

CNS symptoms (decreased efficiency, impaired judgment, anxiety, confusion, restlessness, irritability, depressed level of consciousness)

Flaring nares

Chest wall retractions

Expiratory grunt

Wheezing or prolonged expiration

Signs of More Severe Hypoxia

Hypotension or hypertension

Altered vision

Somnolence

Stupor

Coma

Dyspnea

Depressed respirations

Bradycardia

Cyanosis, peripheral or central

CNS, Central nervous system.

Therapeutic Management

The interventions used in the management of respiratory failure are often dramatic, requiring special skills and emergency procedures. If respiratory arrest occurs, the primary objectives are to recognize the situation and immediately initiate resuscitative measures, such as opening the airway, positioning, administering supplemental oxygen and positive pressure ventilation, and cardiopulmonary