

ABDOMINAL COMPARTMENT SYNDROME AND THE OPEN ABDOMEN

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TABLE 29.8 Effect of raised intra-abdominal pressure on individual organ function. System Effect
Renal Increase in renal vascular resistance leading to a reduction in glomerular filtration rate and impaired renal function
Cardiovascular Decrease in venous return resulting in decreased cardiac output because of both a reduction in preload and an increase in afterload
Respiratory Increased ventilation pressures because of splinting of the diaphragm, decreased lung compliance and increased airway pressures
Visceral effects Reduction in visceral perfusion
Intracranial effects Severe rises in intracranial pressures

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