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Week 2: Online Vital Signs Assignment

Temporal Artery Pulse: Used to evaluate a patient's cerebral blood flow.

Carotid Artery Pulse: One of the quickest ways to assess a patient in an emergency.

Apical Pulse: A reliable, noninvasive way to evaluate the heart's function. It should be counted for a minute.

Femoral Artery Pulse: It may be the most sensitive in septic shock assessment.

Popliteal Artery Pulse: to feel a pulse when assessing circulation without a pulse there is either a blockage of blood flow in the popliteal artery or damage of the artery itself.

Posterior Tibial Artery Pulse: It is the best way to check for circulation in the lower leg.

Dorsalis pedis Artery: It is an essential part of a physical examination, particularly in assessing perfusion to the lower limbs.

Ulnar Artery Pulse: It is used to assess collateral flow to the hand when the Radial artery is going to be used for other procedures such as arterial lines or cardiac catheterization.

Radial Artery Pulse: It is the easiest artery to find a pulse because of its superficial location making the pulse more detectable.

Brachial Artery Pulse: It is used to assess a person's blood pressure.