







**AISPO** 

# Pediatric vital signs in newborn, neonate, infant & child

# PYREXIA SYMPTOMS BODY TEMPERATURE

> 38°C

# HYPOTHERMIA SYMPTOMS

**BODY TEMPERATURE** < 35°C

#### Chills

Sweating

#### Dehydration

Headache

#### Muscle aches and pains

A feeling of weakness

#### Tachycardia

#### Shiver

• Cold and pale skin

#### Slurred speech

Fast breathing

#### **Tiredness**

Confusion

## **PULSE RATE**

AGE	AWAKE, AT REST	SLEEPING	FEVER,CRY, ACTIVITY, EMOTION
NEWBORN AND NEONATE	100 – 180 bpm	80 – 160 bpm	Until 230 bpm
1 – 3 MONTHS	100 – 160 bpm	80 – 130 bpm	Until 230 bpm
3 MONTHS – 2 YEARS	80 – 150 bpm	70 – 120 bpm	Until 180 bpm
2 – 10 YEARS	70 – 120 bpm	60 – 90 bpm	Until 170 bpm
> 10 YEARS	55 – 100 bpm	50 – 90 bpm	Until 160 bpm

# Tachycardia symptoms

#### **DIZZINESS**

LIGHTHEADEDNESS

#### SHORTNESS OF BREATH

CHEST PAIN

#### **HEART PALPITATION**

# Bradycardia symptoms

#### **FAINTING (SYNCOPE)**

• FATIGUE

#### SHORTNESS OF BREATH

CONFUSION

**EASILY TIRED DURING ACTIVITY** 

### **BLOOD PRESSURE**

#### **SYSTOLIC PRESSURE**

#### **DYASTOLIC PRESSURE**

AGE	50°	90°	95°	50°	90°	95°
NEWBORN NEONATE	70	90	95	45	55	60
1 - 11 MONTHS	80	100	110	45	55	60
1- 3 YEARS	95	105	110	65	75	80
4 – 7 YEARS	95	115	120	65	75	80
8 – 9 YEARS	105	120	125	65	75	80
10 YEARS	110	125	130	70	80	90
11 – 14 YEARS	115	130	135	70	80	85

### **BLOOD PRESSURE:** few suggestions

#### PATIENT AT REST

Exercises, cough, crying, effort and emotions can increase the children's systolic pressure up to 40 mmHg their normal range

#### **USE THE RIGHT CUFF**

A too small cuff will give falsely high measurements A too large cuff will give falsely low measurements

#### COMPARE THE MEASUREMENT TO PERCENTILE GRAPH

Normal pediatric vital signs for blood pressure, pulse and respirations change as the child grows from newborn to infant to child.

# Hypotension Symptoms

BLURRED VISION
CONFUSION
FAINTING
NAUSEA
WEAKNESS

Hypotension (blood pressure lower than the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile) is associated with anemia, dehydration, severe infections, aortic or mitral stenosis.

# Hypertension Symptoms

HYPEREXCITABILITY
DIZZINESS
HEADACHE

## PEDIATRIC RESPIRATION RATE

AGE	RATE (breath per minute)
BIRTH – 1 YEAR	30 – 55
1 – 3 YEARS	24 – 40
3 – 6 YEARS	22 – 34
6 – 12 YEARS	18 – 30
12 – 18 YEARS	12 – 16

Signs of respiratory problems

### Rapid or irregular breathing

**Flaring Nostrils** 

Retracting

Grunting

**Blue Color** 

Cough

If the patient has one or more of these signs...

CHECK SPO<sub>2</sub>, ADMINISTER O<sub>2</sub> WHEN NECESSARY, CALL THE DOCTOR!

# PAIN - FLACC SCALE (UNTIL 3 YEARS)

	0	1	2
Face	No particular expression or smile	Occasional grimace or frown, withdrawn, disinterested	Distressed looking face, expression of fright/panic
Legs	Normal position or relaxed	Uneasy, restless, tense, occasional tremors	Kicking, constant tremors, jerking
Activity	Quiet, normal position, moves easily	Squirming, shifting back and forth, tense/guarded movements	Arched, jerking,severe,agitati on,gasping,shivering
Cry	No cry (awake or asleep)	Moans or whimpers, constantly grunting	Crying steadly, screams or sobs
Consolability	Happy, relax	Reassured by occasional touching, distractible	Difficult to console or comfort, resisting care

# PAIN - WONG & BAKER SCALE

(FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS)

#### Wong-Baker FACES® Pain Rating Scale



0

No Hurt



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Hurts Little Bit



4

Hurts Little More



6

Hurts Even More



8

Hurts Whole Lot



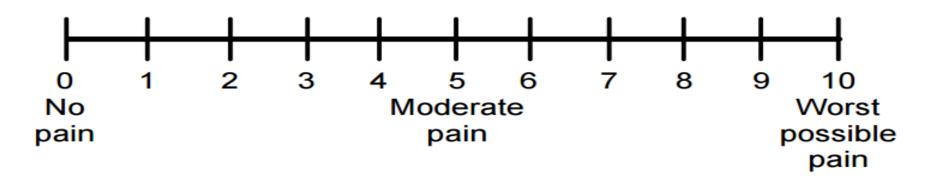
10

Hurts Worst

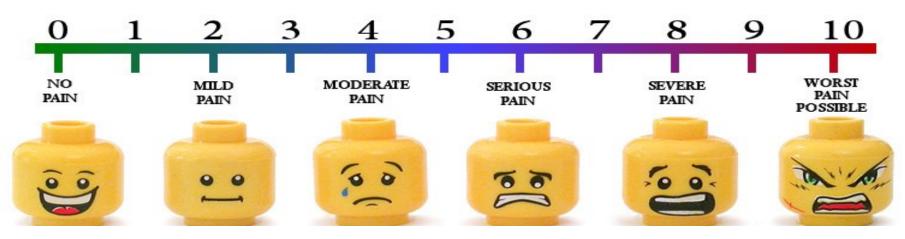
These faces are used with children who do not yet understand the meaning of numbers

# PAIN - NUMERIC RATING SCALE (NRS)

**(OVER 7 YEARS)** 



#### LEGO PAIN ASSESSMENT TOOL



#### **GROWTH PARAMETERS**

#### WEIGHT

When: Always at admission.

Who: all patients.

How: naked or just with jumpsuit, always on an empty stomach (before

breastfeed).



#### **LENGHT**

When: Always at admission.

Who: all patients that can't keep the standing position.

#### HEIGHT

When: Always at admission.

Who: all patients that can keep the standing position.

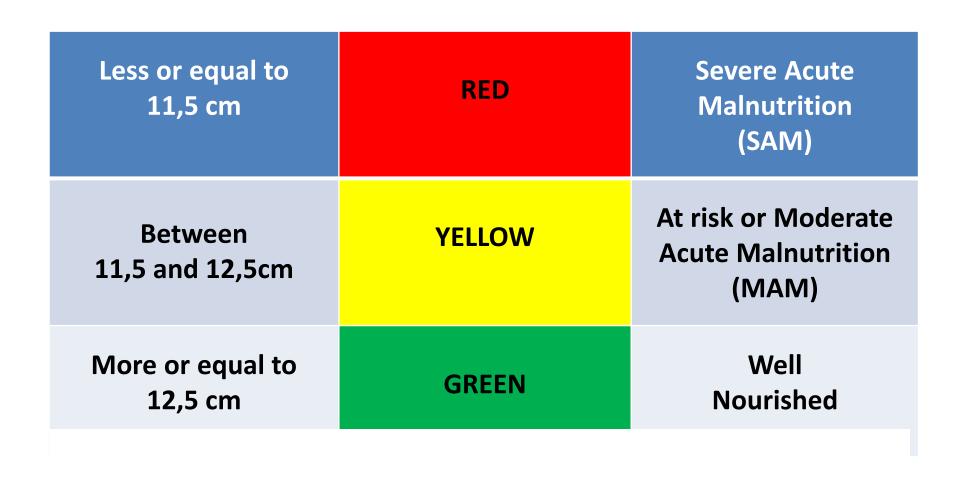
#### **HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE**

When: Always at admission.

Who: all infants under 1 year.

**How:** Wrape the tape snugly around the widest possible circumference – from the most prominent part of the forehead (often 1-2 fingers above the eyebrow) around to the widest part of the back of the head.

### **NUTRITIONAL STATUS- MUAC**



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المشروع بتمويل من الوكالة الإيطالية للتعاون الإنمائي



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In some cases ,numeric data shown on the pocket book were obtained by calculating the average of the different international references/guidelines.