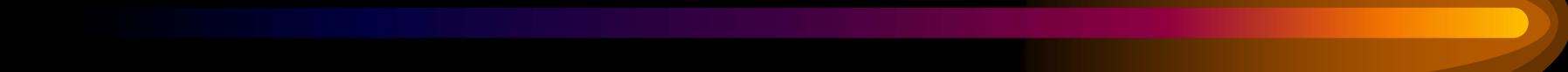


# *Obstetric Shock*

## *Choaīng saín khoa*



James W. Van Hook, M.D.

University of Texas Medical Branch  
Galveston, Texas

# *OB Shock- Lecture Organization*

## *Choaïng saín khoa – Dain bài*



- Definition/Classification of Shock  
**Âënh nghéa/phán loaûi choaïng**
- Pathophysiology of Shock  
**Sinh lyï bãûnh cuía choaïng**
- Hemorrhagic Shock  
**Choaïng máút maïu**

# *OB Shock- Lecture Organization*

## *Choaīng saín khoa – Dain baìi*



- Sepsis (SIRS)  
**Nhiāùm khuáøn (Häüi chæīng âaïp æīng viām toaìn thãø)**
- Resuscitation  
**Häöi sæïc**
- Special Circumstances  
**Caïc træåìng håüp âàûc biãût**

# *Shock – Statistics*

## *Thäúng kā vāö choaïng*



- One of the most common causes of death in the US today
- Mäüt trong nhæîng nguyân nhán gáy  
tæí vong thæåìng gàûp nháút åí Myî  
hiâun nay

(CDC, 1992; Rodriguez and Rosenthal, 1997)

# *Shock – Statistics*

## *Thääung kã vääö choaïng*



- Shock and Respiratory Failure together account for majority of emergent ICU admissions  
**Choaïng vai suy hä háüp chiäum phaìn lâïn caïc træåìng häüp vaïo khoa sàñ soïc têch cæûc**
- Shock mortality is high  
**Tyí lâû tæí vong do choaïng laì cao**  
(CDC, 1992; Rodriguez and Rosenthal, 1997)

# *Shock Statistics – Continued*

## *Thäúng kā vāö choaïng (tiâup)*



- Septic Shock Mortality - 40%-60%  
(non-pregnant)  
**Tyí lâû tæí vong do choaïng nhiâùm  
khuáøn – 40%-60% (khäng mang thai)**

( NIH, 1992; Blanco, 1981; Porter, 1997)

# *Shock Statistics – Continued*

## *Thäúng kā vāö choaïng (tiäúp)*

- Septic Shock Mortality (Pregnancy) - LOWER (20%- late septic shock-relative lack of underlying diseases)  
**Tyí lãû tæí vong do choaïng nhiãùm khuáøn (mang thai) – THÁÚP HÅN (20% - choaïng nhiãùm khuáøn muäün –thiãúu tæång âäúi caïc bãûnh cå baín)**
  - younger age (tuäøi treí hån)
  - source/site (nguäön gäúc/vë trê )

( NIH, 1992; Blanco, 1981; Porter, 1997)

# *Shock – Definition*

## *Choaïng – Âënh nghéa*



- Functionally, “Shock” represents a clinical condition in which intravascular volume (and/or perfusion) is below intravascular capacitance (and/or demand)

Văo màût lyï thuyâút, “Choaïng” làì màût tçnh traûng lám saìng trong âoï thãø têch näüi maûch (vaiì/hoàûc sæû tæåïi maïu) tháúp hân dung têch näüi maûch (vaiì/hoàûc nhu cáöu)

# *Shock – Definition*

## *Choaïng – Âënh nghéa*



- Operationally, “Shock” is broadly divided into three types:  
**Văö màût thæûc haình, “Choaïng” thæåìng âæåüç chia thaình ba loaûi:**
  - Hypovolemic (**Choaïng giaím thãø têch**)
  - Cardiogenic (**Choaïng tim**)
  - Neurogenic (**Choaïng tháön kinh**)

# *Shock – Obstetrics*

## *Choaïng saín khoa*



- Lecture will focus predominantly on two conditions that incite the pathophysiologic cascade of shock:  
**Bài naìy seî táûp trung vaò hai yãúu täúú thuïc âáøy tiãún trçnh sinh bãûnh cuía choaïng**
  - Hemorrhagic (**Chaíy maïu**)
  - Septic (**Nhiãùm khuáøn**)

# *Shock – Pathophysiology*

## *Choaïng – Sinh lyïi bãûnh hoïc*

- Primary pathophysiologic mechanism in shock is impaired oxygen utilization by tissue

**Cå chãú bãûnh sinh ban âáöu cuía  
choaïng laì mä giaím tiãu thuû oxy**

- Impaired utilization encompasses a continuum

**Viãûc giaím tiãu thuû xaíy ra liän tuûc**

# *Shock – Pathophysiology*

## *Choaïng – Sinh lyïi bânh hoïc*

- Impaired utilization may be from:

**Giaím tiãu thuû coï thâø do:**

– reduced perfusion

**giaím tæåïi maïu**

– deficient uptake

**khiãúm khuyãút háüp thu**

– abnormal relative perfusion

**báút thæåìng liän quan âãún tæåïi maïu**

# *Shock - SIRS Continuum*

*Choaïng – Tênh liän tuûc cuía Häüi chæïng  
âaïp æïng viãm toaìn thãø*

- Shock represents one extreme of a continuum of SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE SYNDROME (SIRS)

**Choaïng lài mäüt mæïc âäü cuía  
chuäùi HÄÜI CHÆÏNG ÂAÏP ÆÏNG  
VIÃM TOAÌN THÃØ**

# *Shock - SIRS Continuum*

*Choaīng – Tênh liān tuūc cuá Häüi chæīng  
âaiip æīng viām toaìn thāø*

- SIRS characterized by (any 2):  
**SIRS âæåüç âàûc træng båíi (báút kyì 2 yâúu tâú naò):**
  - Fever or hypothermia (**Säút hoàûc haû nhiãût**)
  - Pulse > 90/ min (**Maûch > 90 láön/phuït**)
  - Tachypnea (> 20/min or PaCO<sub>2</sub> < 32 torr)  
**Thâí nhanh (> 20 láön/phuït hoàûc PaCO<sub>2</sub> < 32 torr)**
  - Leukocytosis (> 12K), Relative Leukopenia (<4K), or  
> 10% immature forms  
**Baûch sóöu (> 12000) Giúm baûch sóöu**

# *Shock - SIRS Continuum*

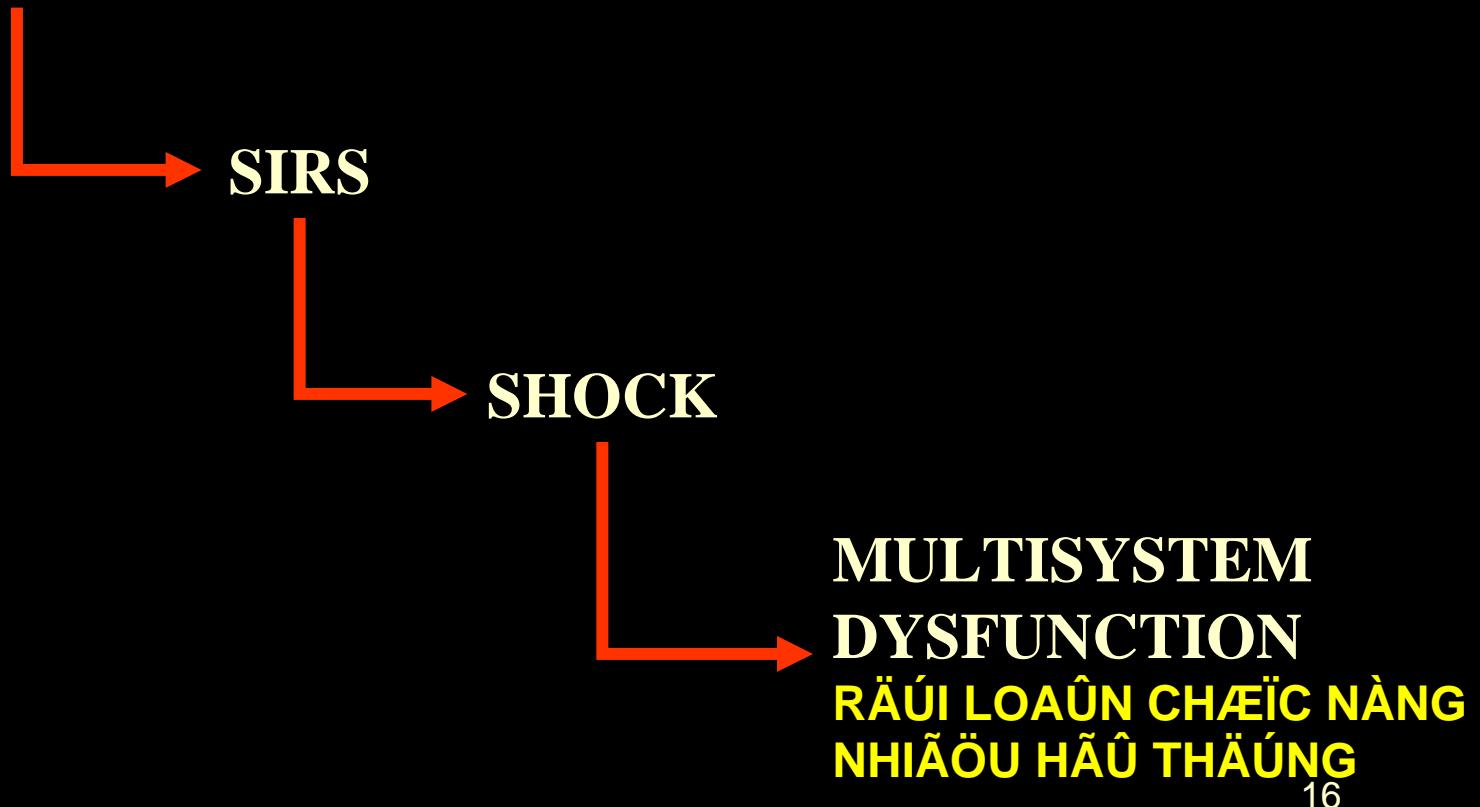
*Choaïng – Tênh liän tuûc cuá Häüi chæïng  
âaiip æïng viãm toaìn thãø*



# *Shock - SIRS Continuum*

*Choaïng – Tênh liän tuûc cuá Häüi chæïng  
âaiip æïng viãm toaìn thäø*

INJURY/EVENT  
TÄØN THÆÅNG/HÁÛU QUAÍ



# *MEDIATORS OF INJURY*

## *Caic cháút trung gian cuía täøn thæång*

- Complement/Leukocytes/Superoxides
- Kallikrein-Kinin
- Prostaglandins/Leukotrienes/PAF
- Nitric Oxide
- Cytokines

# *Complement/Leukocytes*

## *Superoxides*



- Complement activation by classical pathway (Ag-Ab complexes) or alternative pathway (e.g. lipopolysaccharide)  
**Hoaût hoaï bæø thãø theo con âæåìng cæø  
âiãøn (caïc phæïc håüp khaïng nguyän-khaïng  
thãø) hoàûc con âæåìng khaïc (vê duû  
lipopolysaccharide)**
- Complement pathway activates neutrophils  
**Con âæåìng bæø thãø hoaût hoaï caïc  
neutrophil**  
(Goris et al, 1985 and others)

# *Complement/Leukocytes*

## *Superoxides*



- Neutrophils release reactive oxygen species  
**Caïc neutrophil giaí phoïng caïc loaûi oxygen phaín æïng**
  - Lipid peroxides
  - H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
  - Hydroxyl radicals  
**Caïc gäúc hydroxyl**

(Goris et al, 1985 and others)

# *Kallikrein - Kinin*

Prekallikrein



Kallikrein

Kininogen



Bradykinin

Vasodilatation

**Giaân maûch**

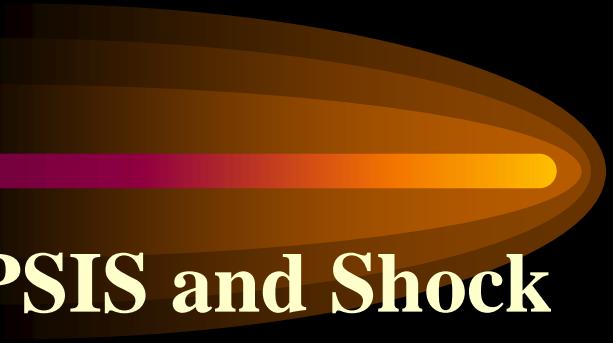
Permeability

**Tháøm tháúu**



# *Prostaglandins/Leukotrienes*

## *PAF*



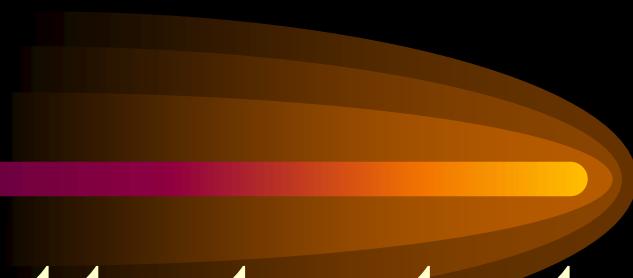
- All are elevated in SIRS/SEPSIS and Shock (and with ARDS)

**Táút caí tàng lân trong SIRS/NHIÃÙM  
KHUÁØN vàì Choaïng (vàì våïi häüi chæïng  
truûy hä háúp cáúp)**

- Animal studies with inhibitors are promising
- Caïc nghiän cæïu trãn âäüng váût våïi caïc  
cháút aïc châú coïphiäöü häëia heün**  
(Haupt et al, 1991; Bone et al, 1989, Dhainaut et al, 1994, Arons et al, 1999)

# *Prostaglandins/Leukotrienes*

## *PAF*

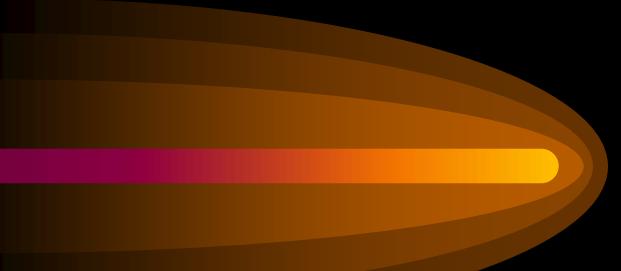


- Human data from antagonist treatment not as encouraging (NSAIDS may improve outcome in hypothermic SEPSIS??)

**Caïc säú liãûu tæì viãûc âiãöu trë âäúi khaïng áí ngæåìi khäng nhæ khuyãún caïo (Cháút khaïng viãm khäng steroid coï leî caíi thiãûn háûu quaí trong NHIÃÙM KHUÁØN haû nhiãût??)**

(Haupt et al, 1991; Bone et al, 1989; Dhainaut et al, 1994; Arons et al, 1999)

# *Cytokines*



- Cytokines are low MW proteins secreted by immune cells that exhibit autocrine, paracrine, and/or endocrine function

**Caïc cytokine lài caïc protein coï troüng læåüng phán tæí tháúp do caïc tãú baò miäùn dëch tiãút ra mai noï thãø hiãûn chæïc nàng cuía autocrine, paracrine, vaiì/hoàûc endocrine**

(Heard, 1997; Fisher, 1994)

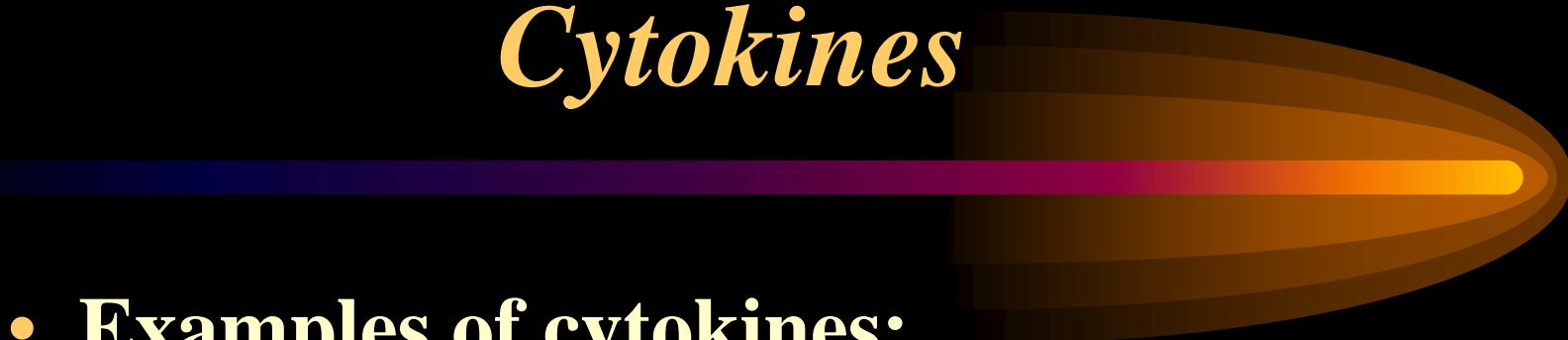
# *Cytokines*



- Cytokines will induce hemodynamic effects of shock- Clinical trials with inhibitors with mixed results

**Caïc cytokine seî taûo ra caïc hiâuu quáí huyâut âäüng trong choaïng – Caïc thæí nghiâum lám saìng vâïi caïc châut æïc châú cho caïc kâut quáí traïi ngæåüç nhau**

# *Cytokines*



- Examples of cytokines:

**Caïc vê duû văö caïc cytokine**

– TNF alpha

**Yãúu täú hoaûi tæí mä alpha**

– Interleukin (IL-1, IL-6, IL-8)

(Heard, 1997; Fisher, 1994)

# *Nitric Oxide (NO)*

- Ubiquitous free radical inorganic gas/mediator  
**Gäúc tæû do thæåìng gàûp khê vä kå/cháút trung gian**
- TNF-*a* induces NO synthesis  
**TNF- a taûo ra sæû täøng håüp NO**
- NO metabolites increase in Shock/SIRS/Sepsis  
**NO chuyãøn hoaï targ trong Choaïng/SIRS/Nhiãùm khuáøn**

(Malawista, 1992 and others)

# *Nitric Oxide (NO)*

- Albeit blockage of NO pathway improves BP in Shock (Sepsis), relative perfusion may suffer and appropriate neutrophil response may be impaired (issue is multi-modal and complex?)

Mà ûc dùi sæû æïc châú con âæåìng NO làm caïi thiâun huyâút aïp trong Choaïng (Nhiâùm khuáøn), sæû tæåïi maïu tæång âäúi coï thâø tráí nân täöi tâû vaï âaïp æïng neutrophil tæång æïng coï thâø bë giaím (háûu quaí laì âa daûng vaï phæïc taûp?)  
(Malawista, 1992 and others)

# *Conclusions- Shock/SIRS (Mediators)*

## *Toïm laûi – Choaïng/SIRS (Caïc cháút trung gian)*

- Process is a continuum  
**Sæû tiâúñ triâøn coìn tiâúp diâùn**
- Cascade of events may be initiated by a variety of factors (with same final common pathway)  
**Chuäùi caïc phaín æïng coï leî âæåüç khåíi âáöu båíi sæû thay âäøi cuía caïc yãúu täú (våïi kãút quaí cuäúi cuìng giäúng nhau)**

# *Conclusions- Shock/SIRS (Mediators)*

## *Toïm laûi – Choaïng/SIRS (Caïc cháút trung gian)*

- Secondary tissue injury and progression of syndrome is due to un-modulated (or mis-modulated) immune response

**Täøn thæång mä thæi phaït vai sæû tiãún triäøn cuía häüi chæïng laì do âaïp æïng miãùn dëch khäng âæåüc âiãöu chènh (hoàûc âiãöu chènh sai)**

# *Conclusions- Shock/SIRS (Mediators)*

## *Toïm laûi – Choaïng/SIRS (Caïc cháút trung gian)*

- Mediator treatment promising, but not yet fully developed

**Viãûc âiãöu trë bàòng cháút trung  
gian âáøy hæïa heûn, nhæng váùn  
chæa âæåüç phaït triãøn âáøy âuí**

# *Hemodynamics of Shock*

## *Huyâút âäüng trong Choaïng*

- Shock can be classified hemodynamically-H  
**Choaïng coï thâø âæåüç phán loaûi theo huyâút âäüng-H**
  - Hyperdynamic  
**Choaïng tàng âäüng**
  - Hypodynamic/Cardiogenic  
**Choaïng giaím âäüng/Choaïng tim**
  - Hypovolemic (“Normodynamic”)  
**Choaïng giaím thâø têch (“Huyâút âäüng bçnh thæåìng”)**

# *Hemodynamics of Shock*

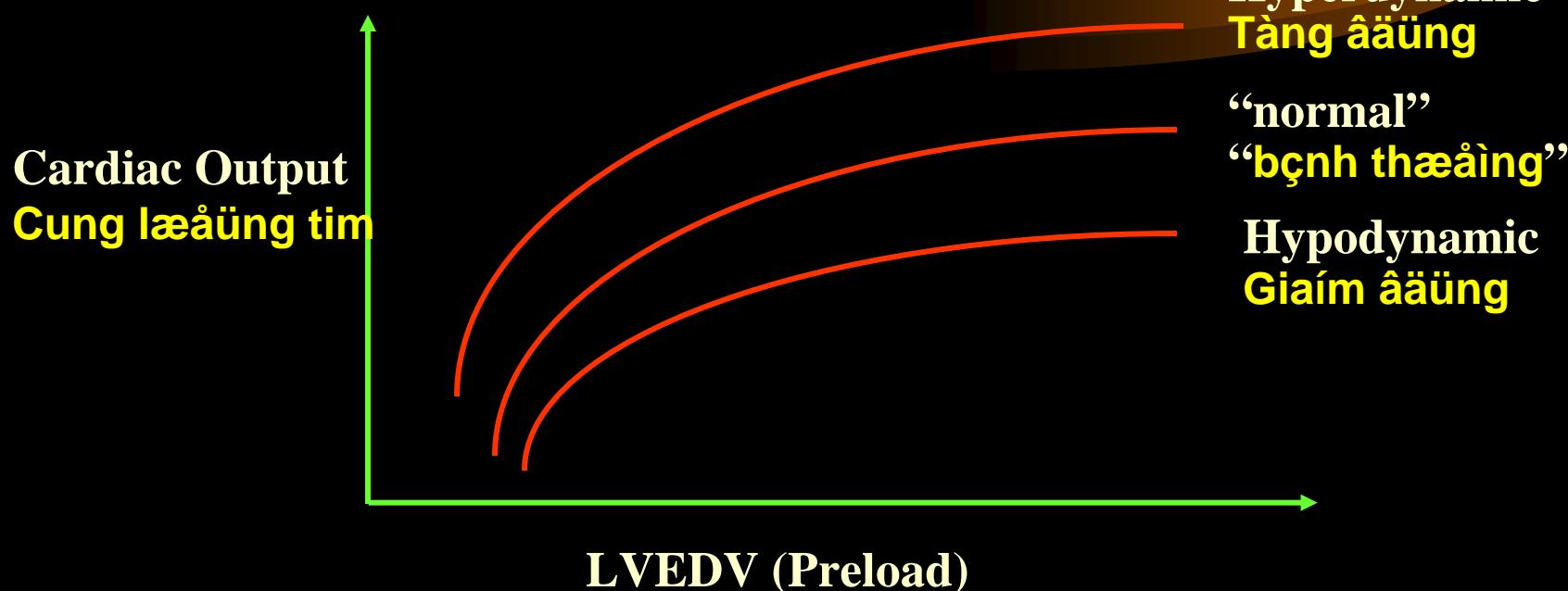
## *Huyăut âäüng trong Choaïng*

- Hemodynamics may change during the natural progression of a particular etiology of shock

**Huyăut âäüng coï thăø thay âäøi suäút  
tiãún trçnh tæû nhiän cuía mäüt bãûnh  
nguyän âàûc biäût cuía choaïng**

# *Hemodynamics of Shock (2)*

## *Huyâút âäüng trong Choaïng (2)*



$$CO = HR \times SV$$

Cung læåüng tim = Táön sâú tim x Thãø têch tám thu

$$MAP = CO \times TPR$$

Aïp læûc âäüng maûch trung bçnh = CO x Sæïc caín ngoaûi vi toaìn thãø

LVEDV (Preload)

Thãø têch tháút traïi cuäúi thç tám træång (Tiän tám træång)

# *Hemodynamics of Shock (3)*

## *Huyâút âäüng trong Choaïng (3)*

- Septic shock is initially hyperdynamic (normal filling pressure; enhanced contractility). BP drop is related to decrease in SVR

**Choaïng nhiãùm khuáøn khåíi âáöu laì tàõng âäüng (aïp læûc âäø âáøy bçnh thæåìng, co maûch tàng lân). Huyâút aïp giaím liän quan vâïi giaím sæïc caín maûch maiü hñu thäúng**

# *Hemodynamics of Shock (3)*

## *Huyăút âäüng trong Choaïng (3)*

- Hemorrhagic shock is initially normodynamic (diminished filling pressure and CO; normal LV function). BP drop is related to low CO  
**Choaïng máút maïu ban âáöu huyăút âäüng bçnh thæåìng (aïp læûc âäø âáøy vai cung læåüng tim giaím; chæïc nàng tháút traïi bçnh thæåìng).** Huyăút aïp giaím liän quan vâïi cung læåüng tim tháúp  
(Parker and Parillo, 1985; Lee, 1988; Porter, 1997)

# *Hemodynamics of Shock (3)*

## *Huyâút âäüng trong Choaïng (3)*

- Late Shock is usually hypodynamic with increased SVR eventually progressing to total systemic collapse

**Choaïng muäün thæång giaím huyâút  
âäüng vâïi tàng SVR cuäúi cuìng dáùn âãún  
truyñ tuáön hoàn toaìn bäu**

# *Hemodynamics of Shock (4)*

## *Huyăut âäüng trong Choaïng (4)*

- Since MAP is determined by CO and TPR, hypotension may be present with normal, elevated or decreased contractility (CO)  
Bâíi vç MAP âæåüc quyăut âënh bâíi CO và TPR, haû huyăut aïp coï thâø xaíy ra trong khi khaí nàng co boïp cuía tim (cung læåüng tim) coï thâø bçnh thæåìng, tàng hoàüc giaím

# *Hemodynamics of Shock (4)*

## *Huyăut âäüng trong Choaïng (4)*



- TPR (SVR) is usually initially increased with hemorrhagic shock  
**TPR (SVR) thæåìng tàng luïc ban âáöu trong choaïng chaíy maiü**
- TPR (SVR) is usually decreased in early septic shock  
**TPR (SVR) thæåìng giaím trong giai âoaûn âáöu cuía choaïng nhiâùm khuáøn**

# *Hemodynamics of Shock (4)*

## *Huyăut âäüng trong Choaïng (4)*

- Late(irreversible) shock usually with low CO and increased TPR (SVR) eventually progressing to total systemic collapse as a terminal event
- Choaïng muäün (khäng häöi phuûc) thæåìng coï cung læåüng tim tháúp vai TPR (SVR) tàng ngay caí tiãún tåïi truyñ tuáön hoain toaìn thãø nhæ åí giai âoaûn cuäúi**

# *Hemodynamics of Shock (5)*

## *Huyêt áp trong Chấn thương (5)*

- Acute lung injury in conjunction with SIRS or shock may be –  
**Tổn thương phổi cáup tênh liên quan  
với SIRS hoặc chấn thương coi leì laì-**
  - hydrostatic (elevated pressure)  
**thủy túnh (aip læruc tang)**
  - oncotic (lowered COP)  
**aip læruc keo (COP tháúp)**
  - capillary membrane (cell injury)  
**màng mao mạch (tổn thương tâú bào)**

# *Hemodynamics of Shock (5)*

## *Huyâút âäüng trong Choaïng (5)*

Pulmon1946edema may be an inevitable consequence of inappropriate or appropriate fluid therapy!

**1946 phuì phäøi coï leï laì háûu quaí táút yãúu cuía**

**lîäûu phaïp truyãön dëch thêch æïng hay khäng thêch æïng**

# *Hemodynamics of Shock - Conclusions*

## *Huyăut âäüng trong Choaïng – Kâut luáun*

- Hemodynamics may be bimodal or trimodal  
**Huyăut âäüng coï thãø laì hai hay ba daûng thæïc**
- Late shock is usually with high SVR and diminished contractility  
**Choaïng muäün thæåìng âi keìm SVR cao và giaím khaí nàng co boïp**

# *Hemodynamics of Shock - Conclusions*

## *Huyăút âäüng trong Choaïng – Kãút luáûn*

- Low filling pressures (low effective perfusion volume) is an early feature of all shock- the mechanisms are different, however
- Aïp læûc âäø âáøy tháúp (thäø têch tæåïi maïu hiâuu quaí tháúp) laì mäüt âàûc âiâøm såïm cuía táút caí caïc hçnh thaïi choaïng duì cå chãú khaïc nhau

# *OB Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Choaīng chaíy maīu saín khoa*



- Hemorrhagic = Hypovolemic  
**Chaíy maīu = Giaím thāø têch**
- Leading cause of Obstetric death  
**Nguyän nhán haìng âáöu cuía tæí  
vong trong saín khoa**

(Berg, 1996; Clark, 1997)

# *OB Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Choaīng chaíy maiū saín khoa*

- Significant cause of morbidity during pregnancy and immediately postpartum  
**Nguyän nhán coī yī nghéa cuía bãûnh suáút trong thai kyì và ngay sau sinh**
- May be poorly recognized due to physiologic changes of pregnancy  
**Coī thãø khoï phaït hiãûn do caïc thay âäøi sinh lyï trong khi mang thai**

# *Postpartum Hemorrhage*

## *Chaiy maïu sau sinh*

Traditional definition = > 500 ml blood loss

Âënh nghéa kinh âiâøn = > 500 ml maïu máút

Normally seen blood losses:

Maïu máút bçnh thæåìng tháúy âæåüç:

Vaginal delivery - 50% > 500ml (Âeí âæåìng dæåïi – 50% > 500ml)

C/Section- 1000ml (Mäø laïy thai – 1000ml)

Elective C-hys - 1500ml (Mäø âeí càõt tæí cung choün loüç – 1500ml)

## *Postpartum Hemorrhage (2)*

### *Chay maiu sau sinh (2)*

- Pregnancy is normally a state of hypervolemia and increased RBC mass

**Bçnh thæåìng mang thai laì mäüt tçnh traûng  
tàng thâø têch maïu vai tàng khäúi häöng cáöu**

- Blood volume normally increased by 30%-60% (1-2 L)

**Thâø têch maïu bçnh thæåìng tàng lân 30%-60%  
(1-2 lêt)**

## *Postpartum Hemorrhage (2)*

### *Chaý maiú sau sinh (2)*

- Pregnant patients are therefore able to tolerate some degree of blood loss  
**Caïc bãûnh nhán mang thai coï thăø chëu  
âæåüç mäüt mæic âäü máút maiú naòo âoi**
- *Estimated* blood loss is usually about 1/2 of actual loss!  
**Læåüng maiú máút âæåüç æåic tênh thæåìng  
bàòng khoaíng 1/2 læåüng maiú máút thæûc  
sæû!**

# *Common Causes of OB Hemorrhage*

## *Caïc nguyän nhän phäø biãün cuía chaý maïu saín khoa*

- **Antepartum**  
**Træåïc sinh**
  - Abruptio Placenta  
**Nhau bong non**
  - Trauma  
**Cháún thæång**
  - Placenta Previa  
**Nhau tiãön âaûo**
- **Postpartum**  
**Sau sinh**
  - Retained Placenta  
**Soït nhau**
  - Uterine Atony  
**Âåì tæí cung**
  - Uterine Rupture  
**Våî tuí cung**
  - Lacerations  
**Caïc vãút raïch**
  - Coagulopathy  
**Bãûnh lyï âäng  
maïu**

# Categorization of Acute Hemorrhage

## Phân loại chảy máu cấp

	<i>Class 1</i> <b>Loaû1</b>	<i>Class 2</i> <b>Loaû2</b>	<i>Class 3</i> <b>Loaû3</b>
<i>Blood loss</i> (% blood volume) <b>Maü máú</b> (% thể tích máu)	15%	15%-30%	30%-40%
<i>Pulse rate</i> <b>Maâh</b>	<100	>100	>120
<i>Pulse pressure</i> <b>Aþ læâ maâh</b>	Normal Bình thường	Decreased Giảm	Decreased Giảm
<i>Blood Pressure</i> <b>Huyâtuaþ</b>	Normal or increased Bình thường hoặc tăng	Decreased Giảm	Decreased Giảm

# *OB Hemorrhage – Treatment*

## *Chaíy maïu saín khoa - Âiāöu trë*

- First step in treatment is recognition  
**Bæåïc âáöu tiän trong âiāöu trë laì phaït  
hiäun**
- Pregnant patients may have modified or attenuated response to moderate blood loss  
**Caïc bãûnh nhán mang thai coï thãø âaïp  
æïng yãúu vâïi máút maïu trung bçnh**

# *OB Hemorrhage – Treatment*

## *Chaíy maïu saín khoa - Âiāöu trë*



- Blood loss may not be noted at vaginal delivery due to distraction

**Máút maïu coï thãø khäng âæåüç  
chuï yï khi âeí âæåìng dæåïï do xao  
laïng**

# *OB Hemorrhage – Treatment*

## *Chaíy maïu saín khoa - Âiāöu trë*



- Despite standards to the contrary, nursing staff may be multi-tasked during critical post partum period

**Màûc duì caïc tiãu chuáøn khaïc nhau, âäüi  
nguî y taï coï thãø coï nhiãöu viäuc phaíi  
laìm suäút thåìi gian theo doïi sau sinh**

# *Treatment - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Âiāöu trë choaïng máút maïu*



- Recognize and treat underlying condition!

**Phaït hiãûn vài âiāöu trë caïc bãûnh cå baín**

- Restore intravascular volume

**Phuûc häöi thãø têch näüi maûch**

- Blood (**Maïu**)
- Volume (**Thãø têch**)
- Access (**Âæåìng vaïo**)

# *Treatment - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Âiāöu trë choaïng máút maïu*



- Monitor patient until resuscitation successful

**Theo doïi bãûnh nhán cho âaún khi häöi  
sæïc hiâuu quaí**

- Prevent/manage hypothermia

**Dæû phoïng vai âiāöu trë chæïng haû  
nhiâüt**

- Treat coagulopathy

**Âiāöu trë bãûnh lyïi âäng maïu**

# *Volume Therapy - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Phuâc häöi thäø têch trong choaïng máút maïu*



- In addition to volume loss from hemorrhage itself, vascular damage produces pronounced intravascular volume depletion

**Thãm vaò viãûc máút thäø têch do baín thán sæû chaíy maïu, täøn thæång maûch maïu gáy ra sæû giaím thäø têch näüi maûch roî rãût**

# *Volume Therapy - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Phuâc häöi thäø têch trong choaïng máút maïu*

- First choice in treatment is crystalloid  
(Lactated Ringers or 0.9 NS??)

**Choün læüa âáöu tiän trong âiäöu trë laì  
cháút aï tinh (Lactated Ringers hoàuc  
næåïc muäúi sinh lyï 0.9%??)**

# *Volume Therapy - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Phuâc häöi thäø têch trong choaïng máút maïu*

- NO compelling advantage for the use of colloid - outcome not different  
**NO ráut thuáûn låüi cho viãûc dùng cháút keo – kãút quaí khäng khaïc nhau**
- Volume = 3:1 - adjusted to clinical response  
**Thäø têch = 3:1 – âiãöu chènh theo âaïp æëng lám saìng**

# *Pulmonary Edema - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Phui phäøi trong choaïng máút maïu*

- May be consequence of appropriate resuscitation (Acute lung injury/ARDS continuum)
- Coï thãø laì háûu quaí cuía viãûc häöi  
sæïc tæång æïng (Täøn thæång phäøi  
cáúp/ADRS tiãúp diãùn)**

(Van Hook et al, 1997; Van Hook, 1998)

# *Pulmonary Edema - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Phui phäøi trong choaïng máút maïu*

- Is easier to treat than oliguric ATN, myocardial ischemia or acute brain injury
- Dãù âiäöu trë hân thiäøu niäûu do hoaûi tæí äúng tháûn cáúp, thiäúu maïu cå tim hoàûc tæøn thæång naîo cáúp**

(Van Hook et al, 1997; Van Hook, 1998)

# *Pulmonary Edema - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Phui phäøi trong choaïng máút maïu*

- In resuscitated, warm patient- can be suspected by pulse oximetry changes

Áí bãûnh nhán âæåüç häöi sæïc, uí áúm  
– caïc thay âäøi oxy maûch âáûp coï  
thäø sai

(Van Hook et al, 1997; Van Hook, 1998)

# *Monitoring*

## *Theo dõi*



- Pulse oximetry - not accurate with hypothermia, low cardiac output state, or as indicator of ventilatory respiratory failure

**Âo oxy mauch âáûp – khäng chênh xaïc  
khi haû nhiâût, cung læåüng tim tháúp,  
hoàûc suy hä háúp**

# *Monitoring*

## *Theo dõi*

- CVP - not generally indicated. If already present may or may not reflect filling pressure

**Âo aip læk ténh mauch trung tam – khäng  
âæåüç chè âënh phäø biãún. Nãúu coï  
sàôn coï thäø hay khäng phaín aính aip  
lækç âäø âáöy**

# *Monitoring*

## *Theo dõi*

- PA-catheter - 舒昇導管 generally indicated for primary management. May be useful for evaluation of pulmonary edema or in patient with an additional indication for device
- ÄÙng thäng âäüng maûch phäøi - ..... Thæåìng âæåüç chè âënh trong âiâöu trë ban âáöu. Coï thãø hæîu êch âãø âaïnh giaï tçnh traûng phuì phäøi hoàûc áí bãûnh nhán cáön âæåìng dáùn**
- 64**
- êõc dmo thiõt hõi voïe**

# *Monitoring*

## *Theo dõi*

- Large-bore peripheral IV's will deliver as much or more volume as central lines do  
**Âæåìng truyãön ténh maûch ngoaûi vi noìng  
låïn seî cung cáúp âæåüç thâø têch bàòng  
hoàûc tháûm chê hân âæåìng truyãön trung  
tám**
- Consider continuous arterial blood pressure monitoring  
**Chuïi yïi thoe doïi huyãút aïp liän tuûc**
- What is the patient's pulse?

# *Blood Component Therapy - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Âiāöu trë bàòng thaìn̄h pháön cuía maïu trong choaïng máút maïu*



- Packed RBC generally more available than whole blood

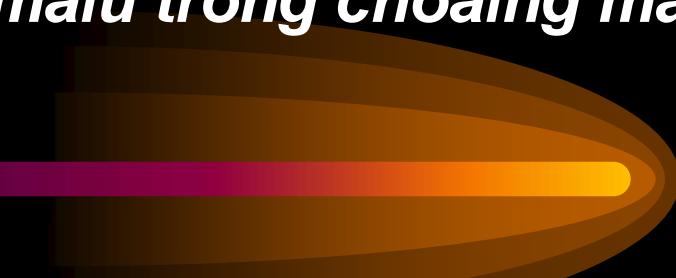
**Häöng cáöu khäúi thæåìng sàôn coï hân maïu toaìn pháön**

- Fresh frozen plasma (FFP) not indicated for volume replacement

**Huyäút tæång âäng tæái khäng âæåüç chè âënh âäø thay thãú thäø têch**

# *Blood Component Therapy - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Âiāöu trë bàòng thaình pháön cuía maïu trong choaïng máút maïu*



- FFP not indicated for “prophylactic” transfusion after arbitrary number of packed RBC units
- FFP khäng âæåüç chè âënh âäø chuyäön  
dæû phoïng sau khi chuyäön mäüt säú âån  
vë häöng cáöu khäúi naïo âoï**

(NIH consensus, 1985)

## *Component Therapy - Hemorrhage (2)*

*Âiāöu trë bàòng thaình pháön cuía maïu trong choaïng máút  
maïu (2)*

- Thrombocytopenia more apt to be etiologic in massive transfusion bleeding

**Giaím tiãøu cáöu dãù gáy nãn chaíy  
maïu trong chuyãön dëch äö aût**

## *Component Therapy - Hemorrhage (2)*

*Âiāöu trë bàòng thaình pháön cuía maïu trong choaïng máút  
maïu (2)*

- Each unit donor platelets will raise platelet count  $5-10,000/\text{cm}^3/\text{M}^2$ - (*Easy way in normal size/weight patient = Each unit will raise platelet count by  $10,000/\text{cm}^3/\text{M}^2$* )

**Mäùi âån vë tiãøu cáöu ngæåìi cho seî laìm tàng sáú læåüng tiãøu cáöu  $5-10.000/\text{cm}^3/\text{M}^2$  – (Caïch tênh dãù daìng cho bâûnh nhán coï kêch thæåïc/troüng læåüng bçnh thæåìng = Mäùi âån vë seî náng sáú læåüng tiãøu cáöu län  $10.000/\text{cm}^3/\text{M}^2$ )**

## *Component Therapy - Hemorrhage (2)*

*Âiāöu trë bàòng thaìnħ pháön cuía maïu trong choaīng máút  
maïu (2)*

- Consider platelet transfusion with platelet count less than 50,000/M<sup>2</sup>

**Læu yī chuyāön tiāøu cáöu khi säú**

**Iæåüng tiāøu cáöu dæåii 50.000/M<sup>2</sup>**

## *Component Therapy - Hemorrhage (3)*

*Âiāöu trë bàòng thaìn̄h pháön cuía maïu trong choaïng máút  
maïu (3)*

- FFP (*Easy Way*)

**FFP (*Caïch dâù daìng*)**

- replaces all clotting factors to degree found in normal unit volume of blood

**thay thăú caïc yãúu täú âäng maïu âaût mæïc bçnh  
thæåìng mäùi âån vë thăø têch maïu**

## *Component Therapy - Hemorrhage (3)*

*Âiāöu trë bàòng thaìn̄h pháön cuía maïu trong choaïng máút maïu (3)*

- Cryoprecipitate (*Easy Way*)

**Cháút kãút tuía laûnh (*Caïch dãù daìng*)**

- “best” choice for hypofibrinogenemia (*easy= each unit raises fibrinogen 10 mg% - “target” level often > 100mg%*)

**choün læüa “täút nháút” cho giaím såüi huyãút maïu (dãù daìng = mäùi âån v  laìm t ng fibrinogen l n 10 mg% - m  c “ ech” th   ng > 100mg%)**

- used for Factor VIII, VWF, XIII, fibrinectin

**du ng y  u t u VIII, VWF, XIII, fibrinectin**

## *Component Therapy - Hemorrhage (4)*

*Âiāöu trë bàòng thaình pháön cuía maïu trong choaïng máút  
maïu (4)*

- Transfusion Goal Hematocrit (HCT):  
**Thāø têch huyâut cáöu muûc tiãu âiāöu trë**
  - ISOVOLEMIA is more important than arbitrary HCT for acute management - may tolerate HCT as low as 18% *if not bleeding*  
**ÂÄÖNG THÄØ TÊCH MAÏU quan troüng hân**  
**HCT trong âiāöu trë cáúp cæiu – coï thäø**  
**cháúp nháûn HCT áí mæic tháúp 18% nãúu**  
***khäng chaý maïu***  
(Morrison et al, 1993; Shoemaker et al, 1987; Cunningham et al, 1997)

## *Component Therapy - Hemorrhage (4)*

*Âiāöu trë bàòng thaình pháön cuía maïu trong choaïng máút maïu (4)*

- some data suggest that increased DO<sub>2</sub> may improve outcome in hemorrhagic shock - O<sub>2</sub> content only marginally increased as HCT rises above 37%-30%

**Mäüt sääu dæî kiãûn chè ra ràòng tàng cung  
cáúp oxy coï thãø caíi thiãûn háûu quái trong  
choaïng máút maïu – haìm læåüng O<sub>2</sub> chè tàng  
lân khi HCT tàng trân 37%-30%**

(Morrison et al, 1993; Shoemaker et al, 1987, Cunningham et al, 1997)

# *Adjunct Therapies - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## **Caïc trë liâuu häù tråü trong choaïng máút maïu**

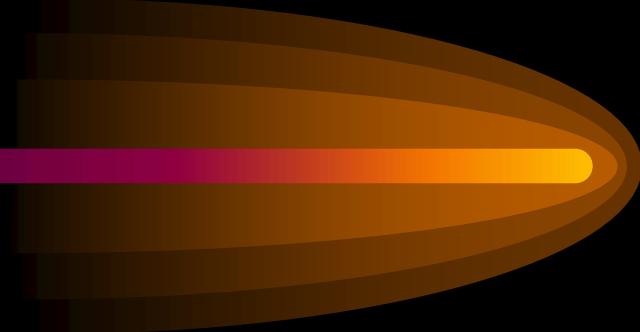
- Vasopressors - Not useful as *ab initio* therapy

**Caïc thuäúc co maûch – Khäng hæïu êch khi  
âiâöu trë ban âáöu**

- use for “rescue” treatment  
**duìng âaø âiâöu trë “cæïu nguy”**
  - will diminish tissue perfusion  
**seî giaím tæåïi maïu mä**

# *Adjunct Therapies - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Caïc trë liâuu häù tråü trong choaïng máút maïu*



- Renal Protective Therapy (0.5-2ug/kg/min Dopamine) - questionably beneficial
- Liâuu phaïp baío vãû tháûn (0,5-2µg/kg/phuït Dopamine) – nghi ngâì lâüi êch**

# *Adjunct Therapies - Hemorrhagic Shock*

## *Caïc trë liâuu häù tråü trong choaïng máút maïu*



- Inotropes (Oxygen delivery augmentation) -  
may be helpful after initial resuscitation  
based upon experience in trauma
- Thuäúc co cà (Tàng cung cáúp oxy) – coï thãø  
giuïp êch sau häöi sæïc ban âáöu dæûa trãñ  
kinh nghiäum trong chäuñ thæång**

# *Oxygen Delivery (DO<sub>2</sub>)*

## *Cung cáúp Oxy*

**DO<sub>2</sub>= O<sub>2</sub> Content X Cardiac Output**  
(Goal = > 650 mL/min/M<sup>2</sup>)

**Oxy cung cáúp = Haím læåüng oxy x Cung læåüng tim**  
(Muúc tiãu = > 650 mL/phuít/M<sup>2</sup>)

Content increased by:  
**Haím læåüng tàng do:**

a. Hematocrit

**Thâø têch huyâút cáöu**

b. O<sub>2</sub> saturation

**Âäü baío hoai oxy**

Output increased by:  
**Cung læåüng tàng do:**

a. Inotropic agents

**Caïc thuäúc co cá**

b. Volume tx.

**Buì thâø têch**

(Shoemaker, 1987; Clark et al, 1997 and others)

# *Septic Shock*

## *Choaīng nhiāùm khuáøn*

- SIRS (defined earlier) associated with documented infection is termed *SEPSIS*  
**SIRS (âæåüc xaïc âënh såïm hån) âi  
keìm vâïi dáúu hiäûu nhiäùm khuáøn  
âæåüc goüi laì sæûu nhiäùm khuáøn**

(Bone et al, 1992; Porter, 1997)

# *Septic Shock*

## *Choaīng nhiāùm khuáøn*

- **SEVERE SEPSIS** indicates the presence of organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion, and/or hypotension

**NHIĀÙM KHUÁØN NÀÚNG bao gäöm räúl  
loaûn chæïc nàng cå quan, giaím tæåïi  
maïu, vai/hoàûc giaím huyâut aïp**

# *Septic Shock*

## *Choaīng nhiāùm khuáøn*

- *SEPTIC SHOCK* consists of severe sepsis refractory to volume resuscitation

**CHOAĪNG NHIĀÙM KHUÁØN bao gäöm  
nhiāùm khuáøn nàûng khoï phuûc häöi  
thâø têch**

(Bone et al, 1992; Porter, 1997)

# *Septic Shock*

## *Choaīng nhiāùm khuáøn*

- **MULTISYSTEM DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME**  
(MODS) is the terminal phase of this sequence  
of events

**HÄÜI CHÆÏNG RÄÚI LOAÙN CHÆÏC NÀNG ÂA  
HÃÛ THÄÚNG (MSDS) làì gaii âoaûn cuäúi cuía  
chuäùi caïc räúi loaûn trong choaïng nhiäùm  
khuáøn**

(Bone et al, 1992; Porter, 1997)

# *Septic Shock – Background*

## *Choaïng nhiãùm khuáøn – kiãún thæïc chung*

- Progression from bacteremia into septic shock is poorly predictable

**Tiãún triãøn tæì vaîn khuáøn huyãút  
thàinh choaïng nhiãùm khuáøn laì khoï  
dæû âoаïn**

(Bone 1991; Bone, 1992; Rangel-Frausto, 1995)

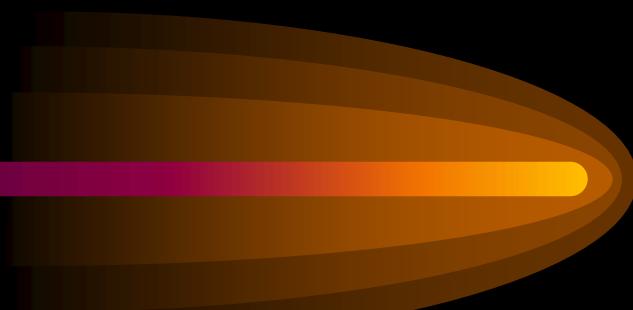
# *Septic Shock – Background*

## *Choaïng nhiãùm khuáøn – kiãún thæïc chung*

- Exaggerated inflammatory response predicts poorer outcome (APACHE II)  
**Âaïp æïng viãm quaïi mæïc coïi dæû háûu xáúu (APACHE II)**
- Inflammatory mediators may mimic syndrome  
**Caïc cháút trung gian gáy viãm coïi thãø bàõt chæåïc häüi chæïng**

# *Septic Shock – Obstetrics*

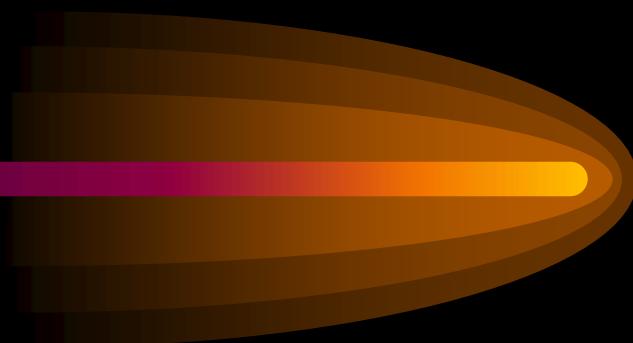
## *Choaingga nhiaùm khuáøn trong saín khoa*



- Septic Shock uncommon in Obstetric patients  
**Choaingga nhiaùm khuáøn êt gáùp áí caïc bãûnh nhán  
saín khoa**
- Bacteremia rate (with infection) is approx. 8%-10%  
**Tyí lâû vaîn khuáøn maïu (våïi nhiaùm khuáøn) xáúp xè  
8% - 10%**
- Up to 12% incidence of septic shock with bacteremia  
**Âaúñ 12% choaingga nhiaùm khuáøn, coi vaîn khuáøn**  
Blanchard, D. et al., 1984; Kilkis, 1989; Corr, 1997; <sup>85</sup>

# *Septic Shock – Obstetrics*

## *Choaīng nhiāùm khuáøn trong saín khoa*



- Infection Type:

### **Loaûi nhiāùm khuáøn:**

- Post C-section endomyometritis (0.5%-85%)  
**Viãm näüi maûc cå tæí cung sau mäø láúy thai (0,5% - 85%)**
- post vaginal delivery endomyometritis (< 10%)  
**Viãm näüi maûc cå tæí cung sau âeí âæåìng dæåïi (< 10%)**

(Data as modified from Porter, 1997)

# *Septic Shock – Obstetrics*

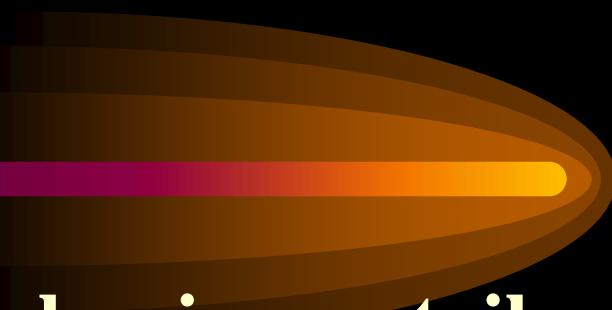
## *Choaïng nhiãùm khuáøn trong saín khoa*

- UTI/Pyelonephritis (2%-4%)  
**Nhiãùm khuáøn tiãút niãûu/Viãm tháûn-bãø tháûn (2%)**
- Septic Abortion (2%)  
**Sáøy thai nhiãùm khuáøn (2%)**
- Necrotizing Fasciitis (< 1%)  
**Viãm maûc hoaûi tæí**
- Toxic Shock Syndrome (< 1%)  
**Häüi chæïng choaïng nhiãùm âäüç (< 1%)**

(Data as modified from Porter, 1997)

# *Septic Shock – Pathophysiology*

## *Choaīng nhiāùm khuáøn - Sinh lyī bānh*

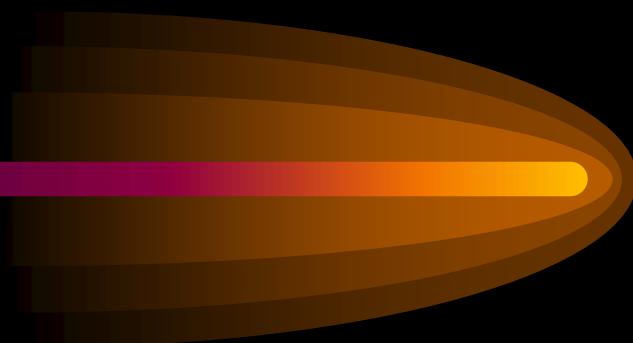


- (As delineated earlier) mechanism entails mediator release as response to inciting event

**(Nhæ âaî âãö cáûp træåïc) cå châú dáùn  
âãún giaíi phoïng cháút trung gian khi âaïp  
æïng vâïïi cháút kêch thêch**

# *Septic Shock – Pathophysiology*

## *Choaīng nhiāùm khuáøn - Sinh lyī bānh*



- (Secondary tissue injury, if unabated, incites pathophysiologic cascade  
**Täøn thæång mä thæi phaït, nãúu khäng  
giaím, kêch thêch quaiï trçnh sinh bãûnh**

# *Septic Shock – Pathophysiology*

## *Choaïng nhiãùm khuáøn - Sinh lyïi bãnh*



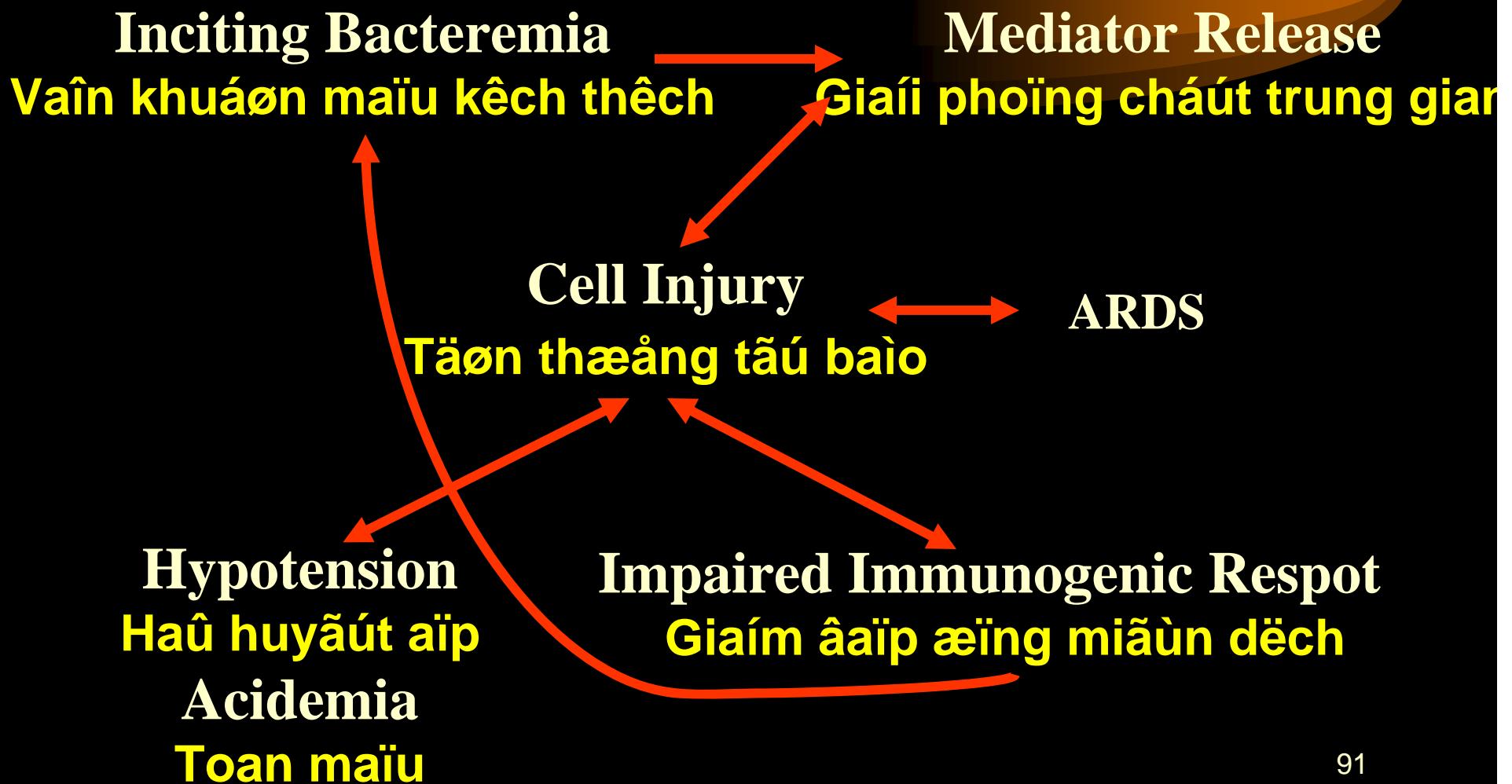
- Originally described in response to G-negative organisms (can occur with all organisms and not in relationship to infections at all.

EXAMPLE - Hemorrhagic shock)

Khåíi âáöu âæåüç mä taí trong âaïp æïng vâïi  
caïc vi khuáøn G ám (coï thãø xaíy ra vâïi táut caí  
vi khuáøn vai khäng coï liän quan chuït naò  
âãún nhiãùm khuáøn. VÊ DUÛ – Choaïng chaíy  
maïu)

# *Septic Shock Cascade*

## *Quaii trçnh choaing nhiäùm khuáøn*



# *Clinical Progression of Septic Shock*

## *Diāùn tiāún lám saìng cuía choaïng nhiāùm khuáøn*

Early Shock → Late Shock → Irreversible Shock  
Måïi choaïng → Choaïng muäün → Choaïng khäng häöi phu

Hypotension

Giaím huyäút aïp

Low SVR

SVR tháúp

Tachycardia

Nhëp tim nhanh  
huyäút

Elevated CO

Cung læåüng tim tàng

Hypotension

Giaím huyäút aïp

Cyanosis

Chæïng xanh têm

Oliguria

Thiâøu niäûu

Acidemia

Toan maïu

Obtundation

Hän mä

ARDS

ARDS

Anuria/azotemia

Vä niäûu/ure

Acidemia

Toan maïu

# *Clinical Progression of Septic Shock*

## *Diāùn tiāún lám saìng cuía choaïng nhiāùm khuáøn*



Febrile  
Säút  
raïc

PAWP low  
Aïp læûc âäüng maûch  
Phäøi bêt tháúp

Acute Lung Injury  
Täøn thæång phäøi cáúp

PAWP +  
PAWP ±

CO decreased  
CO giaím  
SVR variable  
SVR biãún âäøi

Irreversible Shock

Choaïng khäng häöi phuû  
Âäng maïu näüi maûch

MSDS  
MSDS

CO decreased  
CO giaím  
SVR low  
SVR tháúp

PAWP high  
PAWP +

# *Septic Shock – Continued*

## *Choaïng nhiâùm khuáøn (tiâúp)*

- (Once again) - shock is a systemic disease!  
**(Nhàõc laûi láön næîa) – Choaïng laì mäüt bãûnh hãû thäúng!**
- Myocardial dysfunction is a progressive feature of septic shock-  
**Räúi loaûn chæïc nàng cå tim laì mäüt diãùn tiâún âàûc træng cuía choaïng nhiâùm khuáøn-**
  - CO is initially increased (*but not enough to meet hypermetabolic demands*)  
**Ban âáöu cung læåüng tim tàng (nhæng khäng âuí âeí âãø âaïp æïng nhæïng nhu cáöu tàng chuyãøn hoai)**

(Porembka, 1993; Parrillo, 1985; Lee, 1988)

# *Septic Shock – Continued*

## *Choaïng nhiâùm khuáøn (tiâúp)*

- Direct myocardial depression occurs as a late and progressive finding  
**Suy cà tim træúc tiâúp xaíy ra khi bãûnh tiâún triâøn**  
**vài åí giai âoaûn muäün**
- (Initial) low cardiac filling pressure aggravates inadequate CO response  
**(Ban âáöu) aïp læûc âäø âáöy tim tháúp laìm tráöm**  
**troüng thãm âaïp æïng cung læåüng tim khäng thoái**  
**âaïng**      (Porembka, 1993; Parrillo, 1985; Lee, 1988)

# *Septic Shock – Continued*

## *Choaïng nhiâùm khuáøn (tiâúp)*

- Oxygen debt becomes the predominant hemodynamic feature of progressive shock

**Thiâúu oxy tráí thaình âàûc âiâøm  
huyâút âäüng näøi báût cuía choaïng  
tiâún triâøn**

(Porembka, 1993; Parrillo, 1985; Lee, 1988)

# *Treatment of Septic Shock*

## *Âiāöu trë choaïng nhiäùm khuáøn*

- Antibiotics (**Khaïng sinh**)
- Volume (**Buì thãø têch**)
- Vasopressors (**Thuäúc co maûch**)
- Inotrope (**Thuäúc co cå**)
- Mediator Therapy (**Âiāöu trë caïc cháút trung gian**)
- Corticosteroids
- Surgical (**Pháøu thuáût**)

# *Antibiotic Treatment*

## *Âiāöu trë khaïng sinh*

- Specific recommendations beyond scope of this talk

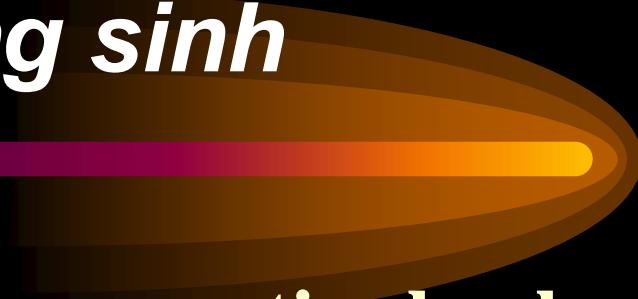
**Khuyâún caïo chi tiãút ngoaiì muûc tiâu cuía  
baìi naiy**

- OB/GYN infections usually should be empirically treated by broad spectrum therapy

**Caïc nhiéem khuáøn saín/phuû khoa thæåìng  
âæåüç âiāöu trë theo kinh nghiâum båïi caïc  
khaïng sinh phäø räüna**

# *Antibiotic Treatment*

## *Âiaõou trë khaïng sinh*



- Once patient with full blown septic shock,  
outcome not appreciably improved in era  
of antibiotics!

Mäùi bãûnh nhán bë choaïng nhiãùm  
khuáøn nàûng, kãút quaí caíi thiãûn khäng  
âaïng kãø trong thâìi âaûi khaïng sinh

# *Septic Shock – Treatment*

## *Choaïng nhiâùm khuáøn – Âiâöu tré*



- Volume Therapy - (see previous slides)  
Liãûu phaïp buì thãø têch – (xem slides træäic)
- Vasopressors - (as with hemorrhagic shock) are only useful to “buy time” - may impair tissue perfusion  
Caïc thuäúc co maûch – (nhæ våïi choaïng máút maïu) chè dùng khi “kháøn cáúp” – coï thãø laìm giaím tæåïi maïu mä

# *Septic Shock – Treatment*

## *Choaïng nhiāùm khuáøn – Âiāöu tré*



- Mediator Therapy - (previously discussed)  
presently disappointing (Corticosteroids?; NSAID?)  
  
**Âiāöu trë caïc cháút trung gian – (âaî baìn træåïc âáy) chàóng máúy chäúc máút hiãûu quaí ngay  
(Corticosteroids?; NSAID?)**

## *Septic Shock Treatment – Inotrope Therapy*

*Âiāöu trë choaïng nhiâùm khuáøn – Liâûu phaïp co cå*

- Augmentation of oxygen delivery (discussed earlier) is not as efficacious in treatment of sepsis-induced shock as it is in the treatment of post-trauma patients

**Tàng cung cáúp oxy (âaî baìn træåic âáy) khäng coï hiâûu quaí trong âiāöu trë choaïng nhiâùm khuáøn nhæ trong âiāöu trë caïc bâûnh nhán sau châûn thæång**  
(Shoemaker, 1987; NEJM, 1998 and others)

## *Septic Shock Treatment – Inotrope Therapy*

*Âiāöu trë̄ choaïng nhiâùm khuáøn – Liâùu phaïp co cå̄*

- Balance between excess lung water and tissue perfusion often exists (most patients with full-blown shock manifest ARDS)

**Cán bàòng giǣia dëch phäøi thǣia vaī sæû tæåïi  
maīu mä thæåìng täön taûi (háöu hãút caïc  
bãûnh nhán choaïng nàûng âäö biäøu hiäûn  
ADRS)**

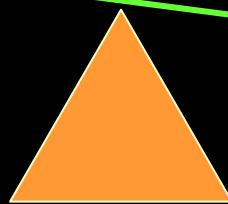
(Shoemaker, 1987; NEJM, 1998 and others)

# *Lung Water vs. Perfusion (Shock)*

## *Phuì phäøi ngæåüc våii tæåii maiu (Choaïng)*

### PULMONARY EDEMA PHUÌ PHÄØI

Improved by:  
**Âæåüc caíi thiãûn nhâi:**  
Diuresis, lower filling pressures,  
attenuation of hyperdynamics  
**Låüi tiãøu, aïp læûc âäø âáøy tháúp hân,**  
**giaím tçnh traûng tàng âäüng**



Improved by:  
**Âæåüc caíi thiãûn nhâi:**  
Volume, higher filling  
Hyperdynamics  
**Buì thãø têch, aïp læûc âáøy cao hân, tàng âäüng**

### ORGAN PERFUSION TÆÅII MAÏU CÅ QUAN

# *Corticosteroids - Septic Shock*

## *Corticosteroids trong choaīng nhiāùm khuáøn*

- High dose treatment popularized in the 1980's (“attenuate inflammation”)

**Liãöu cao âiãöu trë phäø biãún vaò tháûp niãn 80**  
("giaím viãm")

- High dose treatment (30 mg/kg methylprednisilone) = DISMAL FAILURE  
**Âiãöu trë liãöu cao (30 mg/kg methylprednisolone) =**  
**TUYÚT SAÙI**  
(Systemic Sepsis Cooperative Study Group, 1987; Crit Care Med, 1995)

# *Corticosteroids - Septic Shock*

## *Corticosteroids trong choaīng nhiāùm khuáøn*

- Recent data - lower dose corticosteroids (300-450 mg/day hydrocortisone may be of benefit in some patients (adrenal “replacement” dosing)

**Caïc nghiān cæiu gáön âáy – liäöu corticosteroids tháúp hán (300-400 mg/ngaiy hydrrrocortisone coï thãø coï lâüi áí mäüt sáú bãûnh nhán (liäöu “thay thãú” tuyãún theoüng thaün)**

(Système Sepsis Cooperative Study Group, 1987; Crit Care Med, 1999)

# *“Best Approach” - Septic Shock*

## *“Giaūi phaip tāut nháút” – choaīng nhiāùm khuáøn*



- EARLY RECOGNITION!!  
**PHAÏT HIÃÛN SÅÏM!!**
- Early Antibiotic Treatment (before cascade progresses)  
**Duìng khaïng sinh sâïm (træåïc khi bãûnh tiãûn triäøn nhanh)**
- balance between perfusion and lung injury  
**giæî cán bàòng giæîa tæåïi maïu vaì tæøn thæång** 107  
**giæî cát**

# *“Best Approach” - Septic Shock*

## *“Giaíi phaïp täút nháút” – choaïng nhiâùm khuáøn*



- preservation of other organ systems (renal, CNS, nutrition)  
**baío täön caïc hãû cå quan khaïc (tháûn, hãû tháön kinh trung æång, dinh dæåîng)**
- minimize secondary morbidity (EXPERT HELP)  
**giaím täúi thiâøu bãûnh thæï phaït (CHUYÃN VIÃN TRÅÜ GIUÏP)**
- If able - control febrile morbidity  
**Nãúu coï thãø – khäúng chãú säút**

# *Trauma - Related Maternal Adaptations to Pregnancy*

## Sæû thêch æïng cuía meû liân quan âãún cháún thæång âäúi våïi mang thai

Parameter	Change	Implications
Thäng säú	Thay âäøi	Liân quan
Plasma volume	Increases by 45%-50%	Relative maternal resistance to limited blood loss <b>Coï liân quan âãún sæïc chëu meû âäúi våïi máút maïu giâïï</b>
Thãø têch âæêung cuía Huyãút tæång haûn	Tàng 45%-50%	Dilutional anemia <b>Thiäúu maïu do pha loaïng</b>
Red-cell mass	Increases by 30%	
Khäúi häöng cáou	Tàng 30%	

# *Trauma - Related Maternal Adaptations to Pregnancy*

Sæû thêch æïng cuía meû liän quan âãún châún thæång âäúi våïi mang thai

Parameter	Change	Implications
Thäng säú	Thay âäøi	Liän quan
Cardiac output	Increases by 30%-50%	Relative maternal resistance to limited blood loss
Cung læåüng tim meû	Tàng 30%-50%	<b>Liän quan âãún sæû âäö khaïng cuía våïi máút maïu giåïi haûn</b>
Uteroplacenta	20%-30% shunt	Uterine injury may blood flow predispose to increased blood loss
Đoïng maïu tæí cung-nhau	20%-30% näúi thäng	<b>Täøn thæång tæí cung coï thâø dæû âoaïn máút maïu tàng</b>
		Increased uterine vascularity <sup>110</sup>

# *Trauma - Related Maternal Adaptations to Pregnancy*

## *Sæû thêch æïng cuía meû liän quan ââún cháún thæång âäúi våïi mang thai*

<b>Parameter</b> <b>Thäng säú</b>	<b>Change</b> <b>Thay âäøi</b>	<b>Implications</b> <b>Liän quan</b>
Uterine size	Dramatic increase	Increased incidence of uterine injury with abdominal trauma
Kêch thæåïc Tæí cung caïc taûng trong äø buûng	Tàng âäüt ngäüt	Change in position of abdominal contents Tyí lãû täøn thæång tæí cung tàng cuìng våïi cháún thæång buûng Thay âäøi vë trê cuía

# *Trauma - Related Maternal Adaptations to Pregnancy*

## *Sæû thêch æïng cuía meû liän quan âãún cháún thæång âäúi våïi mang thai*

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Implications</b>
<b>Thäng säú</b>	<b>Thay âäøi</b>	<b>Liän quan</b>
Minute ventilation	Increases by 25%-30%	Diminished $\text{Paco}_2$ Diminished buffering capacity
Thäng khê phuït	Tàng 25%-30%	Giaím $\text{PaCO}_2$ Giaím khaí nàng âãûm
Functional residual volume	Decreased	Predisposition to atelectasis and hypoxemia
Dung têch càûn chæïc nàng phäøi vai		Giaím Dæû âoaïn xeûp giaím oxy maïu
Gastric emptying	Delayed	Predisposition to aspiration
Huït daû daiy	Cháûm trãù	Nguy cả hêt phaíi cháut nän <sup>112</sup>