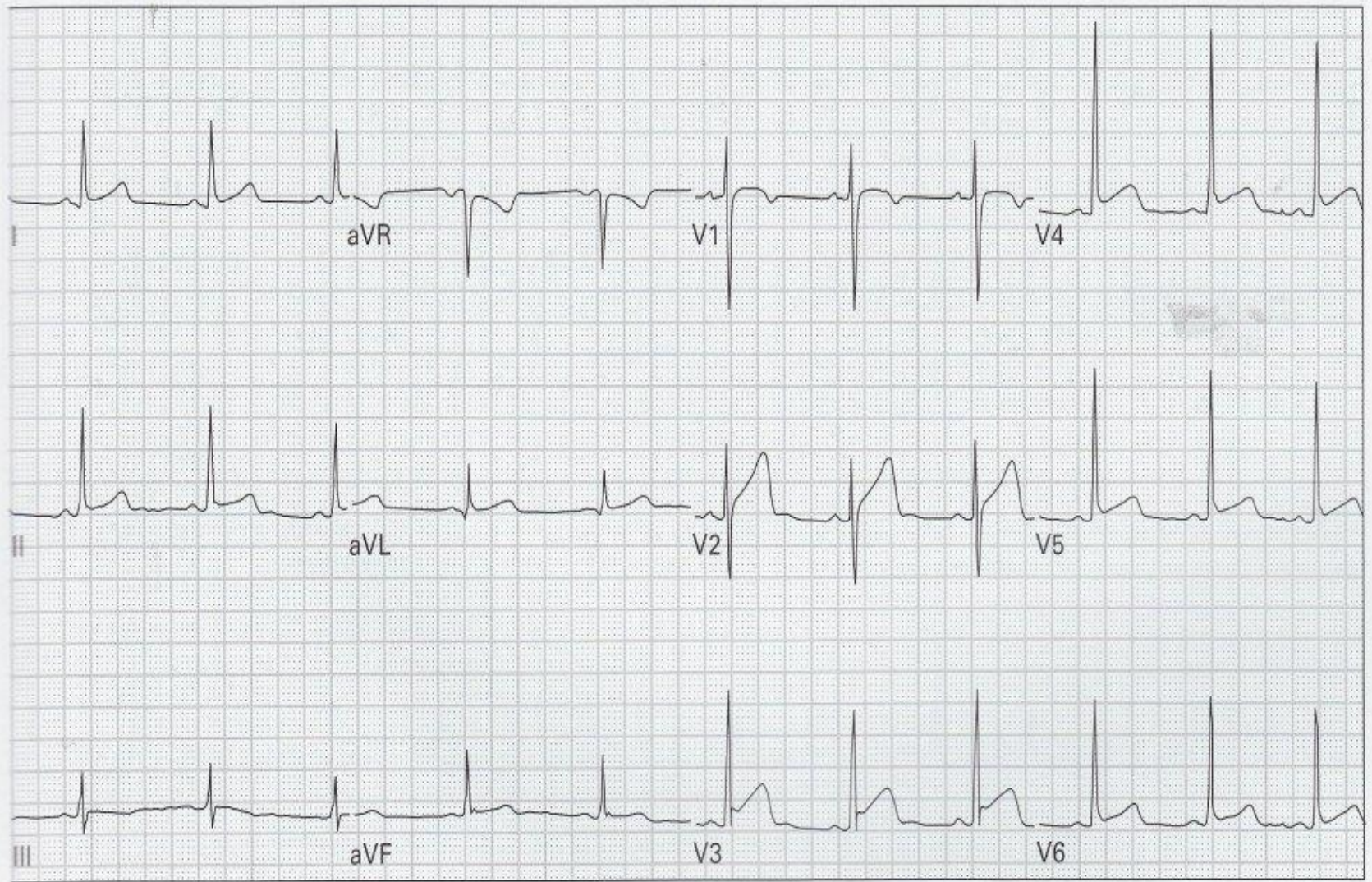


# ECG Interpretation Workshop

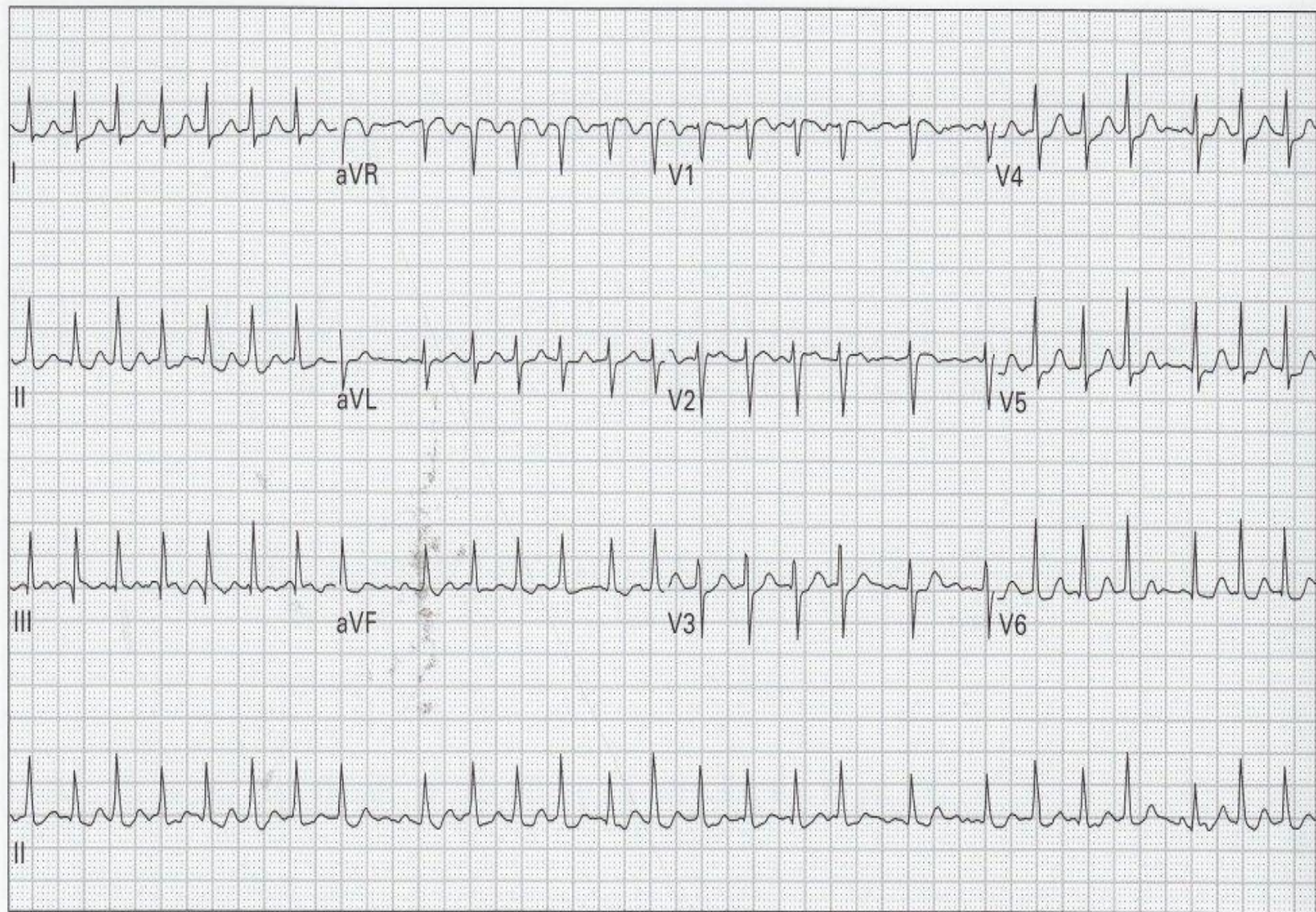
## Practice examples

Maxine Mitchell September 2013



2. 24 year old man with chest ache after lifting weights





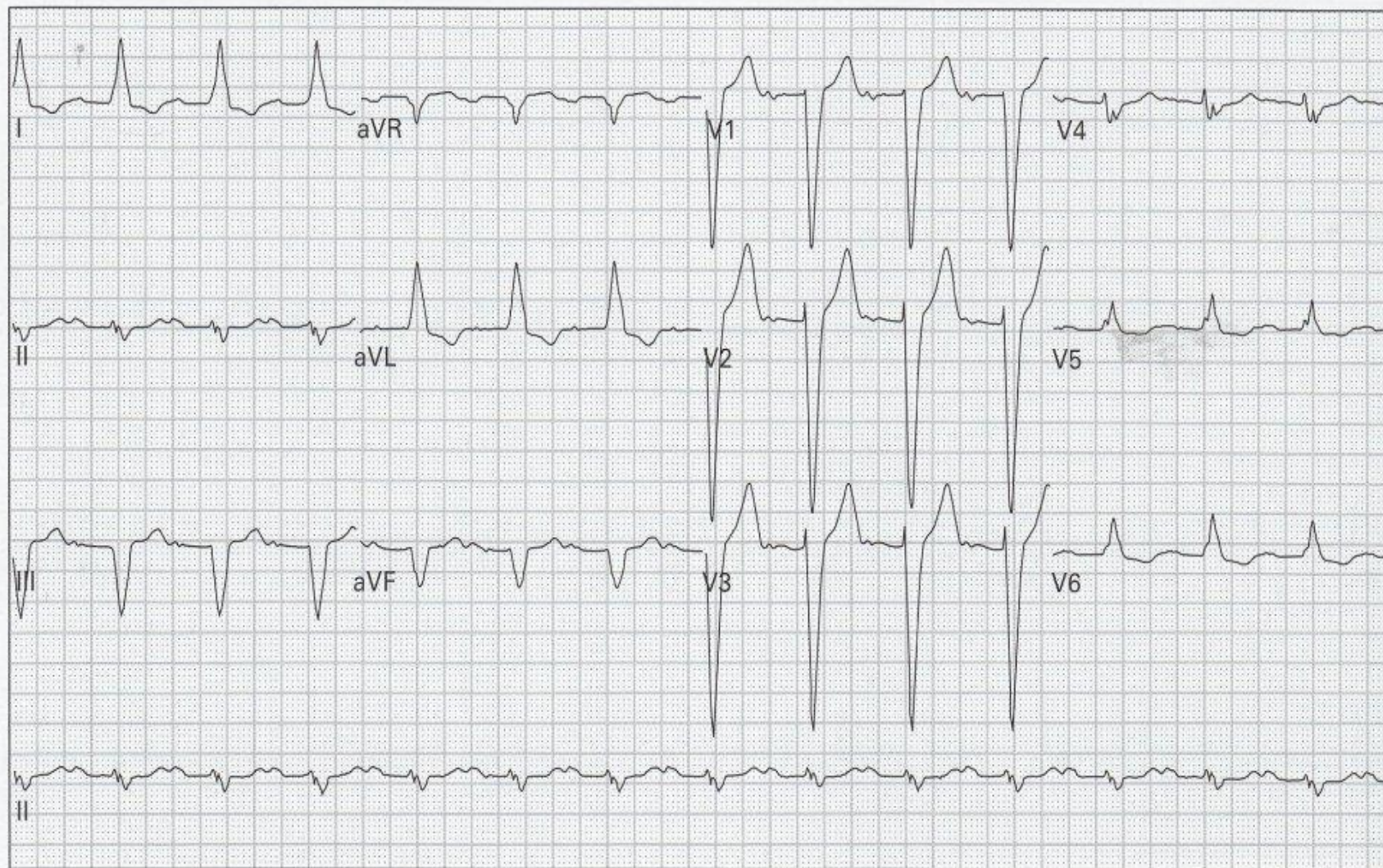
19. 81 year old woman with palpitations and generalized weakness





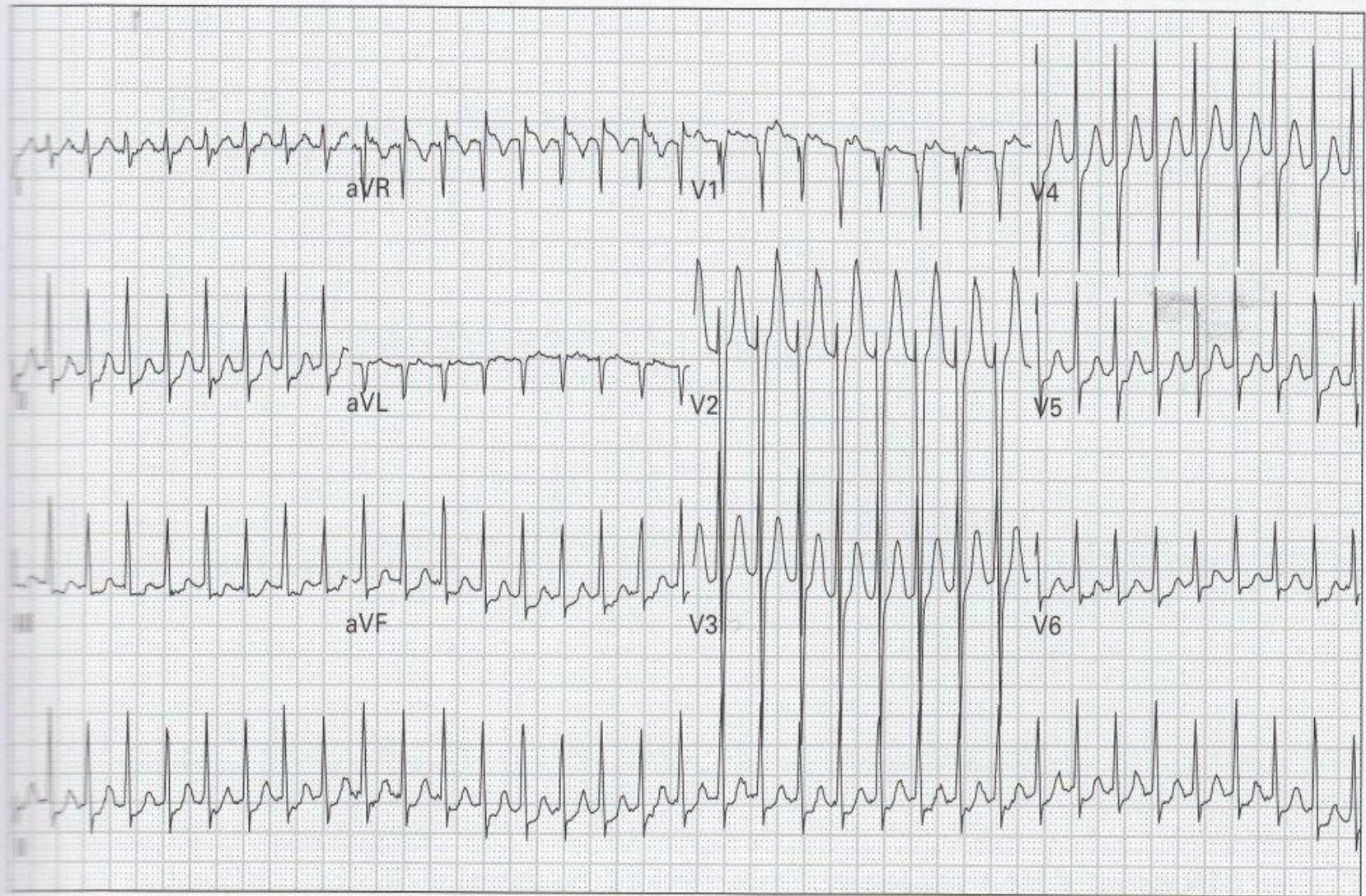
28. 26 year old man with severe weakness and lightheadedness





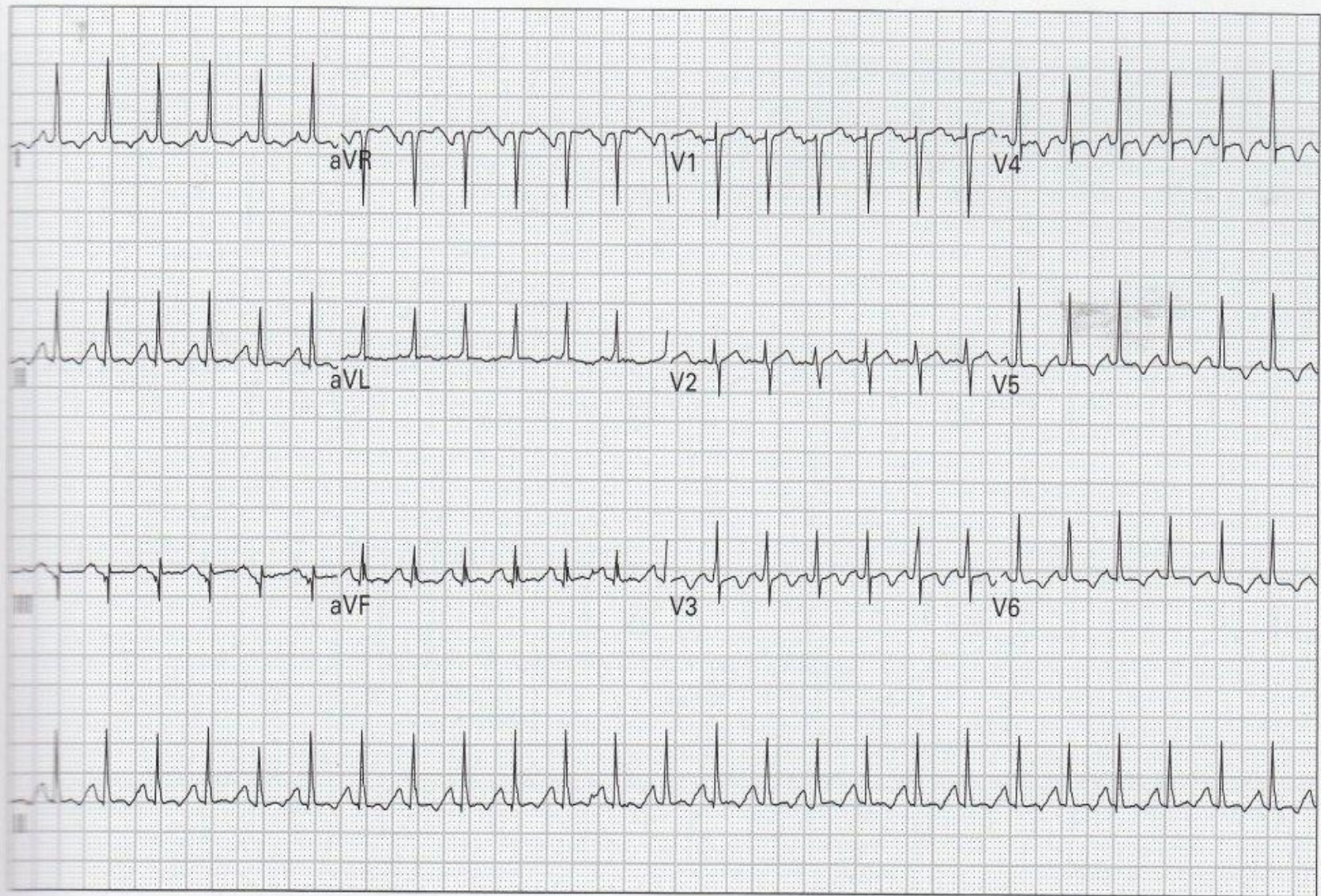
8. 82 year old man recently increased his dose of a beta-receptor blocking medication; he now reports exertional lightheadedness





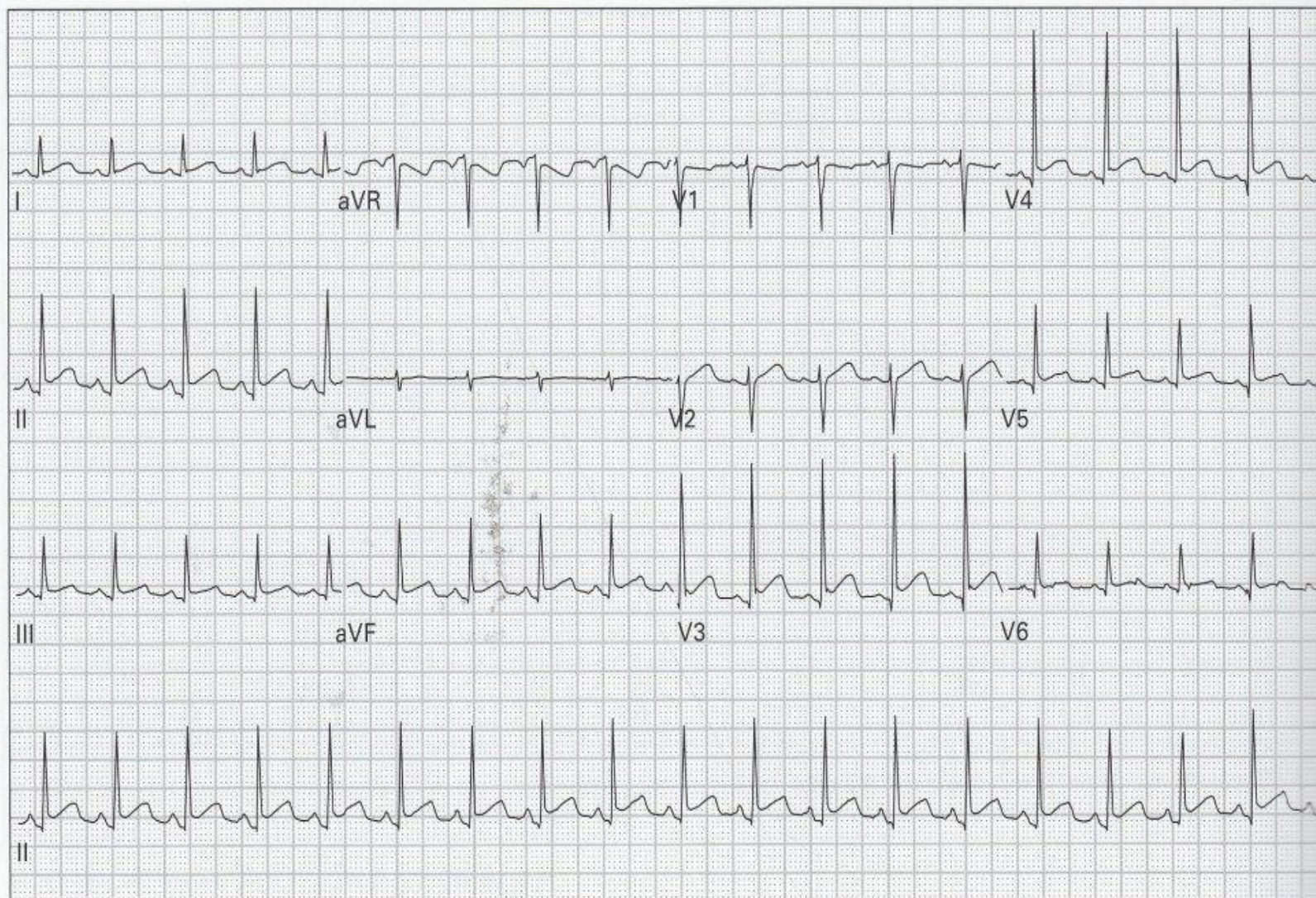
90. 25 year old woman with palpitations and lightheadedness





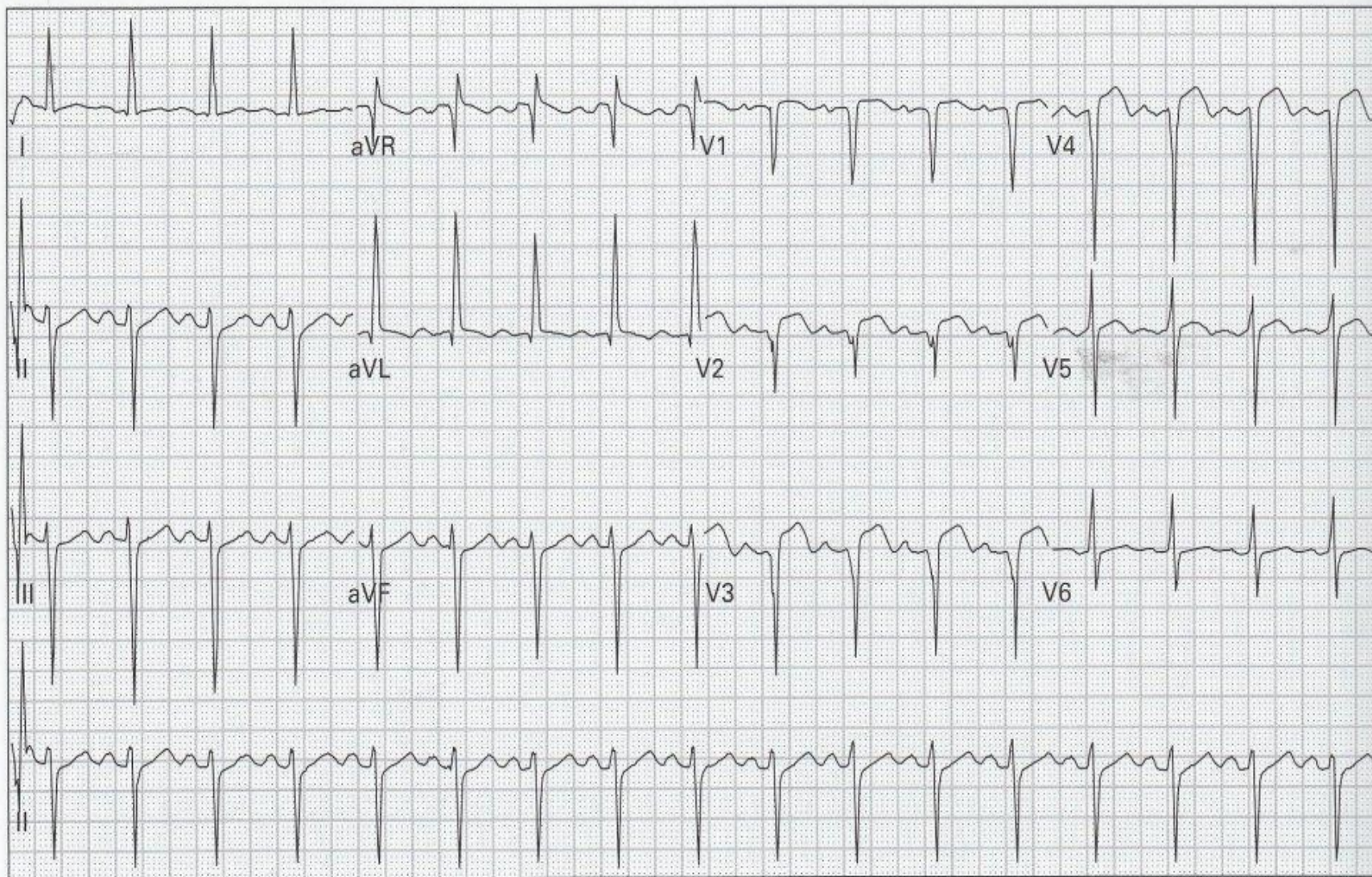
45. 53 year old diabetic woman with four days of nausea, vomiting, and lightheadedness





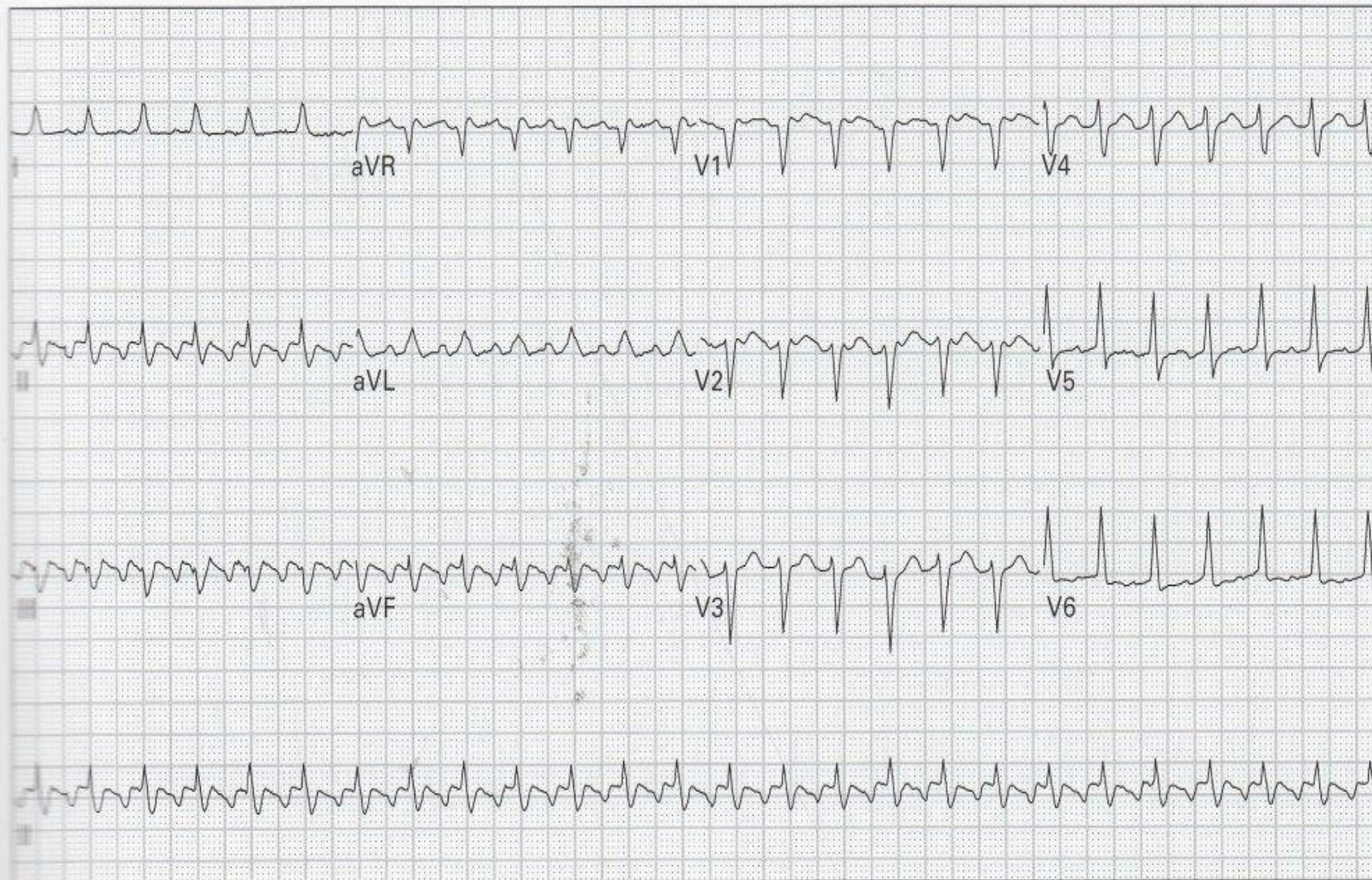
75. 40 year old man with sharp left-sided chest pain and dyspnea





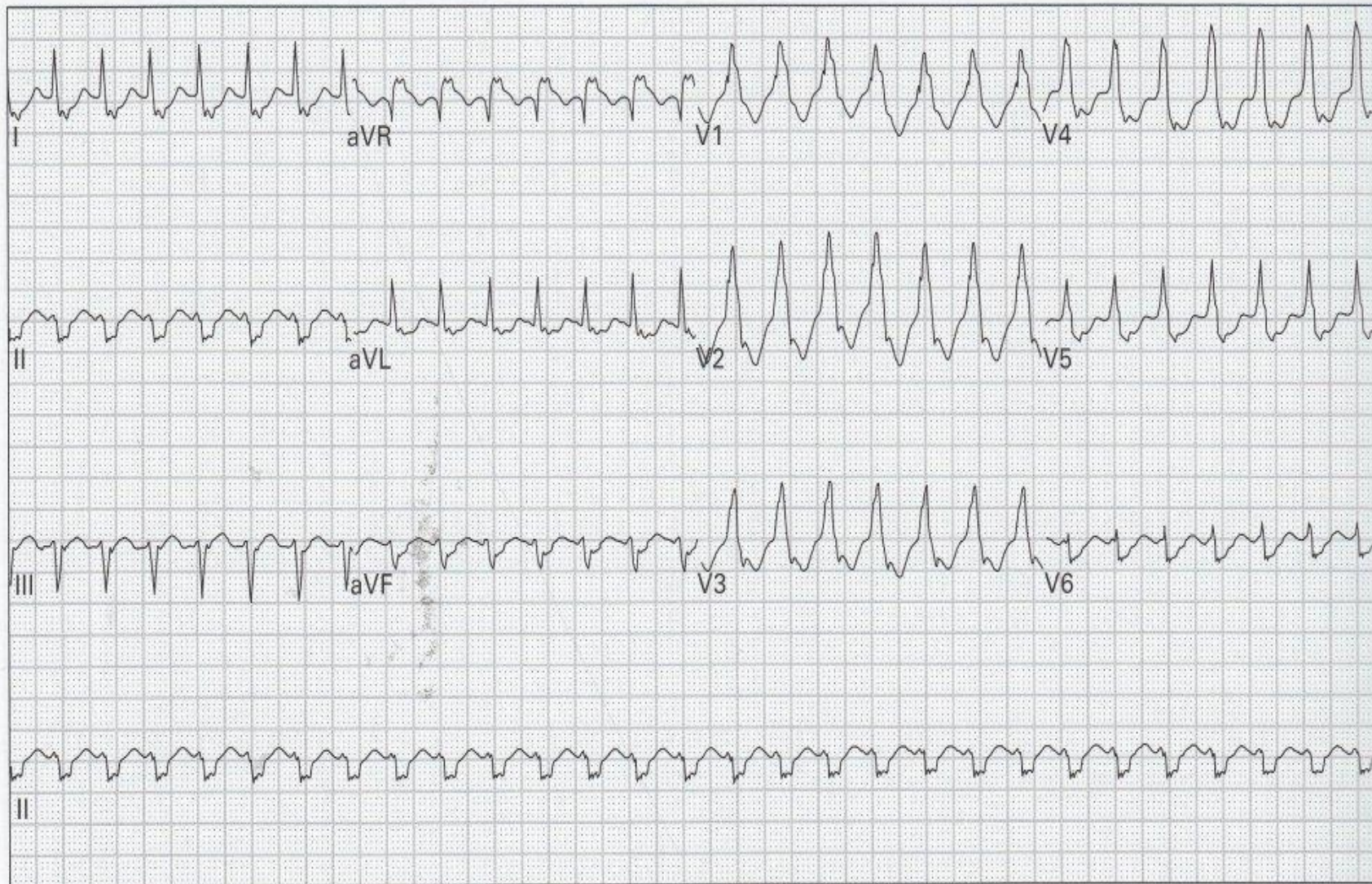
72. 50 year old woman with chest pain and diaphoresis for five hours





17. 63 year old man with palpitations and lightheadedness

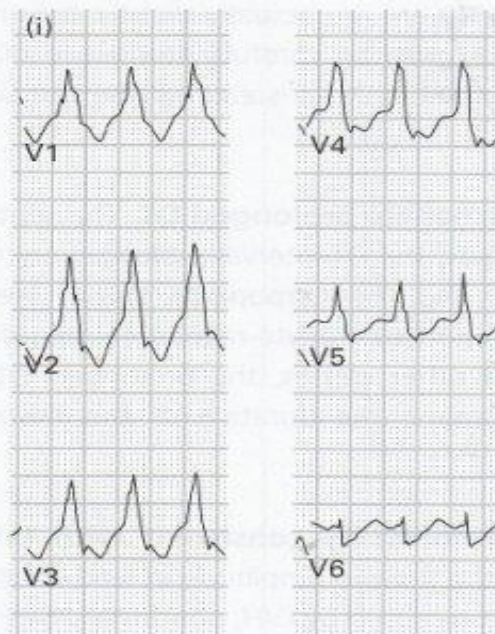




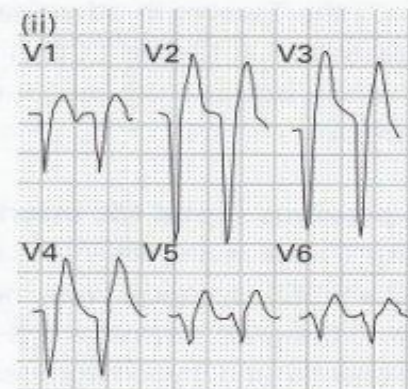
39. 74 year old man with chest pain and palpitations



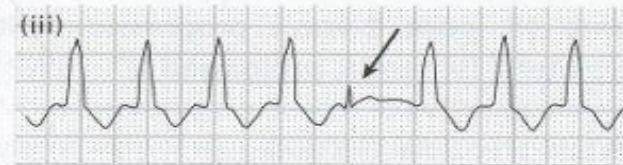
This figure corresponds to case #39. Wide complex tachycardia consistent with ventricular tachycardia – numerous features in the wide complex tachycardia presentation which suggest ventricular tachycardia



Positive QRS complex concordance – the polarity of the QRS complex is positive in leads V1–V6



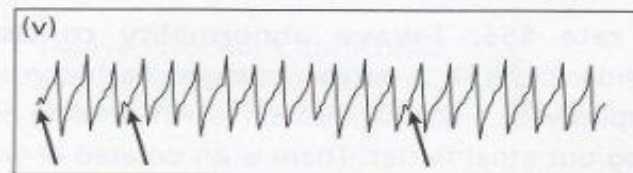
Negative QRS complex concordance – the polarity of the QRS complex is negative in leads V1–V6



Capture beat (arrow) – a supraventricular impulse causes depolarization of the ventricular resulting in a narrow QRS complex

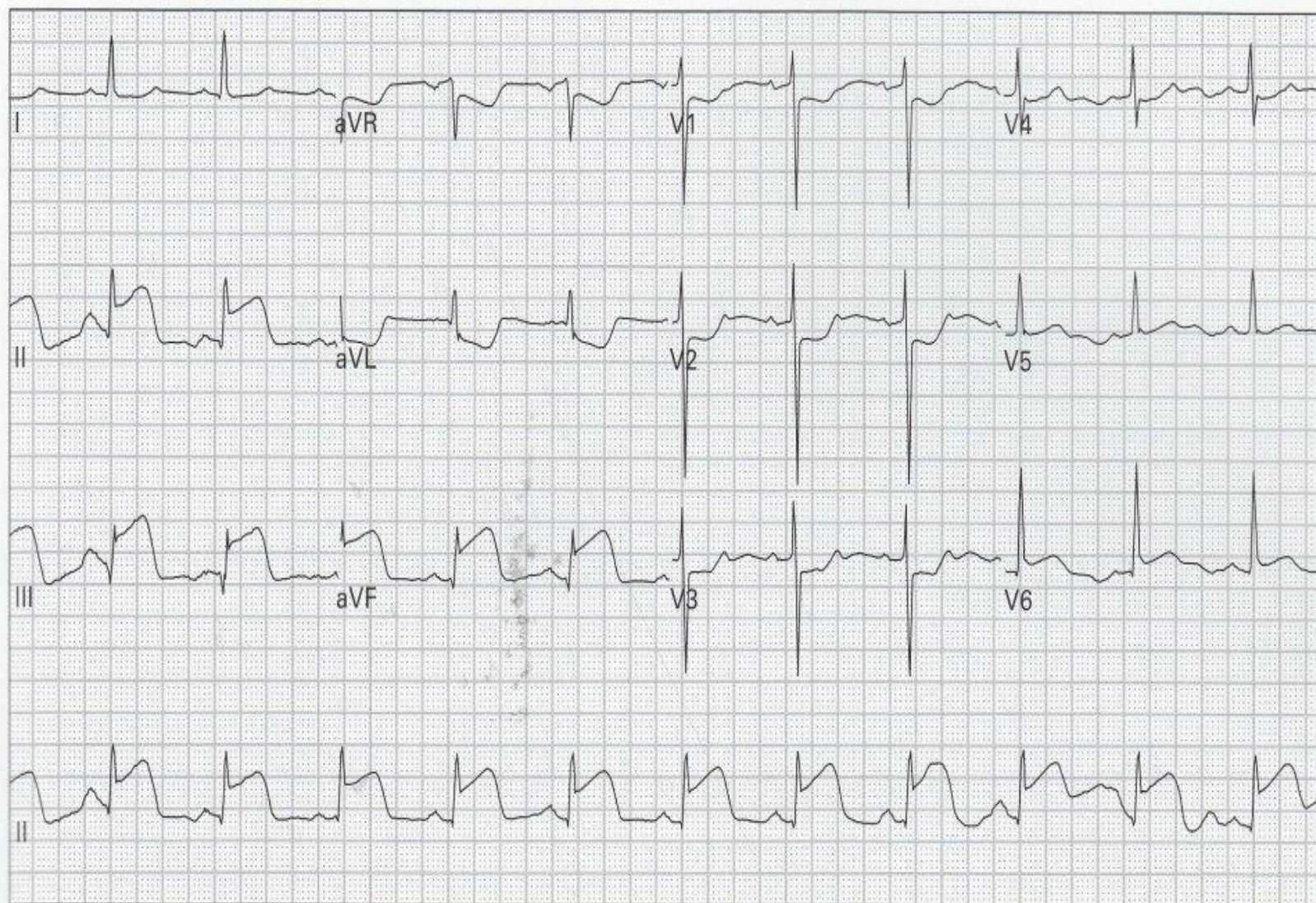


Fusion beat (arrow) – an intermediate width QRS complex, resulting from a combination, or fusion, of supraventricular and ventricular impulses



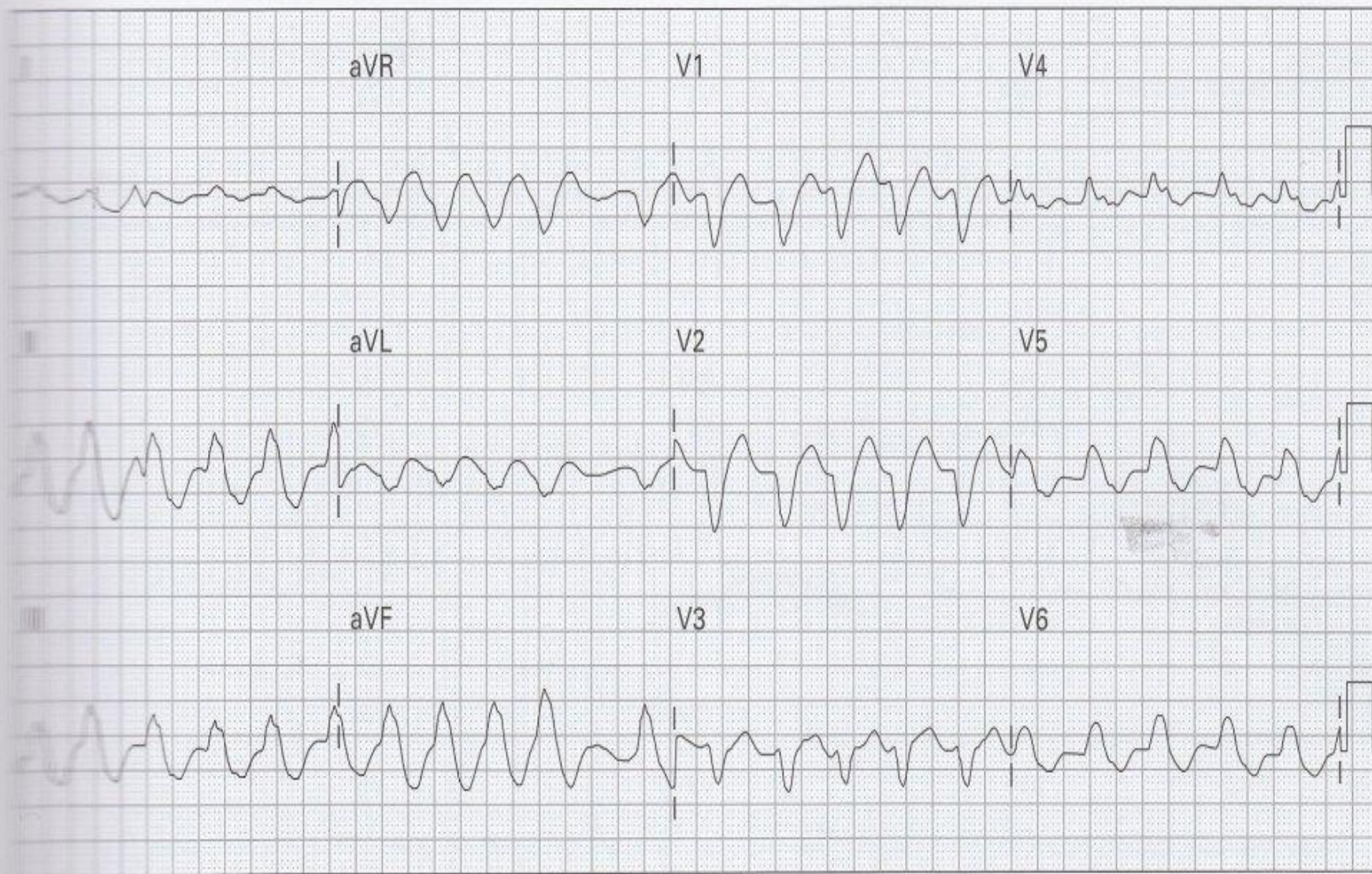
Atrioventricular dissociation – note the P waves (arrows)





37. 38 year old man with chest pain, nausea, and diaphoresis





30. 30 year old woman with end-stage renal disease presenting with palpitations and lightheadedness