Chapter 14:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Describe how a patient can have hypovolemic shock in the absence of clinically important bleeding.
2. Explain how dehydration differs from hypovolemia.
3. Explain the physiologic derangements from blood losses that comprise the lethal triad.
4. Discuss the major autoregulatory responses by the body to compensate for reductions in plasma volume.
5. Describe the order of activation of compensatory mechanisms associated with hypovolemic shock.
6. Describe limitations of the use of the Starling’s equation of fluid transport in the clinical setting.
7. Describe the general diagnostic criteria of the acute respiratory distress syndrome.
8. Describe the typical clinical presentation of a patient with hypovolemic shock.
9. Explain how patients may have complications associated with hypovolemic shock despite adequate initial resuscitation.
10. Describe the primary monitoring parameters used for assessing adequacy of volume expansion in a patient with hypovolemic shock.
11. Discuss the general principles of appropriate oral rehydration therapy for patients with dehydration.
12. Compare the efficacy of crystalloid and colloid products for the resuscitation of patients with hypovolemic shock.
13. Compare the safety of crystalloid and colloid products for the resuscitation of patients with hypovolemic shock.
14. Discuss the controversies surrounding more invasive techniques such as right heart catheterization for monitoring interventions for hypovolemic shock.
15. Describe the appropriate indications for vasoactive medications and blood products in patients with hypovolemic shock.