

**Lab 2: Arterial line Videos**

**2020**

This is for your learning for exams and clinical. For the HESI Skills listed utilize the LMS HESI calendar & HESI Across the Module sheet. Study guide answers will be released on LMS before Muddy Waters #2.

For questions contact Ms. Kilpatrick

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**HESI Skills: Critical Care Collection**

- Arterial Catheter Insertion (assisting) Care, and Removal - review the extended sheet and take the quiz

**HESI Skills Respiratory Collection**

- Arterial Catheter Blood Sampling - review the extended sheet and take the quiz

<https://youtu.be/cw-NLUmHTv4> Arterial Line Removal Nursing Lecture (2016) live demonstration of arterial line removal on actual patient

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9YzmimDY15s> Safe Set System from ICUmed 2012

**Optional Videos**

<https://youtu.be/zfQf-KK5mCc> Arterial Lines (Guide for Nursing Students by K. Sun, Army of Nurses (2015) (25.3 min) Explanations and visuals are good and easy to follow

<https://youtu.be/aJmQepDWWqW> Transducers in Invasive Pressure Monitoring (2016) (8.41 min) Basics of how a transducer works & why being level with phlebostatic axis is important. See video at 4.20 minutes. **Note:** Heparin is not used with NS for adult patients

<https://youtu.be/1naup00IZOQ> Arterial Line Management & Nursing Care (2017) Mometrix.com (7.5 minute) Good illustrations & explanations

**1. How many mmHg should the pressure bag be maintained?**

300 mm Hg

**2. List two reasons a patient would need an arterial line.**

1. A patient may need an arterial line if they need continuous monitoring of their blood pressure because of hemodynamic instability
2. If the patient requires continuous infusion of vasoactive medications

**3. What neurovascular and peripheral vascular assessments should be performed on a patient with an arterial line.**

Assess the pulse, color, temperature, capillary refill, and motor and sensory function.

**4. What medications can be given through an arterial line?**

Heparin or continuous infusion of vasoactive medications.

**5. What is the phlebostatic access and how does it relate to the arterial line transducer?**

Level of the right atrium is the phlebostatic access and wherever the transducer is placed will affect the reading of the arterial pressure.

**6. List three things to assess and document for arterial line removal**

1. Assess the circulatory status of distal areas after removal.
2. Assess the patient's neurovascular and peripheral vascular status of the extremity
3. Document and report diminished or absent pulses; pale, mottled, cyanotic appearance of the extremity, or if there is diminished/absent motor function.