Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

ECG Monitoring and Interpretation

1. Which type of AV block is indicated by a PR interval of more than 0.21 seconds?
p. 1055

A.) Third-degree
B.) Fourth-degree
C.) Second-degree
*D.) First-degree

2. Which type of axis deviation is said to occur when the calculated axis of the heart's electrical energy equals or exceeds +105 degrees?
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A.) Lower
B.) Left
C.) Upper
*D.) Right

3. Where is the V1 lead placed?
p. 1063

A.) Midway between V2 and V4
B.) Anterior axillary line at the same level as V4
C.) Fourth intercostal space to the left of the sternum
*D.) Fourth intercostal space to the right of the sternum

4. What is disconnected to increase amplitude of the deflection?
p. 1037

A.) Chest lead
B.) Limb lead
C.) Left lead
*D.) Ground lead

5. What QRS complex characterizes a right bundle branch block?
p. 1056

A.) Greater than or equal to 0.42 second
B.) Greater than or equal to 0.32 second
C.) Greater than or equal to 0.22 second
*D.) Greater than or equal to 0.12 second

6. What should be done immediately after the tracing from the portable 12 lead ECG machine is recorded?
p. 1065

A.) Turn on the machine
*B.) Examine the tracing
C.) Perform patient pass-off
D.) Restock equipment for next call

7. Which lead does NOT detect an anterior ischemia?
p. 1048

A.) I
B.) V4
*C.) II
D.) V2

8. Where on the full circle is the aVR lead placed?
p. 1038

A.) 120 degrees
B.) 330 degrees
*C.) 210 degrees
D.) 90 degrees

9. Which type of block renders the ECG relatively useless for detecting injury?
p. 1059

*A.) Left bundle branch
B.) Right bundle branch
C.) Third-degree AV
D.) First-degree AV

10. Which leads should be placed first when using the portable 12 lead ECG machine?
p. 1062

A.) Lead V1
*B.) Four limb leads
C.) Grounding lead
D.) Lead V2

11. What condition results from oxygen deprivation to the heart muscles and typically causes abnormalities in repolarization?
p. 1044

*A.) Myocardial ischemia
B.) Myocardial injury
C.) Myocardial transfer
D.) Myocardial infarction

12. How many leads are required to detect bundle branch blocks?
p. 1055

A.) 8
B.) 10
C.) 6
*D.) 12

13. How many electrodes are require as a minimum to detect the electrical activity of the heart?
p. 1032

*A.) 2
B.) 4
C.) 5
D.) 3

14. Where are the electrodes placed in Lead I?
p. 1035

A.) Negative on right arm, positive on left leg
B.) Negative on left arm, positive on right arm
C.) Negative on left arm, positive on right leg
*D.) Negative on right arm, positive on left arm

15. Which is all of the instantaneous vectors occurring during a cardiac cycle?
p. 1039

A.) Resultant intermediate axis
*B.) Resultant cardiac vector
C.) Resultant murmur vector
D.) Resultant axis deviation