



**CUADRO SINÓPTICO:
SEMIOLOGY OF VITAL SIGNS**

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SEMIOLOGY OF VITAL SIGNS

What is it?

These are values that allow us to estimate the effectiveness of circulation, breathing and neurological functions basal.

Function

They are the quantification of physiological actions

Guys

- Heart rate and rhythm (FC)
- Respiratory rate (RR)
- Body temperature (BT)
- Blood pressure (BP or BP)
- Oximetry (OXM)

Arterial pulse

It is the pulsatile wave of the blood, originating in the contraction of the left ventricle of the heart

Characteristics

- Frequency: It is the number of waves perceived in one minute.
- Rhythm: The normal rhythm is regular.
- Volume or amplitude: It is the force of the blood in each heartbeat.
- Elasticity: It is the ability to expand

Body temperature

It is defined as the degree of heat conserved by equilibrium between the heat generated and the heat lost.

Normal values

The normal CT, according to the American Medical Association, ranges between 36.5° and 37.2°C

Thermometer

CT is measured through a thermometer clinical. Digital thermometers have a reading screen and incorporate a microchip that acts on an electronic circuit.

Respiratory rate

The respiratory cycle includes an inspiration phase and an expiration phase. It is the number of times a person breathes per minute.

Function

The normal RR for an adult at rest ranges between 15 and 20 cycles per minute.

Characteristics

The presence of breathing can be observed through the expansion of the chest when air enters and its depression when it leaves.

Pressure or tension arterial

Result of the force exerted by the column of blood propelled by the heart towards the blood vessels.

Blood pressure monitors

- Aneroid monitor
- Digital monitor
- Pressure monitors, finger or wrist

Oximetry

It is based on the physiological principles that oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin have different absorption spectrums.

Characteristics

Calculate for each wavelength the difference between the light emitted and the light received.

Guys

HbO₂ is oxygenated hemoglobin and Hb is deoxygenated.

Pupillary light reflex

They are involuntary acts of the nervous system that occur in an emergency.

Characteristics

- Afferent pathway of the pupillary reflex is common to miosis and mydriasis
- Efferent pathway: Fibers leave the central pupillary nucleus and reach the center of the constrictor muscle of the pupil

BIBLIOGRAFIA

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