

- Temporal Pulse site: An RN can use a Temporal pulse site to check for a pulse in children.
- Carotid pulse site: As an RN, I would use the Carotid pulse site in the event that I was giving CPR on an adult patient and needed to check for a pulse.
- Apical pulse site: As an RN, I may use an Apical pulse site during a pulse assessment in the event that the patient has a history of heart related health problems or if they are taking cardiac medications.
- Femoral pulse site: As an RN, I can check a pulse on the Femoral pulse site to check for circulation to the legs.
- Popliteal pulse site: The purpose of checking for a pulse at the popliteal pulse site is to look for circulation to the lower leg.
- Posterior tibial pulse site: As an RN I can use a Posterior tibial pulse site to check for circulation to the foot.
- Dorsalis pedis pulse site: The Dorsalis Pedis pulse site is another site that RNs use to check for circulation to the foot.
- Ulnar pulse site: An RN may check for a pulse at the Ulnar pulse site if they are trying to determine circulation to the hand.
- Radial pulse site: As an RN, I may use a Radial pulse site during a pulse assessment in order to determine whether or not the patient has circulation distal to the pulse site. This site also allows adequate measurement of the quality and rhythm of a pulse.
- Brachial pulse site: In the event that an RN has an infant patient that goes into cardiac or respiratory arrest, the brachial pulse site is used to check for a pulse during CPR.