Shock is a frequent condition in the emergency department. The rapid approach is essential in order to avoid its progression, complications and lethality. Vasoactive drugs play a major role in the treatment of shock. Early administration of vasoconstrictors drugs in shock states, especially distributive ones, is associated to improvement in survival.

Objectives:
To determine the incidence of complications associated to Administration of peripherally administraste presos drugs for any aethiolgy shock and try to establish the factors associated factors to these complications.

Methods:
Retrospective, observacional, case-series study including 55 patients attended in an emergency service at a university hospital for shock in a period of 3 years, Patients treated in an emergency department of an university hospital, in which the administration of vasoactive drugs by peripheral venous route was began.

Variables:
- Time of drug administration
- Type of vasoactive drug
- Protocolized registration of complications from admission to discharge or death.
- Acid-base state, lactic acid level
- Fluid used in resuscitation

Conclusion & perspectives:
- There was no significant morbidity associated to peripheral vasopressors drugs in our series.
- the peripheral drugs administration in the emergency room seems to be safe.
- A larger study is necessary to determine and validate the safety of this approach, at least in the first hours of shock treatment.