Appendix 1. Survey Questions of Our Study

Regional Anesthesia Practice in Turkey

1. Please specify your age: ……..
2. Please specify your gender: ……
3. Your position:
   a. Resident
   b. Specialist
   c. Assistant Professor
   d. Associate Professor
   e. Professor
4. Your workplace:
   a. University hospital
   b. Training and research hospital
   c. State hospital
   d. Private hospital
5. Years of professional experience:
   a. Less than 5 years
   b. 5-10 years
   c. 10-15 years
   d. More than 15 years
6. What education have you received before performing peripheral nerve blocks? (Multiple options can be selected):
   a. Residency training
   b. Association courses
   c. Fellowship programs
   d. Internet
   e. Other (please specify): ……..
7. What percentage of surgeries that can be performed under regional anesthesia are actually done under regional anesthesia in your department?
   a. Less than 20%
   b. 20-40%

c. 40-60%

d. More than 60%

8. Which methods do you prefer for postoperative analgesia? (Multiple options can be selected):
   a. Paracetamol and NSAIDs
   b. IM or IV opioids (intermittent)
   c. Patient-controlled IV or epidural analgesia (PCA)
   d. Peripheral nerve block or catheter infusion
   e. Infiltration analgesia
9. What is your first choice for analgesia in shoulder surgery?
   a. Interscalene block
   b. Supraclavicular + suprascapular block
   c. Interscalene + cervical block
   d. Shoulder infiltration analgesia
   e. Other (…….)
10. What is your first choice for analgesia in elbow, forearm, and hand surgeries?
   a. Interscalene block
   b. Supraclavicular block
   c. Infraclavicular block
   d. Axillary block
   e. Other (……..)
11. What is your first choice for analgesia in hip surgery?
   a. Spinal, epidural
   b. Lumbar plexus block
   c. Fascia iliaca block
   d. PENG block
   e. Other (……)
12. What is your first choice for analgesia in knee surgery?
   a. Spinal, epidural
   b. Fascia iliaca block
   c. Femoral block + IPACK
   d. Adductor canal block + IPACK
   e. Local infiltration analgesia (LIA)
   f. Other (…….)

13. What is your first choice for analgesia in thoracic surgery?
    a. Thoracic epidural
    b. Thoracic paravertebral
    c. Erector spinae block
    d. PECS and serratus block
    e. Other (…….)
14. What is your first choice for analgesia in open abdominal surgery?
    a. Epidural
    b. Transversus abdominis and rectus block
    c. Quadratus lumborum block
    d. Erector spinae block
    e. Other (……)
15. Even if there is no contraindication for regional anesthesia, why is regional anesthesia not preferred? (Multiple options can be selected):
    a. Lack of time
    b. Patient's refusal
    c. Low success rate
    d. Concerns about complications
    e. Other (…….)
16. In routine, in which position do you perform neuroaxial techniques?
    a. Sitting
    b. Lateral decubitus
    c. Prone
    d. Depending on the patient's condition
17. Which needle type do you usually use for spinal anesthesia?
    a. Pencil-point needle
    b. Sharp-tip (quincke) needle
18. Which needle size do you use for spinal anesthesia? (Multiple options can be selected):
    a. 22G
    b. 25G
    c. 26G
    d. 27G
    e. Other (……)

19. Which local anesthetic do you most frequently use for spinal anesthesia? (Multiple options can be selected):
    a. Bupivacaine
    b. Ropivacaine
    c. Lidocaine
    d. Prilocaine
    e. Other (……)
20. Which method do you use to identify the epidural space? (Multiple options can be selected):
    a. Loss of resistance to saline
    b. Loss of resistance to air
    c. Hanging drop technique
    d. Ultrasound
21. Which drugs do you use for the epidural test dose? (Multiple options can be selected):
    a. 3 ml lidocaine 1.5% with 15 mcg adrenaline
    b. 3 ml lidocaine 2%
    c. Other drugs
    d. No test dose used
22. What are the most common drugs you use for postoperative epidural analgesia?
    a. Opioids
    b. Local anesthetics
    c. Both opioids and local anesthetics
    d. Tramadol
23. Do you use an epidural catheter for postoperative analgesia?
    a. Yes
    b. No
24. Do you use spinal and adjuvant drugs for postoperative analgesia?
    a. Yes (please specify the drug……..)
    b. No
25. What technique(s) do you most often use when performing a peripheral nerve block?
    a. Blind technique
    b. Nerve stimulator
    c. Ultrasound

d. Ultrasound + Nerve stimulator

e. Ultrasound + Nerve stimulator + Pressure monitor

26. Which local anesthetic(s) do you most often use for peripheral nerve blocks?

a. Bupivacaine

b. Bupivacaine + Lidocaine

c. Bupivacaine + Prilocaine

d. Lidocaine

e. Other (……..)

27. Which adjuvant do you most often use for peripheral nerve blocks in extremity surgery?

a. Dexamethasone

b. Dexmedetomidine

c. Clonidine

d. Opioids

e. Other (please specify) (…….)

28. How frequently have you observed complications after regional anesthesia?

1. Local anesthetic systemic toxicity
2. Post-spinal headache
3. Hematoma (subcutaneous)
4. Hemopneumothorax
5. Nerve injury
6. Horner syndrome

Your answer: ……

29. Do you keep intralipid solution in the operating room?

a. Yes

b. No

30. Do you perform sedation before applying regional anesthesia to the patient?

a. I always perform sedation first

b. No, I do not perform sedation

c. I apply sedation to selected patients

31. Do you apply intraoperative sedation to patients undergoing regional anesthesia?

a. Yes, always

b. No

c. I apply sedation to selected patients

32. Do you use peripheral nerve block catheters for postoperative analgesia?

a. Yes, frequently

b. Yes, occasionally

c. Yes, rarely

d. No

33. What is your preferred postoperative regional anesthesia method in pediatric patients? (Multiple options can be selected):

a. Spinal

b. Epidural catheter / caudal

c. Caudal

d. Peripheral block

e. I do not prefer regional techniques in children

34. Do you have an age limit for applying regional analgesia to pediatric patients?

a. I do not apply regional anesthesia to very young children

b. I have no age limit, I apply it to all children

c. I do not apply regional anesthesia to pediatric patients