## Cardiovascular System



## cardiovascular system

- heart
- blood vessels
- blood



# factors which can be changed

- heart
  - -rate
  - -force
- blood vessels
  - -tone
- blood
  - -volume
  - -composition



## common problems

- heart disease
- injury
- anaesthesia
- shock



- conducting system
- myocardium
- blood supply
- valves
- nerve supply



- conducting system
  - antiarrhythmics
  - -chronotropes
- myocardium
- blood supply
- valves
- nerve supply



- conducting system
- myocardium
  - -inotropes
- blood supply
- valves
- nerve supply



- conducting system
- myocardium
- blood supply
  - –vasodilators
- valves
- nerve supply



- conducting system
- myocardium
- blood supply
- valves
  - -vasodilators
  - -(surgery)
- nerve supply



- conducting system
- myocardium
- blood supply
- valves
- nerve supply
  - -chronotropes



## consequences of HF

- upstream pressure increases
  - -increased preload
- downstream pressure goes down
  - -vasoconstriction
  - -increased afterload

## consequences of HF

blood dams back in lungs

-pulmonary oedema

blood dams back in body

-ascites & peripheral oedema

 lack of forward flow to muscles and lungs

-tissue hypoxia

## heart failure

- cardiac arrest
- acute heart failure
- chronic (congestive) heart failure



#### cardiac arrest

prevention is better than cure!
treat the causes before it happens!



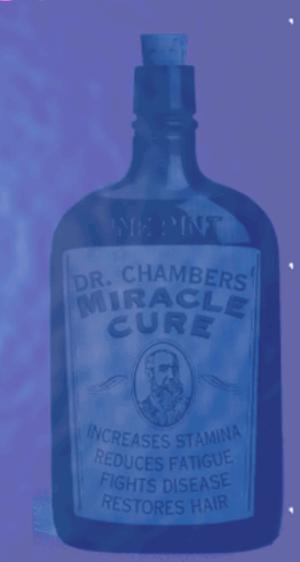
## What would you do?

- 7 year old fluffy dog
- not breathing
- no palpable pulse



### cardiac arrest

- Airway
- Breathing
- Circulation
- Drugs
- ECG etc



#### asystole

- atropine
- adrenaline
- bicarbonate



ventricular fibrillation

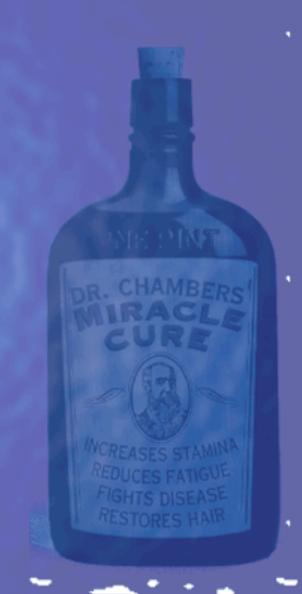


ventricular fibrillation
 – DC defibrillation





- ventricular fibrillation
  - DC defibrillation
  - -(lignocaine)
  - -adrenaline
  - -bicarbonate



## problems after CPR

- hypoxic myocardium & brain
- acidosis
- bruising of myocardium
- lung contusions / pneumothorax
- broken ribs

#### acute heart failure

- after CPR
- anaesthetic overdose
- pericarditis
- metabolic illness
- progressive CHF



#### severe acute heart failure treatment priorities

- avoid excitement
  sedate if necessary
  benzodiazepine ± opioid
- give oxygen
  oxygen cage
  mask
  nasal tube
- place large bore iv catheter
  sedate if necessary
  benzodiazepine ± opioid
  cut down if necessary
  local anaesthetic
- give frusemide iv 1 - 2 (up to 8 in dogs)mg/kg/hr
- **5** attach ECG machine
- 6 make diagnosis x rays, ultrasound, etc
- **7** drugs

vasodilators inotropes antiarrhythmics fluids

#### cardiac arrest

- Airway
- Breathing
- Circulation
- persist for 15 mins
- if rescusitation sucessful, treat for acute heart failure

