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
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
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 ingenic 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 D 1 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 α 1 - adrenoceptors, causing _____ and an increase in _____ pressure.	vasoconstriction, blood
Dopamine infusion at 2-5 µg/kg/min primarily affects the _____ vasculature and increases renal _____ flow.	renal, blood
The moderate infusion rate of dopamine (5-10 µg/kg/min) significantly enhances _____ output due to its effects on the heart's _____ function.	cardiac, pumping
At doses greater than 10 µg/kg/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.	β1, 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
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
Adrenaline causes _____ in the lungs through β2 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
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