

## ECG Quiz Answer Key PDF

ECG Quiz Answer Key PDF

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**What is the primary purpose of an ECG?**

- A. To measure blood pressure
- C. To measure the electrical activity of the heart ✓**
- D. To assess kidney function
- C. To evaluate lung function

**Which of the following components are part of a standard ECG?**

- A. P wave ✓**
- C. U wave
- D. QRS complex ✓**
- D. T wave ✓**

**Explain the significance of the QRS complex in an ECG and what it represents in terms of cardiac physiology.**

**The QRS complex signifies the depolarization of the ventricles, which is essential for initiating ventricular contraction and is a key indicator of cardiac health in an ECG.**

**Which lead system is primarily used in a standard 12-lead ECG?**

- A. Limb leads and chest leads ✓**
- C. Head leads and torso leads
- D. Neck leads and back leads
- C. Arm leads and leg leads

**Which conditions can be indicated by changes in the ST segment of an ECG?**

- A. Myocardial infarction ✓**

**C. Pericarditis ✓**

D. Atrial fibrillation

C. Hyperkalemia

**Describe the steps involved in preparing a patient for an ECG and the importance of correct lead placement.**

**1. Explain the procedure to the patient to alleviate anxiety. 2. Ensure the patient is in a comfortable position, typically lying down. 3. Clean the skin where electrodes will be placed to remove oils and dirt. 4. Apply electrodes to the correct anatomical locations based on the standard 12-lead ECG placement. 5. Connect the leads to the ECG machine. 6. Instruct the patient to remain still and breathe normally during the test. Correct lead placement is essential for obtaining accurate heart rhythm and electrical activity readings.**

**What is the normal range for the heart rate as determined by an ECG?**

A. 40-60 beats per minute

C. 100-120 beats per minute

D. 120-140 beats per minute

**C. 60-100 beats per minute ✓**

**What are common causes of artifacts in ECG readings?**

**A. Patient movement ✓**

**C. Incorrect lead placement ✓**

D. Low battery in the ECG machine

**C. Electrical interference ✓**

**Discuss how an ECG can be used to diagnose atrial fibrillation and the characteristic features seen on the ECG.**

**An ECG can diagnose atrial fibrillation by showing an irregularly irregular ventricular rhythm, absence of P waves, and the presence of fibrillatory waves, indicating chaotic electrical activity in the atria.**

**What does a prolonged QT interval on an ECG suggest?**

A. Hypercalcemia

C. Right bundle branch block

D. Sinus tachycardia

**C. Long QT syndrome ✓**

**Which electrolyte imbalances can be detected through changes in an ECG?**

**A. Hyperkalemia ✓**

C. Hyponatremia

D. Hyponatremia

**C. Hypokalemia ✓**

**Explain the clinical significance of detecting a right bundle branch block on an ECG and how it appears.**

**Right bundle branch block (RBBB) is clinically significant as it may indicate underlying cardiac issues and appears on an ECG as a widened QRS complex (greater than 0.12 seconds) with an rsR' pattern in lead V1.**

**Which wave on the ECG represents atrial depolarization?**

**A. P wave ✓**

C. R wave

D. T wave

C. Q wave

**Which of the following ECG changes might indicate left ventricular hypertrophy?**

**A. Increased R wave amplitude in V5 and V6 ✓**

C. Prolonged QT interval

D. ST segment depression

**C. Deep S wave in V1 ✓**

**Describe how myocardial infarction is identified on an ECG and the changes that occur over time.**

**Myocardial infarction is identified on an ECG by the following changes: initially, there may be hyperacute T waves, followed by ST-segment elevation, and eventually the development of Q waves. Over time, T waves may invert, and the ST elevation may resolve, indicating the progression of myocardial damage.**

**What is the typical duration of a normal PR interval on an ECG?**

- A. 0.04-0.08 seconds
- C. 0.20-0.24 seconds
- D. 0.24-0.30 seconds
- C. 0.12-0.20 seconds ✓**

**Which of the following are considered arrhythmias detectable by ECG?**

- A. Atrial flutter ✓**
- C. Sinus bradycardia ✓**
- D. Hypertension
- C. Ventricular tachycardia ✓**

**Discuss the importance of calibration and standardization in ECG machines and how it affects the accuracy of the readings.**

**Calibration and standardization in ECG machines are vital for ensuring that the devices provide accurate and reliable readings. This process involves adjusting the machine to a known standard and ensuring that all machines produce consistent results, which is essential for effective diagnosis and treatment of cardiac conditions.**

**What is indicated by an inverted T wave on an ECG?**

- A. Normal finding
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. Atrial enlargement
- C. Myocardial ischemia ✓**

**Which conditions can cause a prolonged PR interval on an ECG?**

- A. First-degree heart block ✓**
- C. Hypothyroidism ✓**
- D. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Hypercalcemia

**Evaluate the significance of ECG in emergency medicine and its role in the rapid assessment of patients.**

**The significance of ECG in emergency medicine lies in its ability to quickly assess cardiac function, diagnose conditions such as myocardial infarction, arrhythmias, and other life-threatening issues, facilitating immediate treatment.**

**What does the T wave on an ECG represent?**

- A. Atrial repolarization
- C. Ventricular depolarization
- D. Atrial depolarization
- C. Ventricular repolarization ✓**

**What are potential clinical applications of an ECG?**

- A. Diagnosing cardiac arrhythmias ✓**
- C. Assessing lung function
- D. Evaluating heart valve function
- C. Monitoring the effects of cardiac medications ✓**

**Analyze the limitations of ECG in diagnosing cardiac conditions and suggest ways to overcome these limitations.**

**The limitations of ECG in diagnosing cardiac conditions include its inability to detect all types of arrhythmias, dependence on proper electrode placement, and potential for misinterpretation. To address these issues, combining ECG with advanced imaging techniques like echocardiography or MRI, and utilizing continuous monitoring devices can improve diagnostic capabilities.**

**What is the primary characteristic of a normal sinus rhythm on an ECG?**

- A. Irregular heart rate
- C. Absence of P waves
- D. Inverted QRS complex
- C. Regular heart rate with a P wave before each QRS complex ✓**

**Which factors can affect the accuracy of an ECG reading?**

- A. Patient's age
- C. Lead misplacement ✓**
- D. Poor skin contact ✓**
- C. Ambient temperature

**Explain the role of ECG in monitoring treatment efficacy for cardiac conditions and provide examples.**

**ECG is used to monitor treatment efficacy in cardiac conditions by tracking changes in heart rhythm and electrical activity, such as assessing the effectiveness of antiarrhythmic drugs in patients with atria fibrillation or evaluating the success of interventions like angioplasty in patients with coronary artery disease.**