

Tachypnea

Dyspnea

Retractions

Crackles

Shortness of breath

Cyanosis

Pallor

Mottling

Nasal flaring

Grunting

Head bobbing

Cough

Use of accessory muscles

Activity intolerance

Do the findings described in the case study concern you?

*The effect of the coarctation of the aorta causes a narrowing within the aorta that increases pressure proximal to the defect (upper extremities) and a decreased pressure distal to it (lower extremities). It is not surprising to find high BP, bounding upper extremity pulses, and weak or even absent femoral pulses and cool extremities in these infants. You should follow his breathing patterns closely and observe for breathing changes.*

How would you assess the effectiveness of these interventions?

*Evaluate for changes in breathing patterns, respiratory rate, and labored breath sounds; observe for nasal flaring or change in color to dusky or*