

Pediatric Vital Signs Chart

Ages	Heart Rate	Respiratory Rate	Systolic Blood Pressure	Temperature
Infancy (Birth to 1 Year)	100 to 160 (first 30 minutes) Settling around 120 bpm	40 to 60 initially 30-40 after first few minutes. 20-30 by one year	70 at Birth to 90 at 1 year	98-100
Toddler (12 to 36 Months) and Preschool Age (3 to 5 Years)	80 to 130 bpm 80 to 120 bpm	20 to 30 20 to 30	70 to 100 mmHg 80 to 110 mmHg	96.8 – 99.6
School-Age Children (6 to 12 Years)	70 to 110 bpm	20 to 30	80 to 120 mmHg	98.6
Adolescence (13 to 18 Years)	55 to 105 bpm	12 to 20	100 to 120 mmHg	98.6
Early Adulthood (20 to 40 Years)	70 bpm average	16 to 20 (12-20 normal)	120/80 mmHg average	98.6
Middle Adulthood (41 to 60 Years)	70 bpm average	16 to 20 (12-20 normal)	120/80 mmHg average	98.6
Late Adulthood (61 Years and Older)	Depends on patient's physical and health status.	Depends on patient's physical and health status.	Depends on patient's physical and health status.	98.6

ADULT VITAL SIGNS CHART

Temperature	37 ° C or 98.6°F
Heart Rate (HR)	60 to 99 Beats per min
Blood Pressure (BP)	120/80 mmHg
Respiratory Rate (RR)	12-20 breaths per min
Oxygen Saturation (O2 SAT)	94 to 99 % Room Air
End Tidal Carbon Dioxide (ETCO2)	35 to 45
PH Level	7.35 to 7.45

MEAN ARTERIAL PRESSURE (MAP) CALCULATION CHART

Mean Arterial Pressure

Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP)

Range = 70 – 110 mmHg

The average pressure of the arteries

$$\text{MAP} = \frac{(2 \times \text{DBP}) + \text{SBP}}{3}$$

MAP is multiplied by 2 because diastolic phase lasts longer than the systolic phase

If B/P 120/75, then MAP = _____