

Blood Pressure and Respiration - Demonstration Traces

Experiment 24 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Teaching mode: use approved simulation, prepared demonstration records or supplied experimental data.
No live-animal dosing, surgery or challenge is prescribed in these notes.

Aim

To read supplied anaesthetised-model demonstration traces

Principle

Blood-pressure and respiratory changes must be related to event timing, baseline and the supplied physiological context.

Requirements

- Instructor-provided labelled diagrams, traces or data for this activity.
- Calculator, graph paper or spreadsheet, and the activity record.

Procedure

1. Define the endpoint

Record systolic/diastolic or mean pressure, breathing rate and event markers and its units or scale definition.

2. Read and compare

Use the stated scale and event markers; describe direction and duration of change without prescribing model dosing.

3. Present the evidence

Create a labelled table or graph with all supplied groups and time points; preserve replicate values.

4. Assess the conclusion

State the direction/magnitude of the observed change, variation and the limitation of the model.

Pharmacology II

Observations and Record

Record item	Entry
Activity / material identifier	_____
Measurement or visible feature	_____
Comparison / calculated outcome	_____
Interpretation and limitation	_____

Worked Example

The numbers below are illustrative; enter your own observations in the record.

- Change = post-event reading – baseline reading, with the original units.
- Example: an assigned mean pressure changes from 90 to 75 mmHg, a –15 mmHg change.

Result

The recorded finding is ____; the supporting observation or calculation is _____. The main limitation is _____.

Precautions

- Use the supplied teaching material; distinguish a measured observation from an assumed value.
- Keep units, axes, labels and measurement conditions consistent.
- Record limitations and seek instructor review before applying a conclusion to a live case.

Viva Questions and Answers**1. What is the measured endpoint?**

Systolic/diastolic or mean pressure, breathing rate and event markers.

2. What prevents an overstatement?

Use the defined model, valid controls, variation and known confounders; do not generalise beyond the supplied evidence.

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