

# Circulatory shock

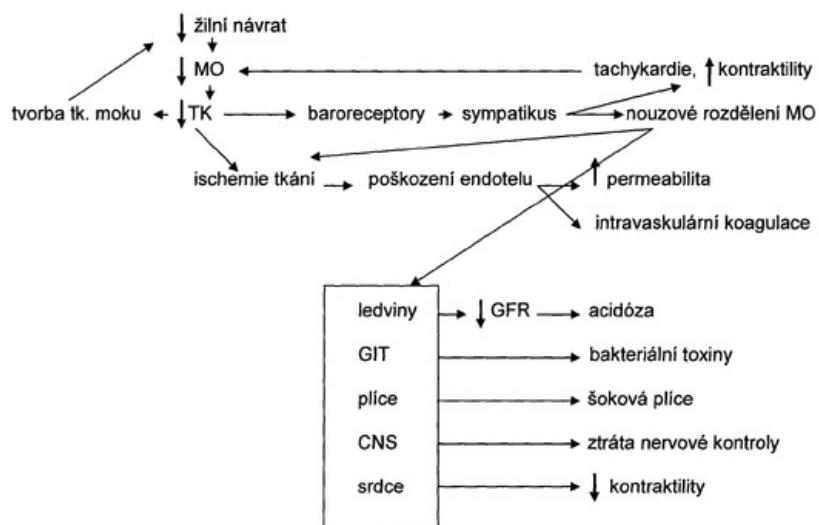
Inability to maintain adequate blood flow through peripheral tissues and arterial blood pressure.

## 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)



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## 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>>.