**Table 2:** Systemic consequences due to chronic hipoxemia.

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| **Hematopoietic** |
| Secondary erythrocytosisIron deficiencyHyperviscosity syndromeMinor bleeds: Bleeding gums, gastrointestinal bleeds, epistaxis or metrorrhagiaSeverity bleeds: Massive hemoptysis, digestive or cerebral bleedingPulmonary arterial thrombosisThrombocytopeniaDeficiency of vitamin K dependent clotting factors: Factors II, VII, IX, X and Factor V areIncreased fibrinolytic activity and a deficit of the von Willebrand factor |
| **Cardiovascular** |
| ArrhythmiasHeart failureCoronary ischemia |
| **Central neurologic**  |
| Neurological disordes due hyperviscosity syndrome: Intense headaches, dizziness, syncope or pre-syncope, feeling of being far away, tinnitus, diplopía, vague visions, amaurosis fugax**,** paresthesias on lips and fingers, mental fatigue, stroke, brain abscess |
| **Immunological** |
| Increased risk bacterial infections: Brain abscess, endocarditis, pneumoniaDermatological disorders: Hard-to-treat acne |
| **Gastrointestinal** |
| Gall stonesHyperbilirubinemia |
| **Urinary** |
| HyperuricemiaGouty arthritisRenal dysfunctionGlomeurolopathyProteinuriaHypocalcemiaElectrolyte disorders |
| **Endocrinology**  |
| Neuroendocrine tumors: pheocromocytomas, paragangliomas, ganglioneuromas and neuroblastomas |
| **Musculosekeletal**  |
| Myalgia, muscle weaknessEffort intoleranceChest painHypertrophic osteoarthropathy |
| Adaptated from Araujo J (2018) Chronic hypoxemic syndrome and congenital heart disease in adults: A multisystemic disorder. J Cardiol & Cardiovasc Ther 10. [29] |