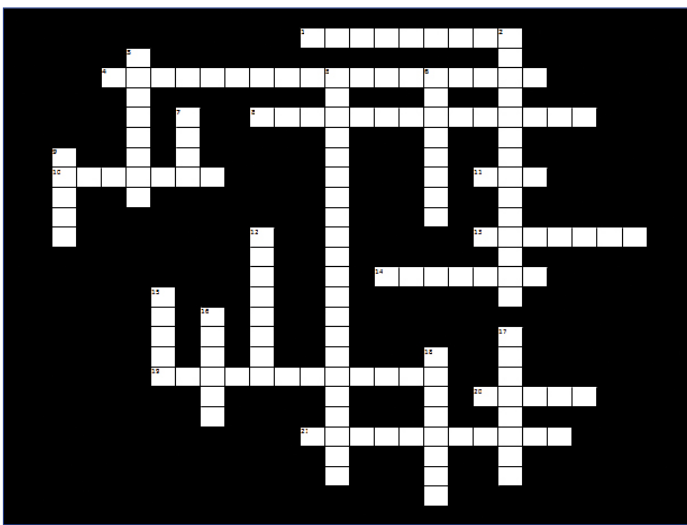


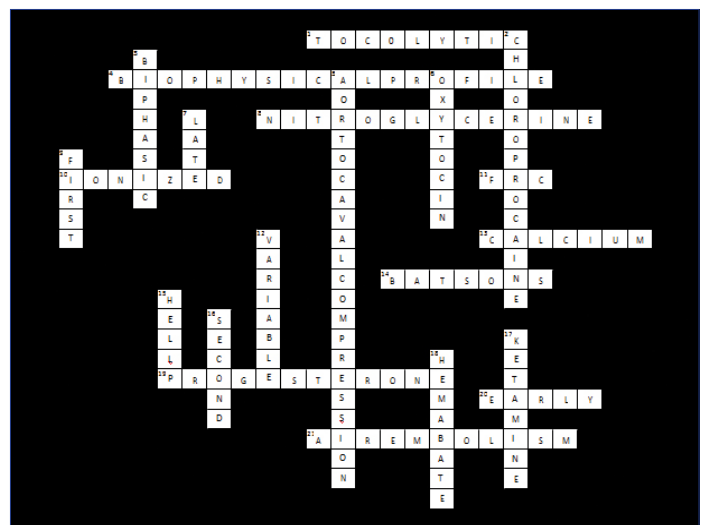
Basic Principles of Obstetric Anesthesiology: A Crossword Puzzle

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OBSTETRIC ANAESTHESIA



ANSWERS OBSTETRIC ANAESTHESIA



ACROSS

- Magnesium sulfate is used to treat PIH and also used as a _____.
- Evaluation of fetal well-being with the purpose of detecting changes in fetal activity due to asphyxia.
- This medication is effective for uterine relaxation during removal of retained placental tissue.
- Neither succinylcholine nor non-depolarizing NMBDs cross the placenta because they are highly _____.
- A decrease of this to 80% of the nonpregnant value at term can lead to the rapid development of maternal hypoxemia following apnea associated with the induction of general anesthesia.
- This medication is the treatment for magnesium toxicity.
- Engorgement of this epidural plexus makes puncture of cannulation of an epidural vein more likely and contributes to a higher level of local anesthetic spread.
- High levels of this hormone delay gastric emptying and decrease lower esophageal tone increasing the risk of aspiration.
- This deceleration of fetal heart rate is caused by head compression.
- Exteriorization of the uterus increases the risk of this complication.

DOWN

- This local anesthetic decreases the quality and duration of analgesia from subsequently administered epidural narcotics.
- After intrathecal administration, respiratory depression with morphine exhibits this pattern as opposed to the lipophilic fentanyl that can cause early respiratory depression but not late.
- Prevented by lateral uterine displacement.

- First line drug in the management of uterine atony, this medication's side effects include tachycardia, hypotension and EKG changes with rapid (bolus) administration.
- This deceleration in fetal heart rate associated with hypoxia is caused by uteroplacental insufficiency.
- Pain during this stage of labour is carried by visceral afferent fibers T10-L1 and is caused by uterine contractions and cervical dilation.
- This declaration of fetal heart rate is caused by cord compression.
- Hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets.
- Pain during this stage of labor is due to stretching of the birth canal, vulva, and perineum and is conveyed by the afferent fibers of the posterior roots of the S2-S4 nerves.
- This medication is the induction agent of choice for a parturient with significant hemorrhage or acute asthma symptoms requiring general anesthesia.
- Avoid the use of this medication for the management of postpartum hemorrhage in patients with asthma.

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Date of Submission: **Feb 28, 2017**Date of Peer Review: **Mar 22, 2017**Date of Acceptance: **Mar 22, 2017**Date of Publishing: **Jul 01, 2017****FINANCIAL OR OTHER COMPETING INTERESTS:** None.