REFRAMING SHOCK I: THE SHOCK CONTINUUM









PHYSIOLO*GIC* RESERVE

Patient Protoplasm









Relying on Blood PRESSURE IS A GREAT WAY TO MISS YOUR GOLDEN HOUR

Epinephrine
$$\leftarrow$$
 Physiologic Stress $STRESS$
HYPERLACTEMIA
 $B-2$
Receptor
 \downarrow
Glycolysis \rightarrow Pyruvate \rightarrow \overrightarrow{rcar} \rightarrow Energy via
aerobic
metabolism



Nearly 50% of severely ill septic patients in the ICU had normal serum lactate measurements

Problem #1

I do not think it means what you think it means...

Problem #2

Making the numbers pretty ≠ making the patient better



There is no single test, metric or score that can be used to definitively identify shock

(Sorry...)







JAMA

Hernández et al. JAMA 2019;321(7):654-664

Effect of a Resuscitation Strategy Targeting Peripheral Perfusion Status vs Serum Lactate Levels on 28-Day Mortality Among Patients With Septic Shock: The ANDROMEDA-SHOCK Randomized Clinical Trial

Resuscitation guided by capillary refill time (<3 seconds) associated with a trend toward lower 28-day mortality (43% vs 34%) compared to lactate-guided resuscitation





LOW PPI SUGGESTS:

Decreased cardiac output Elevated sympathetic tone

++ VARIABILITY IN 'NORMAL' VALUE:

<0.2 usually = badness, but the trend is much more important than the number...



SHOCK PRECIPITANT SHOCK PHYSIOLOGY

The same inciting event can be associated with different shock phenotypes!



Metanalysis: 1373 patients with sepsis and septic shock

>33% of patients had RV dysfunction

RV dysfunction associated with increased mortality (OR 2.4)



Single center: ~9000 patients admitted to the cardiac ICU >34% of patients were positive for SIRS criteria SIRS criteria associated with increased mortality (OR 2.1)



ITERATIVE HYPOTHESIS TESTING APPROACH

ROBUST MENTAL MODEL OF PHYSIOLOGY





SHOCK HYPOTHESIS REVISION QUERIES:

ls my patient getting better?

If not then...

- Adequately offloading physiologic stress?
- 2. Fully addressing shock precipitants?
- Correctly identifying shock etiology?
- 4. Additional shock etiology developing?

1. Correctly identifying underlying shock physiology?

2. Adequately offloading ongoing physiologic stress? Fluid status Vasoactives Respiratory support Metabolic derangements 3. Identifying and correcting shock precipitants?

Infectious source control Restore perfusion Stop bleeding Relieve obstruction

4. Identifying and addressing shock sequalea?

APPROACH TO SHOCK MANAGEMENT