

Reduction in peripheral vascular resistance

Profound inadequacies in tissue perfusion

Increased venous capacity and pooling

Acute reduction in return blood flow to the heart

Diminished cardiac output

Most Frequent Causes

Anaphylaxis (anaphylactic shock): Extreme allergy or hypersensitivity to a foreign substance

Sepsis (septic shock, bacteremic shock, endotoxic shock):
Overwhelming sepsis and circulating bacterial toxins

Loss of neuronal control (neurogenic shock): Interruption of neuronal transmission (spinal cord injury)

Myocardial depression and peripheral dilation: Exposure to anesthesia or ingestion of barbiturates, tranquilizers, opioids, antihypertensive agents, or ganglionic blocking agents

Cardiogenic

Characteristic

Decreased cardiac output

Most Frequent Causes

After surgery for CHD

Primary pump failure: Myocarditis, myocardial trauma, biochemical derangements, heart failure

Dysrhythmias: SVT, AV block, and ventricular dysrhythmias; secondary to myocarditis or biochemical abnormalities (occasionally)