Brief Non-Exhaustive Summary of Initial Management of Shock Definition:

Shock is a state of systemic hypoperfusion, with inadequate blood supply to the tissues.

This can occur due to a lack of blood flow, or blood pressure, or both.

Final common pathway to death, no matter the underlying pathology.

It is important to identify shock early; without identification, you won't/can't treat it.

What are things to look for?

Haemodynamics: tachy, brady, BP, pulse pressure. Trends are more useful than one off measurements.

Urine output (<0.5mL/kg/hr, use IBW)

Mental status

Skin perfusion: warm or cool, mottling, urticaria/angioedema/flushing/pruritus

Types of shock:

- 1. Cardiogenic
- 2. Vasodilatory or Distributive
- 3. Hypovolaemic
- 4. Obstructive

Alternative categorisation:

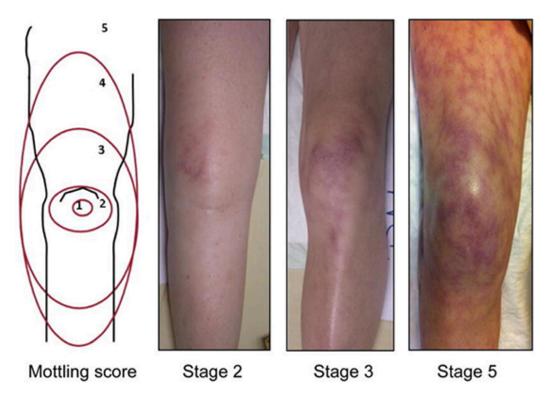
- 1. Preload (hypovolaemia)
- 2. Cardiac Rate
- 3. Cardiac Rhythm
- 4. Cardiac Contractility
- 5. Afterload (vasodilation)

Diagnosis

- 1. History (infection, cardiac, resp, VTE, meds (consider epidural infusion if post-op), immunosuppression, devices, recent procedures)
- 2. Exam
- 3. Labs (role of lactate)
- 4. ECG
- 5. Imaging (POCUS/X-Ray/CT)

Initial Management

- 1. Call for help.
- 2. Volume resus (500mL of crystalloid bolus nearly always reasonable)
- 3. Vasopressor (to achieve goal BP)
 - a. Bolus metaraminol 0.5mg-1mg every 2-3 minutes, OR
 - Bolus adrenaline 10-20mcg every 2-3 minutes (1 mL of 1:10,000 adrenaline, diluted to 10mL, gives 10mcg/mL)
- 4. If sepsis possible, appropriate antibiotics (+/- source control); check MRO status
- 5. Steroids (hydrocortisone 100mg IV stat may be reasonable)



Mottling isn't particularly sensitive, but when present it is highly concerning. Image from Galbois A 2015.

PRELOAD AND AFTERLOAD

