

Week 2 Assignment: Pulse Assessment Locations
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1. Temporal – Easily accessible site used to assess pulse in children. (Table 29.3, Potter et al., 2025, p.513)
2. Carotid - Easily accessible site used during physiological shock, cardiac arrest, or when other sites are not palpable. (Table 29.3, Potter et al., 2025, p.513)
3. Apical – this site is used for pulse because it gives the most direct, accurate measure of heart rate and rhythm when the other pulse locations are weak.
4. Brachial – this site is use in assessing status of circulation to lower arm and to auscultate blood pressure. (Table 29.3, Potter et al., 2025, p.513)
5. Radial – most common site for routine pulse assessment in adults, easy to access and provides info about peripheral circulation.
6. Ulnar – this site is used to assess circulation to the hand; also used to perform an Allen’s Test. (Table 29.3, Potter et al., 2025, p.513)
7. Femoral – this site is used in physiological shock, cardiac arrest, or cardiac arrest in adults when other pulses are not palpable; also, to assess circulation to the leg. (Table 29.3, Potter et al., 2025, p.513)
8. Popliteal – this site is used to assess circulation to the lower leg. (Table 29.3, Potter et al., 2025, p.513)
9. Posterior tibial – site that assess the pulse in the foot. On the inner side of ankle. (Table 29.3, Potter et al., 2025, p.513)
10. Dorsalis pedis - site used to assess the circulation in the foot along the top of the foot. (Table 29.3, Potter et al., 2025, p.513)

Work Cited

Potter, P. A., Perry, A. G., Stockert, P. A., & Ostendorf, W. (2025).
Fundamentals of nursing (12th ed.) Elsevier