

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/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 mmHg

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

1. When a patient requires close blood pressure monitoring because of hemodynamic instability.
2. When a patient needs frequent blood sampling.

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

Neurovascular:

- Pain, Pulse, Pallor, Paresthesia, Paralysis

Peripheral vascular:

- Palpation, Capillary Refill, Site Monitoring

- 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?**

The phlebostatic access, the level of the right atrium, is the reference point for zeroing the monitoring device. The transducer is a system that converts a signal to a pressure waveform on the monitor. 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 site for hematoma formation and site closure.
2. Assess circulation status of distal areas after removal.
3. Review the patient's medication profile for recent administration of medications that can affect coagulation.

