1. \*Date and time:

am

pm

24-hour clock

1. \*Heart rate/pulse (beats per minute):
2. \*Respiratory rate (beats per minute):

Respiratory pattern:

Normal

Abnormal

1. Blood pressure (systolic/diastolic) mmHg:

Participant’s/subject’s position:

Sitting

Standing

Supine

1. Temperature measurement:

○F

○C

### Temperature method:

Oral

Rectal

Axillary

Tympanic

Forehead cutaneous infrared

Other, specify:

1. \*Weight measurement:

Pounds

Kilograms

1. Height or length measurement:

Inches

Centimeters

1. Height or length measurement method:

Standing height

Recumbent length

Ulna length

1. Body Mass Index (BMI) [derived field] kg/m2
2. Head circumference:

Inches  Centimeters

\*Element is classified as Core

## General Instructions

Vital signs are likely to be captured at study visits to help monitor the health of study participants/subjects and possibly to assess the safety of the intervention.

Height and weight are commonly collected at the baseline visit. Depending on the study population and study intervention it may be appropriate to collect height and weight at subsequent study visits.

## Specific Instructions

Please see the Data Dictionary for definitions for each of the data elements included in this CRF Module.

Important note: Some of the data elements included on this CRF are considered Core (i.e., strongly recommended for all studies to collect). Other data elements are supplemental and should be collected on clinical trials and only if the research team considers them appropriate for their study.

* Date and Time – Record the date vital signs are taken. If the exact month/day is not known, some "unknown" convention should be used. Record the time vital signs are taken. If the exact time is not known, some "unknown" convention should be used. From study inception, specify the manner in which time will be collected. If a twelve hour clock is used, then AM or PM must be designated. If it is your institution’s custom to use military time (24-hour clock), that designation will not be necessary.
* Heart rate – Record the heart rate/pulse of the participant/subject in beats per minute.
* Respiratory rate – Record the respiratory rate of the participant/subject in breaths per minute.
* Respiratory pattern – Choose one.
* Systolic Blood Pressure – Record the systolic blood pressure of the participant/subject. The standard unit for measuring blood pressure is mmHg, which is approximately equivalent to Torr.
* Diastolic Blood Pressure – Record the diastolic blood pressure of the participant/subject. The standard unit for measuring blood pressure is mmHg, which is approximately equivalent to Torr.
* Participant’s/Subject’s Blood Pressure Position – Record the position the participant/subject was in when blood pressure was measured. Standing blood pressure is an optional element and should only be recorded as needed.
* Temperature – Record the temperature of the participant/ subject in degrees C or F.
* Temperature method – Record the location where the temperature was measured. Choose one. This element is most relevant to pediatric clinical studies.
* Weight –To be collected at the visit, not self-reported. Choose either pounds (lb) or kilograms (kg).
* Height or length – Indicate the type of height/length measured and then record the measurement along with the associated units. Choose either inches (in) or centimeters (cm).
* BMI – This value should be derived/calculated using the height and weight measurements. Formula: weight (kg) / [height (m)]2 OR weight (lb) / [height (in)]2 x 703.

**CDE related to CRF – make sure all the CDEs are present in the CRF that you are using for vital signs**