To enucleate the eye must combine C or D with A or B

Nerve blocks for anesthesia of eye & eyelids
A. Peterson eye block
B. Retrobulbar anesthesia (through either lateral or medial canthus)
C. Auriculopalpebral br. block
D. Lid infusion

Nerve blocks by Peterson & retrobulbar methods
1. Trochlear n. (IV)
2. Ophthalmic br. of V
3. Maxillary br. of V
4. Occulomotor n. (III)
5. Abducens (VI)

Nerve blocked by auriculopalpebral br. block & lid infusion
6. Auriculopalpebral br. of facial (VII)

Nerves blocked by 18-gauge needle (8-10 cm) (slightly curved)
a. Supratrochlear process
b. Supraorbital process
c. Zygomatic arch
d. Coronal process of mandible
e. Floor of pterygopalatine fossa
f. Foramen orbitalis
g. Slightly curved
h. Lateral canthus
i. Medial canthus
j. Third eyelid
k. Upper eyelid
l. Lower eyelid
m. Dorsal border of zygomatic arch
n. Facial n. (VII)
o. Needle

In retrobulbar anesthesia injection through lateral canthus causes eye to deviate laterally and vice versa
DEHORNING—MATURE ANIMAL

A. Caudal skull, lateral view

B. Longitudinal section of horn.

Dehorning
A. Cornual n. (br. of zygomaticotemporal n. which is a br. of maxillary division of trigeminal n. (V))
B. Cornual a.
C. Line of amputation (proximal to epikeras, area before arteries enter bone)

1. Epidermal horn sheath
2. Soft horn (epikeras) (area between skin & horn corresponds to periphery on hoof)
3. Cornual process of frontal bone
4. Frontal sinus
5. Cornual diverticulum of
6. Frontal bone
7. Epidermis
8. Hair

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