



# **ELECTROCARDIOGRAM**

## **How to read an ECG (in 10 steps)**

@MD,Sun Bunlorn Page

**Check: Caliberation - 25 mm/sec**

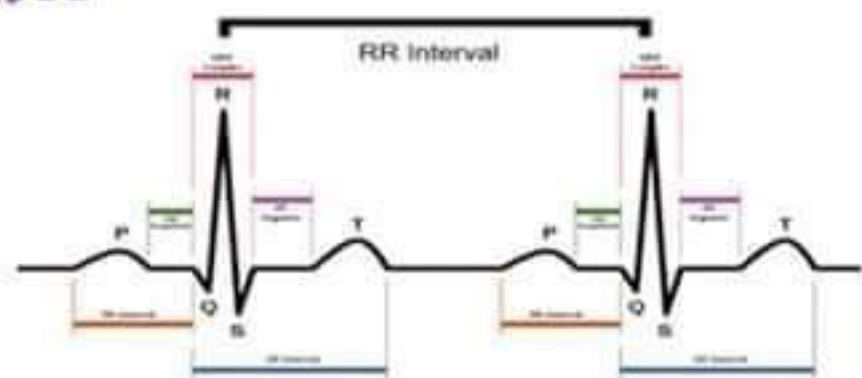
**1. Rhythm**

**2. Rate**

**3. Axis**

**4. P wave**

**5. PR interval**



**6. Q wave**

**7. QRS complex**

**8. QT interval**

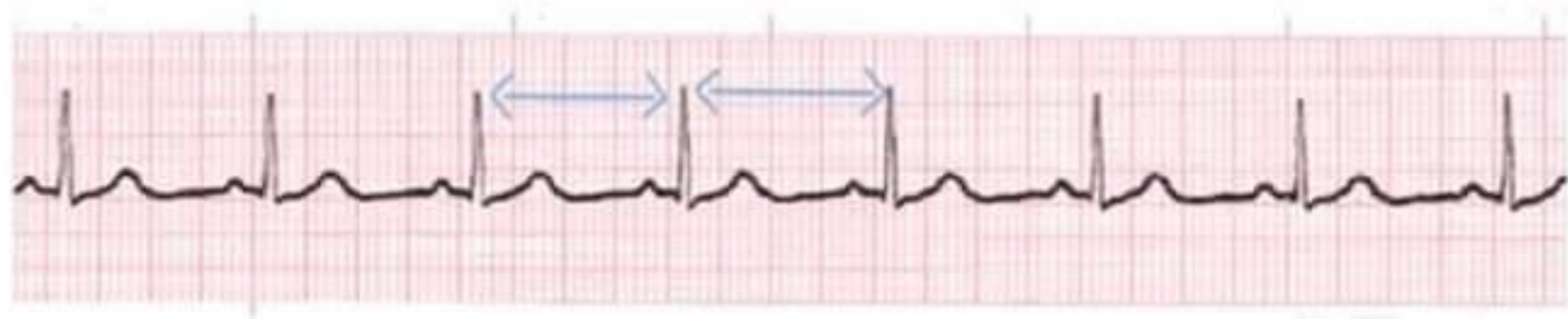
**9. ST segment**

**10. T wave**

# 1. Rhythm

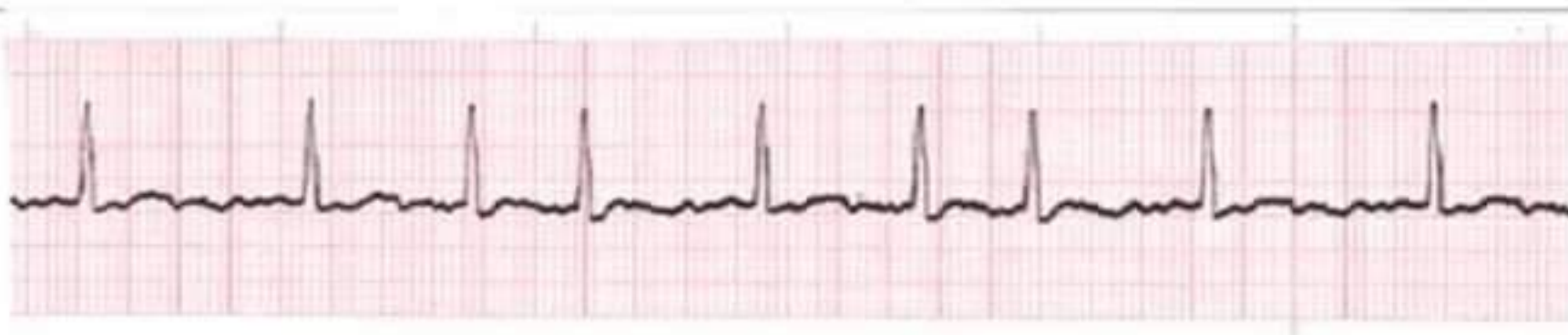
**Regular rhythm**

**(NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM)**



**Irregularly Irregular**

**(Atrial Fibrillation)**



**Regularly Irregular**

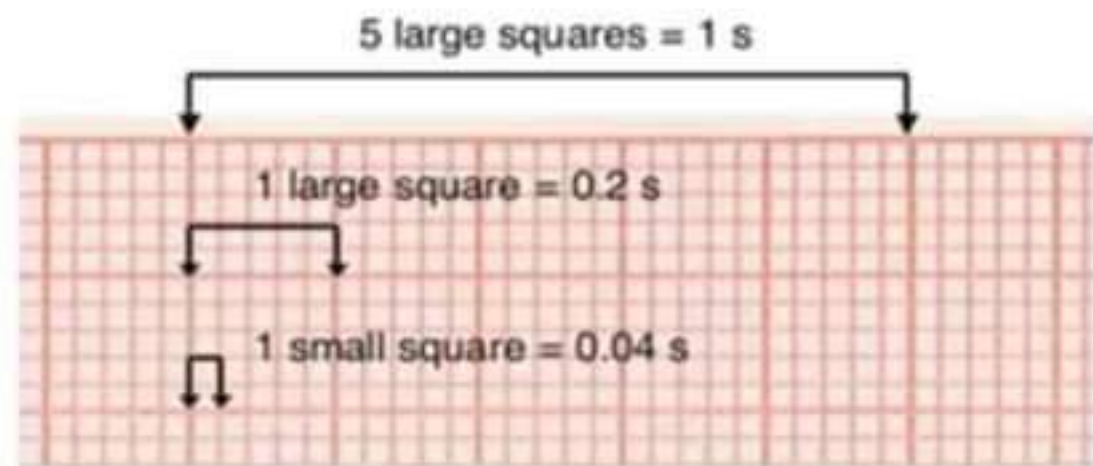
**(Second degree heart block)  
type 2**



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## 2. Rate

$$\text{Regular rhythm} = \frac{300}{\text{R-R interval (large boxes)}}$$



$$\text{Rate} = 300/4$$
$$= 75 \text{ bpm}$$



$$\text{Irregular rhythm} = \text{No. of R waves in 6 sec} \times 10$$

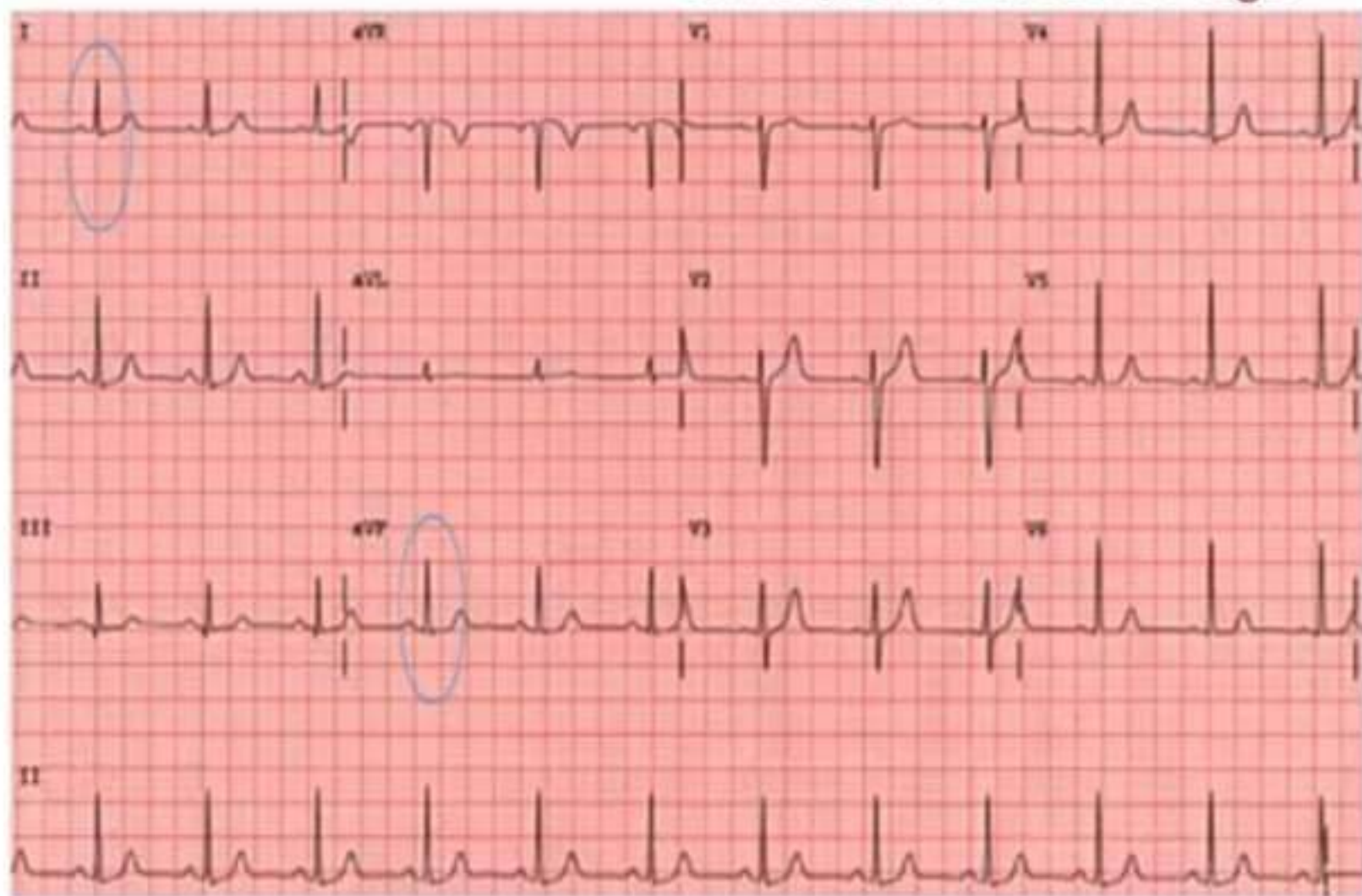
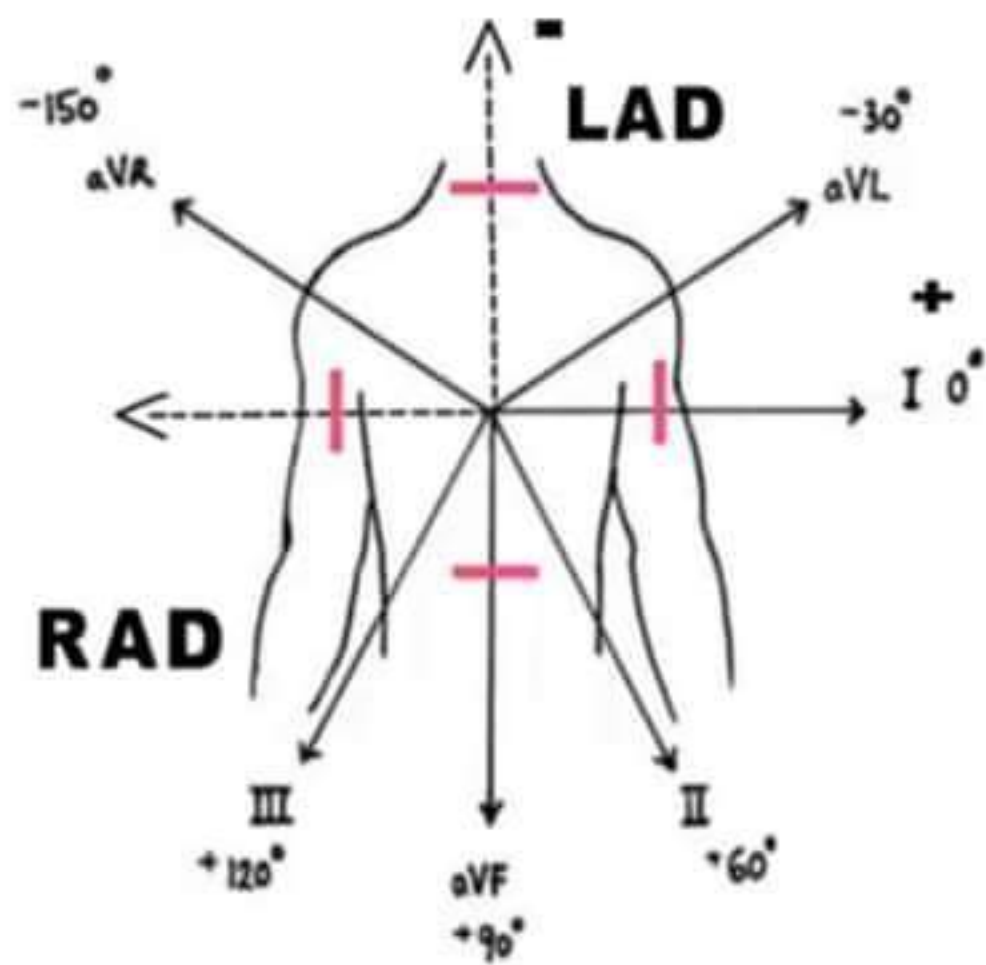
$$\text{Rate} = 9 \text{ R-waves} \times 10$$
$$= 90 \text{ bpm}$$



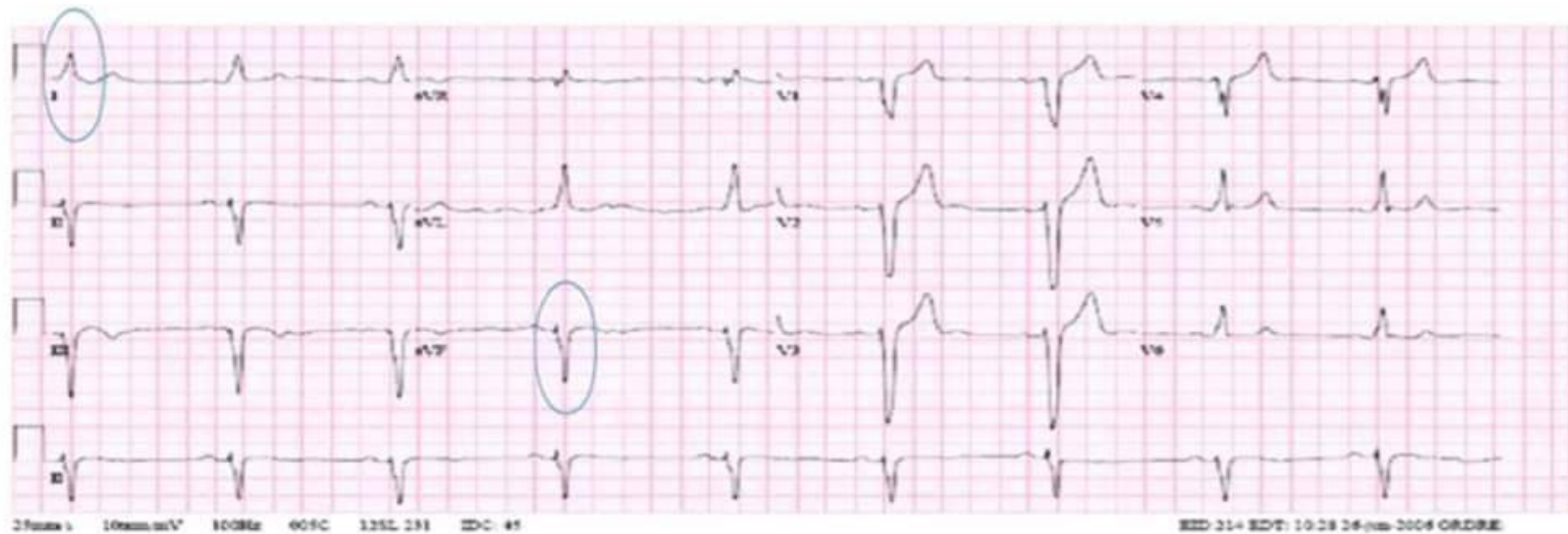
# 3. Axis

Normal cardiac axis is -30 to +110

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Normal Axis



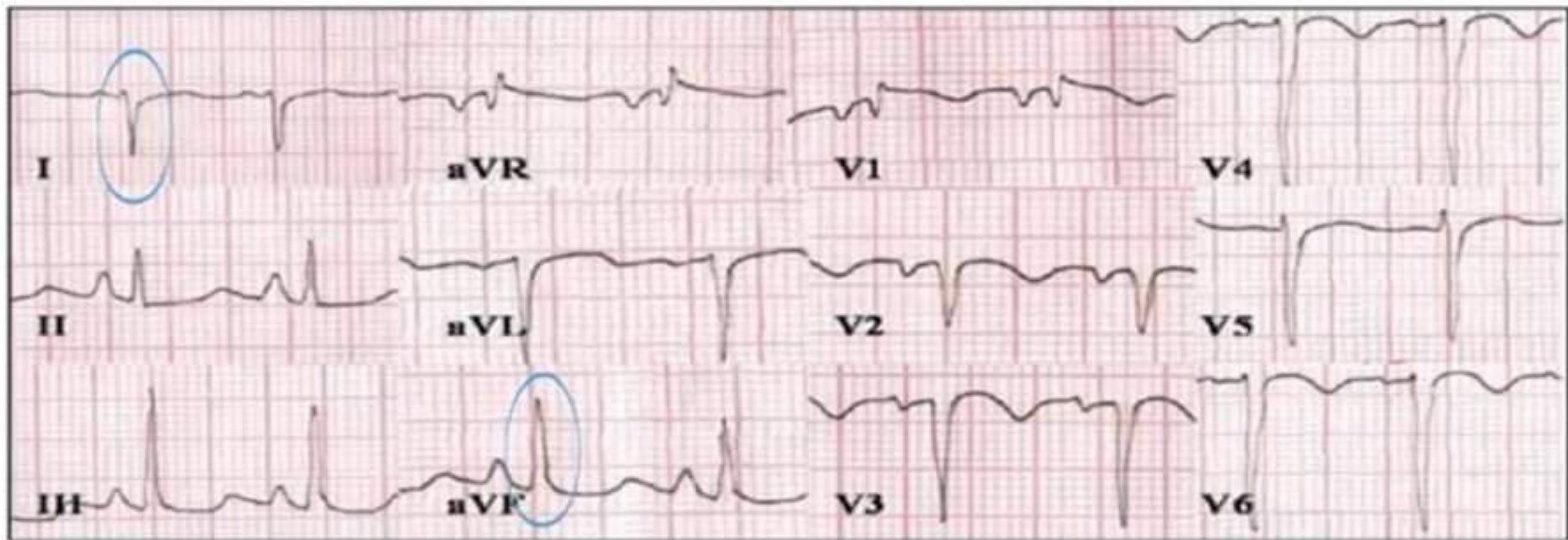
## LEFT AXIS DEVIATION (LAD)

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**Mnemonic**  
**Left - Leaves**

**I** ↑

**aVF** ↓



## RIGHT AXIS DEVIATION (RAD)

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**Mnemonic**

**Right- Returns**

**I** ↓

**aVF** ↑

## 4. P wave

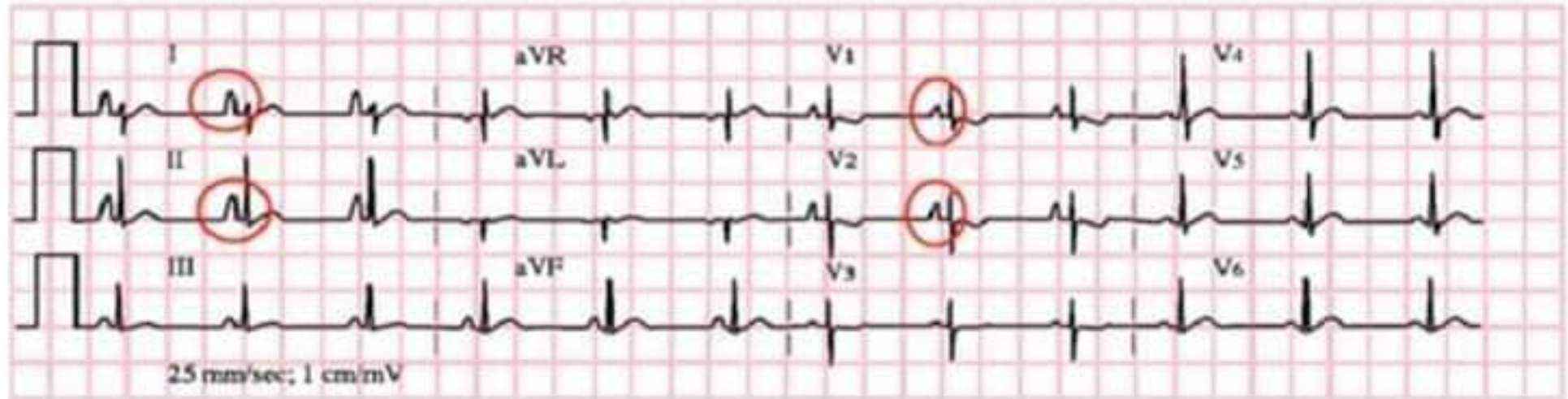
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Height  $< 2.5\text{mm}$  (lead II)  
 $< 1.5\text{mm}$  (V1)

Width  $< 0.12\text{ sec}$

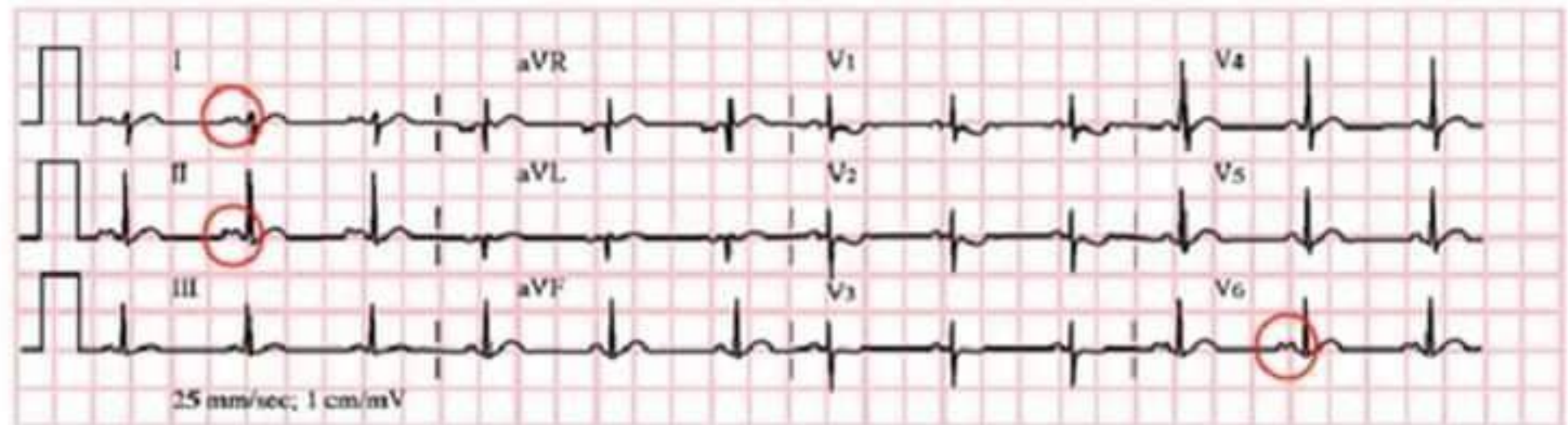
**P- Pulmonale**

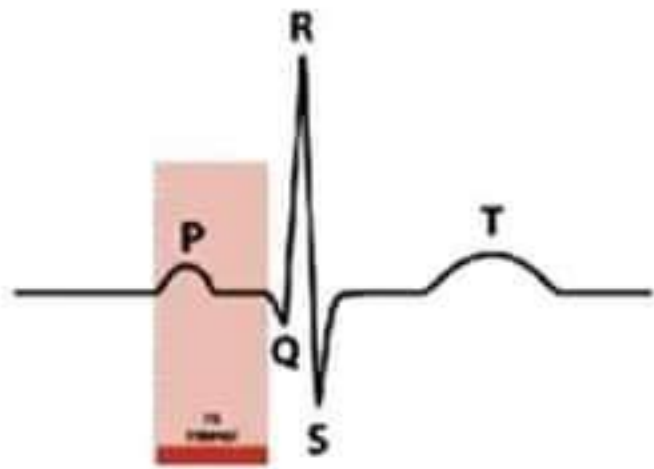
**Right atrial enlargement**



**P- Mitrale**

**Left atrial enlargement**





## 5. P-R interval

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**0.12 - 0.2 sec (3-5 small squares)**

**Prolonged: A-V blocks**



**Reduced: WPW syndrome**



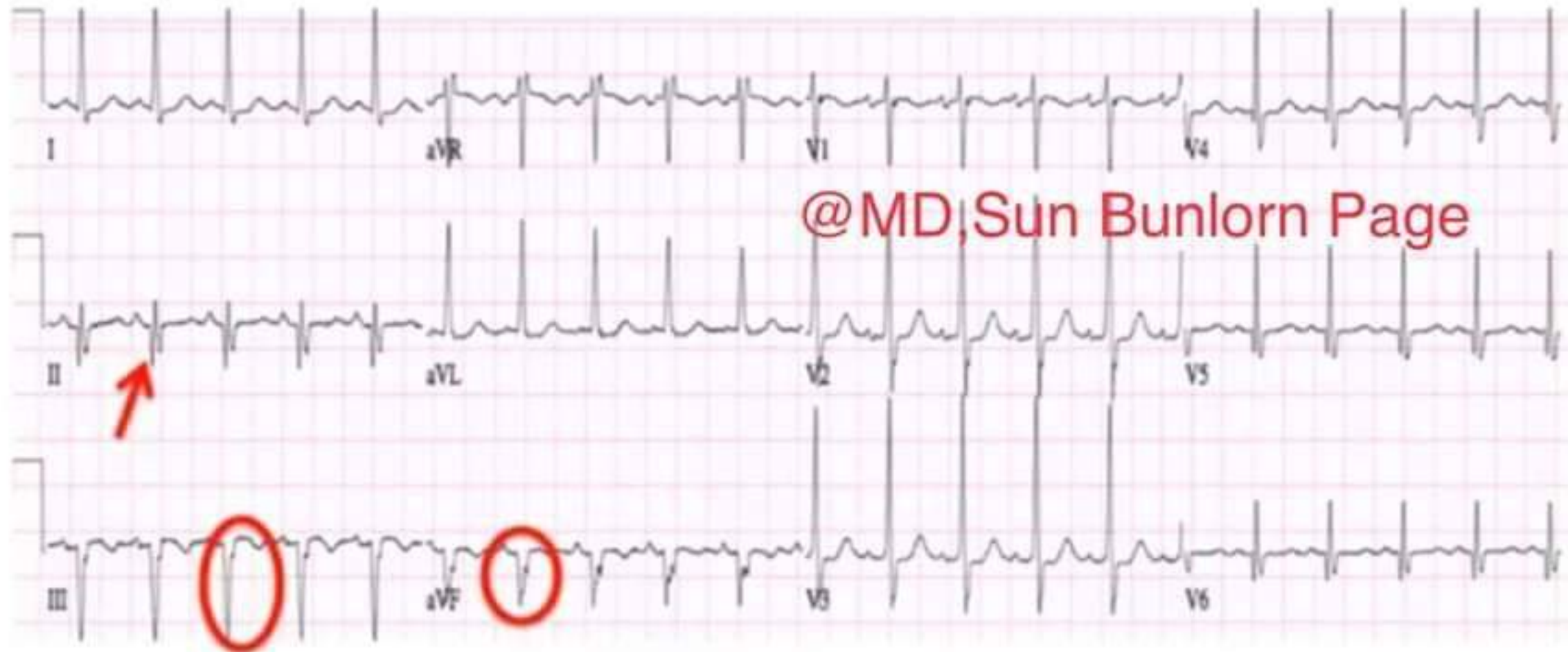
**Depressed: Pericarditis**





## 6. Q wave

**Pathological: >2 small squares deep**



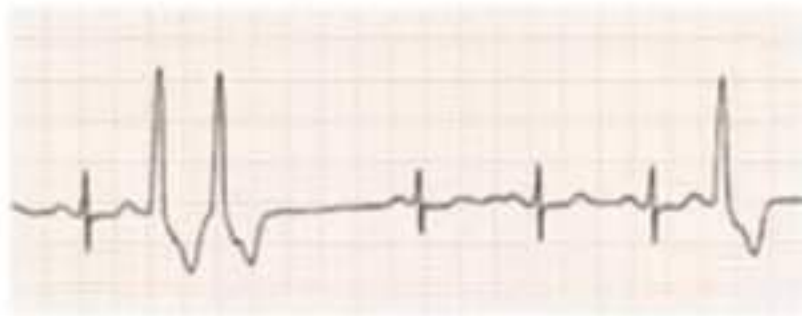
**Old Inferior wall MI**

## 7. QRS complex

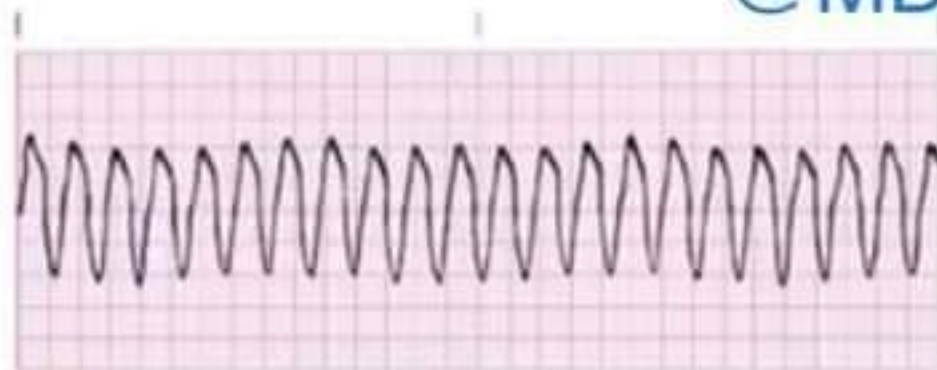
0.08-0.12 sec (2-3 small squares)

**BROAD QRS** **Ventricular arrhythmias**

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**Ventricular  
Ectopic**



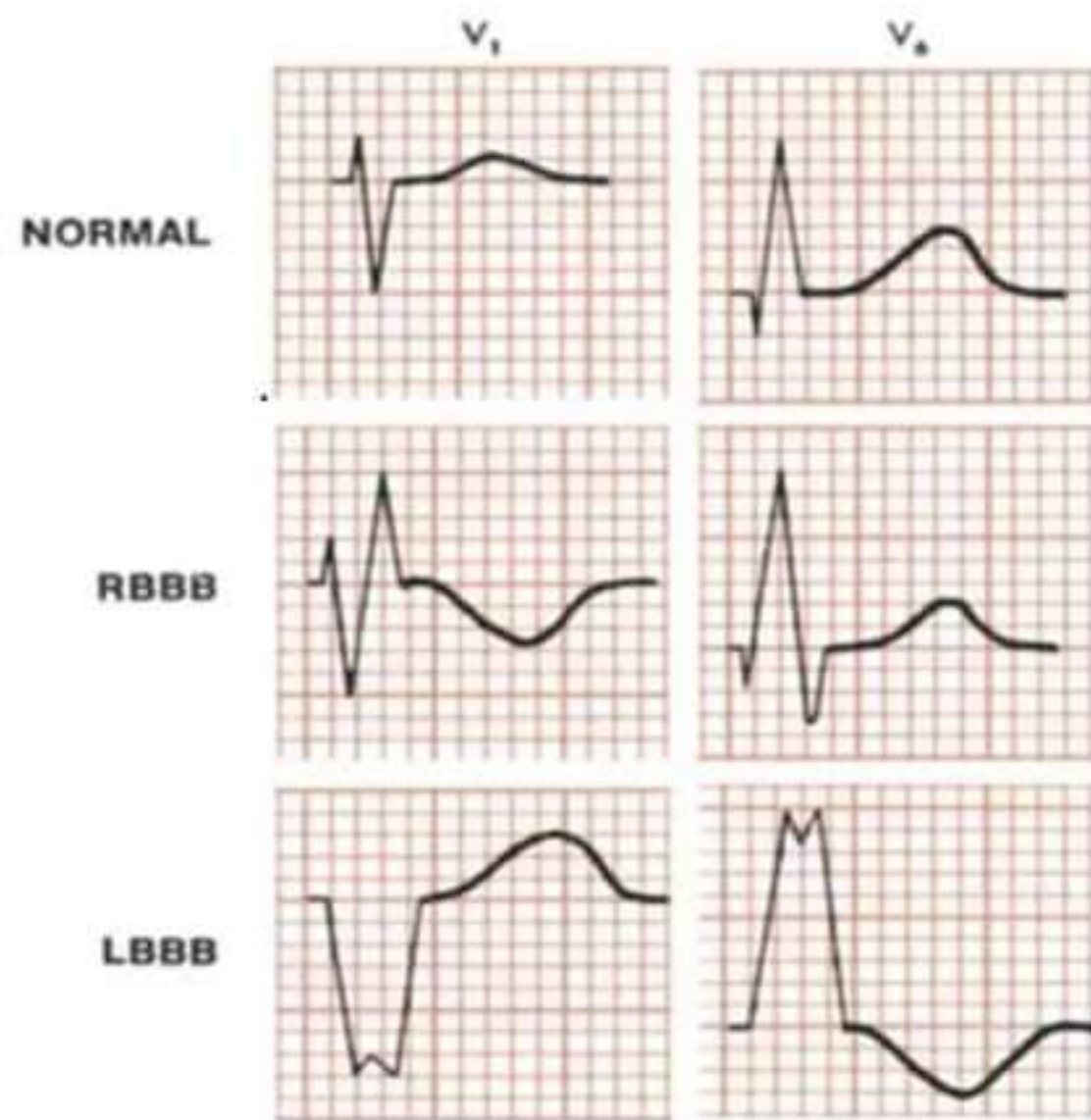
**Ventricular  
Tachycardia**



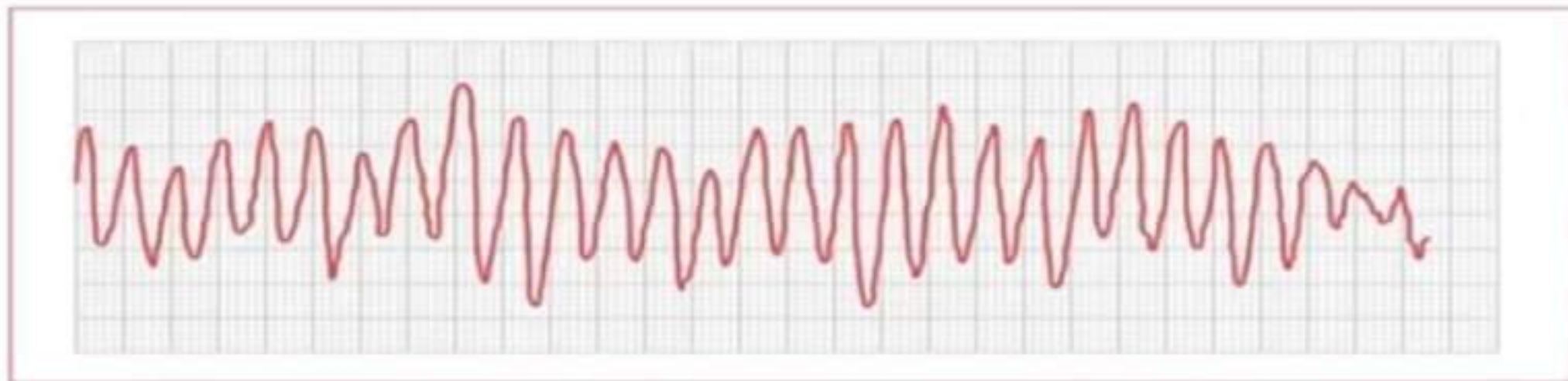
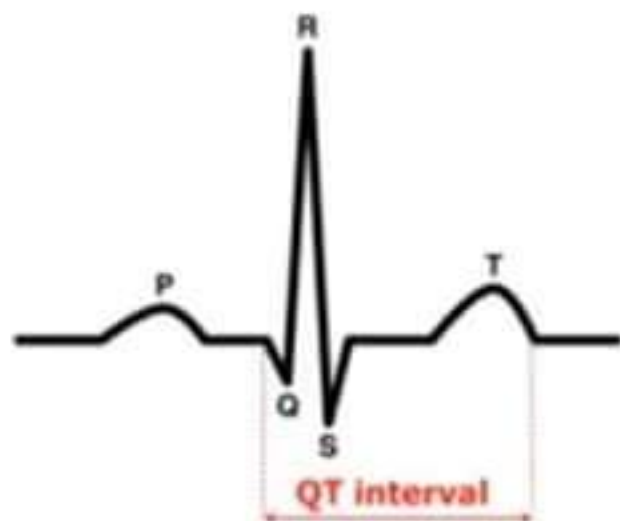
**Ventricular  
Fibrillation**

# Bundle Branch Blocks

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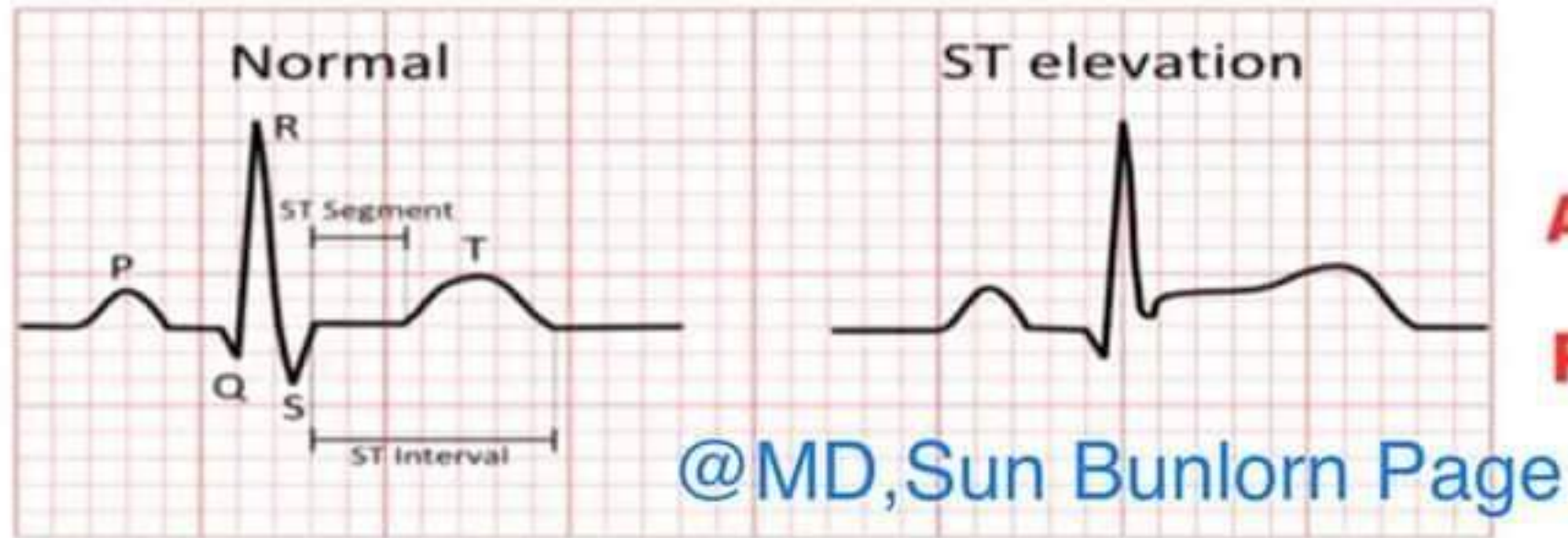
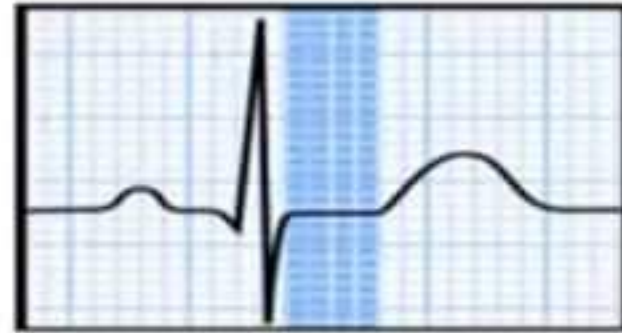


## 8. Q-T interval



**TORSADES DE POINTES**

## 9. ST segment



**Acute Myocardial infarction**

**Pericarditis**

**V1,V2: Septal wall MI**

**I+aVL, V5V6: Lateral wall MI**

**V3,V4: Anterior wall MI**

**II, III ,aVF: Inferior wall MI**



**NSTEMI**  
**Myocardial Ischemia**  
**Posterior MI**

## 10. T wave

**Upright in all leads except aVR & V1**

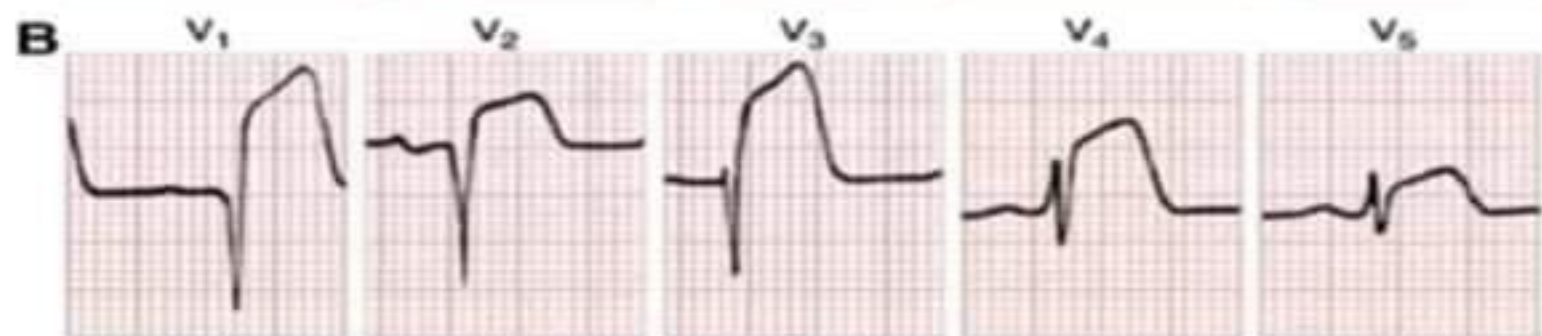
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**Peaked T waves**  
**Hyperkalemia**

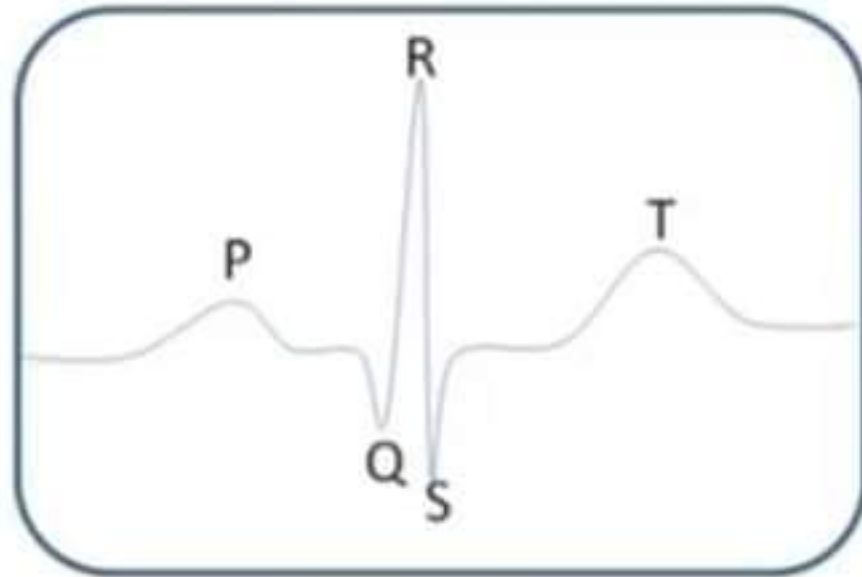


**Hyperacute T waves**

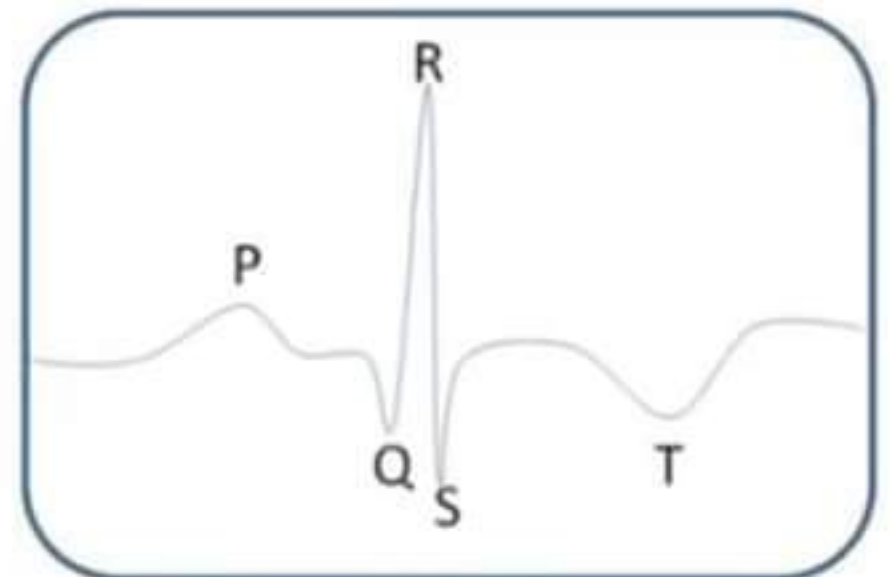


**Early STEMI**

## **Inverted T wave**



An ECG showing the normal P Q R S T waves



An ECG showing an inverted T-wave

**Myocardial Ischemia**

**Ventricular Hypertrophy**



## Left Ventricular Hypertrophy



Sokolow-Lyon Criteria: Add the deepest S wave in V1 or V2 plus the tallest R wave in V5 or V6. If the sum is  $> 35$  mm, then LVH is present.

## Right Ventricular Hypertrophy



**Right Axis Deviation**

**R/S >1 in V1**

**<1 in V5V6**

**R (V1) >7 mm**