جامعة الانبار كلية العلوم التطبيقية – هيت قسم الفيزياء الحياتية

الاجهزة الطبية

**Blood Gas Test** 

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#### **Arterial Blood Gas**

#### **Definition**

- Blood gases test is a measurement of how much oxygen (O2) and carbon dioxide (CO2) is in the blood.
- It also determines the acidity (pH) of the blood.

## Why the Test is Performed?

- 1. To evaluate respiratory diseases and conditions that affect the lungs.
- 2. It helps determine the effectiveness of oxygen therapy.

## **How the Test is Performed?**

- 1. Usually, blood is taken from an artery.
- The blood may be collected from the <u>radial</u> <u>artery</u> in the wrist, the <u>femoral artery</u> in the groin, or the <u>brachial artery</u> in the arm.
- 3. Sometimes, test circulation to the hand before taking a sample of blood from the wrist area.
- 4. Insert a small needle through the skin into the artery (You can use (anesthesia) applied to the site before the test begins).

## **How the Test is Performed?**

- 5. In rare cases, blood from a vein may be used.
- 6. After the blood is taken, pressure is applied to the site for a few minutes to stop the bleeding.
- 7. Watch the site for signs of bleeding or circulation problems.
- 8. The sample must be quickly sent to a laboratory for analysis to ensure accurate results.

## **Arterial Blood Gas**

## **How to Prepare for the Test**

- There is no special preparation.
- ➤ If you are on oxygen therapy, the oxygen concentration must remain constant for 20 minutes before the test.

#### **How the Test Will Feel**

➤ You may feel brief cramping or throbbing at the puncture site

# **Test Risks**

- There is very little risk when the procedure is done correctly.
- ➤ Veins and arteries vary in size from one patient to another and from one side of the body to the other.
- Taking blood from some people may be more difficult than from others.

#### Risks associated with this test include:

- 1. Bleeding at the puncture site
- 2. Blood flow problems at puncture site (rare)
- 3. Bruising at the puncture site
- 4. Delayed bleeding at the puncture site
- 5. Fainting or feeling light-headed (dizzy)
- 6. Hematoma (blood accumulating under the skin)
- 7. Infection (a slight risk any time the skin is broken)