



RESENDIZ ESTRADA ALESSANDRA

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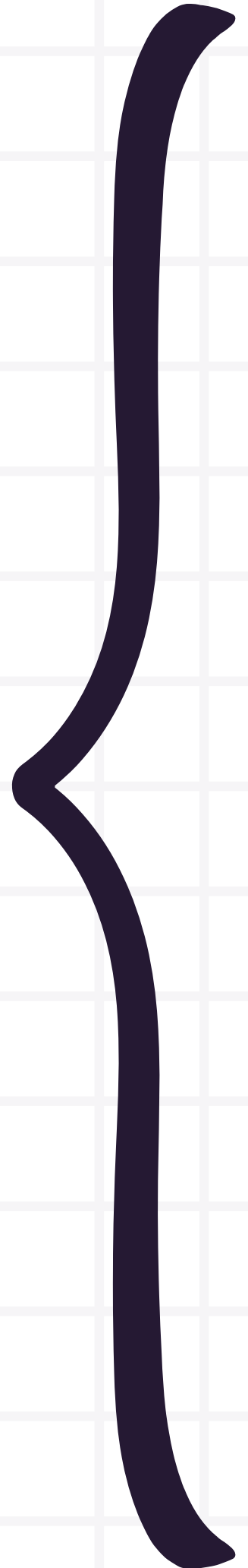
VITAL SIGNS

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TAPACHULA, CHIAPAS.

VITAL SIGNS

are values that allow estimating the effectiveness of circulation, breathing and neurological functions basal rates and their response to different physiological and pathological stimuli.



Arterial pulse

It is the pulsatile wave of the blood, originating in the contraction of the left ventricle of the heart and which results in expansion and contraction regulate the caliber of the arteries; represents the heartbeat performance and adaptation of the arteries

Body temperature (BT)

It is defined as the degree of heat conserved by equilibrium between the heat generated (thermogenesis) and the heat lost (thermolysis) by the organism

Respiratory rate

is the number of times one person breathes per minute

Pressure or tension arterial (BP or BP)

Blood pressure results from the force exerted by the column of blood driven by the heart to the blood vessels. The force of blood against the arterial wall is the blood pressure and the resistance opposed by the their walls is the blood pressure.

Oximetry

is based on the principles physiological effects that oxygenated hemoglobin and deoxygenated has a different spectrum of absorption. Deoxygenated hemoglobin absorbs more light in the red band (600 to 750 nm) and the oxygenated one absorbs more light in the infrared band (850 to 1000 nm).

Pupillary light reflex

Reflexes are involuntary acts of the nervous system that appear before a emergency. Pupil dilation and reaction to a sting or friction are examples of them.

Pulse characteristics

- Frequency
- Rhythm
- Volume or amplitude
- Elasticity

how is it measured?

It is measured through a thermometer clinical; These have evolved mainly since digital electronic thermometers began to be manufactured and the risks of contact with mercury have been minimized.

Breathing characteristics

Through respiration the body takes in oxygen from ambient air to the alveoli and expels carbon dioxide, which is achieved through ventilation or mechanical process of the air mobilization.

Characteristics of blood pressure

The higher the arrival pressure forces blood to pass from the veins to the heart, the greater the blood volume expelled; BP rises during systole and decreases during diastole.

Characteristics of oximetry

The oximeter calculates for each length of wave the difference between the emitted light and the received, indicating the amount of light that has absorbed the pulsating blood.

Characteristics of the pupillary reflex

Normally, the diameter of the pupils of both eyes are the same, this phenomenon is It is called isocoria. Anisocoria is called inequality in size between one pupil and another. The increase in diameter is called mydriasis, its miosis decrease

Places to take the pulse

Temporal pulse (temporal artery), carotid pulse (carotid artery), brachial pulse (artery humeral), radial pulse (radial artery), pulse femoral (femoral artery), popliteal pulse (popliteal artery), pedis pulse (pedial artery), pulse tibial (posterior tibial artery) and apical pulse (in the cardiac apex), as the most commonly employees.

Sites for taking body temperature

CT can be controlled in several areas: buccal, axillary, otic, inguinal and rectal. Also on the skin of the forehead, when contact thermometers are used

Recommendations and precautions

Try to count off guard so that the patient does not realize that his respiratory rate (RR) is being controlled, since unconsciously it will vary its rhythm, falsifying the figure obtained.

Instruments to measure blood pressure

- Pressure monitors
- finger or wrist
- digital monitor
- aneroid monitor

Oximetry alterations

Detects normosaturation patients (higher 95%) or with mild desaturation (saturation between 93 and 95%), moderate (saturation between 88 and 92%) and severe (saturation between less than 88%)

Pupil reflex alterations

If both pupils are larger than normal, the injury or illness may indicate shock, severe bleeding, exhaustion heat or influence of drugs such as cocaine or amphetamines.

literature

Semiología de los signos vitales: Una mirada novedosa a un problema vigente. Juliana Villegas González , Oscar Alberto Villegas Arenas , Valentina Villegas González. Archivos de Medicina (Col) 2012, 12(2). Archivos de Medicina (Col). ISSN: 1657-320X. Universidad de Manizales. Colombia. 2024.

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