

TYPES OF PULSE

1. General terms

pulsus, us, m. (L.)	= sphygmo- (G.) = pulse	e.g. <i>sphygmometria</i>
pulsatio, onis, f.	= pulsation, spreading of the pulse wave along the arteries	
pulsans, ntis	= pulsating	

2. Terms denoting a normal pulse

p. aequalis	= even, steady pulse	
p. regularis	= regular pulse	
p. plenus	= full pulse, occurring when the arteries are filled with blood properly	

3. Terms denoting abnormal/pathological pulses

p. inaequalis	= uneven pulse	
p. irregularis	= irregular pulse	
p. intermittens	= discontinuous pulse, often owing to the long pause following the premature beat, extra long pauses occurring between pulse beat	
p. intercurrens	= irregular pulse associated with heart extrasystoles	
p. celer/frequens	= accelerated pulse	
p. tardus	= slow, rare pulse	
p. fortis/magnus	= abnormally strong pulse	
p. mollis/parvus	= shallow, weak pulse	
p. durus	= hard pulse, occurring with high blood pressure	
p. alternans	= alternating pulse (strong pulse alternated with weak pulse)	
p. contractus/oppressus	= oppressed, constrained pulse	
p. insensibilis	= impalpable pulse	
p. filiformis	= thready, wiry pulse	
p. vibrans	= quavery pulse, hardly palpable	
p. paradoxus	= pulse getting weaker when inspiring, stronger when expiring	
p. undosus	= wavy, uncertain pulse	
p. di/tri/croticus	= pulse with two/three waves in a pulse curve	