

**SCHOCK** : The sudden drop in circulatory blood pressure and volume is characterized by the development of ischemic hypoxia in the vital organs, with terminal circulation deteriorating.

Since it is often seen with sudden and severe vasomotor paralysis, the term **collaps** is used instead. Collapse, however, is a circulatory failure caused by enlargement of peripheral vessels. It results in fainting.

Generally, adaptation is shown with a short rest. For this reason, collapse refers to the collapse of the body, falling, faintness, and can not be used to replace shock today.

# Schock Circuits

1. **The initial period is the period in which the mechanisms of vasocontrast and compensation move.**
2. **Progressive period: Compensation mechanisms are not enough, resulting in hypoxic liver, kidney, lung and heart disorders.**
3. **Irreversible period: Severe hypotension occurs in organs such as heart, kidney, death.**