

Traumatic shock

Traumatic shock is a combination of distributive and hypovolemic shock, most often due to simultaneous blood loss. However, traumatic shock can occur even without the presence of hypovolemia. If there is no blood loss and the clinical picture is affected only by the release of tissue mediators (if we overlook the activation of the sympathoadrenal axis), it is classified as a distribution shock. However, traumatic shock can also be of cardiogenic or obstructive origin (tension pneumothorax, myocardial contusion). The circulatory situation can be characterized by hypotension with an increase in CO/CI. Systemic vascular resistance is low, oxygen transport is increased, and the arteriovenous oxygen difference is smaller. Oxygen consumption is mostly the same. In the treatment of hemorrhagic shock, colloids (hydroxyethyl starches and plasma) together with erysma are preferred over crystalloids.

Links

Sources

- HAVRÁNEK, Jiří: *Šok*. (adjusted)

Související články

- Shock (pediatrics)
- Distribution shock (pediatrics)
- Shock
- Distribution shock