

Shock

- Shock is typically associated with evidence of inadequate tissue perfusion on physical examination
 - skin
 - degree of cutaneous perfusion, decreased cap refill, mottling or extremities, blue lips, etc.
 - kidneys
 - decreased urine output
 - brain
 - altered mental status
- The presence of low blood pressure should not be a prerequisite for defining shock: compensatory mechanisms may preserve blood pressure through vasoconstriction, while tissue perfusion and oxygenation are already decreased significantly
- The definition of circulatory shock emerging from this consensus conference does not require the presence of hypotension

Consensus on circulatory shock 2014:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4239778/>