AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is to find out if there is any difference in the progressive blood biochemical changes in patients who has developed shock syndrome according to the criteria fixed in this work and whether these changes may act as guide for the assessment of their prognosis and management.

A study will also be made in patients who are considered normal from haemodynamic stand point and this will act as control for the sake of comparison.

The biochemical changes that will be studied are:

1. Blood pyruvic acid level
2. Blood lactic acid level
3. Blood pH
4. Both peripheral (capillary) and central (venous) haematocrit values
5. Serum sodium
6. Serum potassium
7. Serum chloride
8. Plasma bicarbonate level

For assessment of clinical state of shock beside recording vital parameters like arterial pulse beats, and respiration rates, systolic and diastolic arterial blood
pressure, noting of other features like cyanosis/pallor, level of consciousness and measurement of the rate of urine secretion are also to be carried out.

The central venous pressure and the difference between skin (great toe) and core (rectal) temperatures will also be studied periodically in all cases of shock.

In every case all these vital and biochemical parameters are recorded at the time of hospital admission or at the time of detection of shock syndrome. They are repeated periodically till their recovery from shock or death occurred. An attempt will be made to co-relate their findings with the biochemical changes that will be recorded.

The findings in all these parameters in different types of shock cases are also compared with respective ones from those who are otherwise haemodynamically normal.

Datas thus obtained are to be compared with the datas of the other workers on the subject.
Fig No. 1

Clinical Features of Shock

Recovery from Shock

Fig No. 2

Shocked patient at the time of initiation of treatment.