OSCE Checklist: ABPI Measurement

Introduction		
1	Introduce yourself to the patient including your name and role	
2	Confirm the patient's name and date of birth	
3	Briefly explain what the procedure will involve using patient-friendly language	
4	Gain consent to proceed with ABPI measurement	
5	Ask if the patient has diabetes	
6	Ask the patient if they have any pain before continuing with the clinical procedure	
7	Position the patient so that they are lying on the examination couch	
8	Wash your hands	
9	Gather and prepare equipment	
Measure the brachial pressure		
10	With the patient lying on the examination couch, place the sphygmomanometer cuff over the left arm proximal to the brachial artery and position the Doppler probe on the brachial artery at a 45˚ angle (medial to the biceps tendon in the antecubital fossa).	
11	Inflate the cuff 20-30 mmHg above the pressure at which the Doppler pulse is no longer audible and then deflate the cuff slowly, noting the pressure at which you first detect a pulse from the Doppler. This represents the systolic pressure in the vessel being assessed.	
12	Assess the systolic pressure in the right brachial artery by repeating the same assessment steps	
13	Record the higher of the two systolic readings, as this will be used to calculate ABPI	
Measure the ankle pressure		
14	Place the sphygmomanometer on the left ankle and position the Doppler probe over the posterior tibial artery which is located posterior to the medial malleolus	
15	Inflate the cuff 20-30 mmHg above the pressure at which the Doppler pulse is no longer audible and then deflate the cuff slowly, noting the pressure at which you first detect a pulse from the Doppler. This represents the systolic pressure in the vessel being assessed.	
16	Keep the sphygmomanometer in the same location but re-position the Doppler probe over the dorsalis pedis artery of the left foot, which is located lateral to the extensor hallucis longus tendon.	
17	Assess the systolic pressure in the dorsalis pedis artery of the left foot	
18	Record the highest of the two pressures obtained from dorsalis pedis (DP) and the posterior tibial artery (PTA), as this will be used to calculate the left ABPI	
19	Repeat the same process on the right leg to calculate the right ABPI	
Calculate ABPI		
20	Correctly calculate ABPI	
To complete the procedure...		
21	Explain to the patient that the procedure is now complete	

22	Thank the patient for their time	
23	Document the left and right ABPI results in the patient's notes	
24	Suggest further assessments and investigations (e.g. duplex ultrasound, angiography)	