

Etiologies of Cardiogenic Shock or Pulmonary Edema

Acute myocardial infarction/ischemia

- Left ventricular failure

- Ventricular septal rupture

- Papillary muscle/chordal rupture—severe mitral regurgitation

- Ventricular free wall rupture

- Other conditions complicating large myocardial infarctions

Excess negative inotropic or vasodilator medications

Post—cardiac arrest

Postcardiotomy

Refractory sustained supraventricular or ventricular tachyarrhythmias

Refractory sustained bradyarrhythmias

Acute fulminant myocarditis

End-stage cardiomyopathy

Takotsubo syndrome/apical ballooning syndrome

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy with severe outflow obstruction

Aortic dissection with aortic insufficiency or tamponade

Severe valvular heart disease

- Critical aortic or mitral stenosis

- Acute severe aortic regurgitation or mitral regurgitation

Toxic/metabolic

- β Blocker or calcium channel antagonist overdose

- Pheochromocytoma

- Scorpion venom

Hypertensive crisis

Post—cardiac arrest stunning

Myocardial depression in setting of septic shock or systemic inflammatory response syndrome

Myocardial contusion

Other Etiologies of Cardiogenic Shock^b

Right ventricular failure due to:

- Acute myocardial infarction

- Acute or decompensated chronic cor pulmonale

Pericardial tamponade