

# SHOCK

## **Hypovolemic Shock**

Occurs when there is a loss of fluid resulting in inadequate tissue perfusion; caused by excessive bleeding, diarrhea, or vomiting; fluid loss from fistulas or burns.

## **Cardiogenic Shock**

Occurs when pump failure causes inadequate tissue perfusion; caused by congestive heart failure; myocardial infarction; cardiac tamponade.

## **Neurogenic Shock**

Caused by rapid vasodilation and subsequent pooling of blood within the peripheral vessels; caused by spinal anesthesia; emotional stress; drugs that inhibit the sympathetic nervous system

## **Anaphylactic Shock**

Caused by an allergic reaction that causes a release of histamine and subsequent vasodilation.

## **Septic Shock (Similar to anaphylactic)**

Reaction to bacterial toxins (generally gram-negative infections), which results in the leakage of plasma into tissues.

## **Clinical Findings**

### Subjective:

- Apprehension
- Restlessness
- Paresis of extremities

### Objective:

- Weak, rapid, thread pulse
- Diaphoresis
- Cold, clammy skin
- Pallor
- Decreased urine output
- Progressive loss of consciousness
- Decreased mean arterial pressure (normal 80 to 120 mm Hg)

## **TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE**

- Give scenarios for each type of shock.
- What are the therapeutic interventions?
- What should be assessed from a patient undergoing shock?
- How do you care for a patient undergoing shock?