

3 major types of local anesthesia

local infiltration

field block

nerve block

Nerve Blocks

block type	landmarks	area anesthetized
posterior superior alveolar nerve block	mucogingival sulcus, maxillary tuberosity, zygomatic process of maxilla	maxillary molar tooth pulps, MB root of first molar (in 72%), buccal periodontium and bone
middle superior alveolar nerve block	depth of mucogingival sulcus above maxillary second premolar	premolars, MB root of first molar (28%), buccal periodontium and bone
anterior superior alveolar nerve/infraorbital nerve block	locate foramen by palpation	maxillary central through canine, premolars, MB root of first molar (28%), buccal periodontium and bone, lower eyelid, side of nose, upper lip

Lingual nerve blocks

nerve block	landmarks	area anesthetized
inferior alveolar nerve block (Halstead)		
Gow-Gates mandibular block	extraoral: lower border of tragus (intertragic notch), corner of mouth; intraoral: height of injection established by placement of needle tip just below the mesiopalatal cusp of maxillary second molar	nerves: inferior alveolar, lingual, mylohyoid, auriculotemporal, buccal (in 75%)

Lingual nerve blocks (cont)

Vazirani- Akinosi block
 mucogingival junction of maxillary third or second molar, maxillary tuberosity, coronoid notch on mandibular ramus
 nerves: inferior alveolar, lingual, mylohyoid

infiltration in lingual sulcus

Advantages and Disadvantages

nerve block	advantages	disadvantages
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PSA

MSA

ASA/infraorbital

greater palatine

nasopalatine

buccal

inferior alveolar

mental

incisive

inferior alveolar (Halstead)

gow-gates

vazirani-akinosi

Local infiltration

supraperiosteal

Palatal anesthesia

nerve block	landmarks	area anesthetized
greater palatine nerve block	greater palatine foramen, junction of maxillary process and palatine bone adjacent to maxillary first molar	posterior portion of hard palate, overlying soft tissues, NO anesthesia of teeth
nasopalatine nerve block	central incisors, incisive papilla	anterior portion of hard palate, both hard and soft tissues, NO anesthesia of teeth



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Page 1 of 2.

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Mandibone anesthesia

nerve block	landmarks	area anesthetized
buccal nerve block	mandibular molars, mandibular buccal vestibule/mucogingival sulcus	gingival buccal to molars, retromolar pad mucosa, buccal mucosa in molar area, NO hard tissues anesthetized
inferior alveolar nerve block	coronoid notch, pterygomandibular raphe (vertical portion), occlusal plane of mandibular posterior teeth	nerves: inferior alveolar, incisive, mental, lingual (usually); blocks entire quadrant (half of mandible from molars to central)
mental nerve block	mandibular premolars, mandibular buccal vestibule	mucosa anterior to foramen, skin of lower lip, chin, anterior mandibular teeth (incisive branch of IAN)
incisive nerve block	?	mucosa on buccal, lower lip, skin of chin, premolars, canines, incisors

Indications for use

nerve block	indications
PSA	
MSA	
ASA/infraorbital	
greater palatine	
nasopalatine	
buccal	
inferior alveolar	
mental	
incisive	
inferior alveolar (halstead)	
gow-gates	
vazirani-akinosi	

