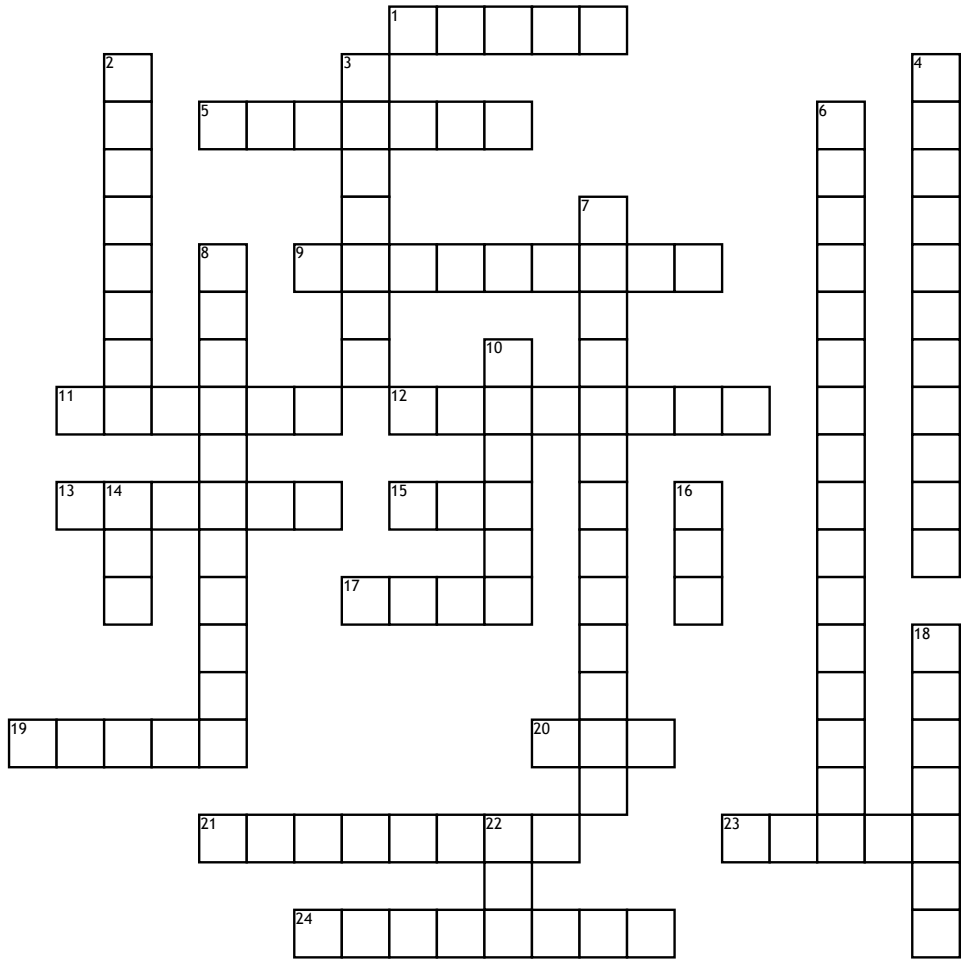


Practice for EKG Final

Across

- 1. Second degree Type I is the only AV block that _____ a heart beat.
- 5. The P-Wave should always be rounded and _____ in a normal EKG.
- 9. Examine the ST Segment _____ may be a sign of myocardial infarction.
- 11. When pacing spikes appear at random intervals throughout the EKG, a _____ pacemaker is present.
- 12. The patient cannot _____ during telemetry monitoring.
- 13. In _____ fibrillation, the P-waves are replaced by fibrillation waves, but a QRS complex is still present.
- 15. 220 - the patient's _____ = the patient's target heart rate.
- 17. The technician should stand on the _____ side of the patient while doing the procedure.
- 19. The patient should keep a _____ while wearing a Holter monitor.



- 20. This arrhythmia has a p-wave that happens directly after the previous t-wave.
- 21. v5 belongs at the 5th ICS at the _____ axillary line.
- 23. A _____ degree AV Block has prolonged PR intervals.
- 24. The series of events in which a coronary artery becomes occluded is _____, injury, infarction.

Down

- 2. For proper lead wire connection, avR and v1 will be _____.
- 3. Leads I, II and III are known as the _____ leads because the current flows in 2 directions.
- 4. Torsade De Pointes is a form of ventricular _____.

- 6. _____ tachycardia has very narrow QRS complexes, no p-waves, tachycardic heart rate, and is an atrial arrhythmia
- 7. v4 belongs in the 5th ICS at the _____ line
- 8. v6 belongs at the 5th ICS at the _____ line.
- 10. Juntional rhythms have inverted or _____ p-waves.
- 14. Leads I, II, and III record the simultaneous flow of electricity in _____ directions.
- 16. wide, bizarre complex
- 18. Sawtooth waves appear during atrial _____.
- 22. Which lead is recorded from the right arm to the left arm?