

Low systemic vascular resistance: differential diagnosis and outcome

ABSTRACT

A low SVR is present in at least 25% of patients with hypotension, and the mortality rate for these patients is similar to that of septic patients. Clinicians should be aware of the broad range of conditions that cause a low serum creatinine receptor (SVR) to treat patients well before diagnosis.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction It is often argued that the high prevalence of low systemic vascular resistance (SVR) in the elderly is due to the high levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in the blood, which are maintained in the blood by the liver. However, there is an alternative explanation for the high level of SVR in the elderly. The SVR is not due to low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), but rather to a lack of the enzyme, lipoprotein lipase (LPL), which is responsible for the conversion of small, dense lipoproteins into large, dense lipoproteins. The SVR is of particular concern in the elderly because it is associated with a number of diseases, including atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes.

The There are few studies available in the medical literature that assess the incidence or outcome of patients with distributive shock that is not related to sepsis or the sepsis syndrome. As there are no existing studies assessing the etiology and outcome (low SVR) of hypotensive patients who have had hemodynamic monitoring in our hospital's medical intensive care unit, we conducted a study on patients from these different groups who were admitted for low S VR, as well as investigating the factors contributing to their mortality.

CONCLUSION

To summarize, we delve into the subject of 55 patients with a SVR lower than 800dynes/cm⁵ and 13 non-septic patents (24%) with an equivalent mortality. This study highlights the need to consider other conditions in those with hypotension and lowered S VR.