

The Ministry of Health of Ukraine
National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsia
The direction – 1201 “Medicine”
Specialty – 7.12010001 “General Medicine”

«Considered»

on the methodical council of
therapeutic disciplines

Protocol № 4 from 21.01.2020

Chairman _____

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Instruction to the station №5
"ECG Decryption"

At the station, the student must greet and introduce himself, present a student identification card and a route sheet to the teacher.

The student receives the clinical task and the corresponding ECG (recording speed is 50 mm / sec), which it is necessary to decipher:

- 1 - determine the driver of the rhythm (sinus, nodal, ventricular or other);
- 2 - determine the regularity of the rhythm (regular or irregular – and determine the type of arrhythmia - extrasystole, atrial fibrillation or a/v (s/a) blockade);
- 3 - calculate heart rate. If the rhythm is irregular, one needs to determine the smallest and the highest rates of heart rate,
- 4 - determine the heart axis deviation,
- 5 - evaluate each wave, revealing pathological changes - determine the presence of hypertrophy of the heart chambers, paying attention to the Sokolov-Lyon index for LVH.
- 6 - evaluate the intervals PQ and QRS, to determine a / v block or bundle branch block - complete or incomplete,
- 7 - evaluate the violation of repolarization - the presence of depression or elevation of the segment ST, inversion of T wave,
8. in the presence of myocardial infarction, determine:
 - Q-myocardial infarction or non-Q- myocardial infarction, period (the sharpest, acute, subacute, scarring), localization
- 9 - presence of the rhythm of pacemaker and its regularity

List of possible pathologies for ECG scan:

- Q-myocardial infarction of the anterolateral, lateral or posterior wall of the left ventricle in different periods;
- non-Q-left ventricular myocardial infarction;
- AV block: I or II degrees (Mobitz-1, Mobitz-2) or complete;

- idioventricular rhythm;
- sino-atrial block;
- rhythm of pacemaker;
- left or right bundle branch block (complete or incomplete);
- paroxysm of the ventricular or supraventricular tachycardia;
- extrasystole (supraventricular or ventricular);
- atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter;
- sinus bradycardia or tachycardia;
- hypertrophy of the left and / or the right ventricle.

NB! Pay attention!

One ECG can be defined as one and several pathologies for one ECG

After completing the assignment or ending the time at the station, return the task and the electrocardiogram to the teacher, pick up your route sheet with a note on the station's stay and leave the station.