

Hemodynamika, šok

doc. MUDr. Jozef Firment, PhD.

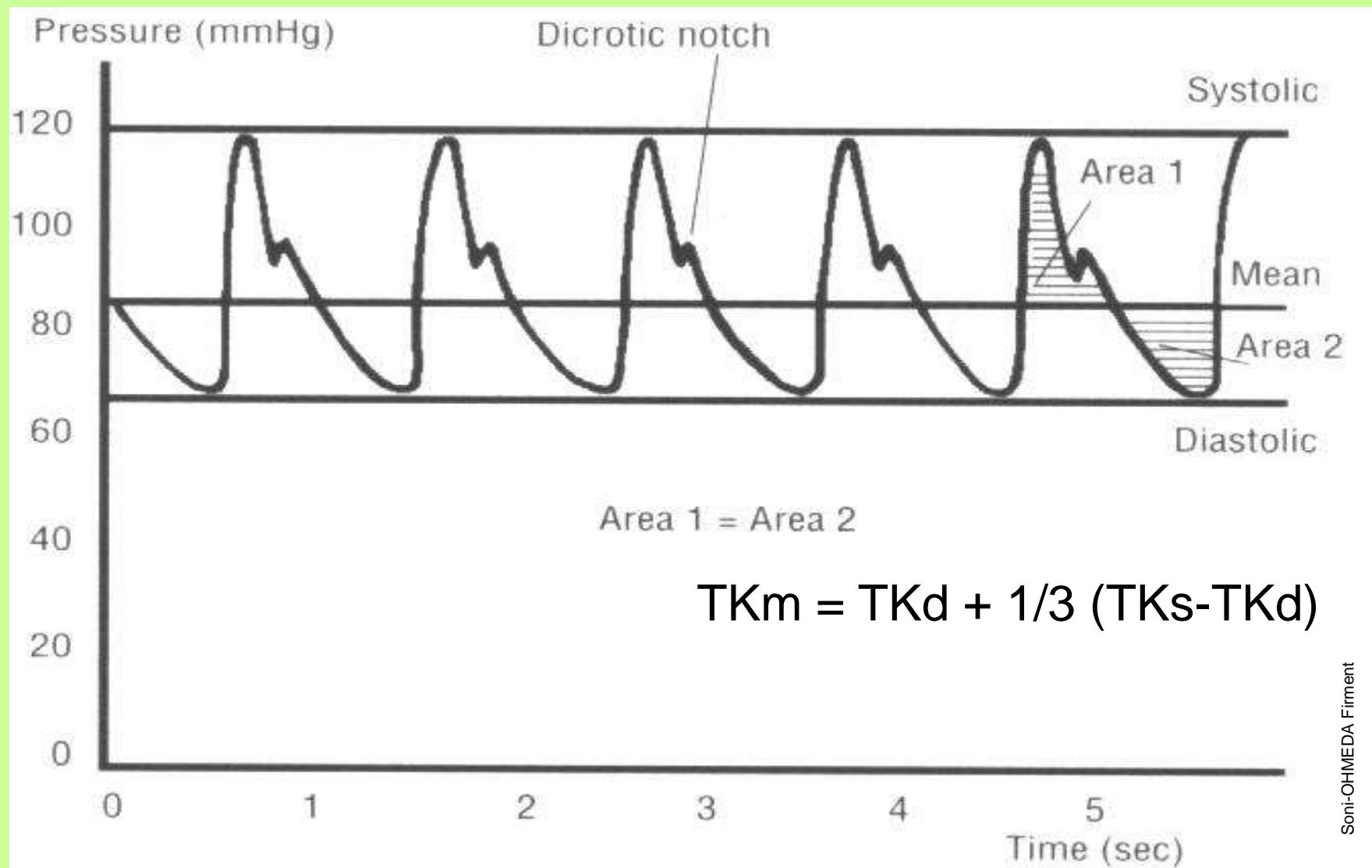
I. klinika anestéziologie
a intenzívnej medicíny
UPJŠ LF a UNLP, Košice



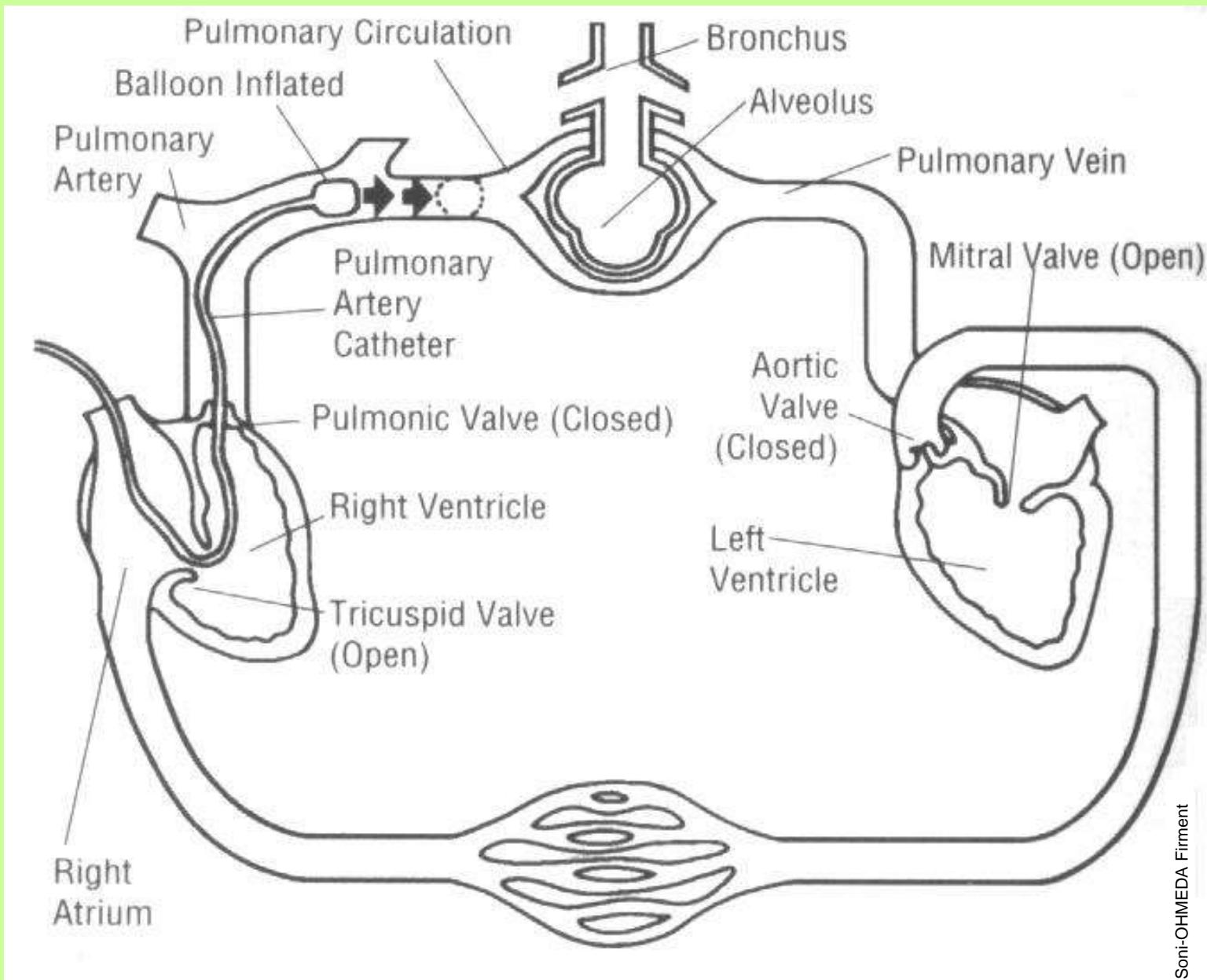
KRVNÝ OBEH

- EKG (arytmie, tvary krivky), arteriálny TK syst. diast, stredný, neinvazívny, invazívny.
- Monitorovanie hemodynamiky (S-G katéter, termodilučný): CVP, AP, PA, PCWP, LAP,
- CO, SV, LVSW, SVR, PVR, indexy...
- Monitorovanie arytmiií, Holter, telemetria. Palpácia pulzu (miesta a kvalita).
- S_aO_2 , S_vO_2 , S_pO_2 , $p_{tc}O_2$,

STREDNÝ ARTÉRIOVÝ TLAK



POLOHA S-G KATÉTRA



THE HEART IN DIASTOLE



THE HEART IN ATRIAL SYSTOLE



Soni-OHMEDA Firment

PRELOAD The force that stretches the ventricle during diastole

- How far the ventricles stretch will depend on how much blood empties into them. Thus, preload can also be described as End Diastolic Ventricular Volume.
- CVP is an indicator of right ventricular preload.
- PAWP is an indicator of left ventricular preload.

**PRELOAD
= CVP, PAWP**

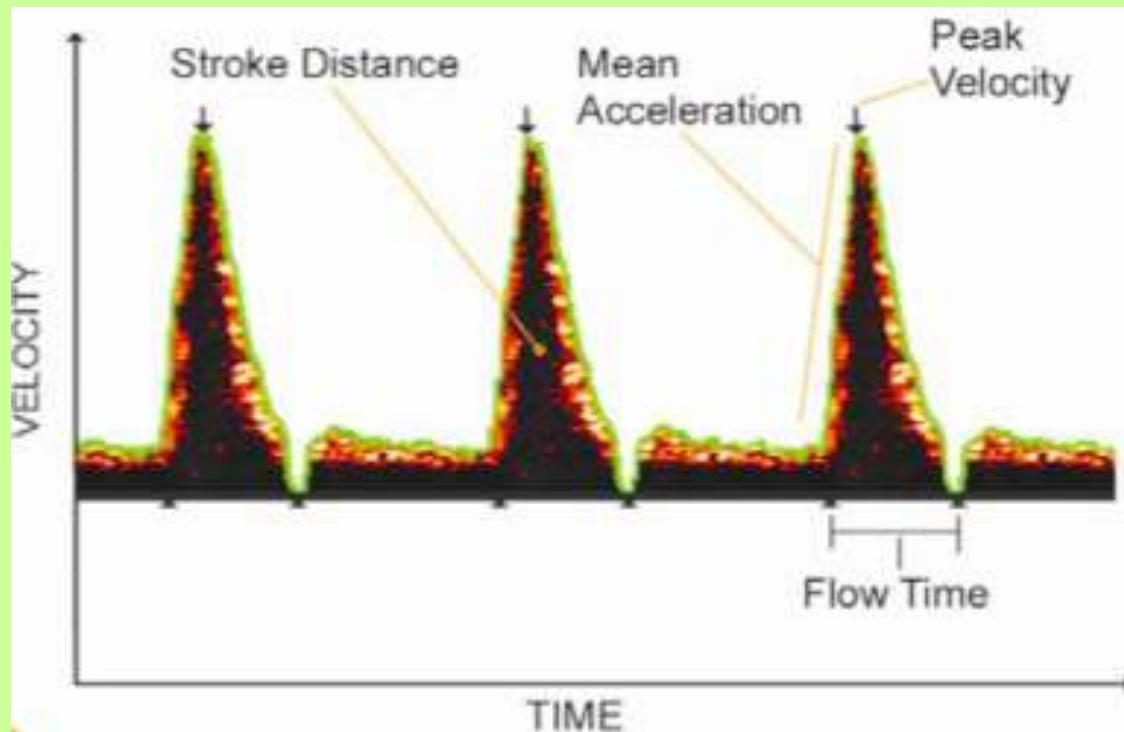


AFTERLOAD

The impedance or resistance the ventricles must overcome before they can contract.

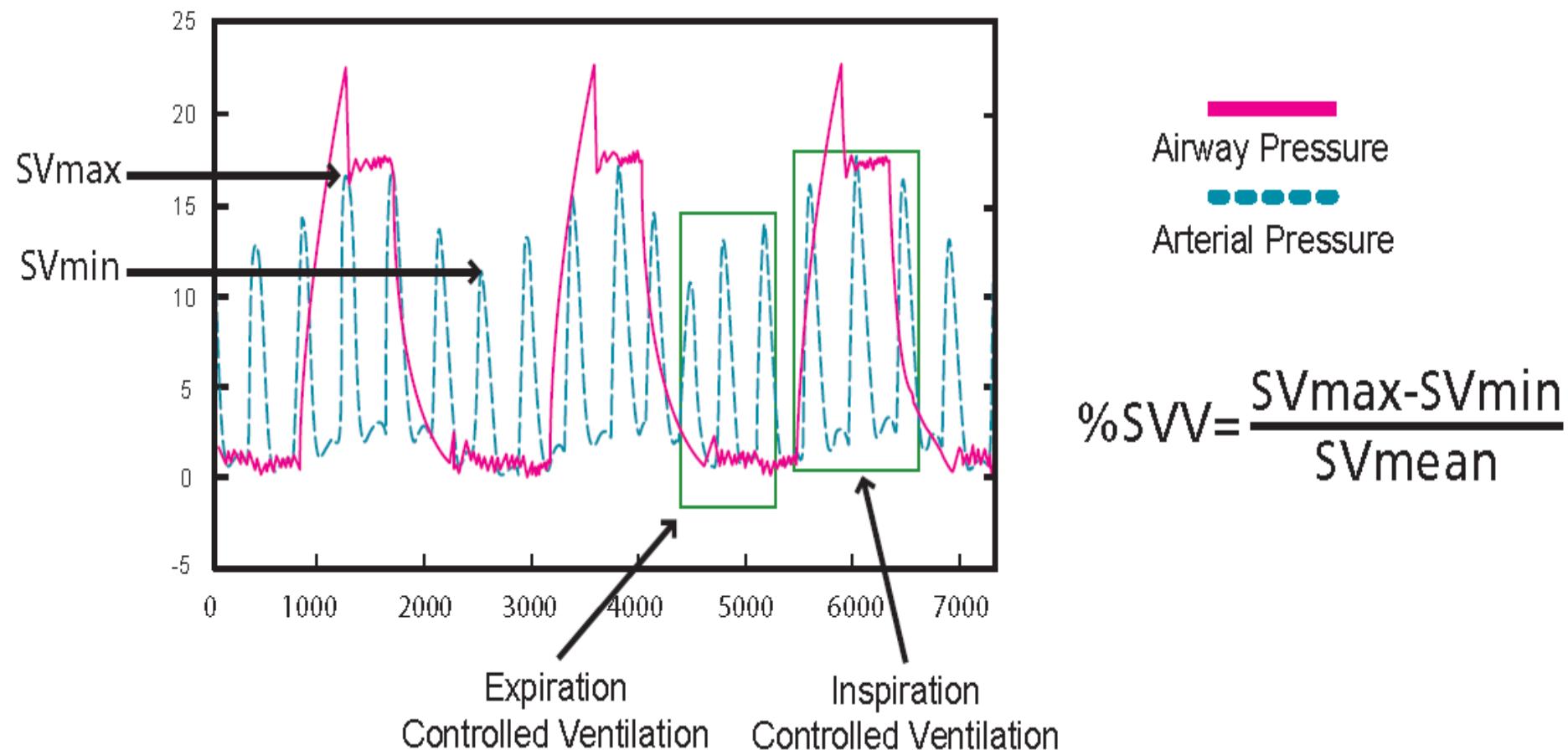
- The opposing pressure is a combination of pressures in the pulmonary vasculature, aorta, systemic arteries and veins, and peripheral vessels.
- Afterload is primarily determined by derived haemodynamic parameters called Pulmonary Vascular Resistance (PVR) and Systemic Vascular Resistance (SVR)
- PVR refers to right ventricular afterload
- SVR refers to left ventricular afterload

AFTERLOAD
= PVR, SVR

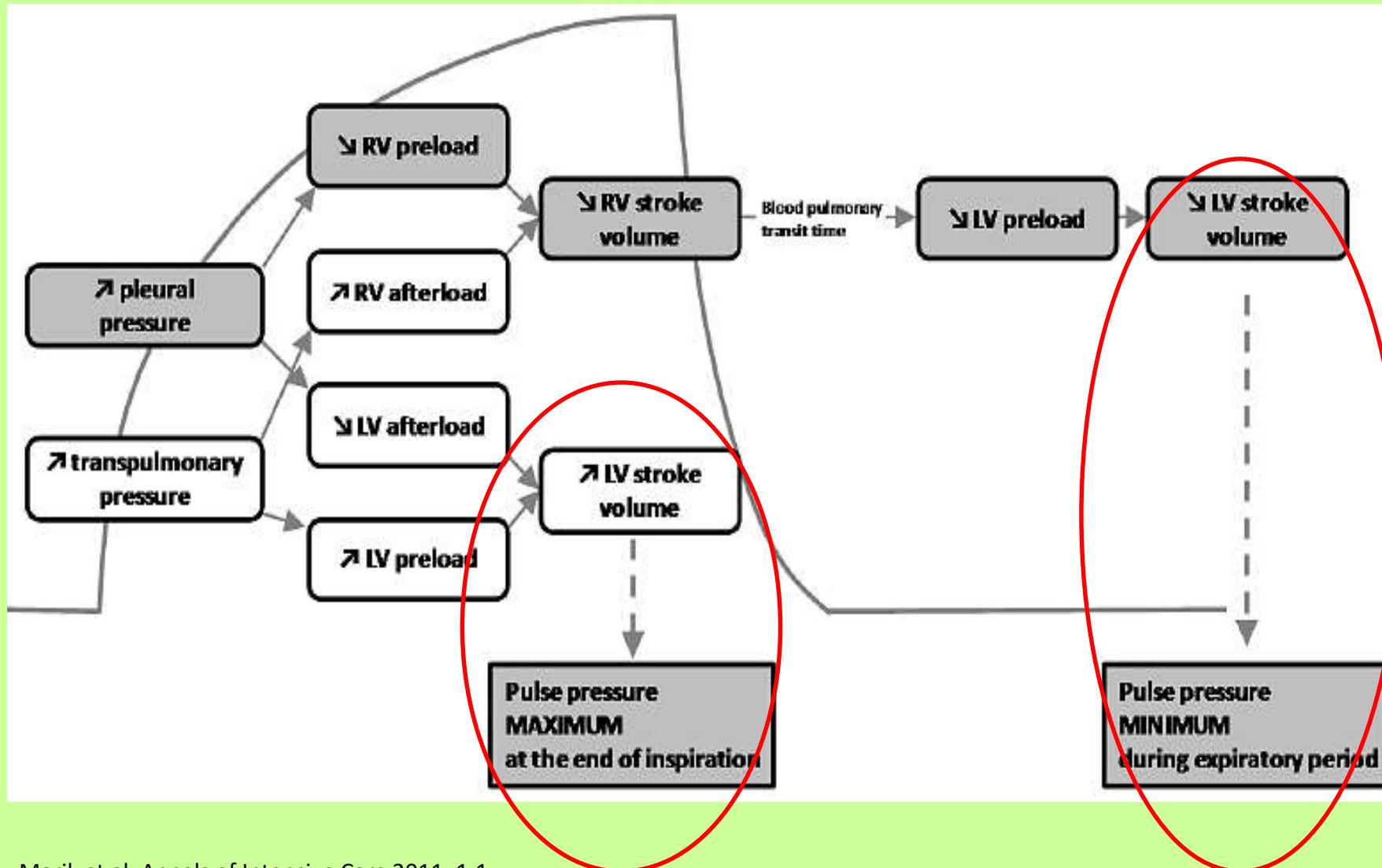


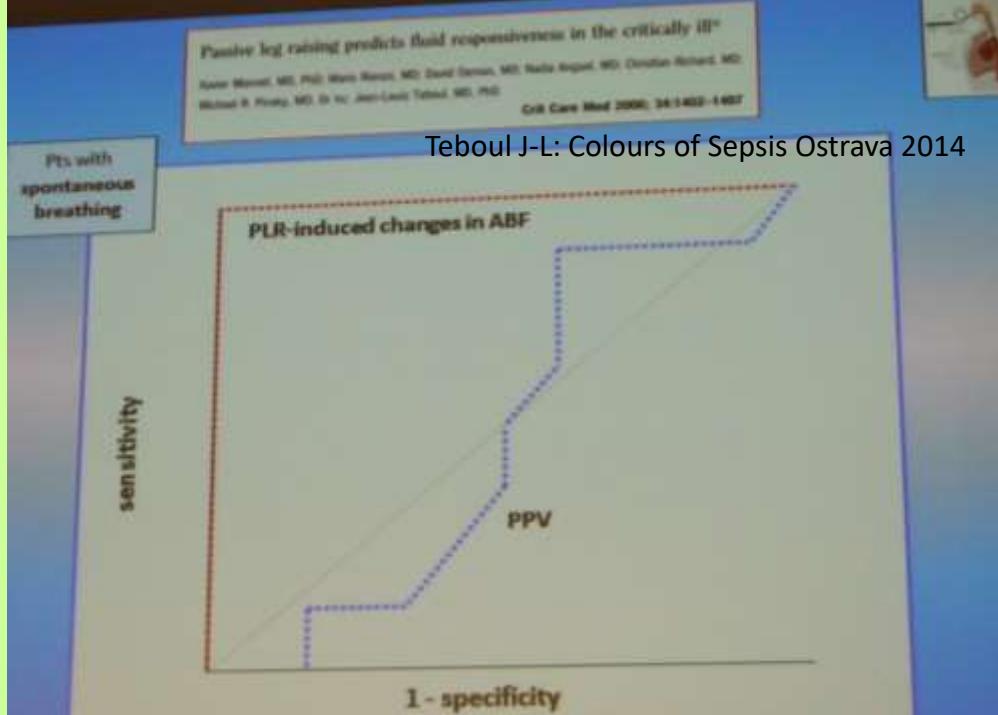
Stroke Volume Variation

A sensitive indicator of preload responsiveness
(on control ventilated patients)



Hodnotenie odpovede na objem u septických pacientov





Teboul J-L: Colours of Sepsis Ostrava 2014

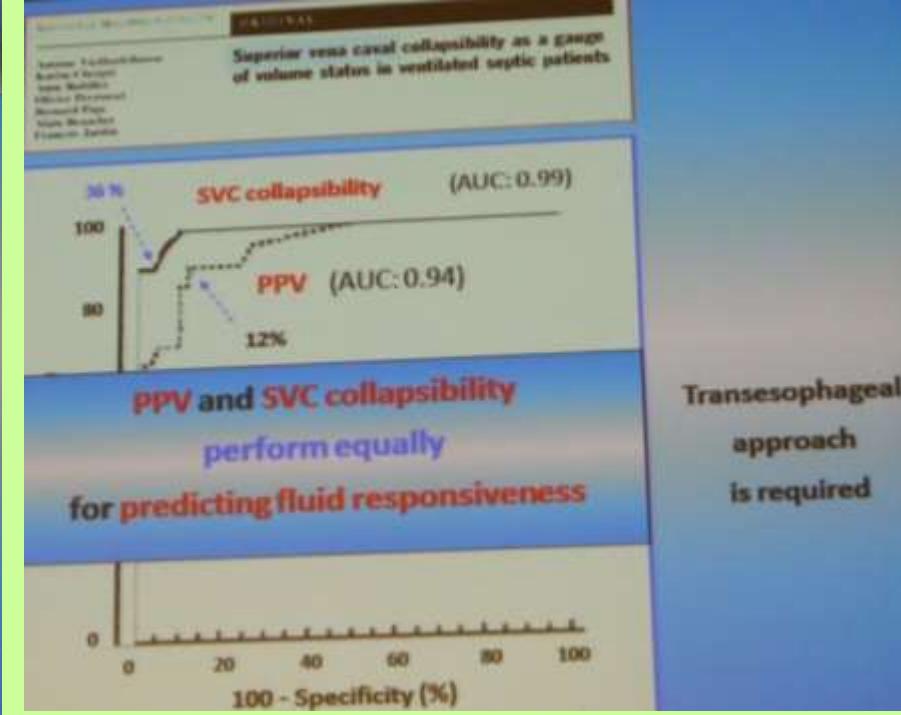
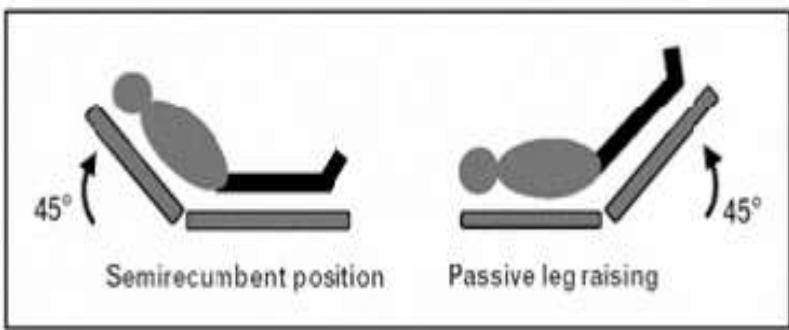
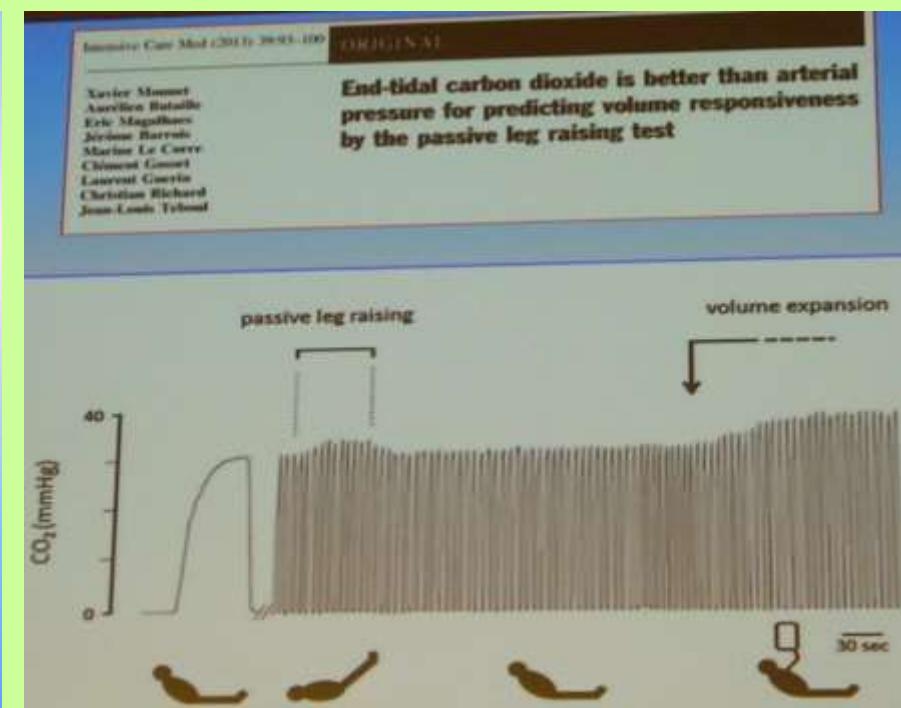


Figure 1 The passive leg-raising test consists of measuring the hemodynamic effects of a leg elevation up to 45°



A simple way to perform the postural maneuver is to transfer the patient from the semirecumbent posture to the passive leg-raising position by using the automatic motion of the bed. Teboul J-L: AboutSepsis.com



Volume Responsive Algorithm

© WT McGee MD 2005

Volume Responsive SVV>13%

YES

NO

Volume Challenge

SVI Normal (40-50)

SVI Low (<40)

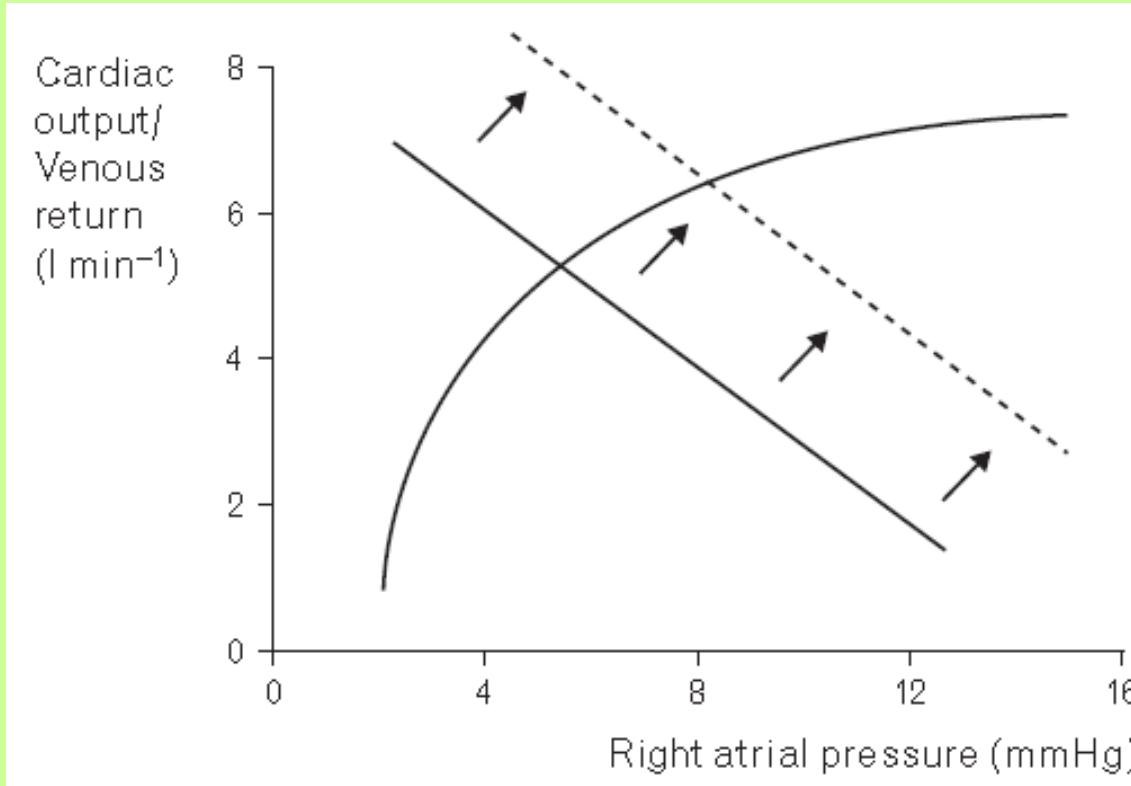
SVI High (>50)

Pressor

Inotrope

Diuretic

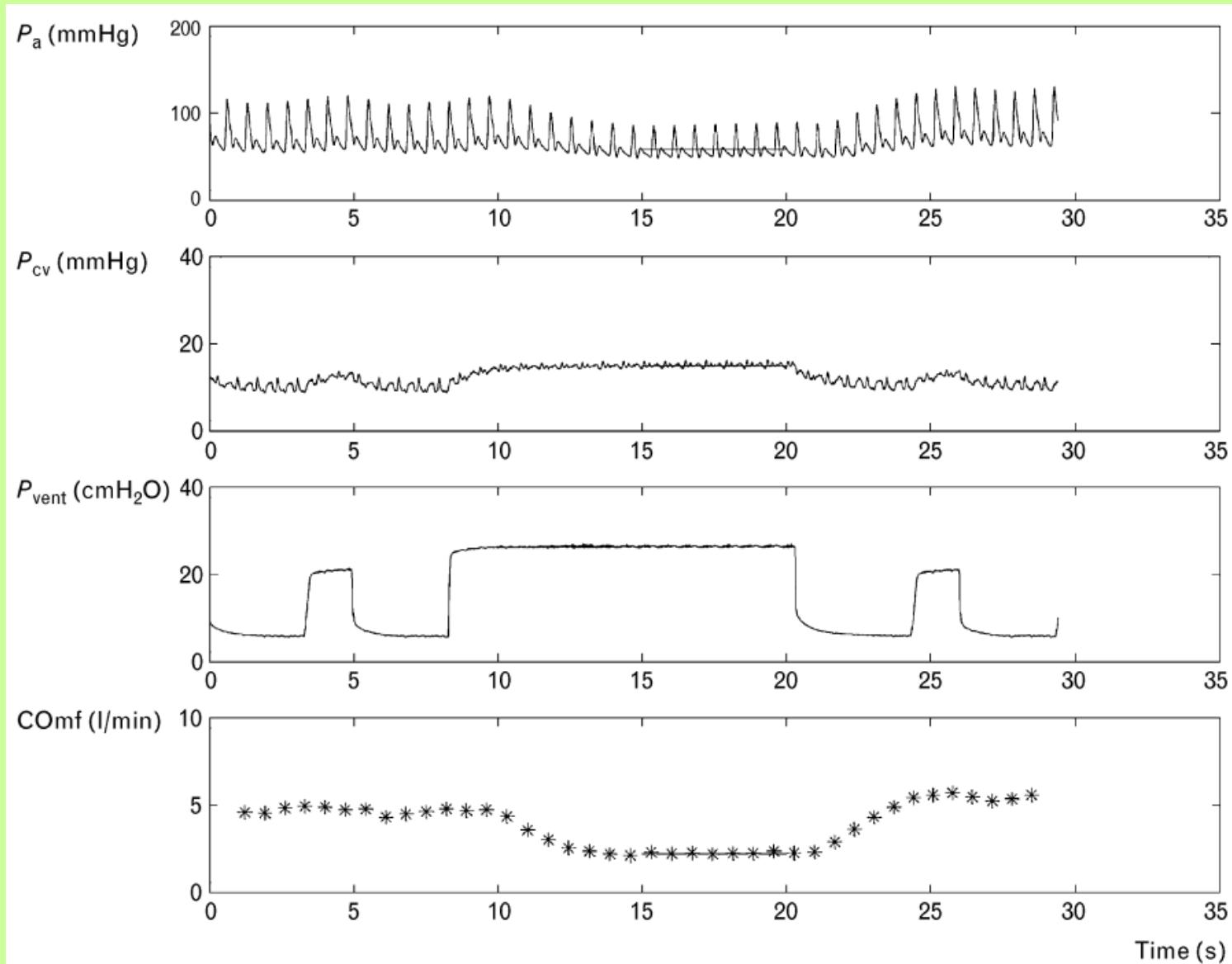
Application of Starling's law of the heart to identify a fluid responsive patient



- A fluid challenge results in an increase in **venous return** (straight line).
- When **plasma volume is low**, this increase will be associated with an increase in stroke volume and hence **cardiac output**.
- The **absence** of a stroke volume response suggests **euvolaemia** and fluid challenges should be discontinued.

Rampal T, Jhanji S, Pearse R: Using oxygen delivery targets to optimize resuscitation in critically ill patients. Current Opinion in Critical Care 2010, 16:244–249

Effects of an inspiratory hold maneuver on arterial pressure (Pa), central venous pressure (Pcv), airway pressure (Pvent) and beat-to-beat cardiac output (COmf)



Jansen JRC, Maas JJ, Pinsky MR: Bedside assessment of mean systemic filling pressure. Current Opinion in Critical Care 2010, 16:231–236

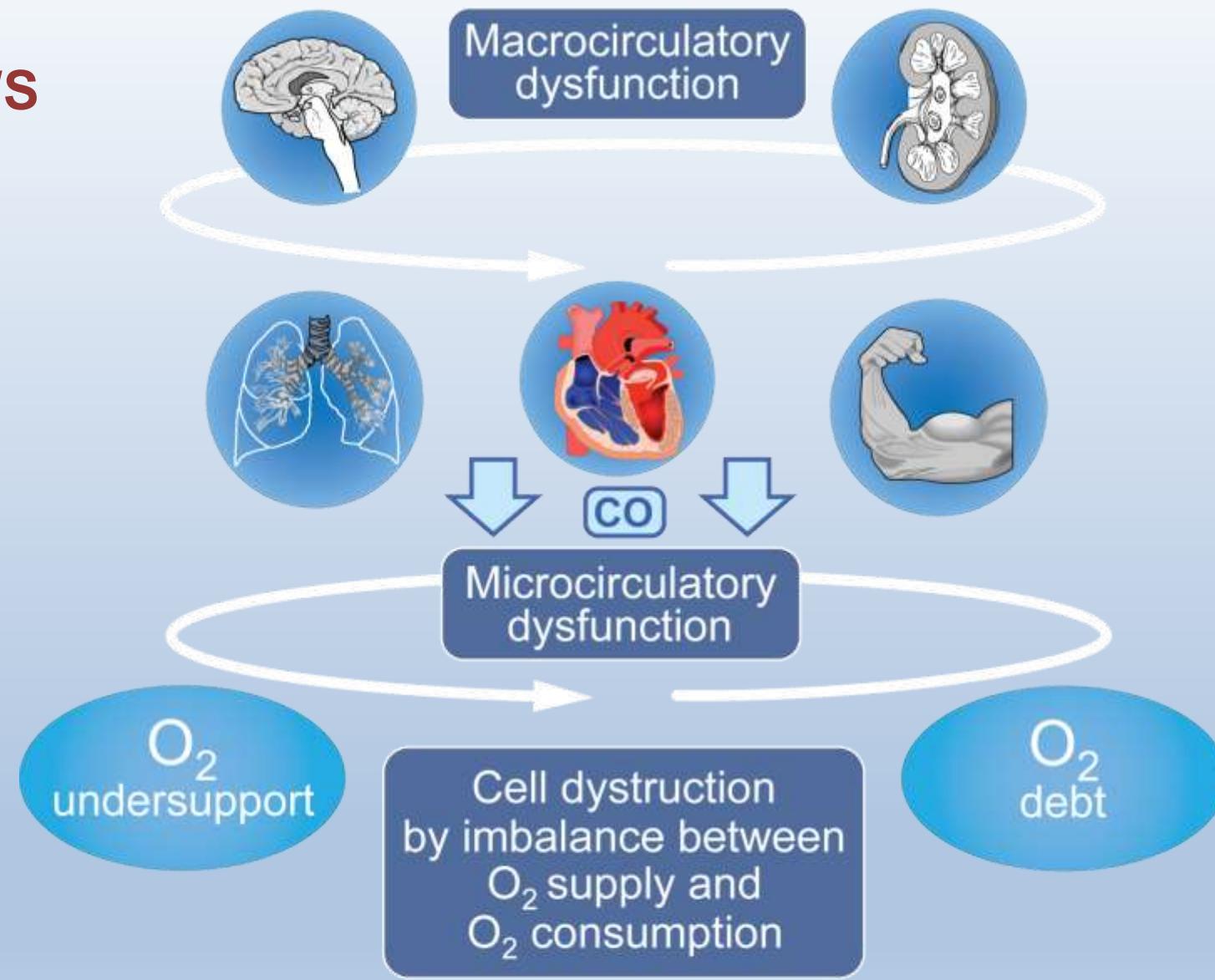
DEFINÍCIA ŠOKU

- Komplexný syndróm vyvolaný nedostatočným prekrvením nutričného **kapilárneho** riečiska tkanív.
- Vedie k nedostatku kyslíka a energetických zdrojov v tkanivách, k **patologickému metabolizmu** a ku kumulácii toxických produktov.

NÁSLEDKY ŠOKU

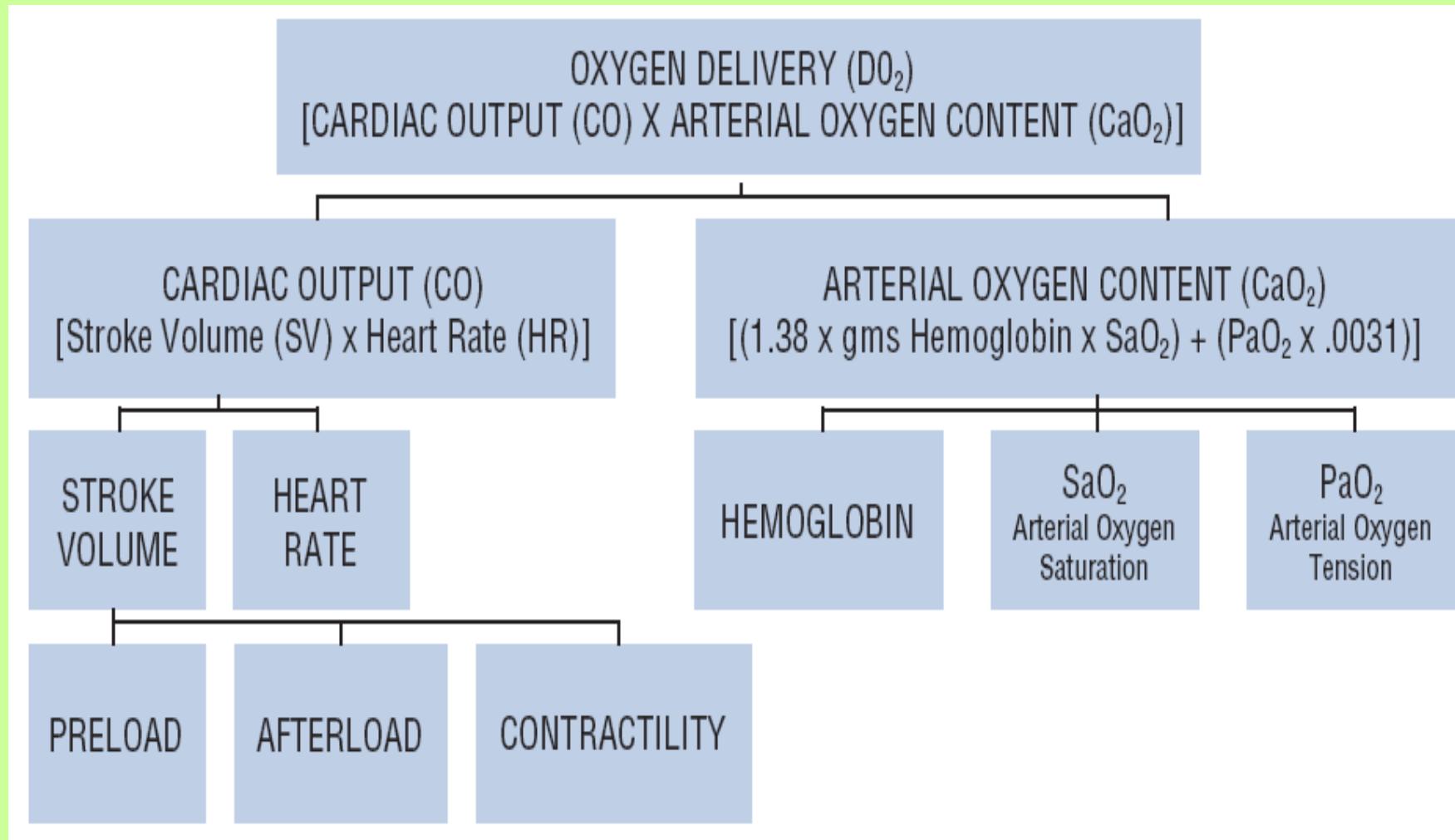
- Orgány a systémy sa v dôsledku poruchy cirkulácie poškodia spočiatku funkčne, neskôr aj štrukturálne.
- Vzniknú šokové orgány (MODS)
 - šokové plúca s ARDS,
 - šokové obličky,
 - šokové zmeny na sliznici tráviacej rúry
 - šokové porucha hemokoagulácie (DIC) atď.
- MSOF ... smrť

EWS

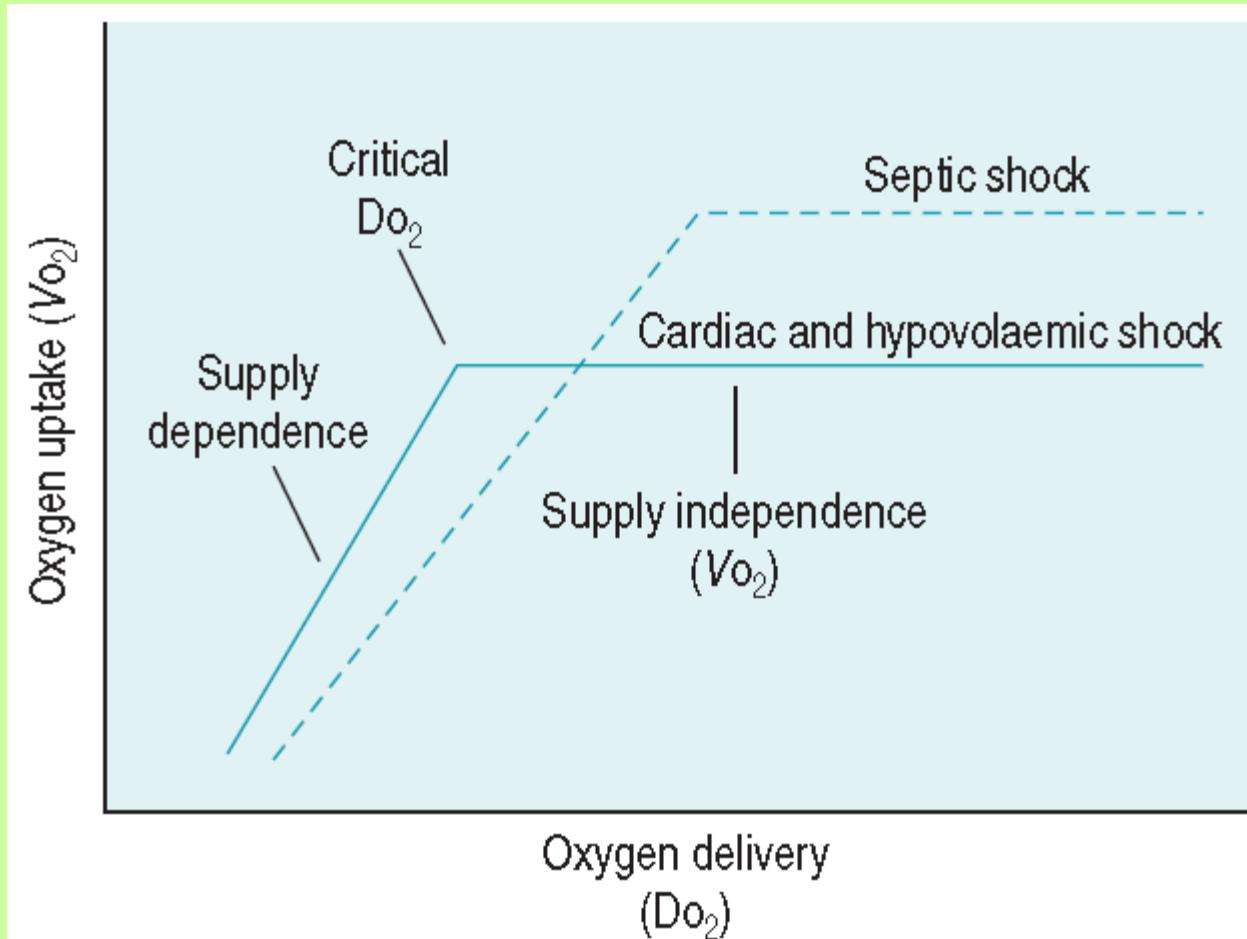


(Multi-) organ failure

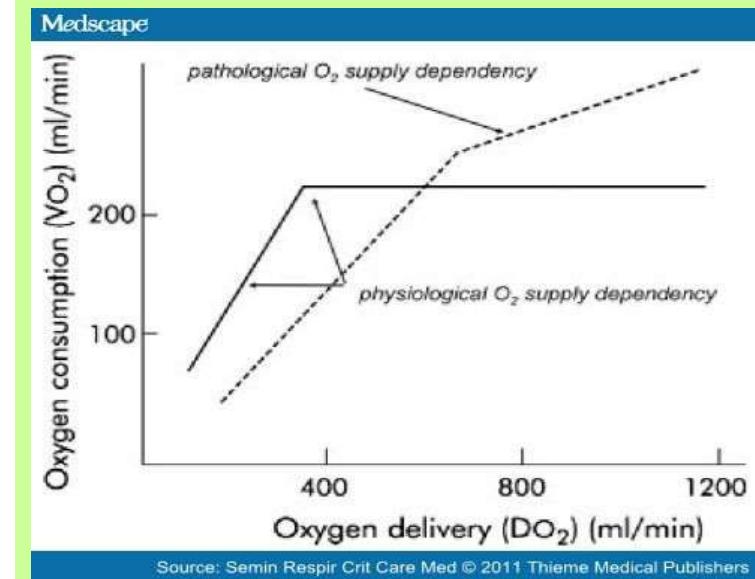
Dodávka O₂



OXYGEN DELIVERY - CONSUMPTION

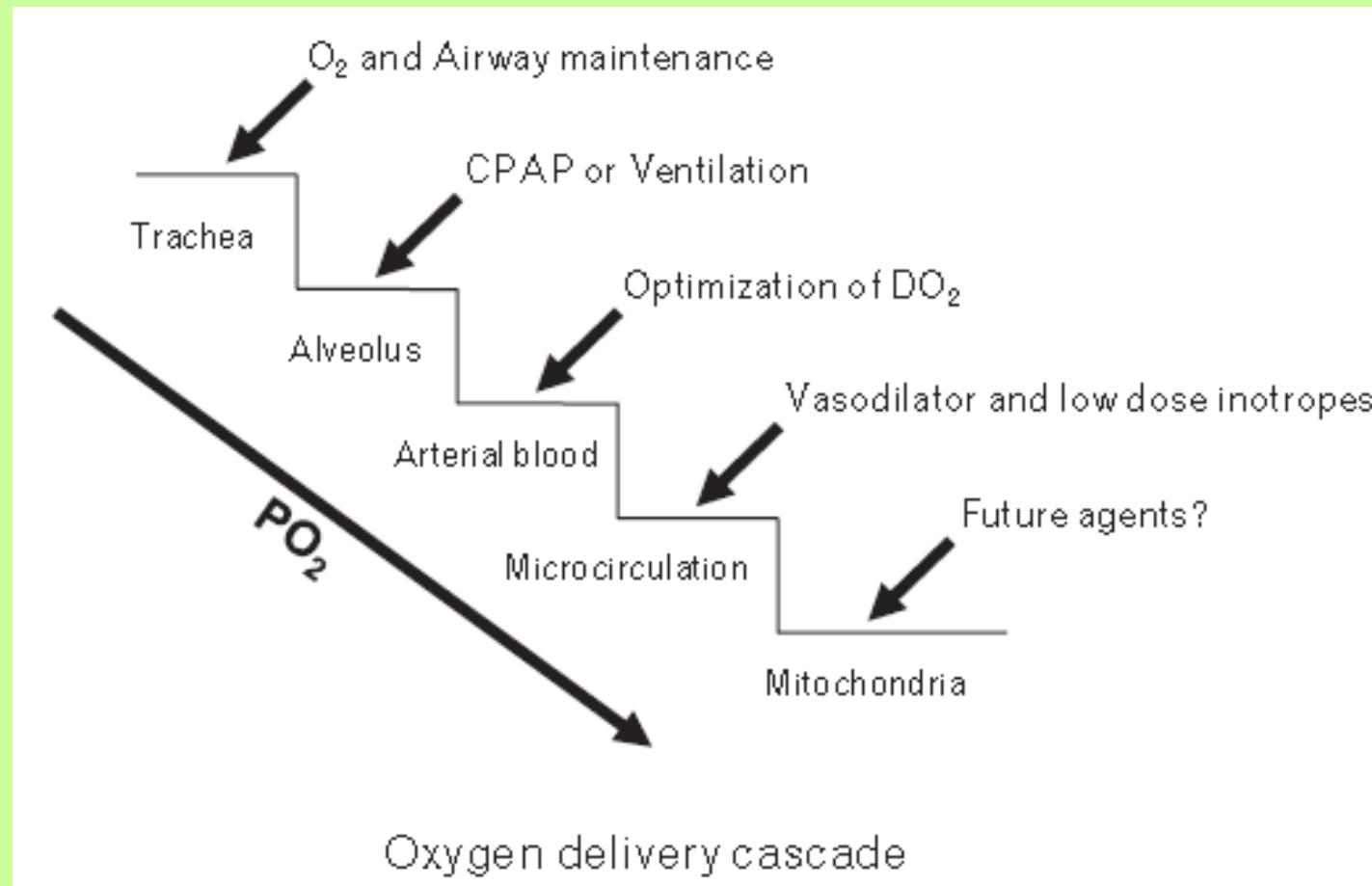


Relationship between oxygen uptake (VO_2) and oxygen delivery (DO_2) in cardiogenic, hypovolaemic and septic shock.



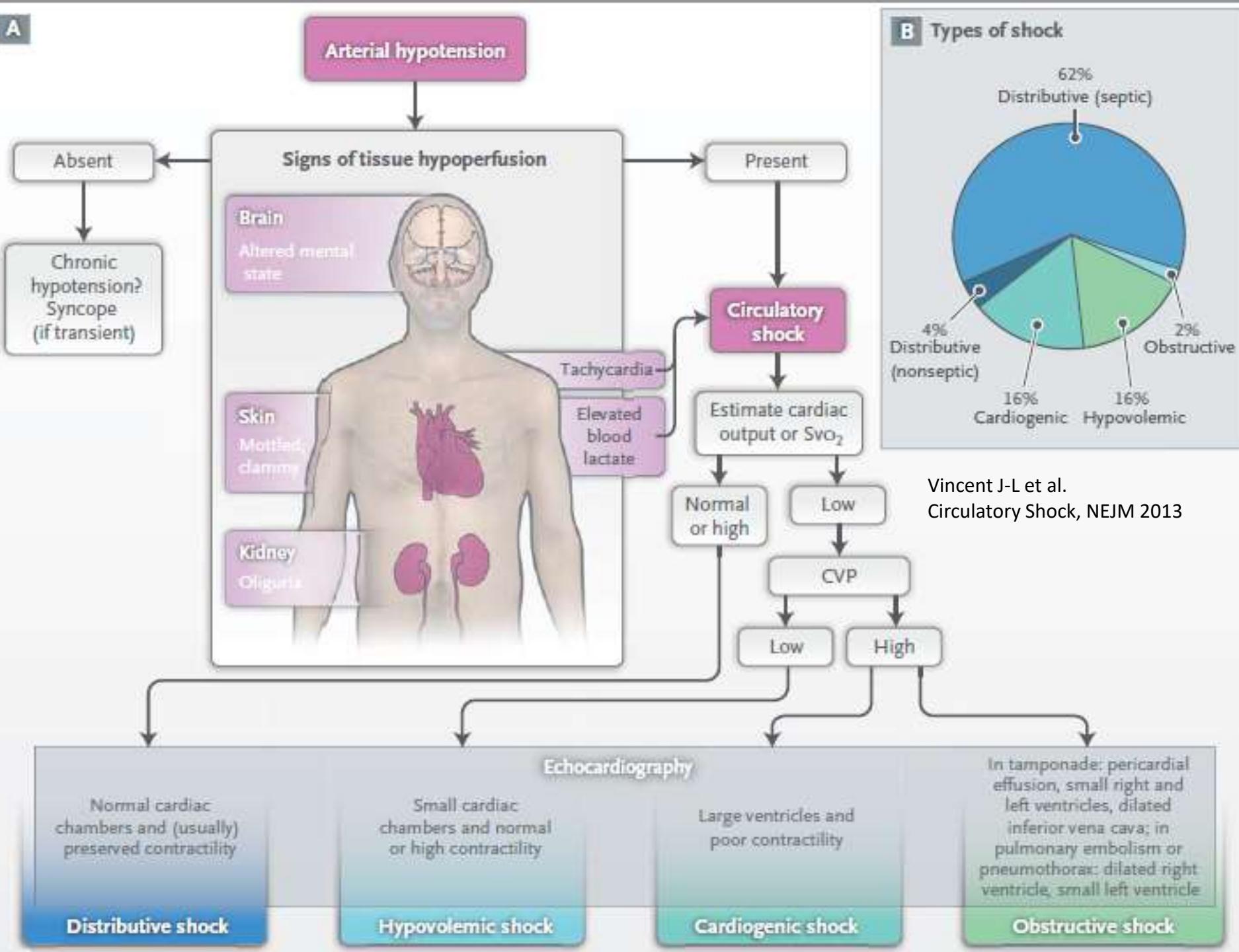
Source: Semin Respir Crit Care Med © 2011 Thieme Medical Publishers

The oxygen delivery cascade indicating the potential role of current and future therapies to optimize oxygen delivery to the tissues



PATOFYZIOLOGICKÉ DELENIE ŠOKU

- **Hypovolemický**
 - (dehydratácia, hemorágia)
- **Distribučný**
 - (lézia miechy, vysoká spinálna anestézia, anafylaktický, septický)
- **Obštrukčný**
 - (plúcna embólia, hydroperikard, PNO, sy DDŽ)
- **Kardiogénny**
 - (AIM, chlopňové chyby, arytmie)

A

Distinguishing features of different causes of shock

	Exam findings	CO	PAWP	SVR	SvO ₂ (%)	Potential lab findings
Distributive	Warm limbs, febrile	Decreased	Decreased	Decreased	>65	Elevated lactate, positive cultures, leukocytosis
Cardiogenic	Cool limbs, leg edema, lung crackles bilaterally, jugular venous distension	Decreased	Increased	Increased	<65	Elevated lactate, elevated troponins, high brain natriuretic protein
Hypovolemic	Cool limbs, dry mucus membranes, flat neck veins	Decreased	Decreased	Increased	<65	Elevated lactate
Obstructive	Cool limbs, lack of breath sounds, distant heart sounds, jugular venous distension	Decreased	Decreased (increased in tamponade)	Increased	<65	Elevated lactate

CO, cardiac output; PAWP, pulmonary artery wedge pressure; SvO₂, mixed venous oxygen saturation; SVR, systemic vascular resistance.

HYPOTENZIA

Šokový index = $\frac{\text{počet pulzov}}{\text{systolický TK}}$

Vyhodnotenie:

pod 0,5 = normálny nález

nad 1,0 = vyžaduje okamžitý zásah

Pozor! Digitalis, betablokátory, kardiostimulátory...

OLIGÚRIA

Diuréza < 0,5 ml/kg/hod

LABORATÓRNE PREJAVY

MLAC > 2 (4) mmol/l

$S_{CO_2} < 65\%$

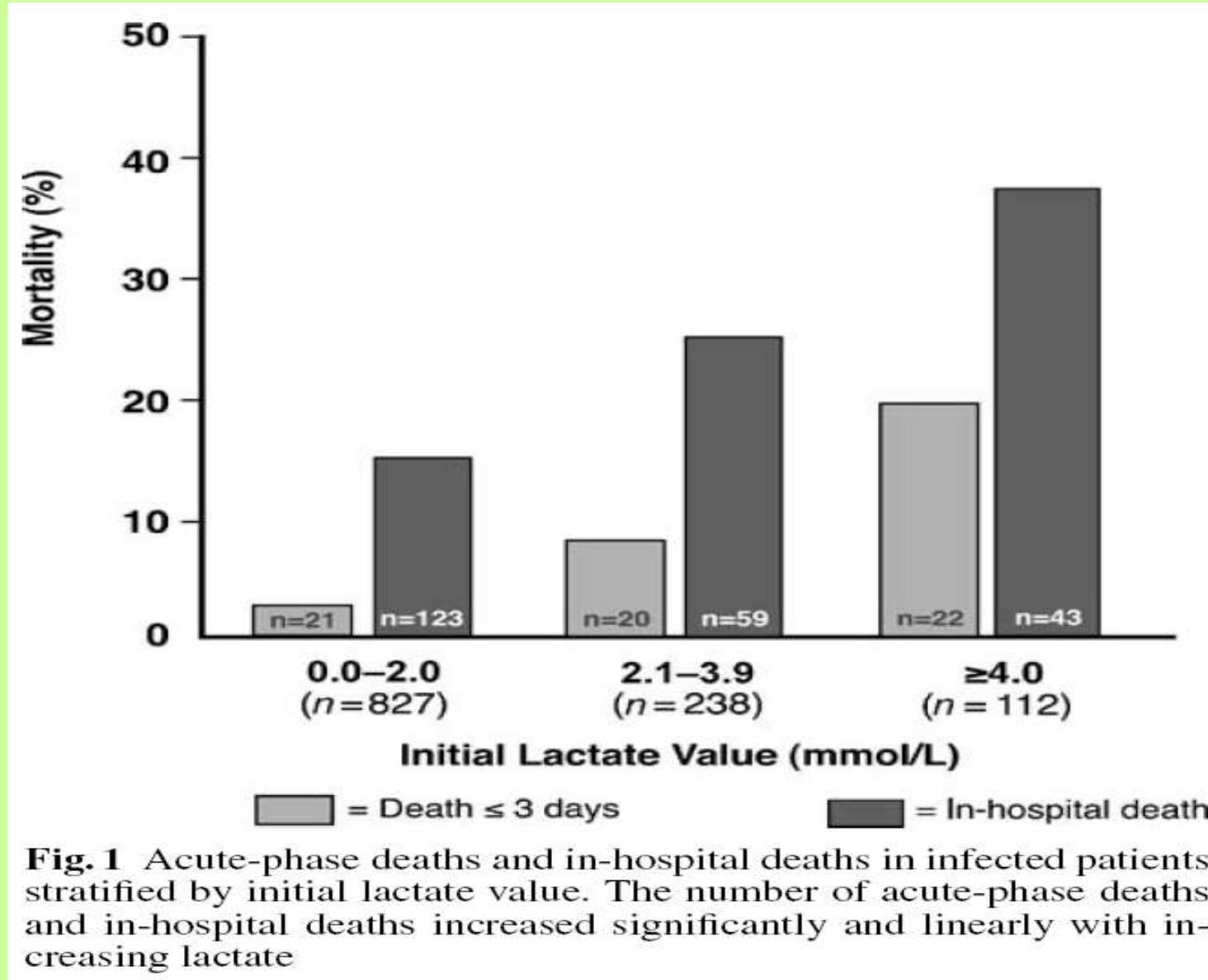


Fig. 1 Acute-phase deaths and in-hospital deaths in infected patients stratified by initial lactate value. The number of acute-phase deaths and in-hospital deaths increased significantly and linearly with increasing lactate

Values obtained from the pulmonary artery catheter in the four major types of shock

	Septic shock	Cardiogenic shock	Hypovolaemic shock	Obstructive shock
Cardiac index	↑	↓	↓	↓
Pulmonary artery occlusion pressure (PAOP)	Normal or ↓	↑	↓	Normal or ↑
Central venous pressure (CVP)	Normal or ↓	Normal or ↑	↓	↑
Systemic vascular resistance (SVR)	↓	↑	↑	↑
Oxygen delivery (D_0_2)	↑	↓	↓	↓

DELENIE ŠOKU PODĽA KLINICKÝCH PRÍČIN

- anafylaktický šok (alergia na liek, na jed...)
- neurogénny šok ≈ spinálny šok (lézia miechy, vysoká spinálna anestézia...)
- hemoragický šok
- traumatický šok
- popáleninový šok
- toxickej šok (pankreatitída...)
- septický šok (sepsa...)
- kardiogénny šok (AIM....)

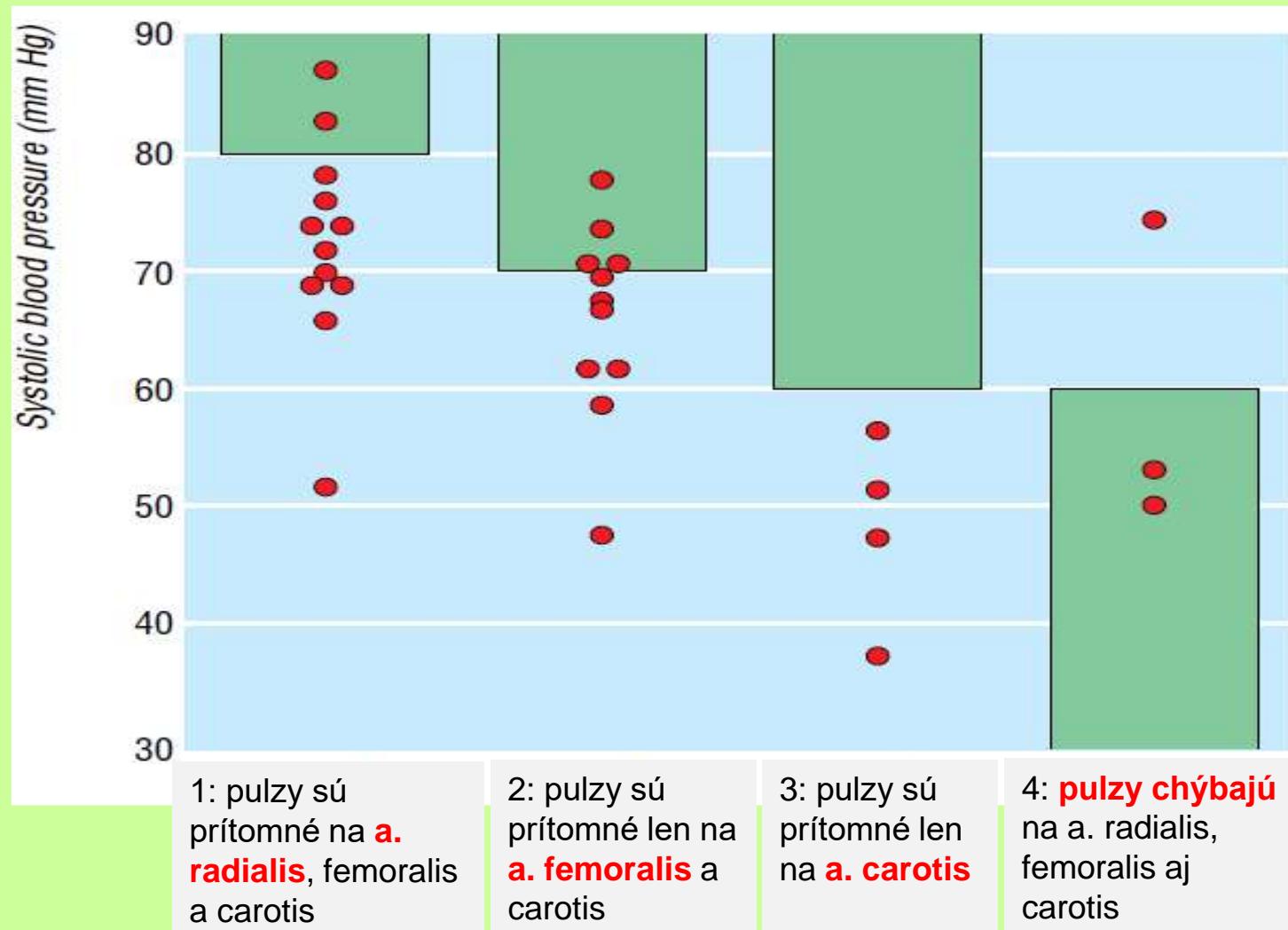
ÚVODNÉ VŠEOBECNÉ PROTIŠOKOVÉ OPATRENIA

- * **Kyslík**
- * Zastavenie krvácania
- * Zabezpečenie dýchania (UVP?)
- * Protišoková poloha
- * Analgézia, tranquilizácia
- * Neutrálne teplotné prostredie
- * Šetrný transport

HYPOVOLEMICKÝ ŠOK

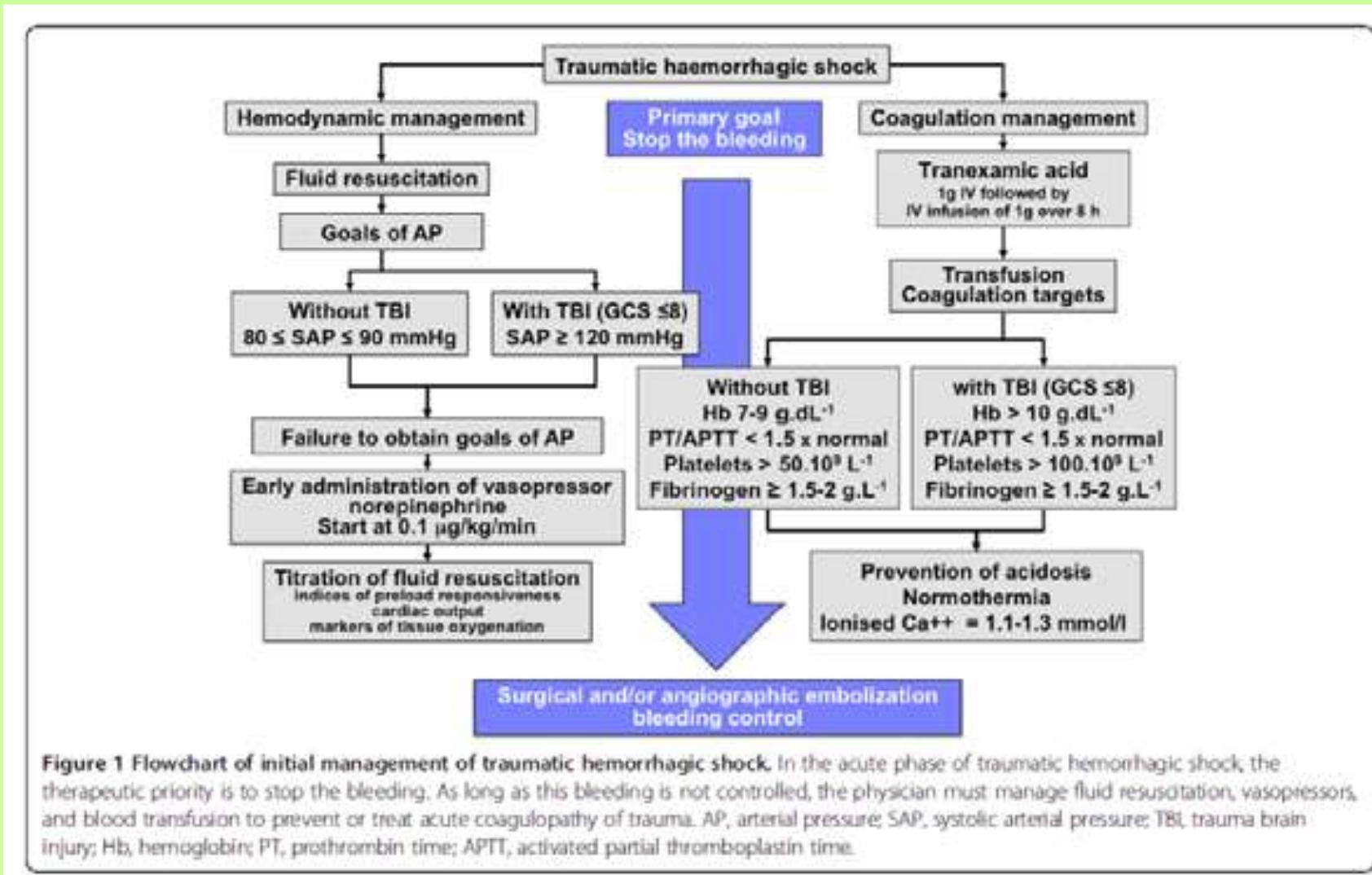
- Zastavenie krvácania
- Autotransfúzna protišoková poloha
- Rýchly i.v. prívod tekutín – kryštaloidy, koloidy (HOHO), krv plazma.
- Inhalácia kyslíka, resp. UPV.
- Zlepšenie perfúzneho tlaku pomocou noradrenálínu v kryštaloiodnom roztoku

Rozmiestnené krúžky sú hodnoty systolického krvného tlaku podľa palpovateľnosti pulzu



Tmavé plochy zobrazujú očakávaný systolický krvný tlak

Traumatic haemorrhagic (hypovolemic) shock



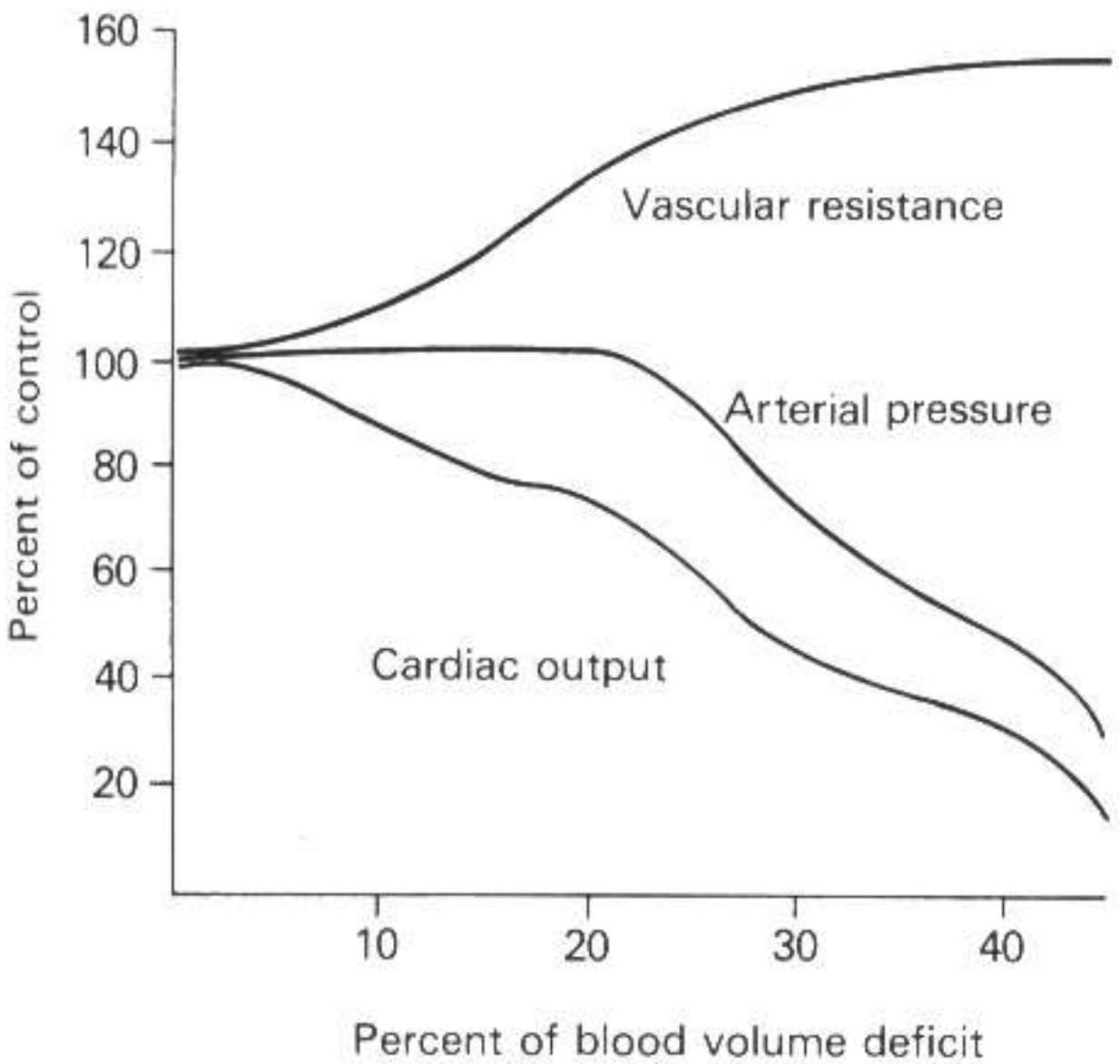


Fig. 2.18 Cardiovascular changes with progressive hypovolaemia.

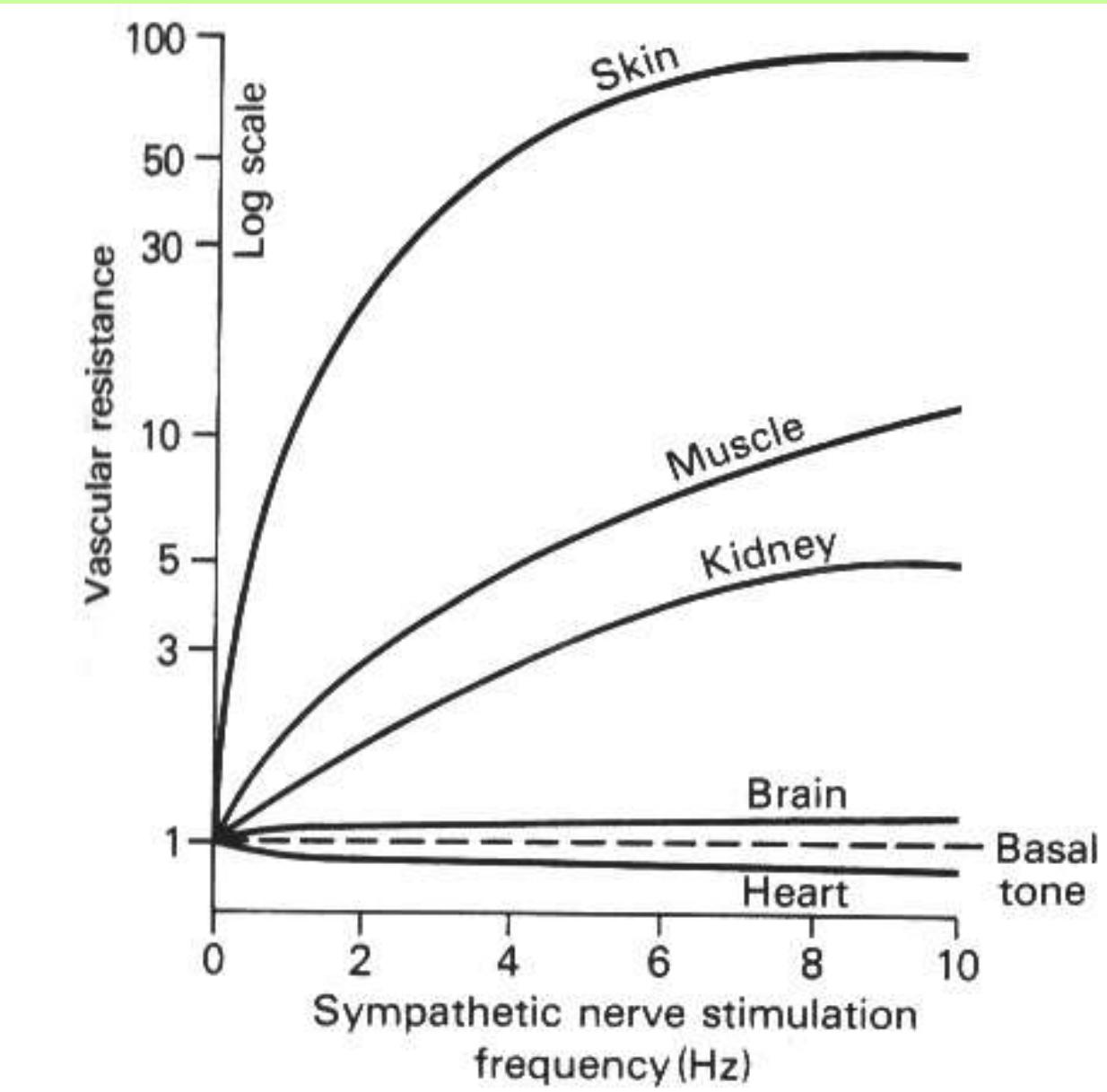
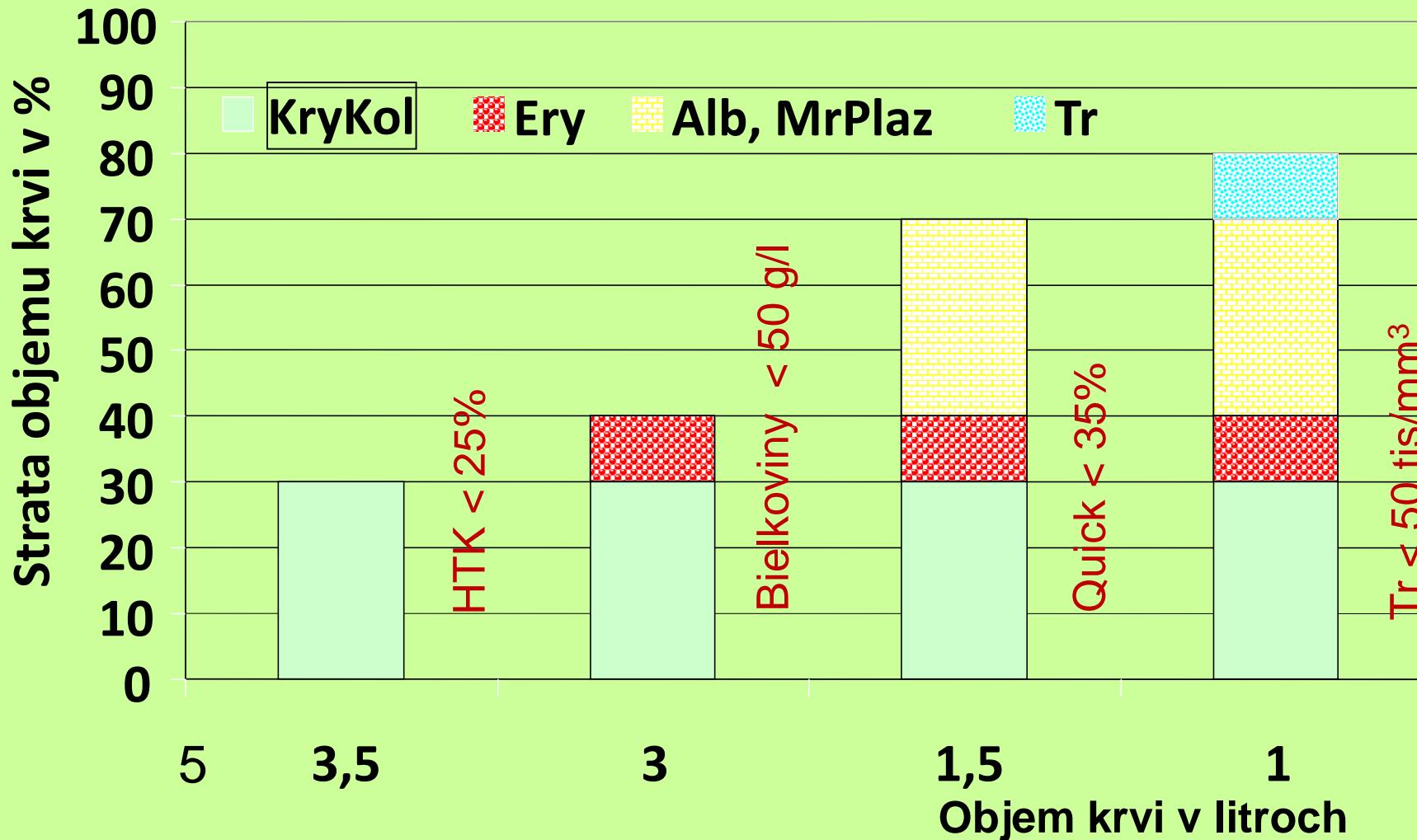


Fig. 2.6 The effect of sympathetic nervous stimulation on vascular resistance in various organs.

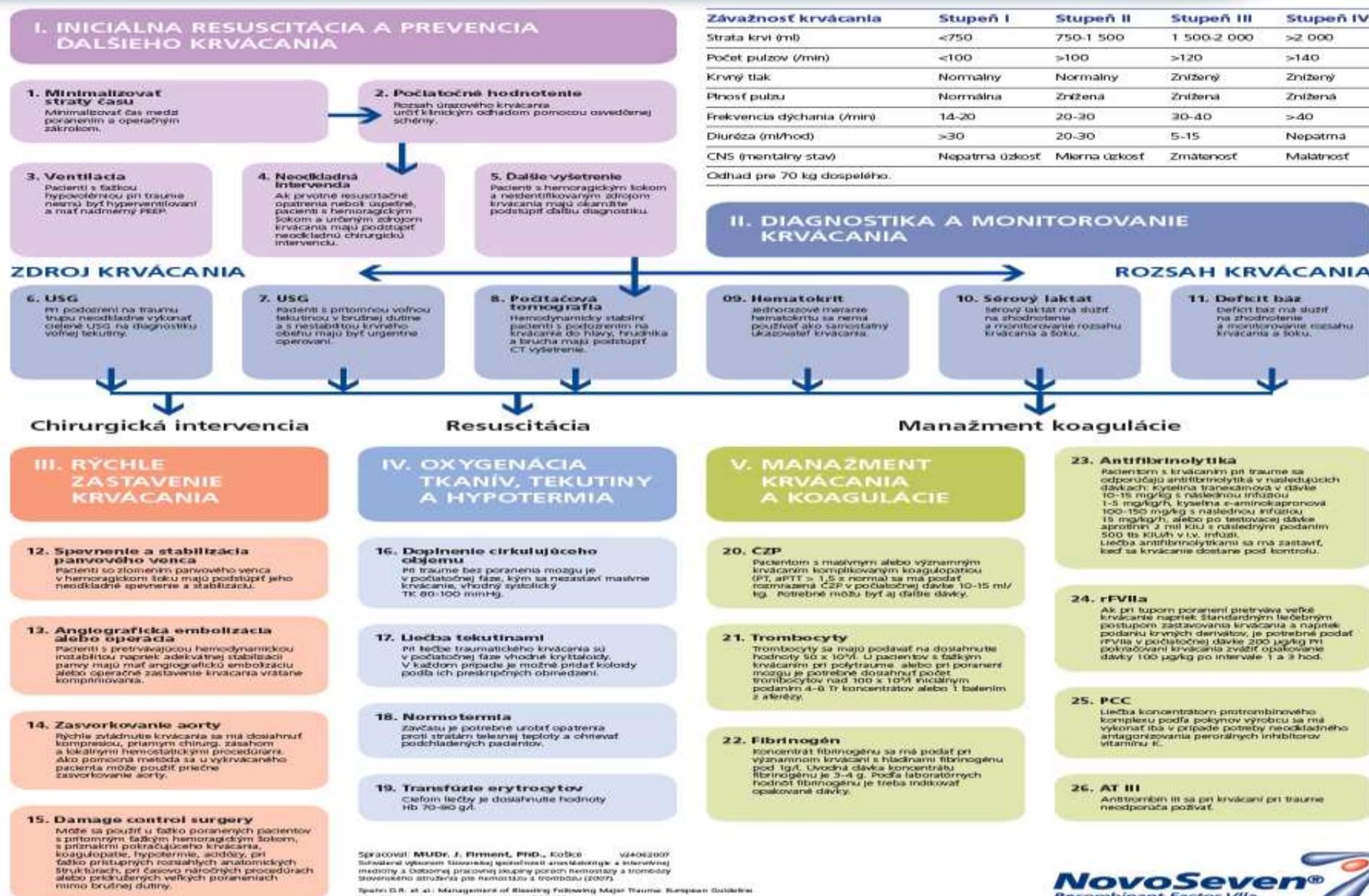
POSTUPNOSŤ NAHRADZOVANIA KRVNÝCH STRÁT (klasická schéma)



URČIŤ ROZSAH KRVÁCANIA

ZÁVAŽNOSŤ KRVÁCANIA	Stupeň I	Stupeň II	Stupeň III	Stupeň IV
Strata krvi (ml)	<750	750-1 500	1 500-2 000	>2 000
Počet pulzov (/min)	<100	>100	>120	>140
Krvný tlak	Normálny	Normálny	Znížený	Znížený
Plnosť pulzu	Normálna	Znížený	Znížený	Znížený
Frekvencia dýchania (/min)	14-20	20-30	30-40	>40
Diuréza (ml/hod)	>30	20-30	5-15	Nepatrna
CNS (mentálny stav)	Nepatrna úzkosť	Mierna úzkosť	Zmätenosť	Malátnosť
Odhad pre 70 kg dospelého.				

Algoritmus postupu pri masívnom krvácaní pri traume



ANAFYLAKTICKÝ ŠOK

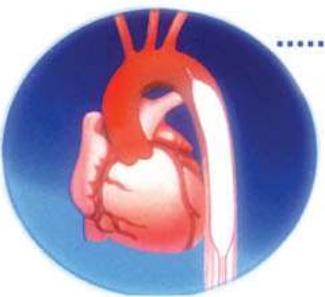
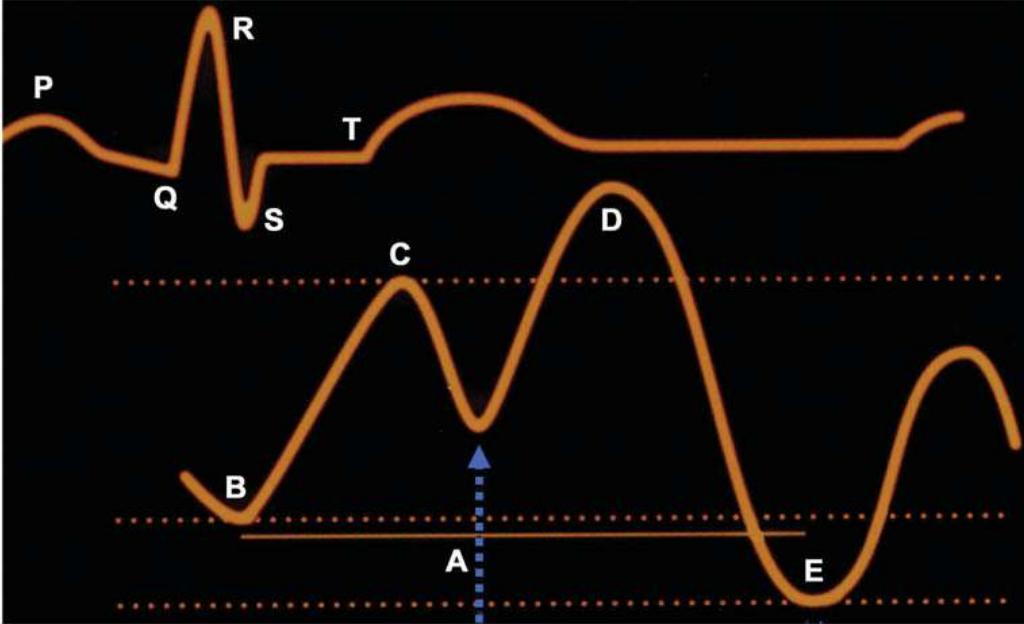
- Prerušiť prívod alergénu (infúzia, blokovať jeho ďalšie vstrebávania - obstrek vpichu hmyzom trimecain c. adren, chladenie miesta alergénu...)
- Zlepšenie perfúzneho tlaku pomocou Inhalácia **kyslíka**, resp. UPV.
- **Autotransfúzna** poloha
- Rýchly i.v. prívod **tekutín** - kryštaloidy
- **Adrenalin** titračne 0,5 mg i.m. (intenzivisti 1,0 mg i.v. v infúzii)
- **Glukokortikoid** (Hydrocortison) 200-300 mg i.v.
- Antihistaminiká, calcium...



KARDIOGÉNNY ŠOK

- Inhalácia kyslíka, resp. UPV
- **Analgézia** (Fentanyl, Morfin)
- **MgSO₄** 20% 10 ml, Cardilan 20 ml,
- Skorá podpora dýchania
- Kombinácia **vazoaktívnych** látok (nitroglycerín + dobutamin, NA)
- **Trombolýza** event. PCI
- Intraaortálna kontrapulzácia (**IABP**)

- A = One complete cardiac cycle
- B = Unassisted aortic end-diastolic pressure
- C = Unassisted systolic pressure
- D = Diastolic augmentation
- E = Reduced aortic end-diastolic pressure
- F = Reduced systolic pressure

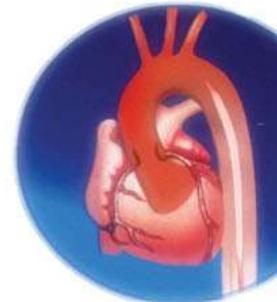


Inflation

At the onset of diastole, IAB inflation occurs, giving rise to sharp 'V' on arterial waveform.

Effect:

- Increased coronary perfusion



Deflation

Occurs at end of diastole before systole resulting in reduction of aortic end-diastolic and systolic pressures.

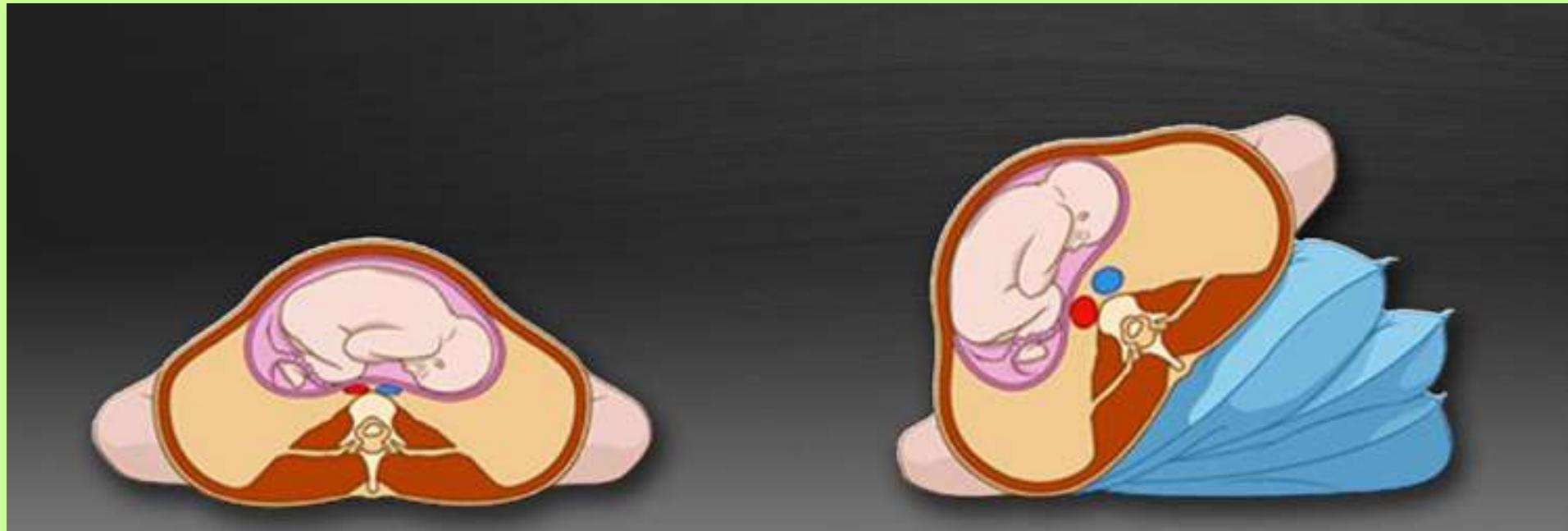
Effects:

- Decreased afterload
- Decreased cardiac work
- Decreased myocardial oxygen consumption
- Increased cardiac output

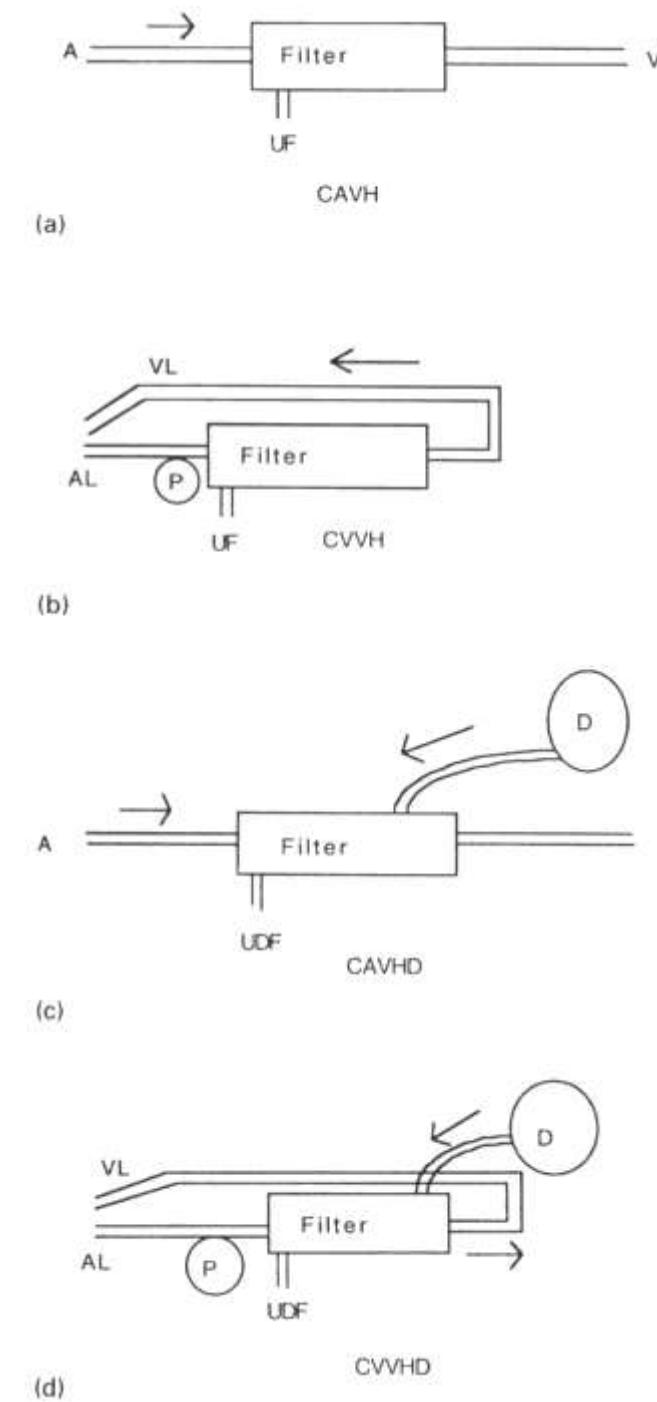
Please Note:

- R-wave deflation may provide more effective support for patients experiencing arrhythmias

Príklad obštrukčného stavu Sy DDŽ v pôrodníctve



Terapeutické postupy pri šoku



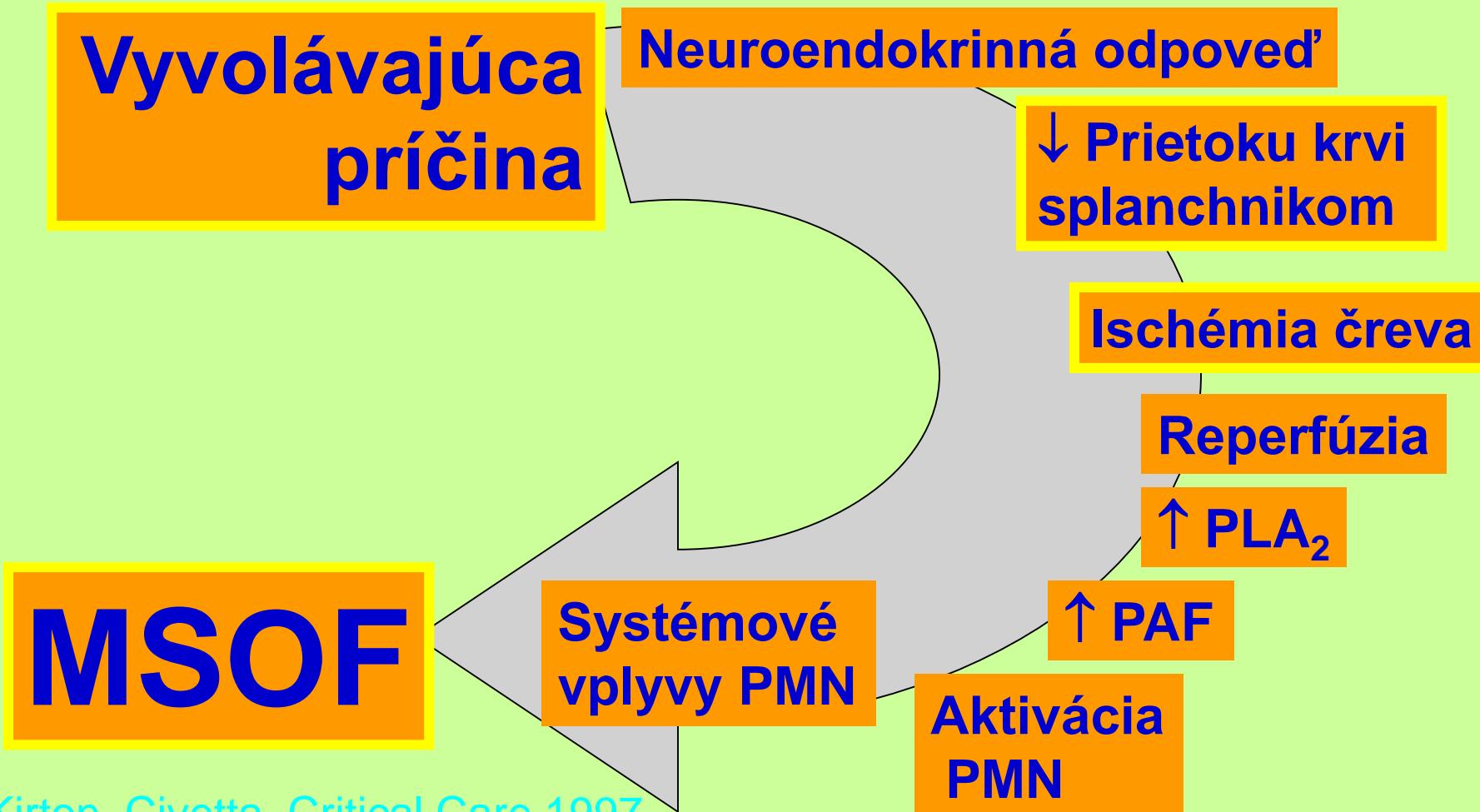
CAVH

CVVH

CAVHD

CVVHD

Hypotéza: Črevo ako ŠTARTÉR multiorgánového zlyhania



Apache II - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.sfar.org/scores2/apache22.html

Soubor Úpravy Zobrazit Obľúbené položky Nástroje Nápověda

Apache II Stránka Nástroje

APACHE II Scoring System

(Acute Physiology And Chronic Health Evaluation)

Temperature (°C) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Mean Arterial Pressure (mmHg) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Heart Rate <input type="text" value="0"/>
Respiratory Rate <input type="text" value="0"/>	If $\text{FIO}_2 \geq 0,5$: $(\text{A}-\text{a}) \text{O}_2$ (Help) <input type="text" value="0"/>	If $\text{FIO}_2 < 0,5$: PaO_2 <input type="text" value="0"/>
If no A.B.Gs : Serum HCO_3 - (mmol/L) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Arterial pH <input type="text" value="0"/>	Serum Sodium (mmol/L) <input type="text" value="0"/>
Serum Potassium (mmol/L) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Serum Creatinine With Acute Renal Failure <input type="text" value="0"/>	Serum Creatinine Without Acute Renal Failure <input type="text" value="0"/>
Ht (%) <input type="text" value="0"/>	W.B.C ($\times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Glasgow Coma Score (Help) <input type="text" value="0"/>
Age <input type="text" value="0"/>	Apache II <input type="text" value="0"/> Clear	Chronic Organ Insufficiency (Help) immuno-compromised <input type="text" value="0"/>

If $\text{FIO}_2 < 0,5$: PaO_2

mmHg KPa
< 55 7,3
55-60 7,3-8
61-70 8,1-9,3
> 70 9,3

APACHE I was developed in 1981
 APACHE II was introduced in 1985
 APACHE III in 1991

SYNDRÓM MULTIORGÁNOVEJ DYSFUNKCIE (ZLYHANIA) MODS – MSOF (Kerr, PGA55)

Orgán – systém	Klin. syndróm
1. Pľúca	1. ARDS
2. Obličky	2. Akút. tubul. nekróza
3. Kardiovask. systém	3. Hyperdyn. hypotenzia
4. CNS	4. Metab. encefalopátia
5. Perif. NS	5. Polyneuropatia
6. Koagulačný systém	6. DIK
7. Gastrointest. trakt	7. Gastroparéza, ileus
8. Pečeň	8. Neinfekčná hepatitis
9. Nadobličky	9. Akútna insuf. nadobl.
10. Kostrové svalstvo	10. Rabdomyolýza