OBJECTIVES
What are vital signs
What is the significance of vital signs?
Proper technique of measuring vital signs
Interpretation of derangement of vital signs?

CASE:
A 5 years old boy brought to OPD with the complains of
Fever for 1 day
Vomiting 1 to 2 episodes
Cough

Q: 1 What are the components of vital signs?
Ans: BP, Temp, RR, Pulse, Pain

Q: 2 What are the different methods of taking temperature?
Ans: Oral, axilla, rectal, forehead, Eardrum (Tympanic Membrane)

Q: 3 What are the different thermometers available?
Ans: Oral thermometer, digital thermometer, strip thermometer, ear thermometer

Q: 4 What is the relationship of increase in temperature and increase in heart rate?
Ans: In heat gain, heart rate increases as the result of changes in the core body temperature.

Q: 5 What are the different factors affecting temperature?
Ans: Age, Weather, Time or day, Exercise, Emotion, Steers, Illness, Pregnancy

Q: 6 Which system is to be examined when patient presents with cough?
Ans: Throat, chest, respiratory system

Q: 7 Which Pulses can be palpated?
Ans: Temporal, carotid, radial, brachial, femoral, popliteal, dorsalis pedis

Q: 8 What are factors affecting pulse?
Ans: Body temperature, exercise, emotion, pain, drugs

Q: 9 What is to be measured while taking pulse?
Ans: Rate, Rhythm, character & volume.

Q: 10 What is tachycardia & Bradycardia?
Ans: Tachycardia over 100 b/min, bradycardia < 60 b/min