

Abdominal Compartment Syndrome (ACS)

Etiology

- Massive hemorrhage – Abdominal, Retroperitoneal
- Bowel distension – Obstruction, edema
- Fluid – Ascites

Pathophysiology

- Decrease in Lung Compliance
- Decrease in venous return
- Decrease in Organ perfusion – renal, liver
- Impaired wound healing

Pressures

- Normal - <10mm Hg
- Mildly increased – 10 -15 mm Hg
- Moderately increased – 15-20 mm Hg
- Severely increased - >25 mm Hg

Management

- Fluid removal – diuretics, dialysis
- Bowel decompression
- Paralysis
- Surgical decompression