

Family Name:

PAEDIATRIC VITAL SIGNS CHART

Family Name: Given Name:

Gender:

Date of Birth:

NHI#:

ESCALATE CARE FOR ANY PATIENT YOU OR THEIR WHĀNAU ARE WORRIED ABOUT, REGARDLESS OF VITAL SIGNS OR PEWS

ory escalation pathway						
WS	Ac	tion				
1-3						
4-5						
6-7						
0.						

Any vital sign in the blue zone

Any treatment limitations must be documented in the patient's clinical record. A full set of vital signs must be taken, with corresponding PEWS calculated each time, at a frequency stated in hospital policy. If there is no timely response to your request for review, escalate to the next zone.

Modification to PEWS triggers

The PEWS can be changed to prevent inappropriate escalation. All modifications must be made in line with hospital policy and regularly reviewed by the primary team. Query any modification that is not signed and dated.

g n ation)	Accepted values and modified PEW	Date S and tin		uration (hours)	Name and contact details
		/ /	/		
		/ /			
	1		1	1	
		/ /	/		
			1		
		/ /	1		

Local tools

National tools

	Revised FLAC	C observationa	l pain tool	Family Name:					
Scoring				Given Name:	Gender:				
Categories	0	1	2		AFFI)				
Face	No expression or smile Normal	Occasional grimace or frown, withdrawn, disinterested; appears sad or worried	Frequent to constant frown, clenched jaw, quivering chin; distressed looking face; expression of fright or panic		NHI#: Assessment of respiratory distress guide				
			Individualised behaviour described by family: Kicking, or legs drawn		Mild		Moderate		Severe
				Airway	 Strido exertio crying 	r on on or	Some stridor at restWheeze mark		 Stridor at rest New onset of stridor Wheeze severe
Legs	position or relaxed; usual muscle tone and motion to arms and legs Lying quietly,	restless, tense; occasional tremors Squirming,	up; marked increase in spasticity; constant tremors or jerking		 Wheeze present Normal Talks in sentences 		 Some or intermittent irritability Difficulty talking or crying Difficulty feeding or eating 		 Write22 severe Silent chest Increased irritability and/or lethargy Looks exhausted Unable to talk or cry Unable to feed
			Individualised behaviour described by family: Arches, rigid, or jerking;	Behaviour and feeding					
Activity	normal position, moves easily; regular rhythmic breaths (respiration)	shifting back and forth, tense or guarded movements; mildly agitated (head back and forth, aggression); shallow, splinting breaths	severe agitation; head banging; shivering (not rigors); breath holding, gasping, or sharp intake of breaths; course enliating	Accessory muscle use	Mild intercostal and suprasternal recession		 Moderate intercostal and suprasternal recession Tracheal tug Nasal flaring Head bobbing May have brief 		 Onable to recu or eat Marked intercostal and suprasternal recession Gasping, grunting
	No cry (awake or asleep)	(respirations); occasional sighs Moans or whimpers, occasional complaint; occasional verbal outburst or grunt	Crying steadily, screams or	Other			apnoea		• Extreme pallor, cyanosis
			sobs, frequent complaints; repeated outbursts; constant grunting	Other					 Increasingly frequent or prolonged
Cry			Individualised behaviour described by family:	Score at the level of Note that not all fe		0	l conditions.		apnoea
	Content,	nt, Reassured by	Difficult to console or						
	relaxed	occasional touching, hugging, or 'talking to'; can be distracted	comfort; pushing away caregiver; resisting care or comfort measures Individualised behaviour described by family:	Respiratory support mode					
Consolability				NP = Nasal prongs		M = Fac	Face mask HF		High flow
				R = Non-rebr mask		$C = CPAP B$ $HO_2 = Humidified$		B =	BPaP
	te the child in each of the five measurement categories, add together, and cument total pain score $(0 - 10)$.					/gen			
Children who are awake:	Reposition child o		rve legs and body uncovered. sess body for tenseness and f needed.						
Children who are asleep:	Observe for at lea uncovered. If poss assess for tensene								
are validated in parents/caregivents/care	children with cogn vers the descriptors ional behaviours that	itive impairment. Th within each category	dditional descriptors (in italics) e nurse can review with y. Ask the parents/caregivers if rs of their child experiencing te category.						



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