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?**

300 mmHg

2. **List two reasons a patient would need an arterial line.**
    1. **If the patient is experiencing cardiac arrest**
    2. **If the patient is experiencing hemodynamic instability**

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

We need to assess the affected extremity including the color, temperature, capillary refill, and motor and sensory function and compare the findings to the unaffected extremity.

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

Vasoactive medications

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

Phlebostatic axis is the anatomical point that corresponds to the right atrium and most accurately reflects a patient's hemodynamic status. It is located at the 4th intercoastal space at the mid-anterior- posterior diameter of the chest wall. The transducer not being positioned at the phlebostatic axis is one of the most common causes of an overdamped waveform. Repositioning or raising/ lowering bed can change the position of the transducer. We need to make sure that the transducer is at the phlebostatic axis.

6. **List three things to assess and document for arterial line removal**
    1. **Assess site for redness, pain, warmth, any signs of infection**
    2. **Make sure tip is intact after removal without clots**
    3. **Asses the color of the extremity and make sure the patient can move his digits after removal**