



Semiology of vital signs

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Semiology of vital signs

What are vital signs?

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

Pulse

It is the pulsatile wave of blood, originating in the contraction of the left ventricle of the heart and resulting in the regular expansion and contraction of the caliber of the arteries; it represents the performance of the heartbeat and the adaptation of the arteries.

Blood pressure

results from the force exerted given by the column of blood propelled by the heart towards the blood vessels.

They affect

Age Gender Physical Exercise
Pregnancy Medications Hormones

Fever: The pulse increases, compensating for peripheral vasodilation secondary to a rise in temperature. When there is an increase in ambient and body temperature, the HR is accelerated.
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Examples

Hemorrhages: Blood loss greater than 500 ml (massive by volume and/or speed of onset) increases pulse and HR.

Features

Frequency Rhythm Volume or amplitude Elasticity

Technique

1. The patient must be comfortable with the extremity supported or held with the palm facing up.
2. Gently apply the pads of your index, middle and ring fingers to the point where the artery passes over the bone (outer part of the wrist).
3. Count the beats for 15, 20 or 30 seconds and multiply that value by 4, 3 or 2 respectively if the pulse is regular. If the pulse shows any irregularity, the count should be kept for a full minute or even longer.
4. Record and interpret the findings and make appropriate decisions

Where to take

Temporal pulse (temporal artery), cardiac pulse (carotid artery), brachial pulse (brachial artery), radial pulse (radial artery), femoral pulse (femoral artery), popliteal pulse (brachial artery), popliteal artery, pedal pulse (pedal artery), tibial pulse (posterior tibial artery), and apical pulse (at the apex of the heart), as the most commonly used.

Temperature

It is defined as the degree of heat conserved by the balance between the heat generated (thermogenesis) and the calor lost (thermolysis) by the body.

Pupillary light reflex

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

Oximetry

With the help of an adequate respiratory and circulatory systems, oximetry (OXM) has gained ground, which is based on the physiological principles that oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin have different absorption spectra.

Bibliografía

Traductor

<https://es.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Redalyc>