1. List the four vital signs of body function:
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

2. What factors will affect vital signs?
   A.
   B.
   C.
   D.
   E.
   F.

3. Vital signs should be taken when the patient is in a comfortable _________ or _______ position.

4. The body temperature is _________ in the morning and _________ in the afternoon and evening.

5. What part of the body is used to take the following temperatures?
   A. Oral:
   B. Rectal:
   C. Axillary:

6. How can you identify a glass _________ thermometer?

7. What activities may cause an inaccurate oral temperature reading?
   A.
   B.
   C.

8. If your patient has been doing any of the activities in #7, how long should you wait before taking an his/her oral temperature? ________________.

9. What are some of the disadvantages of using a glass thermometer?
   A.
   B.
   C.

10. The apical pulse is felt over the _________ of the heart.

11. When taking a tympanic temperature it is important to _________ pull _________ on the ear before ________ the probe (thermometer).

12. Before and after using the stethoscope you should clean the ________________ on your stethoscope.

13. List 2 changes a CNA needs to report to the nurse.
   1.
   2.
14. The beat of the heart felt at an artery as a wave of blood passes through the artery is the __________.
15. The period of heart muscle relaxation is __________________________.
16. The amount of force needed to pump blood out of the heart into the arterial circulation is the __________ __________.
17. ____________________ is the amount of force exerted against the walls of an artery by the blood.
18. The ____________ should not be used to take a pulse because it has a pulse of it’s own.
19. A ____________ pulse is taken for 1 full minute.
20. The ____________ pulse is taken on the ____________ side of the chest. Two fingers below the __________ line.
21. Each ____________ involves one inhalation and exhalation.
22. ____________ are counted when the person is at ____________________.
23. Why do you count respirations right after counting the pulse with your hand still in place?
24. Respirations and pulse are counted for ____________ each unless they are abnormal in rhythm or rate.
25. When you measure blood pressure you record 2 pressures. The higher pressure is called ____________ and the lower pressure is ________________.
26. The nursing assistant should report any systolic pressure above ____________ and any diastolic pressure over _______.
27. Define hypertension: ____________________________________________________________________________.
28. List 5 things you cannot do when taking blood pressure:
   1. ________________________________________________________________________________________
   2. ________________________________________________________________________________________
   3. ________________________________________________________________________________________
   4. ________________________________________________________________________________________
   5. ________________________________________________________________________________________
29. List the ranges for the following vital signs:
   Oral temperature: ________________
   Tympanic temperature: ________________
   Pulse: ________________
   Respirations: ________________
30. What is the difference between tachycardia and tachypnea?
   •Tachycardia:
   •Tachypnea:
31. Name the pulse sites: (½ point each)
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 
   D. 
   E. 
   F. 
   G. 
   H. 
   I. Which pulse is used during cardiopulmonary resuscitation on an adult?
   J. Which pulse is most commonly taken?
   K. Which pulse is used when taking the blood pressure?

32. Name the parts of the stethoscope indicated below:
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

33. Circulatory system contains:
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

34. Define arteries: 
    Define veins:
35. Fill in the drawing below so that the thermometers read correctly

A. 95.8°F

B. 98.4°F

C. 100.2°F

D. 101°F

E. 102.6°F

F. 35.5°C

G. 36.5°C

H. 37°C

I. 38.5°C

J. 39.5°C
36. Record the readings on the thermometers pictured below:

A. 

B. 

C. 

37. Record Blood Pressure as shown in the example below:
38. When taking the radial pulse, place:
   a. the thumb over the pulse site
   b. Two or three fingers on the middle of the wrist
   c. two or three fingers on the thumb side of the wrist
   d. All of the above

39. The blood pressure should not be taken on an arm:
   a. If the person has had breast surgery on that side
   b. if the person has had a mastectomy on that side
   c. that has a dialysis access site
   d. all of the above

40. The pulse rate is the number of heartbeats or pulse felt in:
   a. 30 seconds
   b. 15 seconds
   c. 1 minute
   d. 5 minute