

In cases of tissue perfusion reduction, the failure of microcirculation leads to ___ and ___ tissue injury.

reversible, irreversible

A clinical picture of shocked patients includes atrial blood pressure less than ___ mmHg and urine output less than ___ ml/hour.

60, 20

Low cardiac output (COP) is a sign of shock, can also present with ___ and ___ heart rate.

tachycardia, low



ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

Common symptoms of shock include anxiety, confusion, ___ and ___.

pallor, sweating

The reduction of oxygen and nutrients in tissues can be described as a failure of ___ leading to tissue injury.

microcirculation

In shocked patients, a blood pressure reading of less than 60 mmHg indicates ___ and may lead to ___ injury.

shock, irreversible

The aim of treatment includes treating the ___ and replacing any ___ lost from circulation.

cause, fluid



To maintain proper health, it is crucial to maintain diastolic blood pressure and ensure perfusion to ___ organs.

vital



VIEW
ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

Precautions during treatment include avoiding ___ and ___ to prevent complications.

sedatives, alcohol

It is recommended to avoid overheating and to keep the head in a ___ position during treatment.

neutral

When adjusting the bed, it is better to raise the foot by ___ to ___ cm instead of lowering the head.

15, 30

In treatment, maintaining diastolic blood pressure is essential for ensuring proper ___ to vital organs.

perfusion

Neurogenic shock can be caused by ___ or ___ leading to decreased sympathetic activity.

spinal anesthesia, spinal trauma



In neurogenic shock, the treatment includes positioning the patient in a ___ position with elevation of the ___ limbs.

recumbent, lower

Vasopressor sympathomimetics like ___ or ___ can be used to treat neurogenic shock.

Ephedrine, Dopamine

The release of mediators such as ___ and ___ during pain or anxiety can lead to vasodilation in neurogenic shock.

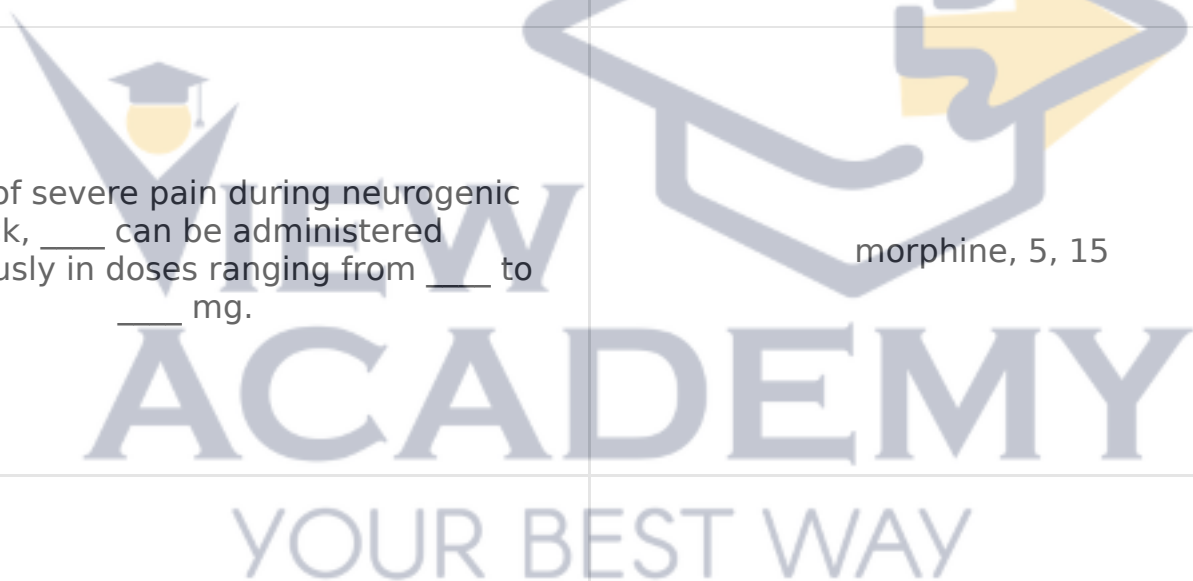
kinin, histamine

To prevent pooling of blood in genic shock, the patient should be positioned to attain good perfusion of ___ organs and avoid pooling in the ___ half of the body.

vital, lower

In cases of severe pain during neurogenic shock, ___ can be administered intravenously in doses ranging from ___ to ___ mg.

morphine, 5, 15



At a slow rate of infusion, dopamine stimulates D₁ receptors in the renal and ___ circulation, leading to increased ___ output.

splanchnic, urine

When dopamine is infused at a moderate rate, it stimulates β_1 - adrenoceptors, resulting in positive ___ and ___ effects.

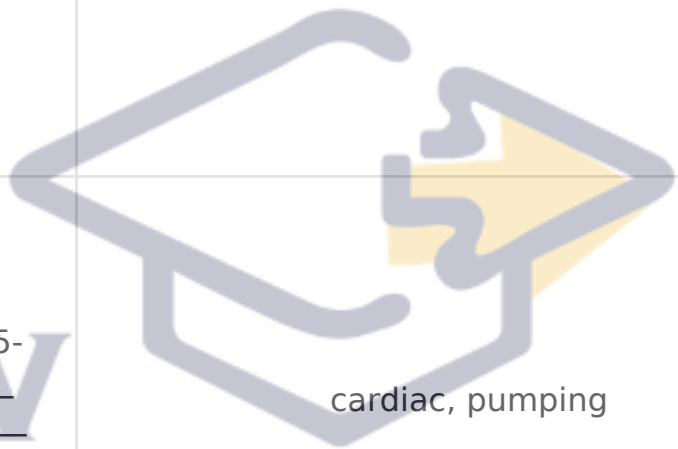
inotropic, chronotropic

High rates of dopamine infusion stimulate $\alpha 1$ - adrenoceptors, causing _____ and an increase in _____ pressure.

vasoconstriction, blood

Dopamine infusion at 2-5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$ primarily affects the _____ vasculature and increases renal _____ flow.

renal, blood



The moderate infusion rate of dopamine (5-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$) significantly enhances _____ output due to its effects on the heart's _____ function.

cardiac, pumping

ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

At doses greater than 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$, dopamine primarily causes _____, which leads to an increase in _____ levels.

vasoconstriction, blood pressure

Hypovolemic shock can be caused by rapid loss of large volume of blood due to _____ or _____.

hemorrhage, loss of plasma

In cases of hypovolemic shock, severe _____ and _____ can lead to fluid loss.

vomiting, diarrhea

The treatment for hypovolemic shock includes volume replacement with _____, _____, or _____.

blood, plasma, fluids

To protect against renal hypo-perfusion in hypovolemic shock, _____ is administered at a rate of 2-5 ug/kg/min.

dopamine

Before administering dopamine for hypovolemic shock, it is crucial to correct _____ and _____.

hypovolemia, hemodynamic state

In hypovolemic shock, the rate of dopamine infusion can be adjusted based on the patient's _____ and _____.

hemodynamic state, response



Cardiogenic shock can be caused by ___ and ___.

myocardial infarction, massive pulmonary embolism

The treatment for cardiogenic shock includes ___ and ___.

treatment of the cause, IV infusion of dobutamine

Dobutamine is a selective ___ agonist that increases cardiac contractility with minimal increase in ___ rate.

β_1 , heart

One major advantage of dobutamine is that it increases cardiac output without significantly elevating the heart's ___ demands.

oxygen

Dobutamine is administered by ___ infusion at a rate of ___ to ___ ug/kg min.

IV, 2.5, 10



Unlike other sympathomimetic drugs, dobutamine does not stimulate ___ receptors.

dopaminergic

Anaphylactic shock is caused by a hypersensitivity reaction to an antigen such as ___ leading to the release of mediators like ___.

penicillin, histamine



The severe vasodilatation in anaphylactic shock results in ___ and is treated with ___ as the first line of action.

shock, adrenaline IM

VIEW
ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

In treating anaphylactic shock, antihistaminic IV is an example of a ___ blocker, while hydrocortisone is used for ___ relief.

H1, inflammation

The release of mediators such as ___ and ___ during anaphylactic shock can lead to life-threatening conditions.

leukotrienes, PGs

For anaphylactic shock, adrenaline is administered in doses of ___ mg, repeated every ___ minutes if necessary.

0.5-1, 5-10

The treatment for anaphylactic shock includes adrenaline, an antihistamine, and either ___ or ___ for further management.

hydrocortisone, prednisolone



In anaphylaxis, adrenaline acts as a physiological antagonist to ___, which is the main mediator in this condition.



histamine

ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

Adrenaline causes ___ in the lungs through β_2 receptors, while histamine leads to ___ via H1 receptors.

bronchodilatation, bronchoconstriction

Anti-histaminics produce an antiallergic effect by acting on ___ receptors, leading to complete antagonism of histamine-induced contraction in the ___ and bronchi.

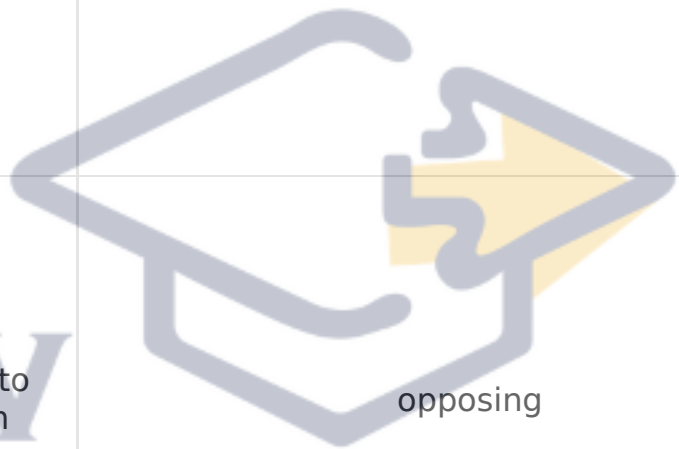
H1, GIT

The mechanism of anti-histaminics involves _____ competitive antagonism to histamine, which is _____ in nature.

reversible, competitive

In the cardiovascular system, anti-histaminics show _____ antagonism of histamine, while in the GIT and bronchi, they show _____ antagonism.

partial, complete



Physiological antagonism involves two agonists acting on two different receptors to produce _____ actions, such as those seen with adrenaline and histamine.

opposing

ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

Steroids can dramatically reduce the inflammatory response by blocking the release of _____ and decreasing the synthesis of _____.

arachidonic acid, prostaglandins

The indirect inhibition of phospholipase A2 by steroids is due to the elevation of _____, which blocks the release of _____ from phospholipids.

lipocortin, arachidonic acid