**Discussion Topics, Chapter 20, Vital Signs, Height, and Weight**

| Topics for Discussion | Learning Objective(s) |
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| 1. You have been delegated to obtain vital signs for the new admission in room 222. Your patient is an 82-year-old gentleman admitted with congestive heart failure. He is receiving oxygen, and is restless and unable to remain still. He has an IV in his right arm, and because he is obese, you are not able to feel his radial pulse.   1. What will you do to obtain the most accurate temperature and pulse for this patient, and why? 2. What will you do to obtain the most accurate blood pressure for this patient? | 4, 7, 8, 12 |
| 2. Mr. Roberts is a 50-year-old man who was involved in an auto accident. After being treated for a head injury in the emergency room, he is admitted to an observation bed on your unit. You are assigned to care for him and are to take his vital signs every 4 hours. On admission, his vital signs were temperature 97.6°F (O), pulse 84, respirations 16, and blood pressure 140/88 mm Hg. When you take his vital signs 4 hours later, you obtain a temperature of 97.7°F (O), pulse 90, respirations 18, and blood pressure 130/80 mm Hg. The second time you take his vital signs, you obtain a temperature of 98°F (O), a pulse of 110, respirations of 26, and blood pressure 100/60 mm Hg.   1. What medical terms will you use to describe the results of your first and second sets of vital sign measurements? 2. Which set of vital signs should be reported to the nurse immediately, and what factors may be affecting the vital sign measurements? | 2, 9, 13 |