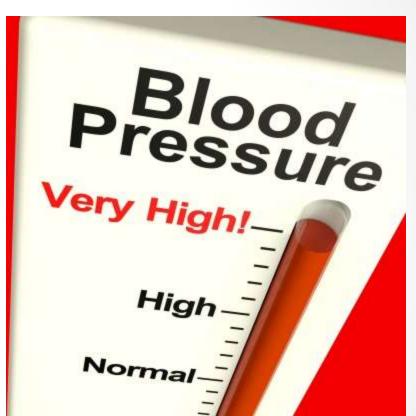
Blood Pressure

Why is measuring blood pressure important?

Why Blood Pressure?

- Accurate Blood
 Pressure Measurement
 is the first step in
 treating hypertension
 or high blood pressure.
- Primary factor in 68% of heart attacks and 75% of strokes.
- Hypertension is one of the major modifiable risk factors for many cardiovascular diseases



Definitions



- Blood Pressuremeasurement of the force exerted by blood against the walls of the arteries
- Systolic blood pressurethe pressure in the large arteries when the heart is contracted
- Diastolic Blood pressure- the pressure in the large arteries when the heart is relaxed

Blood Pressure Steps

- 1. Be seated
- 2. Center of upper arm at heart level
- 3. Cuff applied 1" above elbow crease
- 4. Find radial pulse
- 5. Inflate cuff until pulse disappears
- 6. Place stethoscope on brachial artery

- 7. Slowly let air out
- Listen for first blood flow sounds – record systolic number
- Continue letting air out until blood flow sounds stop record diastolic number

Normal Blood Pressure in Adults (18 or older) is:

Range:

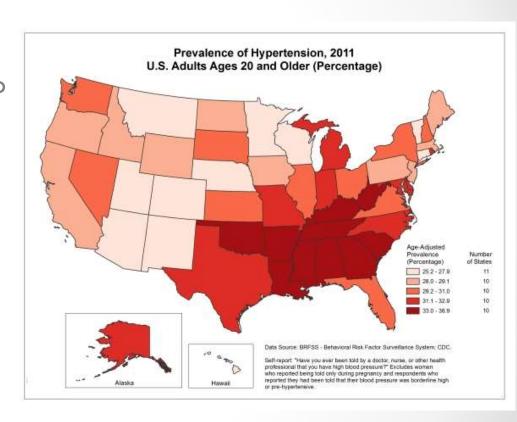
-110 to 140 systolic pressure

-70 to 80 diastolic pressure



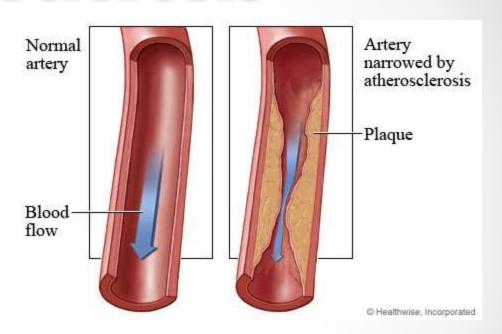
Hypertension

- Hypertension or high blood pressure, is defined as sustained BP of 140/90 plus
- Is a dangerous disease that is caused by resistance to blood flow
- Known as the silent killer as it strains the heart & arterial system



Atherosclerosis

- When arteries are narrowed this is called atherosclerosis
- Seems to occur most often in the aorta and the coronary arteries
- This condition causes half of all deaths in the Western world



Causes of Atherosclerosis

- Damage to the tunica intima by cigarette smoke or any other carbon monoxide source
- Damage by bacteria or viruses
- Persistent hypertension
- High fatty diet & lack of exercise
- This leads to fatty deposits into the lumen of the vessel
- Once fatty deposits inhibit blood flow the condition is now called arteriosclerosis