



**Elaborar un Cuadro Sinóptico
sobre el artículo "Semiología de los signos
vitales".**

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SEMIOLÓGIA DE LOS SIGNOS VITALES

WHAT ARE VITAL SIGNS?

Vital signs (SV) are values that allow estimating the effectiveness of circulation, breathing and neurological functions basal and its response to different physiological and pathological stimuli

SVs constitute a valuable tool, as indicators that are of the state functional of the individual and its intake is indicated upon admission and discharge of the patient to the center care, during the hospital stay, immediately when the patient manifests changes in their functional condition and according to medical prescription

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

1. Frequency
2. Rhythm: The normal rhythm is regular
3. Volume or amplitude
4. Elasticity:

Body temperature (BT)

body temperature (BT) is defined as the degree of heat conserved by equilibrium between the heat generated (thermogenesis) and the heat lost (thermolysis) by the organism.

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

Respiratory rate (FR), breathing

The respiratory cycle includes a phase of inspiration and another of expiration. The frequency Respiratory (RF) is the number of times one person breathes per minute

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.

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. These two forces are opposite and equivalent. Systolic pressure is the pressure of the blood due to contraction of the ventricles and diastolic pressure is the pressure left when the ventricles relax.

Within physiological limits, the heart expels all the blood that flows to it, without create excessive blood stagnation in the glasses. 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

Oximetry

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Hand in hand with adequate respiratory and circulatory function, the oximetry (OXM) which is based on the principles physiological effects that oxygenated hemoglobin and deoxygenated has a different spectrum of absorption.

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