

Day 3 - Take Home Test - Paced, Blocks, Junctional**True/False**

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. An escape rhythm is initiated by a lower pacemaker site when the sinoatrial (SA) node slows or fails to initiate an impulse.
- ___ 2. The pacemaker cells in the AV junction are located near the nonbranching portion of the bundle of His.
- ___ 3. The AV node does not contain pacemaker cells.
- ___ 4. The QRS complex associated with a complete (third-degree) AV block is always wide.
- ___ 5. Second-degree AV block type I is likely to progress rapidly to a complete (third-degree) AV block without warning.

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 6. A beat originating from the AV junction that appears later than the next expected sinus beat is called
a. Junctional escape beat
b. Period of SA block
c. Premature junctional complex (PJC)
d. Premature atrial complex (PAC)
- ___ 7. A junctional escape rhythm occurs because of:
a. Multiple irritable sites firing within the AV junction
b. Intrathoracic pressure changes associated with the normal respiratory cycle
c. Severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
d. Slowing of the rate of the heart's primary pacemaker
- ___ 8. Which of the following dysrhythmias is more commonly seen with an anterior wall myocardial infarction?
a. Second-degree AV block type II
b. Third-degree AV block with a narrow-QRS
c. Second-degree AV block type I
d. AV nodal reentrant tachycardia
- ___ 9. 2:1 AV block is characterized by:
a. Irregular P to P intervals
b. Irregular R to R intervals
c. Regular P to P intervals and regular R to R intervals
d. Irregular P to P intervals and regular R to R intervals

- ____ 10. In pacing, "threshold" refers to:
- a. The ability of a pacemaker to recognize and respond to intrinsic electrical activity
 - b. The minimum level of electrical current needed to consistently depolarize the myocardium
 - c. A pacing lead with a single electrical pole at the distal tip of the pacing lead through which the stimulating pulse is delivered
 - d. The ability of a pacemaker to increase the pacing rate in response to physical activity or metabolic demand

Short Answer

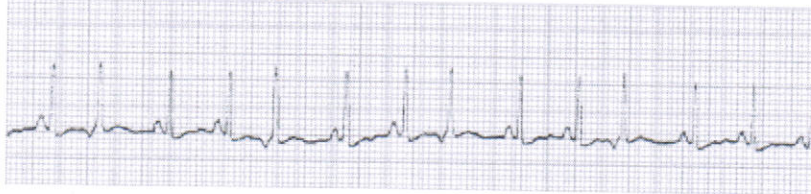
11. Complete the following ECG criteria for a junctional escape rhythm.

Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____

12. Complete the following ECG criteria for an accelerated junctional rhythm.

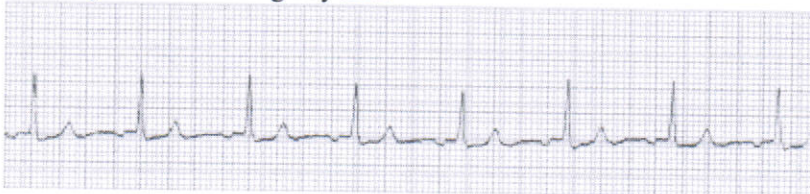
Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____

13. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

14. Identify the following rhythm:



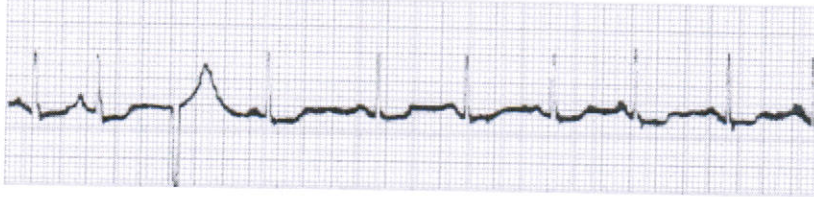
Identification: _____

15. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

16. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

17. Identify the following rhythm:



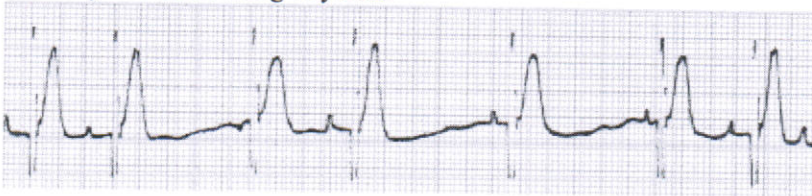
Identification: _____

18. Identify the following rhythm:



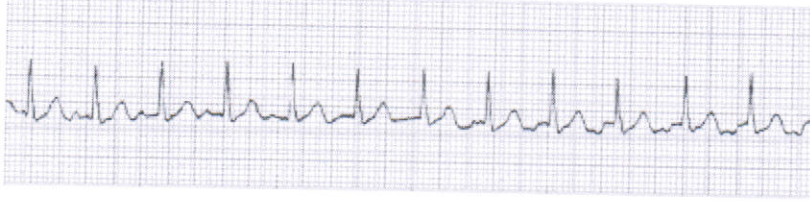
Identification: _____

19. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

20. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

21. Identify the following rhythm:



Pacing _____ Type _____ Interval _____
Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____
Identification: _____

22. Identify the following rhythm:



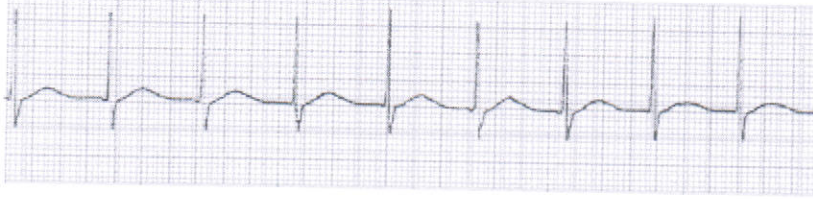
Identification: _____

23. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

24. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

25. An ECG rhythm strip shows a regular ventricular rhythm at a rate of 44, more P waves than QRS complexes (the P waves occur regularly), a variable PR interval, and a QRS duration of 0.10 sec. What is the rhythm?
26. An ECG rhythm strip shows an irregular ventricular rhythm at a rate of 46–54 bpm, more P waves than QRS complexes (the P waves occur regularly), lengthening PR intervals, and a QRS duration of 0.08 sec. What is the rhythm?

27. Indicate the ECG criteria for the following dysrhythmias.

Second-Degree AV Block Type II Third-Degree AV Block

Ventricular Rhythm	_____	_____
PR interval	_____	_____
QRS width	_____	_____

28. Indicate the ECG criteria for the following dysrhythmias.

Second-Degree AV Block Type I Third-Degree AV Block

Ventricular Rhythm	_____	_____
PR interval	_____	_____
QRS width	_____	_____

29. Indicate the ECG criteria for the following dysrhythmias.

Second-Degree AV Block Type I Second-Degree AV Block Type II

Ventricular Rhythm	_____	_____
PR interval	_____	_____
QRS width	_____	_____

30. Complete the following ECG criteria for third-degree AV block.

Rate	_____
Rhythm	_____
P waves	_____
PR interval	_____
QRS duration	_____

31. Complete the following ECG criteria for second-degree AV block type II.

Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____

32. Complete the following ECG criteria for second-degree AV block type I.

Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____

33. Complete the following ECG criteria for first-degree AV block.

Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____

34. List two (2) AV blocks that may occur at the level of the bundle branches.

- 1.
- 2.

35. List two (2) AV blocks that may occur at the level of the bundle of His.

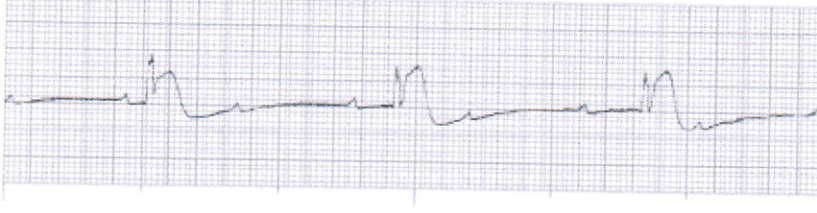
- 1.
- 2.

36. Identify the following rhythm:



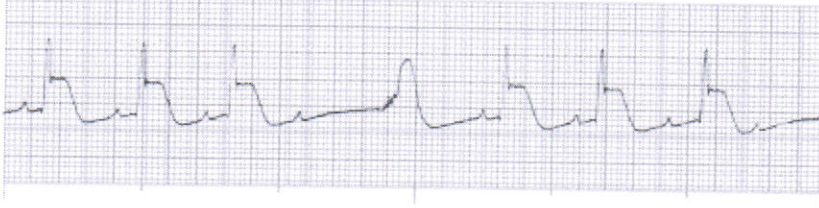
Identification: _____

37. Identify the following rhythm:



Pacing _____ Type _____ Interval _____
Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____
Identification: _____

38. Identify the following rhythm:



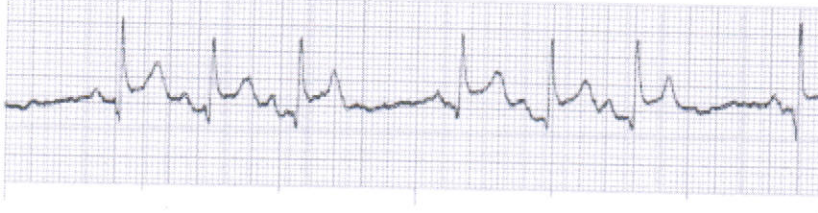
Identification: _____

39. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

40. Identify the following rhythm:



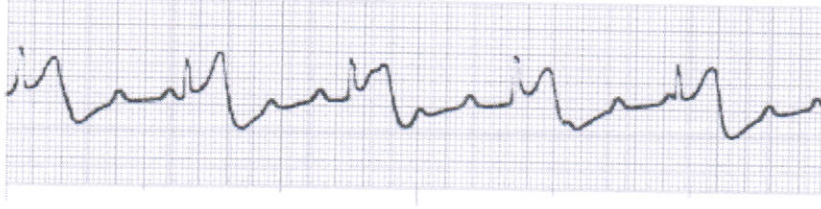
Pacing _____ Type _____ Interval _____
Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____
Identification: _____

41. Identify the following rhythm:



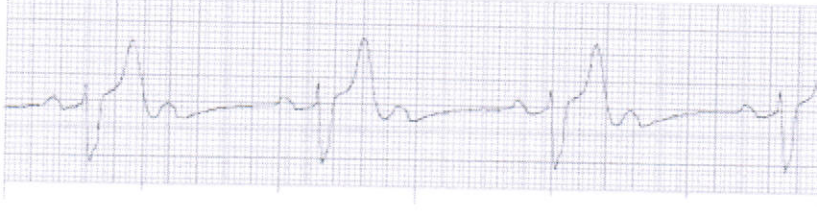
Identification: _____

42. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

43. Identify the following rhythm:



Pacing _____ Type _____ Interval _____
Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____

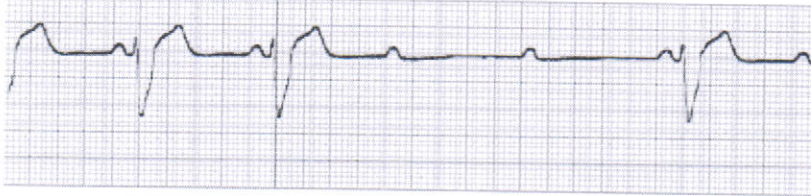
Identification: _____

44. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

45. Identify the following rhythm:



Identification: _____

46. What does "rate modulation" refer to?

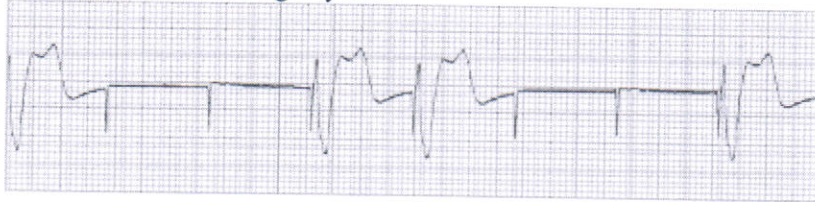
47. In pacing, what does "sensitivity" refer to?

48. Identify the following rhythm:



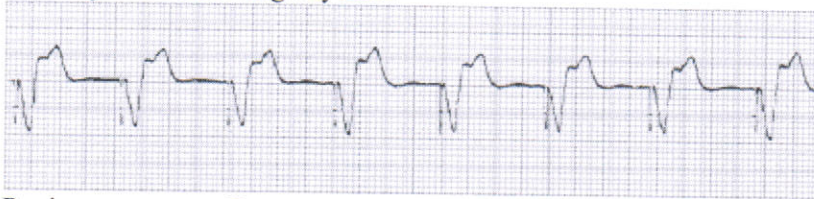
Pacing _____ Type _____ Interval _____
Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____
Identification: _____

49. Identify the following rhythm:



Pacing _____ Type _____ Interval _____
Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____
Identification: _____

50. Identify the following rhythm:



Pacing _____ Type _____ Interval _____
Rate _____
Rhythm _____
P waves _____
PR interval _____
QRS duration _____
Identification: _____