

# LES CHOCS CIRCULATOIRES

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# **CHOC CIRCULATOIRE**

Tableau clinique traduisant une insuffisance circulatoire responsable d'un déséquilibre entre les apports et les besoins en oxygène des cellules

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Tableau clinique traduisant une insuffisance circulatoire responsable d'un déséquilibre entre les apports et les besoins en oxygène des cellules

Diminution du transport en oxygène aux cellules

Besoins métabellques de base.

# Transport en Oxygène = Débit cardiaque X CaO<sub>2</sub>

# Transport en Oxygène

Débit cardiaque

X

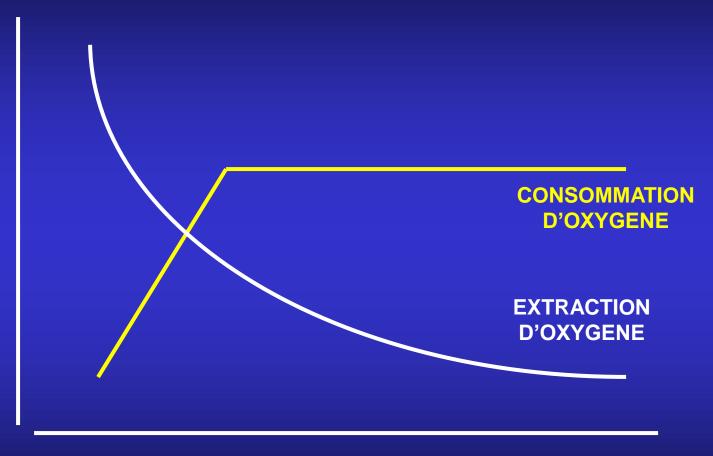
Hgb

X

SaO<sub>2</sub>

# **CONSOMMATION** D'OXYGENE

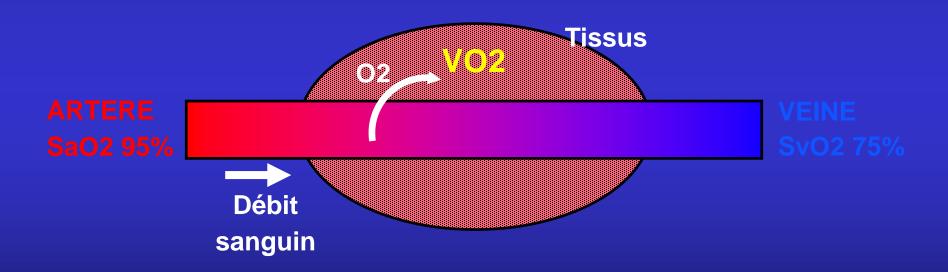
TRANSPORT D'OXYGENE



TRANSPORT D'OXYGENE

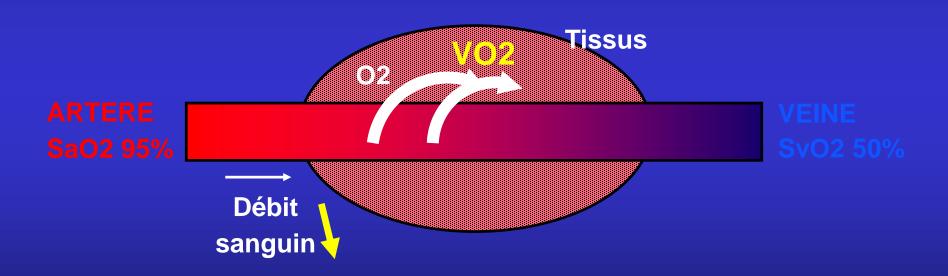
# **CHOC CIRCULATOIRE**

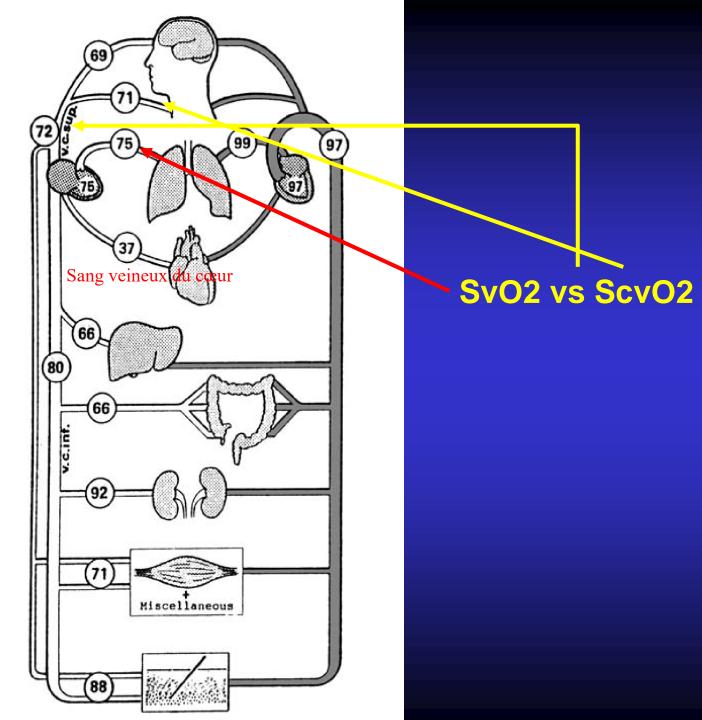
**DEBIT ADAPTE** 

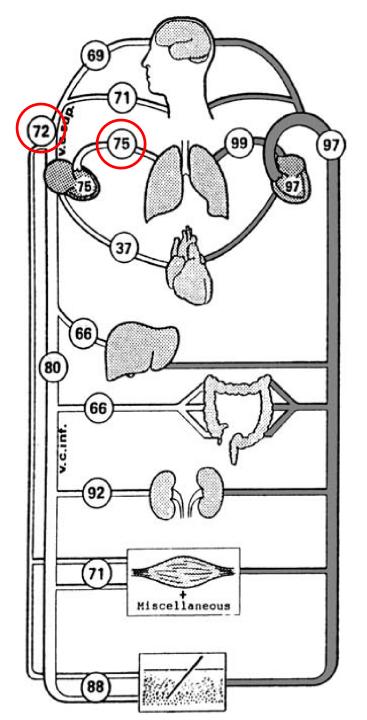


# **CHOC CIRCULATOIRE**

**DEBIT INADAPTE** 





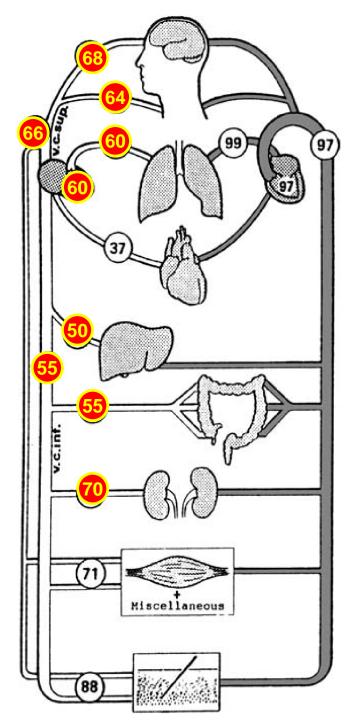


# SvO2 vs ScvO2

### **Chez volontaires sains:**

ScvO<sub>2</sub>: 72% SvO<sub>2</sub>: 75%

 $ScvO_2 < SvO_2$ 



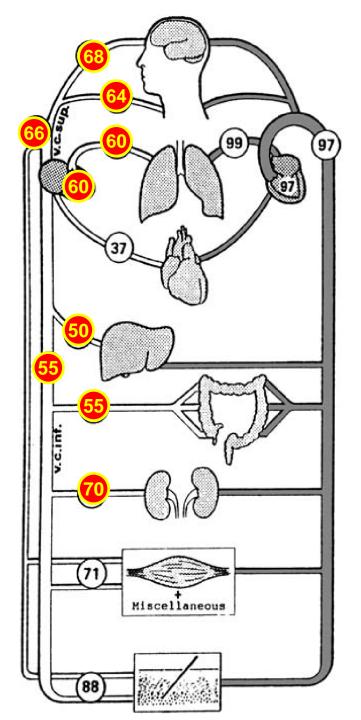
# SvO2 vs ScvO2

### In healthy volunteers:

ScvO<sub>2</sub>: 72% SvO<sub>2</sub>: 75%

ScvO<sub>2</sub> < SvO<sub>2</sub>

In circulatory failure



# SvO2 vs ScvO2

### In healthy volunteers:

ScvO<sub>2</sub>: 72% SvO<sub>2</sub>: 75%

ScvO<sub>2</sub> < SvO<sub>2</sub>

# In circulatory failure:

**ScvO2 > SvO2** 

# Choc circulatoire signes

# Signes de choc circulatoire

# Hypotension artérielle

TA syst < 90 mm Hg (TA moy < 70 mm Hg)

# Signes de choc circulatoire

# Hypotension artérielle

TA syst < 90 mm Hg (TA moy < 70 mm Hg)

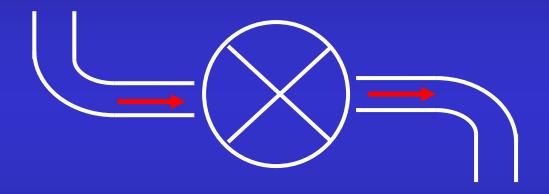
# Altération de la perfusion des organes

oligurie

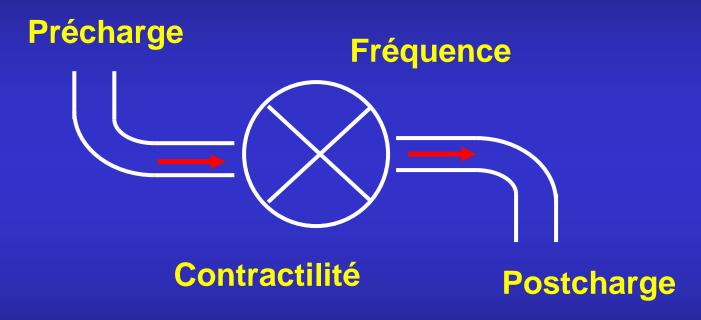
altération de l'état mental

vasoconstriction cutanée

augmentation du lactate sanguin

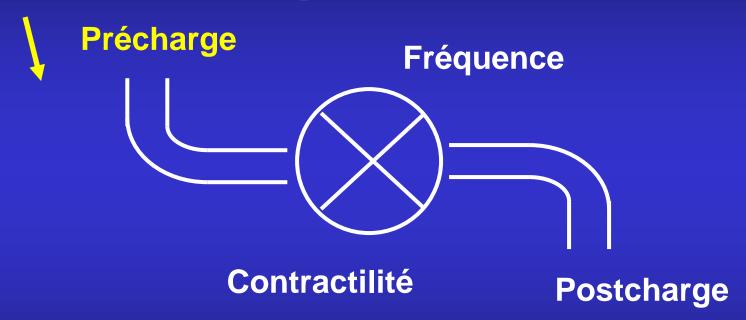


=tension passive dans la paroi du ventricule à la fin de la diastole

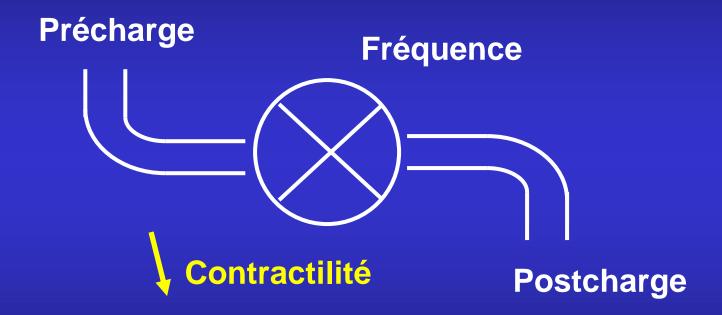


Post charge= facteurs qui s opposent à 1 éjection cardiaque

Moins de liquide arrive dans le cœur; moins de volume donc moins de pression

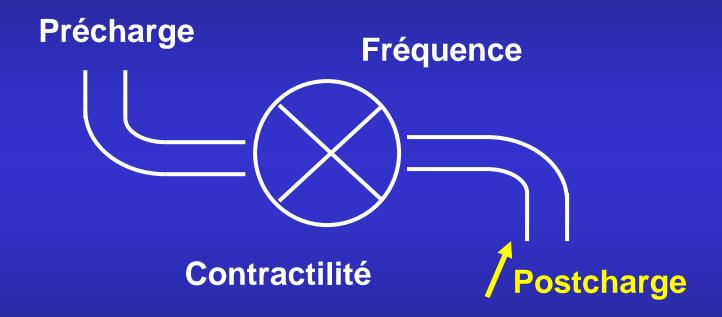


Choc hypovolémique - hémorragique



Infarctus, trouble du rythme

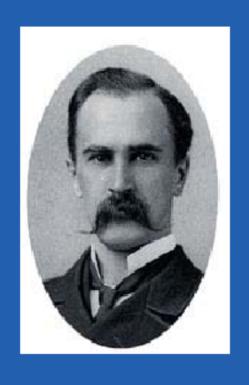
Choc cardiogénique



Tamponnade, embolie pulmonaire, pneumothorax

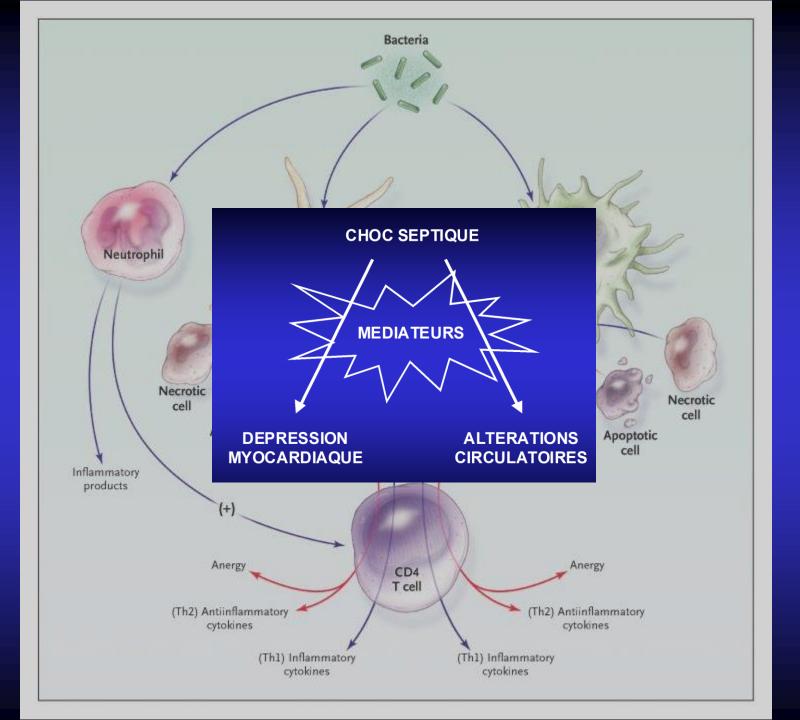
**Choc obstructif** 

# CHOC SEPTIQUE



"Except on few occasions, the patient appears to die from the body's response to infection rather than from it."

> Sir William Osler – 1904 The Evolution of Modern Medicine



# Septic shock: A melting pot of shock etiologies

- Hypovolemic (loss of cardiac filling)
   Capillary leak (absolute hypovolemia)
   Venodilation (relative hypovolemia)
- Cardiogenic

  Decrease in contactility
- Obstructive
  Rise in pulmonary vascular resistance
- Distributive (hypoperfusion, despite normal/high cardiac output)

  Macrovascular

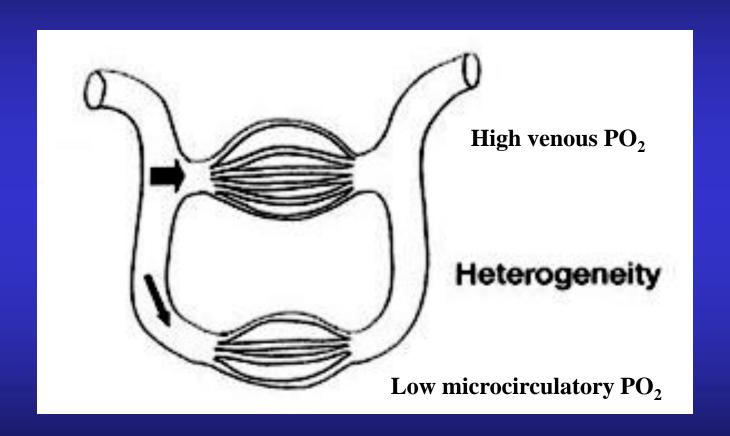
  Decreased splanchnic blood flow

  Microvascular

  Shunting

# Microcirculatory oxygenation and shunting in sepsis and septic shock

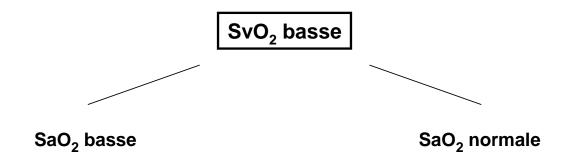
Ince et al. Crit Care Med 1999; 27:1369-1377

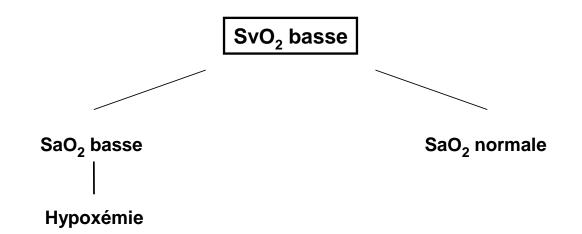


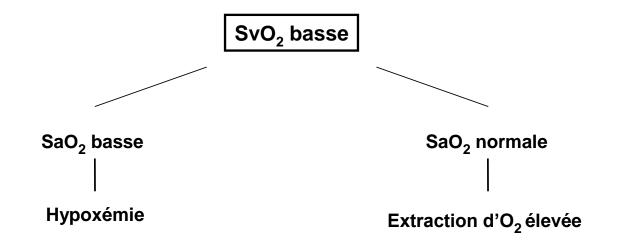
Tissue hypoxia despite high SvO2

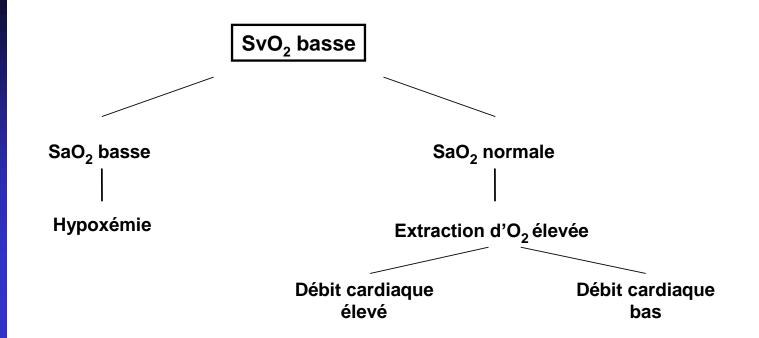
	Hypovolémique, cardiogénique ou obstructif	Septique
НуроТА	présente	présente
Tachycardie	présente	présente
Débit Cardiaque	abaissé	normal ou élevé
Vasoconstriction cutanée	présente	Souvent absente
Oligurie	présente	présente
Altération de l'état mental	présente	présente
Altérations de la coagulation Hyperlactatémie	parfois présentes présente	souvent présentes présente

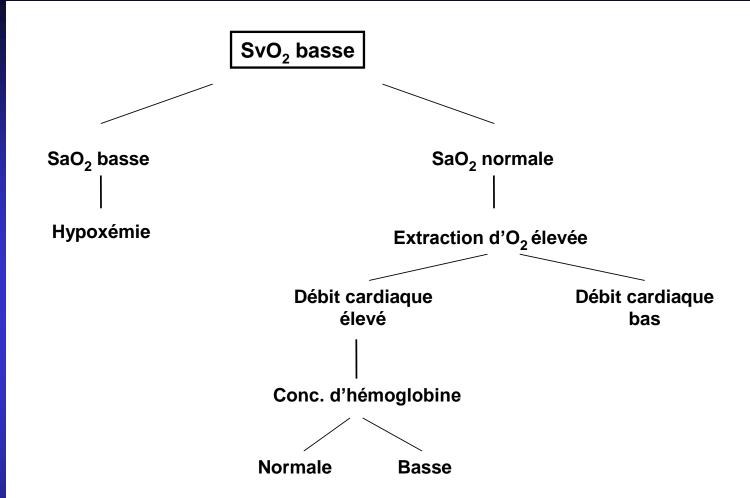
SvO<sub>2</sub> basse

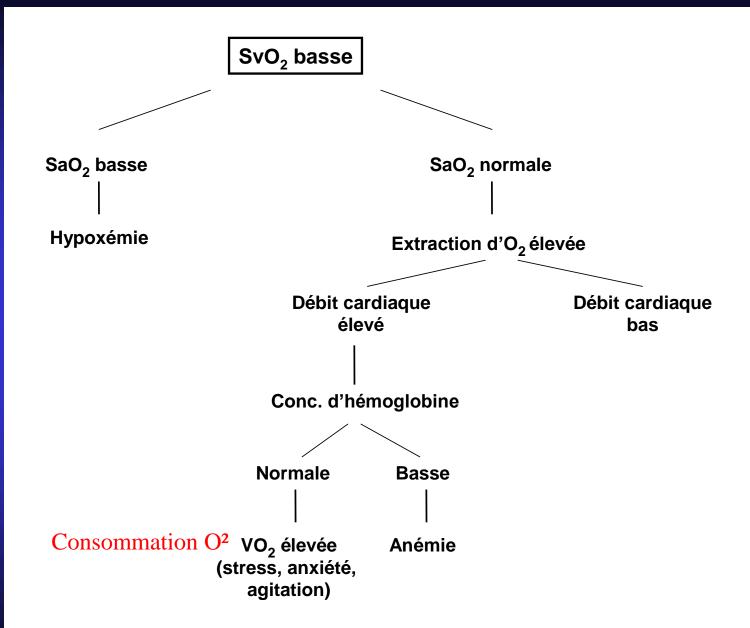


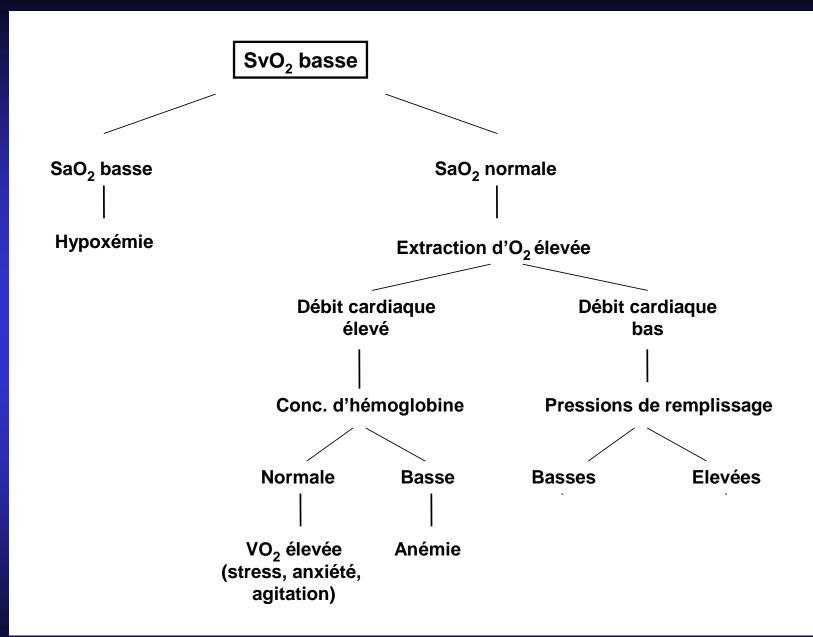


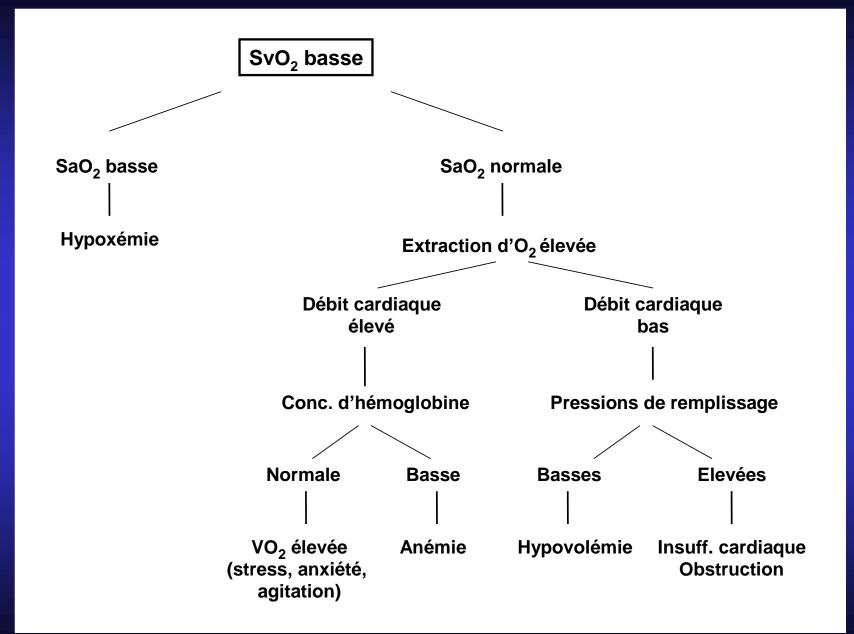








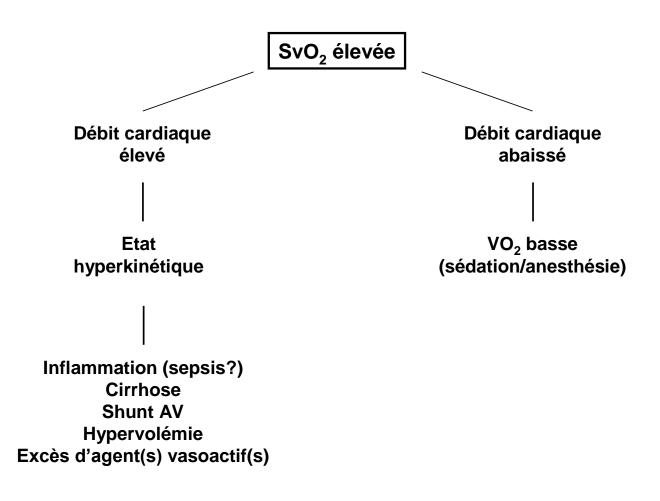


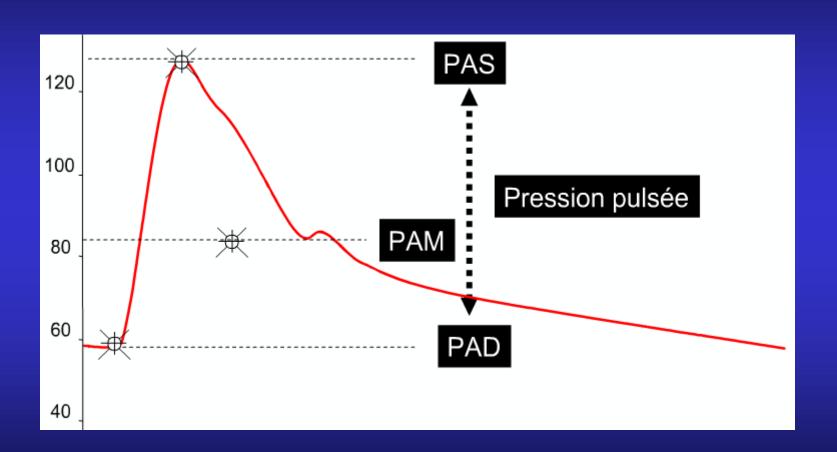


SvO<sub>2</sub> élevée



SvO<sub>2</sub> élevée Débit cardiaque Débit cardiaque élevé abaissé Etat hyperkinétique Inflammation (sepsis?) Cirrhose **Shunt AV** Hypervolémie Excès d'agent(s) vasoactif(s)





#### **CAUSAL**

- Choc hémorragique:

  Arrêter le saignement, transfusions
- Choc septique
   Antibiotique, chirurgie, drainage
- Choc obstructif
  - **Tamponnade: Drainage**
  - **Embolie pulmonaire: Thrombolyse**
- Choc cardiogénique:
  - Angioplastie percutanée, IABP

### Restaurer:

1. Pression de perfusion des organes >>> corriger l'hypotension artérielle

#### **Restaurer:**

1. Pression de perfusion des organes >>> corriger l'hypotension artérielle

**CIBLE: PAM 65 mmHg** 

#### **Restaurer:**

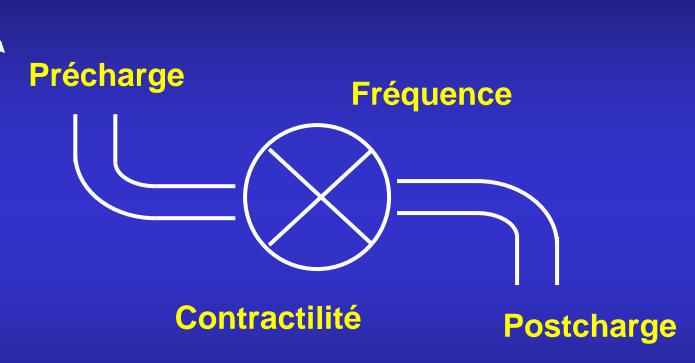
1. Pression de perfusion des organes >>> corriger l'hypotension artérielle

## **CIBLE: PAM 65 mmHg**

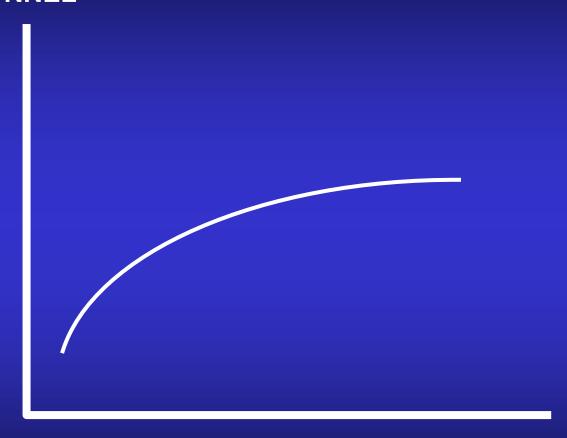
- 2. Transport en oxygène « adéquat »
  - >>> augmenter le débit cardiaque
  - >>> corriger l'anémie
  - >>> corriger l'hypoxémie

## **DETERMINANTS DU DEBIT CARDIAQUE**

## Remplissage vasculaire

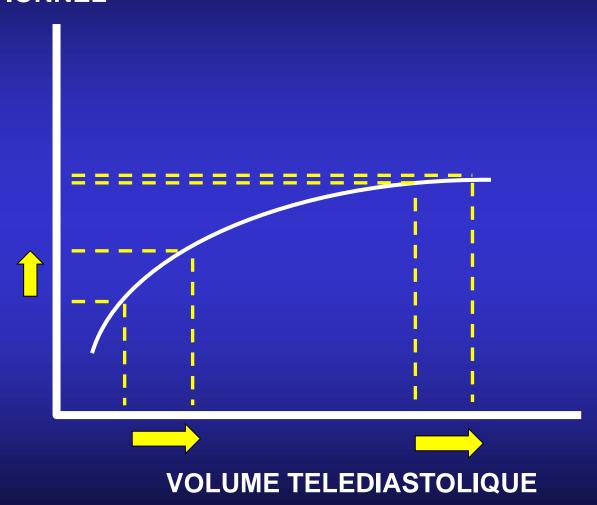


## VOLUME EJECTIONNEL

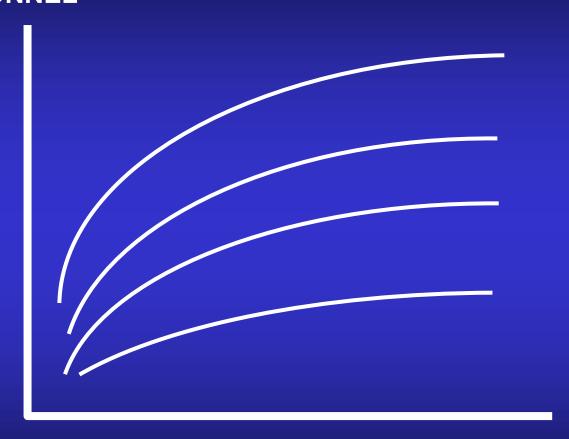


**VOLUME TELEDIASTOLIQUE** 

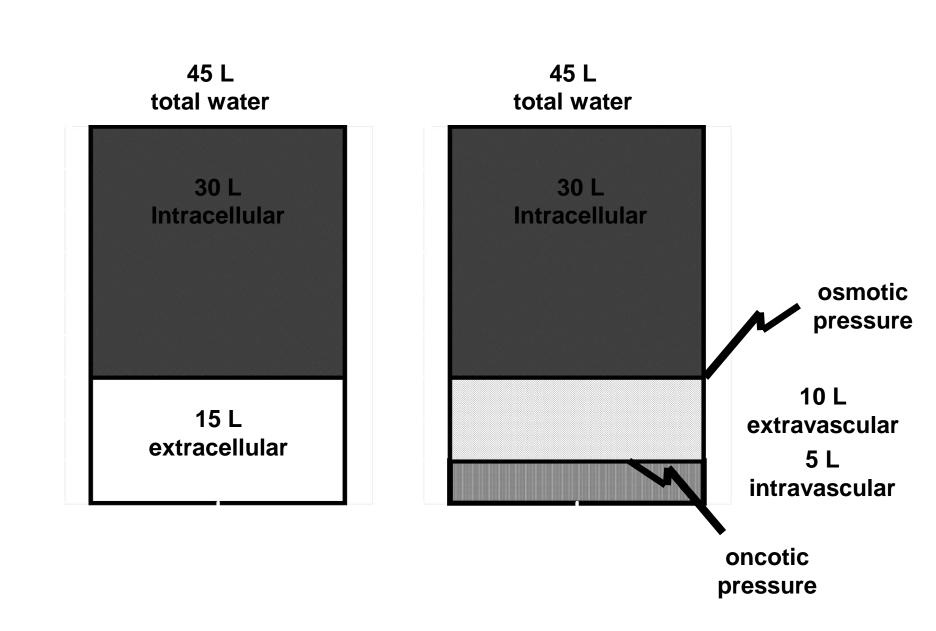
## VOLUME EJECTIONNEL



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**VOLUME TELEDIASTOLIQUE** 



		Glucose 5%	NaCl 0.45	NaCl 0.9	Hartmann	Plasmalyte
Na⁺	mEq/L	0	77	154	131	140
K+	mEq/L	0	0	0	5	5
Ca <sup>++</sup>	mEq/L	0	0	0	4	0
Mg <sup>++</sup>	mEq/L	0	0	0	0	3
CI -	mEq/L	0	77	154	111	98
Lact -	mEq/L	0	0	0	29	0
Acetate <sup>-</sup>	mEq/L	0	0	0	0	27
Gluconate <sup>-</sup>	mEq/L	0	0	0	0	23

# Practical crystalloid therapy

- If you infuse glucose 5% 1000ml, the glucose will enter the cell and be metabolised
- The water expands both ECF and ICF in proportion to their volumes
- The ECF volume will increase by 333ml
- Intravascular volume will only increase by approximately 100ml

