Fluid resuscitation and thus maintaining adequate blood pressure are of critical importance for the patient’s survival” Drozd and Madziała (2016).

Abstract:
One of the immediate life-threatening conditions in emergency medical services practice is shock [1]. Hypovolemic shock belongs to the most often encountered types and is mainly related with trauma. Fluid resuscitation and thus maintaining adequate blood pressure are of critical importance for the patient’s survival. Fluid resuscitation is a priority, especially in the case of hemorrhagic shock without ongoing bleeding. In the prehospital setting, emergency procedures should include obtaining intravascular access and fluid resuscitation with 0.9% NaCl or Ringer’s lactate (1000 ml) to maintain the systolic pressure at the level of 90 mm Hg (110 mm Hg optionally in head trauma) [2,3].

Reference:

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