ARTERIAL PUNCTURE (ABG ANALYSIS) - CHECKLIST

Name of the Student: Date:

Semester/Batch: Time:

Sl. No.	Steps of Procedure	Yes	No	Remarks
	PRE-PROCEDURE			
1.	Identify the patient by asking name and explain procedure to patient.			
2.	Provide Privacy to the patient.			
3.	Record patient's inspired oxygen concentration.			
4.	Check patient's temperature.			
5	Arrange all the articles near to the patient's bedside. **A tray containing:** ▪ 1 ml or 2 ml disposable syringe ▪ Disposable needle (size 20G) ▪ Leur- lock for syringe ▪ Heparin 1:1000 ▪ Alcohol swab ▪ Crushed ice in specimen Bag ▪ Disposable gloves and disposable probes ▪ Water proof pad ▪ Kidney tray ▪ Paper Bag			
6.	Wash hands and don gloves.			
	INTRA- PROCEDURE			
7.	Heparinize the 2ml syringe, A. Withdraw heparin into syringe to wet the plunger and fill dead space in the needle. B. Hold syringe in upright position and expel excess heparin and air bubbles.			

8.	Palpate the radial, brachial or femoral artery.			
9.	If radial artery is selected for puncture, perform the Allen test. a. Obliterate the radial and ulnar pulses simultaneously by pressing on both blood vessels at the wrist. b. Ask patient to clench and un clench fist until blanching of skin occurs. c. Release pressure on Ulnar artery (while still compressing radial artery) watch for return of skin colour within 15 seconds. d. Obliterate the radial and ulnar pulses simultaneously at the wrist. e. Elevate patient's hand above the heart and squeeze or compress hand until blanching occurs. f. Lower patient's hand while still compressing the ulnar artery and watch for return of the skin colour.			
10.	For a radial puncture, place a small towel under the patients wrist.			
11.	Place water proof pad under forearm.			
12.	Feel along the course of the radial artery and palpate for maximum pulsation with the middle and index fingers.			
13.	The needle is at a 45- 60 degree angle to the skin surface and is advanced into the artery. Once the artery is punctured arterial pressure will push up the piston of the syringe and a pulsating flow of blood will fill the syringe.			
14.	After blood is obtained withdraw the needle and apply firm pressure over the puncture site with a dry sponge for 5 minutes.			
15.	Remove air bubbles from syringe and needle. Insert needle into the rubber stopper placed on the flat surface . Do not hold the rubber stopper.			
16.	Placed the capped syringe in the container of ice.			

17.	Maintain firm pressure over the puncture site with a dry sponge for 5 minutes. (If the patient is on anti coagulant therapy apply direct pressure over puncture site for 10-15 minutes and then apply a firm pressure dressing.			
POST-PROCEDURE				
18.	Send labelled, iced specimen to the laboratory immediately with duly filled request.			
19.	Palpate the pulse (distal to the puncture site), inspect the puncture site and assess for reduced temperature, cold, numbness, tingling or discoloration.			
20.	Replace the articles.			
21.	Remove gloves and wash hands.			
22.	Document the Procedure.			

Signature & Remarks of the Instructor:

Signature & Remarks of the Student: