

Kelly Carty

Temporal- Can be used to evaluate symptoms related to headaches in elderly.

Carotid- Easily accessible when an adult is in cardiac arrest.

Apical- Helpful to use when there is an irregular heart rate because it is the closest pulse site to the heart.

Brachial- Easily accessible for cardiac arrest in infants.

Radial- It is very accessible and helps to assess the pulse peripherally.

Ulnar- Typically used for the Allen test. This test checks to see if the ulnar artery can supply blood to the hand in instances where the radial artery cannot.

Femoral- Used to assess the circulation to the leg. If other pulse locations are not palpable then this location can be used.

Popliteal- To assess blood flow to the lower leg. If other pulses are weak then this is a good pulse to use.

Posterior tibial- Can be used to assess blood flow to the foot especially if someone has diabetes.

Dorsalis pedis- Can be used to assess blood flow to the foot. Can be used to assess peripheral vascular disease.