

 UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ  
 COORDENAÇÃO DO CURSO DE MEDICINA VETERINÁRIA  
 DISCIPLINA DE PATOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA
 

## DISTÚRBIOS CIRCULATORIOS

EDEMA

CHOQUE

COAGULAÇÃO INTRAVASCULAR DISSEMINADA (C.I.D.)

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## DISTÚRBIOS HEMODINÂMICOS

### EDEMA

**CONCEITO:**  
É O ACÚMULO DE LÍQUIDO NO INTERIOR DAS CÉLULAS,  
NO INTERSTÍCIO OU NO INTERIOR DE CAVIDADES.

**TIPOS DE EDEMA**

LOCALIZADO

Inflamatório

Não Inflamatório

GENERALIZADO

Inflamatório

Não Inflamatório

*Prof. Raimundo Alberto Tostes*

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## ETIOPATOGENESE DO EDEMA

**1. Aumento da Pressão Hidrostática Intravascular**

- Insuficiência cardíaca congestiva
- Cirrose hepática  
**hipertensão portal**
- Obstrução do retorno venoso  
**trombos**  
**neoplasias**

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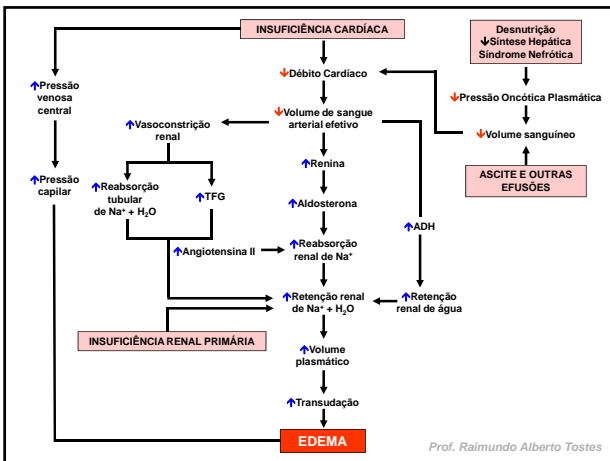
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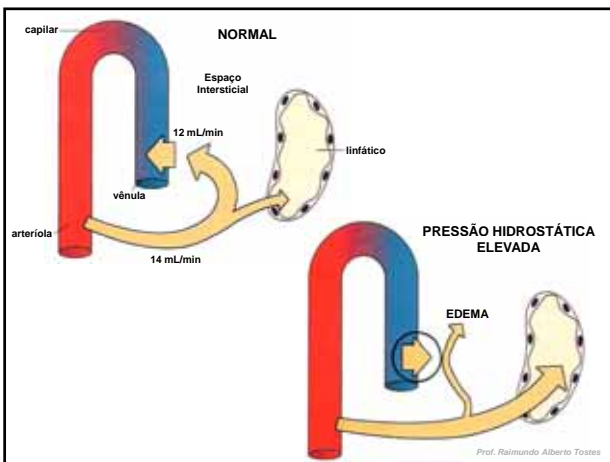
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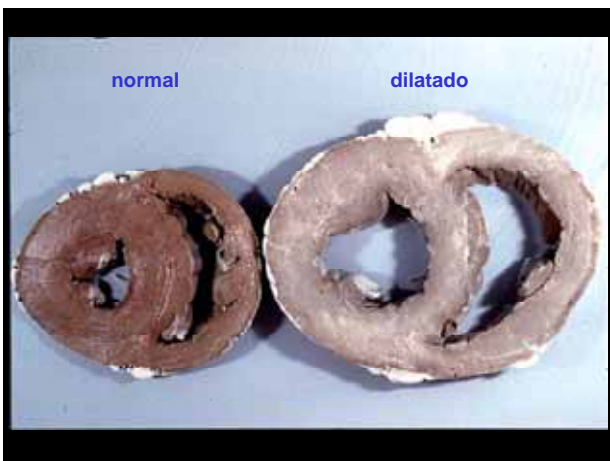
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## ETIOPATOGENESE DO EDEMA

### 2. Diminuição da Pressão Oncótica

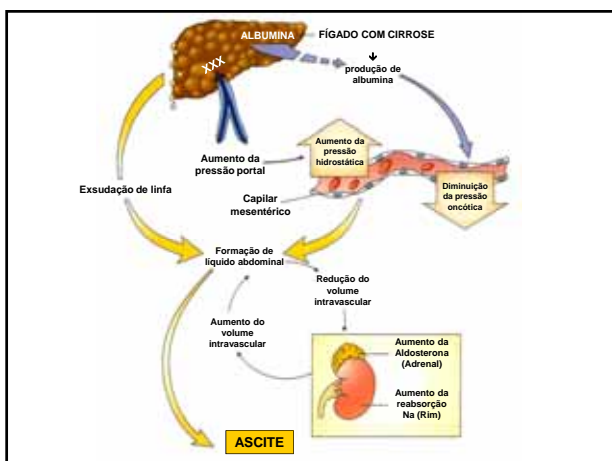
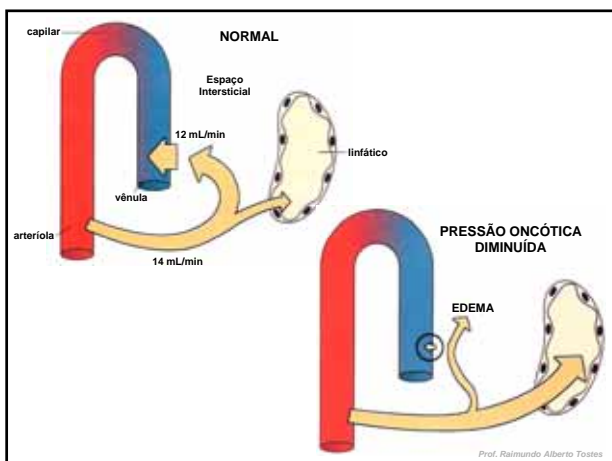
↓ da pressão oncótica plasmática

\* Perda de proteína

**parasitismo**  
**glomerulopatias**

\* Redução da síntese protéica

**desnutrição**  
**cirrose**  
**neoplasia hepática**




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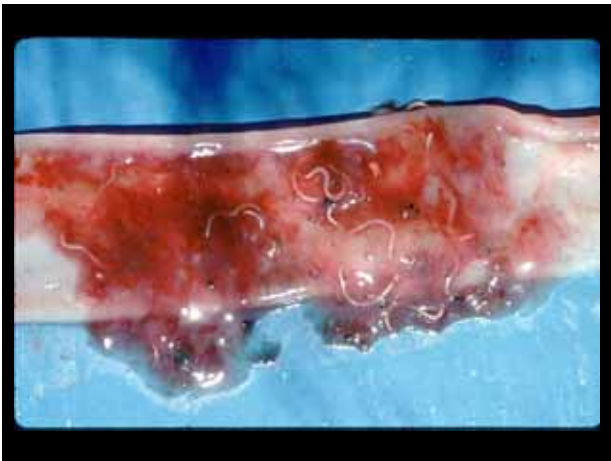
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## ETIOPATOGENESE DO EDEMA

### 3. Aumento da Permeabilidade Capilar

Toxinas bacterianas

Aminas vasogênicas

Alterações metabólicas

**Uremia**

**Hipóxia**

**Choque**

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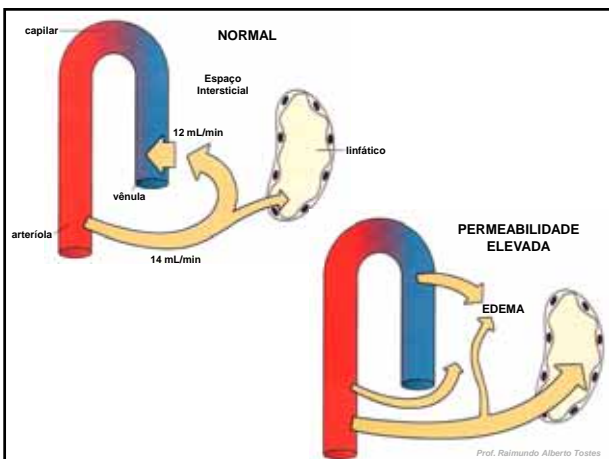
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## ETIOPATOGENESE DO EDEMA

### 4. Obstrução Linfática

- \* Processos inflamatórios
- \* Neoplasias

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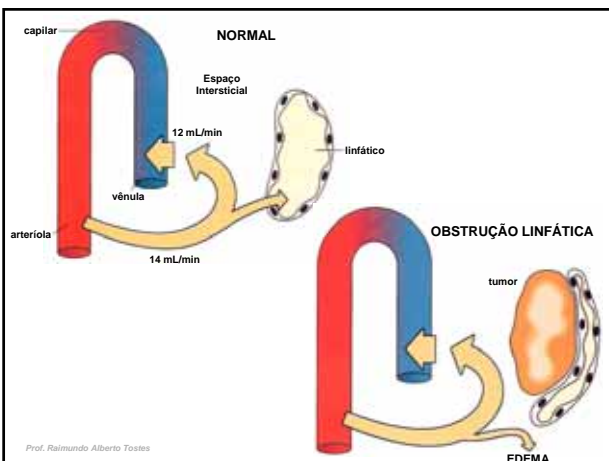
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## NOMENCLATURA DOS EDEMAS

EDEMA INTRACELULAR

EDEMA NAS CAVIDADE CORPÓREAS

- TÓRAX: **Hidrotórax**
- ABDÔMEN: **Hidroperitônio ou Ascite**
- BOLSA ESCROTAL: **Hidrocele**
- SACO PERICÁRDIO: **Hidropericárdio**

**OBS: ANASARCA** - Edema generalizado em subcutâneo e nas cavidades.

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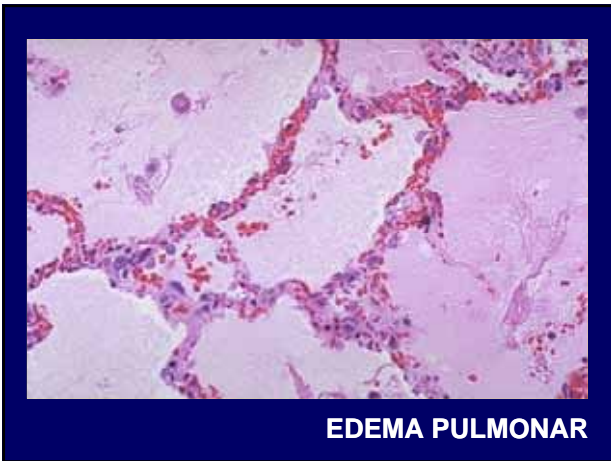
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**EDEMA PULMONAR**

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## **DISTÚRBIOS HEMODINÂMICOS** **CHOQUE**

**CONCEITO:** É UM COLAPSO CIRCULATORIO CARACTERIZADO POR UMA HIPOTENSÃO SIGNIFICATIVA

**OBS:** É uma incapacidade generalizada do sistema circulatório de perfundir as células e tecidos com teores adequados de oxigênio e nutrientes

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## DISTÚRBIOS HEMODINÂMICOS CHOQUE

CHOQUE SÉPTICO (ENDOTÓXICO)

CHOQUE CARDIOGÊNICO

CHOQUE ANAFILÁTICO

CHOQUE NEUROGÊNICO

CHOQUE HIPOVOLÊMICO

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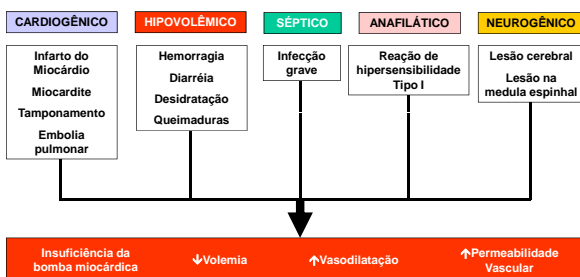
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### DISTÚRBIOS HEMODINÂMICOS

## CHOQUE



Prof. Raimundo Alberto Tostes

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## CHOQUE SÉPTICO ENDOTOXEMIA

É provocado principalmente por bactérias gram-negativas produtoras de endotoxina (lipopolissacarídeos ou LPS), e menos frequente por bactérias gram-positivas e fungos.

O choque séptico é caracterizado pela *Síndrome da Resposta Inflamatória Sistêmica*

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## CHOQUE SÉPTICO ENDOTOXEMIA

*Síndrome da Resposta Inflamatória Sistêmica (SRIS)*

Manifestação exagerada e generalizada de uma reação imunológica ou inflamatória local e é, com frequência, fatal.

Desencadeia a falência de múltiplos órgãos.

Altamente mediada por citocinas: TNF e ILs.

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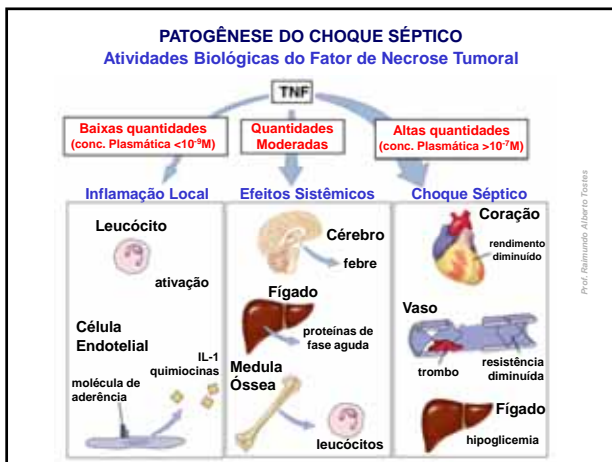
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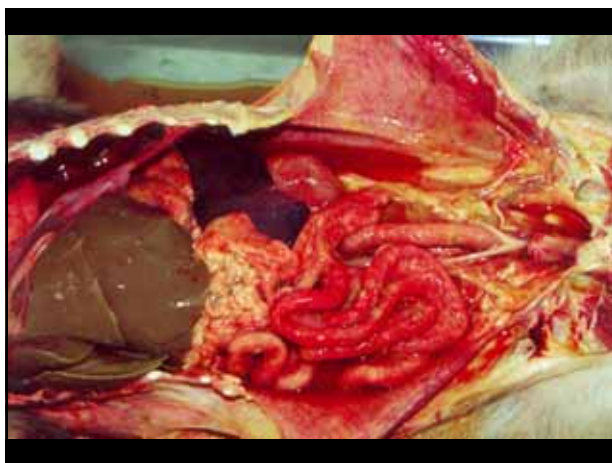
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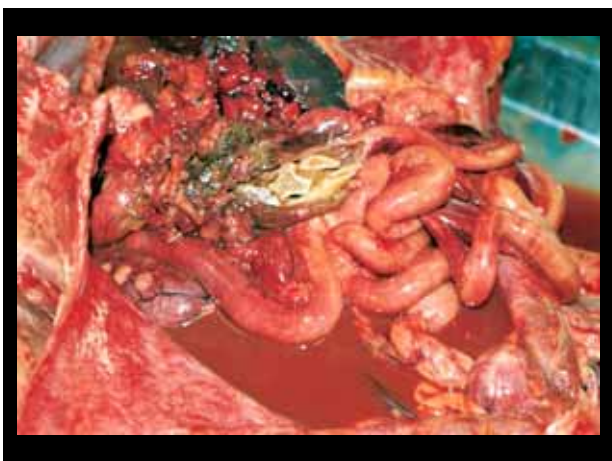
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## CHOQUE CARDIOGÊNICO

É produzido quando o coração é incapaz de bombear adequadamente o sangue.

Exemplos:

**Infarto**

**Impossibilidade de contração eficaz e**

**Tamponamento cardíaco**

*hidro ou hemopericárdio*

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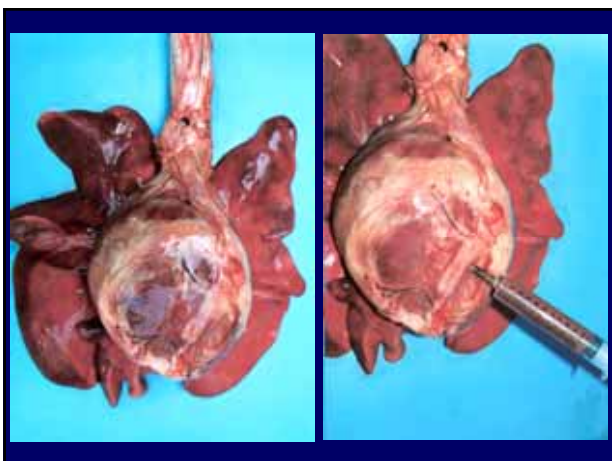
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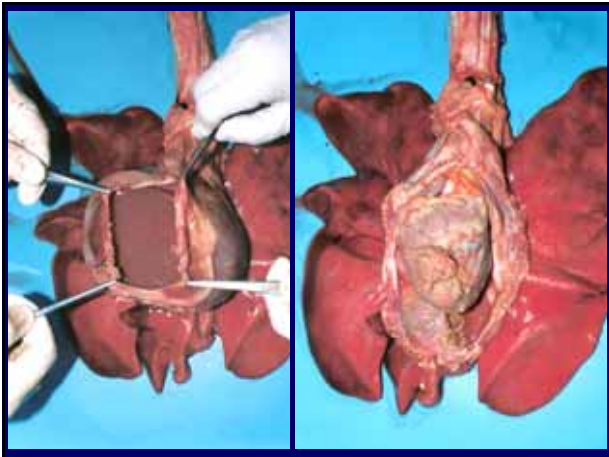
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## CHOQUE ANAFILÁTICO

Resulta de uma reação antígeno-anticorpo mediada por IgE na superfície dos mastócitos e basófilos resultando da liberação de aminas vasoativas ( histamina)

hipersensibilidade do tipo I

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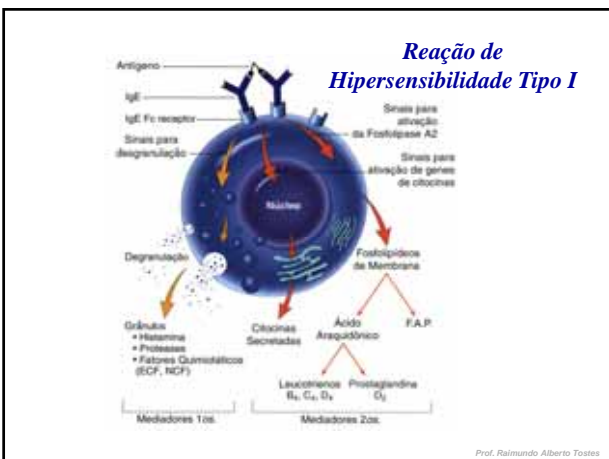
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**CHOQUE HIPOVOLÊMICO**

**Resulta da perda brusca de líquidos do organismo**

**Exemplos:**  
*Hemorragias*  
*Queimaduras*  
*diarréias*

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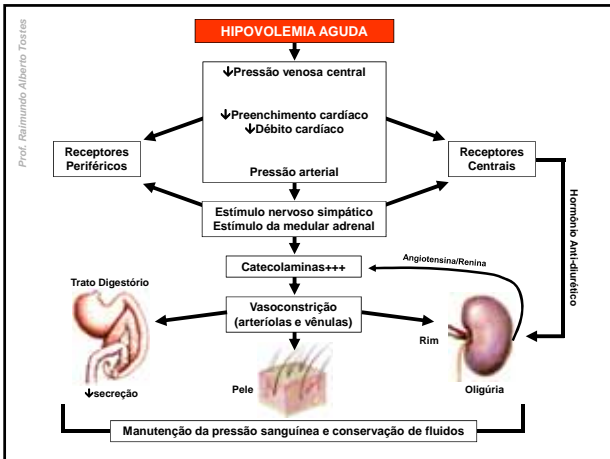
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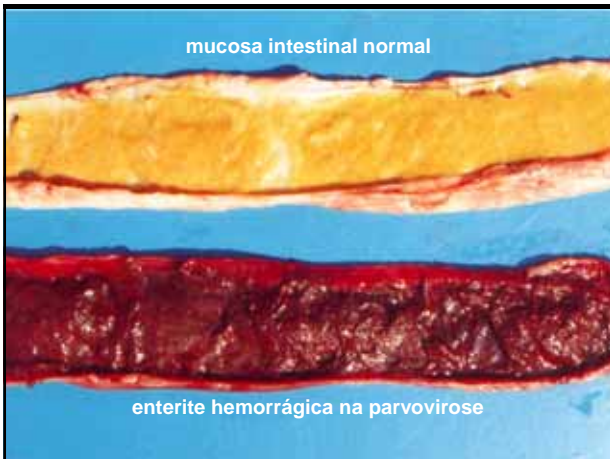
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### COAGULAÇÃO INTRAVASCULAR DISSEMINADA C.I.D.

**CONCEITO:** É a formação disseminada ou, às vezes, localizada de microtrombos em capilares, arteríolas e vênulas.

**FATORES PREDISPOENTE DA CID:**

- Agentes infecciosos (Septicemia) - endotoxinas
- Vírus com tropismo pelos endotélios
- Complexo Antígeno-Anticorpo
- Destruição tecidual (traumatismo extenso, queimaduras)
- Toxinas e venenos
- Neoplasias malignas podem iniciar a C.I.D.

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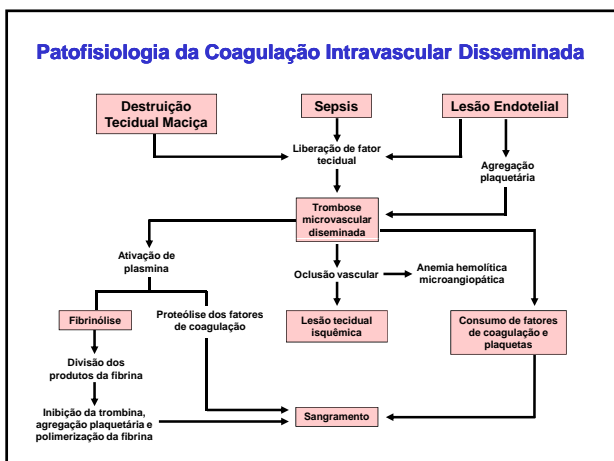
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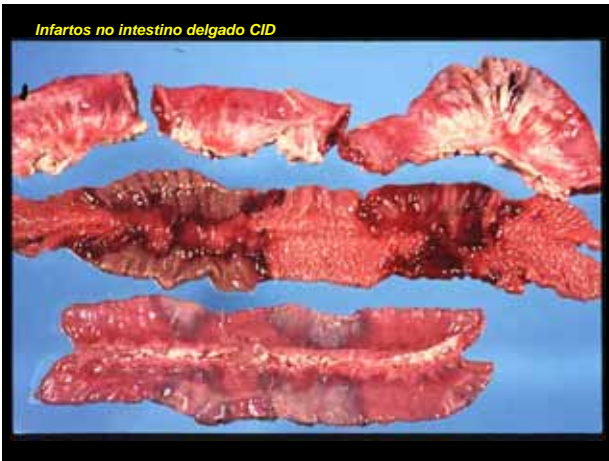
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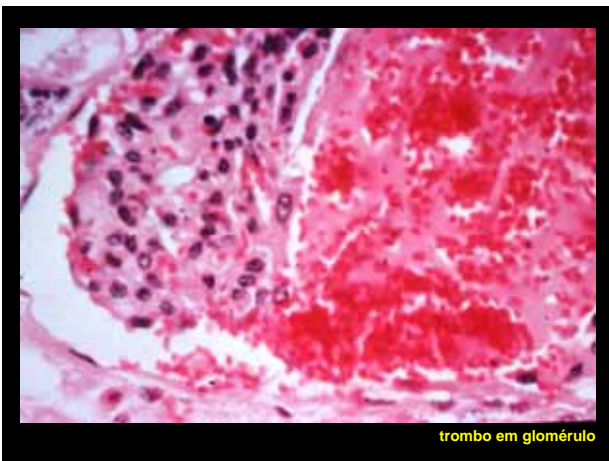
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