

May test - handout 1029 - TEST Monday 1103

1. A CCMA is applying EKG electrodes to a patient who is very diaphoretic. Before applying electrodes, the CCMA should...
 - A. Apply antiperspirant to the patient's chest
 - B. Apply electrodes to flat, nonmuscular area of the chest
 - >C. Apply electrodes after drying the chest.
 - D. Apply conductive gel to chest
2. If present, the shallow wave that follows the T wave represents..
 - A. Premature atrial
 - >B. Late ventricular repolarization.
 - C. Premature ventricular depolarization.
 - D. Late atrial depolarization.
3. Which type of rhythms indicated by absent or inverted wave?
 - A. Ventricular
 - >B. Junctional
 - C. Atrial
 - D. Sinus
4. EKG Technician placing V4 lead on 6 year old patient. Which appropriate lead is placed?
 - A. Angle of Louis.
 - >B. Midclavicular line.
 - C. Midaxillary
 - D. Anterior axillary.
5. An inferior wall MI is shown in what leads?
 - A. V4, V5, V6
 - >B. II, III, AVF
 - C. I, AVL, AVF
 - D. V1, V2, V3
6. On 12 lead EKG, leads I and aVL show broken recording, EKG technician should check which electrodes?
 - A. Left leg.
 - >B. Left arm.
 - C. Right Arm
 - D. Right leg.
7. Which group of leads does 3 lead EKG monitor?
 - >A. I, II, III
 - B. V4, V5, V6
 - C. aVR, aVL, aVF
 - D. V1, V2, and V3
8. EKG Technician is doing EKG on an infant. Why increase the speed of the machine?
 - A. Increase speed reduces appearance of artifacts.
 - >B. Increase speed widens wave forms
 - C. Increase speed will recalibrate EKG machine for use on infant
 - D. Increase speed will reduce appearance of wandering baseline

answer: B
9. The precordial electrodes record which of the following leads?
 - A. I-III
 - >B. V1 V6
 - C. aVR, aVL, aVF
 - D. Limb leads
10. The Angle of Louis provides the location of which intercostal space?

- A. 3rd
- B. 4th
- C. 1st
- >D. 2nd

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

12. EKG Technician is doing EKG on an infant. Why place V3 on the Right side of the chest?

- >A. To prevent crowding of the leads
- B. To allow MD to vein each defection
- C. To detect tachycardia
- D. To diagnose dextrocardia

13. For an EKG on a patient with dextrocardi A. 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

15. ST Segment Elevation indicates...

- A. Atrial arrhythmia
- >B. Cardiac injury in progress
- C. Residual cardiac injury
- D. Ventricular arrhythmia

16. On a 5 lead EKG the black lead is placed on the

- A. RL
- B. RA
- >C. LA
- D. LL

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

18. Which EKG line represents zero electrical activity?

- A. Negative line
- >B. lsoelectric line
- C. Depolarization line
- D. Repolarization

19. Patient with 20 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

20. What is the heart rate with 5 big boxes and 3 little boxes between P waves?
>A. 54
B. 68
C. 72
D. 45

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 a chambered organ.
A. 2
>B. 4
C. 6
D. 8

23. The epicardium forms a sac around heart known as?
A. Myocardium
B. Endocardium
C. Chordae 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

31. The intrinsic rate of SA node is

- A. Pacemaker
- >B. 60-100 BPMs
- C. Re-polarization
- D. R-R heart rate formula

32. The _____ 'triangle' shows basic EKG reading

- A. Bermuda
- B. Atrial
- >C. Einthoven
- D. Cardiac

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. QRS showing ventricular depolarization
- D. Even spaces between R waves.

37. All of the following are part of the heart except;

- A. Apex
- >B. Baseline
- C. Atrium
- D. Base

38. The Holter monitor patient should do the following if the electrodes fall off.

- A. Apply spare electrodes that came with monitor.
- B. Tape them back in place,
- >C. Call doctor's office.
- D. Nothing, test is over if electrodes falls off.

39. Telemetry or in-hospital cardiac monitoring is NOT;

- A. 24hr monitoring while admitted to cardiac unit.
- B. When RNs or specially trained technicians monitor the EKG at all times.
- C. EKG rhythms are sent through radio waves to monitors.
- >D. Part of stress testing.

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 D.

- 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. Resp 12-20
- C. Temp 96,6-100.6
- >D. Pulse Oximetry 90-95%

46. Which artery is usually used for blood pressure?

- A. Carotid
- >B. Brachial
- C. Subclavian
- D. Axillary

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

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