PATIENT HEALTH ASSESSMENT: (REVIEW OF SYSTEMS)

1. CVS - CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Comprises:
- Heart
- Blood vessels
- Blood itself
- Respective dzs associated with these
Heart Failure

A failed heart is less able to pump oxygen-rich blood, leaving people tired, weak, and short of breath.

- Enlarged left side of the heart
- Weakened heart muscle
• CHARACTER

• Means the filling of arteries will depend on heart condition. Thus blood may be leaving the heart when inadequate. CAROTID artery is used (on the neck region on the lower side)
Cont…

- In normal blood pressure $A = 100-140$ and $B = 65-90$

- BP increases with age thus if a kid has $140/90$, this prompts CVS problems and if elderly $\geq 100/65=\text{some pathological states.}$
Steps Cont.

Ensure the curve is lying on the skin (tight but not so tight/loose)

• Ensure that the tubes overlie the radial artery.

• Feel the radial pulse.

• Pump the bulb until you can no longer perceive the radial pulse. This will be well above the systolic pressure.
Palpation Cont…

Palpation

The examiner touches and feels the patient's body
Purpose

You can perceive:

- Point of maximum cardiac impulse i.e. point of maximum thrust and thus can detect heart hypertrophy (enlargement) or dilatation
**Pulmonary edema** This plain frontal chest radiograph of a 55 year old male with known coronary artery disease demonstrates characteristic radiographic features of heart failure with interstitial pulmonary edema, bilateral perihilar alveolar edema producing a characteristic butterfly pattern and bilateral pleural effusions. (Photo courtesy of Jonathan Kruskal, MD.)