**Teaching to the Texts**

**Williams OB Chapter 25: Obstetrical Analgesia and Anesthesia**

CREOG Educational Objectives

1. Understand and counsel about options for obstetric analgesia and anesthesia including unmedicated birth.
2. Understand the following anesthetic procedures: epidural, spinal, and general anesthesia administration

Practice Questions

1. The supine hypotensive syndrome of pregnancy
	1. begins at 32 weeks' gestation
	2. causes fetal distress by aortocaval compression
	3. is corrected by Trendelenburg's position
	4. is less likely following subarachnoid block than epidural block
	5. occurs in 90% of supine women at 38 to 40 weeks' gestation
2. Which of the following anesthetic techniques is most appropriate for a woman in the second stage of labor?
	1. Epidural opioids
	2. Local infiltration of the perineum
	3. Lumbar sympathetic block
	4. Paracervical nerve block
	5. Pudendal nerve block
3. Numbness and tingling on the lateral aspect of the thigh 24 hours after uneventful vaginal delivery is most likely a complication of
	1. forceps delivery
	2. lithotomy position
	3. pudendal nerve block
	4. lumbar epidural anesthesia
	5. spinal anesthesia

High-Yield Associated Resources

1. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 209. Obstetric Analgesia and Anesthesia. March 2019.
2. CREOGs Over Coffee Podcast. Episode 88: Obstetric Anesthesia and Analgesia. June 2020.

Answers: 1-B, 2-E, 3-B