

Thanks to all first responders, hospital staff, TPD and all who organized this conference.

Pediatric Shock So What?

Michael Karadsheh, MD

- n Before I start, I got something important to say.....
 - I was told to be accurate, to the point and brief.
 - So, I promise I will be as brief as possibleno matter how long it takes

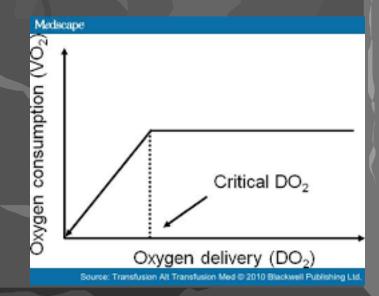
- Agenda:
 - Shock.
 - Definition and classification.
 - Oxygen delivery and consumption.
 - Treatment, the simple and the complex.

- □ Shock:
 - Definition: An acute complex state of circulatory dysfunction involving cellular oxygen deficiency.
 - A balance between oxygen demand and supply.

Oxygen delivery= CO X Oxygen content



n Oxygen delivery vs consumption



- n Classification of Shock:
 - Hypovolemic.
 - Septic.
 - Cardiogenic.
 - Obstructive
 - Endocrine

- n Assessment:
 - History:
 - Illness.
 - Intake and output
 - Medication.
 - Cardiac history
 - Trauma
 - Travel

- n Assessment:
 - *− BCA*:
 - Respiratory effort, symmetry
 - Oxygenation.
 - Establish access.
 - -Pulses:
 - Femoral, Brachial, Radial.
 - Blood pressure:
 - Upper and lower

- n Chest Xray.
- n Lab:
 - CBC.
 - Electrolyte, accucheck
 - VBG/ABG.
 - Lactate
 - Blood culture
 - Monitor input and output.

- n Hypovolemic shock:
 - It is the most common type of shock in pediatrics population.
 - Gastroenteritis is the most common cause.

- n Hypovolemic shock:
 - Signs of dehydration:
 - Dry mouth.
 - Decrease urine output.
 - Lethargic
 - Tachycardia and hypotensive.
 - Increase capillary refill.

- n Hypovolemic shock:
 - Treatment:
 - Fluid, fluid and fluid
 - − *NS*, *LR*.
 - 20 ml/kg push up to 60 ml/kg.
 - No dextrose in fluid and avoid $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ normal saline.
 - Blood when indicated.
 - Continue resuscitation till restore blood pressure.

- Sepsis and Septic Shock:
 - Evidence of infection plus life threatening organ dysfunction with acute changes.

- n Septic Shock:
 - Stages:
 - Compensatory.
 - Blood pressure can be normal initially.
 - Oxygen saturation can be normal.
 - Uncompensatory
 - Irreversible.

- Septic Shock:
 - Classification:
 - Cold or Warm septic shock.
 - Fluid refractory/Dopamine.
 - Catecholamine resistant shock.
 - Refractory shock

n Septic Shock:

Sepsis with fluid unresponsiveness hypotension, serum lactate more than 2.0, and the need for pressors to maintain higher MAP.

- n Triad in Septic shock (SIRS):
 - Hypothermia and Hyperthermia.
 - Altered mental status
 - Peripheral vasodilatation.

n Septic Shock:

- Early resuscitation and reversal of septic shock by community ER physician and first line responders are associated with improved outcome.
- Early resuscitation: normalization of blood pressure and capillary refill.

n Septic Shock:

- Early reversal of shock (median time=75 min)
 associated with 96% survival and a 9 fold
 increased odds of survival.
- For each hour of persistent shock and for each hour of delay in resuscitation, the odds of mortality increased by 2 fold and 1.5 fold respectively.
- Non-survivors received more mechanical ventilation and pressors support than survivors.

- Recommendation for Pediatric septic shock by the ACCM-PALS:
 - *− 0-5 minutes:*
 - Recognize signs of poor perfusion
 - Recognize and maintain airway:
 - 100% oxygen.
 - Early intubation if indicated.
 - Establish IV access

- Recommendation for Pediatric septic shock by the ACCM-PALS:
 - 5- 15 min:
 - Push fluid 20 ml/kg up to 60 ml/kg.
 - Maintain Hb more than 10 gm/dl.
 - FFP to correct PT and PTT.
 - Correct hypoglycemia and hypocalcemia.

- n Treatment of shock (0-60 minutes)
 - Immediate consideration of antibiotics.
 - Do not delay because of delay in obtaining cultures.

- Septic Shock:
 - Patients who don't respond rapidly to initial fluid boluses, or with insufficient physiologic reserve should be considered for invasive hemodynamic monitoring:
 - Central line.
 - -CVP-MAP.
 - PA line

- n Recommendation for Pediatric septic shock by the ACCM-PALS:
 - Vasopressor therapy:
 - Dopamine first line of therapy.
 - if fluid refractory and dopamine resistant:
 - Epinephrine for cold, and NE for warm septic shock.
 - Catecholamine resistant:
 - start hydrocortisone(50mg/m²/d divided Q 6 hrs).

- n Recommendation for Pediatric septic shock by the ACCM-PALS:
 - ECMO: Extra corporeal membrane oxygenator.
 - VV.
 - *VA*.



- n Other types:
 - Obstructive shock
 - Pneumothorax
 - Pericardial tamponade



- n Other types:
 - Cardiogenic shock
 - Newborn think of:
 - Congenital heart defect
 - Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
 - Endocrine shock
 - Medication infusion

■ Conclusion:

Early recognition and aggressive resuscitation
 of pediatric septic shock by community
 physicians can save lives.

n Thanks again to all of you as first responders for what you are doing and have done especially in this past year and during the tough time.

God Bless