## "Investigation of the pulse and observing the breath."

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 Arterial pulse - a rhythmic oscillation walls of blood vessels under the influence of heart rate.



Pulse is determined by palpation of the radial, carotid, popliteal arteries, the arteries in the feet, which are located superficially. Most often determined by a pulse at the radial artery. Very carefully should be determined on the pulse of the carotid artery, which is the carotid sinus (his irritation causes changes in heart rate up to asystole and blood pressure changes).

## The main properties of the pulse.

• 1. A normal heart rate is 60-80 beats per 1 minute (last 60-90 beats / min.). deceleration pulse less than 60 beats / minute is called bradycardia.



 Increased heart rate of more than 80 (90 beats / min) is called tachycardia. The pulse rate is considered for 1minute.



## The pulse rate is:

- - Rhythmic, if the pulse oscillations occur at regular intervals
  - - Arrhythmic wrong alternation of pulse waves.



The voltage pulse is determined by the force with which you need to press the radial artery to completely terminate the pulse oscillation. Voltage pulse depends on the systolic blood pressure.

- If your blood pressure is normal, the artery is compressed at moderate force, because normal pulse moderate (average, satisfactory) voltage.
- When high blood pressure pulse is strong tension (artery to squeeze harder).
  - When low blood pressure artery is easily compressed - the pulse is weak voltage

- Filling of the pulse depends on the amount of blood in the arteries and blood pressure.
  - If the heart blood of normal ejection, pulse will be filling medium, for bleeding or dehydration pulse is weak filling.



 Most voltage and pulse filling point together and referred to as the pulse value, for example. strong pulse voltage and filling, pulse satisfactory filling and stress. filling and weak pulse voltage.

