



**Excerpts from the talk**  
**on**  
**S H O C K**



# Definitions

- Shock is a clinical condition characterized by signs & symptoms which arise when the cardiac output is insufficient to fill the arterial tree with blood under sufficient pressure to provide organs and tissues with adequate blood flow  
(Simeone)
- Disordered response of organisms to an inappropriate balance of substrate supply and demand at a cellular level  
(Cerra)



# Classification

## **A. Cardiogenic shock I**

1. Primary myocardial dysfunction

A. Myocardial infarction

B. Cardiomyopathy

C. Valvular heart disease

D. Cardiac arrhythmias

E. Myocardial depression from other causes

(1) trauma

(2) drug toxicity



# Classification

## **Cardiogenic shock II**

### **Extrinsic causes of impaired cardiac function**

- A. Tension pneumothorax
- B. Vena caval obstruction
- C. Cardiac tamponade
- D. Pulmonary embolus



# Classification

## **B. Hypovolemic shock I**

### 1. Blood loss

a. Trauma

b. Gastrointestinal

c. Ruptured aneurysm

d. Spontaneous retroperitoneal hemorrhage



# Classification

## Hypovolemic Shock II

2. Plasma loss
  - a. Burns
  - b. Pancreatitis
  - c. Peritonitis



# Classification

## Hypovolemic Shock III

3. Water loss

a. Gastrointestinal

b. Renal

4. Any combination of these three items



# Classification

- **C. Neurogenic Shock.**

Brought about central failure of autonomic nervous system to maintain PVR.

1. Spinal anesthesia.
2. High spinal cord section.
3. Neurogenic reflexes, as in acute pain.





# Classification

- **D. Vasogenic**

Resulting from decreased peripheral arterial resistance & increased central venous capacitance

1. Sepsis

a. Infectious b. Noninfectious c. Either of these assoc. with multiple organ failure



# Classification

## **Vasogenic II**

Resulting from decrease peripheral arterial resistance and increased central venous capacitance.

1. Sepsis
2. Anaphylaxis



# Classification

## **An easier classification by etiology**

- 1. Hypovolemic shock**, based on dehydration, blood loss, burns.
- 2. Distributive shock**, based on loss of vascular tone (anaphylactic, septic, toxic shock).
- 3. Cardiogenic shock**, based on pump failure.