ON THE OCCURRENCE, SITES AND MODES OF ORIGIN AND DESTRUCTION, OF PRINCIPLES AFFECTING THE COMPENSATORY VASCULAR MECHANISMS IN EXPERIMENTAL SHOCK¹,²

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The possibility was recognized by Cannon, Bayliss et al.⁴ during World War I that positive deleterious principles might arise during hemorrhagic and traumatic shock, in consequence of the reduction in blood volume or tissue damage, and contribute to the fatal outcome. However, since little direct evidence has been forthcoming in support of this concept, there has been a growing tendency during recent years to emphasize the primary importance of the reduction in the effective blood volume and its direct circulatory consequences, to the exclusion of other factors.³

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⁵ A. Blalock, "Principles of Surgical Care; Shock and Other Problems," C. Y. Mosby Co., 1940.