

Mepivacaine

Mepivacaine is a [local anesthetic medication](#) belonging to the amide class. It is commonly used for [regional anesthesia](#) and [nerve block](#) procedures to induce temporary loss of sensation in a specific area of the body. Mepivacaine works by blocking nerve impulses, preventing the transmission of pain signals to the brain. It is often employed in dental procedures, minor surgical interventions, and other medical situations where local anesthesia is required.

Sesamoid nerve block

Prone Position. Localization under [fluoroscopy](#) of the right [L5-S1](#) and right [S1-S2 foramen](#). Confirmation of adequate placement with water-soluble [contrast agent](#) at both levels. At the right L5-S1 [foramen](#), the patient reports her usual pain that resolves after the administration of a local anesthetic. A mixture of 5cc of Mepivacaine and 2cc of [Triamcinolone acetonide](#) is administered, 1cc per level.

Mepivacaine in neurosurgery

- [The efficacy of pre-operative oral aceclofenac and intra-ligamentary mepivacaine on the success of failed inferior alveolar nerve block in patients with symptomatic irreversible pulpitis: a prospective, randomised, double-blinded clinical trial](#)
- [Multicenter Prospective Randomized Comparison of Ultrasound-Guided Stellate Ganglion Versus Thoracic Paravertebral Block for Sympathetic Blockade in Chronic Upper Extremity Pain](#)
- [Anaesthetic efficacy of intraligamentary injection compared to incisive nerve block using 3% mepivacaine hydrochloride: a randomized clinical trial](#)
- [Lameness of horses is effectively ameliorated with a low volume of mepivacaine administered as a palmar digital nerve block](#)
- [Comparison of a hand-held high-end resolution infrared thermography \(FLIR P640\) and a smartphone infrared thermographic device \(FLIR One\) for the assessment of skin surface temperature after anaesthetising the median nerve in Healthy horses](#)
- [Plantar Compartment Block Improves Enhanced Recovery after Hallux Valgus Surgery: A Randomized, Comparative, Double-blind Study](#)
- [Modified abaxial sesamoid nerve block provides enhanced proximal diffusion compared to basisesamoid block and lower proximal diffusion than traditional low plantar nerve block in equine hind limbs: ex vivo and in vivo study](#)
- [Evaluation of frontal and infratrochlear nerve blocks for standing sedated frontonasal sinusotomy in horses](#)

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