



Table 1. Normal Vital Signs

Age	Pulse-Awake (beats/ minute)	Pulse-Sleeping (beats/ minute)	Respiratory Rate (breaths/ minute)	Systolic BP (mmHg)
Preterm less than 1 kg	120–160		30–60	39–59
Preterm 1–3 kg	120–160		30–60	60–76
Newborn	100–205	85–160	30–60	67–84
Up to 1 year	100–190	90–160	30–60	72–104
1–2 years	100–190	90–160	24–40	86–106
2–3 years	98–140	60–120	24–40	86–106
3–4 years	80–140	60–100	24–40	89–112
4–5 years	80–140	60–100	22–34	89–112
5–6 years	75–140	58–90	22–34	89–112
6–10 years	75–140	58–90	18–30	97–115
10–12 years	75–118	58–90	18–30	102–120
12–13 years	60–100	58–90	15–20	110–131
13–15 years	60–100	50–90	15–20	110–131
15 years or older	60–100	50–90	15–20	110–131
<p>Source: Extrapolated from the 2020 American Heart Association Pediatric Advanced Life Support’s tables from the Nursing Care of the Critically Ill Child, and from Web Box 1: Existing reference ranges for respiratory rate and heart rate in the appendix of the article by Fleming, et al, published in Lancet</p>				
<p><i>Note: While many factors affect blood pressure (e.g., pain, activity, hydration), it is imperative to rapidly recognize hypotension, especially in children. For children of the ages 1–10, hypotension is present if the systolic blood pressure is less than 70 mmHg + (child’s age in years x 2) mmHg.</i></p>				