

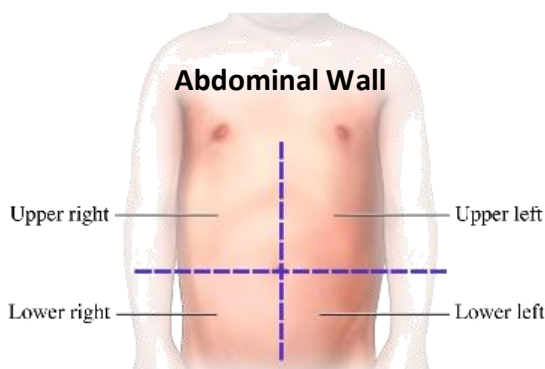
Pain Management

682-885-7246

1500 Cooper Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76104

Abdominal Nerve Block

The abdominal wall is made up of connective tissues, muscles, and nerves. Chronic abdominal wall pain can be caused by injury or irritation of these tissues and trapped nerves.



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How the block helps

Blocking nerves that supply the abdominal wall can help relax abdominal muscles and reduce pain.

We will call you several days before the procedure.

We will tell you:

- Where and when to arrive.
- When to stop drinking and eating.

Medicines and Allergies:

- We will ask for the name and dose of all medicines your child takes.
- We will ask if your child has allergies.

Note: *You may need to stop taking some of your medicines before the procedure.*

How we give the block

We give a small amount of numbing and steroid medicine into the abdominal wall where abdominal nerves are.

We use an ultrasound machine or special nerve stimulator to guide where the needle is placed.

Results

Immediate results can be seen and are usually from the numbing medicine we inject.

- Abdominal wall may feel numb.
- Legs may feel slightly heavy and numb.
- This wears off in a few hours. Pain may return.

Steroid starts working in about 4 to 7 days and may provide pain relief. Pain relief can last for several days up to 3 months or longer.

Please Know

You should **not** have this procedure if you:

1. Have allergies to any x-ray dye, seafood, Lasix or any of the medicines we may inject.
2. Are on a blood thinning medicine such as heparin, Coumadin, or Lovenox.
3. Have an active infection.
4. Have a temperature over 101 degrees.
5. Have a low platelet count.

Risks

Complications are very rare.

Risks may include but are not limited to:

- Tenderness, swelling
- Bruising
- Bleeding at injection site
- Infection
- Nerve damage
- Bowel perforation
- Organ injury
- Puncture of nearby vessels
- Allergic reaction to local anesthetic or medicine
- Injection of local anesthetic into major blood vessel