

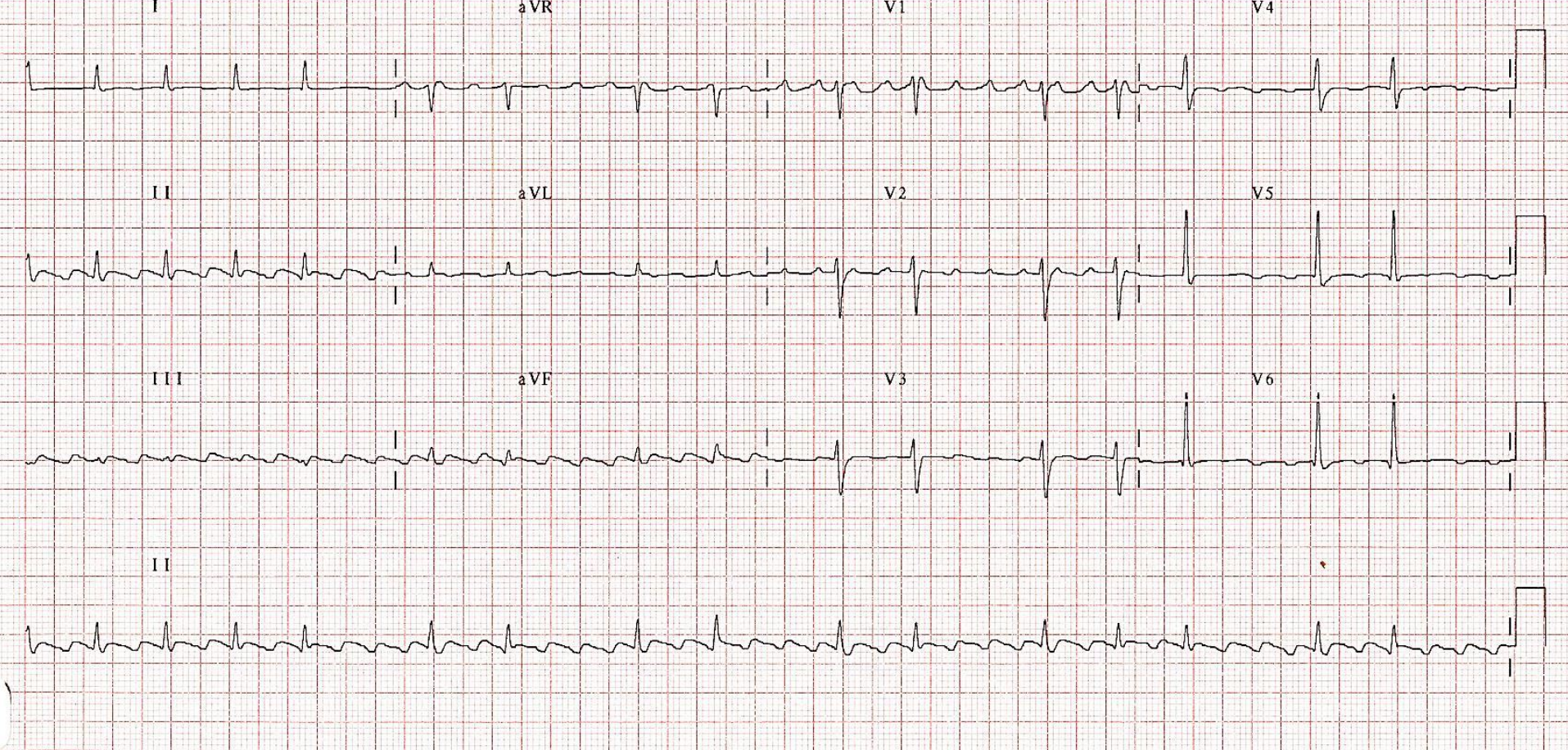


I KATEDRA i KLINIKA KARDIOLOGII  
WARSZAWSKIEGO UNIwersYTETU MEDYCZNEGO

# ECG Quiz

Ewa Szczerba, MD

Michał Peller, MD



1.1. What is the heart rhythm?

A. Sinus rhythm

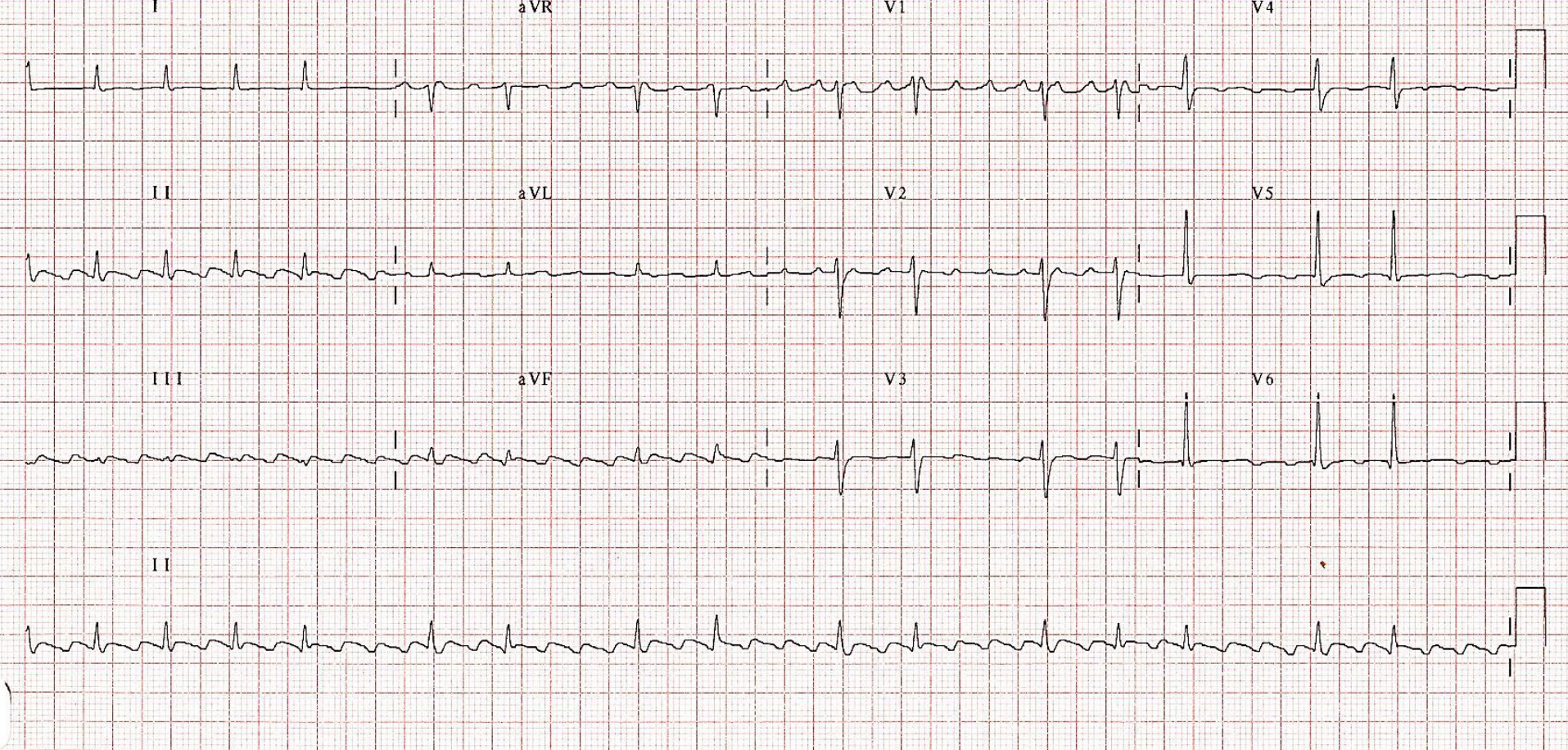
C. Atrial flutter

B. Atrial fibrillation

D. Nodal rhythm







1.2. What is the heart rate?

A. Regular 120 bpm

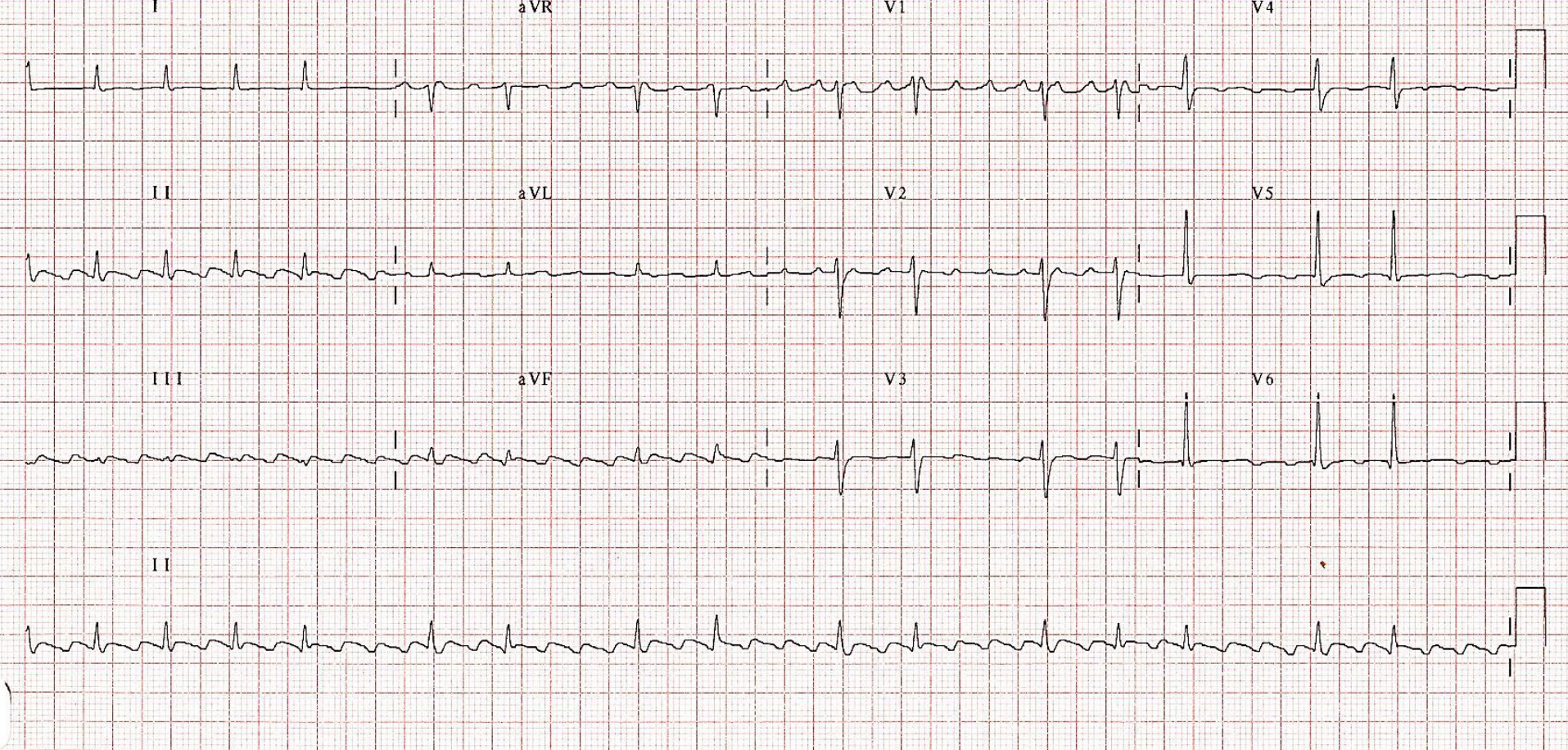
B. Regular 75 bpm

C. Irregular about 100 bpm

D. Irregular about 200 bpm







1.3. What is the most effective way to terminate this arrhythmia?

A. Beta-blockers

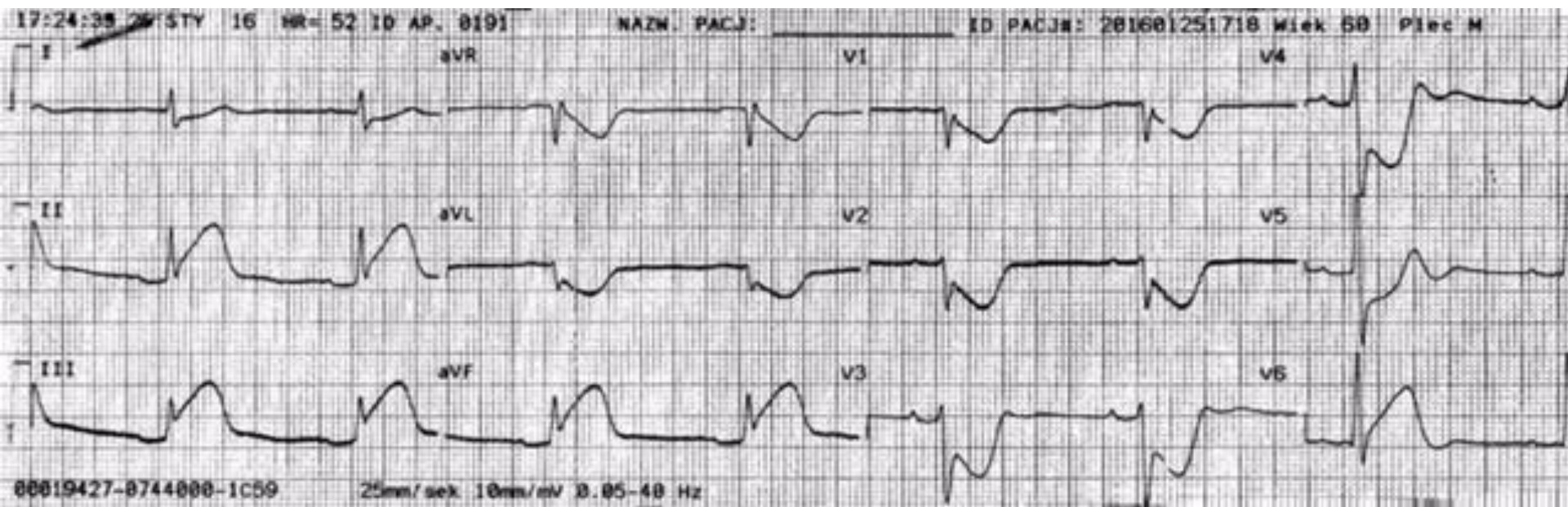
C. Electrical cardioversion

B. Amiodarone

D. Defibrillation







## 2.1. What is the heart rhythm?

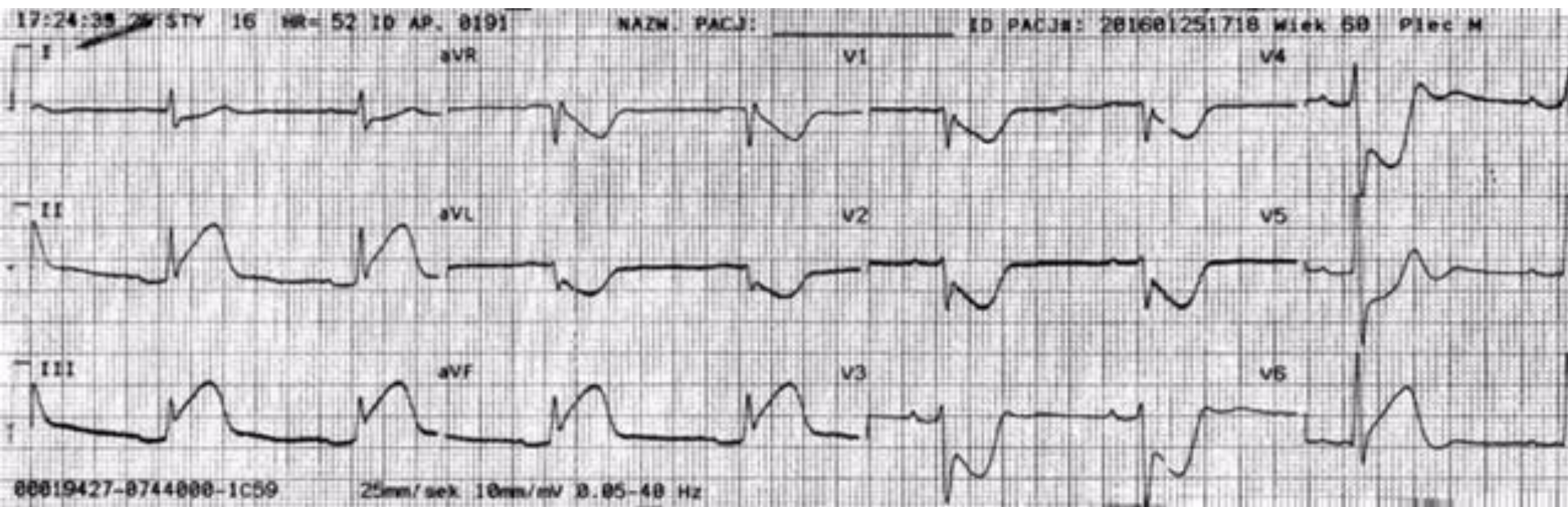
A. Sinus rhythm

C. Ventricular rhythm

B. Atrial fibrillation

D. Nodal rhythm





2.2. Are there any signs of heart ischemia?

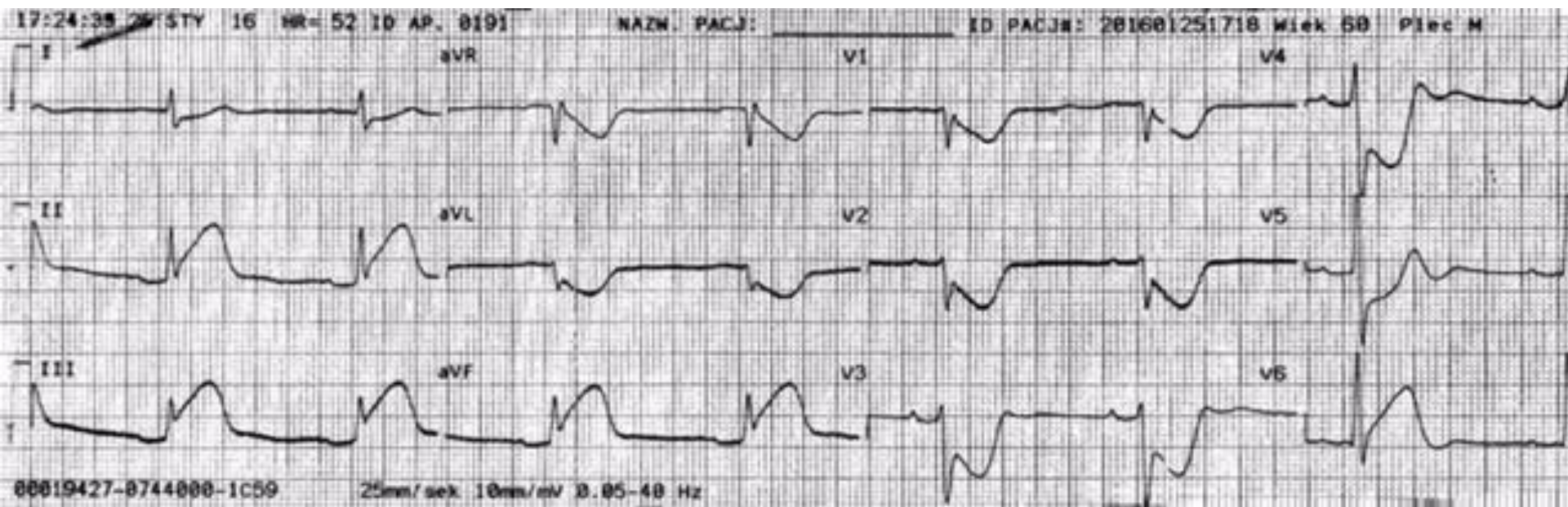
A. No, there is no ischemia

C. Yes, signs of acute ischemia

B. Yes, signs of ischemia in the past

D. Because of LBBB it is hard to assess signs of ischemia





2.3. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A. STEMI

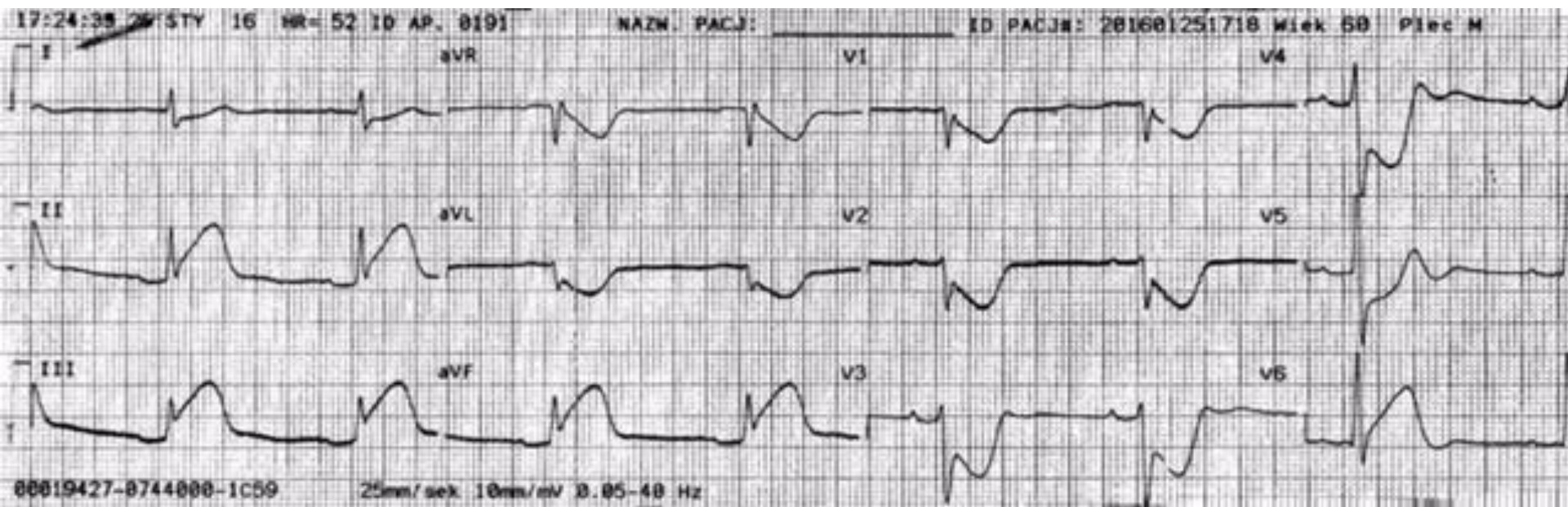
C. Stable coronary disease

B. NSTEMI

D. Myocarditis







2.4. Where is the ischemia located?

A. Anterior wall

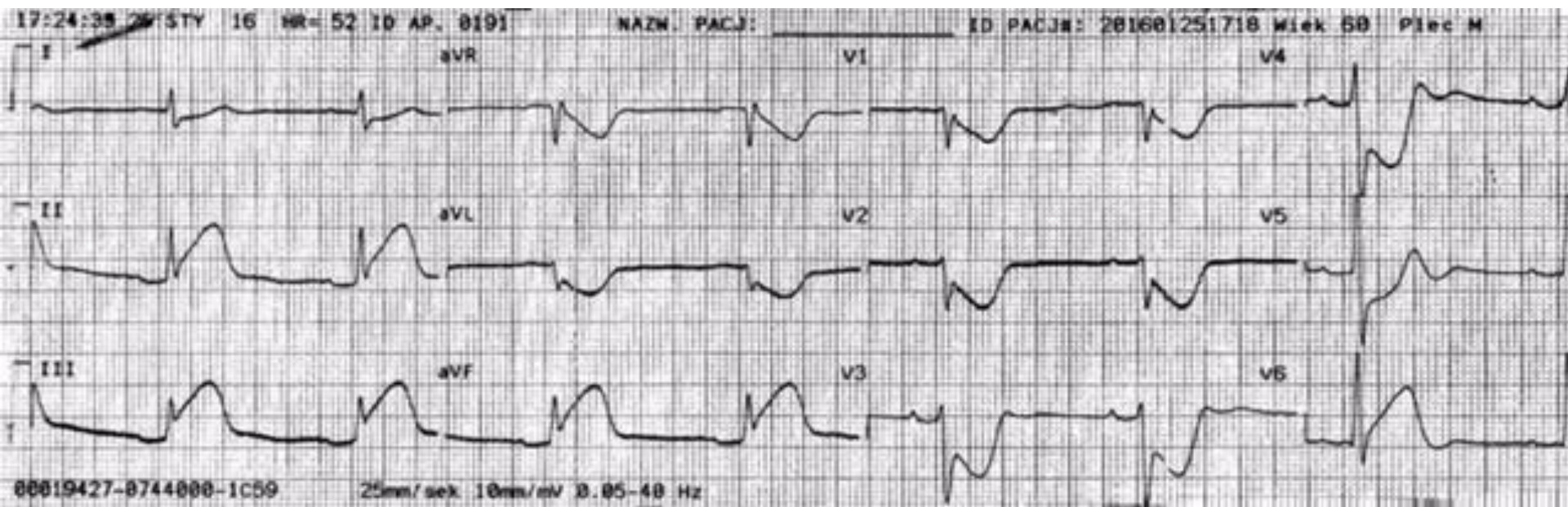
B. Inferior wall

C. Inferior and infero-lateral wall

D. Antero-lateral wall







2.5. Where is the most important part of treatment?

A. Reperfusion

C. Amiodarone

B. Nitrates

D. Defibrillation





### 3.1. What is the heart rhythm?

A. Sinus rhythm

B. Atrial flutter

C. Ventricular tachycardia

D. Atrioventricular nodal reentry tachycardia







3.2. What is the electrical axis of the heart?

A. Normal

C. Right

B. Left

D. Undetermined





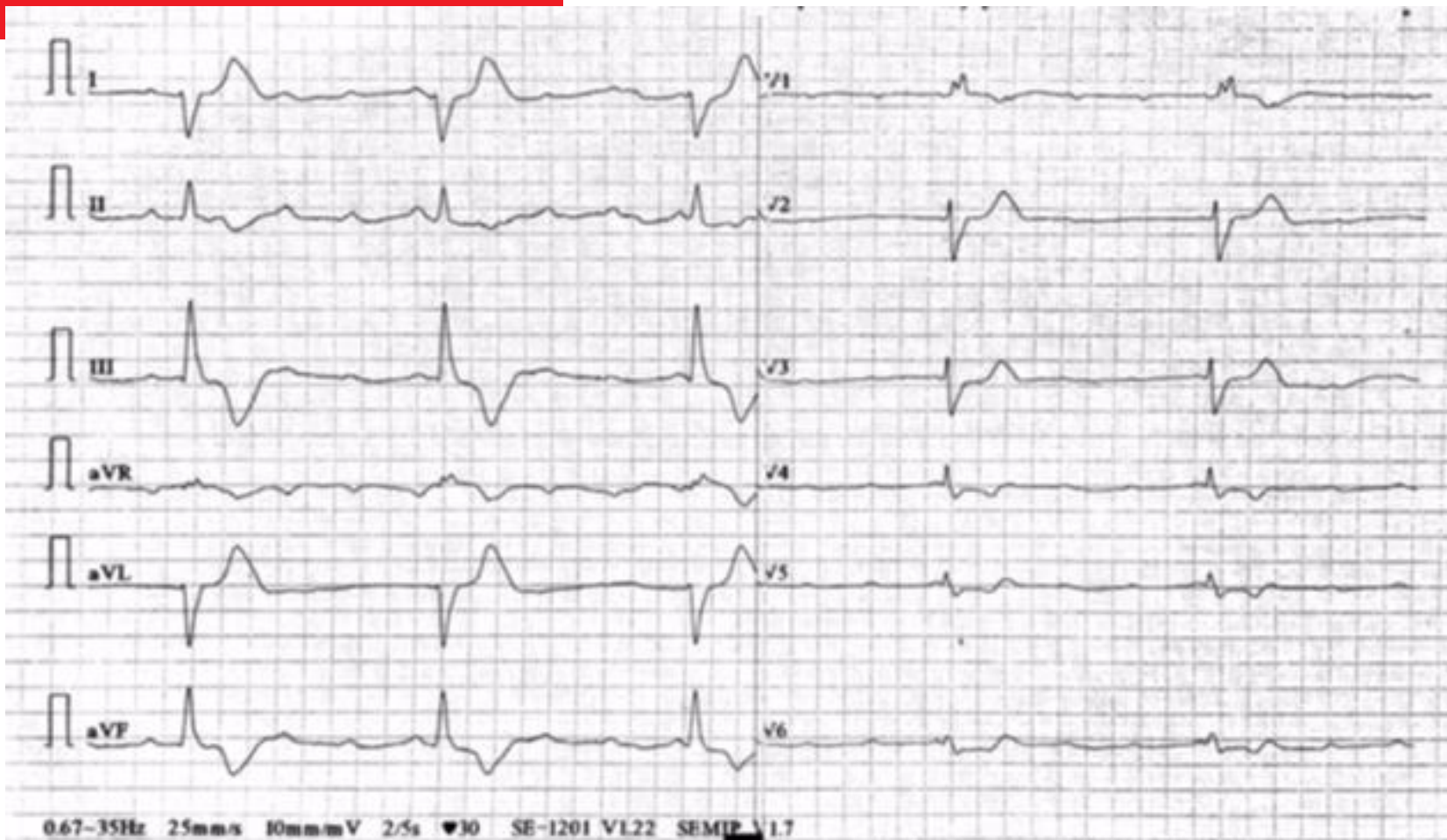
3.3. What is the first line of treatment (for stable patients)?

- A. Beta-blocker
- B. Amiodarone

- C. Adenosine
- D. Atropine





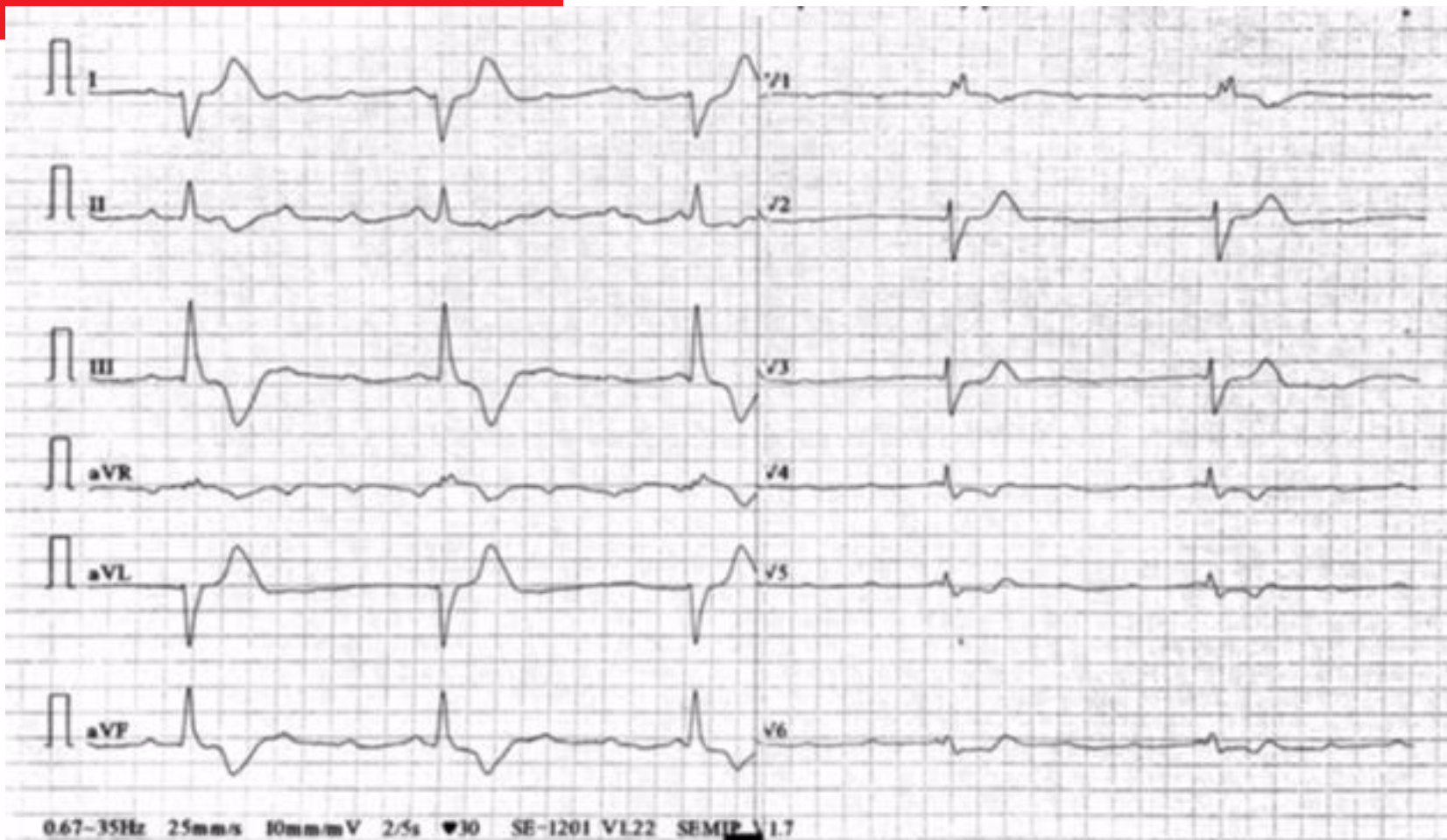


4.1. What is the heart rhythm?

- A. Sinus rhythm
- B. Atrial flutter

- C. Ventricular tachycardia
- D. Atrial fibrillation





4.2. What degree of AV block is presented?

A. First degree

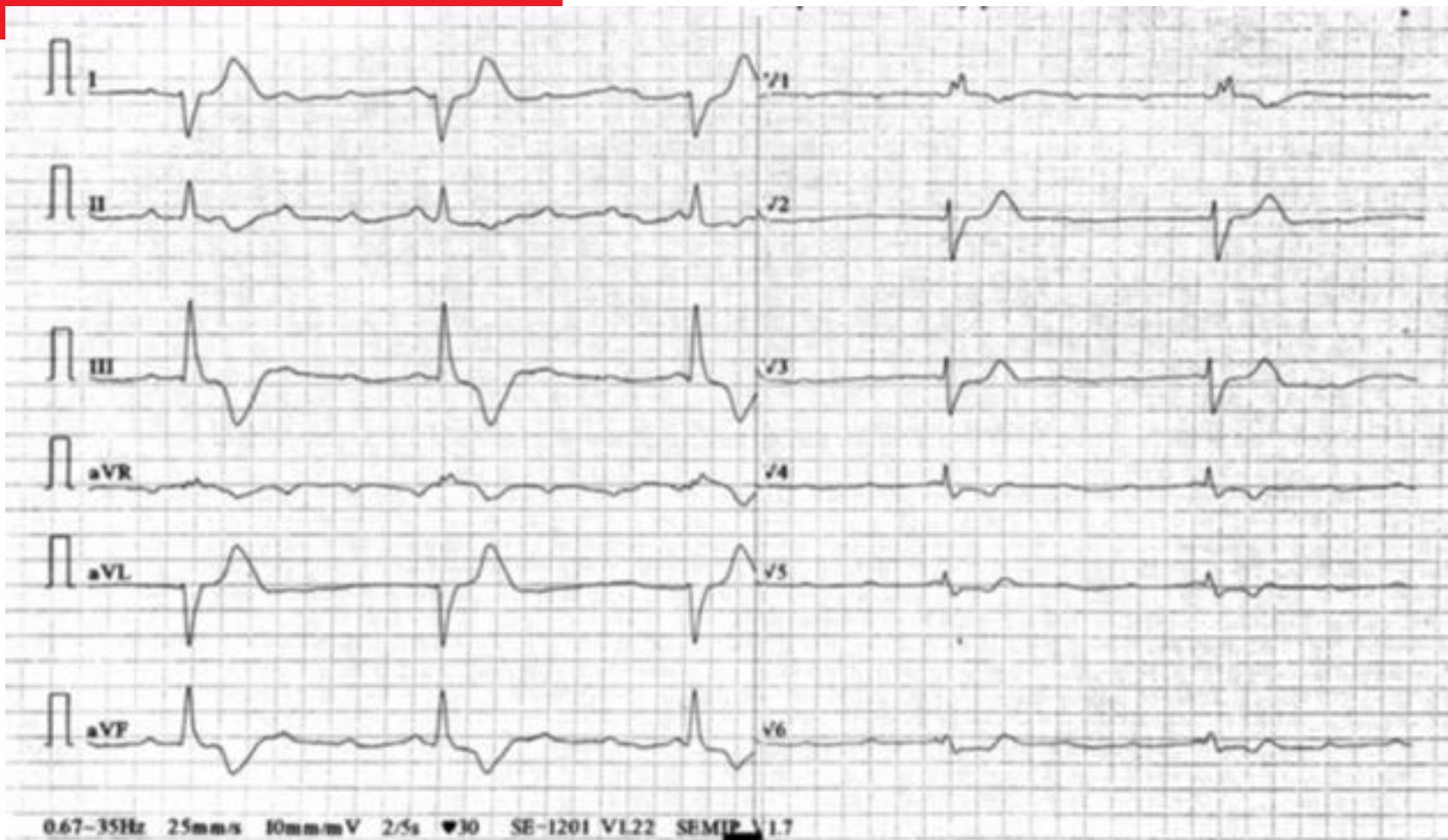
B. Second degree type I

C. Second degree type II

D. Third degree





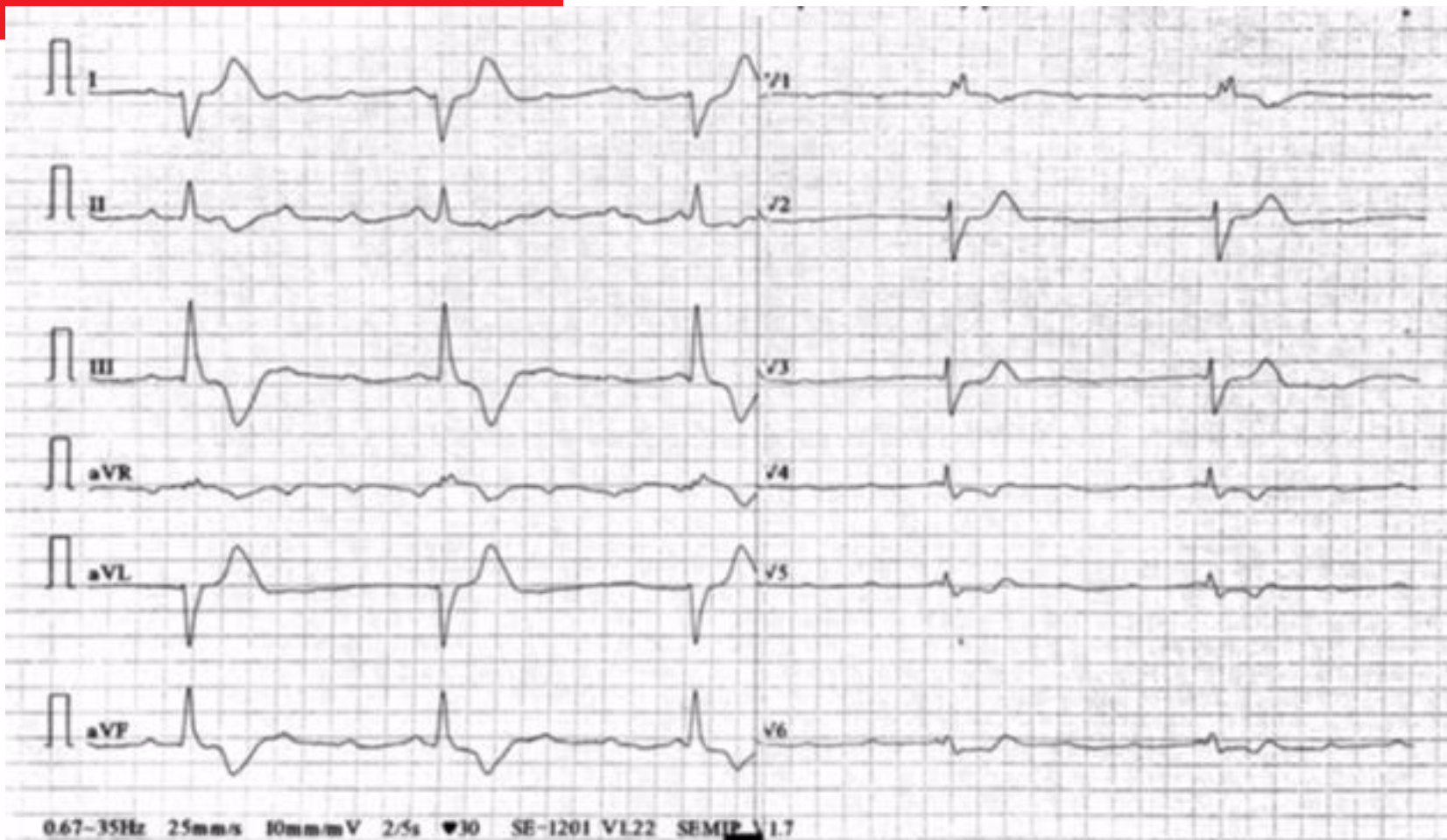


4.3. What is the escape rhythm?

- A. Atrial rhythm
- B. Nodal rhythm

- C. Ventricular rhythm
- D. There is no escape rhythm





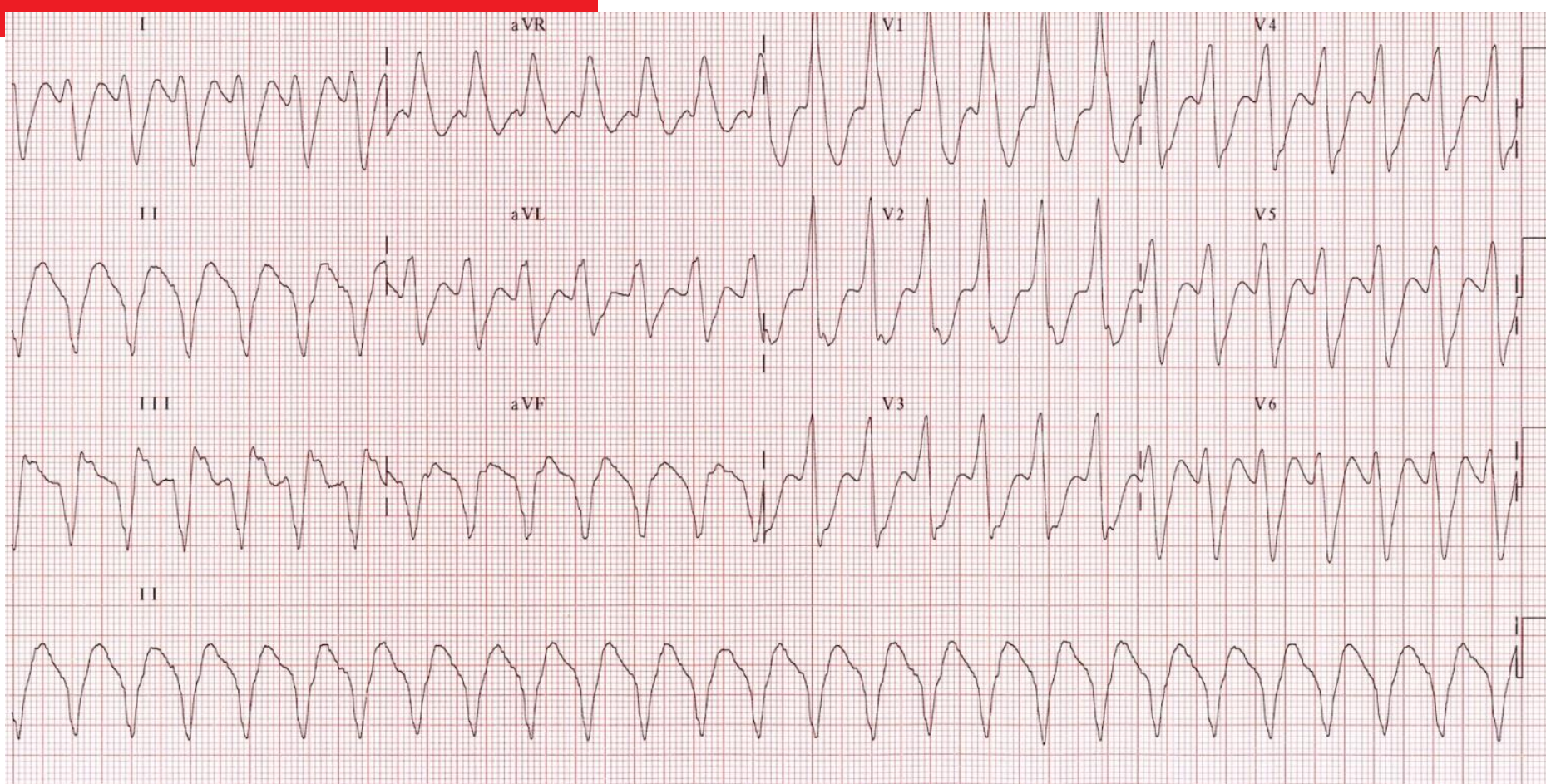
4.4. What is the first line of pharmacological treatment?

- A. Beta-blocker
- B. Amiodarone

- C. Adenosine
- D. Atropine







5.1. What is the heart rhythm?

A. Sinus rhythm

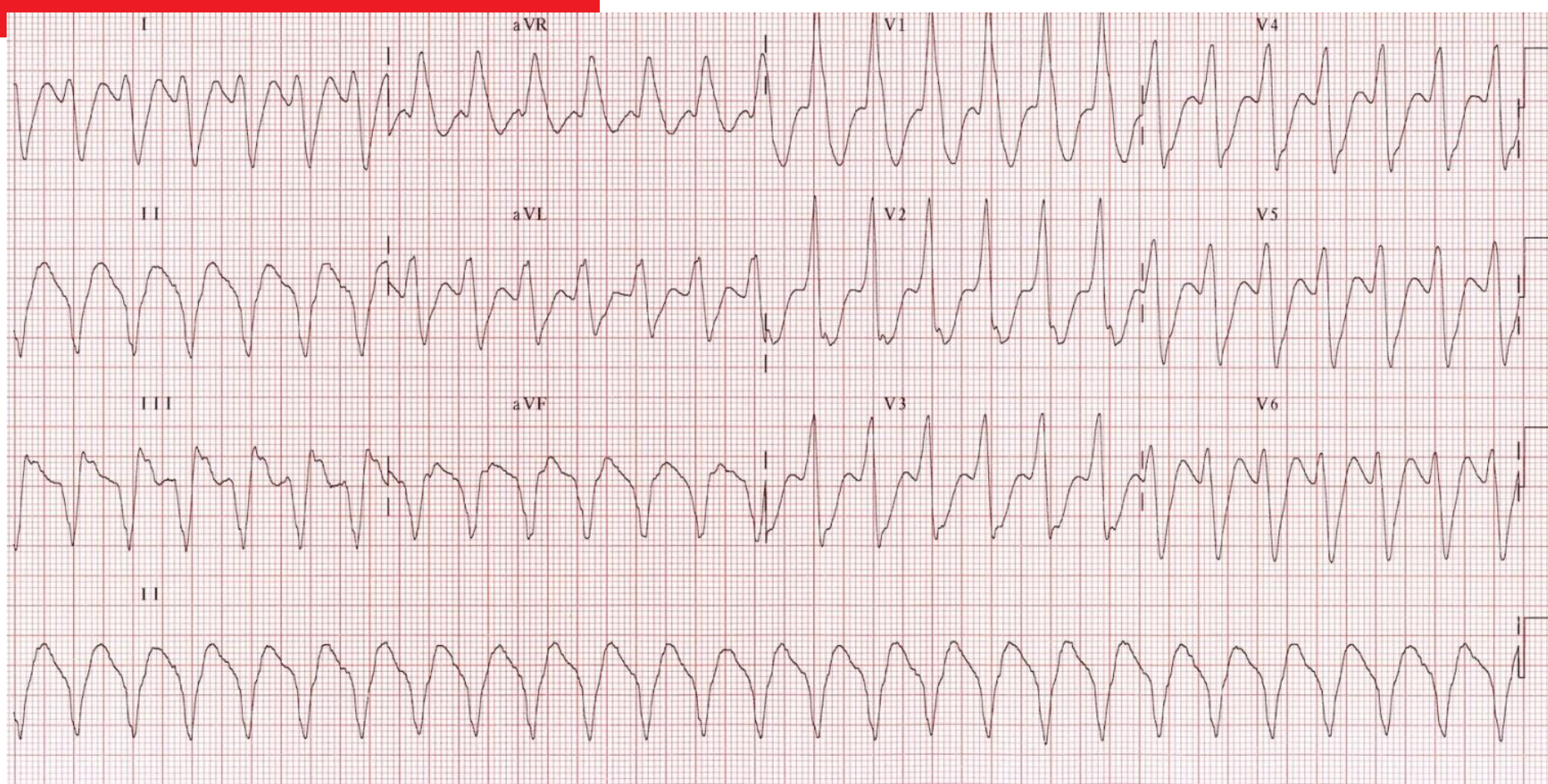
B. Atrial flutter

C. Ventricular tachycardia

D. Atrial fibrillation







5.2. What is the heart rate (25mm/s)?

A. 50 bpm

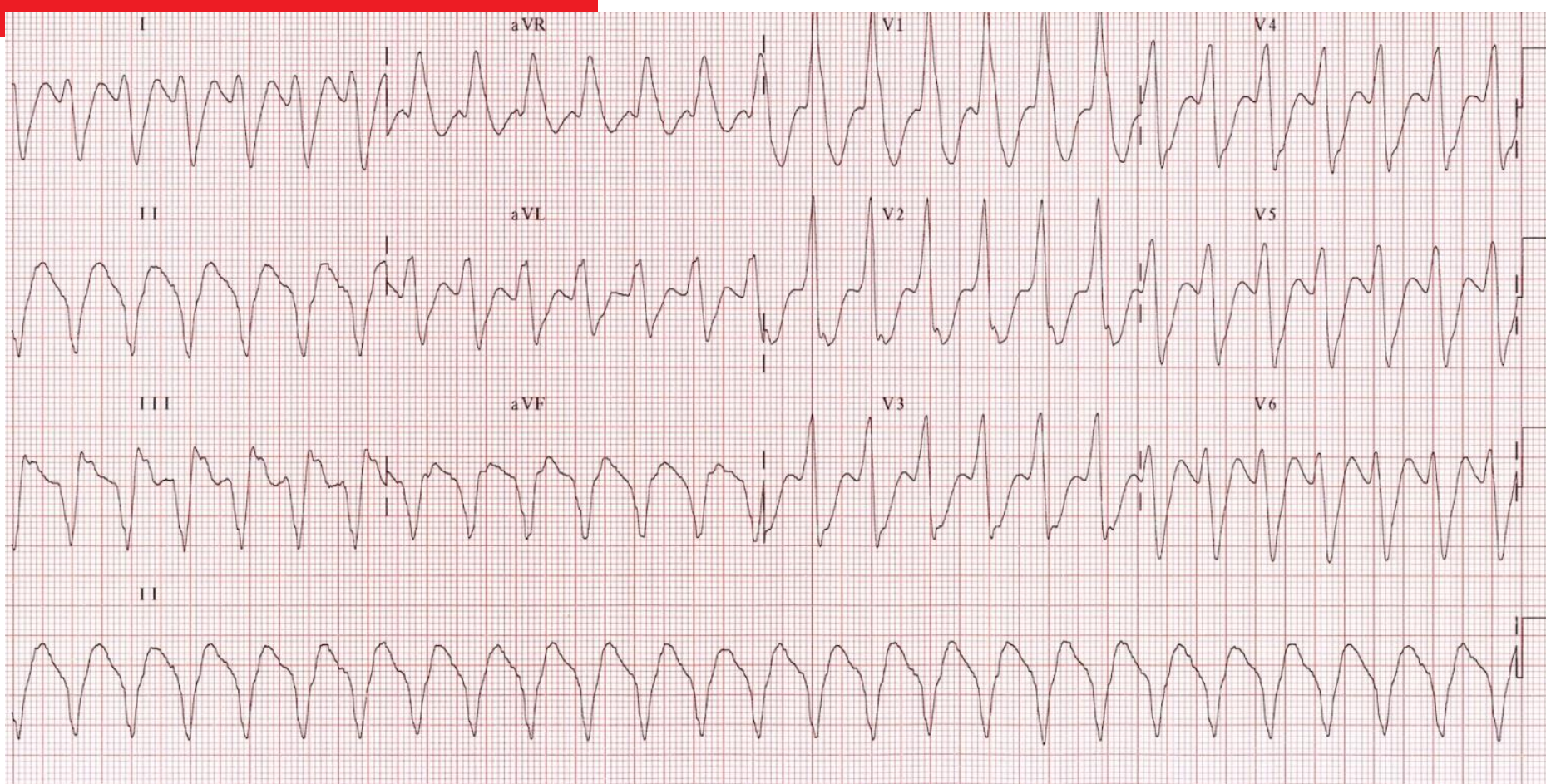
B. 100 bpm

C. 150 bpm

D. 300 bpm





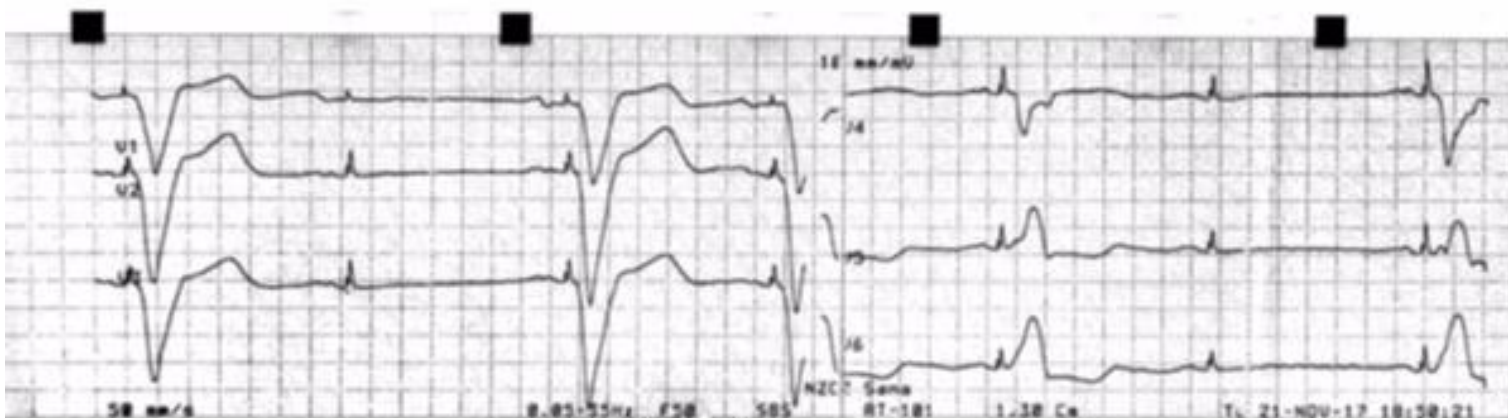
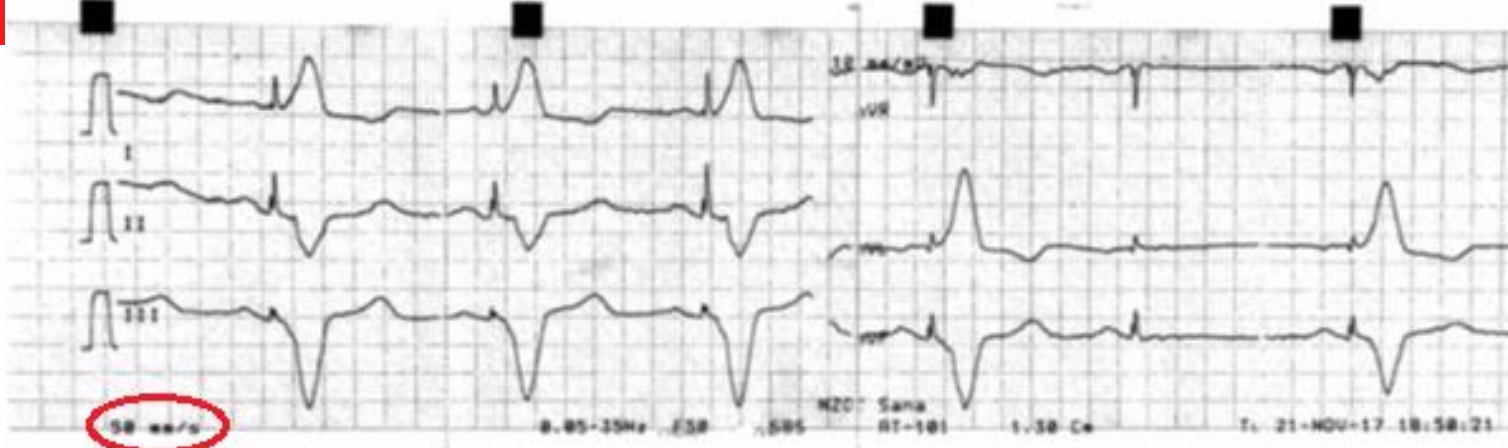


5.3. What is the first line of treatment (BP 70/40 mmHg)?

- A. Beta-blocker
- B. Amiodarone

- C. Defibrillation
- D. Electrical cardioversion





6.1. What is the heart rhythm?

A. Sinus rhythm

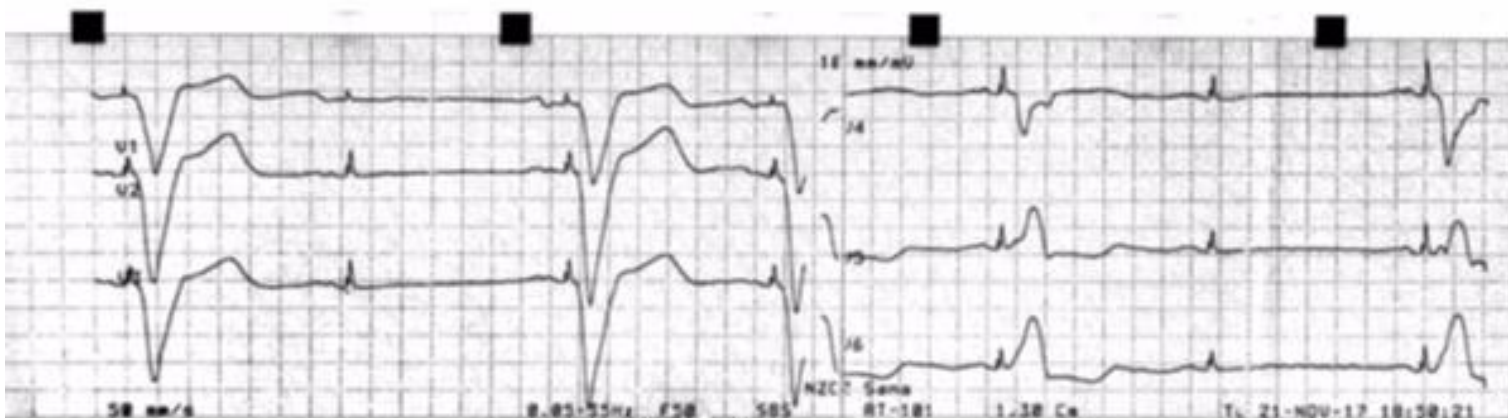
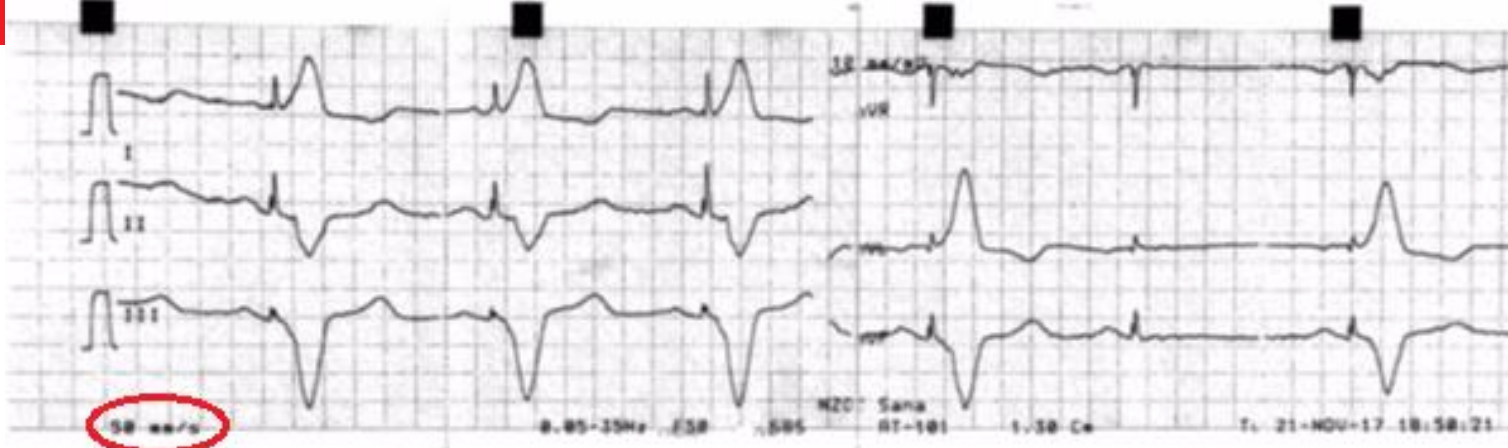
B. Atrial flutter

C. Ventricular tachycardia

D. Atrial fibrillation







6.2. Why are the wide QRS complexes observed?

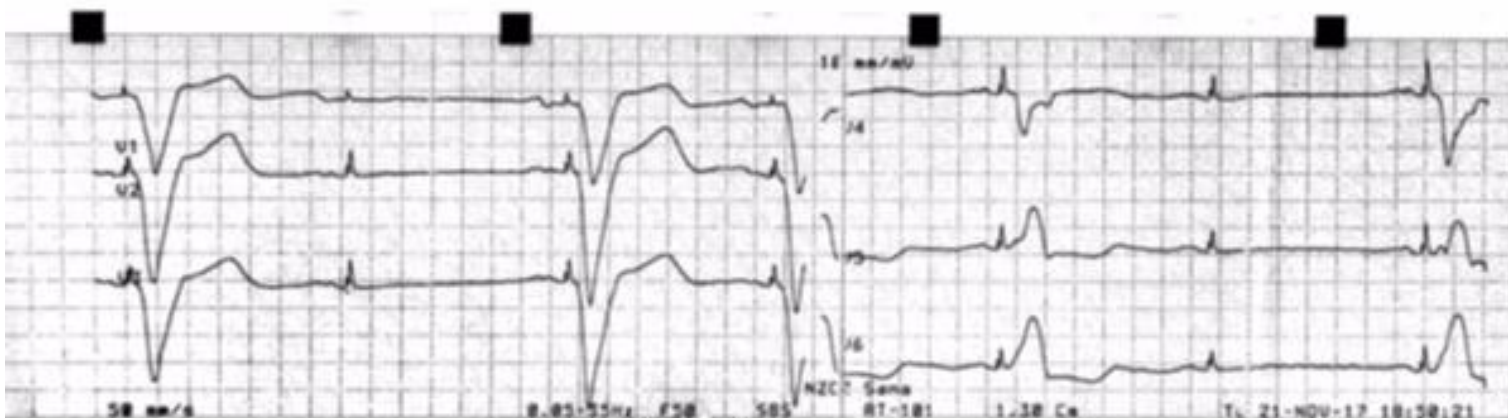
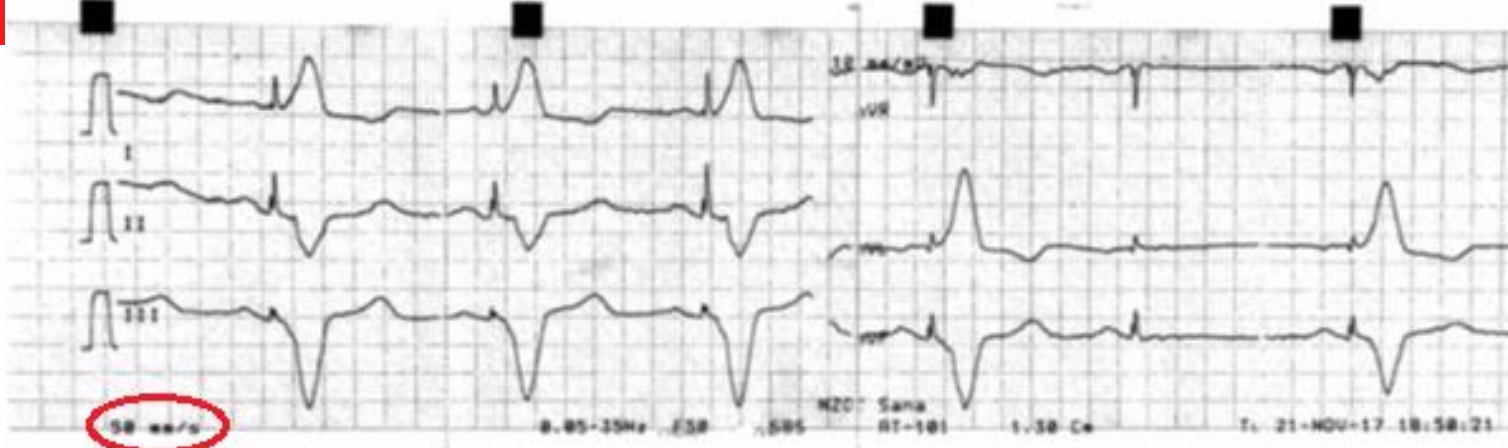
A. Ventricular extra beats

C. RBBB

B. LBBB

D. Pacing





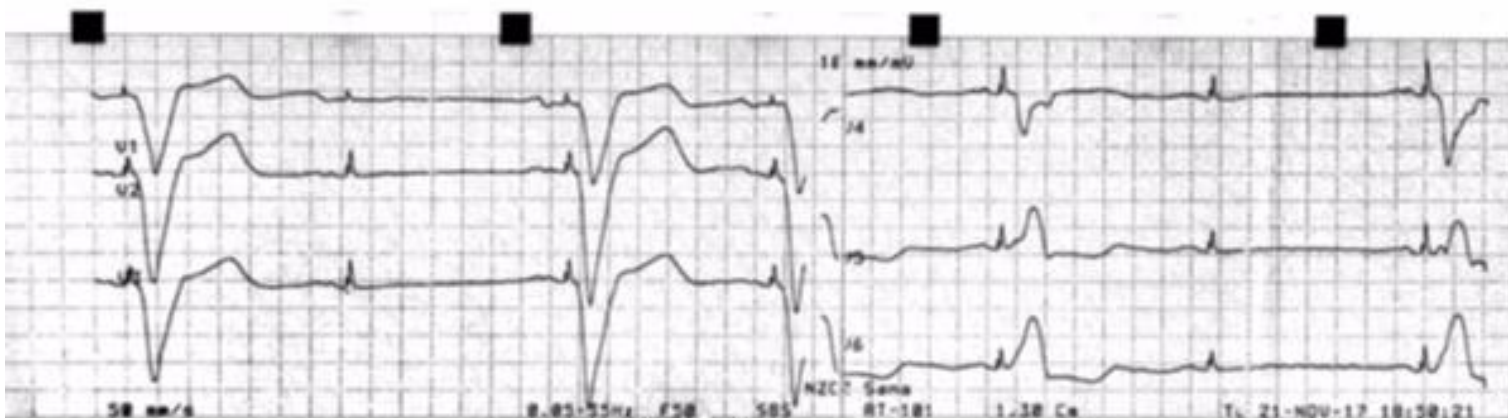
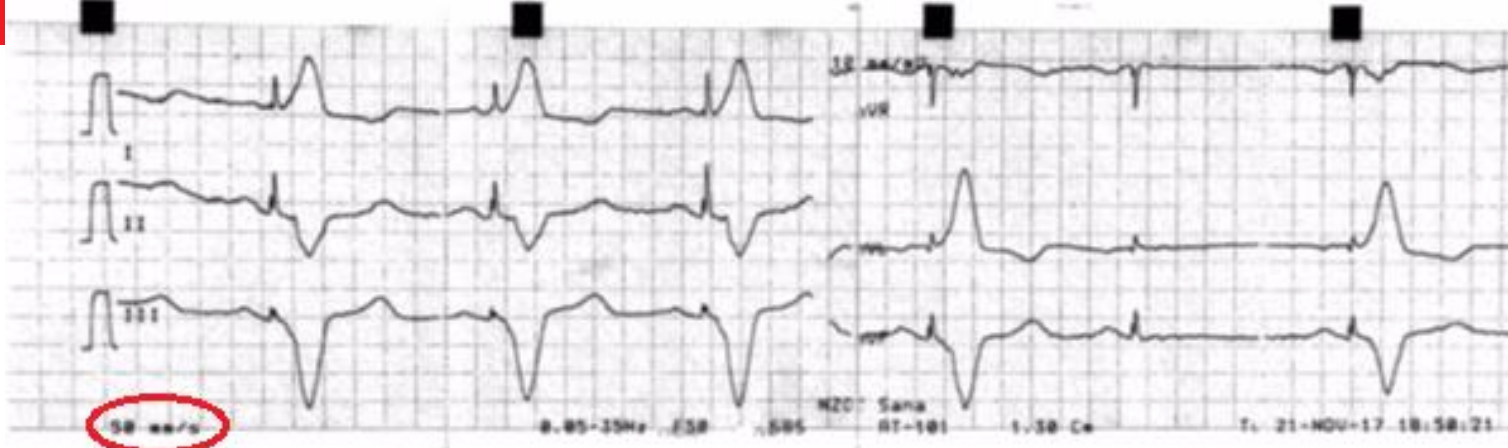
6.3. What type of the pacemaker is implanted?

- A. VVI
- B. AAI

- C. Voo
- D. DDD







6.4. Are there any problems with pacemaker?

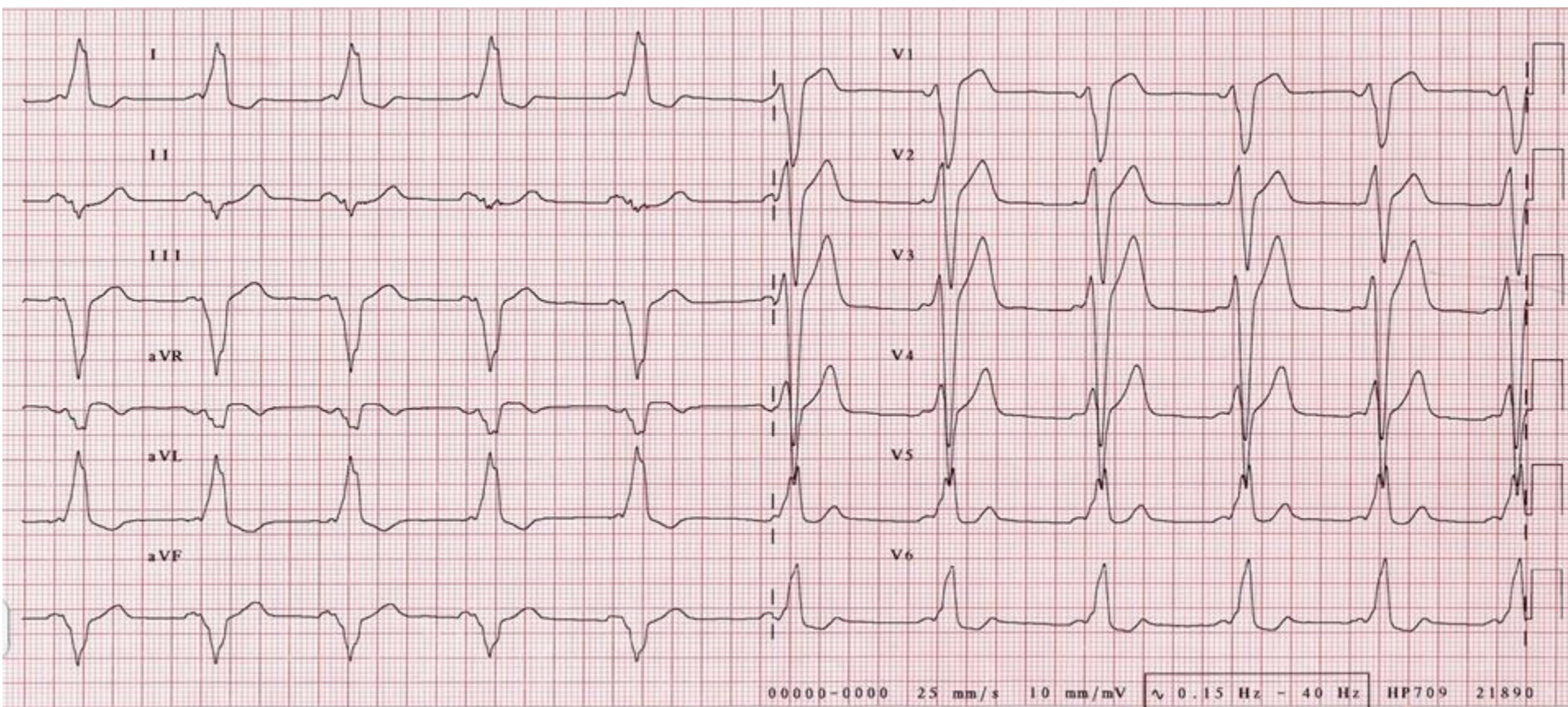
A. No, everything is ok

B. Yes, there is problem with pacing

C. Yes, battery level is low

D. Yes, there is problem with sensing





7.1. What is the heart rhythm?

A. Sinus rhythm

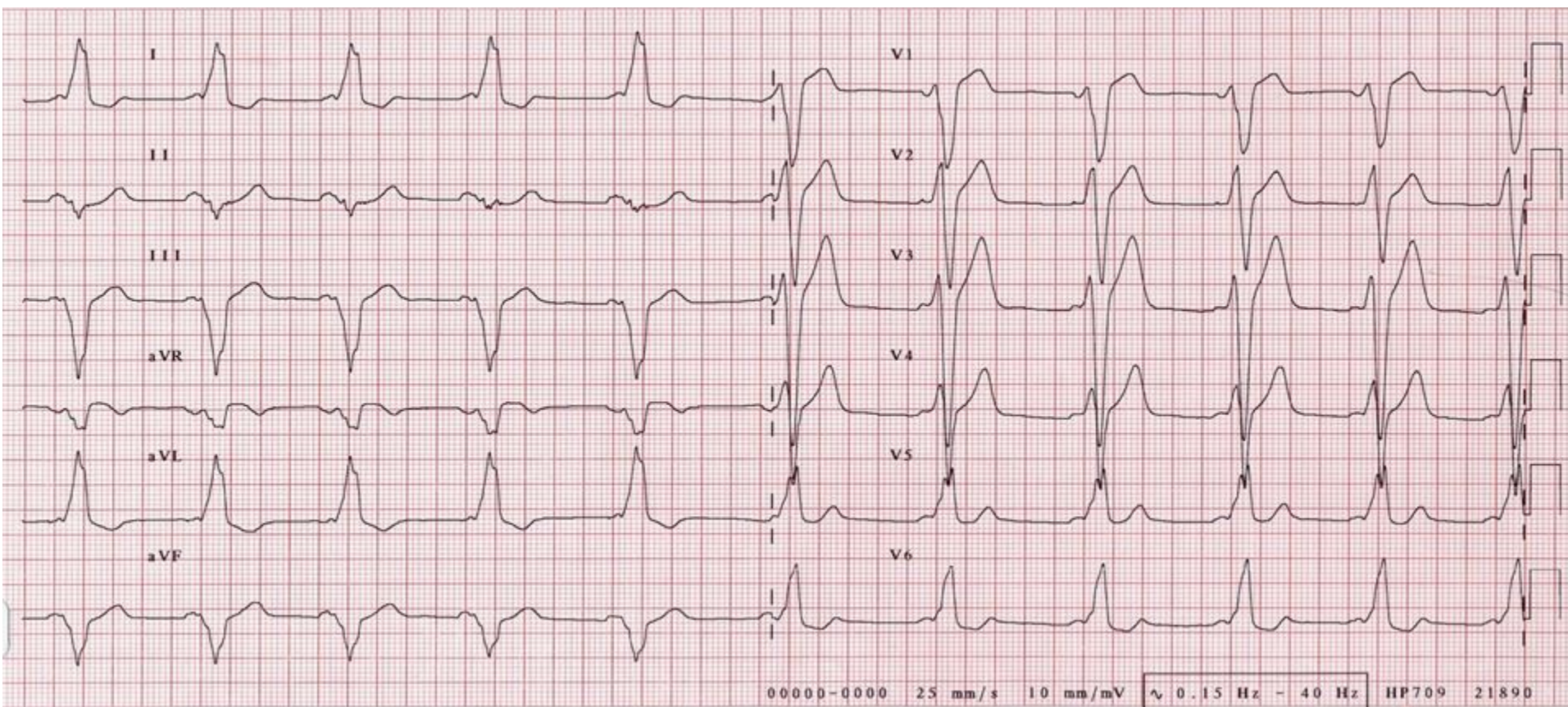
B. Atrial flutter

C. Ventricular tachycardia

D. Nodal rhythm







7.2. Why are the wide QRS complexes observed?

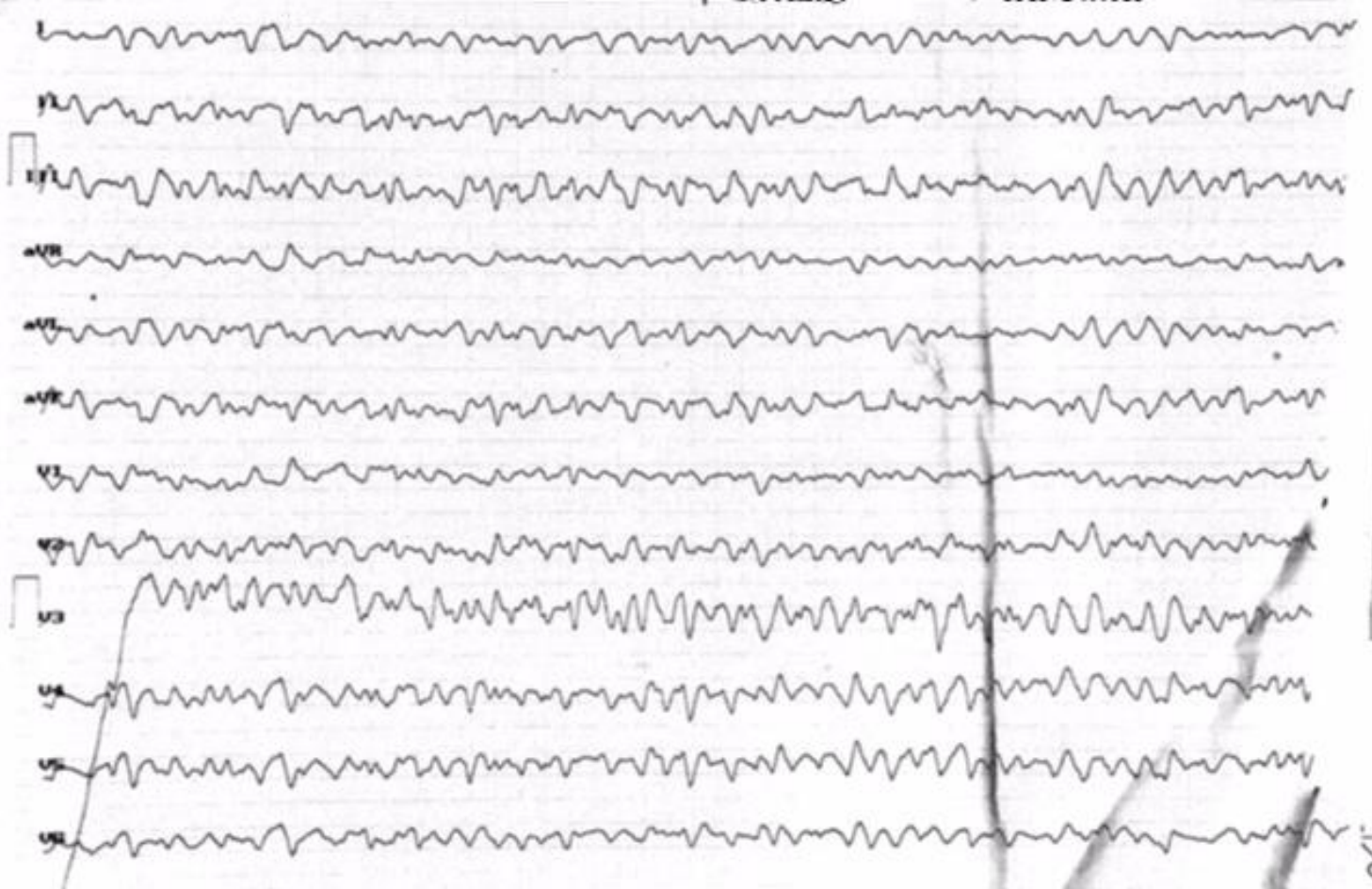
A. Ventricular extra beats

C. Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome

B. LBBB

D. Pacing





8.1. What is the heart rhythm?

A. Sinus rhythm

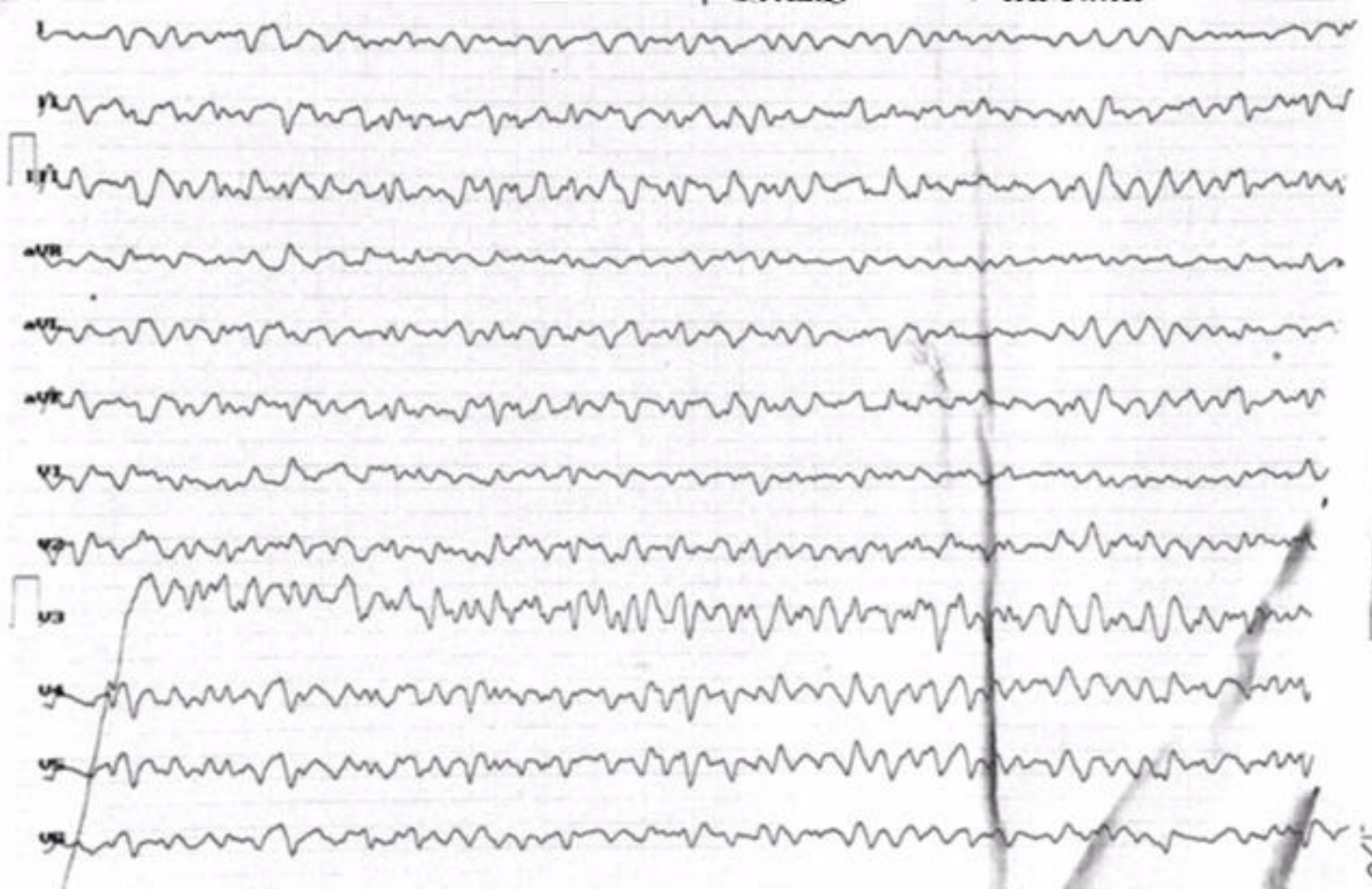
B. Atrial flutter

C. Atrial fibrillation

D. Ventricular fibrillation







8.2. What is the first line of treatment?

- A. Beta-blocker
- B. Amiodarone

- C. Electrical cardioversion
- D. Defibrillation

