

Local Anesthesia Cheat Sheet by aglevines via cheatography.com/144882/cs/32355/

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/inf- raorbital 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 anesth- etized	
inferior alveo	olar 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, auriculotemp- oral, buccal (in 75%)	

Lingual nerve blocks (cont)			
Vazira-	mucogingival junction of maxillary third or	nerves:	
ni	second molar, maxillary tuberosity,	inferior	
Akinosi	coronoid notch on mandibular ramus	alveolar,	
block		lingual,	
		mylohyoid	

infiltration	in	lingual	sulcus

Advantages and Disadvantages				
nerve block	advantages	disadvantages		
PSA				
MSA				
ASA/infraorbital				
greater palatine				
nasopalatine				
buccal				
inferior alveolar				
mental				
incisive				
inferior alveolar (Halstead)				
gow-gates				
vazirani-akinosi				

Local		

supraperiosteal

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



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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, pteryg- omandibular 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	



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