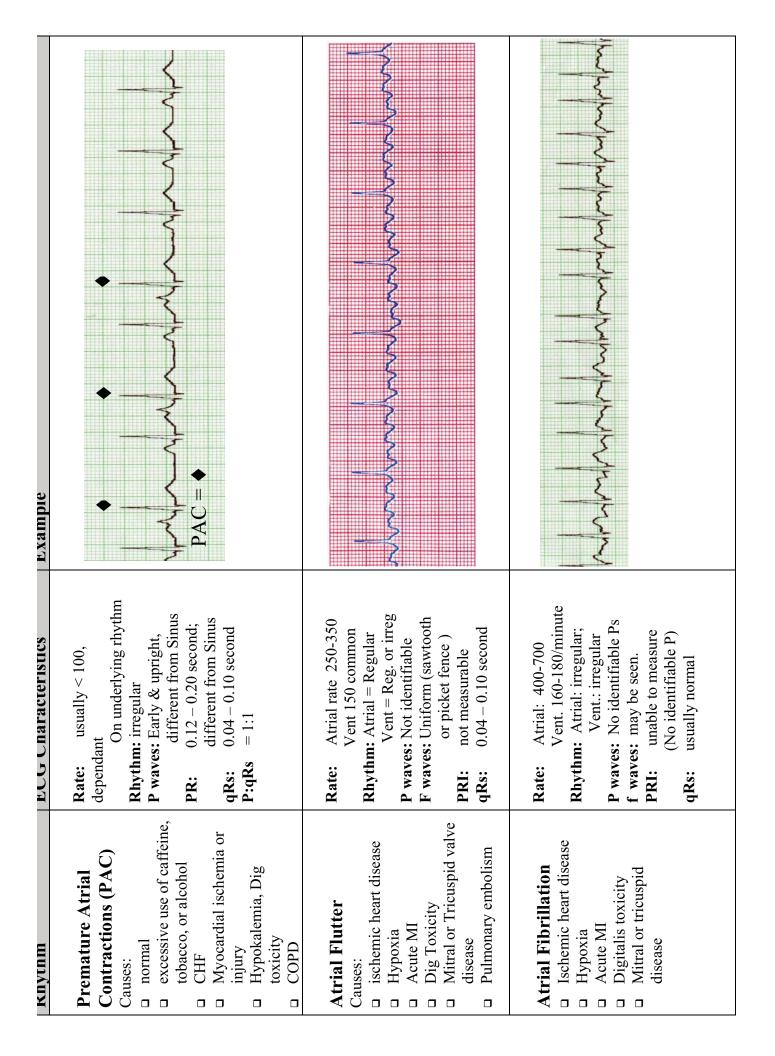
Rhythm	ECG Characteristics	Example
Normal Sinus Rhythm (NSR)	Rate: 60-100 per minute Rhythm: R- R = P waves: Upright, similar P-R: 0.12 -0.20 second & consistent qRs: 0.04 - 0.10 second P:qRs: 1P:1qRs	
Sinus Tachycardia Causes: Hypovolemia Medications Fever Hypoxia Nubstances Anxiety, Fear Acute MI Fight or Flight	Rate: > 100 Rhythm: R- R = P waves: Upright, similar P-R: 0.12 -0.20 second & consistent qRs: 0.04 - 0.10 second P:qRs: 1P:1qRs	
Sinus Bradycardia Causes: intrinsic sinus node disease increased parasympathetic tone drug effect.	Rate: < 60 Rhythm: R- R = P waves: Upright; similar P-R: 0.12 -0.20 second & consistent qRs: 0.04 - 0.10 second P:qRs: 1P:1qRs	



Knytnm	ECG Characteristics	Example
Paroxysmal Atrial Tachycardia Causes: □ Same as PACs	Rate: usually 160-220 Rhythm: Regular P waves: differ in shape from Sinus Ps; usually difficult to identify (rate related) PR Interval: Normal when the Ps can be identified; short if WPW present qRs: usually normal Other: Onset sudden, often initiated by a PAC	MANAMAN BUFFALO NEW YORK
Premature Junctional Contraction (PJC) Causes: Same as PACs	Rate: usually < 100, dependant on the underlying rhythm Rhythm: irregular P waves: Inverted before or after qRs or not visible PR interval: < 0.12 second when inverted P is before qRs QRs 0.04 - 0.10 second P:qRs = 1:1 if Ps are visible	

Knytnm	ECG Characteristics	Example
Junctional escape Rhythm Causes: le healthy athlete at rest related to medications- Beta Blockers, Calcium Channel Blockers, Dig Toxicity or increased parasympathetic tone parasympathetic tone Rheumatic Heart Disease Post-Cardiac Surgery Valvular Disease SA Node Disease	Rate: 40-60 61 – 100 (accelerated) Rhythm: Regular P waves: Inverted before or after qRs or not visible PR interval: < 0.12 second when inverted P is before qRs qRs 0.04 – 0.10 second P:qRs 1:1 if Ps are visible	
Junctional Tachycardia Causes: □ Same as Paroxysmal Atrial Tachycardia (PAT)	Rate: 101-200 Same as Junctional Escape Rhythms.	
Supraventricular Tachycardia (SVT) An umrella term used when unable to distinguish which rhythm is present. Causes: Same as Sinus, Atrial, and Junctional Tachycardia, and Atrial Flutter	Rhythm: Absolutely regular Rate: > 150 per minute P Waves: Not visible (PRI not measurable) qRs: normal 0.04 – 0.10 sec	

Knytnm	ECG Characteristics	Example
Premature Ventricular Complex (PVC) Causes: Gastric overload Stress Caffeine, Alcohol, Nicotine Acid-Base Imbalance Cyclic Antidepressants Hypoxia Acidosis Acute MI	Rate: Dependent upon underlying rhythm: R - R ≠ P waves: Usually absent, if present, not associated with PVC qRs: 0.12 second or greater; bizarre and notched ST & T: Often opposite in direction to the qRs. Timing One in a row = Isolated Two in a row = Pair, couplet Three in a row = V Tachycardia Pattern Every other = Bigeminy Every third = Trigeminy Morphology Similar shape = Uniformed Different shape = Multiformed Location R - on - T = PVC falls on the T wave of the complex before the PVC	Proceedings of the Process of the Pr

Knytnm	ECG Characteristics	Example
Ventricular Tachycardia Causes: □ Same as PVCs □ R on T Phenomenon	Rate: > 100 per minute and usually not > 220 Rhythm: Usually regular P Waves: Ø P waves or if present, not associated with qRs qRs: Wide (≥ 0.12 sec), bizarre ST/T wave: Opposite direction of qRs A group of three PVCs in a row or more at a rate greater than 100/minute or more constitutes	
Ventricular Fibrillation Causes: Acute Myocardial Infarction Untreated Ventricular Tachycardia Hypothermia R-on-T PVCs Electrolyte imbalance Electrical shock	Rate:	

Knytnm	ECG Characteristics	Example
Idioventricular Rhythm Causes: Digitalis toxicity Metabolic imbalances Post resuscitation rhythm	Rate: 20-40 per minute Rhythm: R - R = P waves: No P waves associated to qRs > 0.12 sec, notched, bizarre appearance ST/T: Opposite direction of qRs Rate > 40 to 100 = Accelerated	
Asystole Causes: Causes: Acute respiratory failure Ischemia or Infarction Traumatic cardiac arrest Ventricular aneurysm Countershock Hypoxia, Hypothermia Hypokalemia, Hypokalemia Drug overdose	Rate: Ventricular rate = 0 Rhythm: Ø unless Ps are present, then regular or irregular qRs: Ø P:qRs Ø	

Knytnm	ECG Cnaracteristics	Example
1st degree AV Block	◆ 1P : 1 qRs◆ Prolonged PRI(> 0.20 sec not > 0.40 sec)	
2 nd degree AV Block, Type I	More P waves than qRsPRI progressively increases in a cycle until P appears	
	w/o qRs. ♦ Cyclic pattern reoccurs ♦ R – R ≠	The non-conducted P wave
2 nd degree AV Block, Type II	More P waves than qRs ◆ PRI consistent ◆ qRs normal or wide (bundle	
	branch block) ♦ R - R≠ or R – R =	A
		↓= non-conducted P wave

Knytnm	EUG Unaracteristics	Example
3 rd degree AV Block	 More P waves than qRs P not r/t qRs (P too close, P too far) PRI varies greatly qRs normal or wide 	→ → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → →
	◆ X X = X	= non-conducted P wave