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Evidenced practices in the treatment of hypovolemia

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INTRODUCTION: Shock is a syndrome characterized by acute circulatory failure with poor systemic distribution of blood flow, which implies failure of supply and / or oxygen utilization in the tissues. Not all tissue damage is due to hypoxia, but may result from low supply of nutrients, reduced clearance of toxic substances, increased influx of harmful substances into tissues, activation of aggressive mechanisms and reduction of host defenses. It is part of the common final pathway in innumerable fatal diseases, thus contributing to millions of deaths worldwide.

METHODOLOGY: A literature review was used for the methodology of this study. In a database such as: SCIELO MEDLINE, EBSCO.BVS with inclusion criterion the aforementioned theme and the year between 2012 and 2015. **OBJECTIVE:** To conceptualize explorative the physiopathology of shock, its characteristics and main interventions

RESULTS: When we understand the degree of complexity of the shock state makes it necessary brief considerations about the priorities for effective care: Calibrated venous access should be provided. If peripheral access is not possible, central venous access should be provided. The choice of solution has a major role in the patient's hemodynamic improvement.

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