E-content Module Checking Report

Center: Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, KVV DU, Karad

Name of E-content Module:

How to Measure the Blood Pressure with OSCE

Comments on Audio/Video (only freshly recorded videos):
This educational video is correct as per current knowledge of blood pressure measurement and most valuable for MBBS UG teaching.

Comments on Quadrant 2:

1. Academic Script/Text Material:

Academic Transcript: How to Measure Blood Pressure as per OSCE

By Dr. Prashant Ghunkikar, Associate Professor, Department of Community Medicine, KIMS, KVV DU, Karad

Introduction and Patient Preparation

1. Introduction:

 Begin by introducing yourself as the healthcare provider. For example: "Hello, I am Dr. Prashant Ghunkikar, Associate Professor, and I will be measuring your blood pressure today."

2. Patient Identification and Explanation:

- o Confirm the patient's name and date of birth.
- Briefly explain the procedure in simple terms:
 "This involves inflating a cuff around your upper arm to measure the pressure in your blood vessels. It will take only a few minutes."

3. Gain Consent:

Ask for consent:"Is it okay if we proceed with the procedure?"

4. Patient Positioning:

- Ensure the patient is seated comfortably, with their arm resting at heart level.
- Ask if they have a preference for which arm to use or if there are any conditions affecting their arms.

5. Exposure and Comfort:

Ask the patient to roll up their sleeve for proper cuff placement.
 Confirm they feel no pain in the arm being used.

6. Hygiene:

Wash your hands or use hand sanitizer before starting the procedure.

Attaching the Blood Pressure Cuff

1. Cuff Selection:

- Ensure the cuff size is appropriate for the patient's arm.
- Confirm the cuff is deflated and ready for use.

2. Locate the Brachial Artery:

Palpate for the brachial artery, medial to the biceps brachii tendon.

3. Cuff Placement:

 Wrap the cuff snugly around the upper arm, aligning the cuff marker with the brachial artery.

Measuring Blood Pressure

1. Palpation of Radial Pulse:

 Locate the radial pulse on the wrist using your index and middle fingers.

2. Estimate Systolic Pressure:

 Inflate the cuff until the radial pulse is no longer felt. Note the reading where this occurs as an estimate of systolic blood pressure.

3. Deflate the Cuff:

Open the valve to deflate the cuff completely.

4. Stethoscope Placement:

o Place the stethoscope's diaphragm over the brachial artery.

5. Final Measurement:

- Reinflate the cuff to 20-30 mmHg above the estimated systolic pressure.
- o Slowly deflate the cuff at a rate of 2-3 mmHg per second.
- Listen for the **first Korotkoff sound** (systolic pressure) and the **fifth Korotkoff sound** (diastolic pressure).

Completion of Procedure

1. Remove the Cuff:

Take off the cuff and reassure the patient.

2. Explain Results:

Discuss the blood pressure reading with the patient: "Your blood pressure is ... mmHg. This is within/above/below the normal range. Based on this, we may need further evaluation or monitoring."

3. Hygiene:

- $\circ\quad$ Wash your hands or sanitize after completing the procedure.
- 4. Documentation:
 - Record the lowest blood pressure reading in the patient's notes.
- 5. Thank the Patient:
 - Conclude by thanking the patient for their cooperation:
 "Thank you for your time. Let me know if you have any questions."

Key Notes:

- Ensure patient comfort and avoid excessive cuff inflation to prevent discomfort.
- Maintain a professional and calm demeanor throughout.
- Follow infection control measures, including hand hygiene.
- 2. Additional Material (Specify): nil

Comments on Quadrant 3:

Assignments/Questions & Answers/Discussion Forum Link:

http://learning.kvv.edu.in/media/videos/Dr._Prashant_Ghunkikar_pTeHdYO.mp4

Comments on Quadrant 4:

Quiz/MCQs/Match the Pair/Fill in the Blanks:

- 1. What is the first step in the blood pressure measurement procedure as per OSCE guidelines?
- A. Palpate the radial pulse
- B. Introduce yourself and confirm patient identity
- C. Select the correct cuff size
- D. Explain the results to the patient

Answer: B. Introduce yourself and confirm patient identity

- 2. Where should the patient's arm be positioned during blood pressure measurement?
- A. Below heart level
- B. Above heart level

C. At heart level D. On their lap

Answer: C. At heart level

- 3. What is the significance of identifying the first Korotkoff sound during blood pressure measurement?
- A. It indicates the diastolic pressure
- B. It indicates the systolic pressure
- C. It is used to locate the brachial artery
- D. It is used to check the cuff placement

Answer: B. It indicates the systolic pressure

- 4. How much should the cuff be inflated above the estimated systolic pressure?
- A. 10-15 mmHg
- B. 15-20 mmHg
- C. 20-30 mmHg
- D. 30-40 mmHg

Answer: C. 20-30 mmHg

- 5. What is the final step after completing the blood pressure measurement?
- A. Remove the cuff and sanitize the equipment
- B. Thank the patient and wash your hands
- C. Discuss the results with the patient and document them
- D. Inflate the cuff again to confirm the reading

Answer: C. Discuss the results with the patient and document them

Name & Signature of Reviewer

Professor & Head

Department of Community Medicine Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, kww (ou), Karad.