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Vital signs assignment:

Temporal: This pulse is easy to access without a position change done.

Carotid: This pulse is an easy to access site used during physiological shock, cardiac arrest, or when other sites are not able to access palpably.

Brachial: This pulse is used to assess status of circulation to the lower arm and to auscultate blood pressure.

Apical: This pulse gives the most accurate reading of your heart rate.

Radial:

Ulnar: This pulse is useful for evaluating neurovascular injuries.

Femoral: This pulse is a key indicator of cardiovascular health and is considered one of the many central pulses in the human body.

Popliteal: This pulse can be used to assess peripheral artery disease.

Posterior tibial: This pulse is a key indicator of peripheral circulation in the lower extremities of the body.

Dorsalis pedis: This pulse is important for assessing vascular health and blood flow to certain extremities of the body.