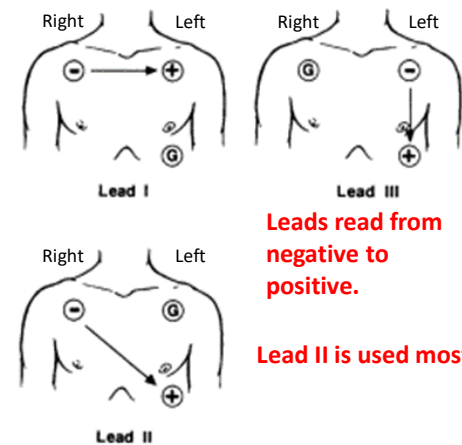


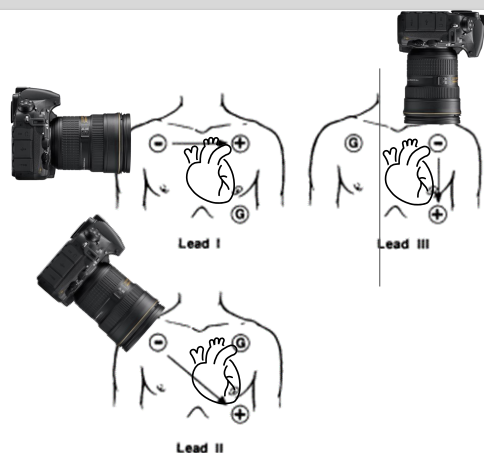
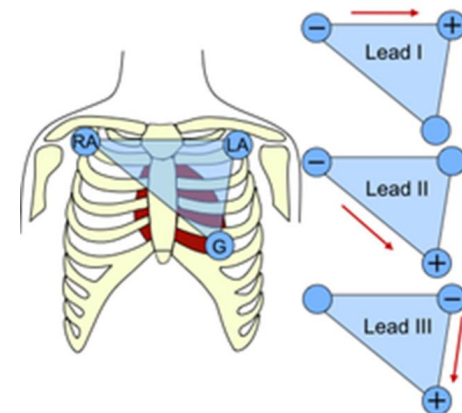
3 Lead ECG

Audra Xenakis, BSN, RN
Health & Illness III



Leads read from
negative to
positive.
Lead II is used most.

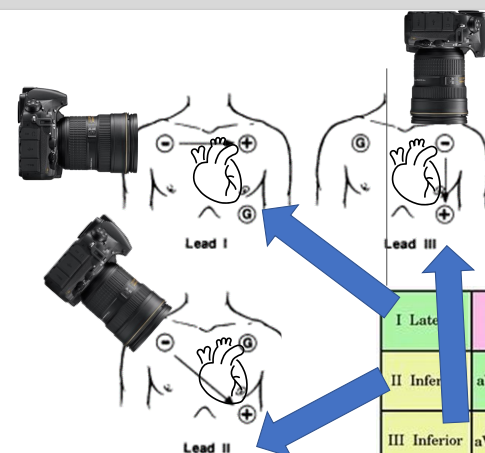
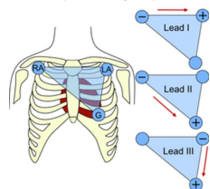
Placement of Leads I, II, III (in a 3-lead system)



As cardiac electric activity is occurring, the ECG is viewing and recording it.

The different Lead placements, provide different "camera views" of what the lead is viewing.

Placement of Leads I, II, III
(in a 3-lead system)



As cardiac electric activity is occurring, the ECG is viewing and recording it.

The different Lead placements, provide different "camera views" of what the lead is viewing.

I Lateral	aVR	V1 Septal	V4 Anterior
II Inferior	aVL Lateral	V2 Septal	V5 Lateral
III Inferior	aVF Inferior	V3 Anterior	V6 Lateral

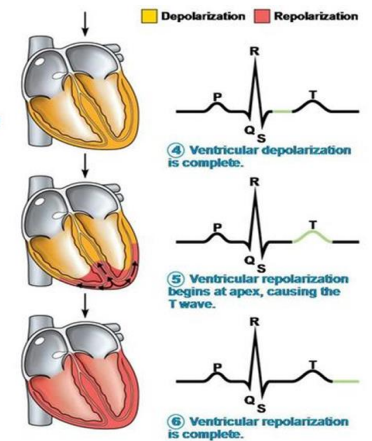
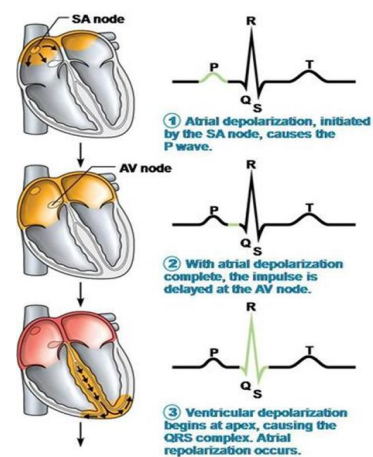
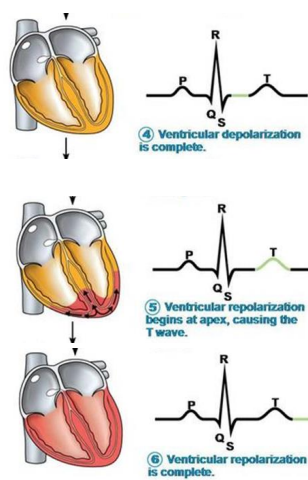
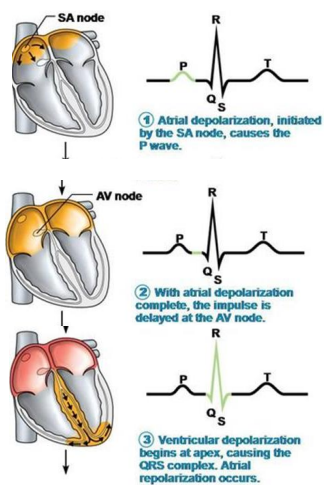
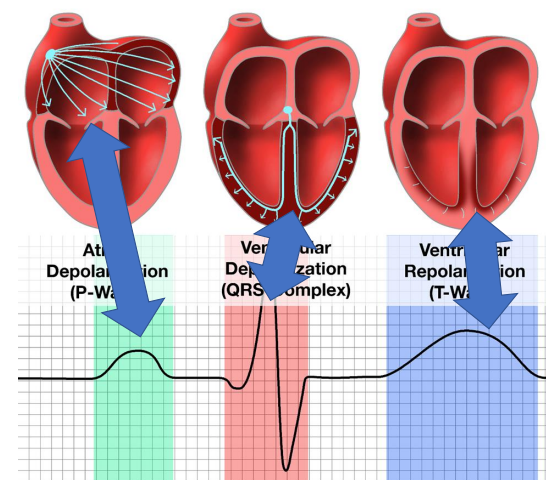
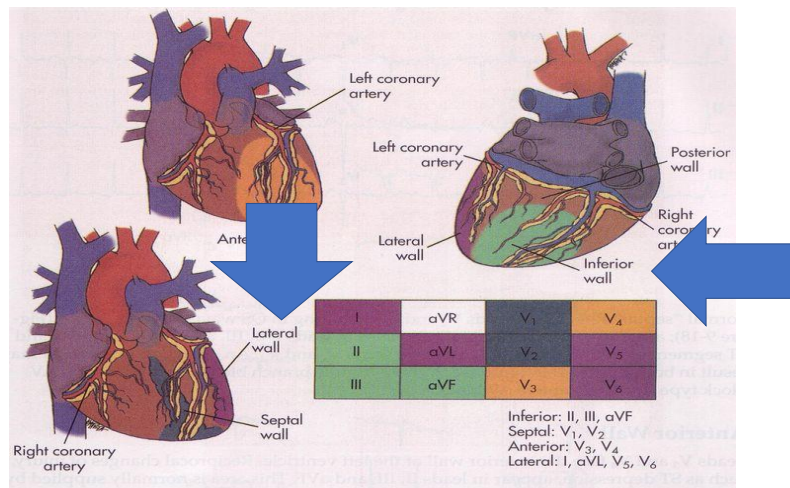
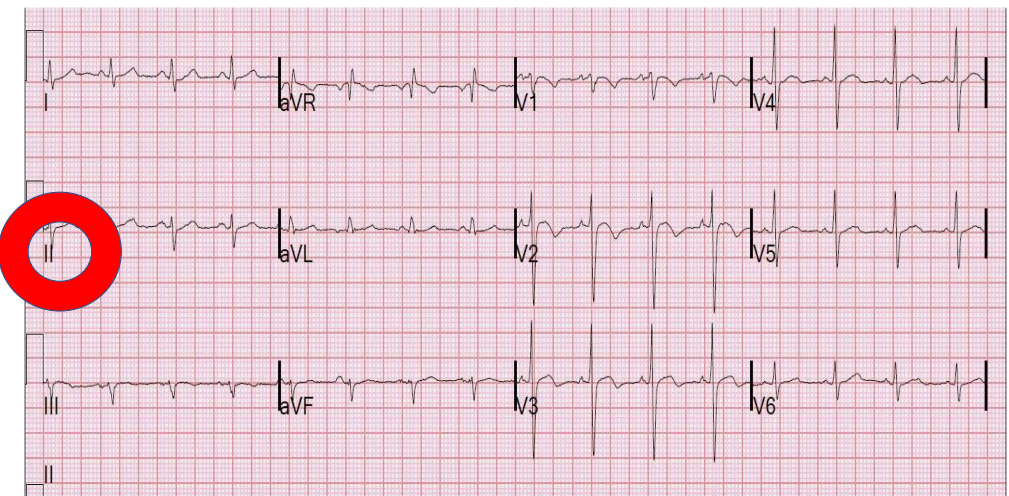


Figure 18.17

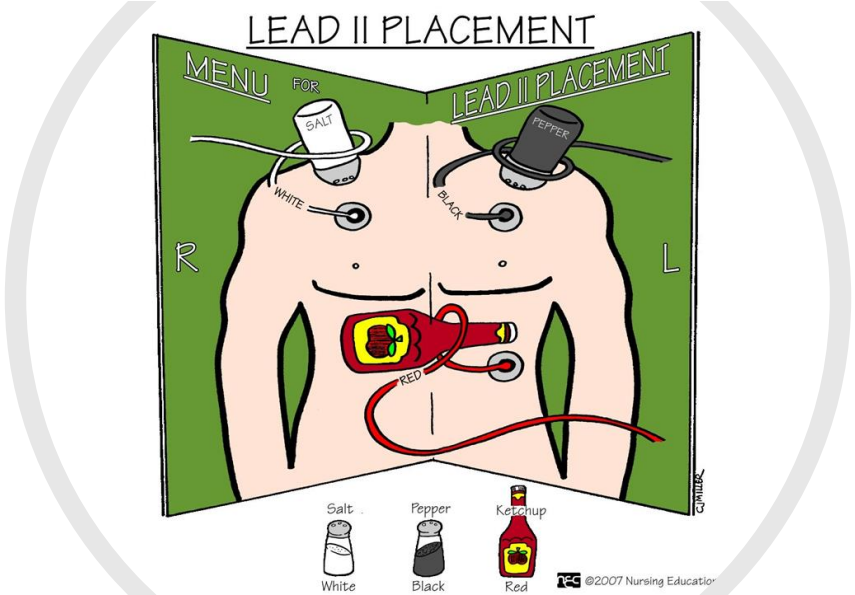
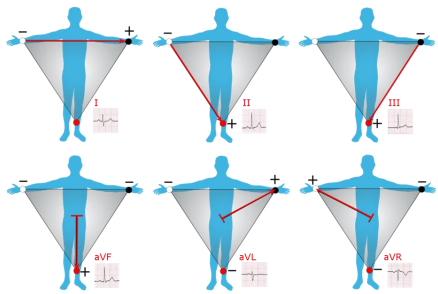
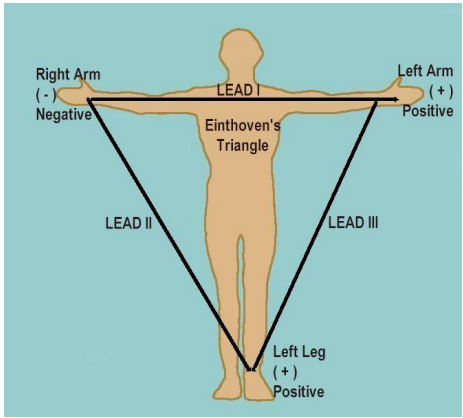


The Normal 12-lead EKG- Einthoven's Triangle

Willem Einthoven won a Nobel Prize in 1924 for inventing the EKG machine.

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12-Lead EKG Electrode Placement

