

Abby McNulty

Week 2: Online Vital Signs Assignment

Temporal: The temporal pulse point is easily accessible and can be used to assess pulse in children.

Carotid: The carotid pulse point is also easily accessible and can be used during cardiac arrest.

Apical: The apical pulse point would be used if a patient is taking medication that affects heart rate.

Brachial: The brachial pulse point is used for auscultating blood pressure.

Radial: The radial pulse point is the most commonly used site to assess heart rate in an adult.

Ulnar: The ulnar pulse point is used to assess status of circulation to hand, and it could also be used to perform an Allen's test.

Femoral: The femoral pulse point is used to assess pulse during physiological shock and can assess status of circulation to leg.

Popliteal: The popliteal pulse point is used to assess status of circulation to lower leg.

Posterior Tibial: The posterior tibial pulse point is used for assessing status of circulation to foot.

Dorsalis pedis: The dorsalis pedis pulse point is also used for assessing status of circulation to foot and can assess whether a patient has peripheral vascular disease.