



Original article

Shock index as a predictor of severity and mortality in hypovolemic shock in patients with upper gastrointestinal bleeding

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ABSTRACT

Upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB) considers the presence of acute anemia, shock and the need for transfusion. It is an entity that, due to its high mortality, requires preventive care and identifying the shock index as a predictor of severity and mortality. We aimed to determine the shock index as a predictor of severity and mortality in hypovolemic shock in patients with upper gastrointestinal bleeding in HGZ 24. An Observational, cross-sectional, retrospective and analytical design; in patients with upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Sample. A probabilistic sample will be made based on the diagnostic test formula and convenience sampling. The shock index will be applied as a predictor of severity and mortality in patients with upper gastrointestinal bleeding, taking 0.7 as a normal value; Other variables to be collected will be: age, sex, comorbidity, hospitalization time, transfusion packages, mortality, acute anemia, hypovolemic shock. Statistical analysis. The statistical analysis being descriptive and inferential with the diagnostic tests and 95% CI; using the SPSS v25.0 statistical package. Resources and infrastructure. Clinical records will be used, with the exception of financial resources being minimal. There is a methodological Feasibility advisor. It is a feasible study because there is a sufficient volume of patients identified in the clinical file. Requiring a minimum investment, contributed by the research collaborator.

Keywords: Shock index. Upper digestive tract hemorrhage. Severity of upper gastrointestinal bleeding

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