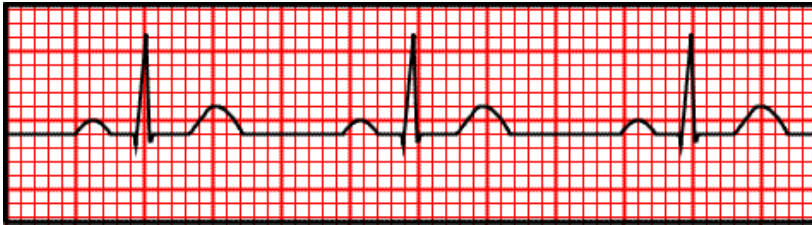


Interpreting ECG

- An ECG is printed on paper covered with a grid of squares.
- Notice that five small squares on the paper form a larger square. The width of a single small square on ECG paper represents 0.04 seconds.
- To successfully interpret ECGs, you must have this value committed to memory. Do this now. If each small square represents 0.04 seconds, then a second will be 25 small squares across.
- If you print out a minute's worth of your heart's electrical activity, the paper would be 1500 small squares wide.
- If something on an ECG is, let's say, 12 small squares in width that means that it lasted 12×0.04 , or almost half a second.
- A common length of an ECG printout is 6 seconds; this is known as a "six second strip."



P wave: The first little hump is known as the P wave. It occurs when the atria depolarize (i.e. trigger). (Contraction)


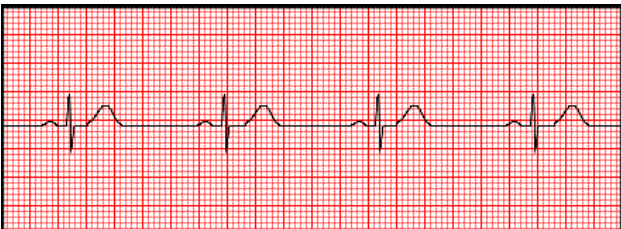
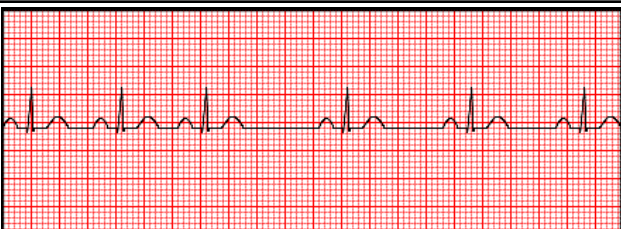
QRS complex: The next three waves constitute the QRS complex. They represent the ventricles depolarizing (Contraction). These three are lumped together because a normal rhythm may not have all three. Many times, you'll only see a R and an S. This is not abnormal

T wave: The last little hump is known as the T wave. It occurs when the ventricles relax. Also known as recovery.

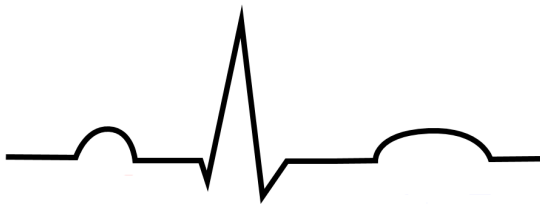
	Name of the Condition
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ANALYZE ECG's

Each one of the figures represents an ECG pattern displaying three types of abnormal rhythms: **Tachycardia** (fast heartbeat), **Bradycardia** (slow heartbeat), and **Arrhythmia** (irregular heartbeat). Identify each.

Dysrhythmia strip	Heart Rate	Abnormal Condition
		
		
		

1. Label the following ECG complex



2. Look at the following dysrhythmia strips and answer the questions below each.



- A. The rate of this dysrhythmia can generally be described as:
- Fast
 - Slow
 - Normal

- d. Extremely Fast
- B. Conditions that could lead to this type of heart rate could be:
 - a. Sleeping
 - b. Stress, Anxiety, Nervousness
 - c. Meditation
 - d. Pacemaker
- C. The heart rate of this dsyrhythmia is:
 - a. 120
 - b. 180
 - c. 80
 - d. 200



- D. The heart rate of this dsyrhythmia is:
 - a. 95
 - b. 50
 - c. 75
 - d. 80
- E. With this rhythm the:
 - a. duration of the R-R intervals changes
 - b. duration of the P-P intervals is the same
 - c. P waves are not identifiable
 - d. P waves are not all followed by a QRS complex
- F. This dysrhythmia has a/an _____ rhythm
 - a. Regular
 - b. patterned irregular
 - c. occasionally irregular
 - d. irregularly irregular

Common Heart Rhythm disorders: