1. The cuff is placed around the arm of the patient, when the cuff is inflated, the circulation in the artery is blocked temporarily, and when the cuff is deflated, sounds are generated because of the blood throbbing inside the artery. The cuff is placed around the upper arm and rapidly inflated to pressure 30 mmHg above the prospective systolic blood pressure, occluding the blood flow in the brachial artery.

2.1 Auditory method This method usually employs a mercury column, an occlusive cuff, and a stethoscope. The principle of blood pressure measurement using this technique depends on the transmission of intra-arterial pulsations through the occluded arm. The oscillations on the arterial pressure are processed to establish an oscillometric curve to calculate the Both numbers automatically and display the result in the monitor. Then the cuff is deflated gradually while the detecting system, by means of a pressure sensor, detects the oscillometric signal step by step. The most common site for indirect measurement is the upper arm where the brachial artery is located, although many other sites may be used. When the sounds disappear, we have the diastolic pressure.2.

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