

Seth Linder

Week 2 Online Vital Signs Assignment

Temporal- Used if someone had injuries that would prevent the nurse from taking the patients pulse on another site.

Carotid- Used if someone goes into cardiac arrest and their blood pressure is very low. This site is close to the heart and will give a more accurate reading.

Apical- Used if you need a very accurate reading of the heart due to its site being so close to the heart, it is easy to find irregular heartbeats.

Brachial- Used for taking a normal blood pressure measurement with a sphygmomanometer.

Radial- Used for the comfort of the patient because it is easy to access and can give an accurate measurement.

Ulnar- Used for an alternate site and to make sure the hands are receiving correct blood flow.

Femoral- Used if someone is obese and the peripheral sites are harder to get an accurate measurement.

Popliteal- Used if someone had trauma to the lower part of their legs and the nurse wanted to make sure there was circulation to that area.

Posterior Tibial- Used for a patient with diabetes who is at risk for foot ulcers and poor circulation.

Dorsalis Pedis- Used for infants because it is an easily accessible site and will not disturb the baby.