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

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| **Hematopoietic** |
| Secondary erythrocytosis  Iron deficiency  Hyperviscosity syndrome  Minor bleeds: Bleeding gums, gastrointestinal bleeds, epistaxis or metrorrhagia  Severity bleeds: Massive hemoptysis, digestive or cerebral bleeding  Pulmonary arterial thrombosis  Thrombocytopenia  Deficiency of vitamin K dependent clotting factors: Factors II, VII, IX, X and Factor V are  Increased fibrinolytic activity and a deficit of the von Willebrand factor |
| **Cardiovascular** |
| Arrhythmias  Heart failure  Coronary 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, pneumonia  Dermatological disorders: Hard-to-treat acne |
| **Gastrointestinal** |
| Gall stones  Hyperbilirubinemia |
| **Urinary** |
| Hyperuricemia  Gouty arthritis  Renal dysfunction  Glomeurolopathy  Proteinuria  Hypocalcemia  Electrolyte disorders |
| **Endocrinology** |
| Neuroendocrine tumors: pheocromocytomas, paragangliomas, ganglioneuromas and neuroblastomas |
| **Musculosekeletal** |
| Myalgia, muscle weakness  Effort intolerance  Chest pain  Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy |
| Adaptated from Araujo J (2018) Chronic hypoxemic syndrome and congenital heart disease in adults: A multisystemic disorder. J Cardiol & Cardiovasc Ther 10. [29] |