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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year

Community Pharmacy & Management

Experiment

To record blood pressure using sphygmomanometer.

Aim:

To record blood pressure using sphygmomanometer.

Reference :

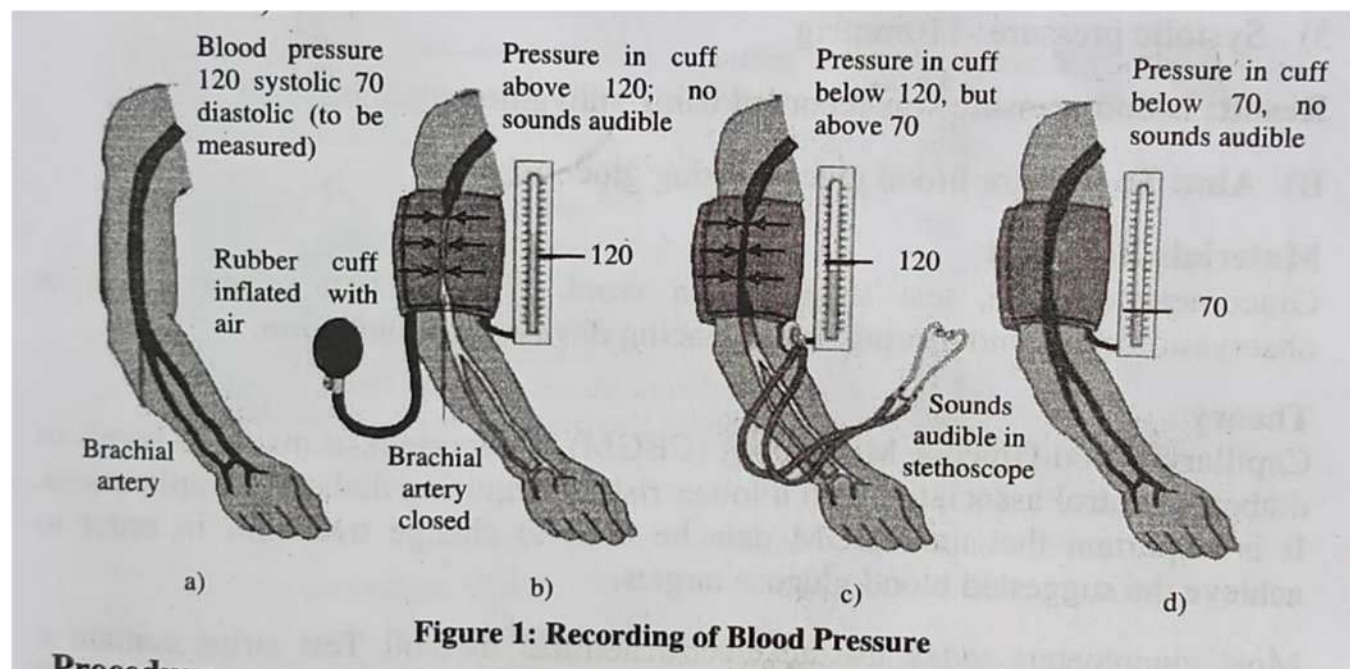
‘ Dr. Gupta G.D. , Dr. Sharma Shailesh, Dr. Gupta Richa, “Practical Manual of Community Pharmacy and Management” Published by Nirali Prakashan, Page no 13 – 16

Materials Required

Sphygmomanometer, blood pressure cuffs, stethoscope, chair, patient's care notes or observation chart, and alcohol wipe

Theory :

Blood pressure is the force of blood against the walls of the arteries. Blood pressure is recorded as two numbers, the systolic pressure (the pressure when the heart beats) over the diastolic pressure (the pressure when the heart relaxes between beats).



Procedure

- 1) Hands should be decontaminated and local protocols on personal protective equipment should be followed.
- 2) Hands should be decontaminated of the person whose B.P. is to be checked.
- 3) The cuff should be placed on to the patient arm, 2cm above the brachial artery, aligning the artery index marker on cuff with the brachial artery.
- 4) The sphygmomanometer should be positioned close to patient. It should stand vertical and at the eye level.
- 5) The systolic pressure should be estimated and the brachial artery should be palpated.
- 6) Then the cuff should be inflated and the reading should be noted when brachial pulse disappears.
- 7) The cuff should be inflated to 30mmHg above the estimated systolic level sufficient to occlude the brachial pulse.
- 8) The diaphragm of the stethoscope should be placed gently over the brachial artery.
- 9) Excessive pressure should not be applied on the diaphragm or the diaphragm should not be tucked under the edge of the cuff.
- 10) The cuff should be deflated at a rate of 2-3mm/sec, when Korotkoff sound appears (systolic) and disappear to the (diastolic) nearest 20mmHg.
- 11) The cuff should be deflated completely and decontaminated after the taking the measurement. It should be kept at appropriate place.

Observation

In a sitting position with the arm at the right atrial level, both systolic and diastolic blood pressures were significantly lower than in a supine position. When the arm was put on the arm support of the chair or upright, parallel to the body, systolic and diastolic blood pressures were higher than when the arm was supported at the level of the right atrium in sitting and standing positions. The length of time spent standing had no effect on the assessment of orthostatic hypotension

- 1) The blood pressure of 110/75 mmHg
- 2) Diastolic pressure 75mmHg
- 3) Systolic pressure -110mmHg

Result :

Blood pressure was recorded using sphygmomanometer

