Exercise for EKG Interpretation

Introduction

This will be minimal as you have had more than enough to read on the subject. The normal range for the P-R interval is 160-180 ms; the normal QRS interval is 60-100 ms; the normal Q-T interval for a rate of 70 bpm is about 310-410 ms.

Experimental

See? Tolja it would be minimal ☺

There is a series of three EKG's, below. Prior to each sample is a brief statement regarding that EKG. After each EKG you will find questions to answer. There will be one final question after you have responded to the questions regarding each individual EKG. These 3 EKG's are from the same patient on the same morning.

EKG #1: Patient admittance EKG. Notice the changes in Leads I, II, aVR, aVL, V2-V6. ASA po after EKG was obtained:

#1: Based on this EKG, what would you diagnose and why would you make that diagnosis? Forget even trying to measure the intervals mentioned in the introduction – the scale is way off.

EKG #2: Taken 12 minutes after EKG #1 was taken (and ASA po). Notice the changes in Leads I, II, aVR, aVL, V2-V6.

#2: Based on this EKG, what would you diagnose and why would you make that diagnosis – be complete? Forget even trying to measure the intervals mentioned in the introduction – the scale is way off.

EKG #3: Taken 12 minutes after EKG #2 was taken. Notice the changes in Leads I, II, aVL, V2-V6.

#3:   Based on this EKG, what would you diagnose and why would you make that diagnosis? Forget even trying to measure the intervals mentioned in the introduction – the scale is way off.

Based upon what you have learned about EKG's in your reading, diagnose the MI by location using the various leads in these EKG's.

From what you have gleaned in your reading and in your experiment, what would you say was the immediate/acute cause of this patient's MI? Explain your answer completely and succinctly.