

Hemodynamic disorders in alcohol withdrawal syndrome

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Abstract:

Relevance: is determined by the high prevalence of alcoholic disease, and the high incidence of complications from the cardiovascular system

Aim of the study: study of hemodynamic features in patients with uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal syndrome and with alcoholic delirium

Materials and methods: the study included men with uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal syndrome (58 patients) and with alcohol withdrawal syndrome with delirium (78 patients), a total of 116 patients. Baseline hemodynamic parameters - heart rate, blood pressure and integral parameters - cardiac index, total peripheral vascular resistance, shock index - were studied.

Results: The features of hemodynamics in patients with uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal syndrome and with alcoholic delirium were studied.

Conclusions: The integral hemodynamic indices in uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal syndrome and in alcoholic delirium are not significantly different. Cardiac index in patients with uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal syndrome and in alcoholic delirium decreased with age. Cardiac index in patients with uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal and in alcoholic delirium decreased with increasing alcohol load. The value of vascular tone was inversely proportional to cardiac index throughout the observation period. During the development of alcoholic delirium, there was a correlation between the decrease in the level of energy metabolism and the probability of decompensation of the systemic circulation. At the stage of alcoholic delirium reduction, there was a correlation between cardiac index and blood potassium level, reflecting the exhaustion of the cardiovascular system and a decrease in its compensatory capabilities.