Systemic Hypotension

| Blood pressure Thresholds: 3 rd percentile | | | |
|---|----------|------|-----------|
| GA/PMA | Systolic | Mean | Diastolic |
| 24 weeks | 32 | 26 | 15 |
| 25 weeks | 34 | 26 | 16 |
| 26 weeks | 36 | 27 | 17 |
| 27 weeks | 38 | 27 | 17 |
| 28 weeks | 40 | 28 | 18 |
| 29 weeks | 42 | 28 | 19 |
| 30 weeks | 43 | 29 | 20 |
| 31 weeks | 45 | 30 | 20 |
| 32 weeks | 46 | 30 | 21 |
| 33 weeks | 47 | 30 | 22 |
| 34 weeks | 48 | 31 | 23 |
| 35 weeks | 49 | 32 | 24 |
| 36 weeks | 50 | 32 | 25 |

| Type of hypotension | Pathophysiology | Possible causes | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Systolic blood pressure < 3 rd percentile | ↓ LV stroke output | PPHN Septic (cold) shock Cardiogenic shock | |
| Diastolic blood pressure < 3 rd percentile | ↓ SVR | Systemic hypovolemia Warm shock PDA | |
| Systolic and diastolic blood pressure < 3 rd percentile | Possible cardiac systolic dysfunction | Progression of severity after an initial period of low systolic blood pressure Progression of severity after an initial period of low diastolic blood pressure Both systolic and diastolic low at presenting (profound hypotension) | |

Reference: Giesinger RE, McNamara PJ. Hemodynamic instability in the critically ill neonate: An approach to cardiovascular support based on disease pathophysiology. Semin Perinatol. 2016;40(3):174-88.