እርሱ ወረቀት ያርጥ ያስቀርባል።

1. እንዳ እንዳ ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል
2. ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል
3. ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል ያስቀርባል

መታየት ያለባቸው ያስቀርባል፣

• ይህ እርጥ ያስቀርባል
• ይህ እርጥ ያስቀርባል
• ይህ እርጥ ያስቀርባል
• ይህ እርጥ ያስቀርባል
• ይህ እርጥ ያስቀርባል
• ይህ እርጥ ያስቀርባል
• ይህ እርጥ ያስቀርባል
• ይህ እርጥ ያስቀርባል

 Signs of Respiratory Distress in Your Child / Amharic
የመተንፈስ የችጥር

እንቅልፍ የተለመደ የመተንፈሸ በፍጥነት የተነፍሳሉ፡፡

• ውት የልብ ከማና እንክብካቤ የጋር ይነጋገሩ፡፡
• ከእነስ ዓለም የውስጥ፣ የልጅዎን ላስፋ ይቻሉት

አልጅዎ ያስማት በተሳናቸው፣ የእንግሊዝኛ ታልካሚዎች፣ የቤተሰብ አባላት እና የህግ የተወካዮች ይላምንም ገዳ ይስማት

Seattle Children’s ያስማት በተሳናቸው፣ የእንግሊዝኛ ታልካሚዎች፣ የቤተሰብ አባላት እና የህግ የተወካዮች ይላምንም ገዳ ይስማት


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Signs of Respiratory Distress in Your Child

In order to measure breathing trouble in your child, you need to know the amount of “work” or effort your child is using to breathe:

1. Know your child’s normal breathing rate when sleeping.
2. Know the important warning signs that show increased work of breathing.
3. Call and speak with your healthcare provider if any of the signs below are present.

**Signs to look for:**

- Sweating – clammy skin
- Nasal flaring
- Grunting or wheezing while exhaling (breathing out)
- Skin color pale, blue-gray color around lips and under eyes
- Retractions – skin indenting around bones in chest (in neck, above collar bone, under breast bone, between and under ribs)
- Abdominal muscles tensed and contracted when exhaling (breathing out)
- Increase or decrease in breathing rate (see next page)
- Fussy, agitated behavior or extra sleepiness
- Increased coughing or mucus
- Tripoding – slouching or sitting with arms pressed on a hard surface to help with breathing, with shoulders hunched
Early warning signs or changes that show your child is working harder to breathe

Because you know your child better than anyone else, you can look for signs or changes that show your child is working harder to breathe. A few of the most common early warning signs are:

- Coughing: waking up at night with cough
- Wheeze or shortness of breath
- Resting frequently during play or not keeping up with friends
- Listless
- Eating/drinking less than usual and/or refusing to eat with decrease in appetite
- Fussy or irritable
- Drop in peak flow (if you use a peak flow meter)

To find your child’s breathing rate:

When your child is sleeping, count the number of times his stomach rises and falls in 30 seconds. One rise and fall equals one breath. Double that number to get the breathing rate per minute.

Normal breathing rates

Some children will breathe faster with an asthma episode. Normal breathing rates during sleep are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Normal respiratory rate (breaths per minute)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>30-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>22-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>20-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>18-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-18</td>
<td>16-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Learn More

- Pulmonary
  206-987-2174
- Your child’s healthcare provider
- www.seattlechildrens.org

Free Interpreter Services

- In the hospital, ask your child’s nurse.
- From outside the hospital, call the toll-free Family Interpreting Line 1-866-583-1527. Tell the interpreter the name or extension you need.