

Brachial- The brachial pulse can be used to measure the upper extremity blood pressure.

Radial- The radial pulse can be used to identify the character of the pulse peripherally.

Ulnar- The ulnar pulse can be used to measure the circulation to the ulnar side of the hand.

Dorsalis pedis- The dorsalis pedis pulse to check the circulation of the foot.

Temporal- The temporal pulse is most used to measure the pulse of a child.

Carotid- The carotid can be used in patients with physiological shock.

Apical- The apical pulse is used to auscultate for the apical pulse.

Femoral- The femoral pulse is used to assess the status of the circulation of the leg, especially during CPR.

Popliteal- The popliteal pulse is used to auscultate the lower-extremity blood-pressure.

Posterial tibial- The posterial tibial pulse is used to assess the status of circulation to foot.