

Circulatory shock

Inability to maintain adequate blood flow through peripheral tissues and arterial blood pressure.

Cause:

- The imbalance between the volume of blood and the volume of the vascular bed caused by:
 - reduced blood volume (hypovolemic shock, cold shock)
 - by increasing the capacity of the vascular bed (distributive shock, warm shock)

Hypovolemic shock:

- Hemorrhage
- Burns (hematocrit, toxins, pain)
- Dehydration (AB balance)

Circulatory shock

Distribution shock:

- Anaphylaxis (bronchoconstriction)
- Sepsis (fever, toxins)
- Neurogenic vasodilation

The shock phase:

- initial (activation of compensatory mechanisms)
- Progressive (failure of compensatory mechanisms)

Consequences:

- Tissue ischemia and microcirculation
- Consequences of damage to individual organs

Treatment:

- Maintaining the volume of circulating fluid
- Sympathomimetics
- Corticosteroids

Links:

Related articles:

- Rival
- Venous return
- Regulation of blood pressure

External links:

Source:

- VÍZEK, Martin. *Repetitorium* [online]. [cit. 2011-11-02]. <<https://web.archive.org/web/20130512032641/http://pf.lf2.cuni.cz/vyuka/repetitorium.html>>.

