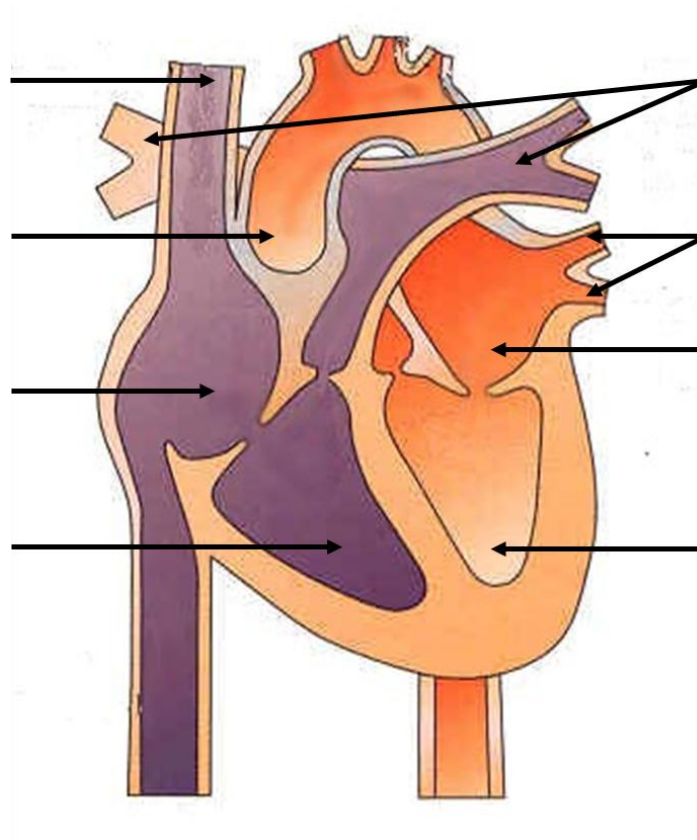


1) Label the diagram of the Heart



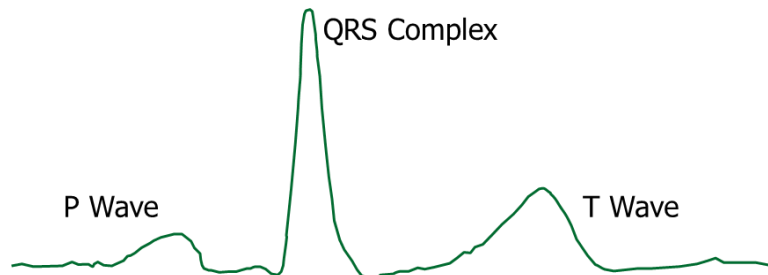
To begin to understand how the electrical activity of the heart travels it is important to understand the basic anatomy of the heart...

- 1) What does the abbreviation ECG stand for?
- 2) What does an ECG measure?
- 3) What information does the ECG give?
- 4) How do you measure a patient's ECG?
- 5) What is depolarisation?

## ECG Workbook

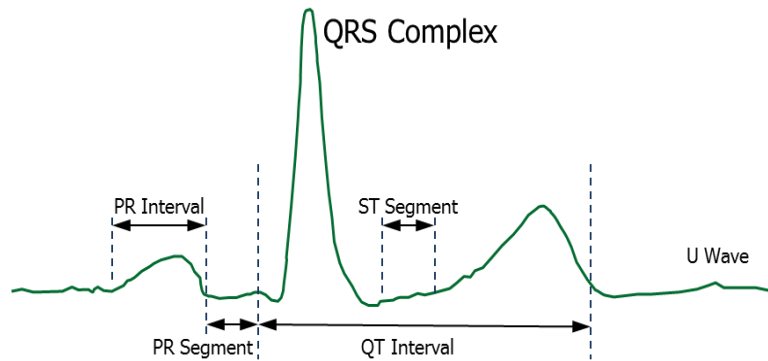
- 6) What is the hearts natural pacemaker called?
- 7) What is the name of the node which sits at the junction of the atria and ventricles?
- 8) What is the purpose of the Bundle of His?
- 9) What are the terminating fibres of the conducting system called?

Below is a normal ECG complex....



- 10) Which nerve initiates the SA node to initiate an impulse?
- 11) When depolarisation and atrial contraction take place, how is this represented on the ECG?
- 12) When depolarisation and contraction of the ventricles takes place, how is this represented on the ECG?
- 13) What does the T wave represent?

The ECG trace can be further broken down.....



The PR interval represents the time required for the impulse to pass to the AV node, the Bundle of His and cause the ventricles to contract....

14) What does the PR segment represent?

15) What does the QRS complex represent?

**The ST segment represents the period from the end of ventricular depolarisation to the start of ventricular repolarisation.**

16) How is ventricular repolarisation represented?

17) On the above diagram which wave is not usually seen on an ECG monitor?

18) Name 3 reasons why there may appear to be no electrical activity on an ECG?

19) Define **bradycardia** and **tachycardia**:

## ECG Workbook

20) How do you know if an ECG is a regular rhythm?

21) Why may an ECG trace have wide QRS complex?

22) Why do we want to know if a P wave precedes a QRS complex?

23) What is a cardiac arrhythmia?

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