

SHOCK STUDY GUIDE

Pre-Class Preparation: You will have 15 minutes to complete the following questions:

1. In the Initial Stage of shock, what will you see in a patient?
2. In which stage of shock, does the patient begin to have tachycardia, cool/clammy skin, and decreased urinary output?
3. You have received a trauma patient that has lost approximately 1000 mL of blood. What classification of shock is this patient in? What should the nurse expect to find with this patient?
4. The trauma patient in Q3 is experiencing which type of shock? What do you want to do to help this patient?
5. The next patient has an elevated ST segment with troponin levels at 10 ng/ml. This patient is experiencing _____ shock.
6. During the code in the previous patient room, a bee stung you and you are seriously allergic. What do you want to do? PS Don't run and scream!!!
7. Now you're doing ok and back to work and just got a new patient. Patient was transferred from a nursing home with a urinary tract infection and has delirium. Reports that the patient had a cut on their leg last week and has been on oral antibiotics. The wound is still red and oozing. Blood pressure is 90/50. What is the first thing to do with a septic shock patient?
8. You suspect a spinal cord injury. Your options are: 1. Lots of fluid, 2. Administer norepinephrine 3. Administer atropine. What do you want to do? And why?
9. What is the first thing you would want to do with any shock patient?
10. Quickly explain to a new nurse the differences between a volume expander, a vasopressor, and a vasodilator.

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STAGES OF SHOCK

1. List clinical manifestations of each stage.
2. List what each class of shock is with each stage

Initial	Compensatory	Progressive	Refractory

TYPES OF SHOCK

	Hypovolemic	Cardiogenic	Distributive			Obstructive
			Anaphylactic	Neurogenic	Septic	
Describe the type.						
List clinical manifestations.						
What specific treatment will each type of shock need?						

CENTRAL VENOUS PRESSURE MONITORING

Describe what it does and where it is located.	
Normal levels.	
Levels required for shock patients.	

Pharmacology

