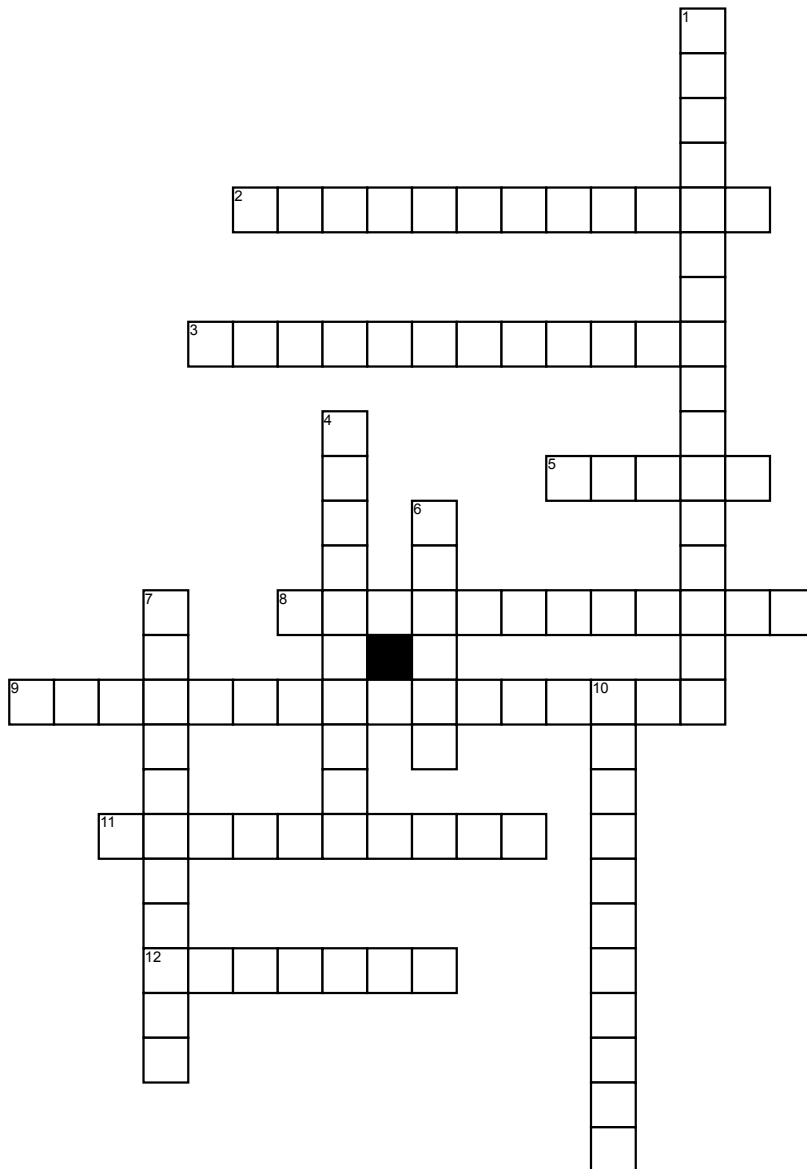


Name: _____

Shock



Across

2. Characterized by massive vasodilation and increased capillary permeability (generalized inflammatory response)

3. Massive dilation of the blood vessels - massive vasodilation (types: neurogenic, anaphylactic, septic)

5. A syndrome characterized by hypoperfusion of body tissues (imbalance between oxygen supply and demand)

8. Stage: decrease CO activates compensatory mechanisms trying to maintain homeostasis

9. any condition that reduces the volume within the vascular compartment by 15-20% (most common form of shock)

11. Stage: IRREVERSIBLE (damage to the brain and myocardium so that even if the BP is back to normal patient will still die)

12. Stage: CO & tissue perfusion are decreased, decrease in aerobic and increase in anaerobic metabolism. (Cellular changes are taking place but there are no clinical S/S)

Down

1. Inability of the heart to pump sufficient blood to perfuse cells of the body

4. Disruption of the ANS over vasoconstriction (failure of the nervous system to control the diameter of blood vessels) (HINT: type of shock)

6. Associated with severe infection (most common form of distributive shock)

7. Stage: Imbalance between circulation and metabolic needs (leads to multiorgan failure)

10. Causes: pulmonary embolus, valve stenosis, cardiac tamponade. Fall of blood flow cause by physical obstruction (HINT: type of shock)