**Complications that may occur**

1. Accidental intravenous injection of local anaesthetics is the most common cause of adverse reaction associated with local anaesthetic administration. In severe cases it can cause cardiac arrest. When the plasma concentration of LAs is excessive, sufficient cardiac sodium channels become blocked so that conduction and automaticity become adversely depressed.
2. Always draw back on syringe to check not in vein before injecting local anaesthetics. General overdose depends on blood levels, therefore is influenced by total dose and speed of uptake from the tissues.
3. Signs of overdose are initial sedation, followed with increasing dosage by twitching, convulsions, coma and death. Reports implicate prilocaine, benzocaine, lidocaine and procaine as causative agents to produce methemoglobinemia in some animals.
4. Paravertebral anaesthesia may experience difficulties to locate the necessary landmarks in the larger animals.
5. Analgesic solution may be injected below fascial sheets and therefore not bathe the nerves
6. Variation in efficiency exists, particularly if the nerves vary in their anatomical pathway