

May test - handout 1029 - TEST Thr 1107 - Ones wrong asof 1104

5. An inferior wal MI is shown in what leads?

- A. V4, V5, V6
- >B. II, III, AVF
- C. I, AVL, AVF
- D. V1, V2, V3

9. The precordial electrodes record which of the following leads?

- A. I-III
- >B. V1 V6
- C. aVR. aVL. aVF
- D. Limb leads

11. Proper placement of leads V1 and V6 is important for which of the following leads?

- >A. To diagnose left ventricular
- B. To diagnose Left Bundle Block Hypertrophy
- C. To diagnose Right Bundle Block Hypertrophy
- D. To diagnose right ventricular Hypertrophy

13. For an EKG on a patient with dextrocardia. Where does V1 go?

- >A. 4 ICS left sternal border
- B. 5 ICS left Midclavicular
- C. 4 ICS, right sternal border
- D. 5 ICS, right Midclavicular

14. Whith lead combo would show a Lateral wall acute MI?

- >A. Leads I, aVL V5, V6
- B. Leads II aVL V5, V6
- C. Leads II, aVR, V5, V6
- D. Leads I, aVR, V5, V6

17. Which leads allows viewing patient's anterior wall of Left Ventricular?

- >A. Leads V3, V4
- B. V1 and V2
- C. aVL, V5, V6
- D. II, III, aVL

19. Patient with 2nd degree heart block would show...

- A. Constant PR intervals with non-conducted P waves
- B. Decreasing PR intervals with slow AV node conduction
- C. No relationship between P waves and QRS complex
- >D. Progressively prolonged PR intervals until QRS complex dropped

21. Sequencing is as follows: 300, 150...?

- A. 125, 100, 90
- B. 100, 90, 85, 75
- >C. 100, 75, 60
- D. 160, 170, 180

22. The heart is alan chambered organ.

- A. 2
- >B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

23. The epicardium forms a sac around heart known as?

- A. Myocardium
- B. Enciocardium
- C. Chordate tendinae

>D. Pericardium

24. The atrio-ventricular valves are;

- A. Mitral and Bicuspid
- B. Papillary and apex

>C. Tricuspid and mitral

- D. Venous arterial

25. The last valve to touch de-oxygenated blood is

- A. Apical
- B. Bicuspid

>C. Pulmonary

- D. Atrial

26. All four valves are:

- A. Unipolar

>B. Unidirectional

- C. Bivalves
- D. Tricuspid

27. The right side of heart has

- A. More muscular layer.
- B. Has three valves.

>C. Has de-oxygenated blood

- D. Goes first in heart beat

28. The heart is fed by

>A. Coronary arteries

- B. Coronary valves
- C. Epicardium.
- D. AV node

29. The L anterior descending artery is also known as

- A. SA node
- B. AV node
- C. Largest artery

>D. Widow maker

30. The pathway from the SA node to the AV node is referred to as

- A. Main pathway
- B. Depolarization

>C. Internodal pathway

- D. Primary pacemaker

33. The pre-cordial leads are;

- A. aVR, aVL, aVF,
- B. I, II, III

>C. V1-V6

- D. Limb leads

34. Calculating the atrial rate would be;

- A. The R-R big box method
- B. How many QRS complexes in 30 big boxes

>C. The P-P big box method

- D. The number of little boxes in 3 second strip

35. All of the following statements about the PR interval are correct except:

- A. A normal PR interval is 0.12-0.2 seconds long
- B. The SA node impulse travels to AV node

>C. The PR interval is measured from the end of the P wave to end of QRS complex

- D. If the PR interval greater than 0.2 it is probably 1st degree heart block.

36. For the rhythm to be a Sinus rhythm there must be:

- >A. A P wave
- B. A rate between 60-100
- C. ORS showing ventricular depolarization
- D. Even spaces between R waves.

40. Telemetry monitoring has 3 or 5 leads on chest with this lead on right shoulder.

- >A. White
- B. Black
- C. Green
- D. Red

41. Holter monitoring has 5 electrodes with this color has the ground lead.

- A. White
- B. Black
- >C. Brown
- D. Green
- E. Red

42. In a R side EKG V1 is placed;

- A. Right of scapular
- >B. L of sternum
- C. R of sternum
- D. L of scapula

43. At what age would you no longer use a R side EKG

- A. 10
- B. 12
- >C. 8
- D. 6

44. Cardiopulmonary distress shows signs and symptoms of the following except;

- A. Pallor
- B. Diaphoresis
- >C. Anger
- D. Anxiety

45. All of the following are normal vital signs except;

- A. Pulse 60 - 100
- B. Rasp 12 - 20
- C. Temp 96.6 - 100.6
- >D. Pulse Oximetry 90-95%

47. Which of the following is the medical term for heart muscle disease?

- >A. Cardiomyopathy
- B. Cardiomegaly
- C. Cardiopathy
- D. Cardioplegia