



Information for adult patients undergoing **Stellate Ganglion Block** for the Treatment of Pain

The aim of this leaflet is to give you information about stellate ganglion block and to answer some questions that you may have. Please note that places may do things differently. Your doctor will be able to explain fully what to expect.

What is a stellate ganglion block?

A stellate ganglion block is an injection to a specific area in the neck, through which nerves known as sympathetic nerves pass to your hand, arm, head, neck and chest. A stellate ganglion block will block these nerves to reduce your pain.

The injection usually contains local anaesthetic. The injection is usually given alongside other treatments such as physiotherapy.

Is this the right treatment for me?

Other treatment options will be discussed with you before deciding to have the injections and your consent is needed. The decision on whether or not to have the injection is made together by you and your doctor. Your doctor will be able to provide you with up-to-date information about the chance of this treatment working for you and how it fits in with other care. If you are undecided about whether or not to have an injection then more advice and information can be given. Please speak to your doctor for more information.

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If your health has changed, it is important to let your doctor know.

- ▶ If you have an infection in your body, your doctor may wait until the infection is cleared before giving the treatment.
- ▶ If you have been started on anticoagulant or antiplatelet medicines that “thin the blood” such as warfarin, heparin, apixaban, rivaroxaban or clopidogrel, extra preparation may be needed before you have the treatment.
- ▶ If you have any allergies.

You must also tell the doctor if there is any chance that you could be pregnant.

Finally, if you are planning to travel abroad or fly within two weeks after the injection, please let your doctor know as it may be best to change the date of the injection.

What will happen to me during the treatment?

Before the injection, your doctor will discuss the procedure with you. Your doctor will either ask for your consent before the injection or ask you to confirm that you have already given consent and are still happy to have the injection. The treatment will take place in a dedicated area with a trained person. An X-ray or ultrasound scan will often be used to make sure the needle is in the correct position.

Not all doctors give these injections in exactly the same way but this is what usually happens:

- ▶ A medical professional will get you ready for the procedure.
- ▶ Your blood pressure and pulse rate may be checked.
- ▶ A small needle (cannula) will be placed in the back of your hand.
- ▶ You will be carefully positioned and the skin around the injection site(s) will be cleaned with an antiseptic solution or spray; this can feel very cold.
- ▶ You will feel a stinging sensation as local anaesthetic is injected to numb the skin and surrounding tissues. Your doctor will warn you of this first.
- ▶ When the injections are made, you may feel pressure, tightness or a pushing sensation. If it is uncomfortable, do let the doctor know.

What will happen to me after the injections?

After the injections you will be taken to a recovery or ward area where nursing staff will check on you. Sometimes you will be asked to lie flat for about 30 minutes or longer. You may be helped to sit up and your blood pressure and pulse may be checked. You will be told when to get dressed and be given help to make sure that you can stand safely after the procedure.

When will I be able to go home from hospital after my injections?

You will usually be able to go home within a few hours after the injection and in some cases much sooner, depending on how long your doctor or nurse want you to stay. Please make sure that you have someone to collect you after the procedure. It is unsafe for you to drive home immediately after the procedure. If you do so your motor insurance will be invalid.

What can I do after my procedure?

Ideally, you should arrange for someone to stay with you for 24 hours but, if you can't, you should at least have access to a telephone. You should not drive, operate machinery, sign legal documents, provide childcare without help or drink alcohol until fit to do so.

If you are not sure, please ask your doctor for more advice.

When can I return to work after the procedure?

This will be different for different people and may depend on the type of work you do. It is difficult to give general advice and so you should discuss this with your doctor.

Will I experience any side-effects?

As with any procedure, there may be side effects. However, these are usually minor and there is little risk of serious harm.

Side-effects may include:

- ▶ Mild redness and warmth of your hand, arm and neck, short-lived nasal stuffiness, redness of the eye and a drooping eyelid on the side of injection. This may last up to 8-12 hours. This often means the sympathetic nerves have been blocked. In the head and neck, this is referred to as Horner's syndrome.
- ▶ Hoarseness of the voice due to temporary block of nerves to the voice box. The nursing staff will make sure that you are able to swallow properly by trying liquids first and later soft foods.
- ▶ Mild local tenderness and/or bruising at the site of the injection. This usually gets better over the first few days.
- ▶ The local anaesthetic may spread causing some numbness and/or weakness in your arm. If this happens, it is temporary and will quickly get better over minutes or hours.
- ▶ Very rarely, the local anaesthetic may spread or be injected closer to your spinal cord leading to more generalised weakness. If this happens, it will be shortly after the procedure and needs medical attention.
- ▶ Infection. This is rare. You should seek medical help if there is local warmth or redness where you had the injection with tenderness. Or if you feel hot and unwell. This may need antibiotic treatment.
- ▶ Intravascular injection. During the injection, you may experience signs of local anaesthetic toxicity if the injection is passing into a blood vessel. You should tell your doctor immediately if you develop tingling around your mouth or a metallic taste, ringing in your ears, feeling

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drunk, dizzy, blurred vision, muscle twitches or difficulty in breathing. Injection into the vertebral artery is very rare but can lead to collapse and loss of consciousness requiring medical treatment.

- ▶ Injection treatments do not always work and may not help your pain.
- ▶ Pneumothorax (puncture of the lung). This is not often a risk as the needle is usually placed above the level of the lung.
- ▶ Injury to the oesophagus causing severe life-threatening infection (Mediastinitis). This is very rare.



People vary in how they interpret words and numbers.
This scale is provided to help.



What can I expect in the days afterwards?

You may feel some soreness or aching at the injection site. Please keep the area of the injections dry for 24 hours following the procedure. Do not worry if your pain feels worse for a few days as this sometimes happens. Take your regular pain killers and medications as normal and this should get better. Try to keep on the move about the house while avoiding anything too difficult.

What should I do in the weeks after the injections?

As your pain decreases, you should try to gently increase your exercise. Simple activities will help to improve your muscle tone. It is best to increase your activities slowly. Try not to do too much as you may have more pain the next day. Your doctor can give you more specific advice.

What follow-up will be arranged?

A letter will usually be sent to your GP and your doctor will tell you what to do after the procedure. You may be asked to make a call to the pain department, be given a form to fill in, or given a telephone review or other appointment.

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Is there anything else I need to think about before the procedure?

- ▶ Please bring your glasses if you need them for reading.
- ▶ Bring any other devices you may need, such as hearing aids, mobility aids etc.
- ▶ Always bring a list of all current medication.
- ▶ Continue to take your medication as usual on the treatment day.
- ▶ Avoid vaccinations including COVID-19 jabs for 2 weeks on either side of the procedure

Finally...

The information in this leaflet is not intended to replace your doctor's or health care team's advice. If you need more information or have any questions or concerns please speak to your GP or contact your Pain Clinic.

Name	
Pain Service	
Address	
Contact Numbers	

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Acknowledgements:

Members of the Professional Standards Committee.