

ECG ANALYSIS OF ARRHYTHMIAS II.

(PASSIVE HETEROTOPIES AND VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS)

UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
DIVISION OF CLINICAL PHYSIOLOGY



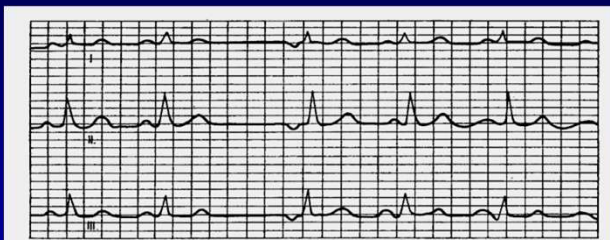
Passive heterotopies

1. Junctional escape beat
2. Junctional escape rhythm
3. Idioventricular escape beat
4. Idioventricular escape rhythm
5. Parasystole
6. Interference dissociation

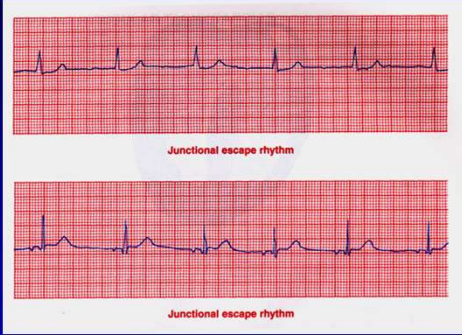
Active heterotopies with ventricular origin

1. Ventricular premature contraction
2. Idioventricular acceleration
3. Ventricular tachycardia
4. Ventricular flutter
5. Ventricular fibrillation

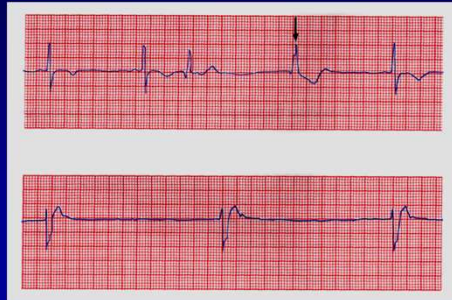
Junctional escape beat



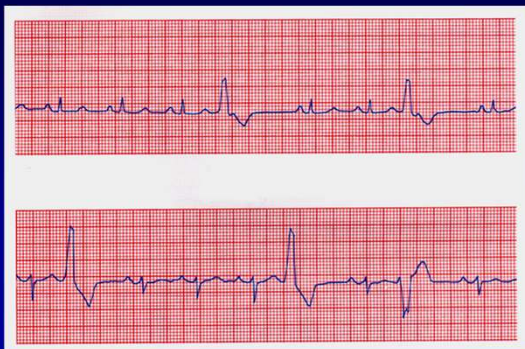
Junctional escape rhythm



Idioventricular escape beat and idioventricular escape rhythm



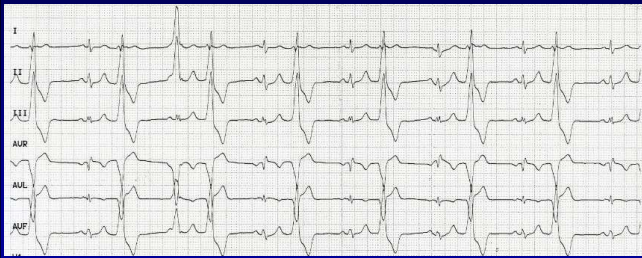
Ventricular premature contractions I.



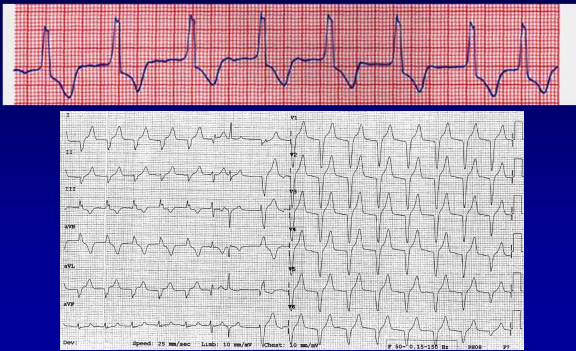
Ventricular premature contractions II.



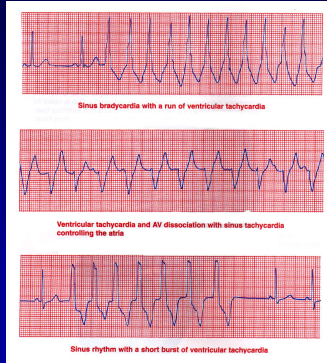
Ventricular premature beats with a bigeminal pattern



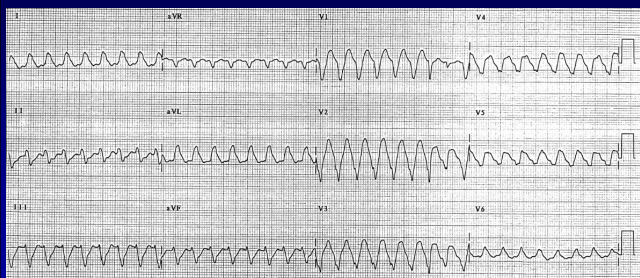
Idioventricular acceleration



Ventricular tachycardia



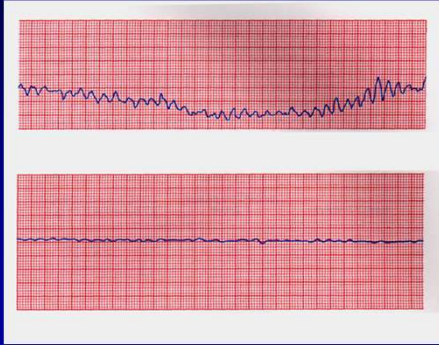
Ventricular tachycardia



Ventricular flutter



Ventricular fibrillation



Final exam test bank – Int-1.12

Normal mean electrical axis in the front plane, except for:

- A) $+60^\circ$
- B) $+90^\circ$
- C) -45°
- D) 0°
- E) $+45^\circ$

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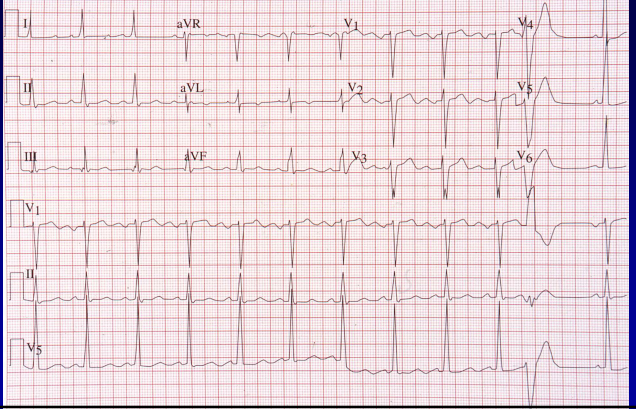
Final exam test bank – Int-1.26

Which one is the most common permanent arrhythmia?

- A) ventricular extrasystoles
- B) atrial fibrillation
- C) ventricular tachycardia
- D) supraventricular tachycardia
- E) junctional escape rhythm

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Day 7 ECG 1



Day 6 ECG 26



Day 8 ECG 4

