

Pharmacologic therapy: In coronary cardiogenic shock, the aims of vasoactive medication therapy are improved cardiac contractility, decreased preload and afterload, or stable heart rate. Sympathomimetic medications: increase cardiac output by mimicking the action of the sympathetic nervous system through vasoconstriction, resulting in increased preload, and by increasing myocardial contractility (inotropic action) or increasing the heart rate (chronotropic action).