

ECG ANALYSIS OF ARRHYTHMIAS I.

(SUPRAVENTRICULAR DISTURBANCES OF IMPULSE FORMATION)

UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
DIVISION OF CLINICAL PHYSIOLOGY

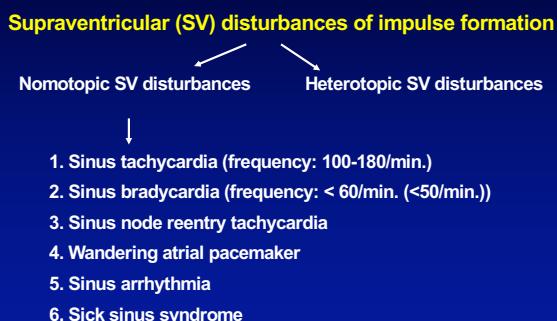


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General considerations

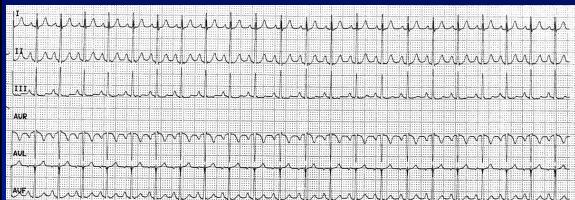
- P wave, PP distance, P wave and QRS complex, QRS morphology
- QRS axis, axis deviations
- leads II-III, aVR, aVF, V1-V2 are particularly important
- retrograde atrial activation results in negative P wave in II-III-aVF leads and in positive P wave in V1 (P')

2



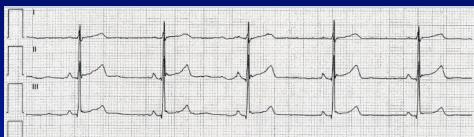
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Sinus tachycardia



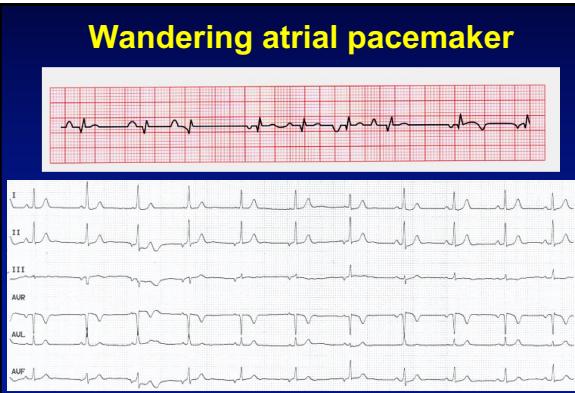
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Sinus bradycardia



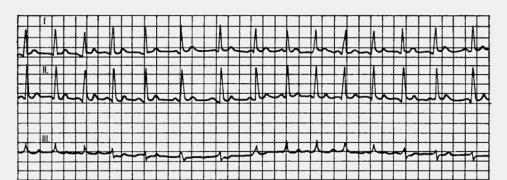
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Wandering atrial pacemaker



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Respiratory sinus arrhythmia



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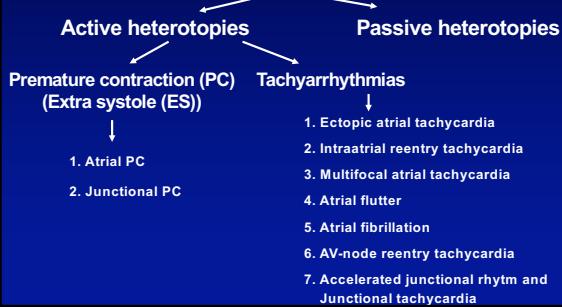
Sick-sinus syndrome



sinus arrest

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Heterotopic SV disturbances of impulse formation



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Premature contraction (PC) and related terms

compensated PC



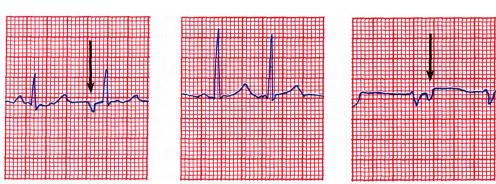
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Atrial premature contractions



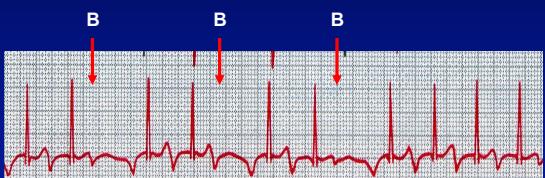
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Junctional premature contractions



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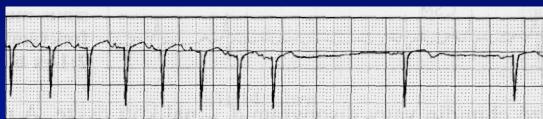
Ectopic atrial tachycardia



aVF lead

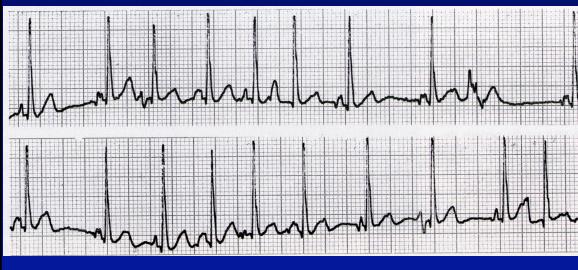
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Atrial reentry tachycardia



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Multifocal atrial tachycardia



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Atrial flutter

Lead V₁—atrial flutter and 4:1 block



Lead II—atrial flutter with alternating 2:1 and 4:1 block



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Atrial flutter with alternating 2:1 and 4:1 block

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Atrial fibrillation

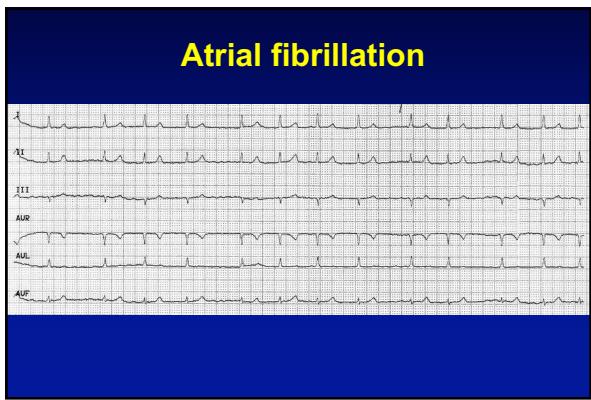
Lead V₁—atrial fibrillation with slow ventricular response



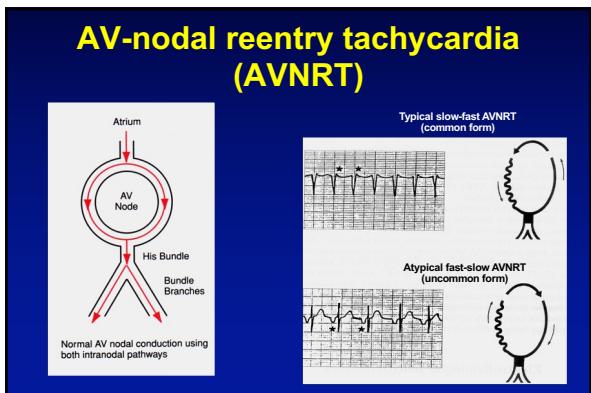
Lead V₁—atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response



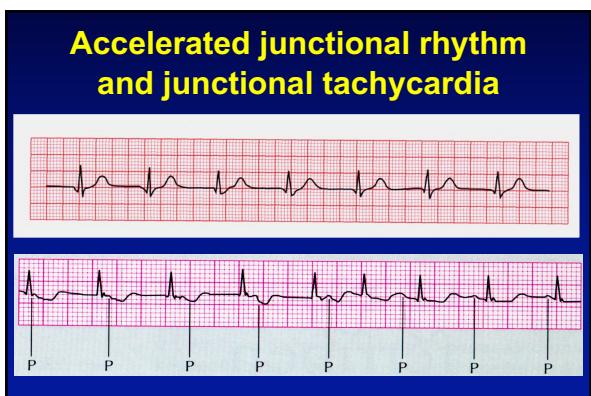
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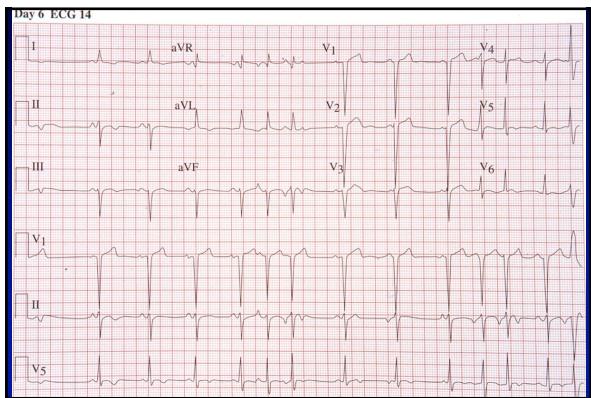
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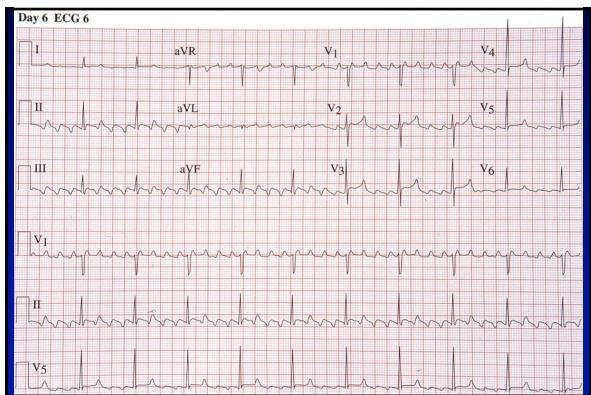
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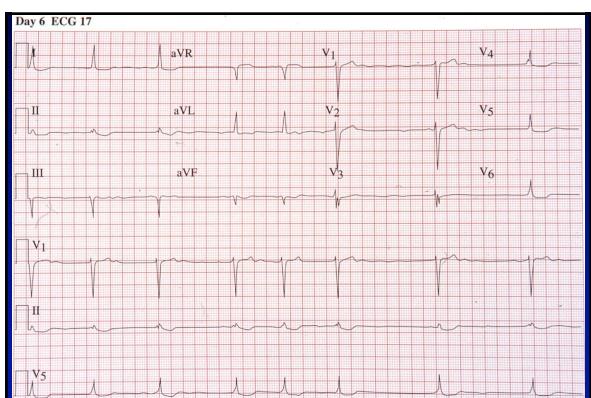
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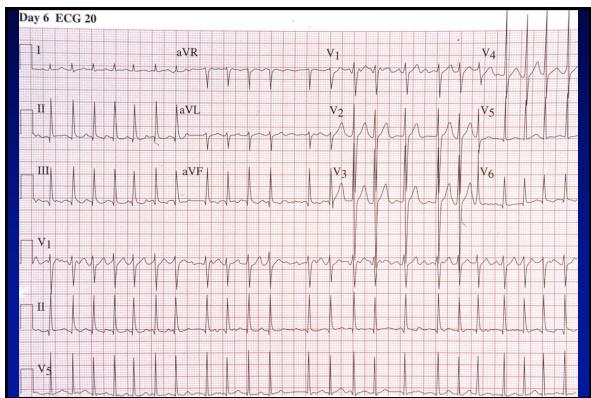
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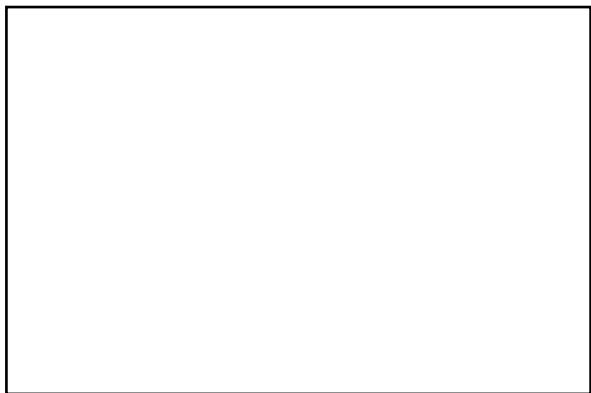
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