

Hypoxia

(also known as hypoxiation or anoxemia) is a condition in which the body or a region of the body is deprived of adequate oxygen supply.

Classification

Hypoxia may be classified as either generalized, affecting the whole body, or local, affecting a region of the body. Although hypoxia is often a pathological condition, variations in arterial oxygen concentrations can be part of the normal physiology, for example, during hypoventilation training or strenuous physical exercise.

Hypoxia differs from hypoxemia in that hypoxia refers to a state in which oxygen supply is insufficient, whereas hypoxemia refers specifically to states that have low arterial oxygen supply.

Hypoxia in which there is complete deprivation of oxygen supply is referred to as “anoxia”.

see [Cerebral hypoxia](#).

see [Tumor hypoxia](#).

see [Postnatal hypoxia](#)

Diagnosis

(PaO₂ < 60 mm Hg or O₂ saturation < 90%)

Complications

Hypotension (defined as a single SBP < 90 mm Hg) doubles mortality, hypoxia (apnea or cyanosis in the field or PaO₂ < 60 mm Hg on ABG) also increases mortality,

Hypoxia may cause further [ischemic brain injury](#) sat < 90%) Rx: maintain an airway and adequate oxygenation.

The rapid [proliferation](#) of [tumor cells](#) in a neoplastic [microenvironment](#) is largely due to hypoxia.

Treatment

[mechanical ventilation](#) is indicated for hypoxia or hypercarbia.

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