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Nota di contenuto	Abnormal Placentation -- Achondroplasia -- Acromegaly -- Acute Fatty Liver -- Adrenal Insufficiency -- Amphetamines and other Stimulant Use -- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis -- Anticoagulation -- Antiphospholipid Syndrome -- Antithrombin deficiency -- Aortic Pathology -- Aortopulmonary and Cavopulmonary Shunts -- Arnold Chiari Malformation -- Arrhythmias - Introduction -- Arthrogryposis -- Asthma -- Atrial flutter and fibrillation -- Atrial septal defect -- Atrial Switch, Arterial Switch and Rastelli -- Atrioventricular Septal Defect AV Canal -- Autonomic Hyperreflexia -- Benzodiazepine Use -- Bernard-Soulier Syndrome -- Bone Marrow failure -- Brugada Syndrome -- Budd-Chiari Syndrome -- Caffeine Use -- Cannabis Use -- Cardiac conduction blocks -- Cardiac sinus arrhythmias -- Cardiac Valvular disorders: Introduction -- Cardiovascular Risk Assessment -- Cerebral Aneurysm -- Cerebral Ateriovenous malformations -- Charcot Marie Tooth -- Cholestasis -- Cirrhosis -- Cocaine Use -- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia -- Conn Syndrome -- Cushing Syndrome -- Cystic Fibrosis -- Cysticercosis -- Diabetes Insipidus -- Diabetic ketoacidosis -- Disc Herniation -- Double Outlet Right Ventricle -- Ebstein's Anomaly -- Echinococcosis -- Ehler-Danlos -- Eisenmenger's Syndrome -- Eosinophilc graunlomatosis with polyangiitis -- Essential Thrombocytemia -- Ethyl Alcohol Use --

External cephalic version -- Ex-utero intrapartum therapy -- Factor V and Combined Factor V and VIII deficiency -- Factor V Leiden and Prothrombin mutation-Common thrombophilias -- Factor VII deficiency -- Factor X deficiency -- Factor XI deficiency -- Factor XIII deficiency table -- Familial Dysautonomia -- Fibrinogen deficiency -- Glomerulonephritis -- Glucose 6 Phosphate Deficiency -- Glycogen storage diseases -- Goodpasture Syndrome -- Granulomatosis with polyangiitis -- Guillain-Barre Syndrome -- Hallucinogen Use -- Hematologic Malignancies -- Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome -- Hemophilia A and B -- Henoch Schonlein Purpura -- Hepatitis -- Hereditary motor sensory neuropathies -- Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangetasia -- Homocystinuria -- Human immunodeficiency virus -- Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic State -- Hyperparathyroidism -- Hypertensive Diseases -- Hypoparathyroidism -- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy -- Illicit Drug Use and Substance Abuse -- Immunoglobulin A Deficiency -- Inherited bleeding disorders - background -- Inherited thrombophilias-Background -- Insulin Pump -- Intracranial Hypertension -- Intracranial Mass Lesions -- Jehovah's Witnesses -- Kawasaki Disease -- Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome -- Left Ventricular Assist Devices (LVAD) -- Long QT Syndrome -- Lysosomal storage disease -- Malignancy -- Malignant Hyperthermia -- Marfan Disease -- Mast Cell Activation Disease -- Moyamoya disease -- Multiple Sclerosis -- Myasthenia Gravis -- MYH9-related platelet disorders -- Myopathies - Congenital, Metabolic and Mitochondrial and Channelopathies -- Myopathies - Muscular Dystrophy -- Myxedema -- Nephrotic Syndrome -- Neurofibromatosis -- Obesity -- Obstructive Sleep Apnea -- Opioid Use -- Osteogenesis Imperfecta -- Pacemakers and Implantable Cardiac Defibrillators -- Panhypopituitarism -- Parkinson's Disease -- Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia -- Patent Ductus Arteriosus -- Peripartum Cardiomyopathy -- Phenylketonuria -- Pheochromocytoma -- Pituitary Adenoma -- Polycythemia Vera -- Porphyria -- Postpolio syndrome -- Premature cardiac contractions -- Prior Anesthetic Problems -- Prolactinomas -- Protein C and S deficiencies -- Prothrombin deficiency -- Pulmonary Fibrosis -- Pulmonary Hypertension -- Renal Disease and the Parturient on Dialysis -- Restrictive Lung Disease and Pneumothoraces -- Rheumatoid Arthritis -- Sarcoidosis -- Scoliosis -- Seizure Disorder -- Sickle Cell disease -- Single Ventricle -- Solvent Use -- Spina Bifida -- Spinal Cord Injury -- Spinal Cord Stimulators -- Spinal Muscular Atrophy -- Spondylolysis and spondylolisthesis -- Sticky Platelet Syndrome -- Stroke during pregnancy -- Sturge-Weber -- Syndrome of the inappropriate anti-diuretic hormone -- Syringomyelia -- Systemic Lupus Erythematosus -- Systemic Sclerosis -- Tethered Cord Syndrome -- Tetralogy of Fallot -- Thalassemia -- Thrombocytopenia- An Introduction -- Thrombocytopenia-GESTATIONAL, IDIOPATHIC AND PREECLAMPSIA -- Thromboembolic Disease -- Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura -- Thyroid Storm -- Tobacco -- Transplantation -- Transposition of the Great Arteries -- Transverse Myelitis -- Transversus Abdominis Plane Block -- Truncus Arteriosus -- Tuberous Sclerosis -- Twin-twin transfusion syndrome and Laser Ablation -- Valvular Heart Disease- Regurgitant Lesions -- Valvular Heart Disease- Stenotic Lesions -- Vascular Malformations of the Spinal Cord -- Ventricular Septal Defect -- Ventricular tachycardia -- Ventriculoperitoneal Shunts -- Von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome -- von Willebrand Disease -- Wilson's Disease -- Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome.

hematologic, neurologic, endocrine and other diseases. The real anesthetic challenge arises when patients present to Labor and Delivery with unusual or complicated medical problems and, in recent years, a few of the larger institutions have developed an Obstetric Anesthesiology Consultation Service to prepare for the management of these patients. While most pregnant women who present to Labor and Delivery require anesthetic intervention, they typically meet the anesthesiologist for the first time in labor. Since the majority of laboring women are healthy without significant comorbidities, this does not present much of a challenge to the anesthesiologist and the anesthetic management tends to be straight-forward with favorable outcomes. However, using this new model, the anesthesiologist has the opportunity to discuss the various treatment modalities and potentially suggest diagnostic testing to be performed prior to delivery, similar to the pre-operative testing that is done in other surgical environments. .
