**Teaching to the Texts**

**Williams OB Chapter 47: Critical Care & Trauma**

CREOG Educational Objectives

1. Describe the evaluation, diagnosis and management of the following conditions:
	1. Anaphylaxis and severe allergic reactions
	2. Systemic inflammatory response syndrome/acute respiratory distress syn- drome
	3. Shock (hypovolemic, cardiogenic, septic, neurogenic)
	4. Necrotizing fasciitis
2. For the following obstetric complications, describe the differential diagnosis; perform a pertinent history and physical examination; evaluate (using laboratory testing and diagnostic imaging); manage appropriately; determine and describe the prognosis and implement interventions to minimize recurrence; and determine the indications for referral to a subspecialist:
	1. Emergency care during pregnancy (including surgical/trauma)
	a) Venous thromboembolism
	b) Seizure
	c) Trauma
	d) Cerebrovascular accident
	e) Surgery (non-ob-gyn and adnexal masses) f) Cardiac arrest
	g) Uterine rupture

Practice Questions

1. You are laboring a woman with a history of repaired transposition of the great arteries. The telemetry unit calls you to let you know that she has developed ventricular fibrillation. You rush to her room and find her unconscious without a pulse. You begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the perimortem cesarean delivery?
	1. The best survival rate for the infant occurs when delivery takes place no more than 5 minutes into the maternal cardiac event
	2. A pfannenstiel incision is preferred for a perimortem c-section
	3. Perimortem c-sections should take place in the operating room
	4. A foley catheter should be placed prior to the incision
	5. The rescue team should be required to wait 5 minutes into BLS/ACLS prior to starting cesarean delivery

From: TrueLearn Question Bank

2. A 32-year-old multiparous female is having a postpartum hemorrhage. Her estimated blood loss is 2,500 mL. Her BP is 90/40, HR is 135, and most recent lab values are the following:

Hemoglobin 6.4 g/dL

Hematocrit 18.7%

Platelets 98,000/L

Fibrinogen 95 mg/dL

PT 34 sec (12.0-15.5 sec)

aPTT 52 sec (24-35 sec)

Which of the following is the MOST appropriate blood product replacement at this time?

* 1. PRBC and FFP in a 2:1 ratio
	2. PRBC and plts in a 2:1 ratio
	3. PRBC, FFP, and plts in a 4:4:1 ratio
	4. PRBC, cryoprecipitate, and plts in a 1:1:1 ratio
	5. PRBC, FFP, and plts in a 1:1:1 ratio

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3. You receive a report from the charge nurse on Labor and Delivery stating that a lay midwife is transferring a patient who underwent a home birth to your tertiary care center. Her blood pressure level is 70/40 mm Hg, and her pulse rate is 130/min. The midwife is concerned that the patient will require admission to the ICU. The MOST common cause of ICU admissions for obstetric patients is:

1. Hemorrhage and cardiomyopathy
2. Hemorrhage and hypertensive disorders
3. Sepsis and hypertensive disorders
4. Sepsis and thromboembolism
5. Thromboembolism and cardiomyopathy

From: TrueLearn Question Bank

High-Yield Associated Resources

1. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 211. Critical Care in Pregnancy. May 2019.
2. CREOGs Over Coffee Podcast. Espresso Episode 3: ACLS in Pregnancy. September 2019.
3. UptoDate: Initial Evaluation and Management of Pregnant Women with Major Trauma.

Answers:

1-a, 2-e, 3-b