

ECG Quiz PDF

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What is the primary purpose of an ECG?

- To measure blood pressure
- To measure the electrical activity of the heart
- To assess kidney function
- To evaluate lung function

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

- P wave
- U wave
- QRS complex
- T wave

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

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

- Limb leads and chest leads
- Head leads and torso leads
- Neck leads and back leads
- Arm leads and leg leads

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

- Myocardial infarction
- Pericarditis
- Atrial fibrillation
- Hyperkalemia

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

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

- 40-60 beats per minute
- 100-120 beats per minute
- 120-140 beats per minute
- 60-100 beats per minute

What are common causes of artifacts in ECG readings?

- Patient movement
- Incorrect lead placement
- Low battery in the ECG machine
- Electrical interference

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

What does a prolonged QT interval on an ECG suggest?

- Hypercalcemia
- Right bundle branch block
- Sinus tachycardia
- Long QT syndrome

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

- Hyperkalemia
- Hybernatremia
- Hyponatremia
- Hypokalemia

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

Which wave on the ECG represents atrial depolarization?

- P wave
- R wave
- T wave
- Q wave

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

- Increased R wave amplitude in V5 and V6
- Prolonged QT interval
- ST segment depression
- Deep S wave in V1

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

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

- 0.04-0.08 seconds
- 0.20-0.24 seconds
- 0.24-0.30 seconds
- 0.12-0.20 seconds

Which of the following are considered arrhythmias detectable by ECG?

- Atrial flutter
- Sinus bradycardia
- Hypertension
- Ventricular tachycardia

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

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

- Normal finding
- Hypercalcemia
- Atrial enlargement
- Myocardial ischemia

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

- First-degree heart block
- Hypothyroidism
- Atrial fibrillation
- Hypercalcemia

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

What does the T wave on an ECG represent?

- Atrial repolarization
- Ventricular depolarization
- Atrial depolarization
- Ventricular repolarization

What are potential clinical applications of an ECG?

- Diagnosing cardiac arrhythmias
- Assessing lung function
- Evaluating heart valve function
- Monitoring the effects of cardiac medications

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

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

- Irregular heart rate
- Absence of P waves
- Inverted QRS complex
- Regular heart rate with a P wave before each QRS complex

Which factors can affect the accuracy of an ECG reading?

- Patient's age
- Lead misplacement
- Poor skin contact
- Ambient temperature

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