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

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/aJmQepDWVqw *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 patents

https://youtu.be/1naupO0IZOQ *Arterial Line Management & Nursing Care* (2017) Mometrix.com (7.5 minute) Good illustrations & explanations

1. **How many mmHg should the pressure bag be maintained?**
   The pressure of the bag needs to be consistently re-inflated to ensure pressure maintains at 300 mmHg.

2. **List two reasons a patient would need an arterial line.**
   Easy way to check blood pressure
   Get blood specimen to check ABG

3. **What neurovascular and peripheral vascular assessments should be performed on a patient with an arterial line.**
   The 5 P's on the extremity that has the arterial line inserted. Pain, pulse, pallor, paralysis, and parathesis. Asses for over damping.

4. **What medications can be given through an arterial line?**
   No medications should be given through the arterial line

5. **What is the phlebostatic access and how does it relate to the arterial line transducer?**
   An anatomical point that corresponds to the right atrium and most accurately reflects a patient's hemodynamic status. The location of this point is very important related to the transducer because if it is too high it can cause an overdamp waveform.

6. **List three things to assess and document for arterial line removal**
   Current medications they are on because it can cause bleeding issues when taking out the arterial line
   Know current lab levels
   Assess site for infection
   Zero the line at each shift change, every 4 hours, and after blood is taken and as needed