Using a temporal pulse could be beneficial while performing CPR on a patient. It allows you to have an accurate reading, while also having it in an easy to reach spot to maintain the flow of action that is happening during the code. A carotid pulse could be used if someone is unconscious and it would be the fastest and most accessible for the patient. An apical pulse is one of the most accurate places to measure a patient's heart rate, so this could be done when you need to assess a further cardiac issue that the patient has. A femoral pulse could be felt on a newborn since it would be one of the biggest areas compared to their wrist or neck. Popliteal pulse could be used in extreme conditions such as if a patient was in a severe car accident, and there is no other place to accurately feel for a pulse. The posterior tibial pulse could be measured in cases where the patient's foot is crushed and this would be the next closest spot to see if there was blood flow to the foot. The dorsalis pedis pulse could be used to measure how well a patient's blood flow is to the feet/toes. The ulnar pulse could be used in case the radial pulse is unable to be found or is too weak to measure. The radial pulse is one of the most common spots to accurately measure a pulse. A nurse would use the radial pulse because in most cases it is the easiest to access and generally doesn't cause discomfort to the patient. Last but not least the place to feel a pulse on the body would be the brachial pulse. The biggest reason a nurse would use this area would be while measuring blood pressure manually, you place the stethoscope on the brachial pulse to be able to accurately measure the BP.