are needed.
* Variation in efficiency exist.
* Risk of penetrating the peritoneal cavity.