

Compare advantages and disadvantages of injectable anesthesia. (3pts)

Injectable lidocaine (1-2%) is the most common method for anesthesia during suturing the perineum. It is considered an effective form of local anesthesia. For most people it is fast acting and typically lasts 20-30 minutes, sometimes longer or shorter, depending on how different people process anesthesia. A downside of local anesthesia is that administration can be notably painful and like mentioned earlier, not always effective. During the injection process there can be an increase in the swelling due to damaged tissues

According to Frye, what areas are most painful to suture/most difficult to numb. (3pts)

The most difficult areas to numb are the surface skin layer and the labia and rectum. This is because of how vascular these areas are.

Describe the symptoms that suggest an adverse reaction to anesthesia. (5pts)

Common symptoms include hypo- or hyper-tension, vomiting, nausea, dizziness, tingling/prickling sensations in the hands, feet and face, and bradycardia. Less common symptoms include some neurological disorders, and in rare cases, anaphylactic response or cardiac arrest.

Compare the following medications: Evaluate the body structure it can be used for; Advantages; Disadvantages (15 pts)

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Benzocaine	Effective anesthetic, inexpensive, sets in quickly	Short length of effectiveness, can require reapplication, topical only, not strong enough for deep repairs, higher rate of allergic reactions
INJECTABLE: Lidocaine Hydrochloride	Successful use for a decent amount of time, psychological sense for clients, fast acting, good effectiveness	Can be painful to administer, not available legally in all states, (although it is legal in my state, yay) can cause more swelling
TOPICAL: Lidocaine/Prilocaine cream	Efficacy similar to injectable lidocaine, shorter length of procedure, higher	Not as common for use, may not be appropriate for all repairs, safety and

	patient satisfaction, no additional tissue trauma	effectiveness are less thoroughly studied
Procaine Hydrochloride (Novocaine or Unicaine)	Effective anesthetic, longer effective time	Not well studied or known, slower onset

Identify which type(s) of anesthesia you plan to use in your practice and supply and supply a link/resource to order the product. (4pts)

Based on what I have seen and learned, I plan to use both injectable lidocaine and topical lidocaine/prilocaine cream. I see my preceptors use the topical before injecting, and before doing the perineal exam and I think that it is something that people find helpful.

Links to buy:

<https://www.mountainside-medical.com/products/hospira-1-lidocaine-50ml-vial>

<https://www.healthwarehouse.com/lidocaine-prilocaine-2-5-2-5-cream-30g-tube.html>

Anesthesia: Locate and watch an reputable online video about anesthesia infiltration for wound repair. Submit the link and your takeaways about how to maintain a sterile field when extracting and administering medication from a multi-use vial. (5 pts)

Straight forward video, good breakdown of the set up and methods. This is specifically for training purposes which I find to be helpful because I can see really clearly exactly where and how things should be placed. I also like that they note what you would be seeing with “real” clients. Not all of the methods are applicable to perineal repair, but I do think it is applicable enough.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ssLuaeolVTk>