



RDCR - SHOCK PHYSIOLOGY





Shock is bad for you







Level of shock is correlated with outcome

Manikis, Panagiotis, et al. "Correlation of serial blood lactate levels to organ failure and mortality after trauma." The American journal of emergency medicine 13.6 (1995): 619-622.

Husain, Farah A., et al. "Serum lactate and base deficit as predictors of mortality and morbidity." The American journal of surgery 185.5 (2003): 485-491.

Floccard B, Rugeri L, Faure A, Saint Denis M, Boyle EM, Peguet O, et al. Early coagulopathy in trauma patients: an on-scene and hospital admission study. *Injury* 2012:43:26-32







Level of shock – correlated with level of coagulopathy and inflammation

Macleod JBA, Lynn M, McKenney MG, et al. Early coagulopathy predicts mortality in trauma. J Trauma 2003; in multiple injury: an analysis from the German Trauma 55:39-44

Hess et al, J Trauma 2008 (ACOTS)

Maegele M, Lefering R, Yucel N, et al. Early coagulopathy Registry on 8724 patients. Injury 2007; 38:298 – 304

Brohi K, Singh J, Heron M, et al. Acute traumatic coagulopathy. J Trauma 2003; 54:1127–1130







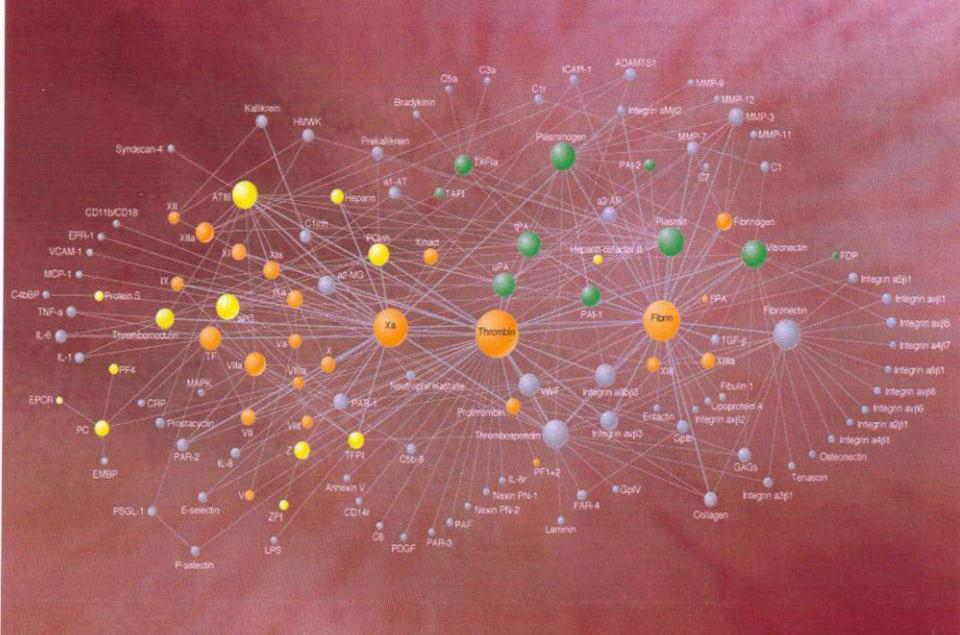
Hypoperfusion and shock is probably the primary initiator of coagulopathy (ACoT)

Blood doesn't coagulate

"Blood failure"









Definitions

- · Shock:
 - A a physiologic state where oxygen delivery (DO₂) is not sufficient to meet the metabolic requirements (VO₂) of the body.
- Critical DO₂
 - Level of DO₂ below which anaerobic metabolism begins and cellular function dete :
 - Lactate increases
- Compensated Shock:
 - A physiologic state where DO₂ is decreased but oxygen extraction increases to continue to meet VO₂ demands of the body.

Oxygen requirement(VO2) beyond oxygen supply (DO2) organ failure



Rixen D, Siegel JH: Bench-to-bedside review: oxygen debt and its metabolic correlates as quantifiers of the severity of hemorrhagic and post-traumatic shock. Crit Care 9:441Y453, 2005.





Definitions

- Oxygen deficit:
 - The difference between the metabolic demand and supply at a certain time.
- Oxygen debt:
 - The magnitude and length of the oxygen deficit.
 - "The time spent below critical DO2"
 - Oxygen debt kills you!

DOSE OF SHOCK!







Ficks equation









$D0_2 = 1.34 \times Hgb \times Sa0_2 \times CO$

CO= Cardiac output = Heart rate/min x Stroke volume SaO_2 = Oxygen saturation Hgb= Hemoglobin concentration







Compensation/consequences of decreased DO₂ (due to bleeding)

Slow mentation

Cold, clammy $D0_2 = \text{Hgb x Sa0}_2 \times \text{CO} \leftarrow \text{Urine output} \Psi$

Increased RR, due to lactacidosis



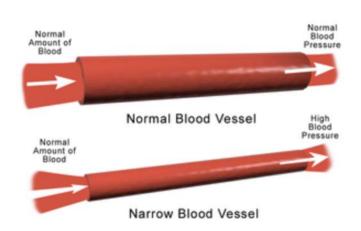


Weak/absent pulses

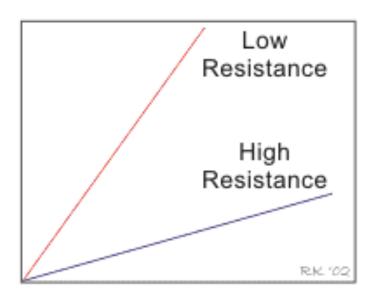


Poiseuilles law

$$F = \frac{\Delta P}{R} = \frac{(P_A - P_V)}{R}$$



Flow

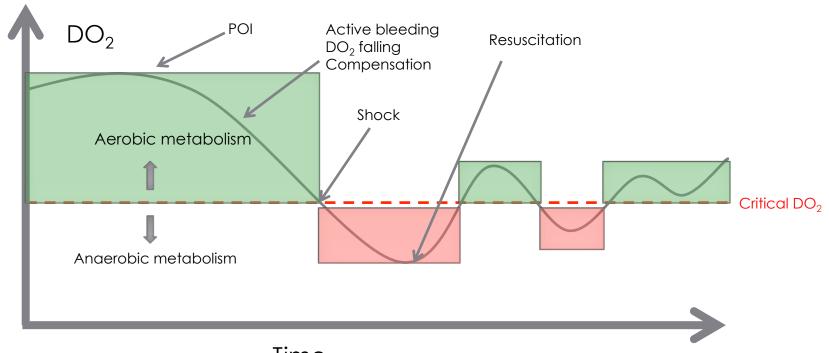


Perfusion Pressure (\Delta P)





$D0_2 = 1.34 \times Hgb \times Sa0_2 \times CO$

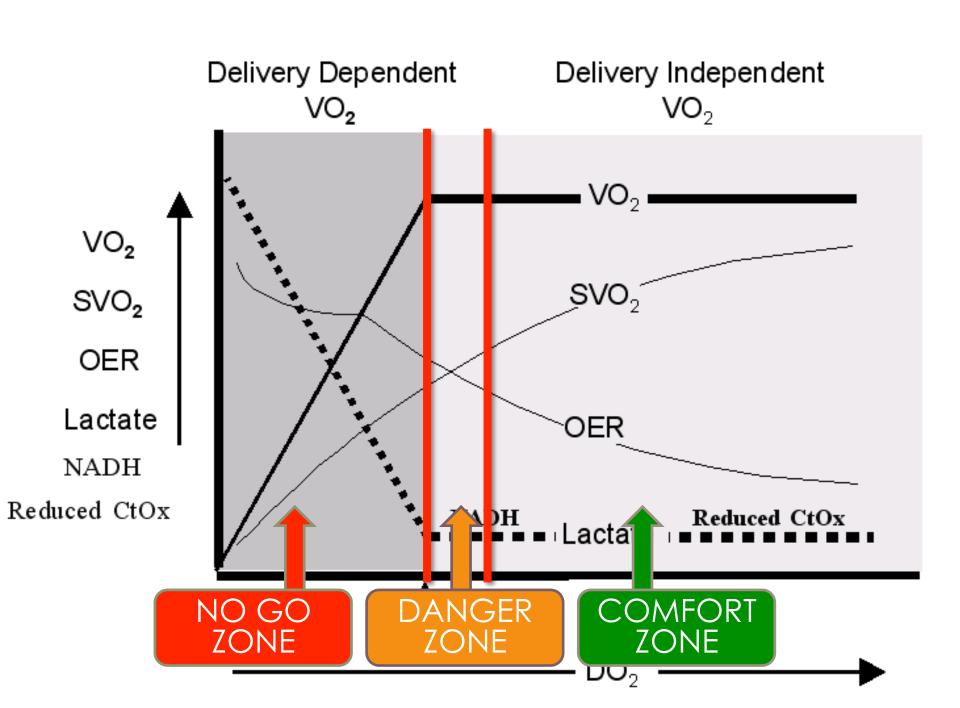


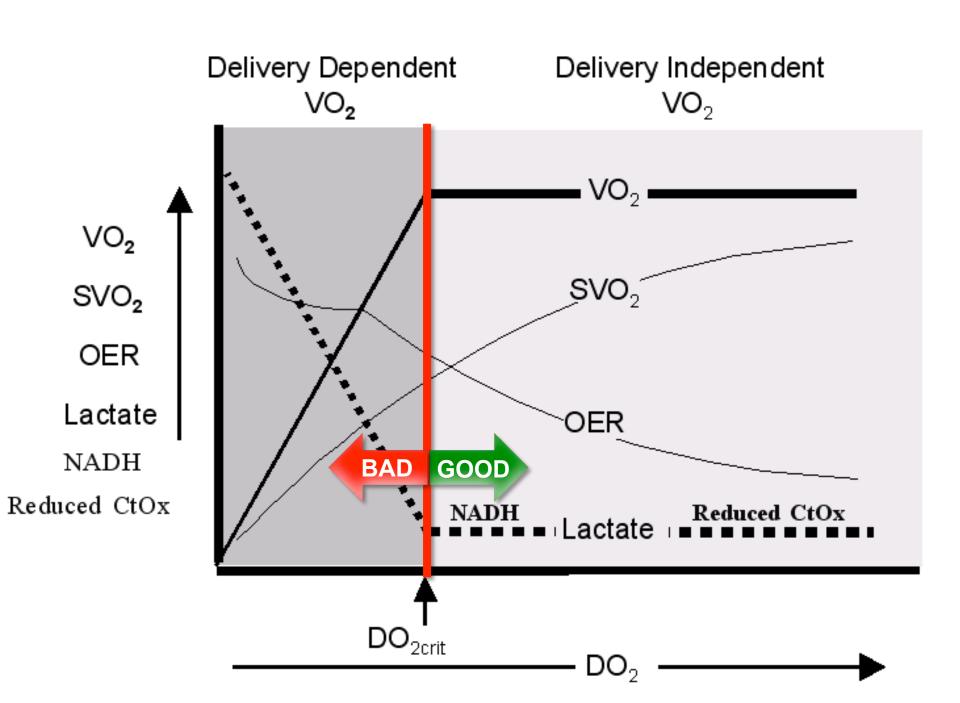




Dose of shock



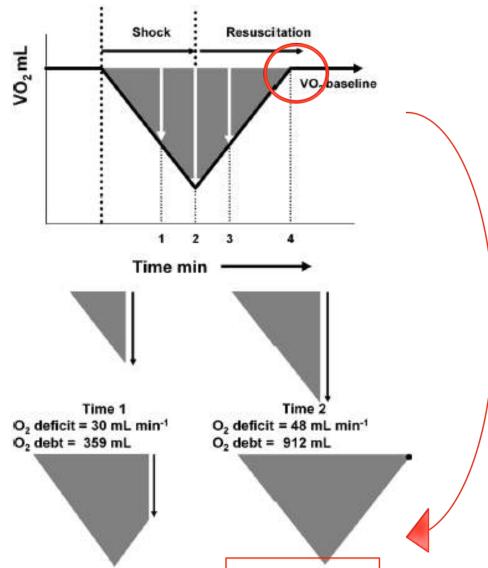




Time 3

O2 deficit = 30 mL min-1

O, debt = 1462 mL



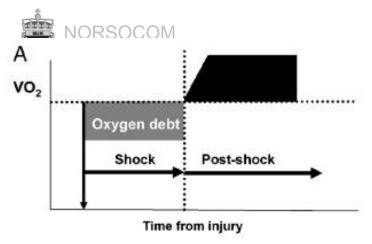
Time 4

O₂ deficit = 0 mL min⁻¹

O, debt = 1871 mL

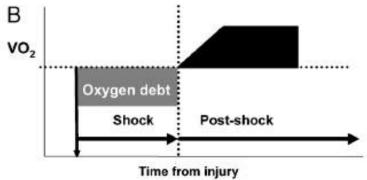
Barbee, Robert Wayne, Penny S. Reynolds, and Kevin R. Ward. "Assess resuscitation strategies by oxygen debt repayment." Shock 33.2 (2010)





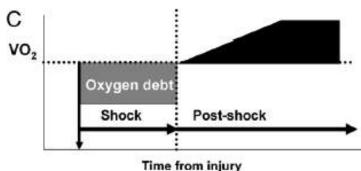
No cellular damage

Bolus – Immediate 100% Repayment



Minimal/moderate cellular damage

Bolus – Immediate 64% Repayment



Severe organ injury, early death

Bolus – Immediate 28% Repayment



Siegel JH, Fabian M, Smith JA, Kingston EP, Steele KA, Wells MR: Oxygen debt criteria quantify the effectiveness of early partial resuscitation after hypovolemic hemorrhagic shock. J Trauma 54:862Y880, 2003

Barbee, Robert Wayne, Penny S. Reynolds, and Kevin R. Ward. "Assessing shock resuscitation strategies by oxygen debt repayment." *Shock* 33.2 (2010): 113-122.









To sum up:

What is "Shock?"

- Inadequate blood flow to the body tissues
- Leads to inadequate oxygen delivery and cellular dysfunction
- Reduced oxygen delivery over time "oxygen debt"/"Shock dose"
- Leads to organ failure including "blood failure"
- Blood failure = Coagulopathy
- May cause death
- Shock can have many causes, but on the battlefield, it is typically caused by severe blood loss
- Hemorrhagic shock is the leading cause of preventable death on the battlefield



