

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?

The pressure should be maintained at 300mmHg.

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

Patients who are experiencing hemodynamic instability (Acute Hypotension) or shock of any cause (hemorrhagic, septic).

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

Assessment on the affected extremity should include color, temperature, cap refill, and motor and sensory function. Also. Assess circulation distal to arterial line insertion site.

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

You do not give any medications through an arterial line.

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

The reference point for zeroing the hemodynamic monitoring device. The phlebostatic access and transducer have to be at the same level of the midaxillary line, 4th intercostal space.

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

Date and time of insertion

Site of placement

Peripheral vascular and neurovascular assessments before, during, and after insertion and removal of arterial catheter