

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS **Cardiogenic Shock**

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)**Shock****Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem**

Decreased cardiac output with evidence of tissue hypoxia in the presence of adequate intravascular volume

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

Risk factor modification

ASSESSMENT**Risk Factors**

As of MI/IHD/CAD
Modifiable:
Sedentary lifestyle, Smoking, Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension, Obesity, Dyslipidemias
Non-Modifiable:
Family disposition, Age, Sex

Expected Findings

Skin: Cyanosis and cold; mottled extremities
Peripheral pulses are rapid and faint; irregular if arrhythmias are present
Jugular venous distension; crackles in the lungs (usually present); Distant heart sounds with present 3rd and 4th sounds; low pulse pressure; tachycardia; signs of hypoperfusion e.g. altered mental status and decreased urine output
Systemic hypotension

Laboratory Tests

Complete Blood count
Biochemical profile
Cardiac enzymes
Arterial blood gases
Lactate
Brain natriuretic peptide

Diagnostic Procedures

1) Imaging: Echocardiography
Chest radiography
Ultrasonography
Coronary angiography
2) Electrocardiography
3) Invasive hemodynamic monitoring

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Appropriate use of medication
Correct and prompt diagnosis
All procedures conducted under aseptic conditions

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE**Nursing Care**

Client education
Administration of drugs
Supportive care
Cardiac monitoring

Medications

1) Patients with MI or Acute coronary syndrome - Aspirin and heparin
2) Patients with inadequate tissue perfusion and inadequate intravascular volume - inotropic and/or vasopressor drug therapy
3) Diuretics to reduce plasma volume and peripheral oedema

Client Education

Instructions on early warning signs of acute MI
Instructions on how to access the emergency medical system
Instruct on cardiac risk factors, particularly those that are reversible and subject to change (e.g. smoking, diet, exercise)
Benefits and limitations of palliative care

Therapeutic Procedures

Fluid resuscitation (unless pulmonary edema is present)
Revascularization: Percutaneous Coronary intervention (PCI) or Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) (Treatment of choice)

Interprofessional Care

Cardiac rehabilitation
Various auxiliary diagnostic procedures
Management in ICU settings requiring multi-disciplinary interventions

Complications

Multi-organ failure
Death