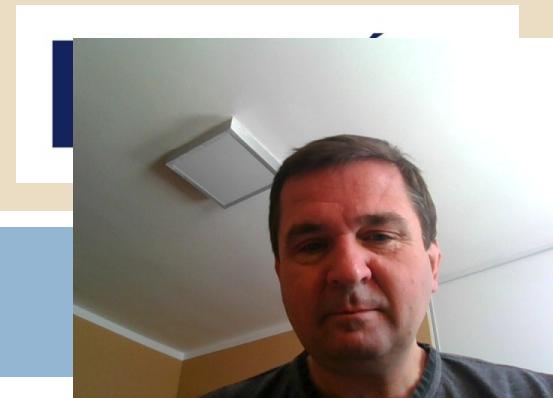


ECG – ALL YOU WANTED TO KNOW, BUT YOU WERE AFRAID TO ASK !

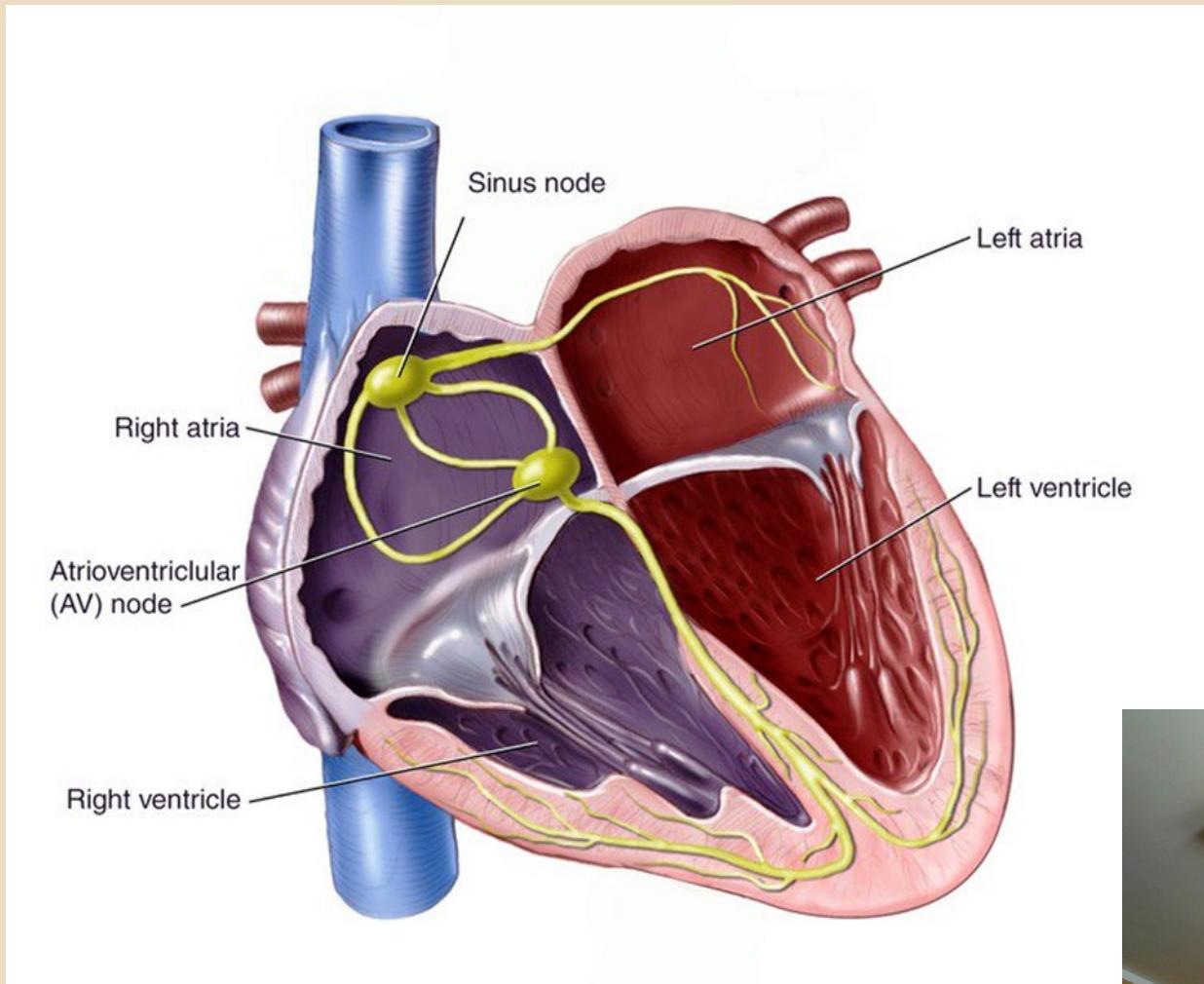
L.Křivan

Interní kardiologická klinika FN Brno

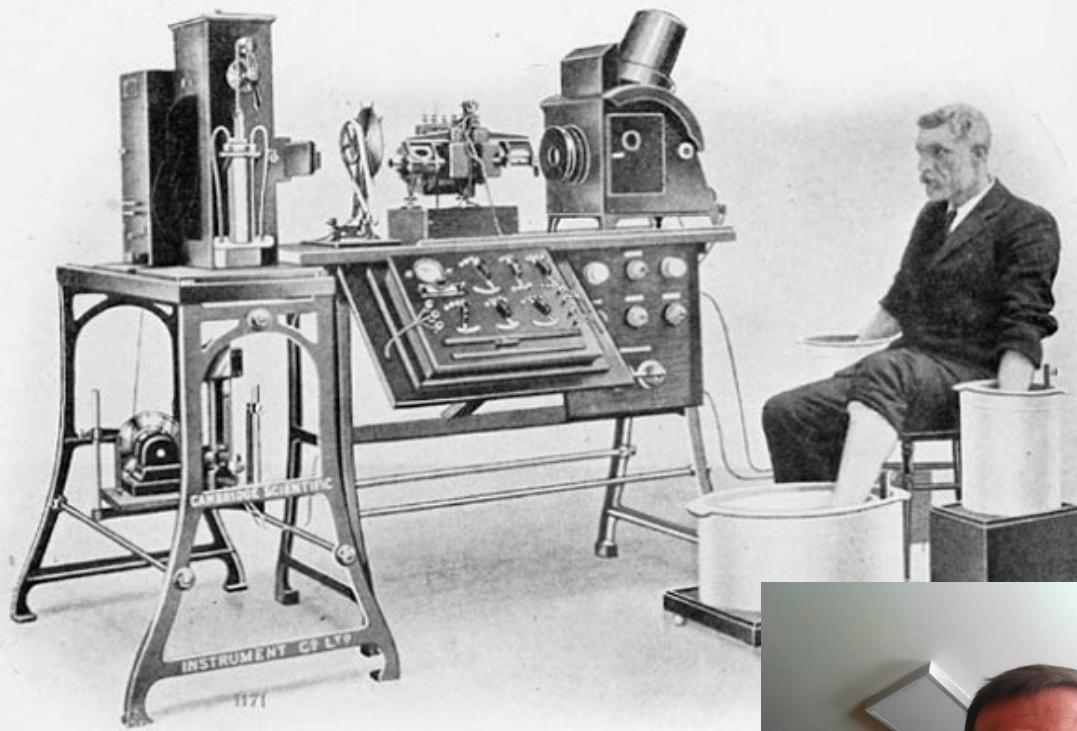
**MUNI
FACULTY
OF MEDICINE**



Nodes responsible for cardiac rhythm



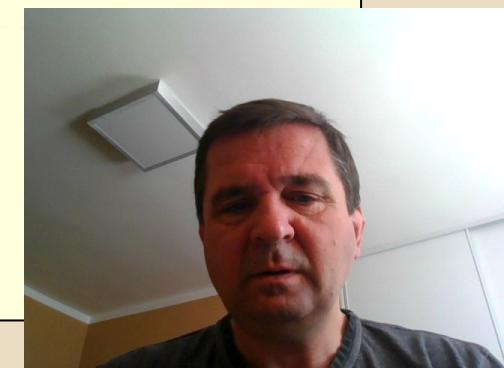
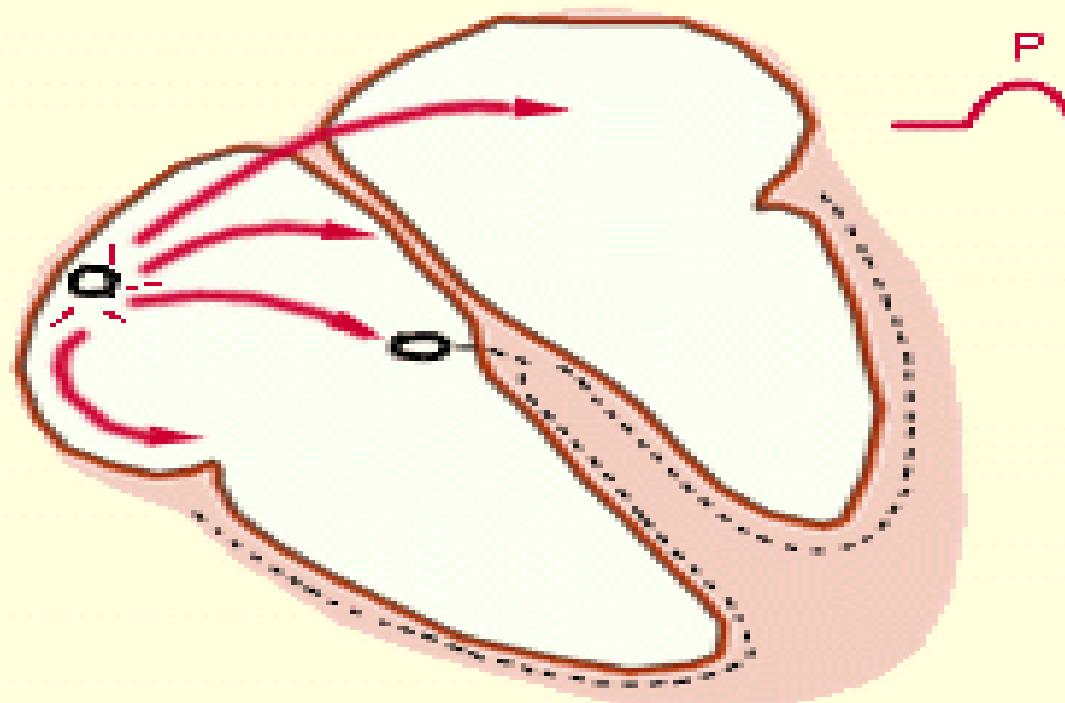
Electrical cardiac activity can be recorded



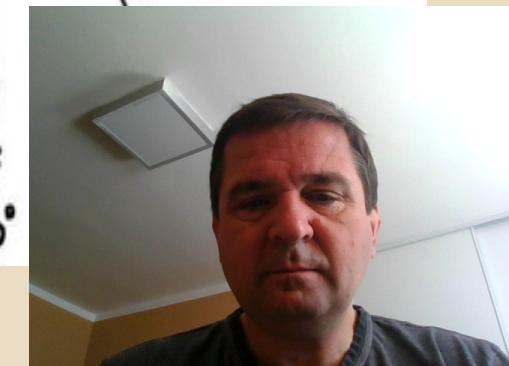
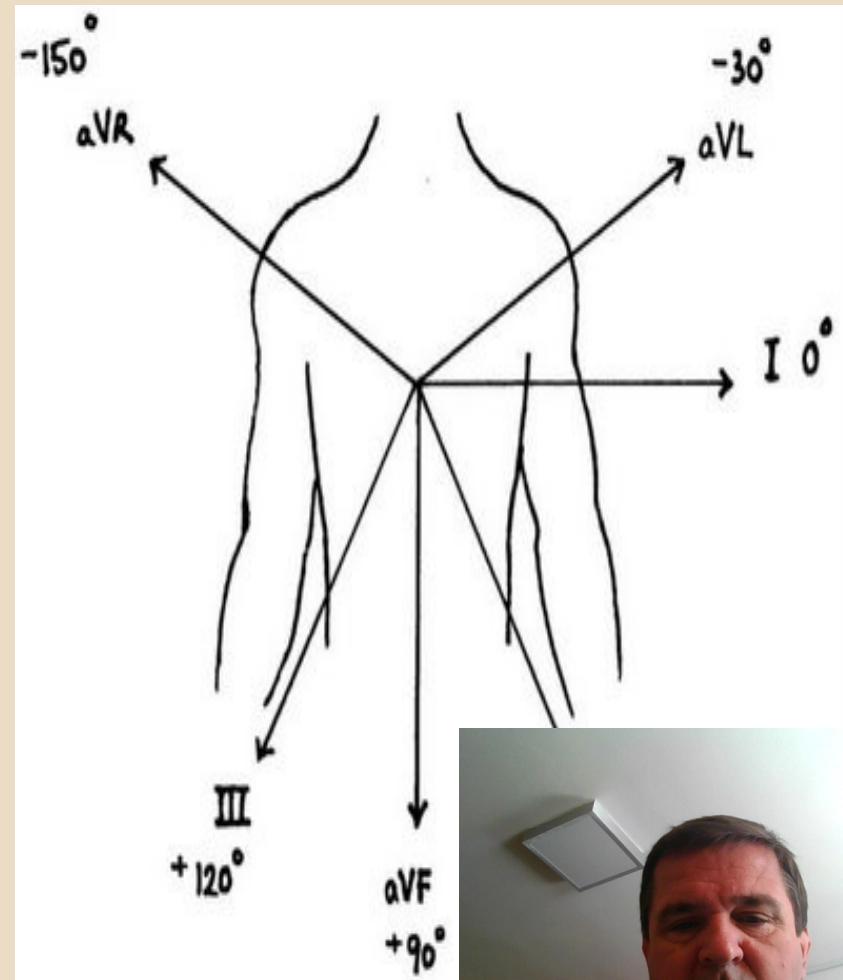
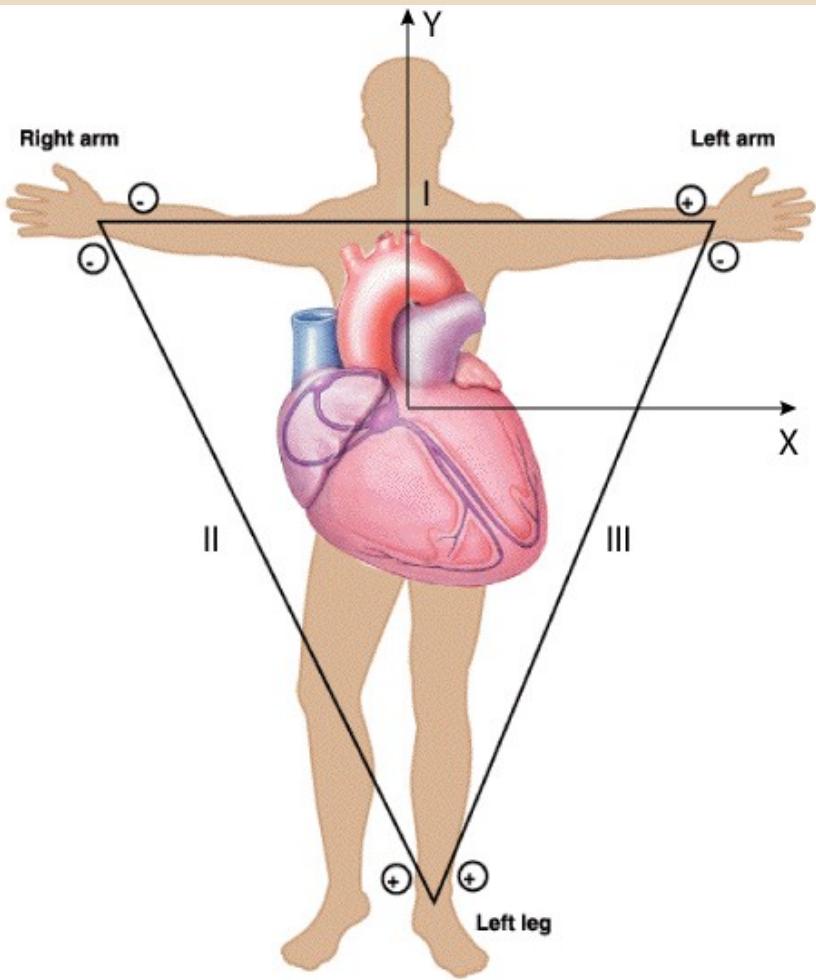
PHOTOGRAPH OF A COMPLETE ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH, SHOWING THE MANNE ATTACHED TO THE PATIENT, IN THIS CASE THE HANDS AND ONE FOOT SALT SOLUTION



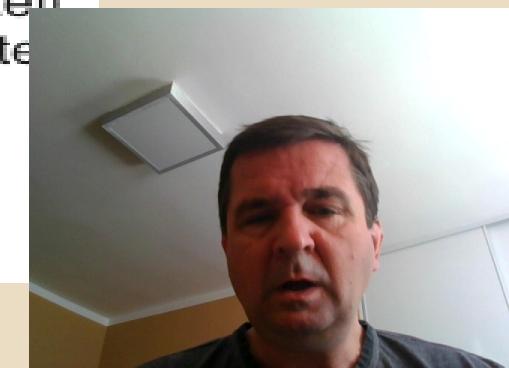
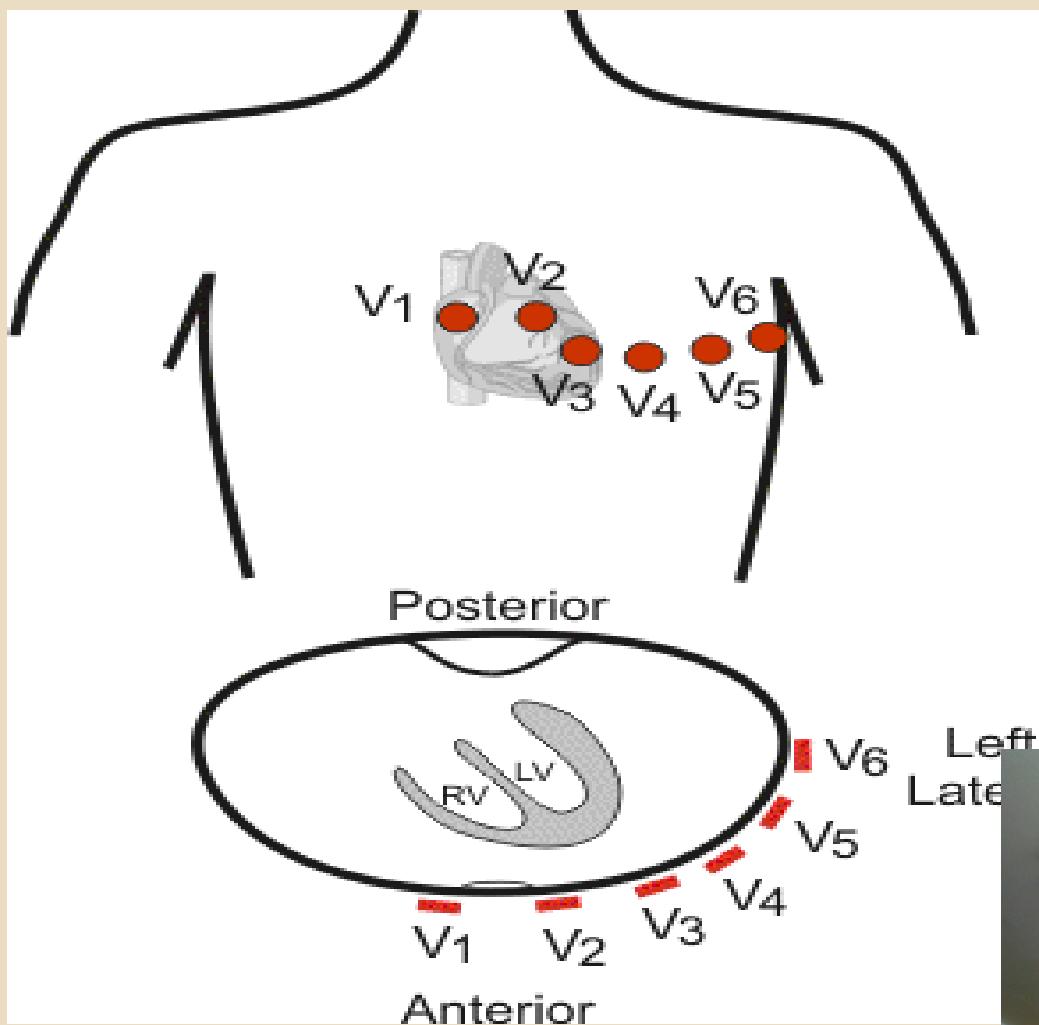
ECG (Willem Einthoven 1893)



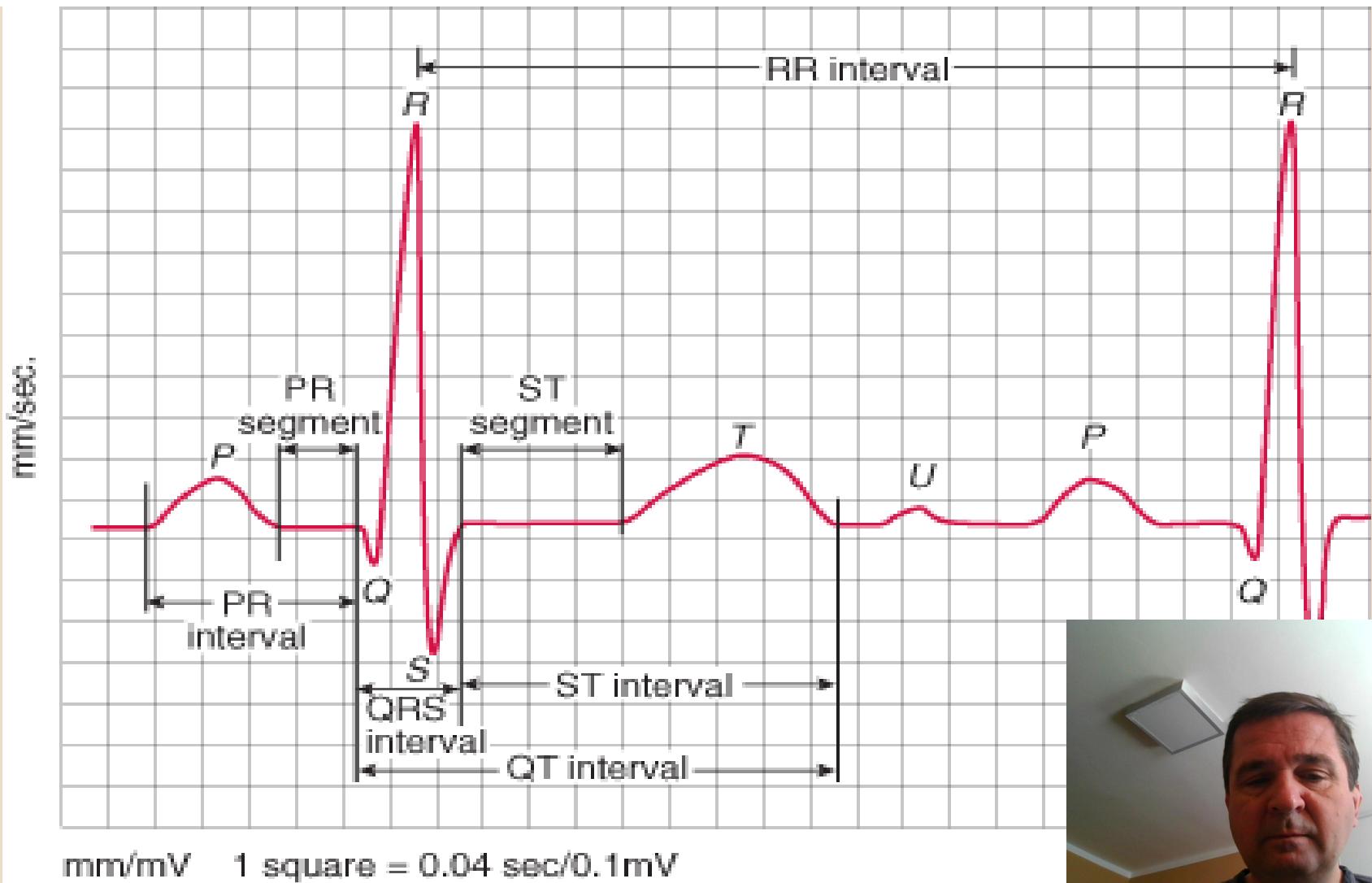
ECG – limb leads



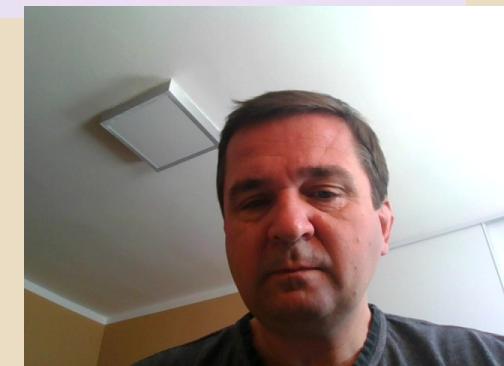
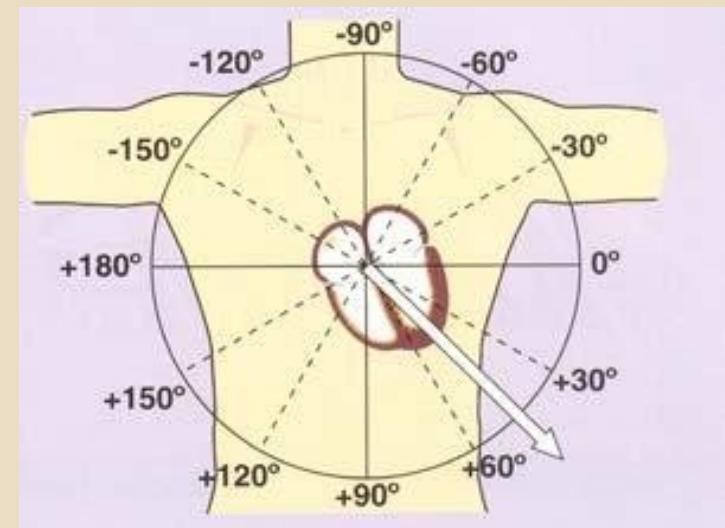
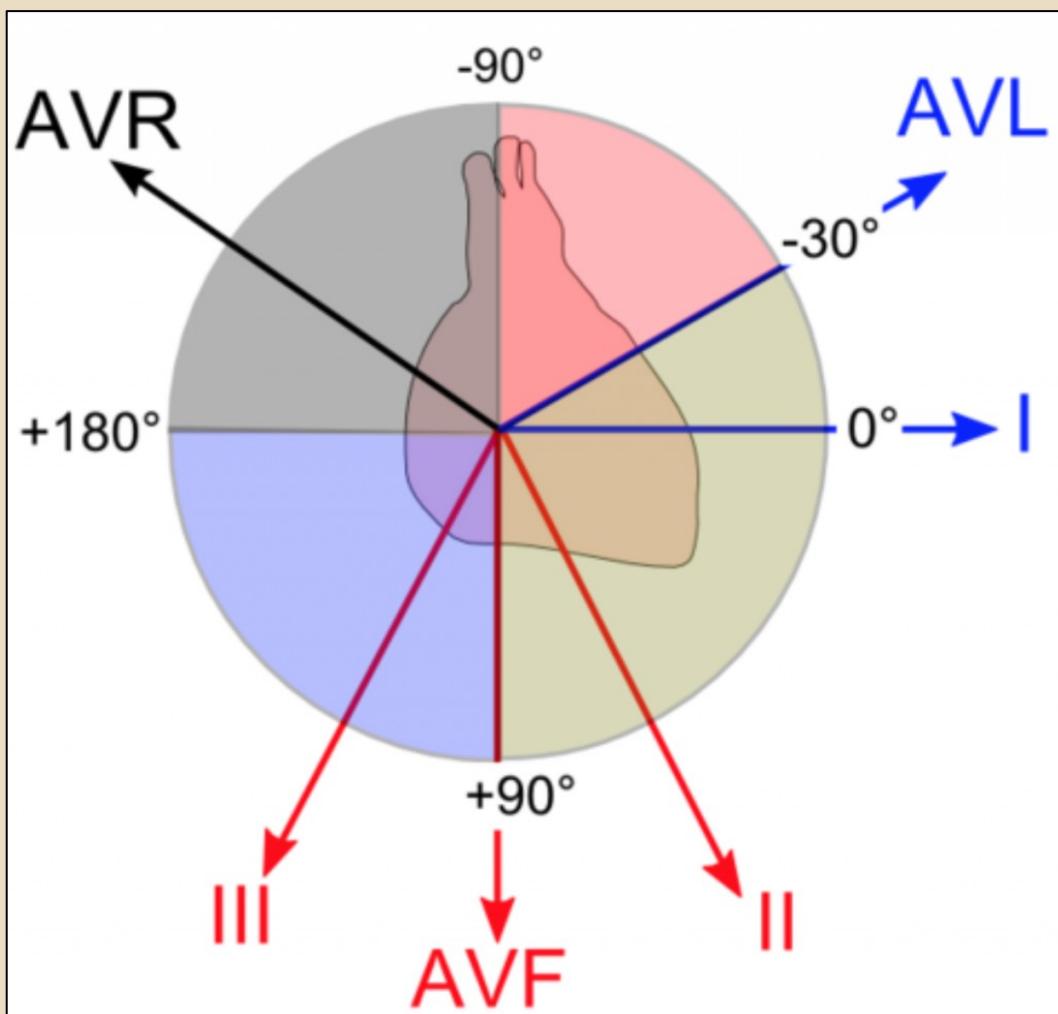
ECG- precordial leads



ECG – intervals (**PQ < 0.2s**, **QRS < 0.1s**, **QTc < 0.44s**)



Electrical axis of the heart



Conduction disorders

AVB (I.st, II.nd, III.rd)

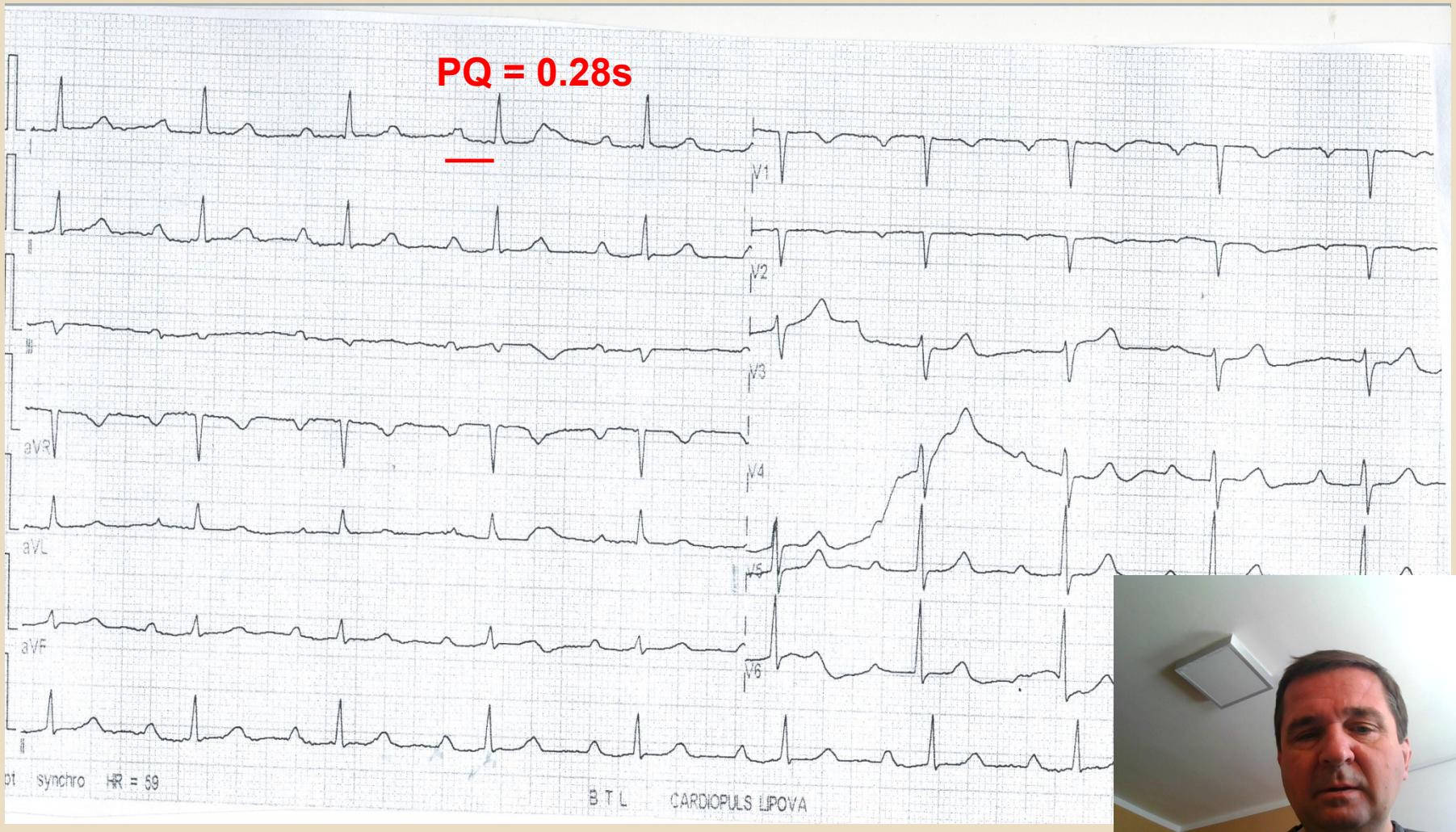
RBBB

LBBB

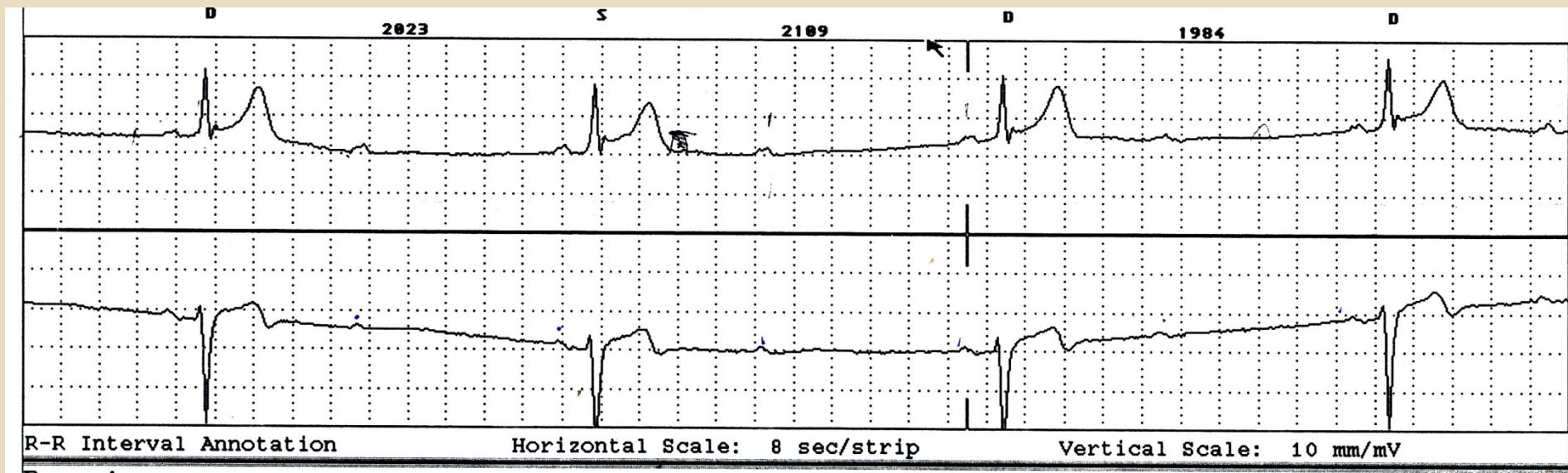


AVB I.st degree (PQ > 0,2s)

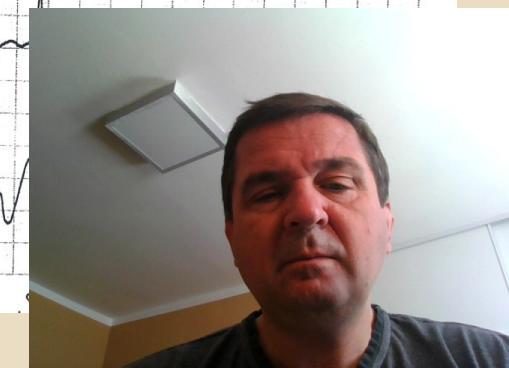
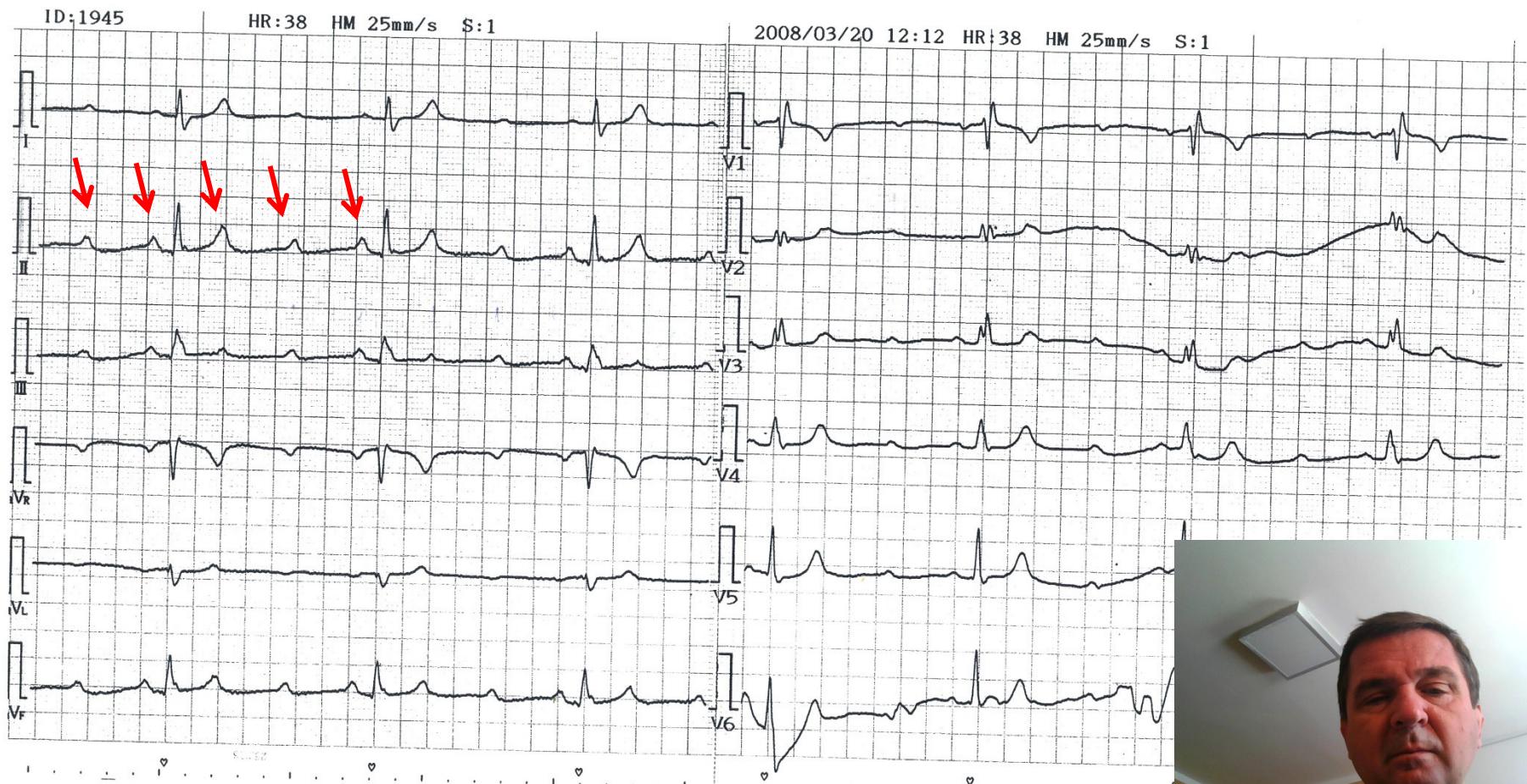
PQ = 0.28s



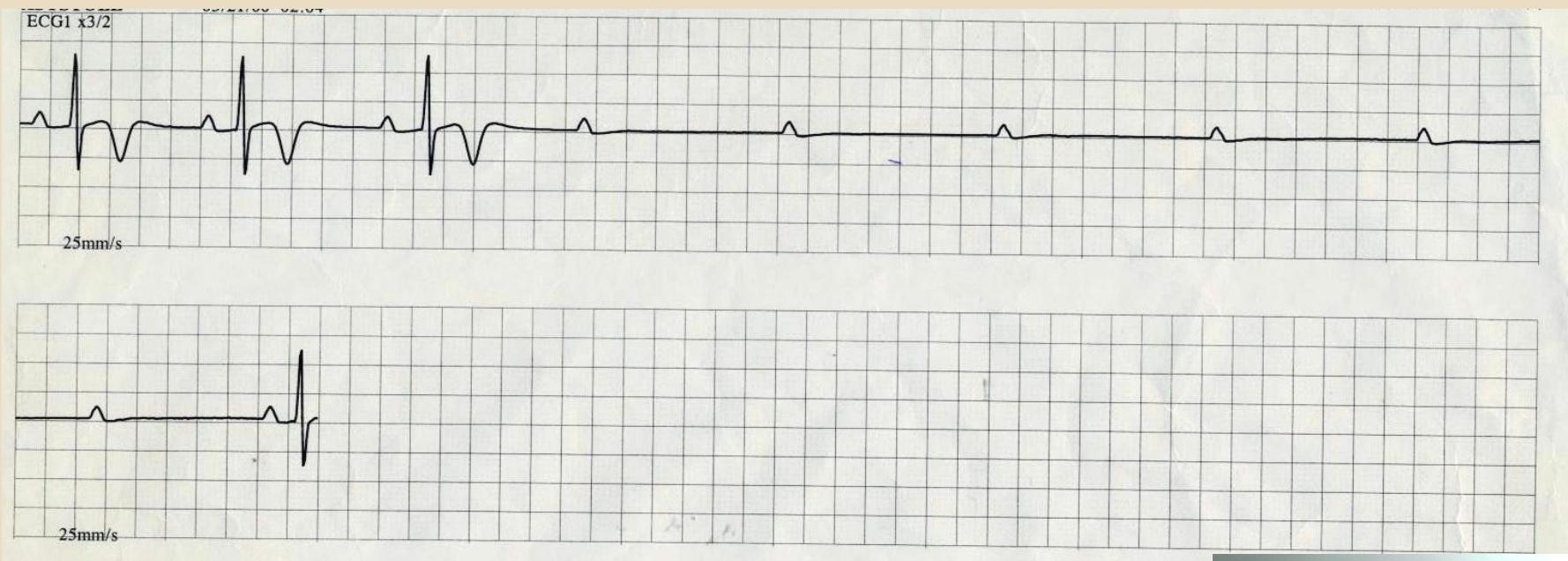
AVB II.nd degree (2/1)



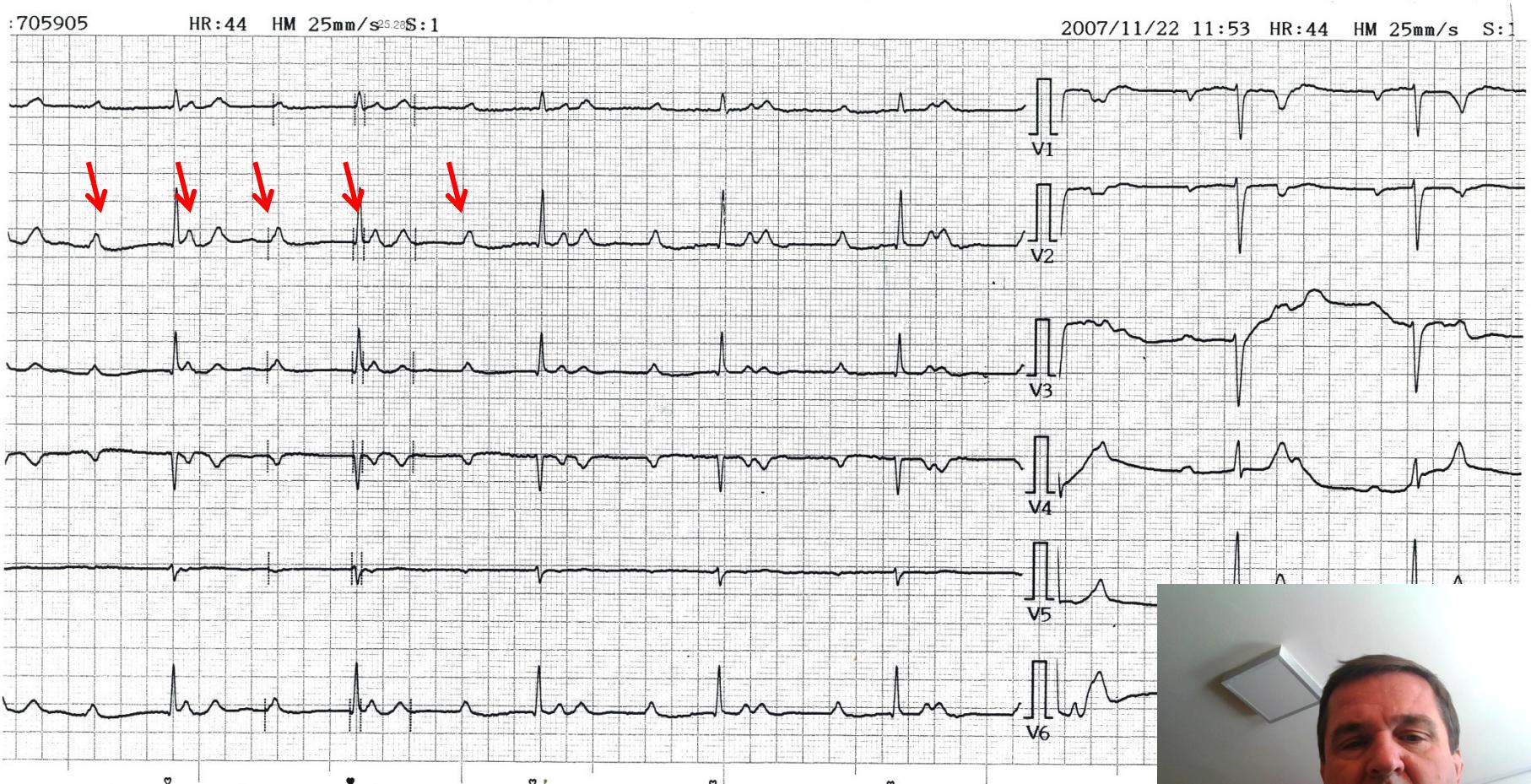
AVB II.nd degree (Mobitz 3/1)



AVB III.rd degree (no secondary, tertiary autom. centre)



AVB III.rd degree (escape rhythm from AV junction)

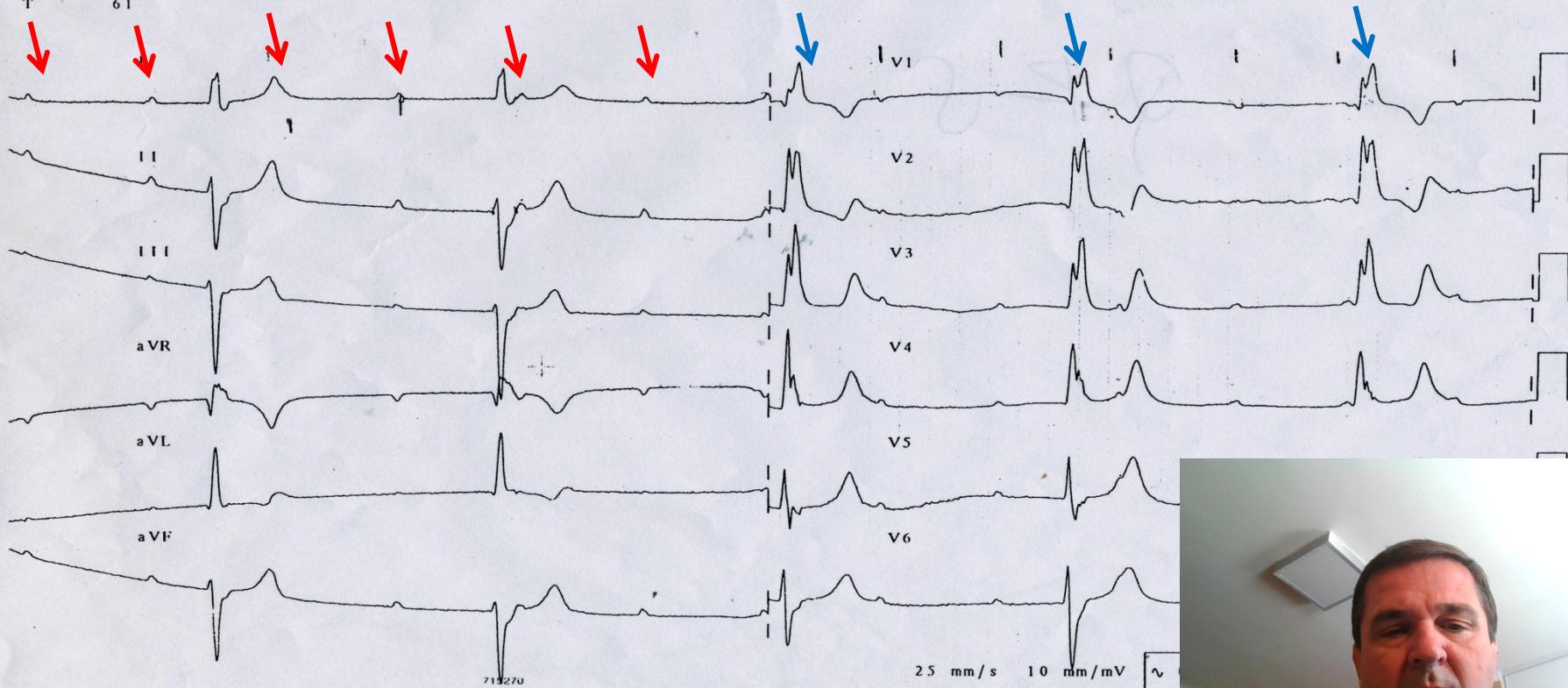


AVB III.rd degree (escape ventricular rhythm)

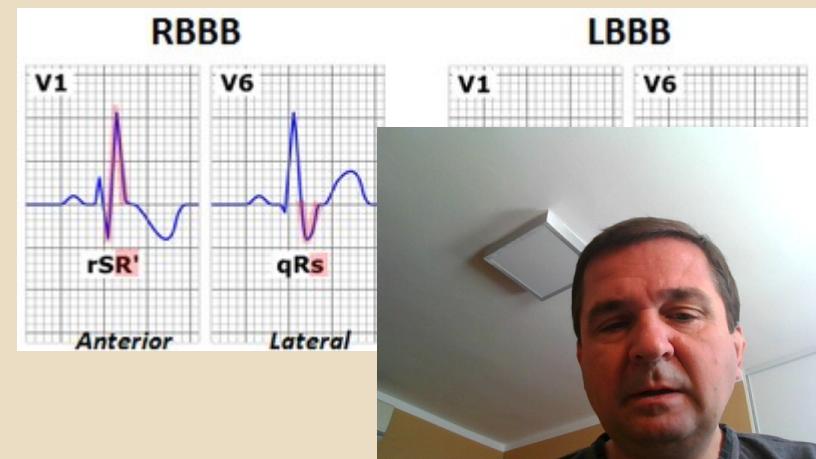
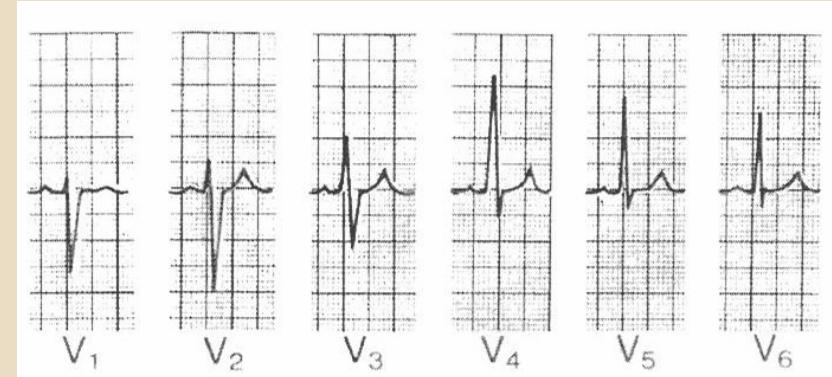
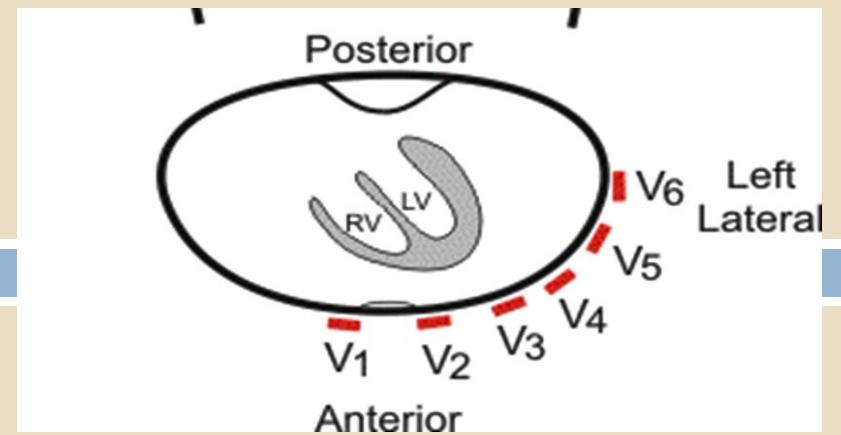
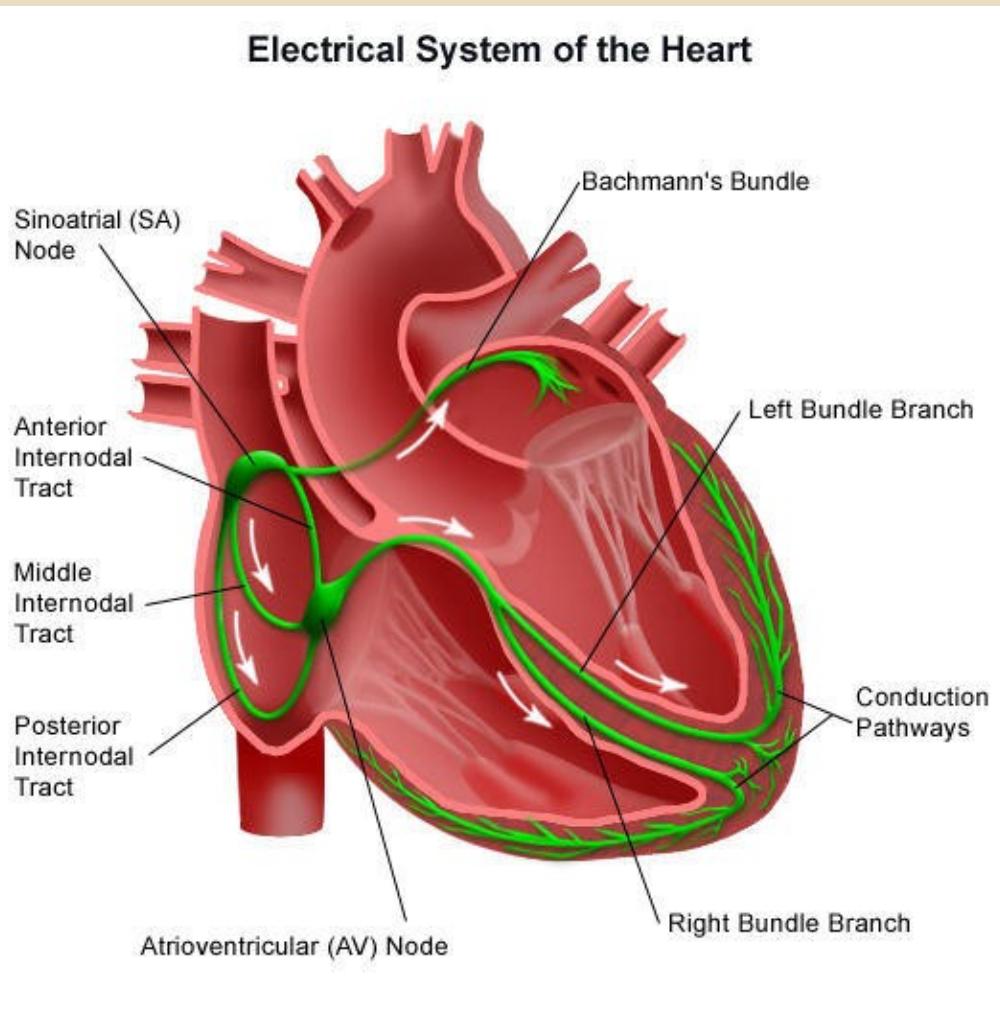
Rate 32
PR 0
QRSD 166
QT 728
QTc 531

-- Axis --

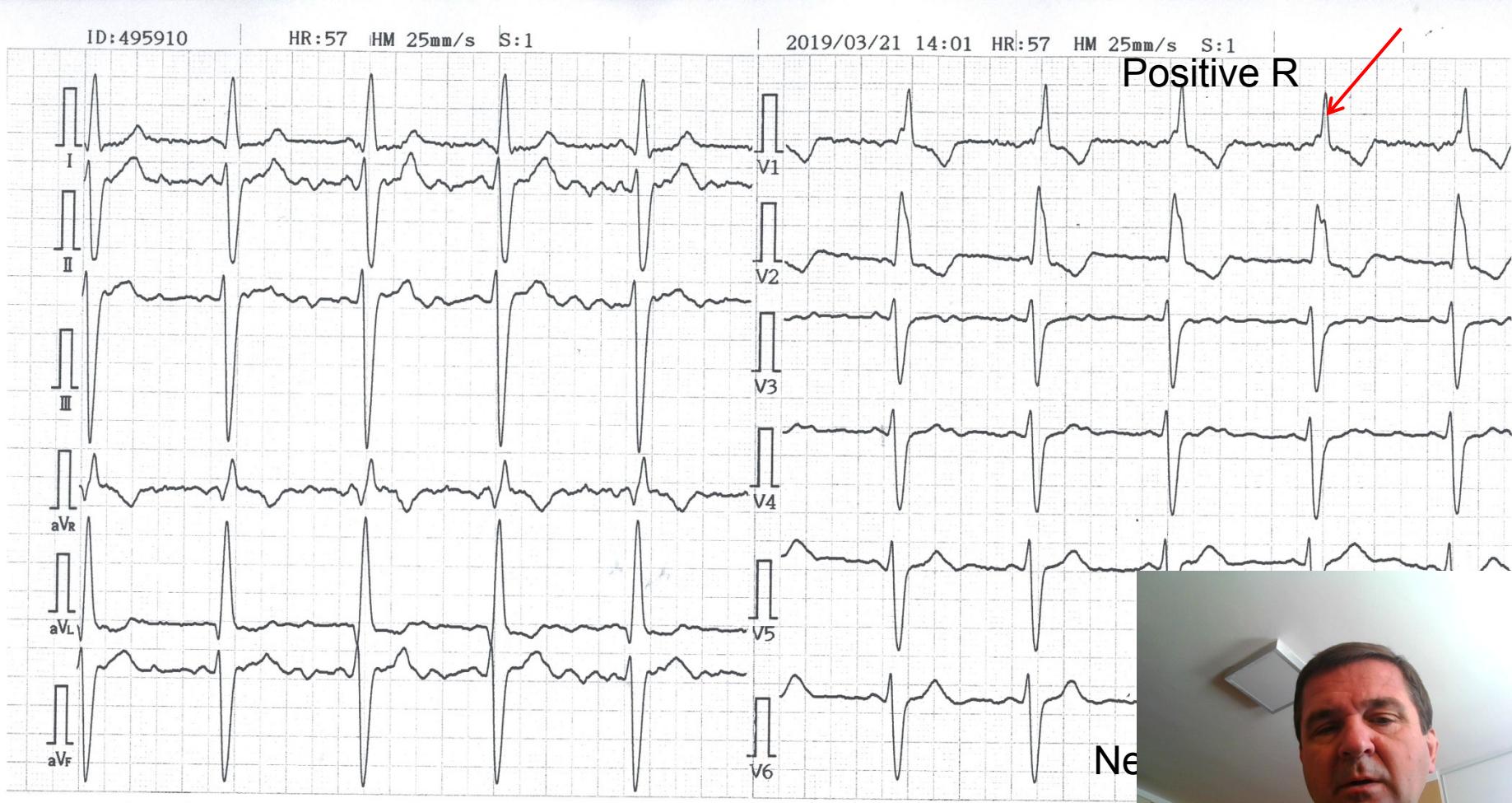
P -74
QRS 61
T



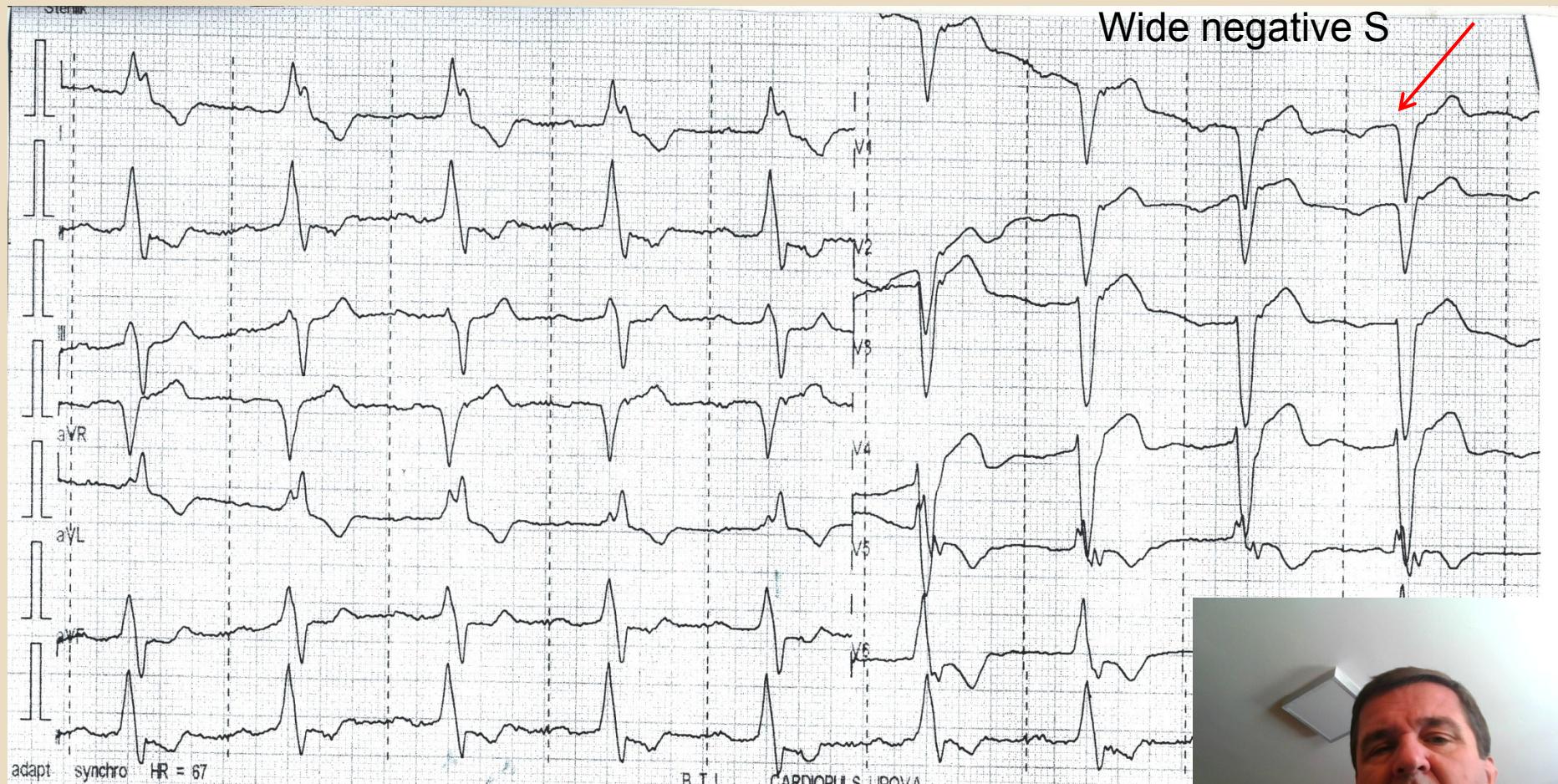
Bundle branch block



Right bundle branch block - RBBB



Left bundle branch block - LBBB



Wide negative S



Wide positive



Supraventricular arrhythmias

Premature atrial contraction

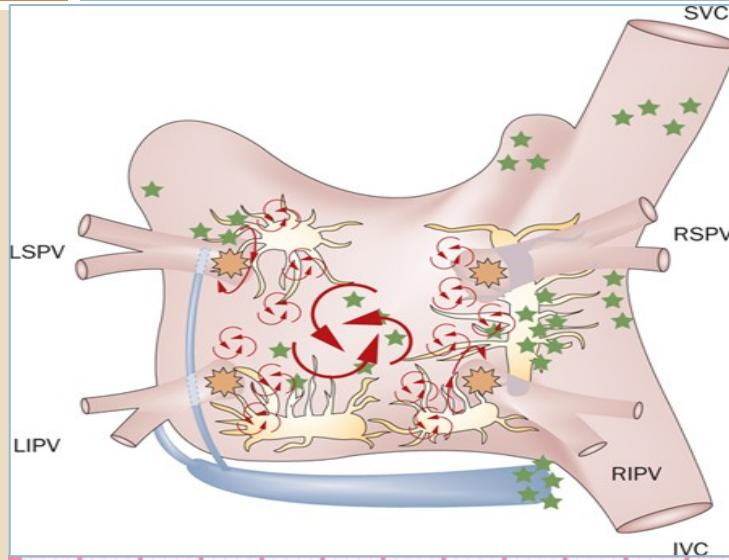
Atrial fibrillation

Atrial flutter

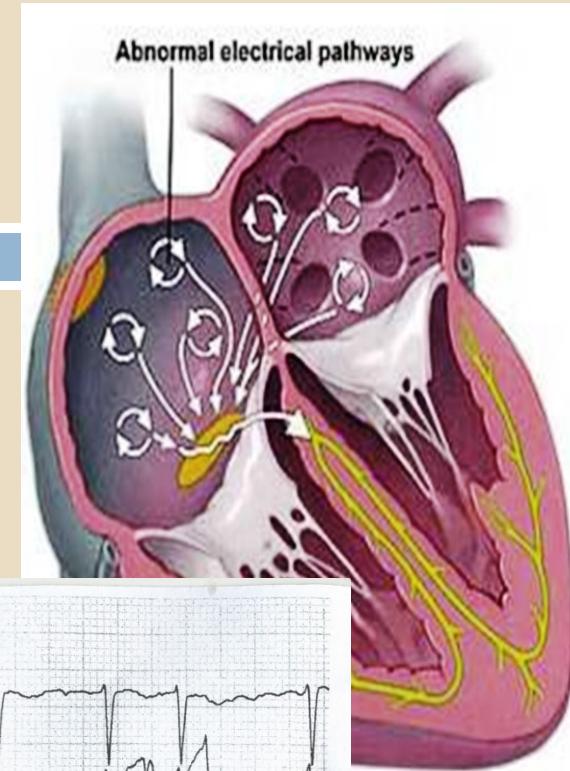
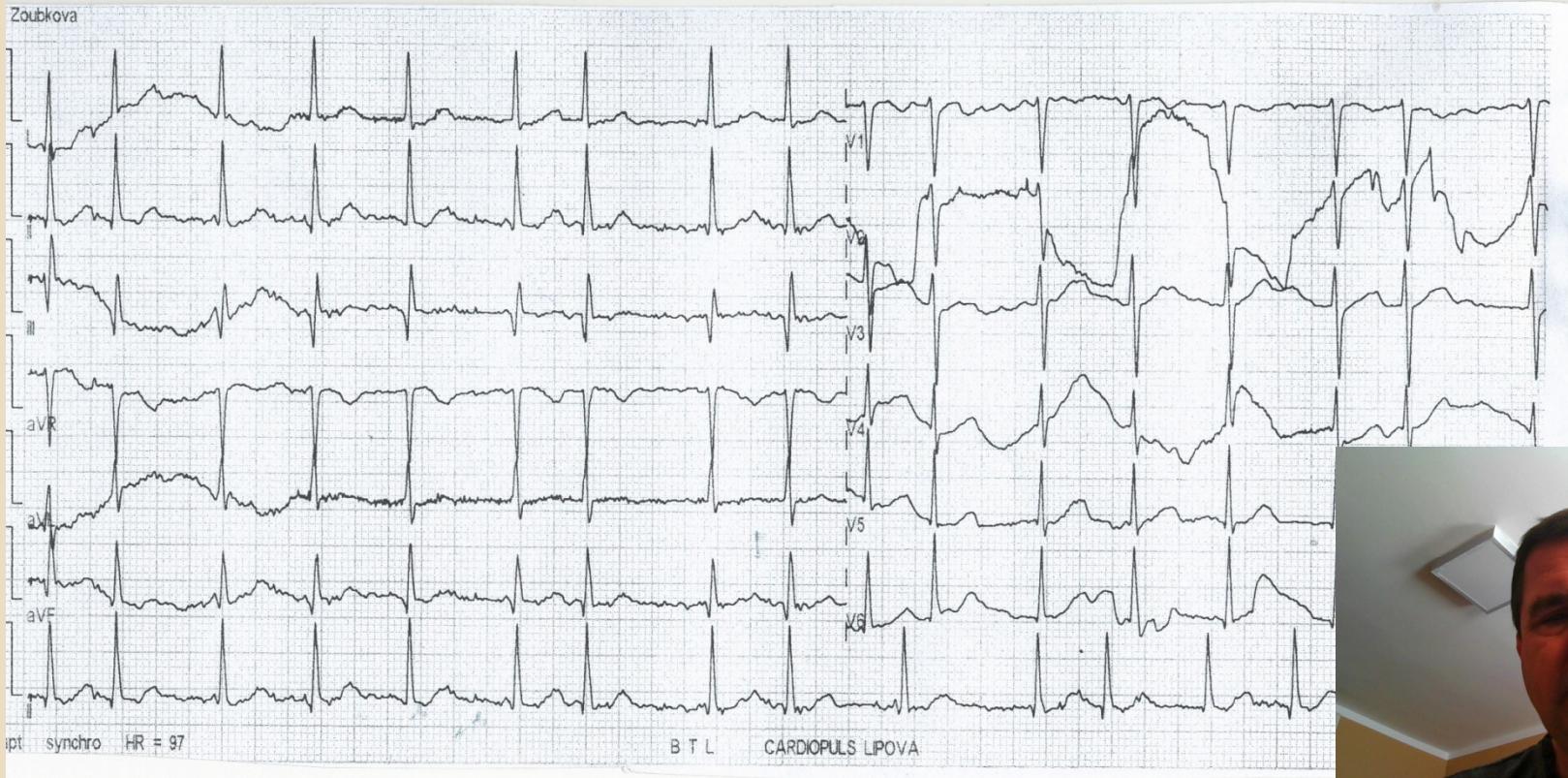
AVNRT

AVRT (WPW)

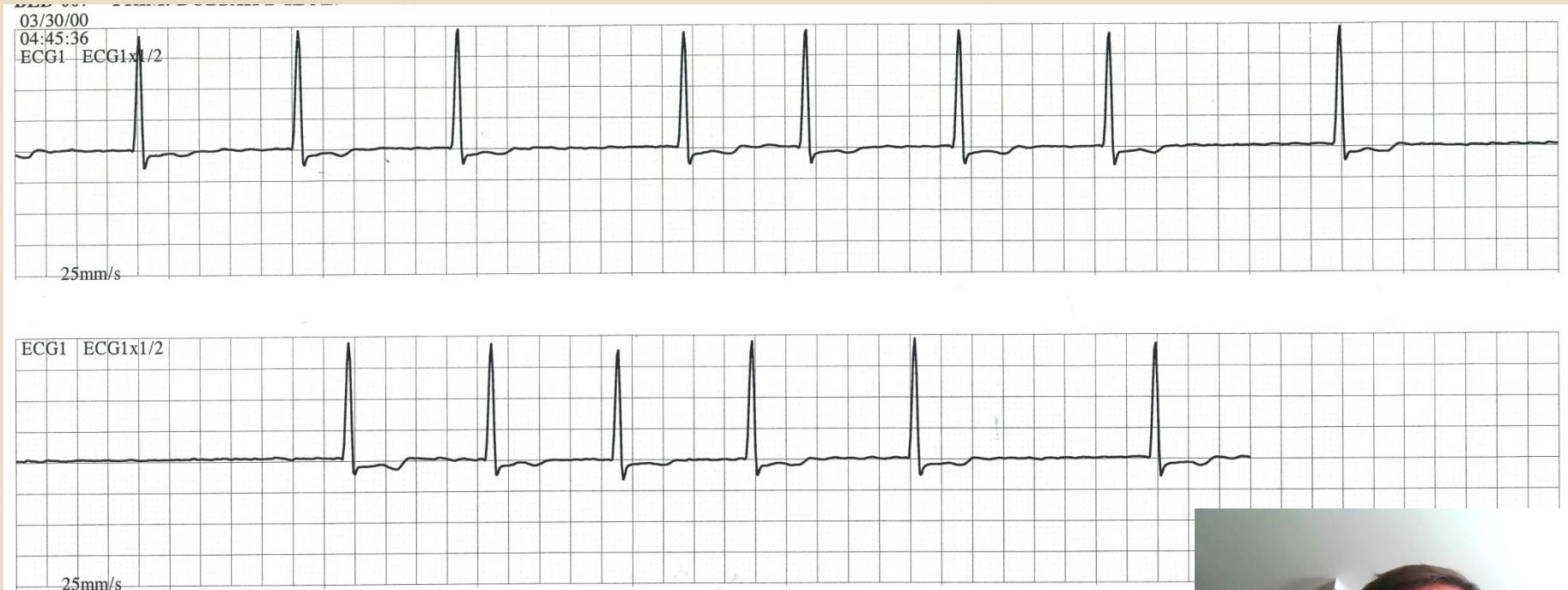
Premature atrial contraction (PAC)



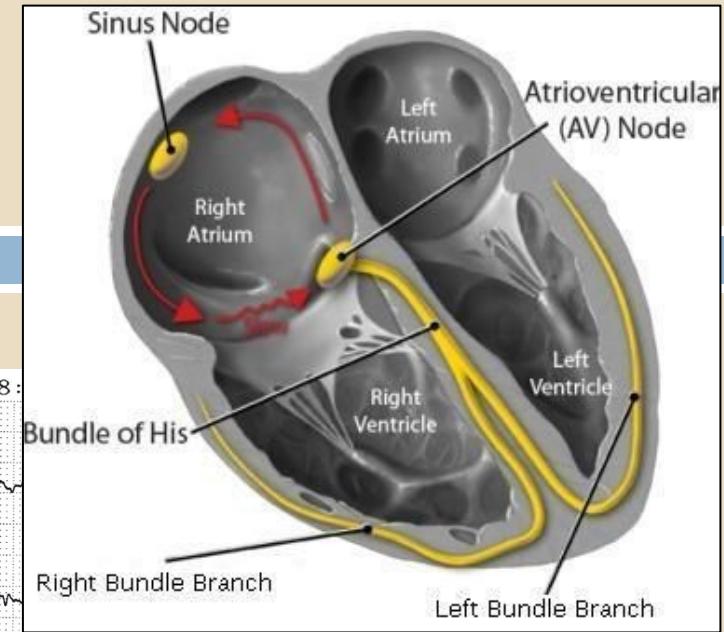
Atrial fibrillation (AF)



Atrial fibrillation + slow ventricular response



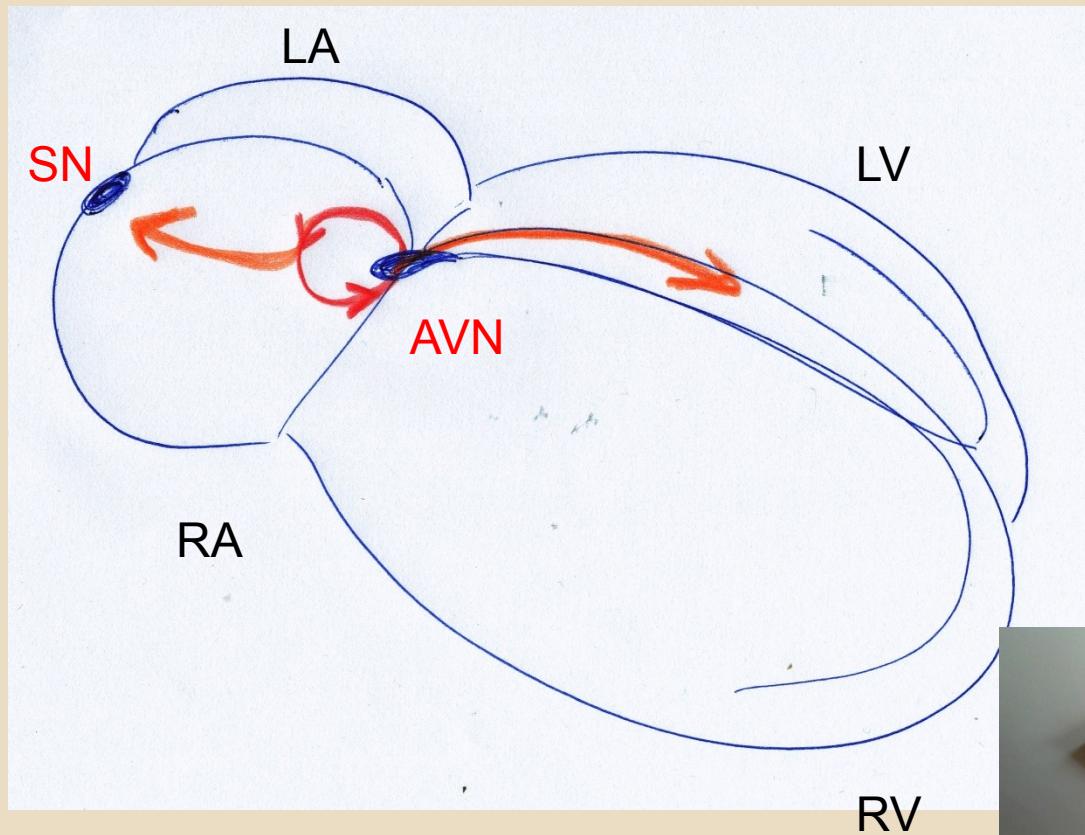
Atrial flutter



saw tooth pattern II, III, aVF



AVNRT (Atrio Ventricular Nodal Reentry Tachycardia)

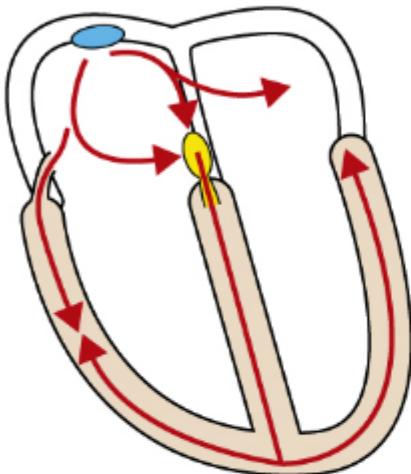


AVNRT (Atrio Ventricular Nodal Reentry Tachycardia)



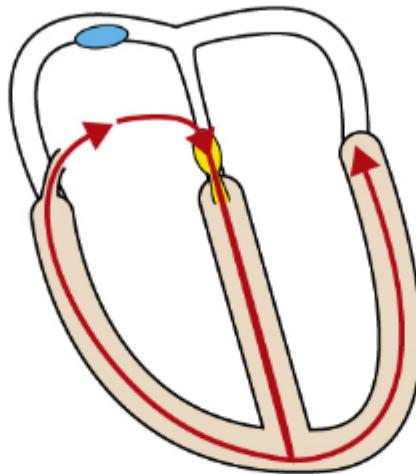
Accessory pathway

Pre-excitation



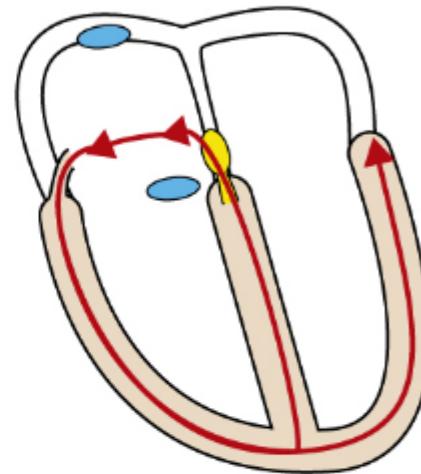
Orthodromic AVRT

Antegrade conduction through atrioventricular node



Antidromic AVRT

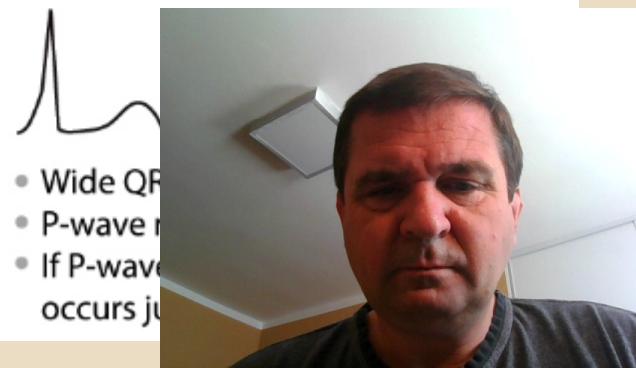
Retrograde conduction through atrioventricular node



- Short PR interval
- In this case the PR segment cannot be seen.

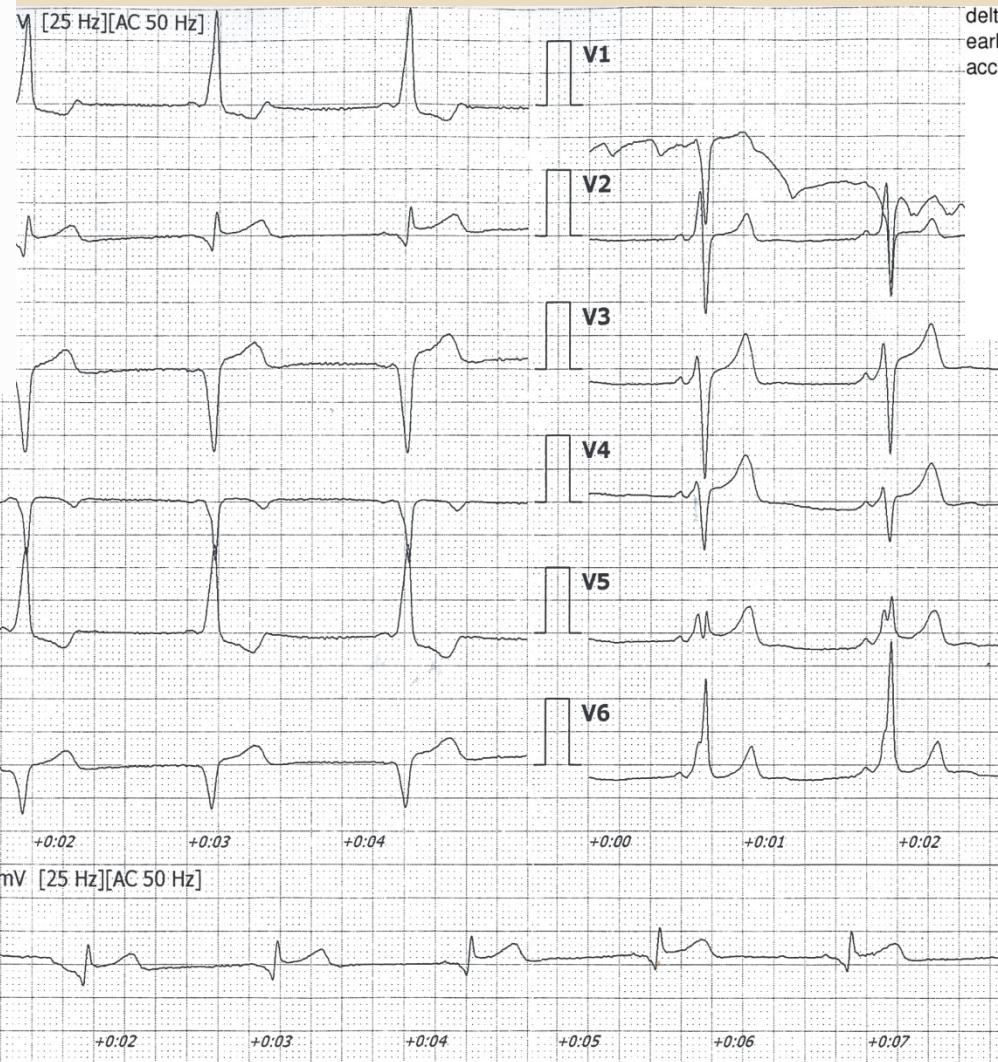
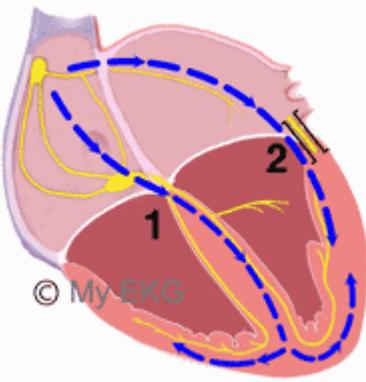


- Normal QRS duration
- No delta wave
- Retrograde P-wave after QRS

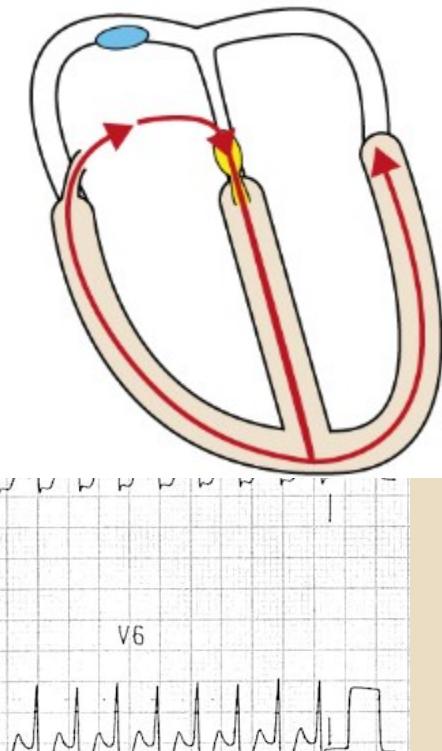
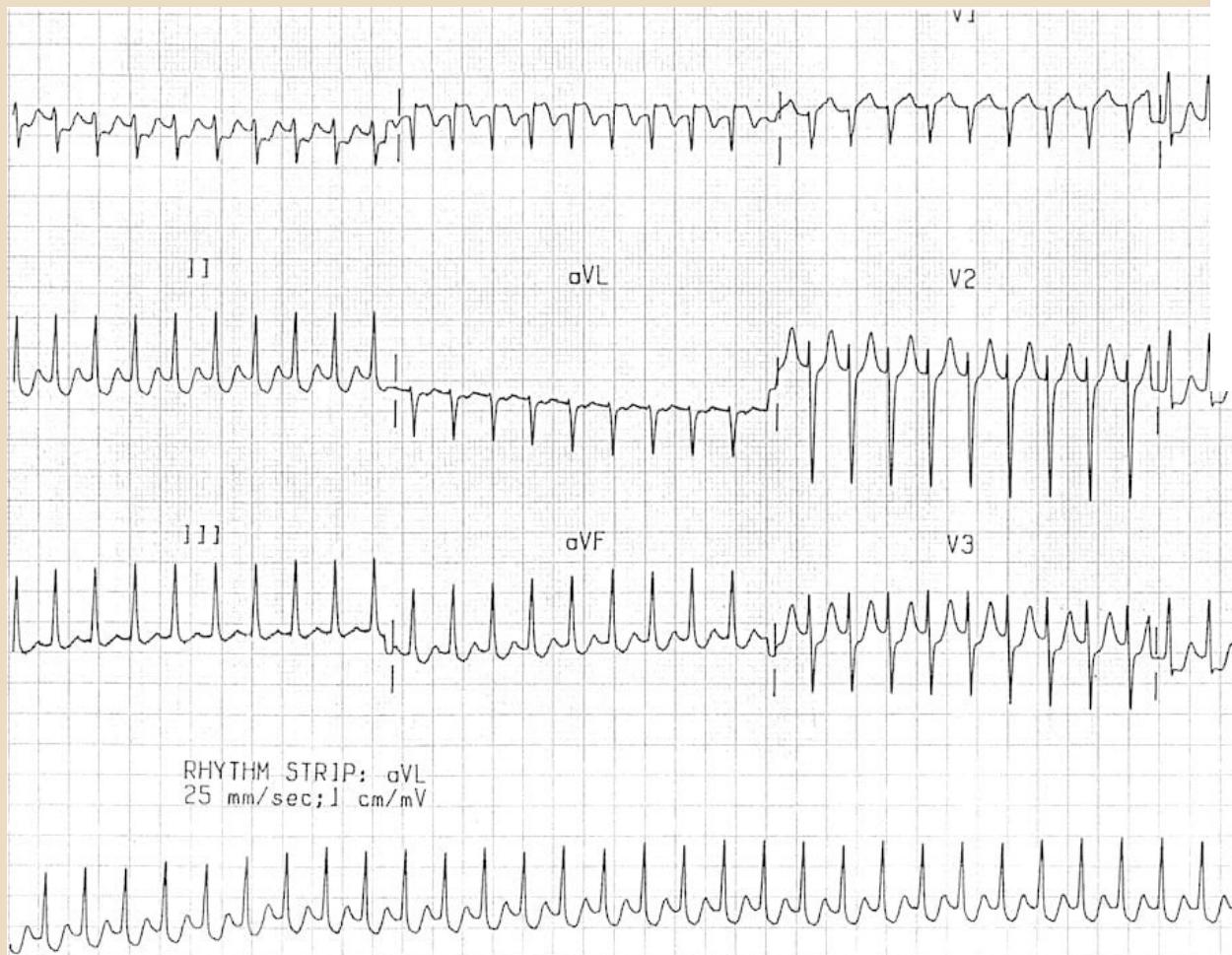


- Wide QRS
- P-wave preceding QRS
- If P-wave preceding QRS occurs just before the end of the previous T wave, it may be missed.

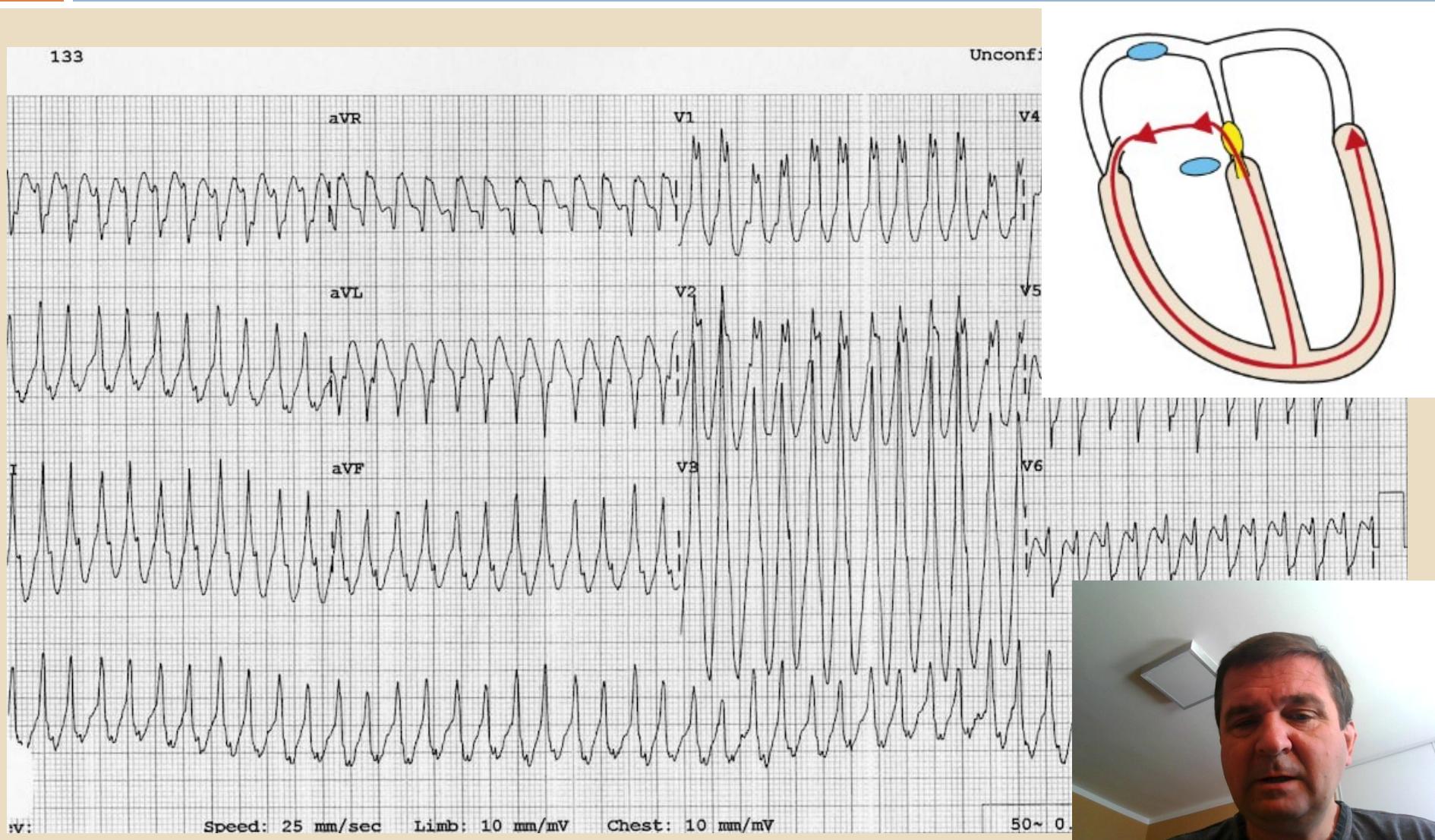
Preexcitation – delta wave



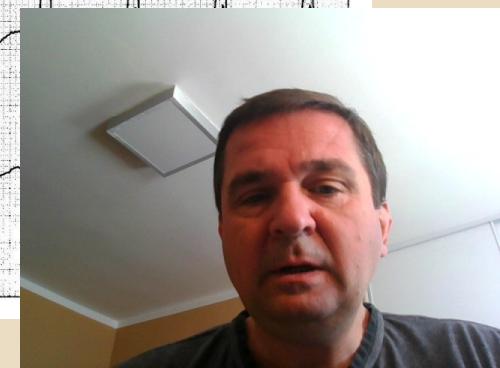
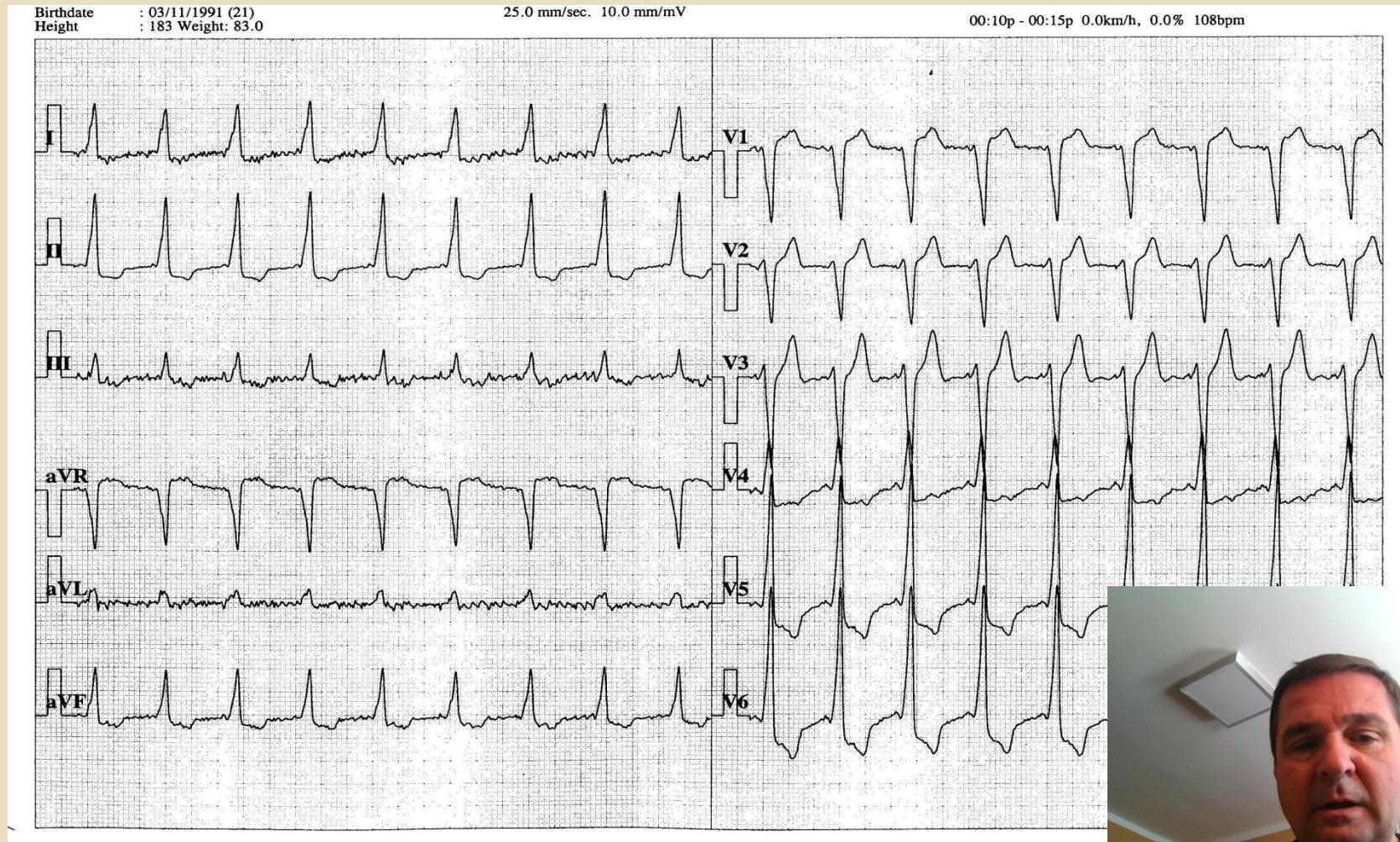
AVRT (Atrio Ventricular Reentry Tachycardia) ORTHO



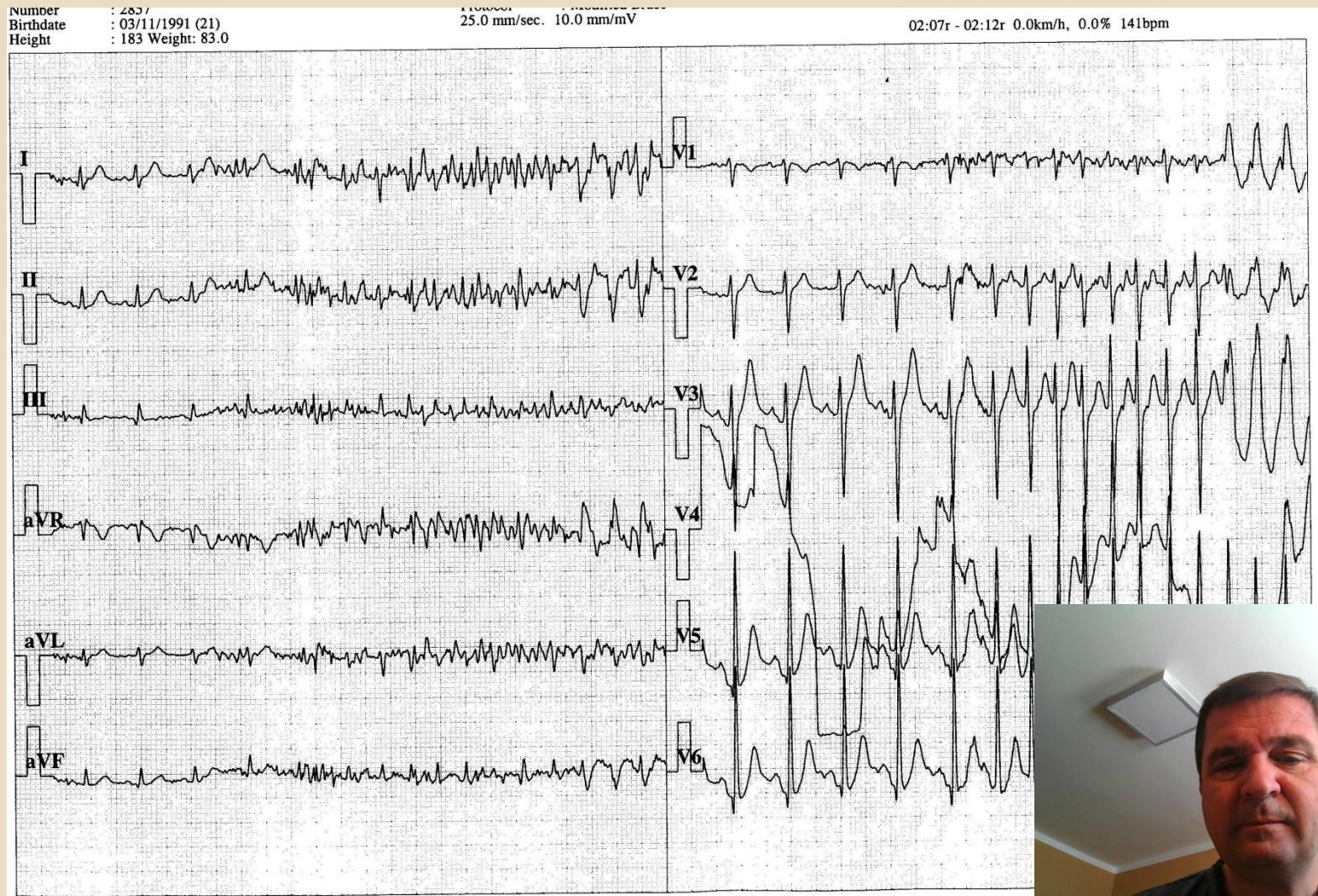
AVRT (Atrio Ventricular Reentry Tachycardia) ANTI



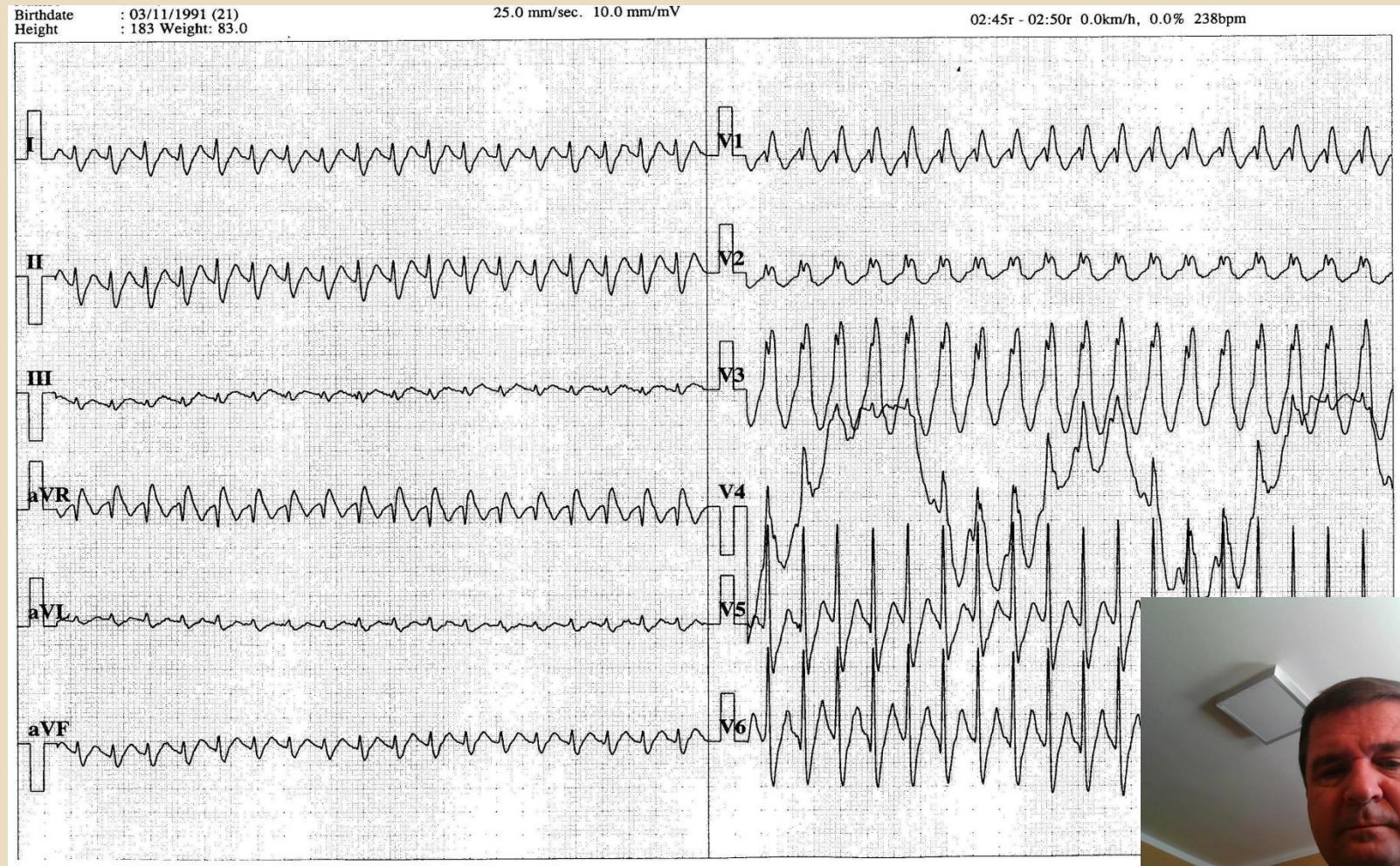
Delta wave prior to treadmill test



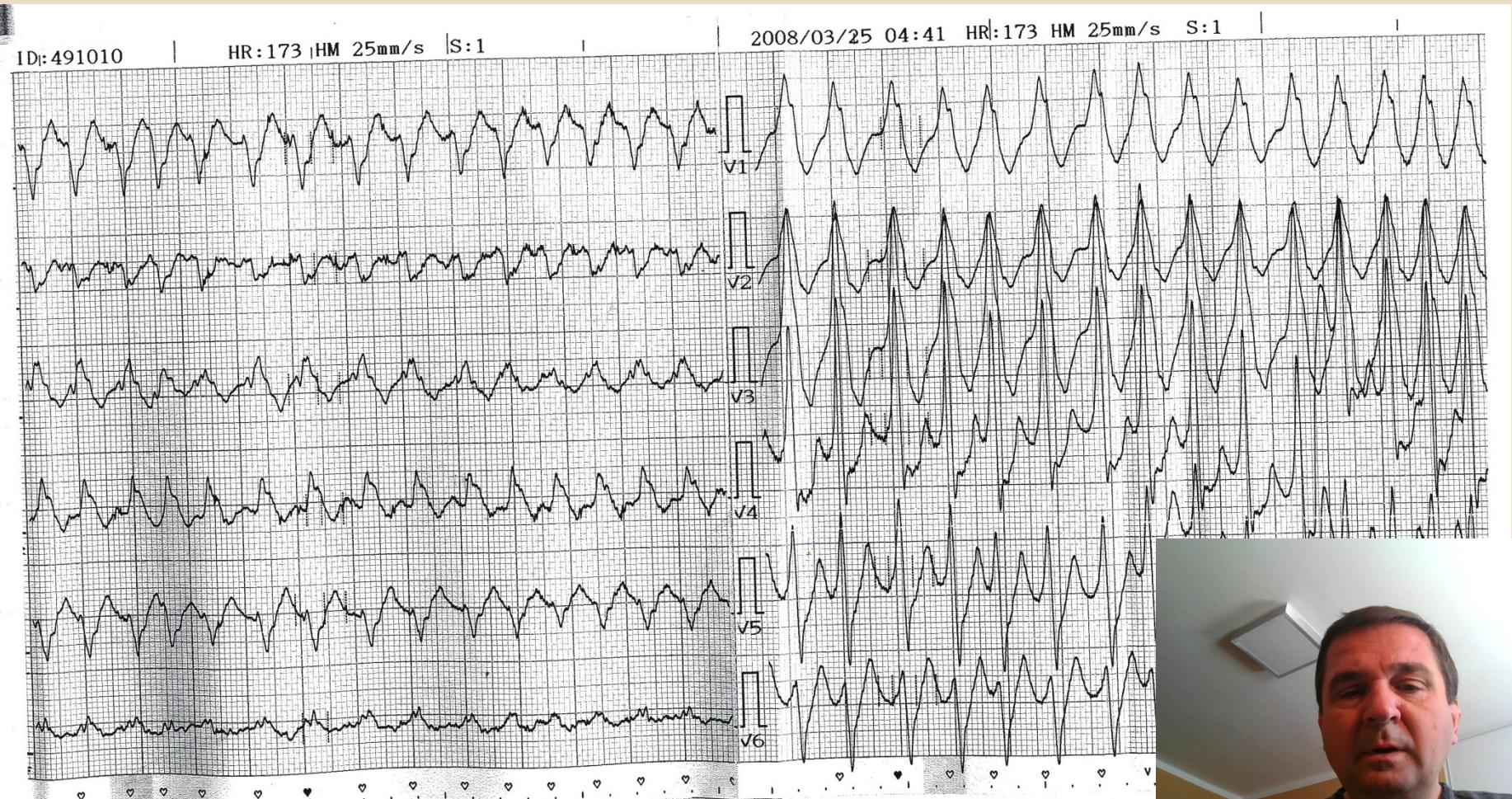
Orthodromic tachycardia (AVRT) with RBBB



Orthodromic tachycardia (AVRT) with RBBB



Atrial fibrillation + accessory pathway



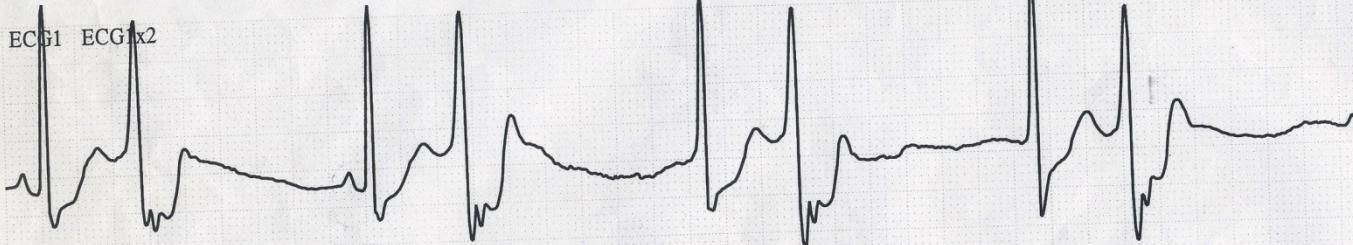
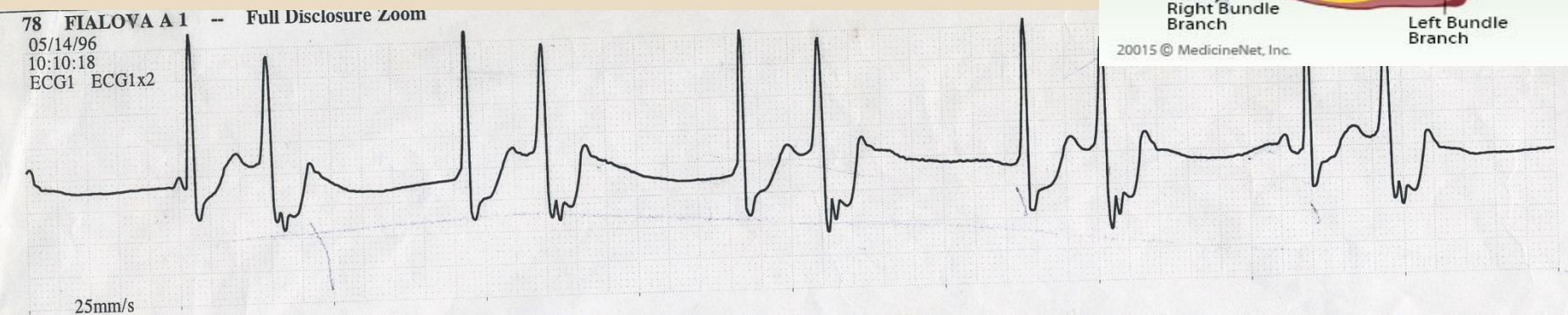
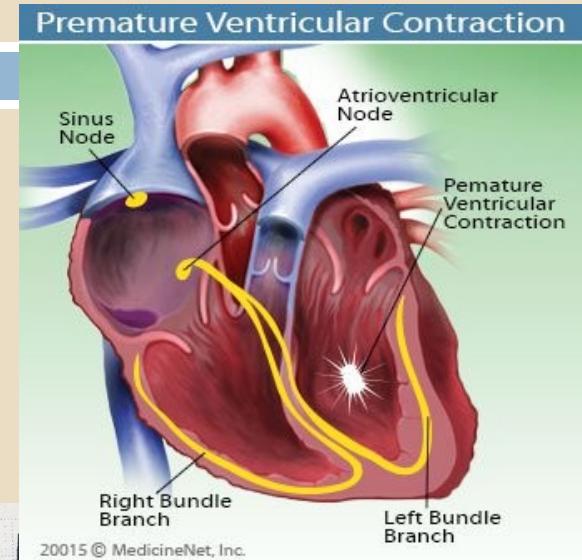
Ventricular arrhythmias

Premature ventricular contraction (PVC)

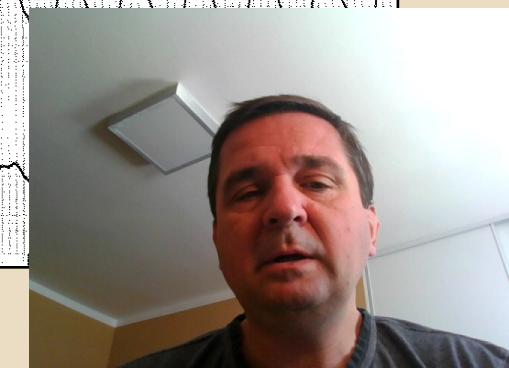
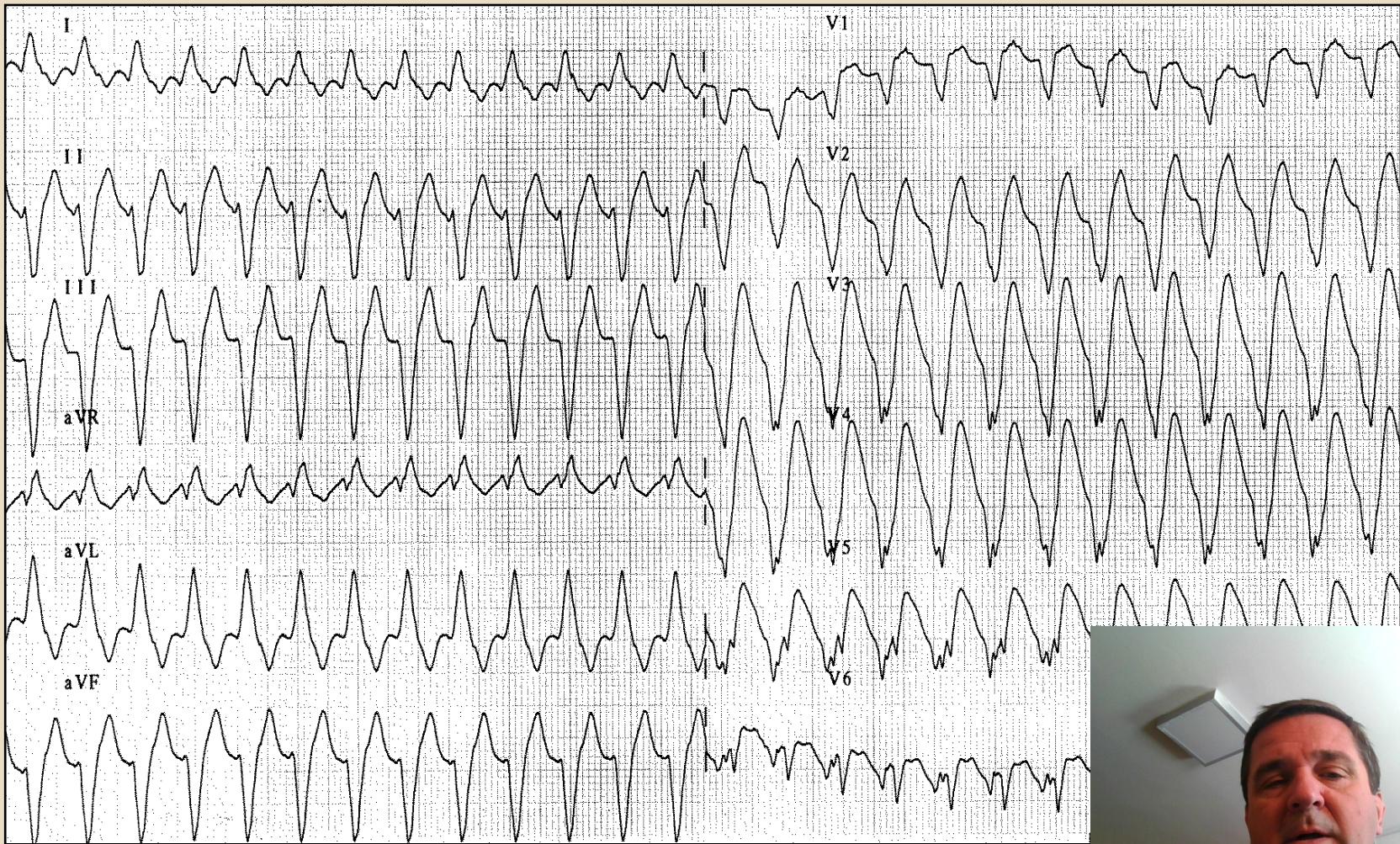
Ventricular tachycardia

Ventricular fibrillation

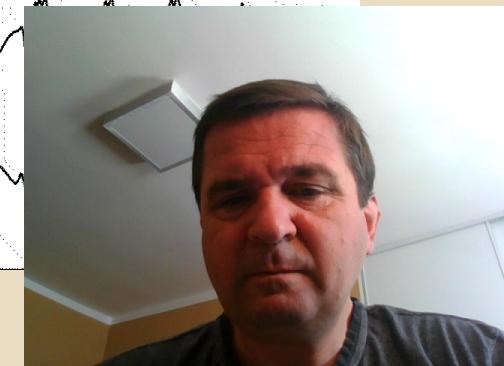
PVC (Premature ventricular contractions - bigeminy)



VT LBBB – like



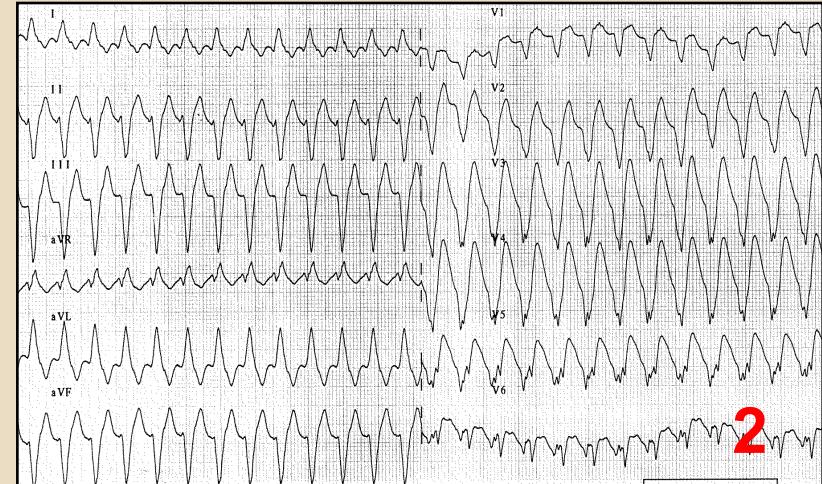
VT RBBB – like



Differential diagnosis of wide complex tachycardia



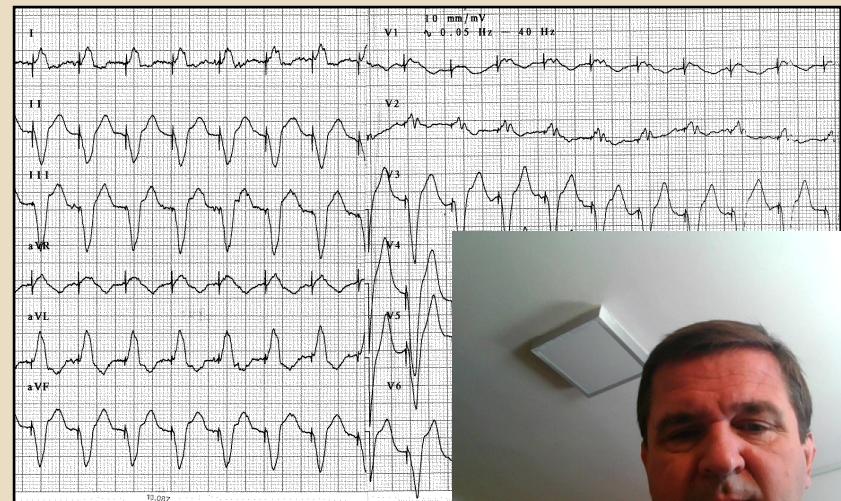
1



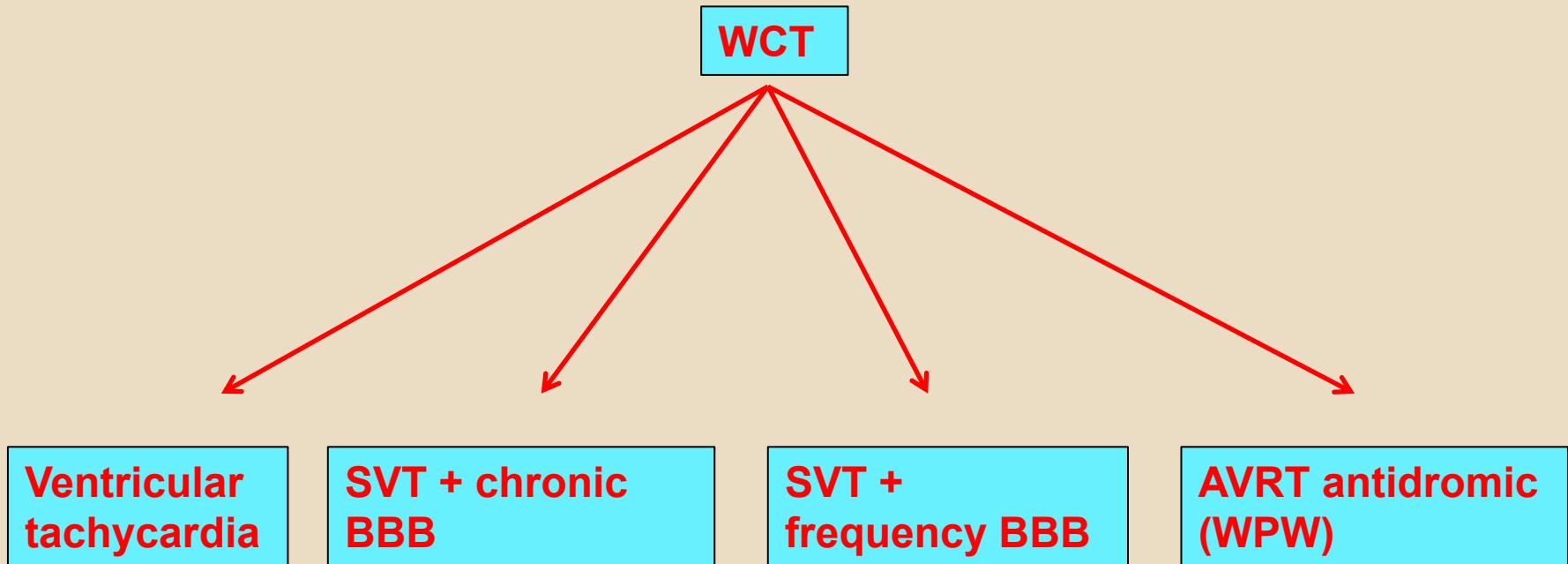
2



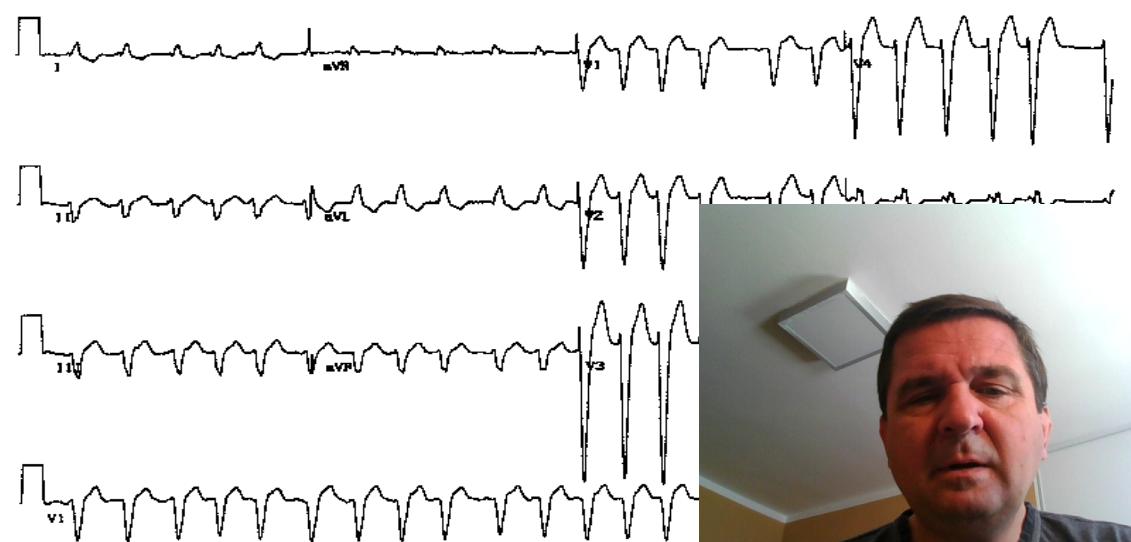
3



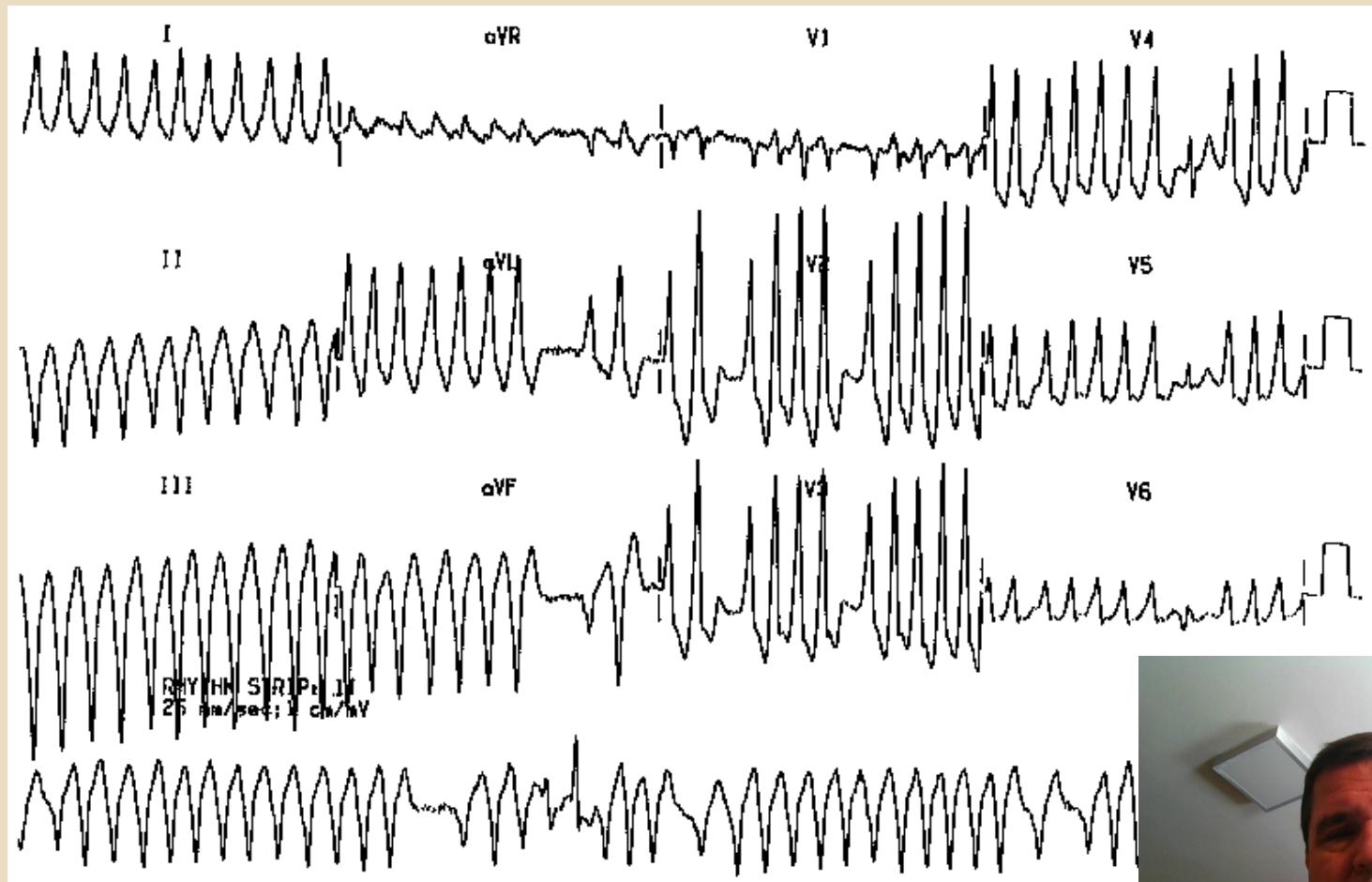
Wide complex tachycardia (WCT)



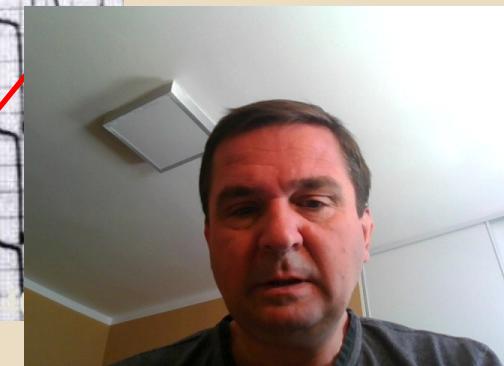
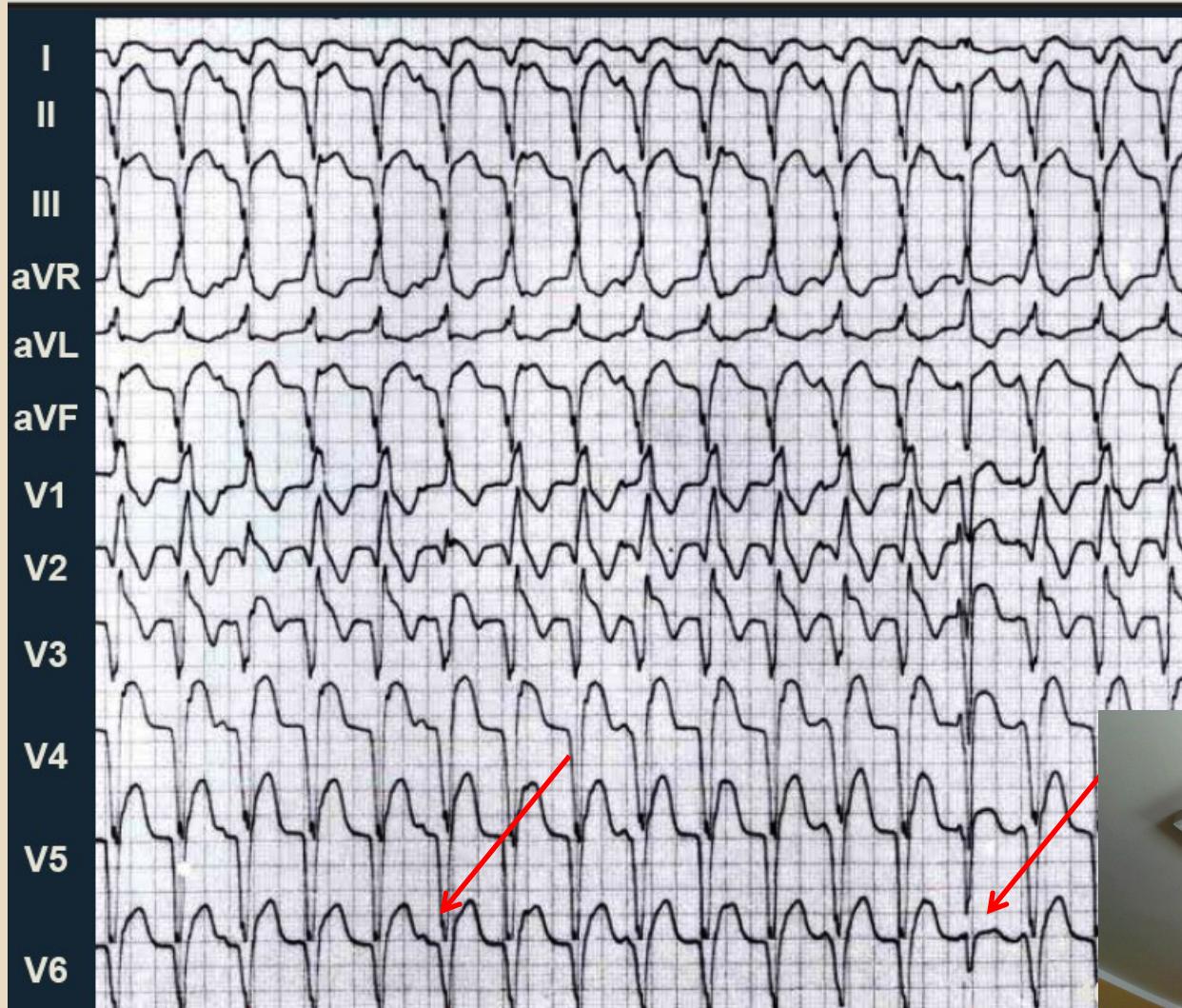
AF with frequency BBB



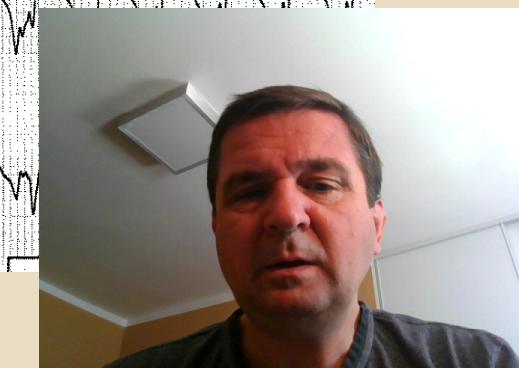
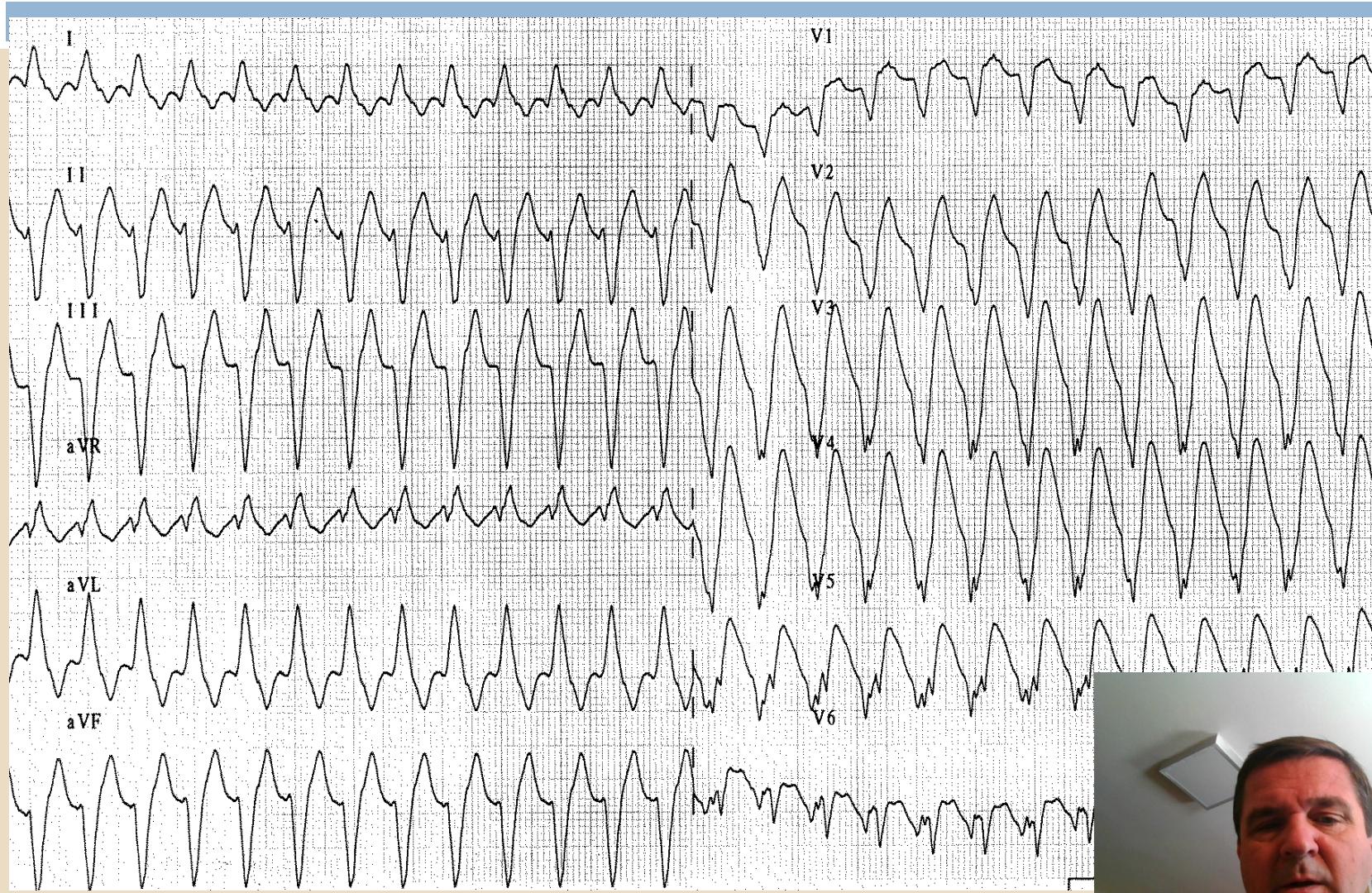
AF + accessory pathway



VT RBBB – like, VA dissociation and fusion beat



Identic QRS orientation in precordial leads

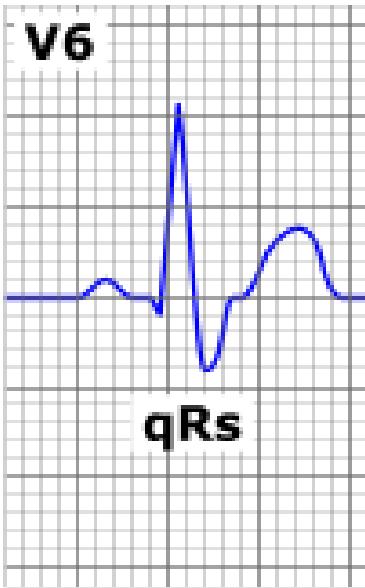
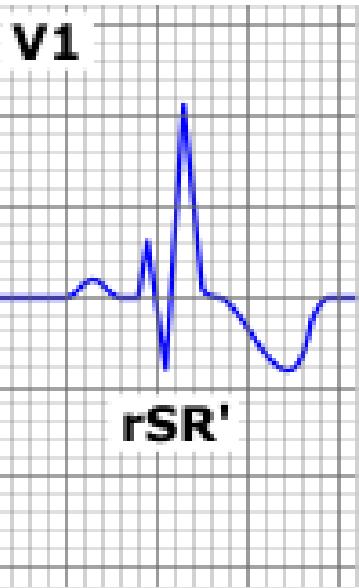


RS duration > 100ms

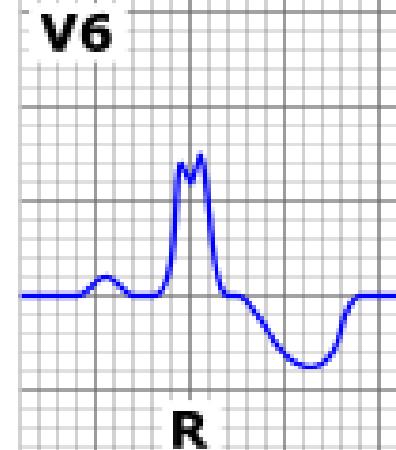
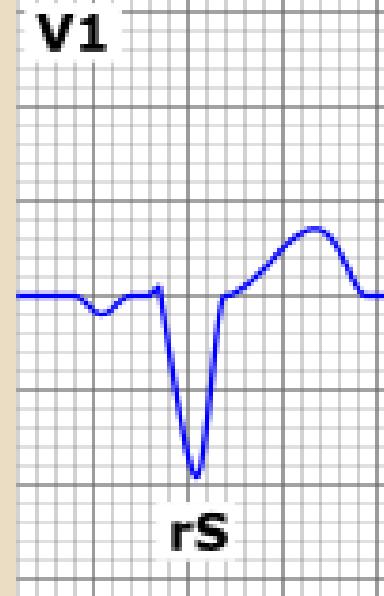


Absence of typical BBB pattern

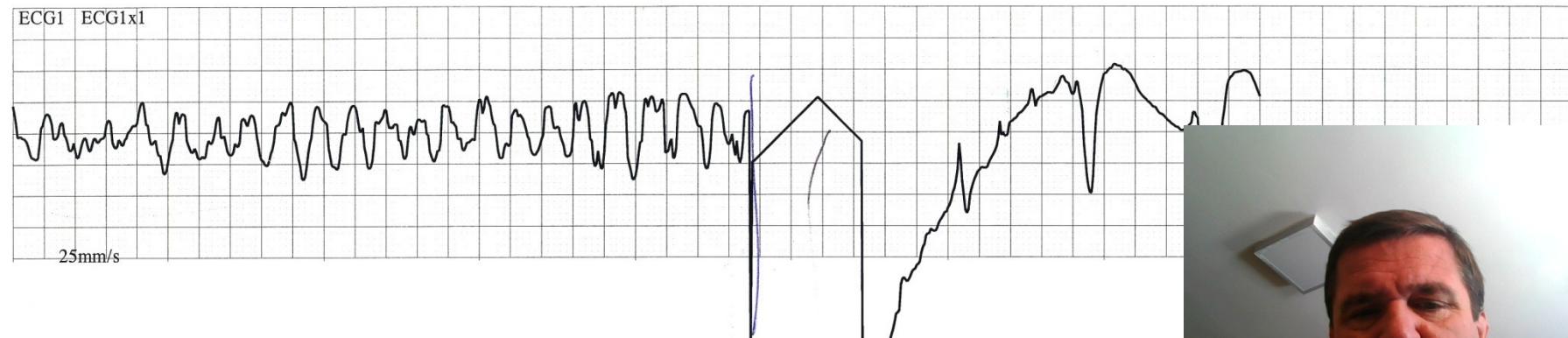
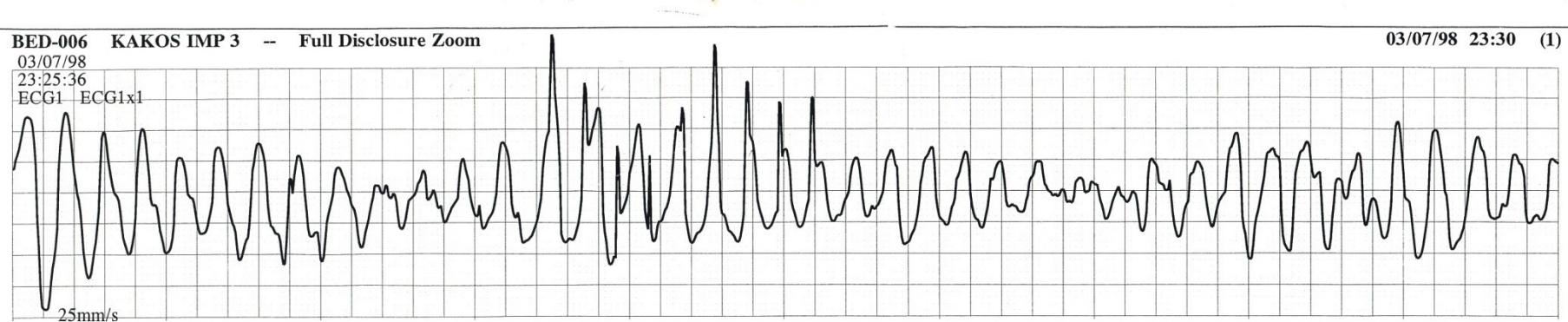
Right bundle branch block characteristics



Left bundle branch block characteristics



Ventricular fibrillation (VF terminated by ICD shock)



Ischaemia

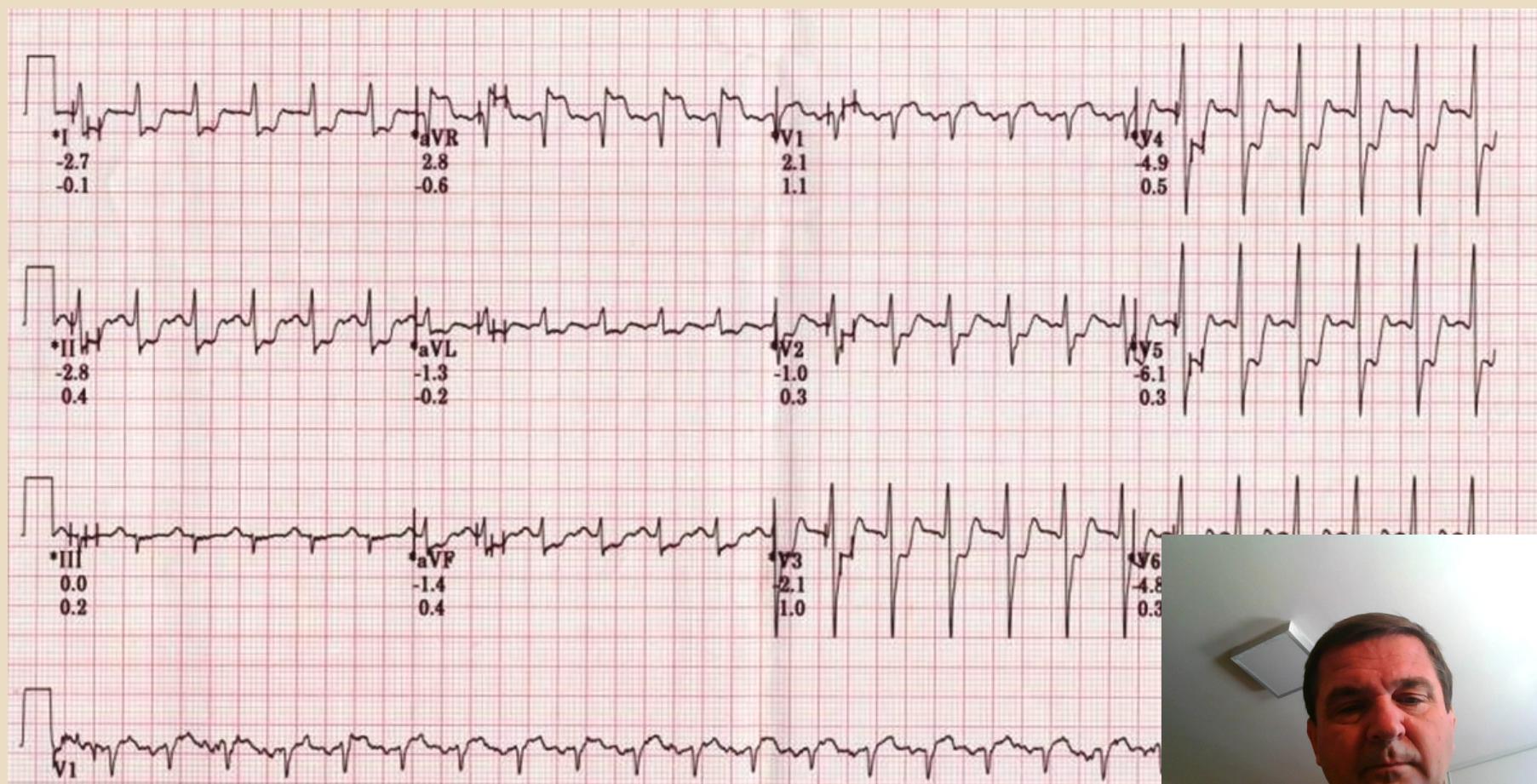
Subendocardial – angina pectoris

STE Myocardial Infarction

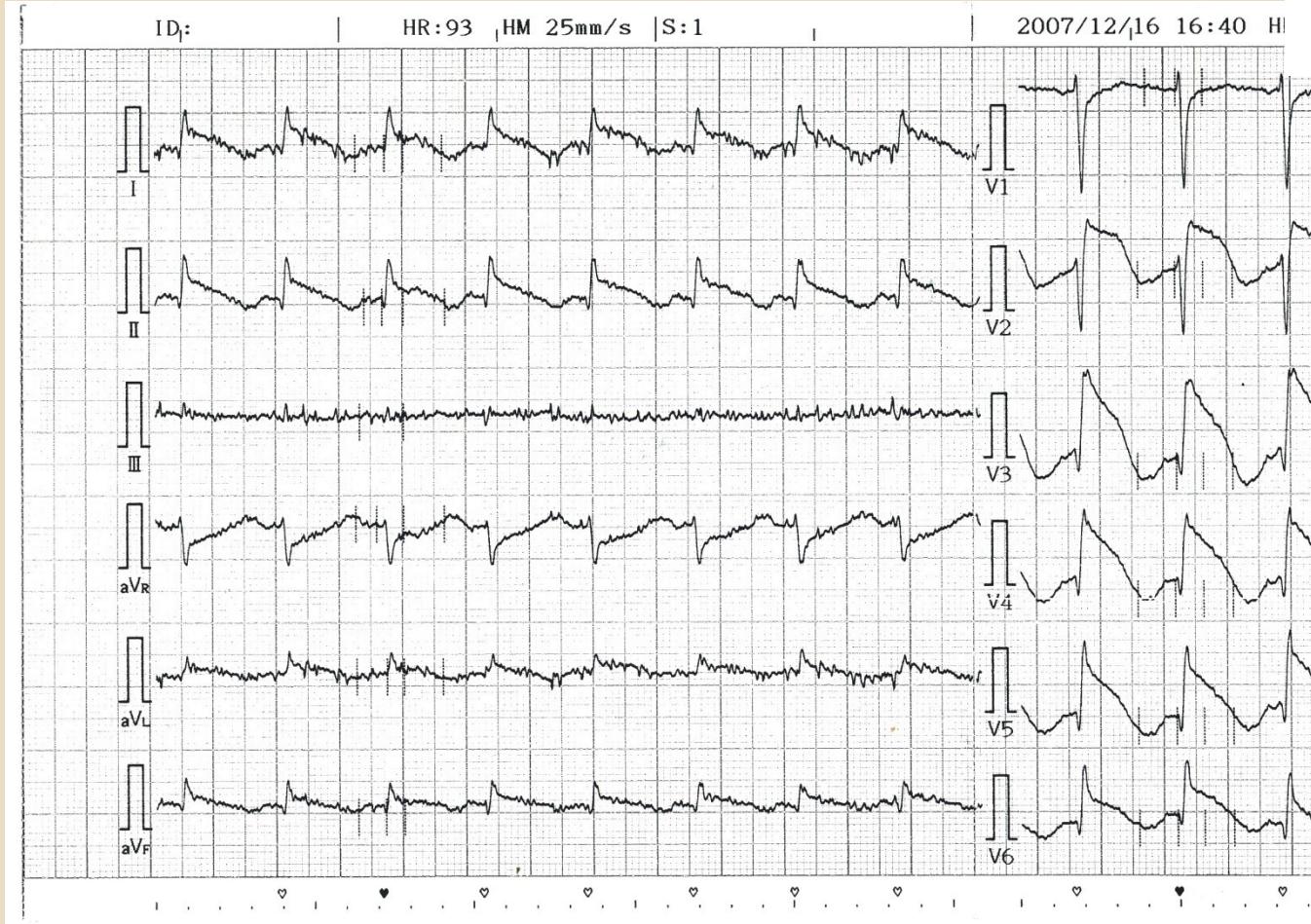
Post MI changes



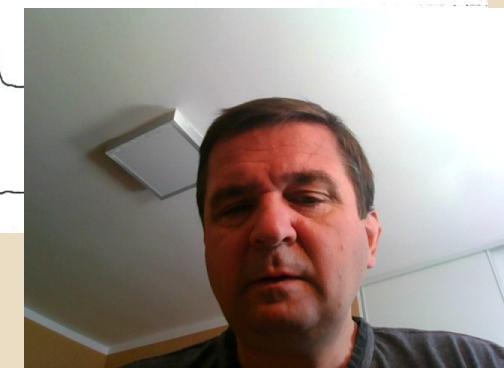
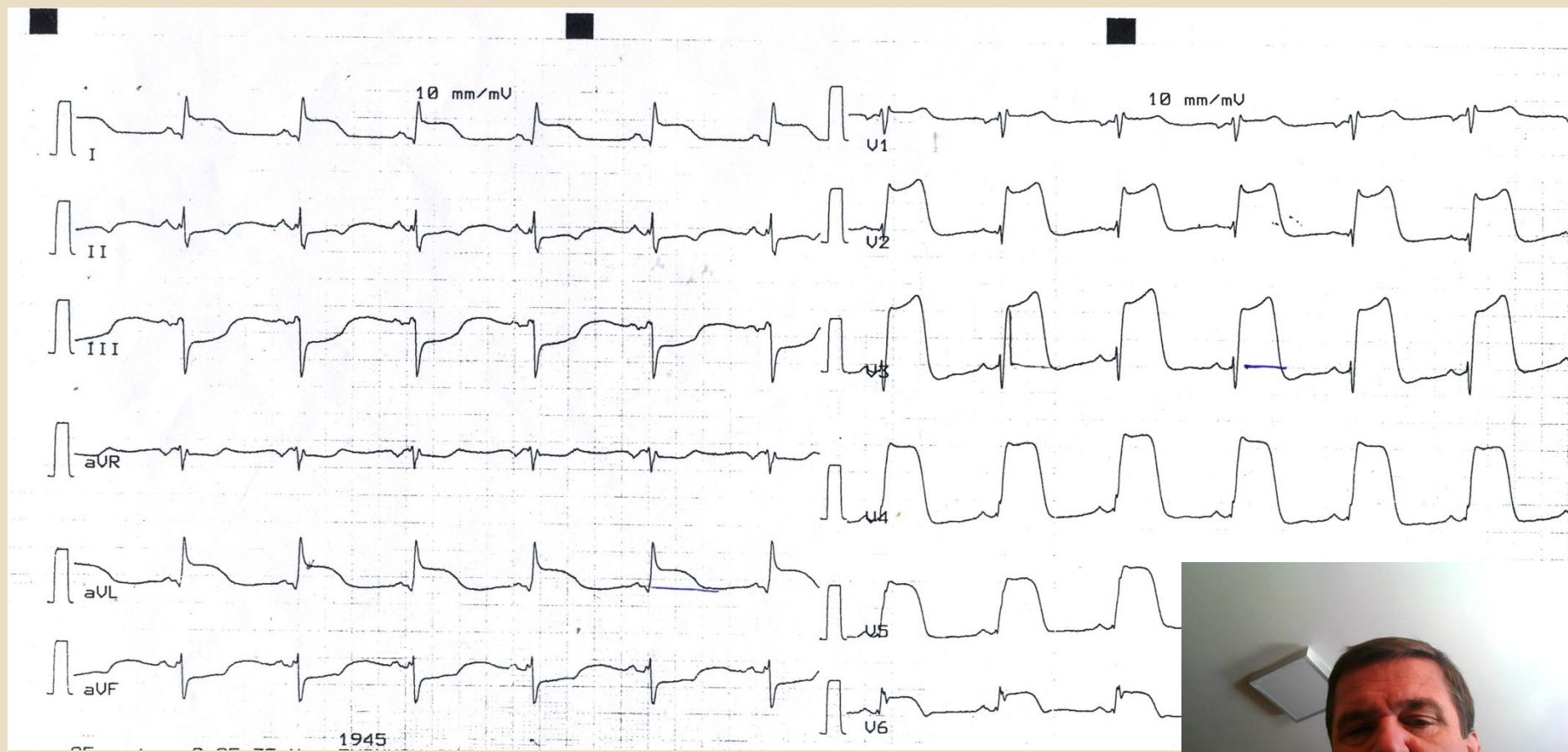
ST depressions during treadmill test



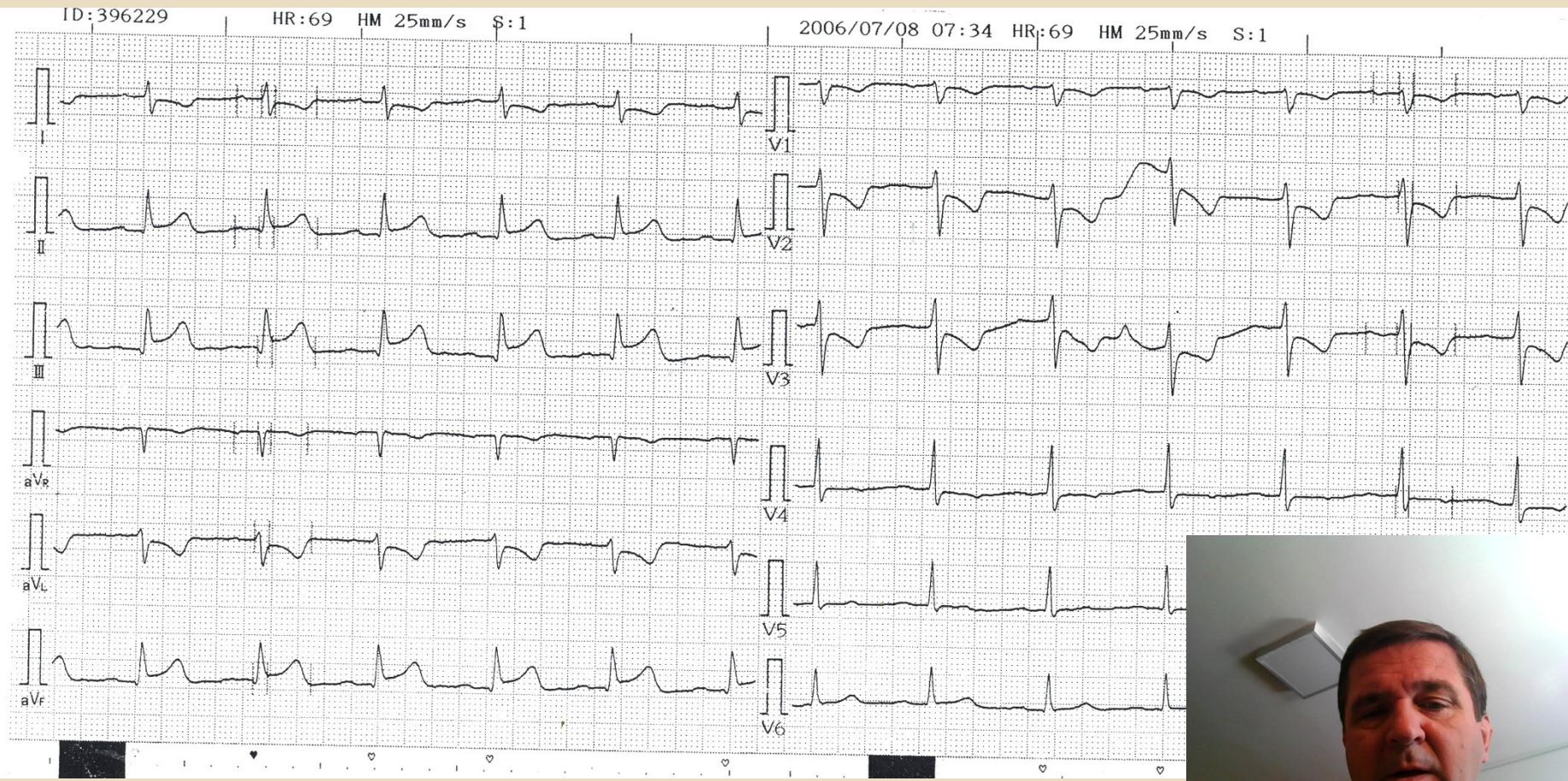
STEMI in left main artery occlusion



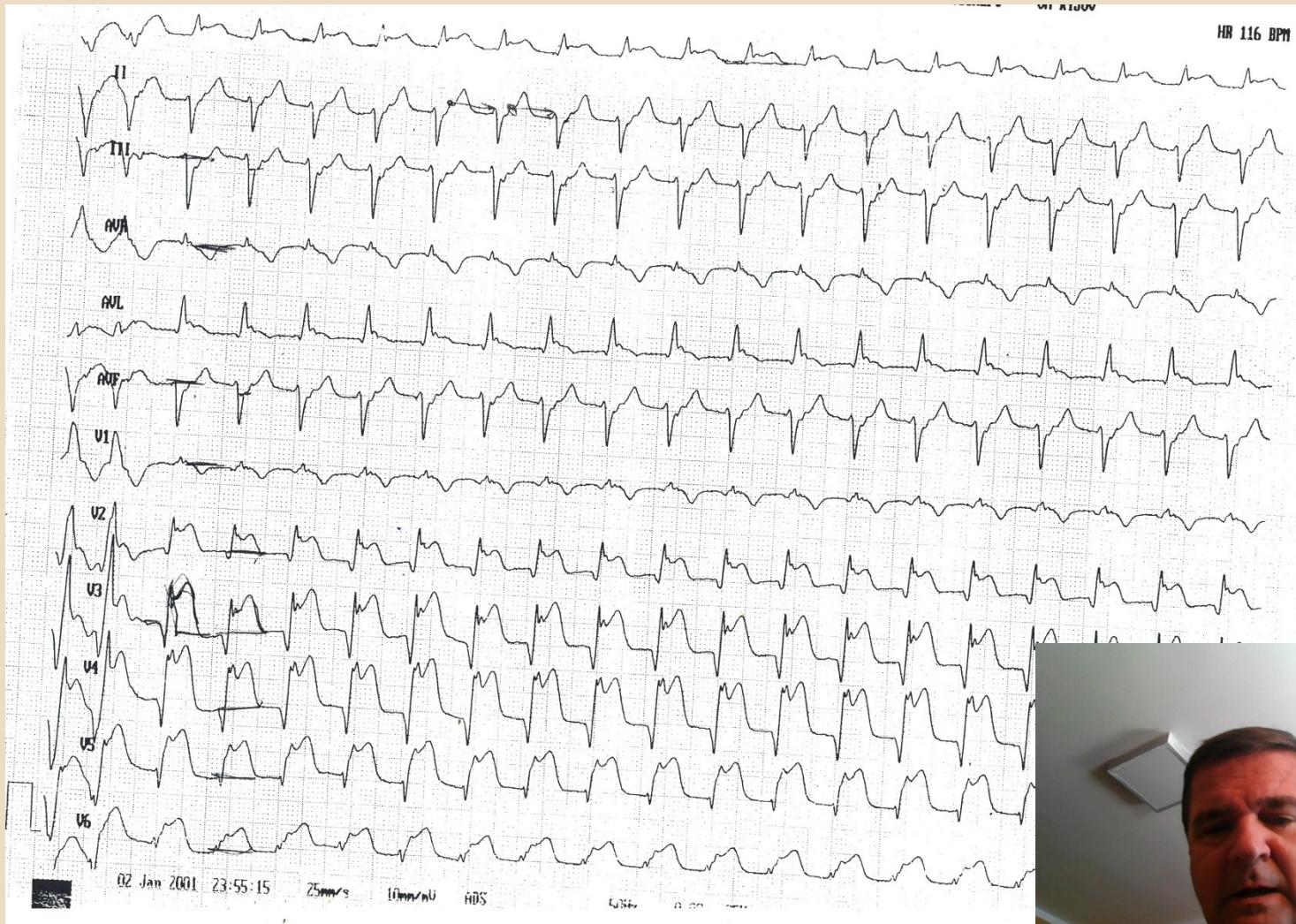
STEMI in left anterior descending artery occlusion



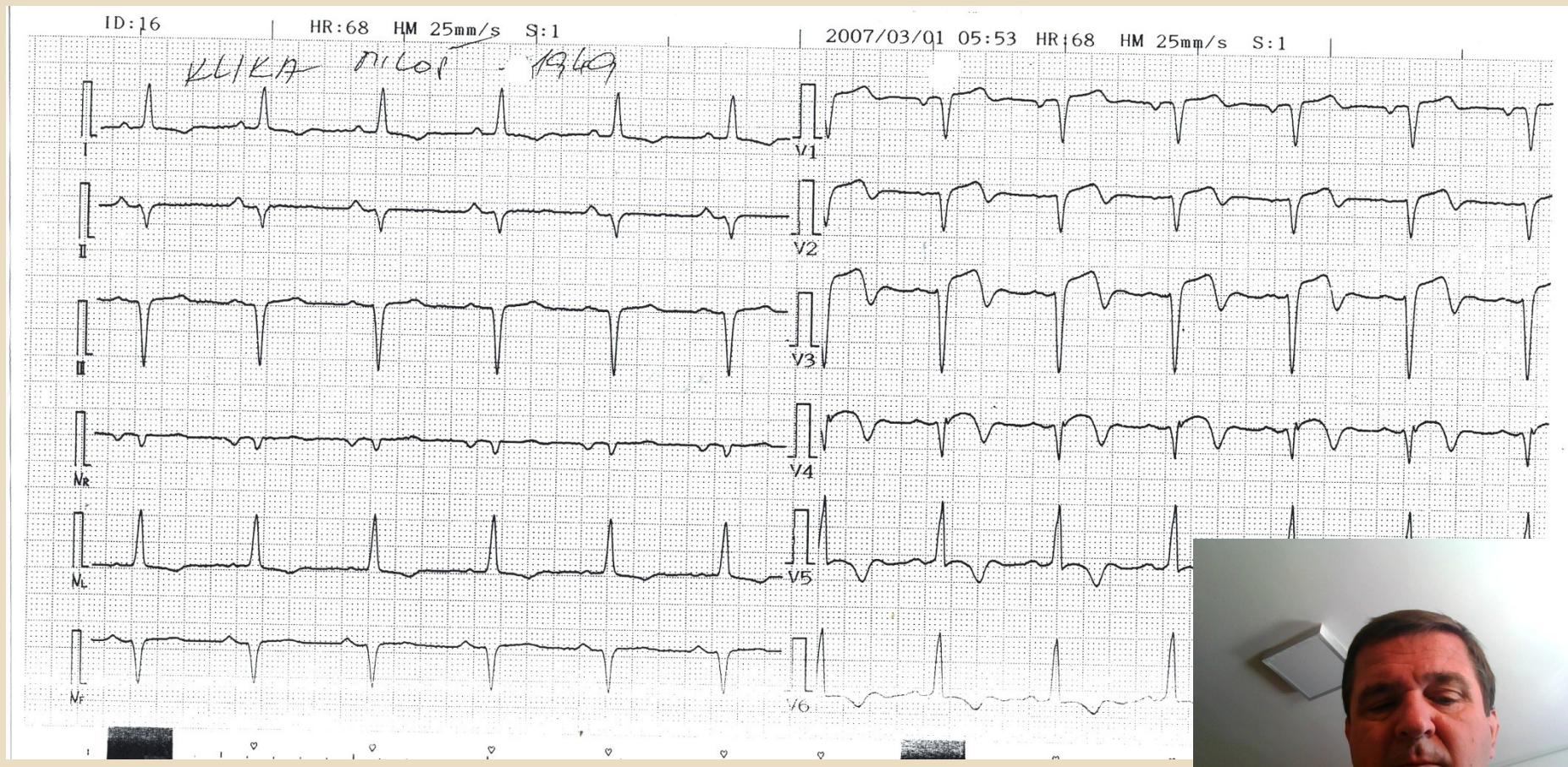
STEMI inferior wall



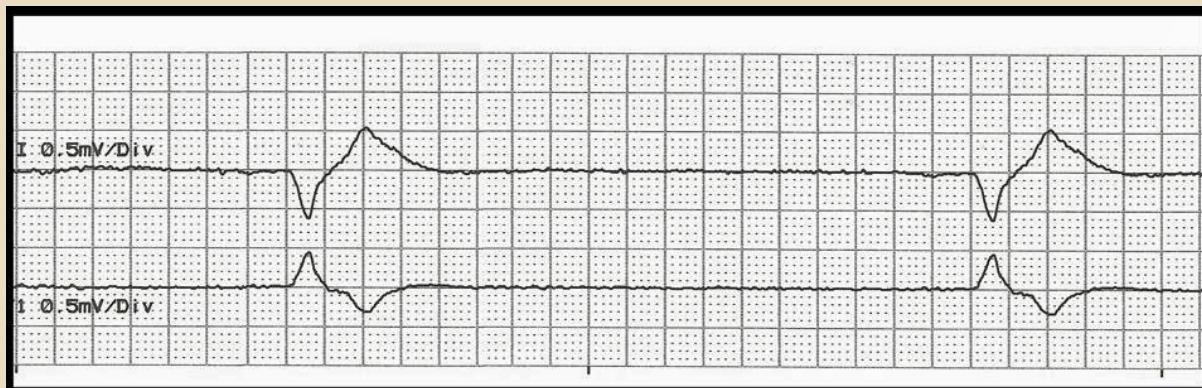
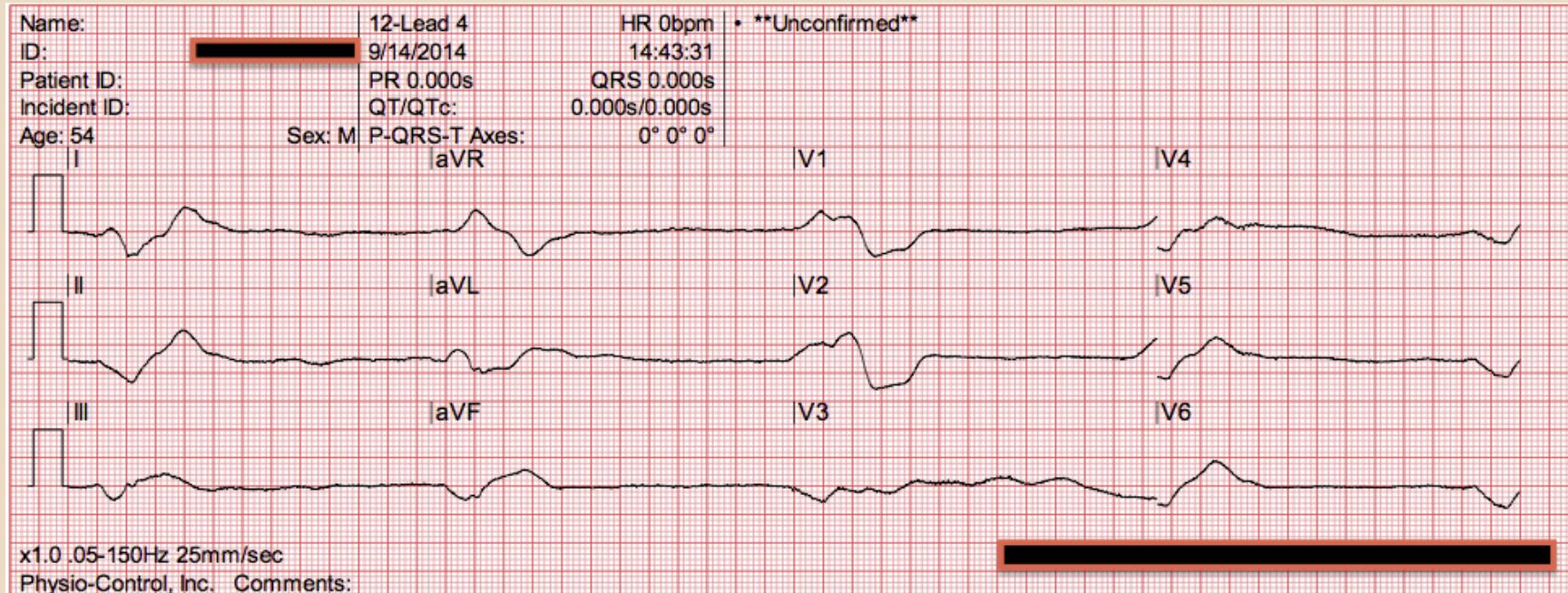
STEMI anterior wall (AE)



Post STEMI with forming aneurysm of ant. wall



Terminal rhythm - Electro mechanic dissociation

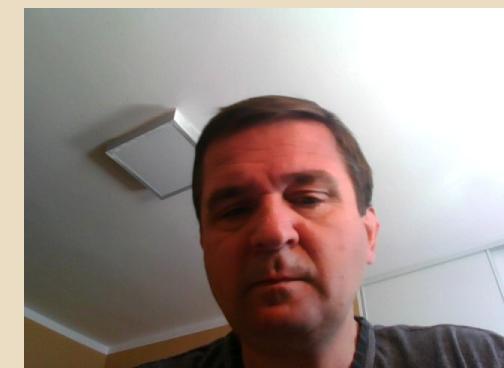


Ionic channel disorders

LQT syndrome

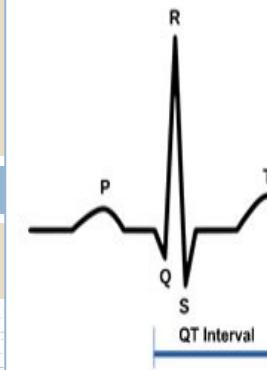
Brugada syndrome

Catecholaminergic polymorphic VT

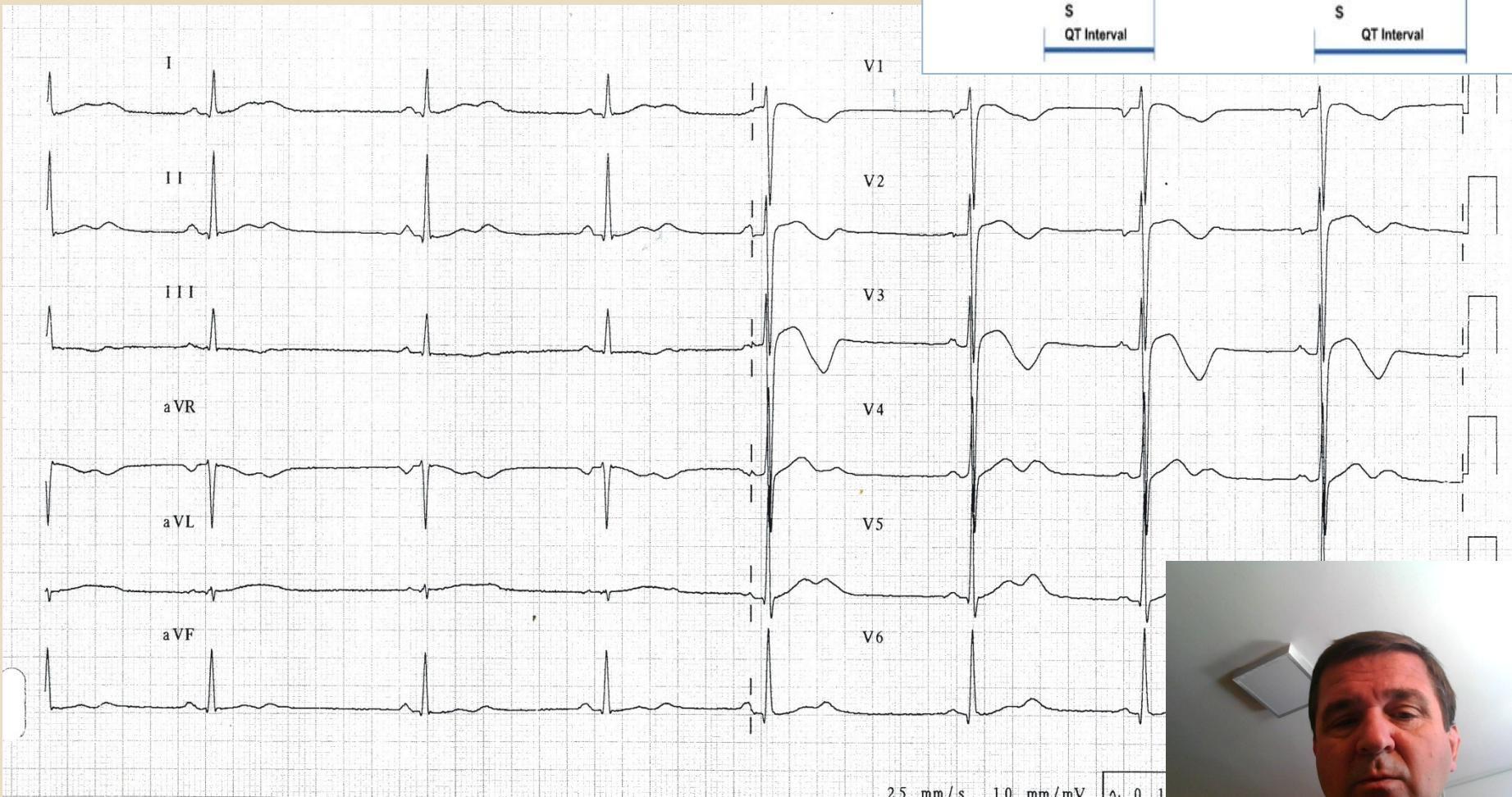
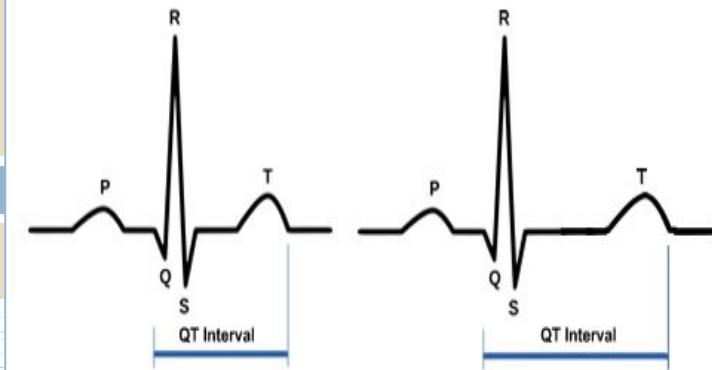


LQT syndrome

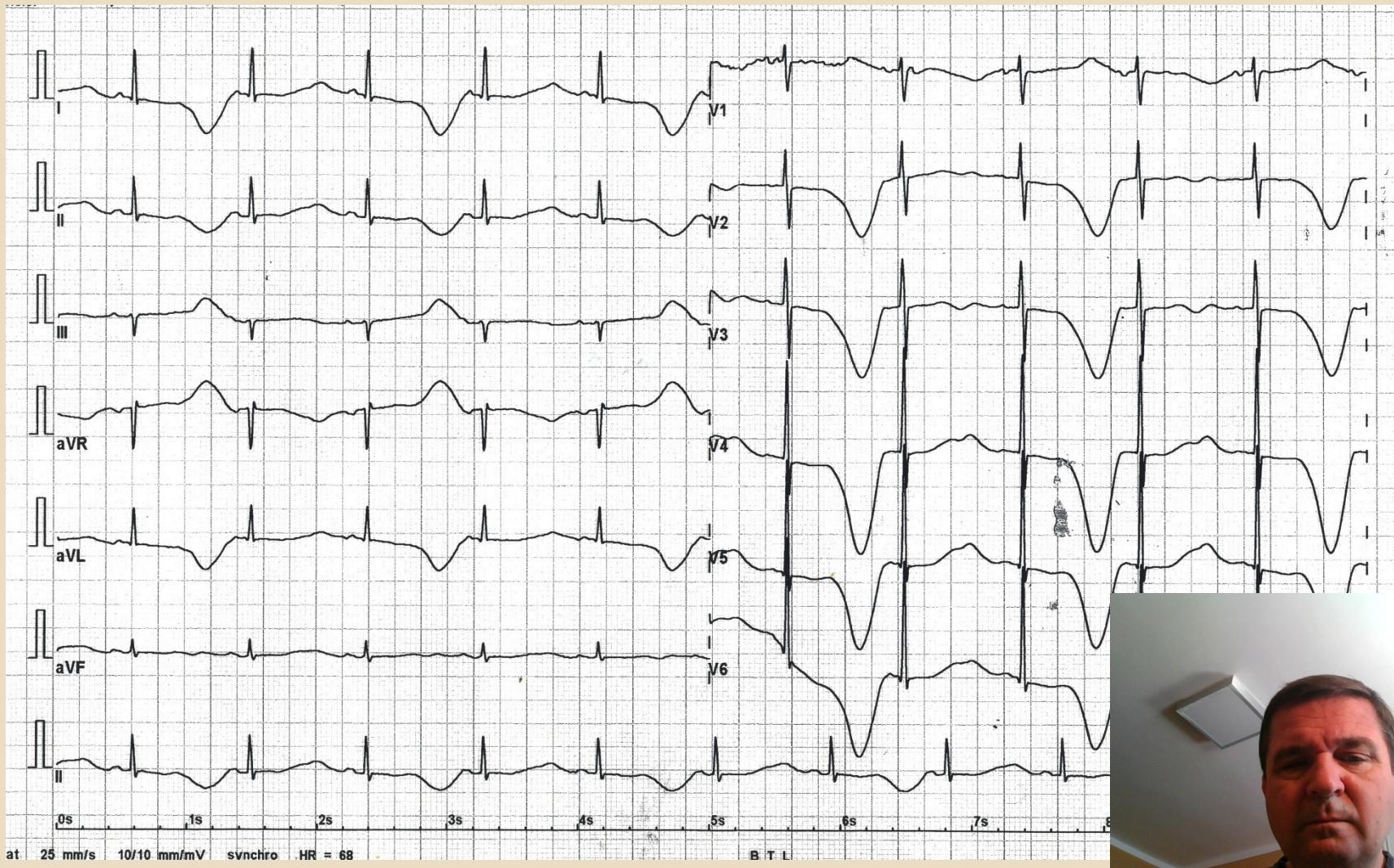
Normal ECG



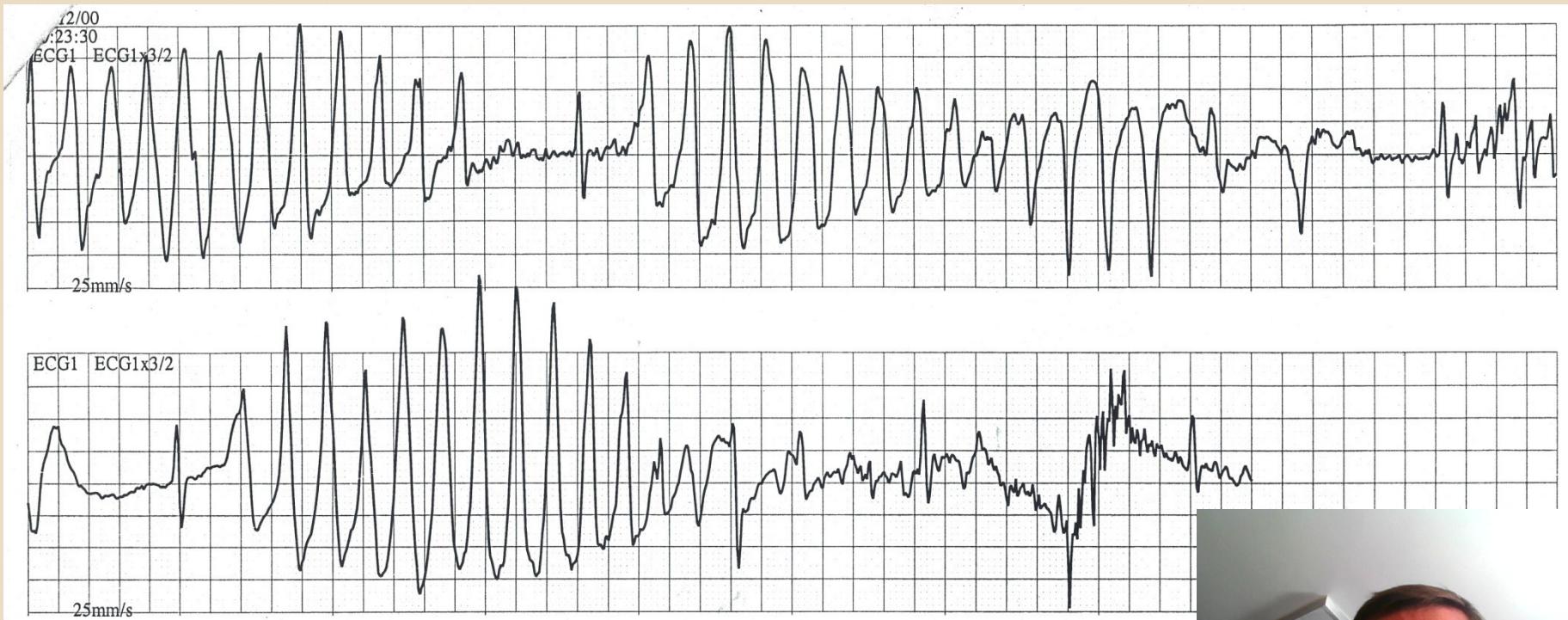
Long-QT



LQT syndrome + TWA

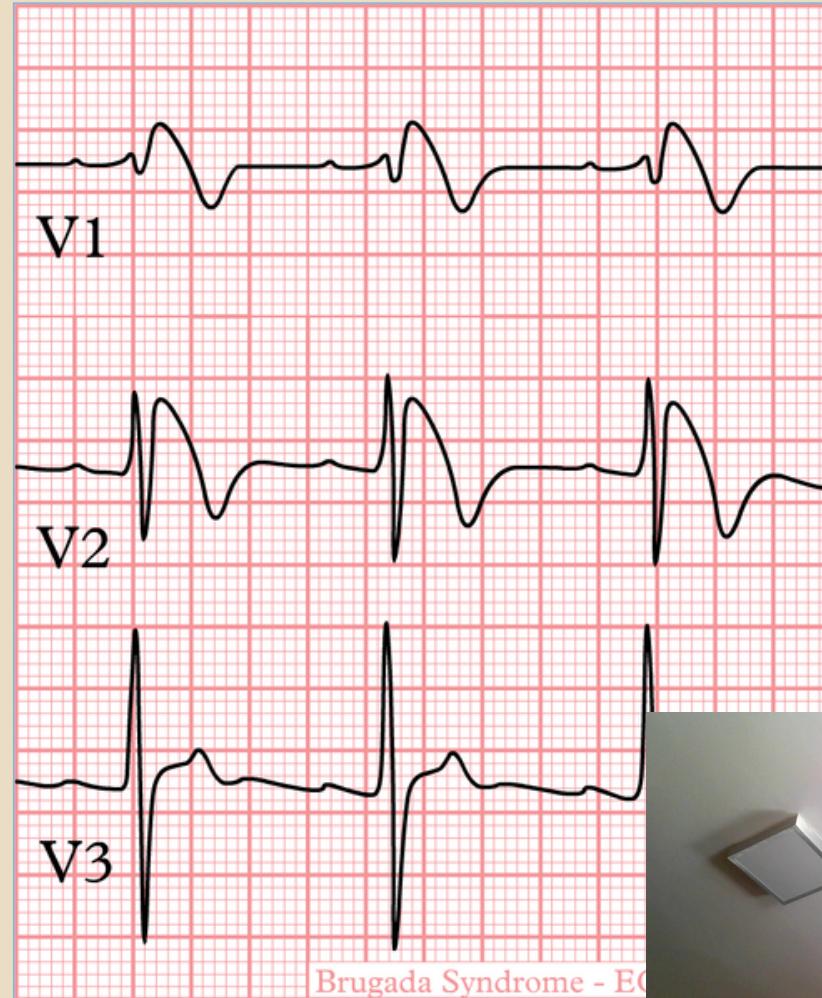


VF TdP type (Torsades de pointes)



Brugada syndrome

Autosomal hereditary disorder of genes responsible for Na and Ca channels.

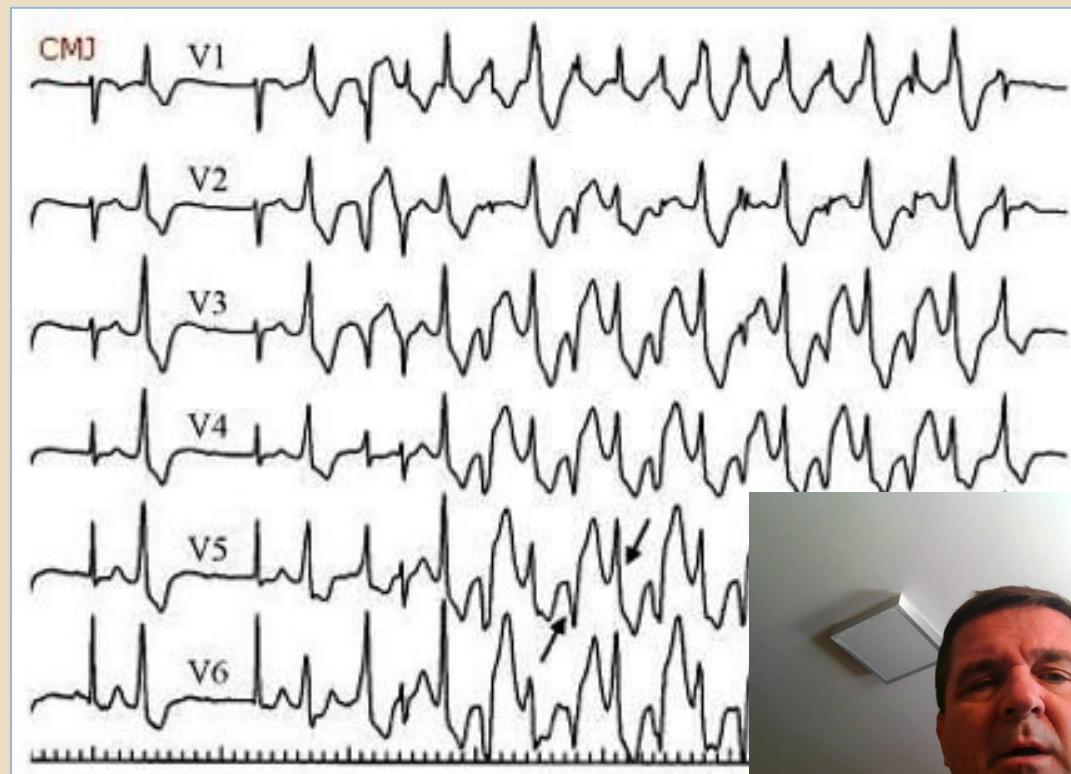


Brugada P., Am Coll Cardiol 1992



CPVT – Catecholaminergic polymorphic VT

Mutation of cardiac proteins of Ca exchange. Malignant arrhythmias during exercise

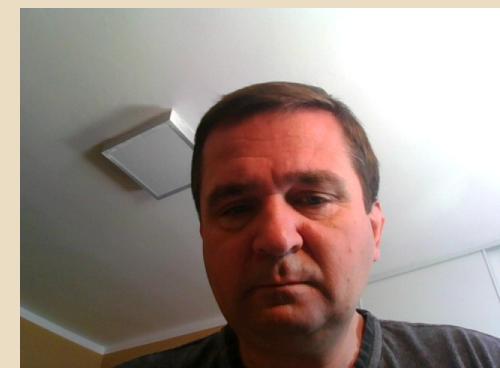


Pacing

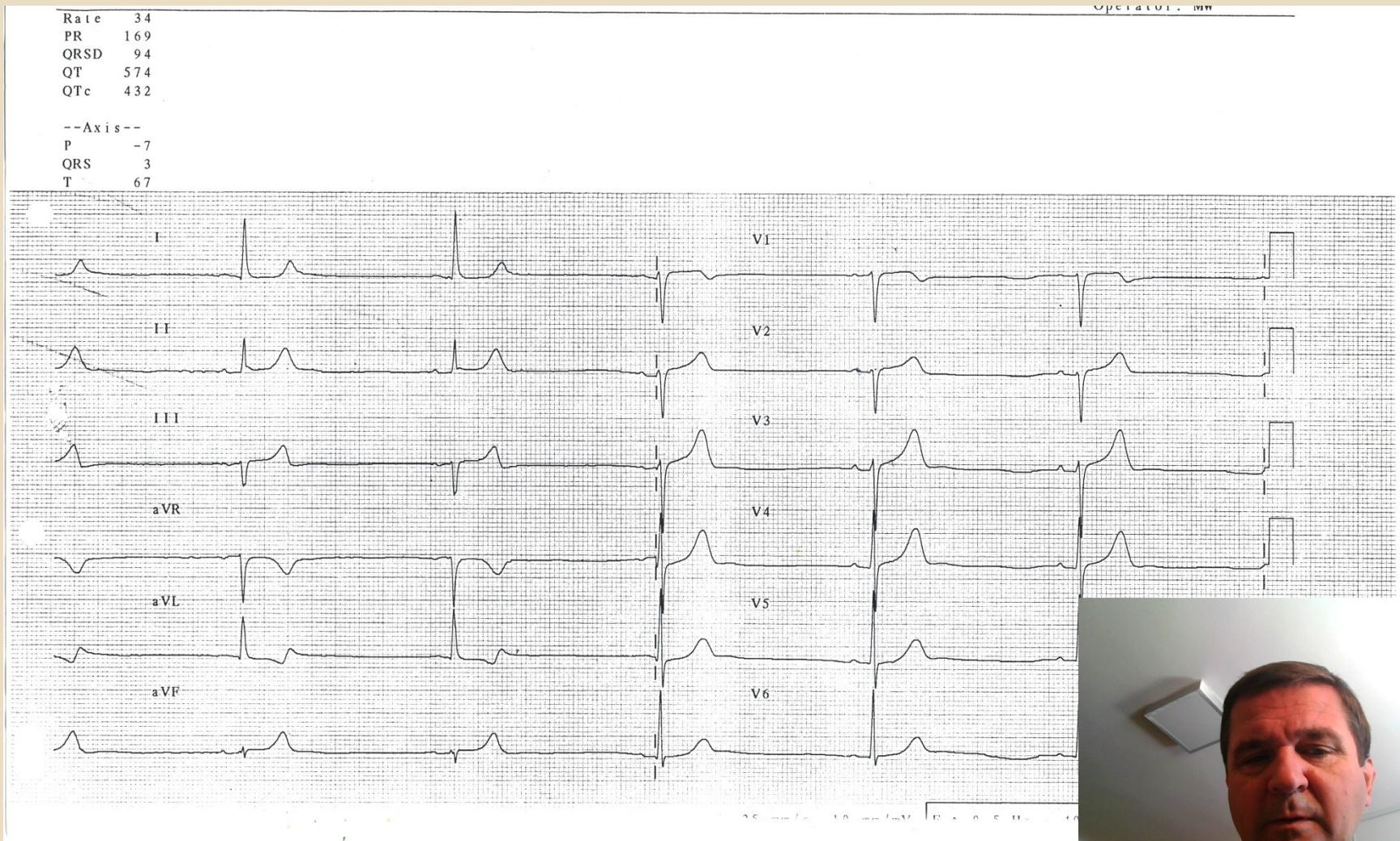
Anti – bradycardia pacing

Anti – tachycardia pacing

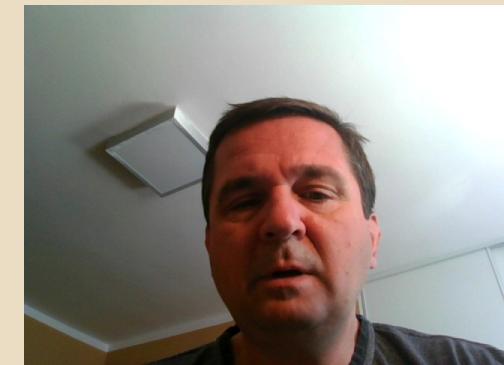
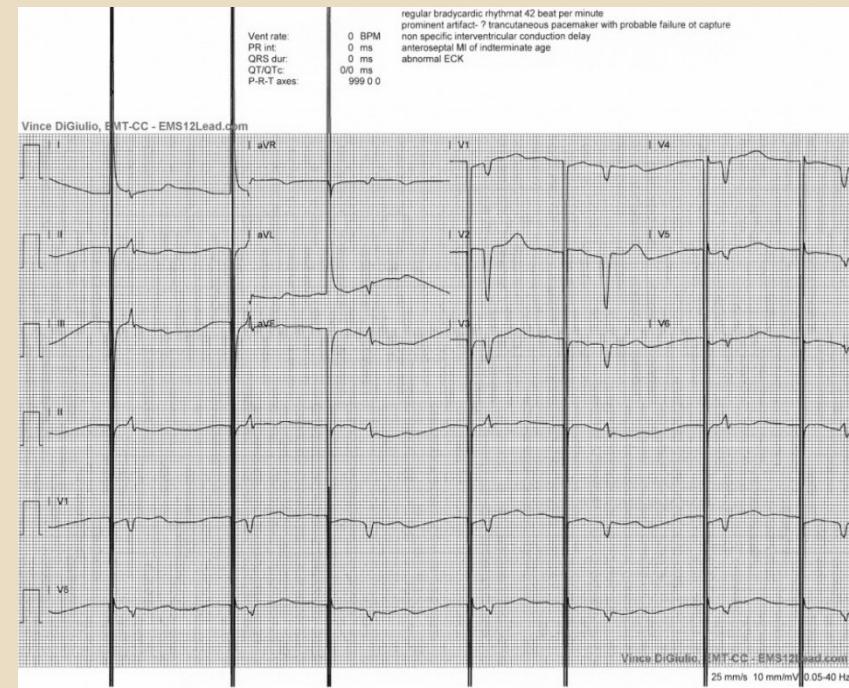
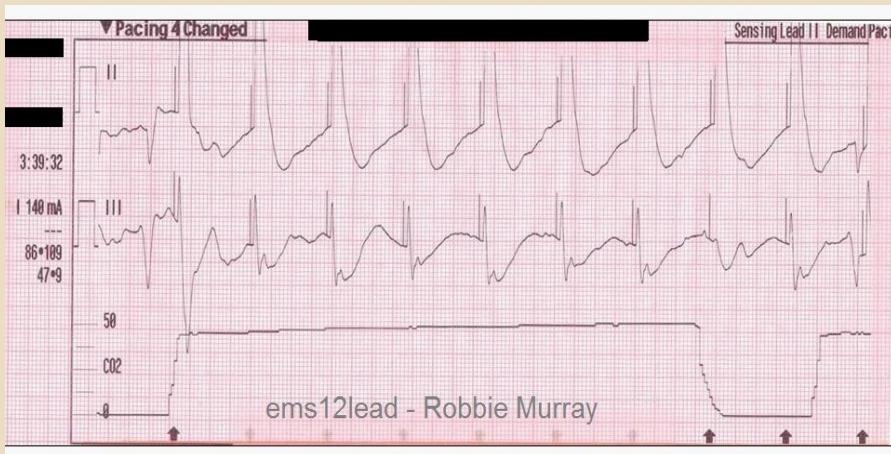
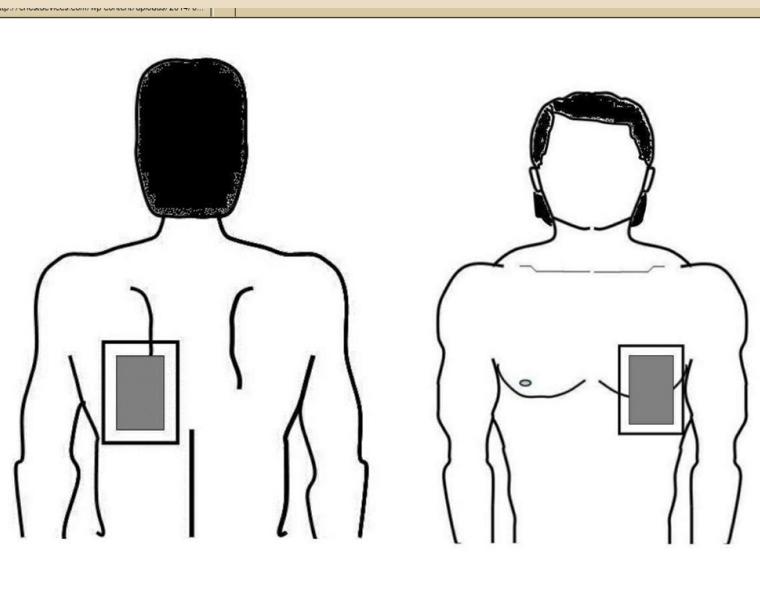
Resynchronization pacing



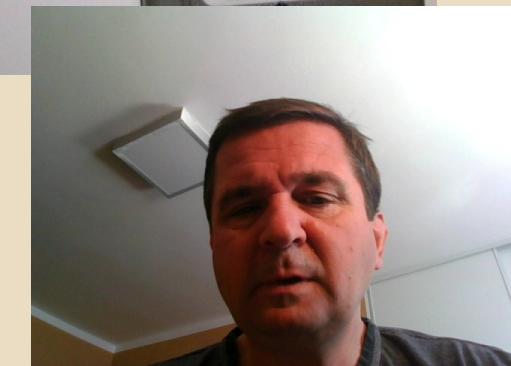
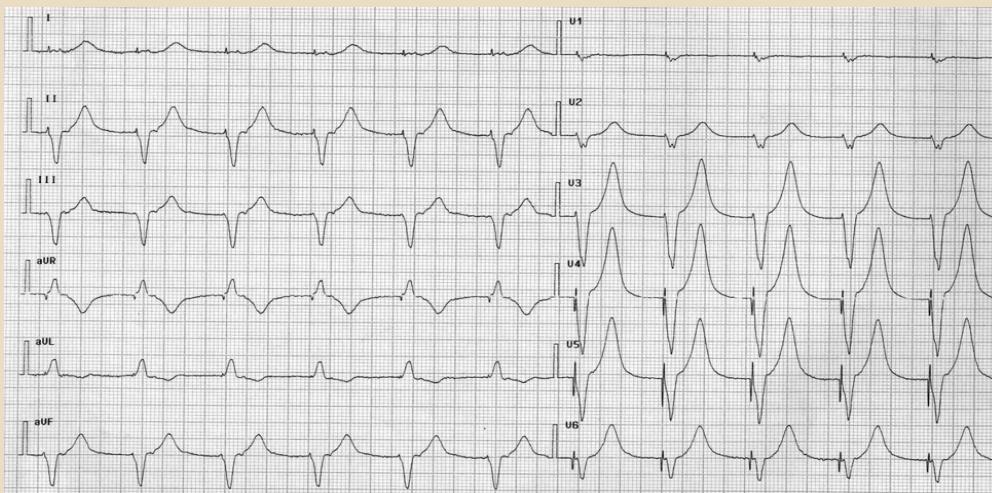
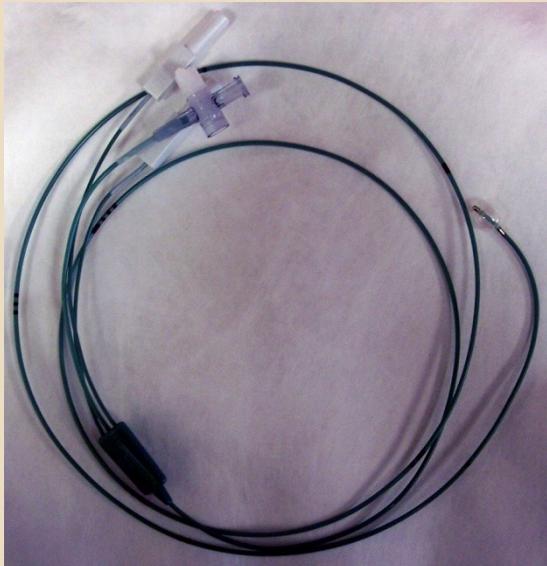
Sinus bradycardia



External pacing



Temporary transvenous pacing



Transvenous pacing from 1958

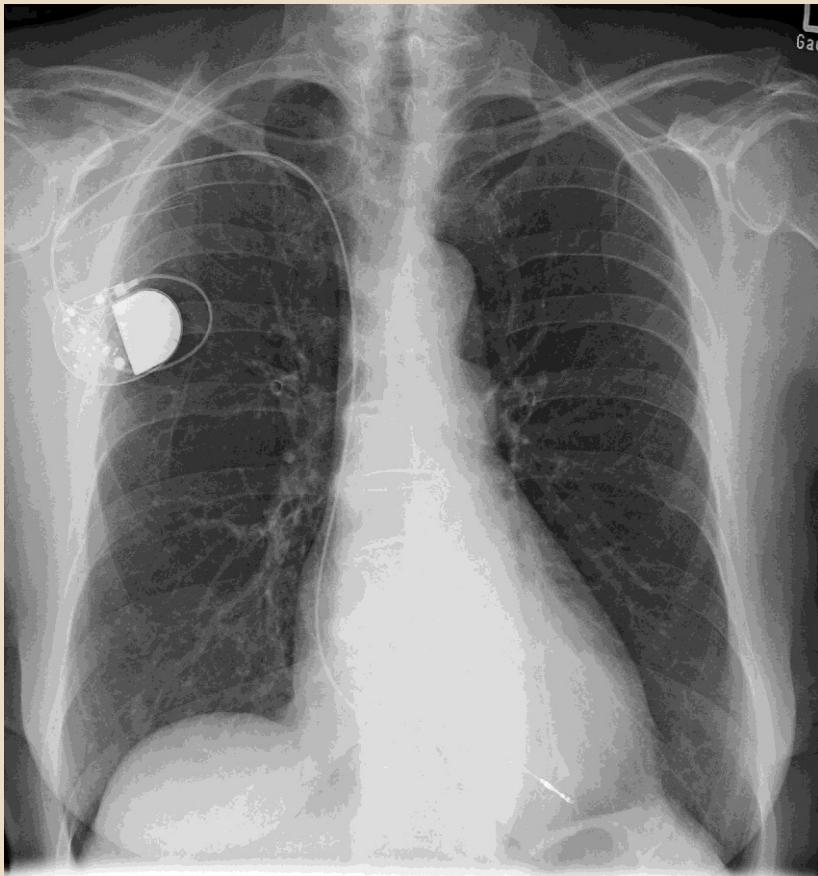
Elmquist + Senning 8.10.1958



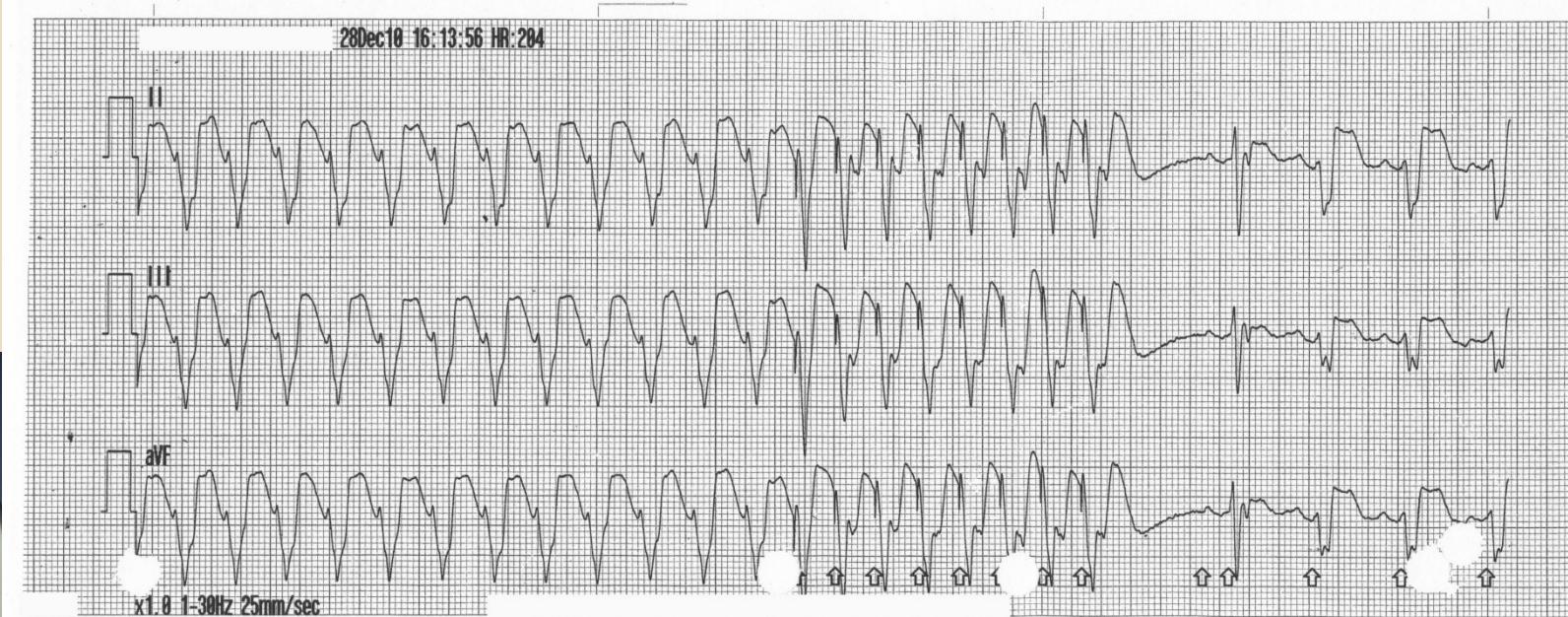
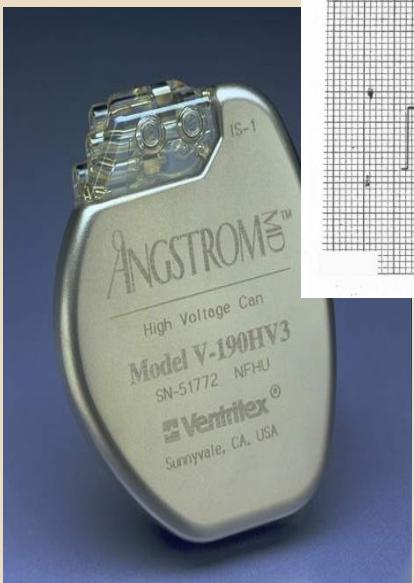
Arne Larsson 1915 - 2001



Single and dual chambre PM



Antitachycardia pacing in ICD



Resynchronization therapy

