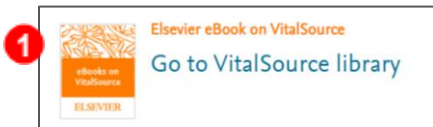


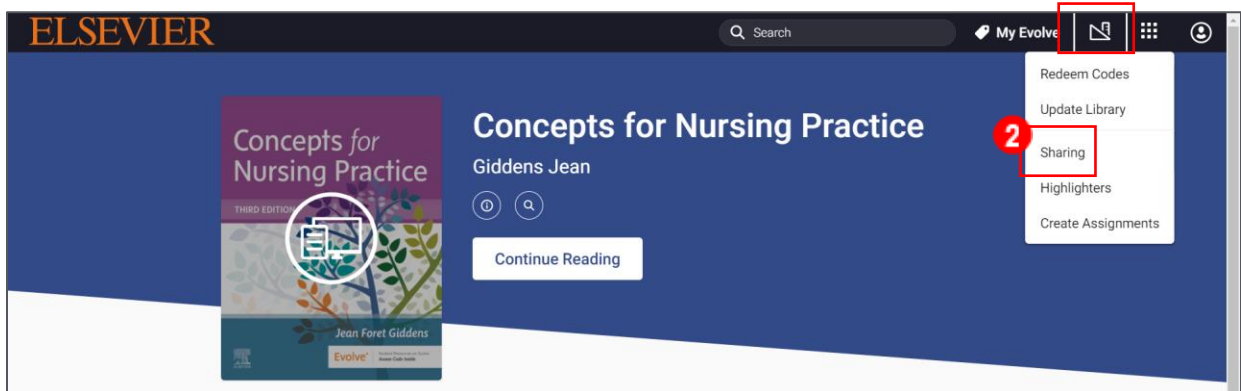
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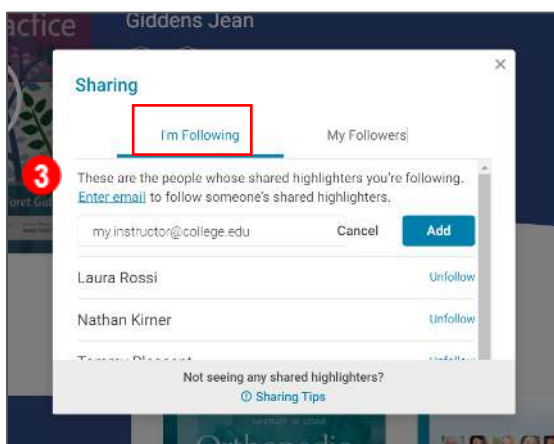
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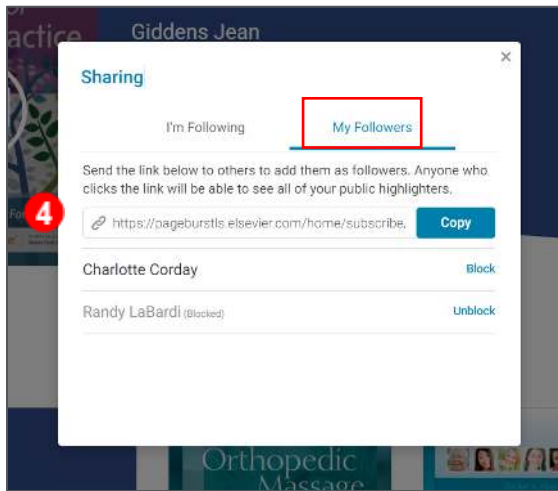
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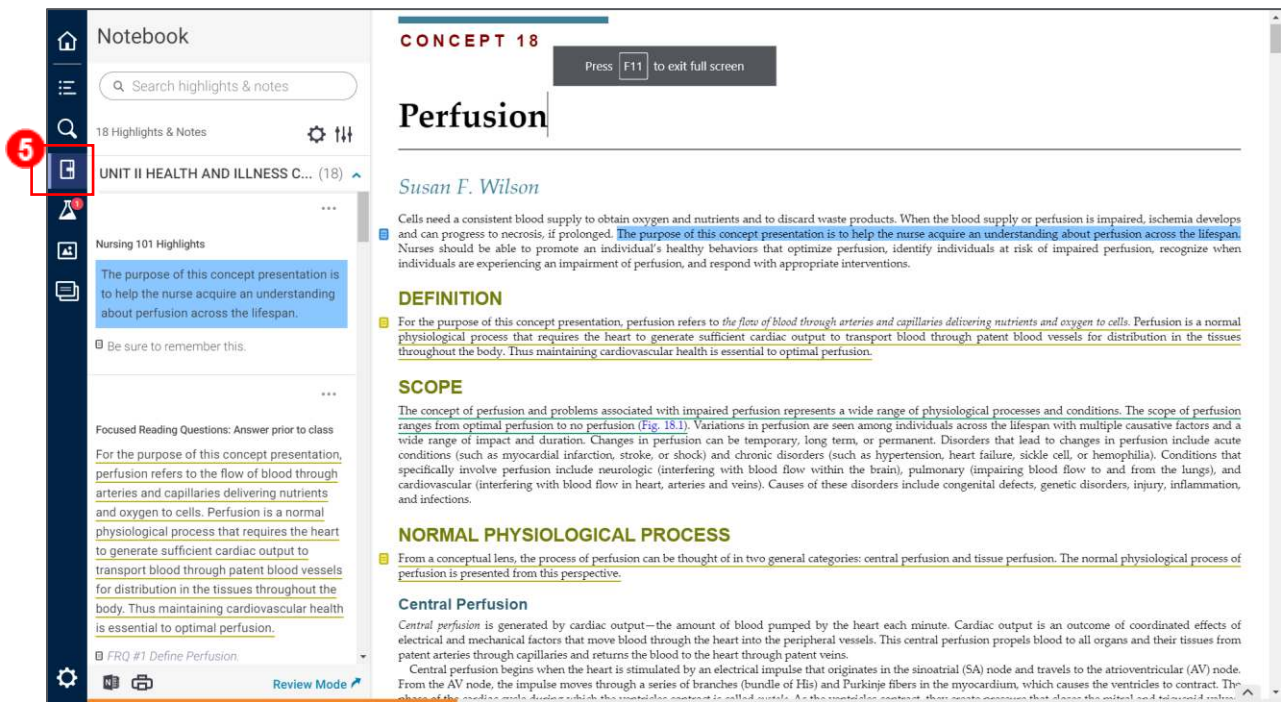
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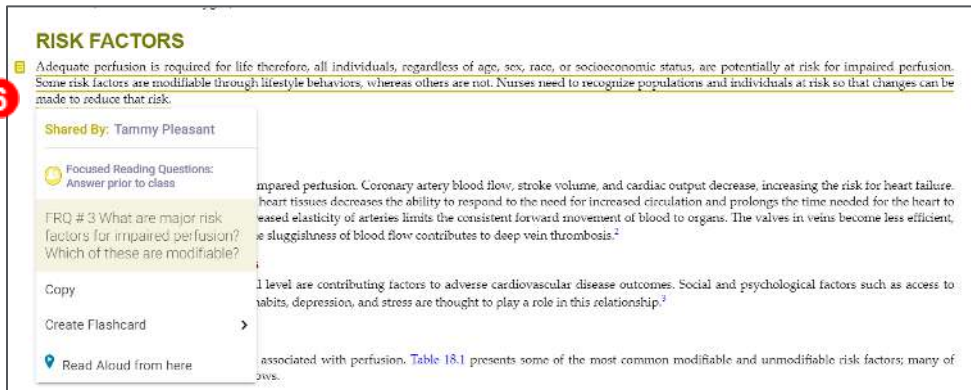
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RISK FACTORS

Adequate perfusion is required for life therefore, all individuals, regardless of age, sex, race, or socioeconomic status, are potentially at risk for impaired perfusion. Some risk factors are modifiable through lifestyle behaviors, whereas others are not. Nurses need to recognize populations and individuals at risk so that changes can be made to reduce that risk.

Shared By: Tammy Pleasant

Focused Reading Questions: Answer prior to class

FRQ # 3 What are major risk factors for impaired perfusion? Which of these are modifiable?

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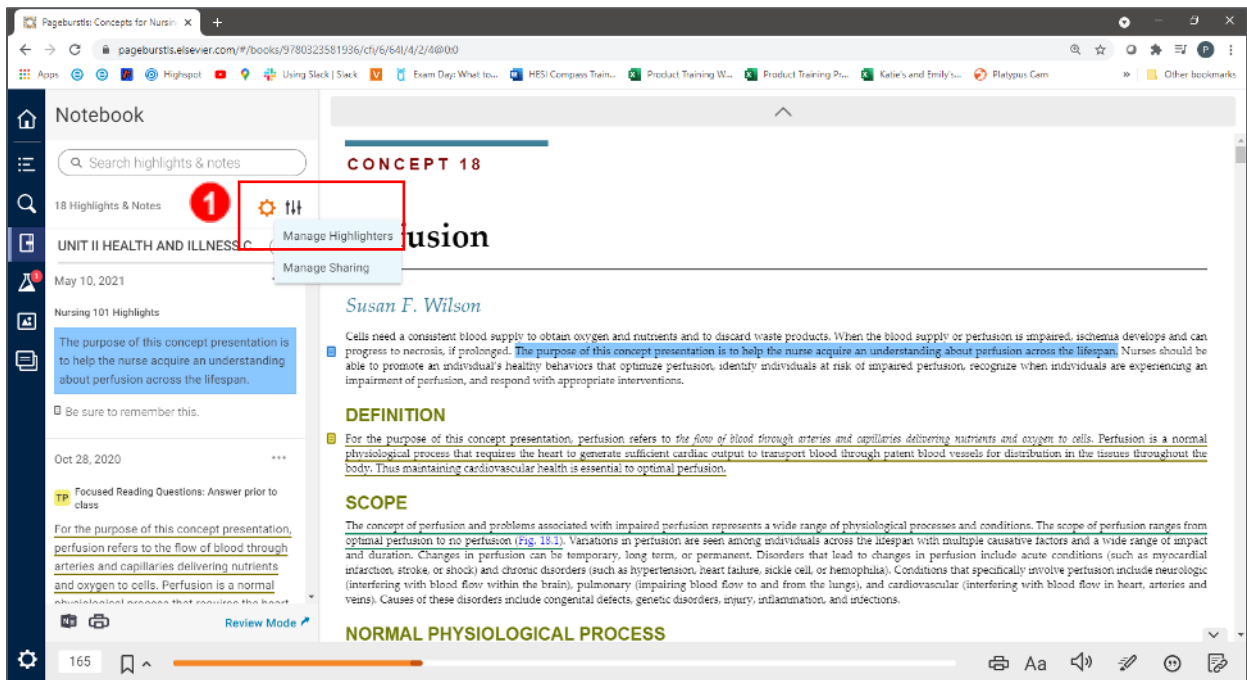
impaired perfusion. Coronary artery blood flow, stroke volume, and cardiac output decrease, increasing the risk for heart failure. Heart tissues decrease the ability to respond to the need for increased circulation and prolongs the time needed for the heart to eject blood. Decreased elasticity of arteries limits the consistent forward movement of blood to organs. The valves in veins become less efficient, and sluggishness of blood flow contributes to deep vein thrombosis.²

1 level are contributing factors to adverse cardiovascular disease outcomes. Social and psychological factors such as access to tobacco, depression, and stress are thought to play a role in this relationship.³

associated with perfusion. Table 18.1 presents some of the most common modifiable and unmodifiable risk factors; many of

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UNIT II HEALTH AND ILLNESS

May 10, 2021

Nursing 101 Highlights

The purpose of this concept presentation is to help the nurse acquire an understanding about perfusion across the lifespan.

Be sure to remember this.

Oct 28, 2020

TP Focused Reading Questions: Answer prior to class

For the purpose of this concept presentation, perfusion refers to the flow of blood through arteries and capillaries delivering nutrients and oxygen to cells. Perfusion is a normal physiological process that requires the heart to generate sufficient cardiac output to transport blood through patent blood vessels for distribution in the tissues throughout the body. Thus maintaining cardiovascular health is essential to optimal perfusion.

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CONCEPT 18

Perfusion

Susan F. Wilson

Cells need a consistent blood supply to obtain oxygen and nutrients and to discard waste products. When the blood supply or perfusion is impaired, ischemia develops and can progress to necrosis, if prolonged. The purpose of this concept presentation is to help the nurse acquire an understanding about perfusion across the lifespan. Nurses should be able to promote an individual's healthy behaviors that optimize perfusion, identify individuals at risk of impaired perfusion, recognize when individuals are experiencing an impairment of perfusion, and respond with appropriate interventions.

DEFINITION

For the purpose of this concept presentation, perfusion refers to the flow of blood through arteries and capillaries delivering nutrients and oxygen to cells. Perfusion is a normal physiological process that requires the heart to generate sufficient cardiac output to transport blood through patent blood vessels for distribution in the tissues throughout the body. Thus maintaining cardiovascular health is essential to optimal perfusion.

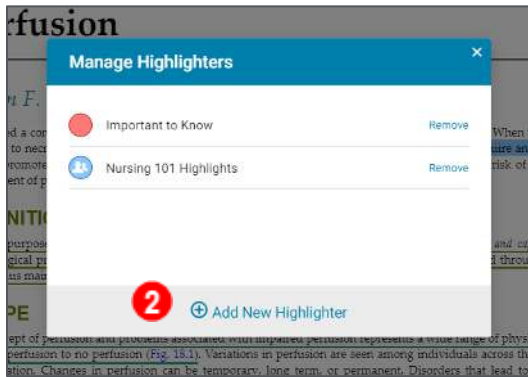
SCOPE

The concept of perfusion and problems associated with impaired perfusion represents a wide range of physiological processes and conditions. The scope of perfusion ranges from optimal perfusion to no perfusion (Fig. 18.1). Variations in perfusion are seen among individuals across the lifespan with multiple causative factors and a wide range of impact and duration. Changes in perfusion can be temporary, long term, or permanent. Disorders that lead to changes in perfusion include acute conditions (such as myocardial infarction, stroke, or shock) and chronic disorders (such as hypertension, heart failure, sickle cell, or hemophilia). Conditions that specifically involve perfusion include neurologic (interfering with blood flow within the brain), pulmonary (impairing blood flow to and from the lungs), and cardiovascular (interfering with blood flow in heart, arteries and veins). Causes of these disorders include congenital defects, genetic disorders, injury, inflammation, and infections.

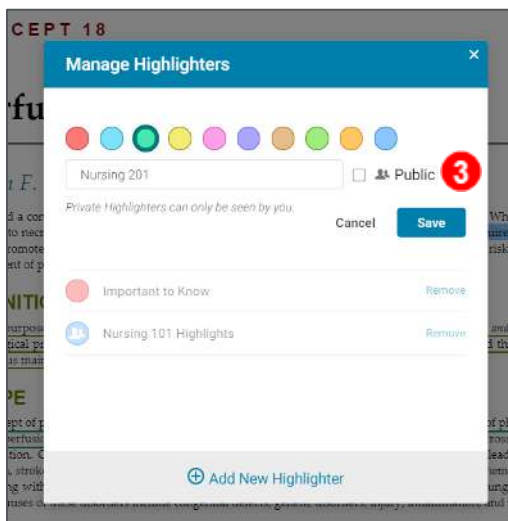
NORMAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESS

165

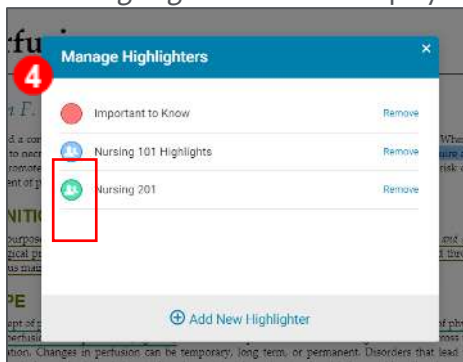
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