



***SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
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AFFILIATED TO Dr MGR UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI***

***DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION THEATRE AND
ANAESTHESIA TECHNOLOGY***

3rd YEAR

SUBJECT: Principles of Anaesthesia II

TOPIC: Preparing theatre



Preparing Theatre for a patient in Shock:

- Shock occurs when there is circulatory failure & is maintained as hypotension-systolic BP<90mmhg.
- If not treated quickly can lead to failure of all organs of the body resulting in death

Types of shock:

1.Hypovolemic shock:

- Haemorrhage- due to blood loss

1.Trauma

2.Obstetric haemorrhage

3.Surgical loss



- Non-haemorrhagic
- 1.burns
 - 2.Severe vomiting & diarrhea

2.Cardiogenic shock

- Ventricular dysfunction-after myocardial infraction
- Valve stenosis or regurgitation
- Arrhythmias
- Cardiac tamponade

3.Distributive shock:

- Shock
- Anaphylactic shock



Treatment Of Shock:

- Fluid resuscitation

1. Vascular access - peripheral cannula-2 large bore-16g or 18g cannula

2. Fluids

- Crystalloids-Ringer lactate, NS
- Colloids-Gelatin, starch

3. Blood & Blood products to be ordered

- Whole blood & packed cells
- Fresh frozen plasma
- Platelet concentrate drugs



2. Drugs

- Ionotropes & Vasopressors
 1. Bolous-Ephedrine & Phenylephrine
 2. Infusion:
 - ✓ Dopamine & Dobutamine for cardiogenic shock
 - ✓ Noradrenaline & Vasopressin for septic shock
 - ✓ Adrenaline for anaphylactic shock
- Anti-arrythmias
 - ✓ Lignocaine
 - ✓ Amiodarone
 - ✓ Esmolol & metoprolol



- Anaesthetic drugs:
- ✓ Ketamine-induction agent of choice
- ✓ Etomidate-cardiostable agent
- ✓ Midazolam
- ✓ Suxamethonium-rapid sequence intubation

3. Monitoring equipments:

- Monitoring
- Pressure bag
- Fluid warmer
- Warm air blower
- Defibrillator
- Syringe pumps



THANK YOU