

Spinal anesthesia

[Epidural anesthesia](#).

Subarachnoid anesthesia

Spinal [anesthesia](#) (or spinal anesthesia), also called [spinal](#) analgesia, spinal block or subarachnoid block (SAB), is a form of [regional anesthesia](#) involving injection of a [local anesthesia](#) into the [subarachnoid space](#), generally through a fine needle, usually 9 cm long (3.5 inches). For extremely obese patients longer needles are available (12.7 cm / 5 inches). The tip of the spinal needle has a point or small bevel. Recently, pencil point needles have been made available (Whitacre, Sprotte, Gertie Marx & others).

Spinal anesthesia is widely used for many obstetric, gynecological, orthopedic, and urological operations.

Spinal anesthesia for lumbar spine surgery

see [Spinal anesthesia for lumbar spine surgery](#).

Complications

[Subdural hematomas](#)

[Postdural puncture headache](#)

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