**Post-Operative Procedure**

**Drugs Used:**

* **2% Lidocaine (Anaesthesia)**
* **2% Xylazine**
* **10% Ketamine**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Drugs used | Onset of action | Duration of action | Withdrawal times | Extra-label use |
| \*2% Lidocaine | Within 1.5 min ([IV](https://www.google.tt/search?q=IV&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgVuLUz9U3MLRIjrcAAAchS90NAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjeotLwxc_dAhXBV98KHetcCpcQmxMoATAbegQICRAj)) | 10 min to 20 minutes (IV), 30minutes to 3 h (local) | Meat: 1dayMilk: 24 hrs | Yes |
| 2% Xylazine | Less than 5 minutes | 30 to 40 minutes | Meat:4 daysMilk:24hrs | No |
| 10% Ketamine | 30 seconds | 30 to 40 minutes | Meat: 3 daysMilk: 48hrs | No |

**Note:** \*Lidocaine is **NOT approved** for veterinary use and only lidocaine approved for humans can be prescribed under AMDUCA and use in an extra- label manner

**In Proximal paravertebral nerve block:**

Signs of successful block:

* Anaesthesia of the skin; No reaction when needle is applied to skin around the paralumbar fossa
* Increased skin temperature. This occurs due to hyperaemia resulting from paralysis of cutaneous vasomotor nerves;
* Relaxation of flank muscles;
* Scoliosis (curving of the spine) towards the desensitised side.

**In Distal Paravertebral Nerve block:**

Signs of a successful block:

* Scoliosis is not produced.
* Dilated blood vessels seen on the flank
* Relaxation of the flank muscles
* No response when needle is applied to the paralumbar fossa
* Increased skin temperature