

Central cyanosis

Central cyanosis is a type of cyanosis characterized by bluish mucous membranes, the acres are warm. It is caused by insufficient saturation of arterial blood with oxygen. It manifests itself when the absolute amount of reduced hemoglobin in the flowing blood rises above 50 g/l. ^[1] With anemia, the manifestations of cyanosis are milder, with polglobulia, on the contrary, they are more pronounced.

Causes

- Heart defects with right-to-left shunt;
- insufficient oxygenation of blood in the lungs (eg RDS, persistent fetal circulation, severe pneumonia, COPD);
- hypoventilation (intracranial hemorrhage, sepsis, chest injury);
- the presence of a significant amount of abnormal hemoglobin, which prevents the transfer of oxygen (methemoglobin, etc.).



Cyanotic newborn

Oxygen test

It is used to determine the cause of central cyanosis in newborns.

- We let the newborn breathe 100% oxygen for 10 minutes with a well-sealed mask. If oxygen tension (saturation) does not increase => right-left shunt. If saturation increases => lung involvement.

Cyanosis of only the lower half of the body

- It occurs in a heart defect with a right-to-left shunt through an open ductus arteriosus (e.g. preductal coarctation of the aorta).

Cyanosis of only the upper half of the body

- It is caused by an isolated uncorrected transposition of the great arteries with an open ductus arteriosus (short circuit of oxygenated blood from the pulmonary artery to the descending aorta).

Links

Related articles

- Cyanosis (pathophysiology)
- Peripheral cyanosis
- Hemoglobin

Reference

1. LEBL, Jan – PROVAZNÍK, Kamil – HEJCMANOVÁ, Ludmila. *Preklinická pediatrie*. 2. edition. Galén, 2007. ISBN 978-80-7262-438-6.