- A heart rate of more than 90 beats/minute
- Resp. rate over 20 resp./minute or PaCO2 of less than 32mmHg
- An abnormal WBC count

But, know that there are also other non-infectious causes triggering SIRS

Cardiogenic shock

During a cardiogenic shock, the heart fails as a pump – therefore there are many other precipitating events occurring:
- Myocardial infarction
- Valve defect
- Myocarditis (inflammation or infection of heart muscle)
- Arrhythmias
- Acidosis (H+ depresses the contractility of the heart)
- Sepsis (infection decreasing myocardial contractility)
- Hypoxaemia

Describe the complications of shock

With shock, there are many complications that can occur during and after treatment. This is due to the systemic effects that shock has on an individual, as well as the initial cause of the shock. You also have a narrow timeframe to treat shock before it ultimately leads to chronic conditions or death.