

# Degree of haemorrhage and classification

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Class 2 3 4 15-30% 30-40%



40%

classes 1-4 based on the estimated blood loss required to produce certain physiological compensatory changes ( Table 2.3 Although conceptually useful, this classification system is never applied clinically , and indeed is difficult if not impossible to determine. There is variation in clinical response across ages (the young compensate well, the old very poorly), variation among individuals (e.g. athletes versus the obese) and variation owing to confounding factors (e.g. concomitant medications, pain). Degree of haemorrhage and classification

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