## Appendix: Questionnaire of Current Practice in Obstetric Anesthesia and Analgesia in Greek Public Hospitals

CONTACT DETAILS/HOSPITAL TYPE (*optional)	
Anesthesiologist's name*:	
Address/City:	
Telephone: E-mail:	
Name of the Hospital*:	
PART 1: OBSTETRIC ANESTHESIA FOR CESAREAN DELIVERY (CD)  1. Number of CDs performed in your hospital (under any type of anesthesia) during the 6-months study period (from 03-01-2016 to 08-31-2016):	PART 3: EQUIPMENT/TECHNIQUES  13. Availability of spinal needles: YES □ NO □  14. Availability of spinal needles: YES □ NO □
2. Number of CDs performed under spinal anesthesia:	14. Availability of epidural sets: YES □ NO □  15. Availability of combined spinal-epidural sets: YES □ NO □
3. Number of CDs performed under epidural anesthesia:	16. Availability of ultrasound suitable for regional techniques/blocks: YES □ NO □
4. Number of CDs performed under CSEA:	17. Do you use ultrasound for regional techniques in obstetric cases: YES □ NO □
5. Number of CDs performed under GA:	17. Do you use untasound for regional techniques in obstetric cases. TES - NO -
6. Of the above number, how many were:	PART 4: COMPLICATIONS
a. Emergency CD with no enough time for regional anesthesia, Number: $\dots$	18. Number of epidural hematomas:
b. Parturient refusal for RA or request for GA, Number:	19. Number of epidural abscesses:
c. Parturients pathology, Number:	20. Number of accidental dural punctures with tuohy needle/post-dural puncture
d. Other reasons, Number:	headache:
7. Regarding analgesia after CD:	21. Number of cases with permanent neurological damage: cases
a. How many women received epidural analgesia after CD (epidural catheter remained in place postoperatively):	22. Other serious complications related to regional techniques (please describe):
<ul> <li>b. How many women received opioids with a long duration of action (i.e., morphine) spinally for analgesia after CS</li> <li>c. How many women received analgesia after CD with simple analgesics and systemic opioids (i.e., morphine, pethidine, tramadol-IV, IM, and SC)</li> <li>d. Please describe if other methods of analgesia were used:</li> </ul>	PART 5: FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF REGIONAL TECHNIQUES  23. Number of consultant anesthesiologists in your department:
a. r. case accessor in cases included of analysis a vive access.	a. How many anesthesiologists are familiar and perform spinal blocks in
PART 2: OBSTETRIC ANALGESIA FOR LABOR	obstetrics cases:
8. Number of VDs in your hospital (under any type of analgesia ) during the 6-months study period (from 03-01-2016 to 08-31-2016):	b. How many of anesthesiologists are familiar and perform epidurals/combined spinal-epidurals in obstetrics cases:
9. Number of epidurals used for labor analgesia:	c. How many of anesthesiologists are not familiar with regional techniques and provide only GA in obstetrics cases:
10. Number of combined spinal-epidurals used for labor analgesia:	25. Main reasons for not applying RA/analgesia in your hospital and department
11. Number of spinal injections used for labor analgesia:	(you may select more than one box):
12. Other methods for labor analgesia used in your hospital (you may select more than one box)	<ul> <li>a. Lack of Equipment: □</li> <li>b. Lack of Knowledge/Education/training: □</li> </ul>
a. PCA with remifentanil: $\square$	c. Parturients' refusal for regional techniques: □
b. Pethidine IM: □	d. Anesthesiologists' preferences: □
c. Paracetamol: $\square$	e. Obstetricians' Preferences: □
d. Blockage performed by the obstetrician (i.e., pudendal): $\Box$	f. Other/Specify:
e. Other methods: please describe:	•
f No analogoja:	

g. Do not know, an esthesiologists are not involved with the delivery suite:  $\Box$