

# Algorithm for management of nerve injury associated with regional anaesthesia

## Suspected nerve injury defined as:

- New onset of pain, weakness, numbness, paraesthesia or other abnormal sensation
- Effects lasting beyond the usual duration of the specific block (e.g. if a single shot peripheral nerve block (PNB) lasts >48 hours)

- Review relevant medical & surgical history
- Review of operation and anaesthetic records, drug chart and observations chart
- Clinical examination including neurological examination by the responsible surgical team

**NB: In case of suspected space occupying lesion (SOL) associated with central neuraxial blocks, treat as emergency and follow local Guidelines for management of Epidural Analgesia**

Mild or resolving symptoms or persistent sensory deficit

Complete or progressive neurological deficit or presence of motor deficit

Reassure the patient & review in 4 weeks

Persistent symptoms

No

Yes

- Neurological referral
- Consider:
  - MRI and other imaging
  - Nerve conduction tests (NCT)
  - Electromyography (EMG)

No further follow up required

- Inform the responsible surgical and anaesthetic team and, if applicable, Acute Pain Service
- Consider surgical cause (e.g. haematoma, cut, stretch injury etc) and appropriate intervention (decompression, reconstruction etc)
- Consider further imaging (particularly, if space occupying lesion is suspected\* and emergency decompression is needed)
  - Immediate neurological referral
  - Nerve conduction tests (NCT)
  - Electromyography (EMG)

- Definitive diagnosis
- Conservative treatment (drugs; physiotherapy etc) or
- Surgical intervention (as above)
- Keep the patient and responsible team informed
- Follow up as appropriate