

Vital Signs assignment

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1. A radial pulse is the most common pulse sight. You would obtain a pulse reading from the radial sight to ensure a comfortable and non-invasive position for the patient. The radial pulse is located on the thumb side of the wrist.
2. A brachial pulse reading is used to assess circulation to the lower arm. The brachial artery is also used for measuring blood pressure.
3. An ulnar pulse may be used to test the blood circulation to the hand. For example, if the patient had a traumatic injury to their arm as an RN, I would check for an ulnar pulse to ensure blood flow to the arm.
4. A temporal pulse may be used in infants and children because it is an easy-access site. In case of an emergency, the temporal pulse sight may be the quickest and most easily accessible sight to use.
5. The carotid pulse sight may be used during cardiac arrest to see if the patient has a heartbeat. Typically, before starting CPR a medical professional will use the carotid pulse sight because it is easily accessible and closer to the heart.
6. An apical pulse may be used to check for abnormal sinus rhythms and to assess overall cardiac functioning. You may also use an apical pulse reading to help determine a cardiac deficit.
7. A femoral pulse is used to determine the blood circulation to the leg. In traumatic events, it is important to check the femoral pulse for blood flow to the leg to prevent the leg from being deprived of oxygen resulting in leg death.

8. A popliteal pulse may be used to assess the lower leg circulation from the knee down.
the popliteal pulse may also be used to compare upper and lower extremities blood pressure.
9. the posterior tibial pulse sight is used to assess the circulation from the tibia to the foot. Someone who is diagnosed with diabetes uses tibial pulse sight to ensure adequate blood flow to the toes to prevent diabetic foot.
10. A Dorsalis Pedis pulse is used to assess the circulation in the foot.