

心電圖判讀與診斷

楊宗翰

標準 12 leads ECG 設定

肢體導極

胸前導極

波型大小

記錄速度

Dev: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10 mm/mV

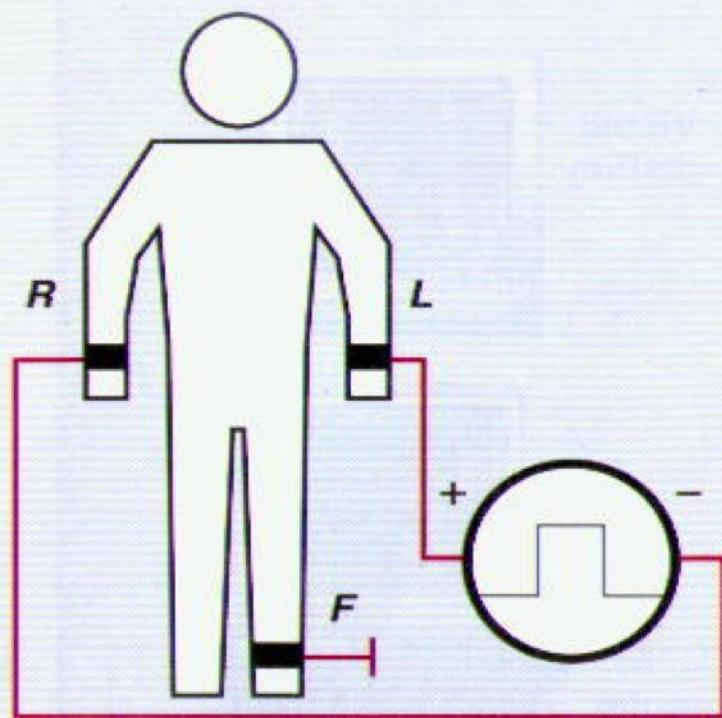
F 50~ 0.15-150 Hz

P?

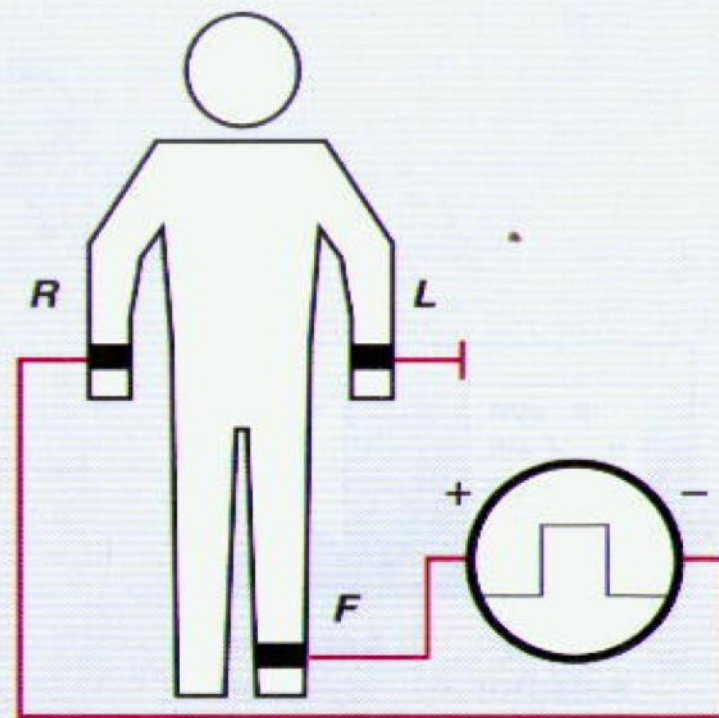
PHILIPS

REORDER M3708A

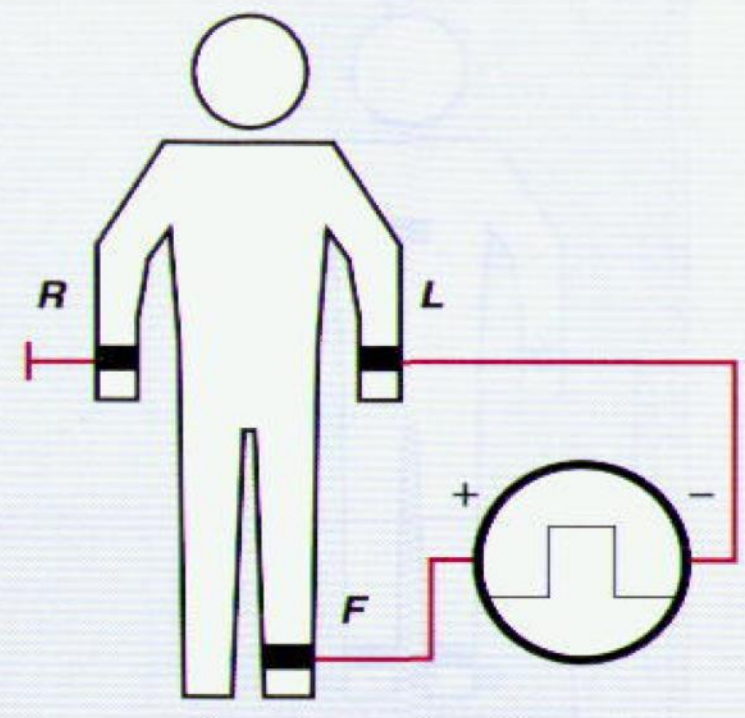
肢體導極如何生成



Lead I

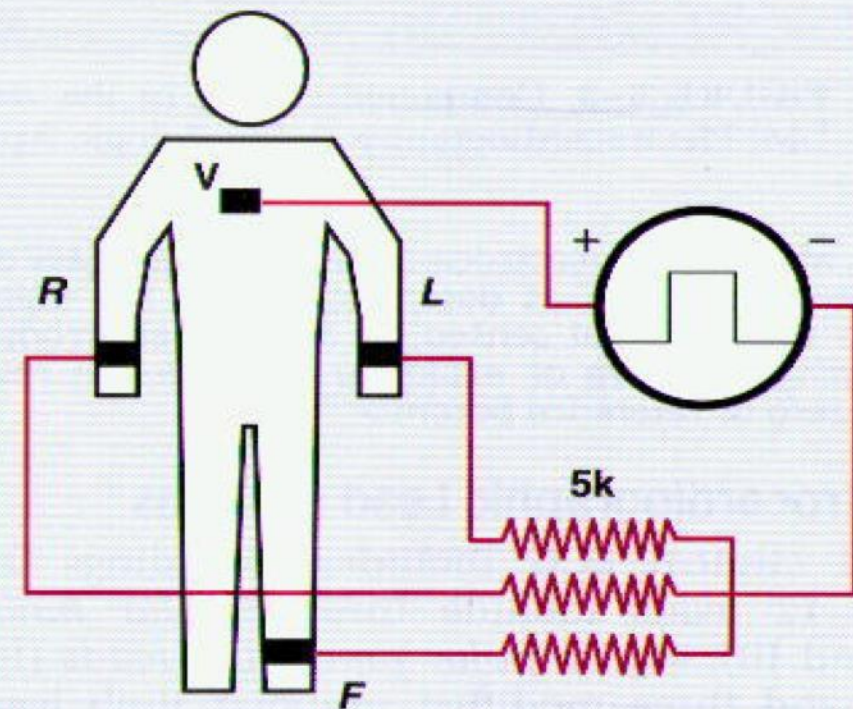
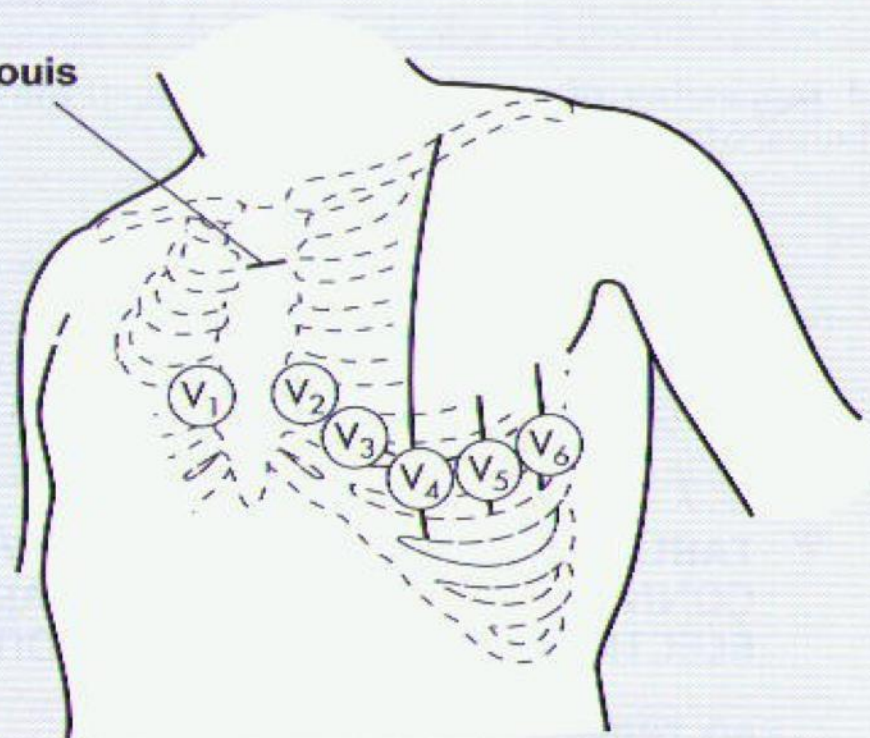


Lead II

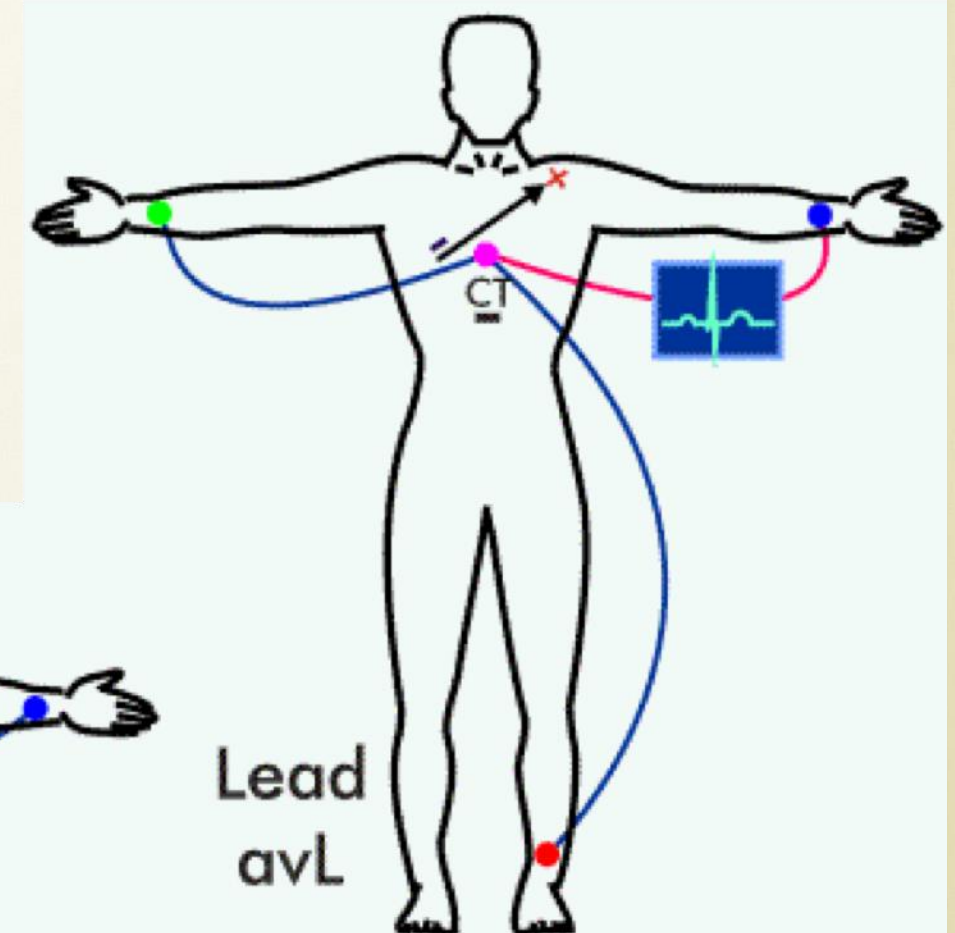
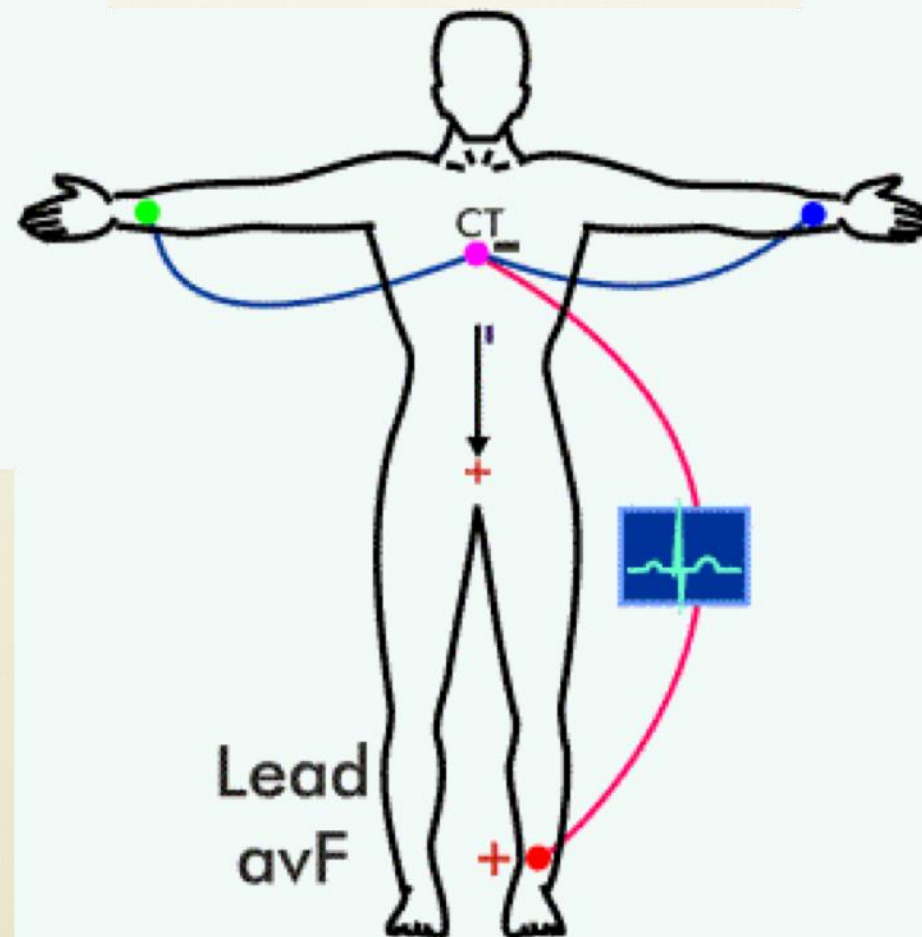
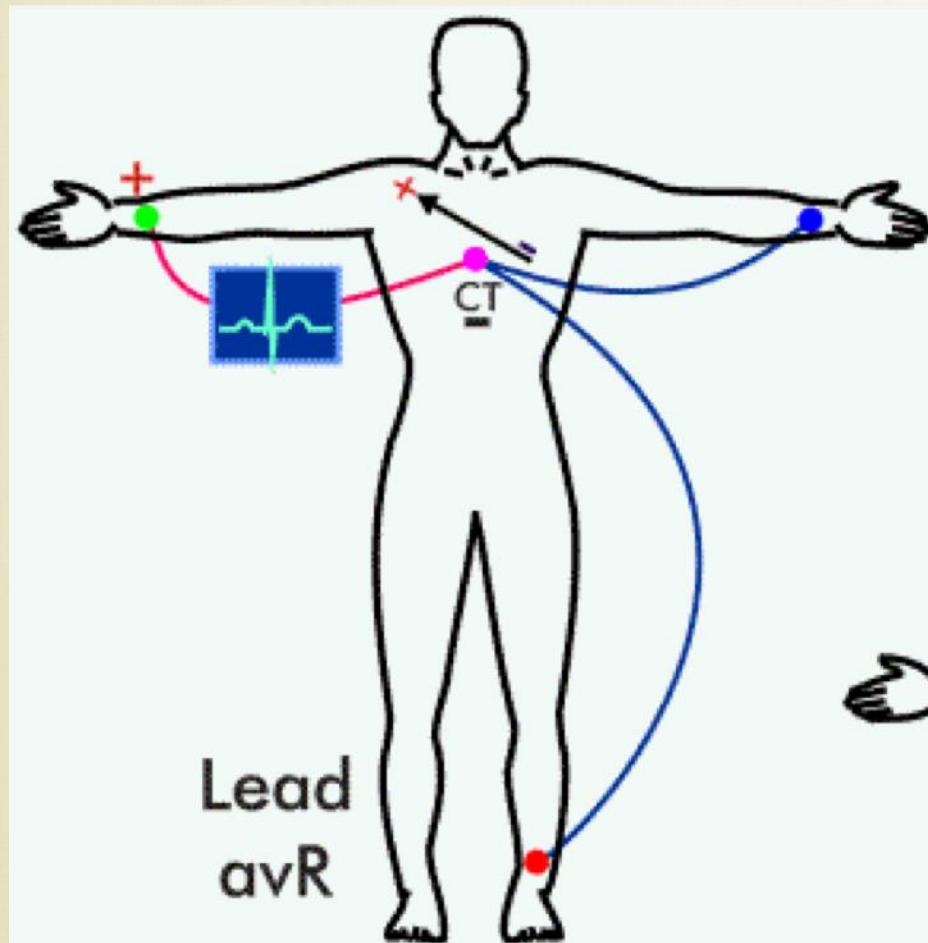


Lead III

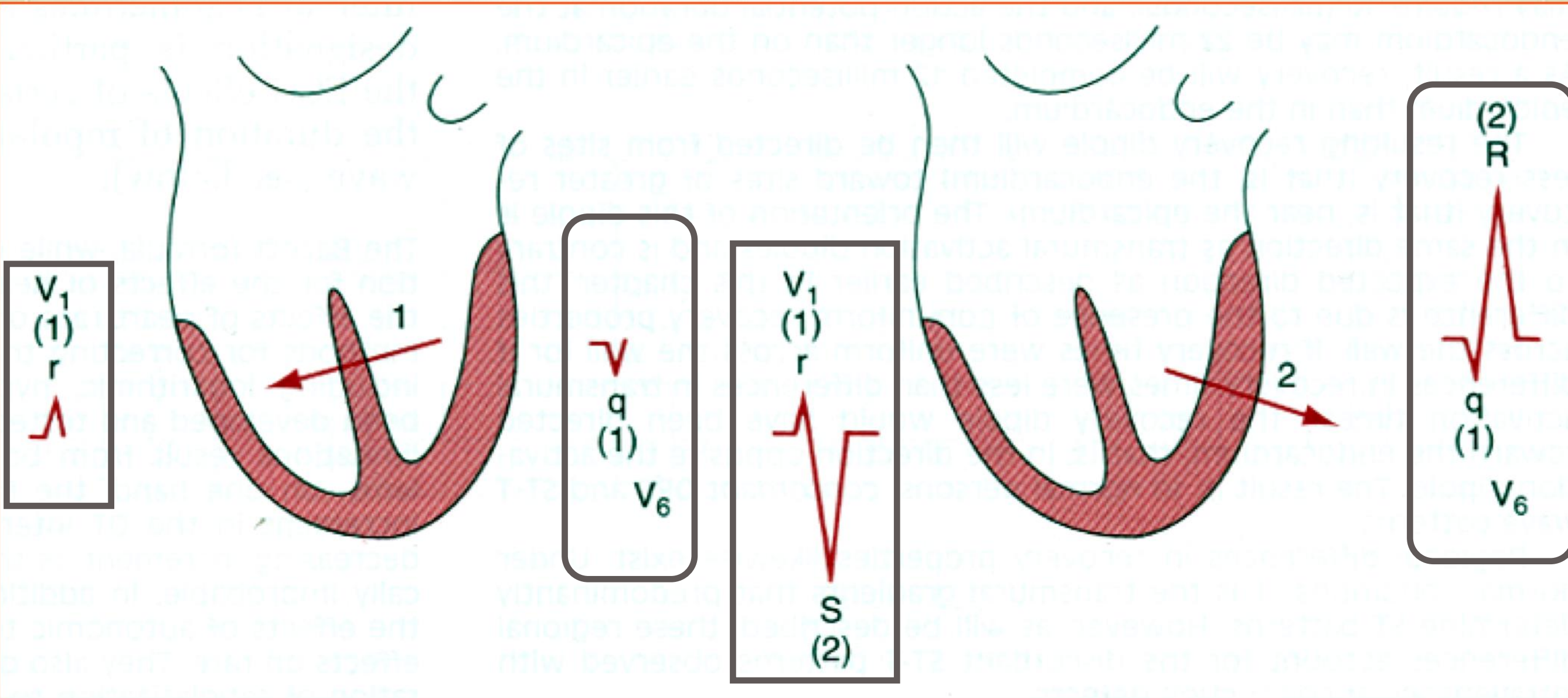
Angle of Louis



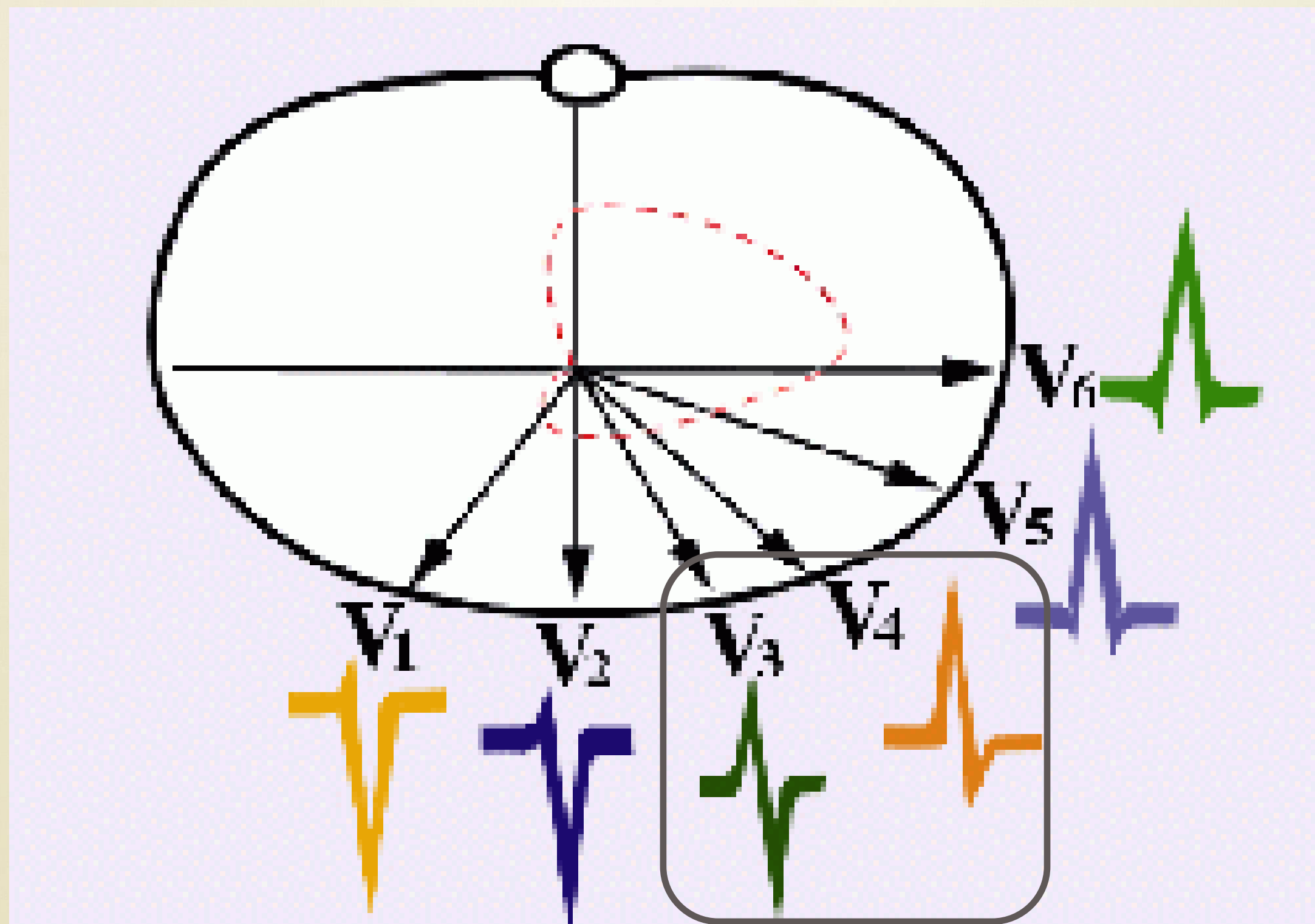
肢體導極如何生成



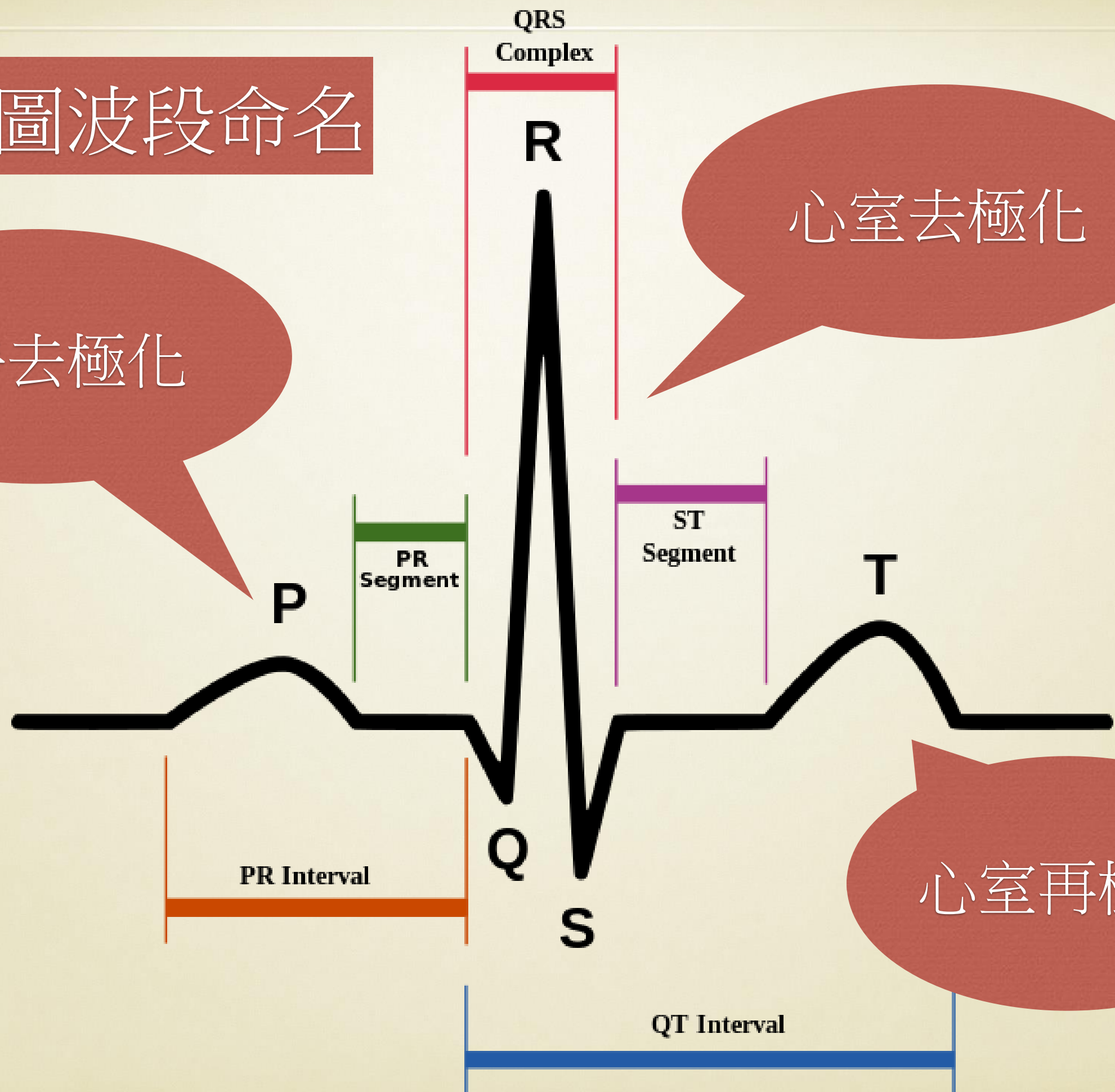
胸前導極如何生成



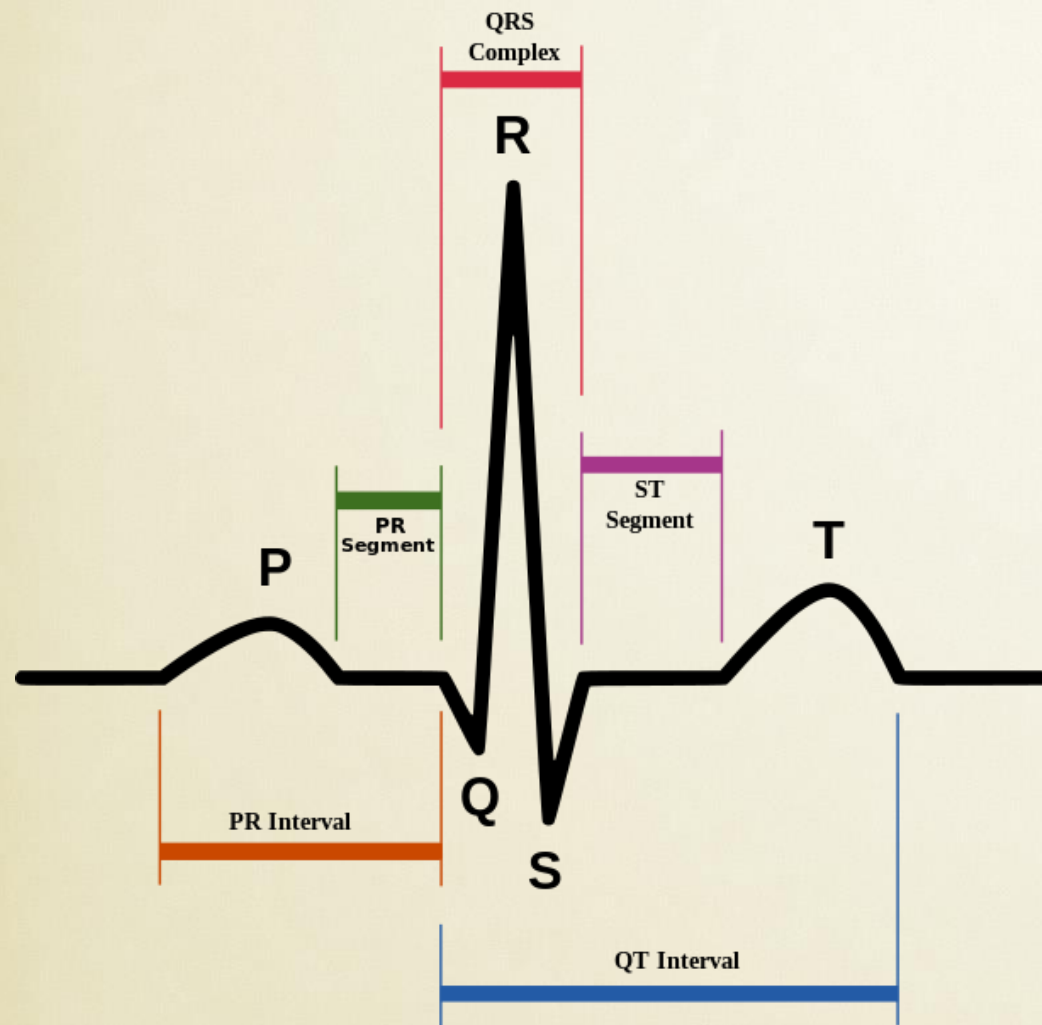
胸前導極



心電圖波段命名



心電圖波段正常值



P: 0.06-0.11 (1-2小格)

PR interval : 0.12-0.2 s (3-5小格)

QRS complex: 0.12 s (3小格)

QT interval : 0.45 s

建議判讀順序

Rate

Rhythm

Axis / Rotation

Chambers

STT changes

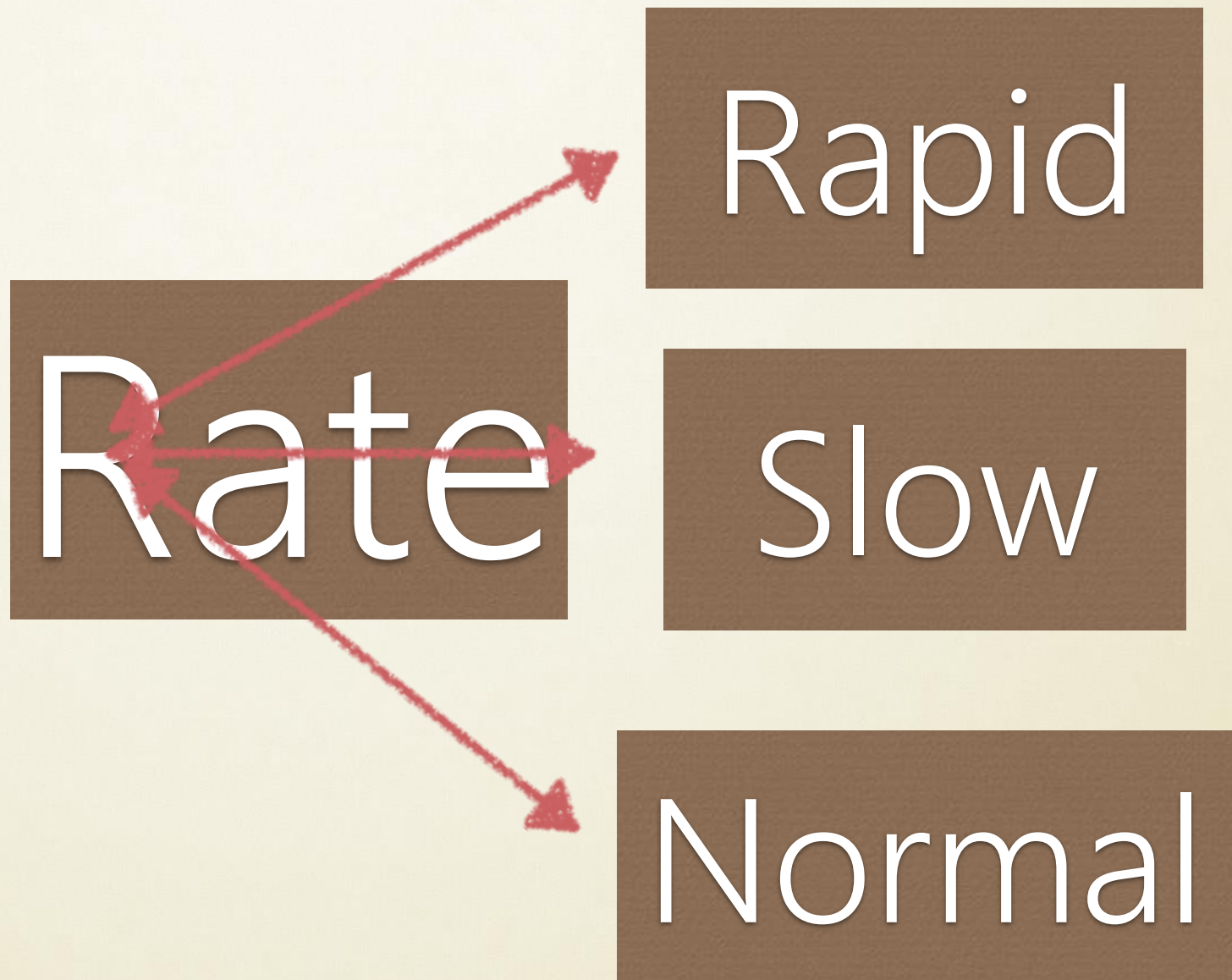
Others: QTC, hyperK, hypoCa...

Rate

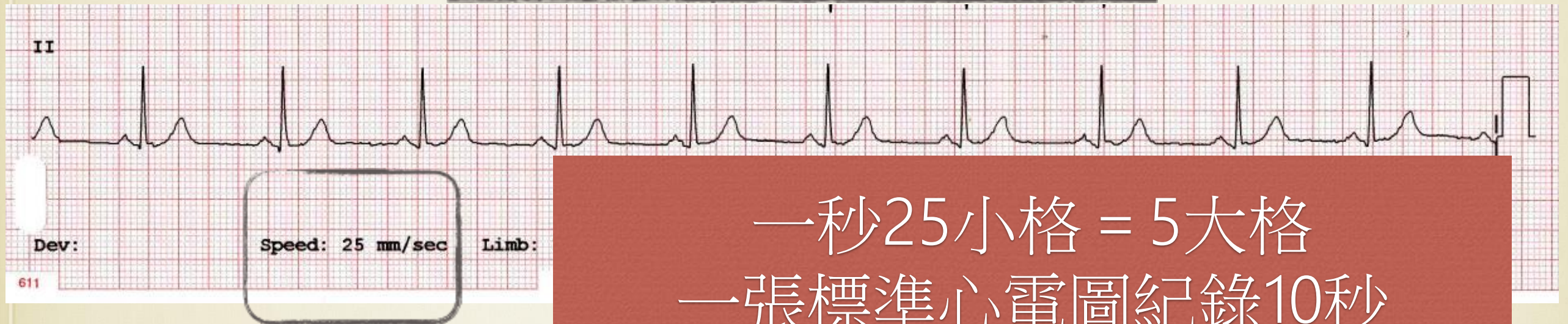
Rapid

Slow

Normal



標準 12 leads ECG Heart Rate !

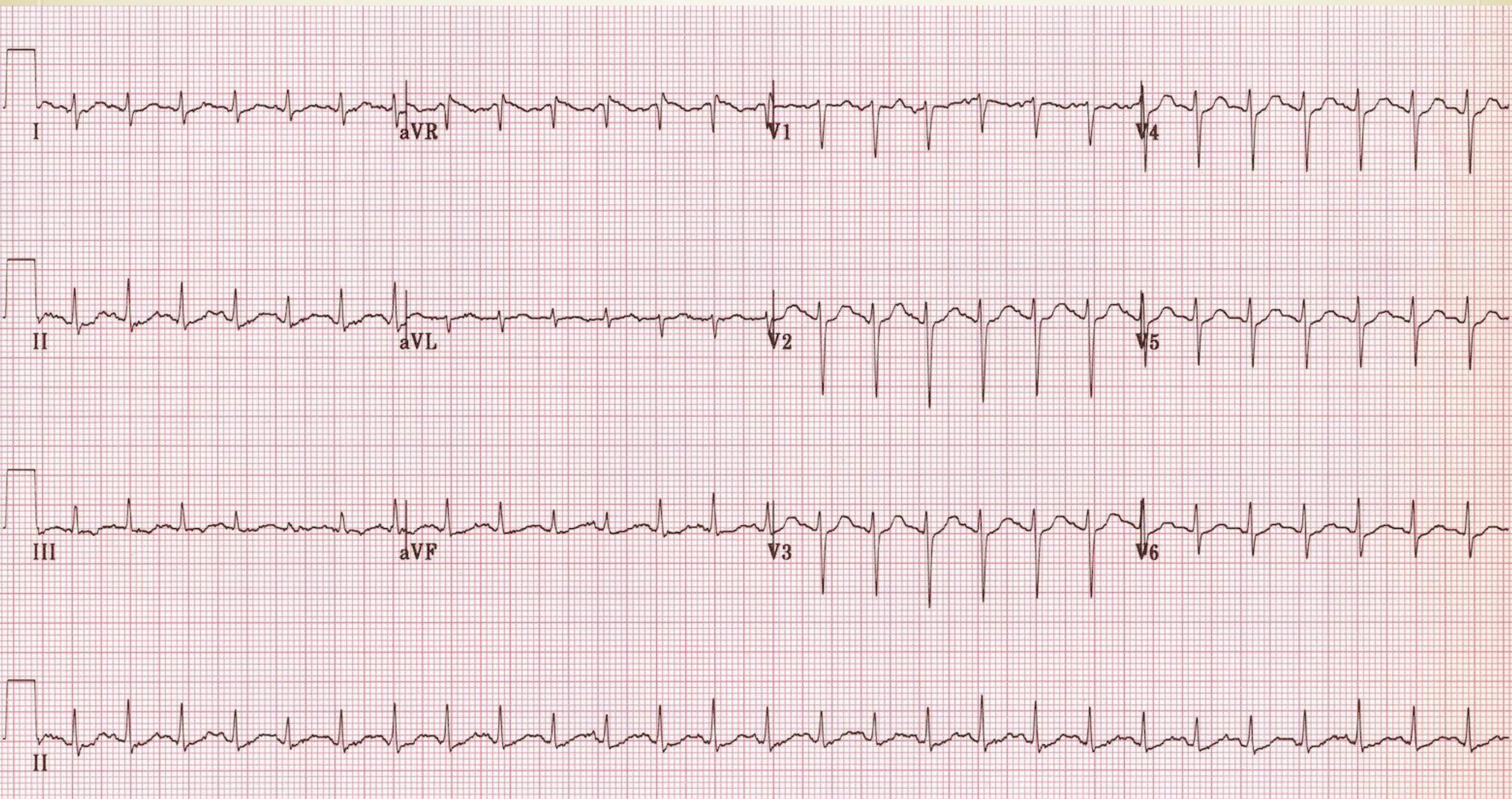


一秒25小格 = 5大格
一張標準心電圖紀錄10秒
每分鐘心跳數 = 心電圖心跳數 $\times$ 6

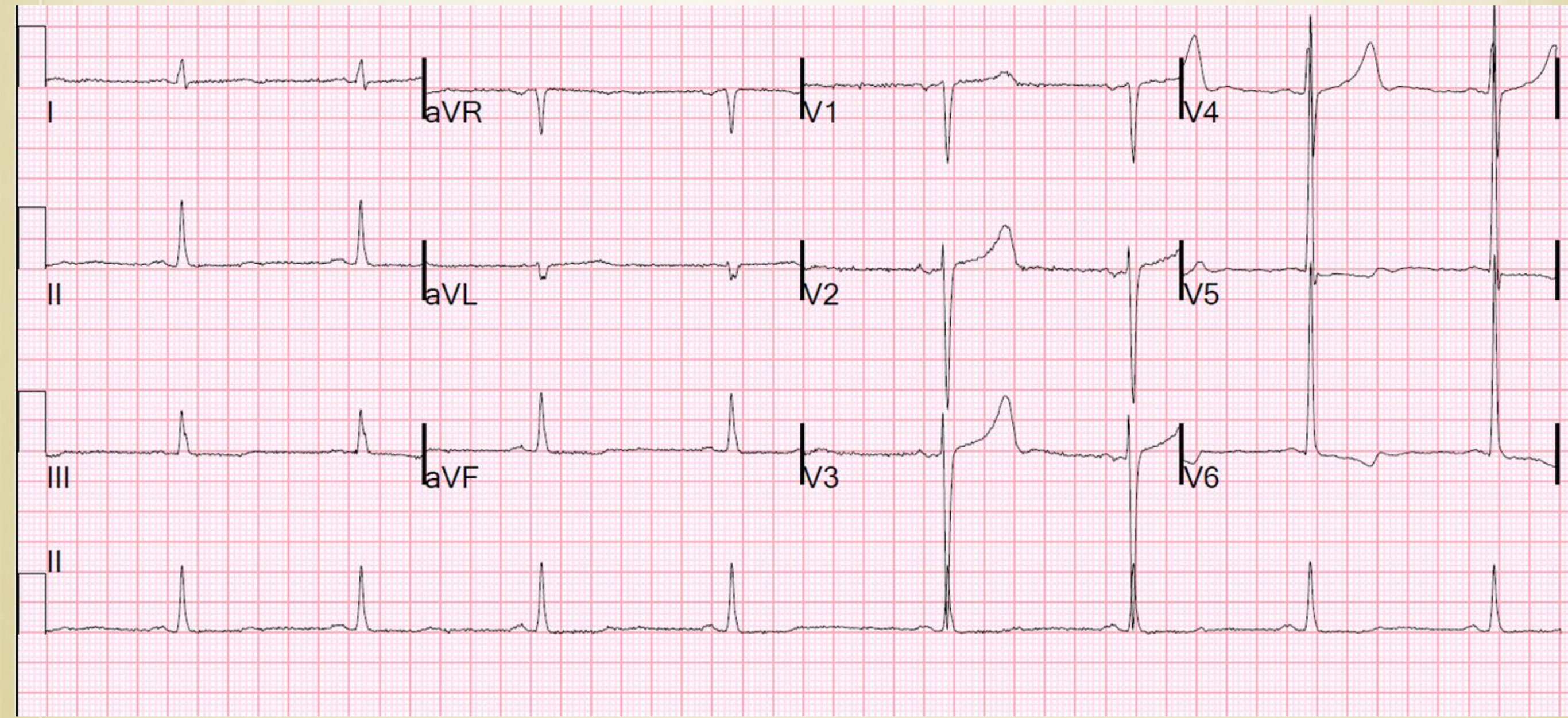


一秒 = 5大格
一分鐘 = 300大格
每分鐘心跳數 = $300 / \text{每一跳格數}$
(60 bpm = $300/5$, 100 bpm = $300/3$)

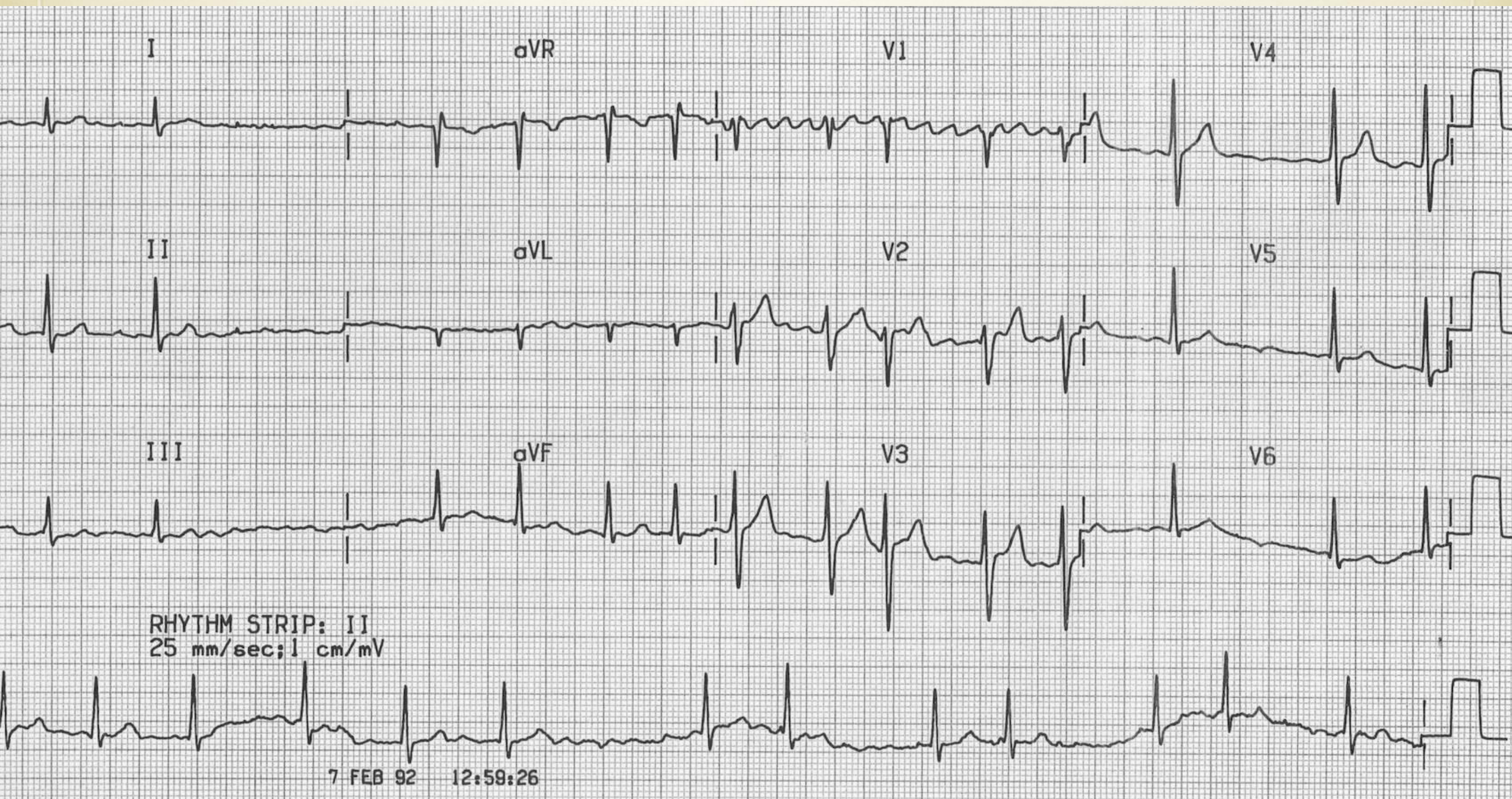
Heart Rate Practice !



Heart Rate Practice !



Heart Rate Practice !



RR interval
Regular

P wave ?

Yes :
Sinus?
flutter?

No :
Atrial/Ventricular?

Rhythm

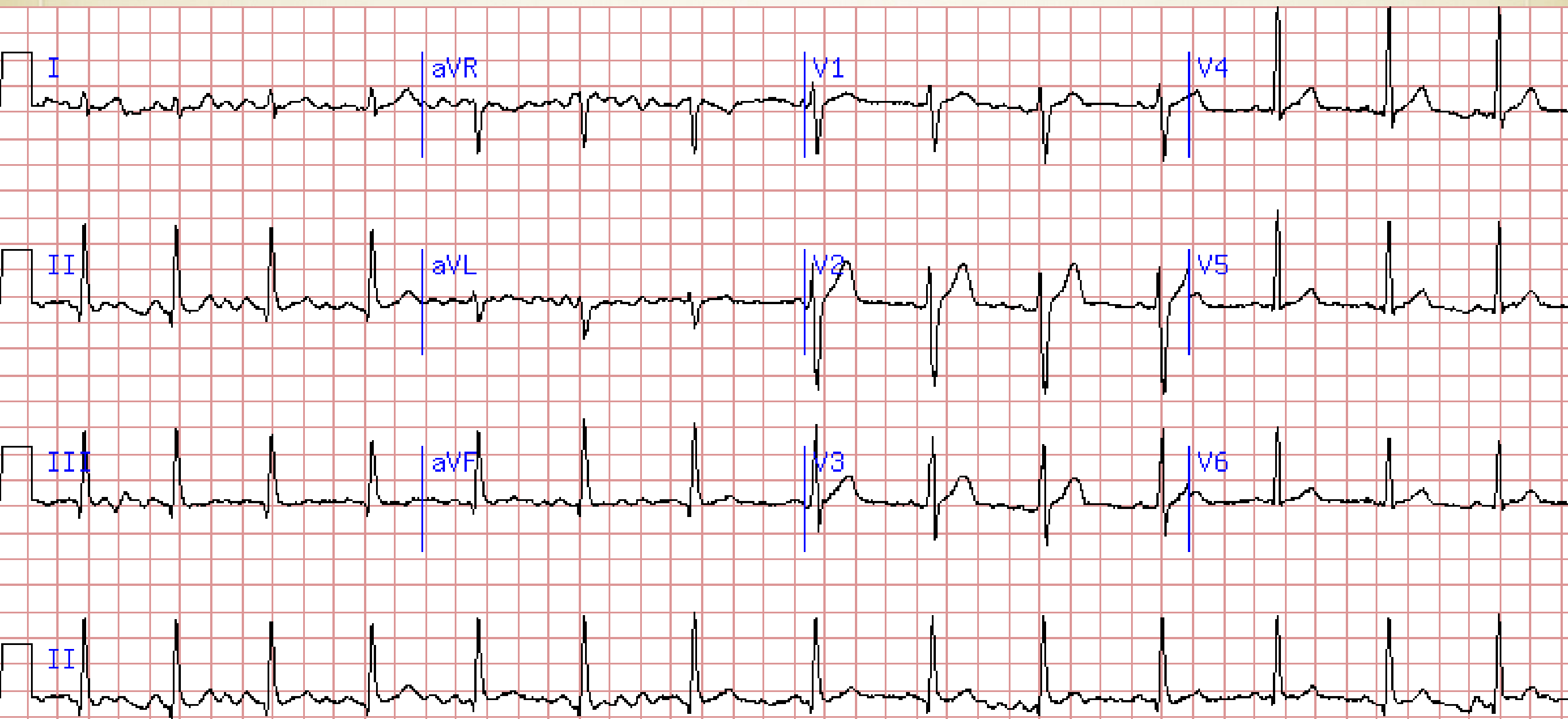
RR interval
Irregular

P wave ?

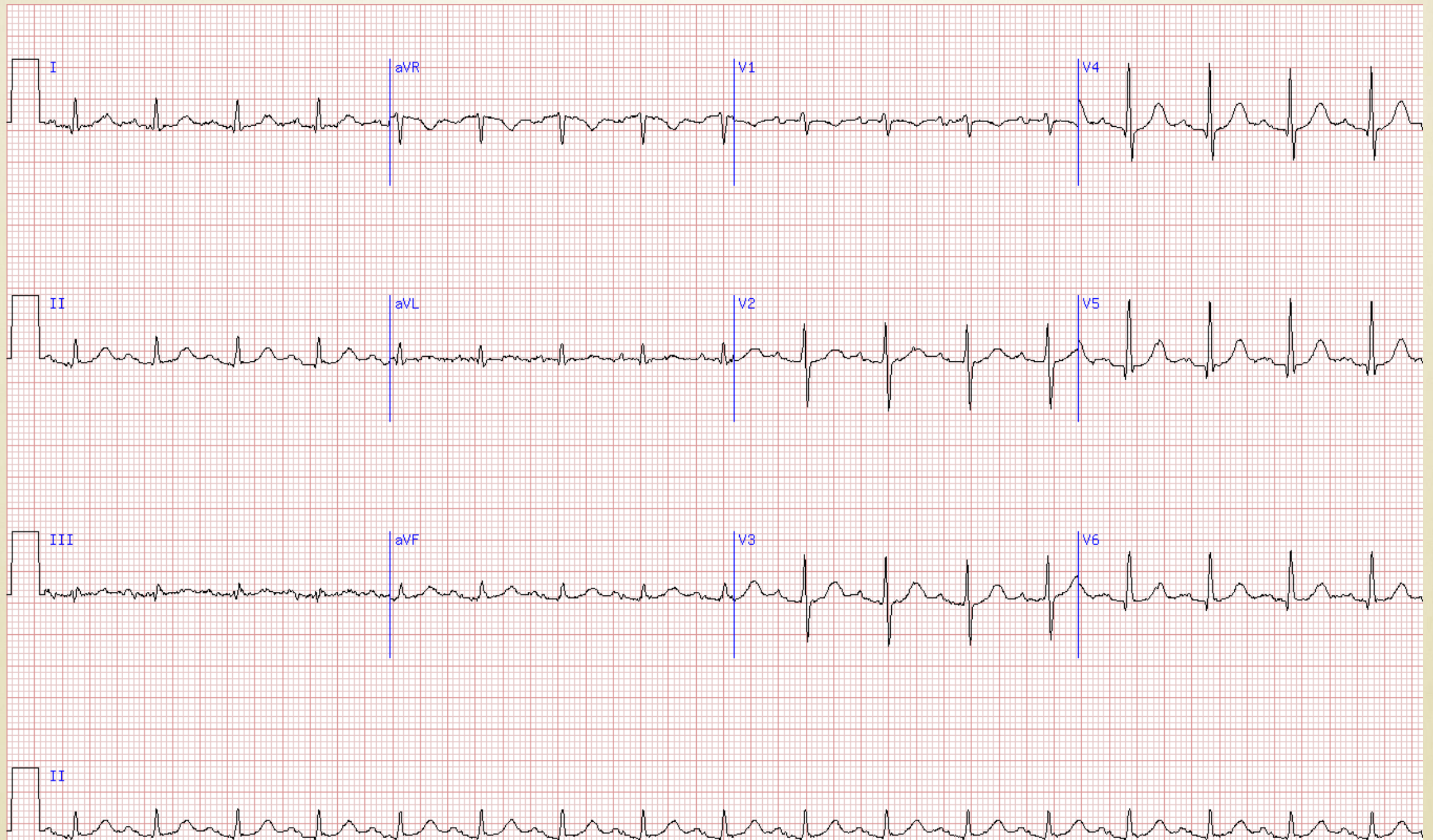
Yes :
AVB/APC/VPC ?

No : fibrillation
Atrial
?/Ventricular?

Rhythm Practice !

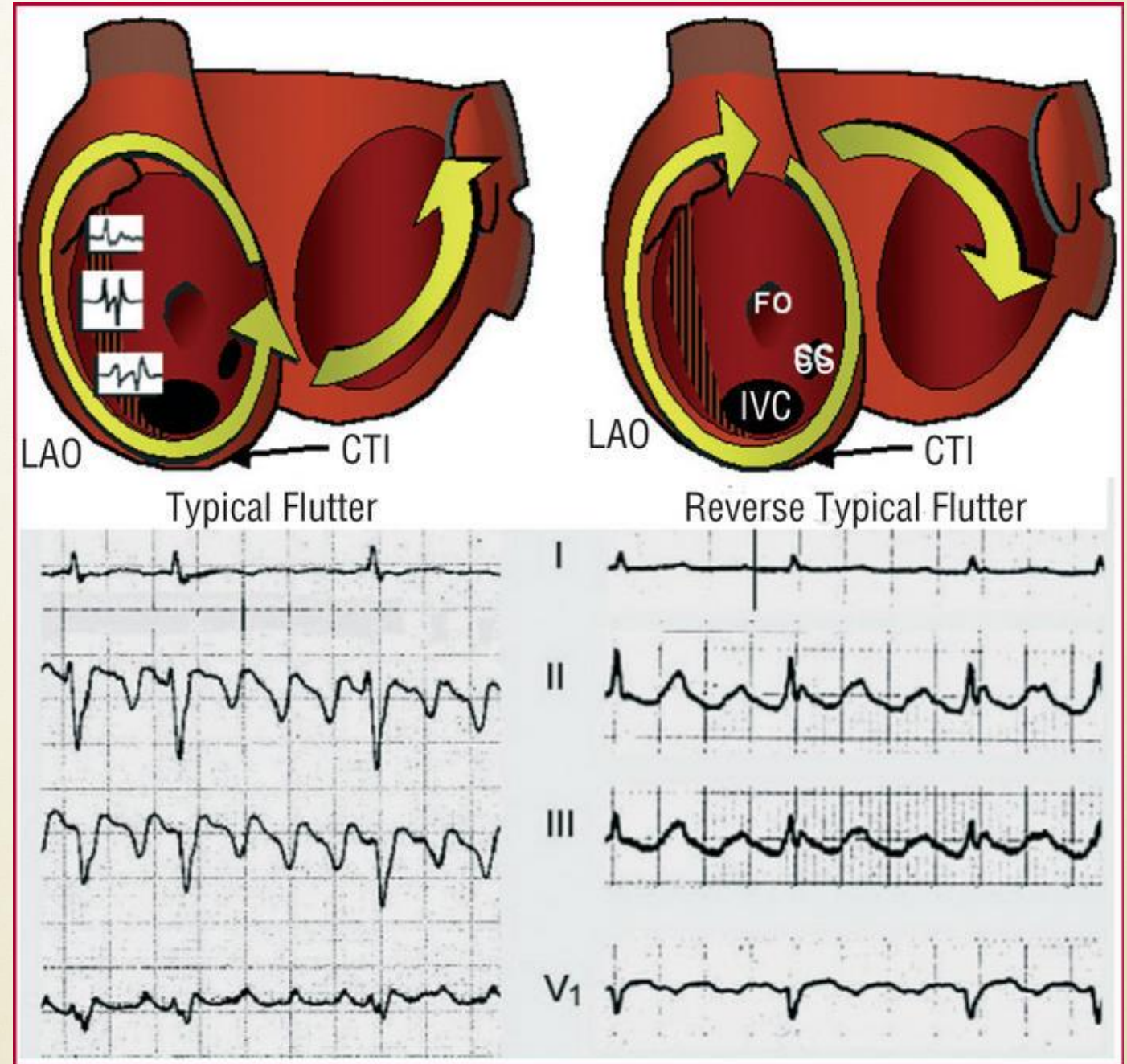
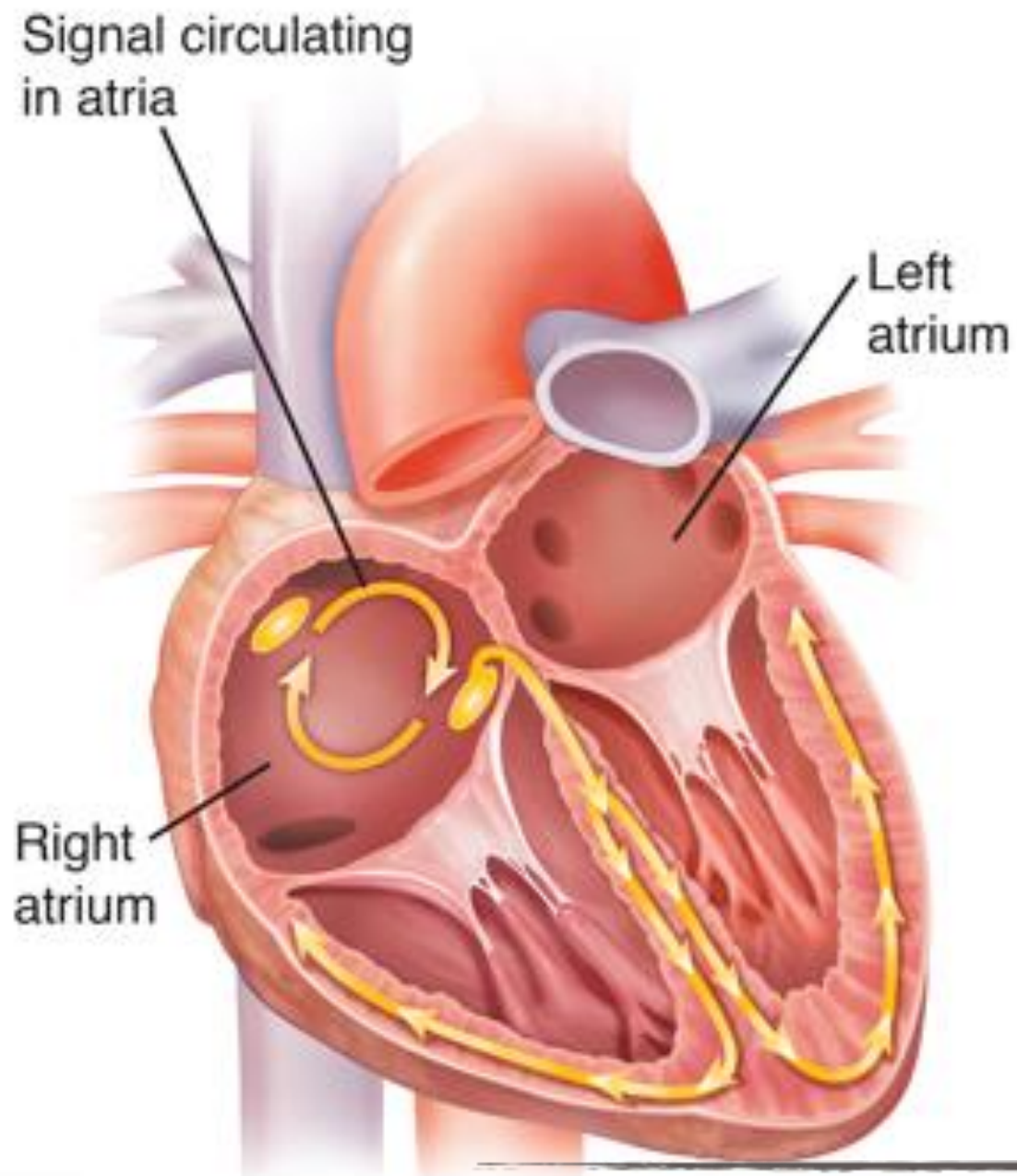


Rhythm Practice !



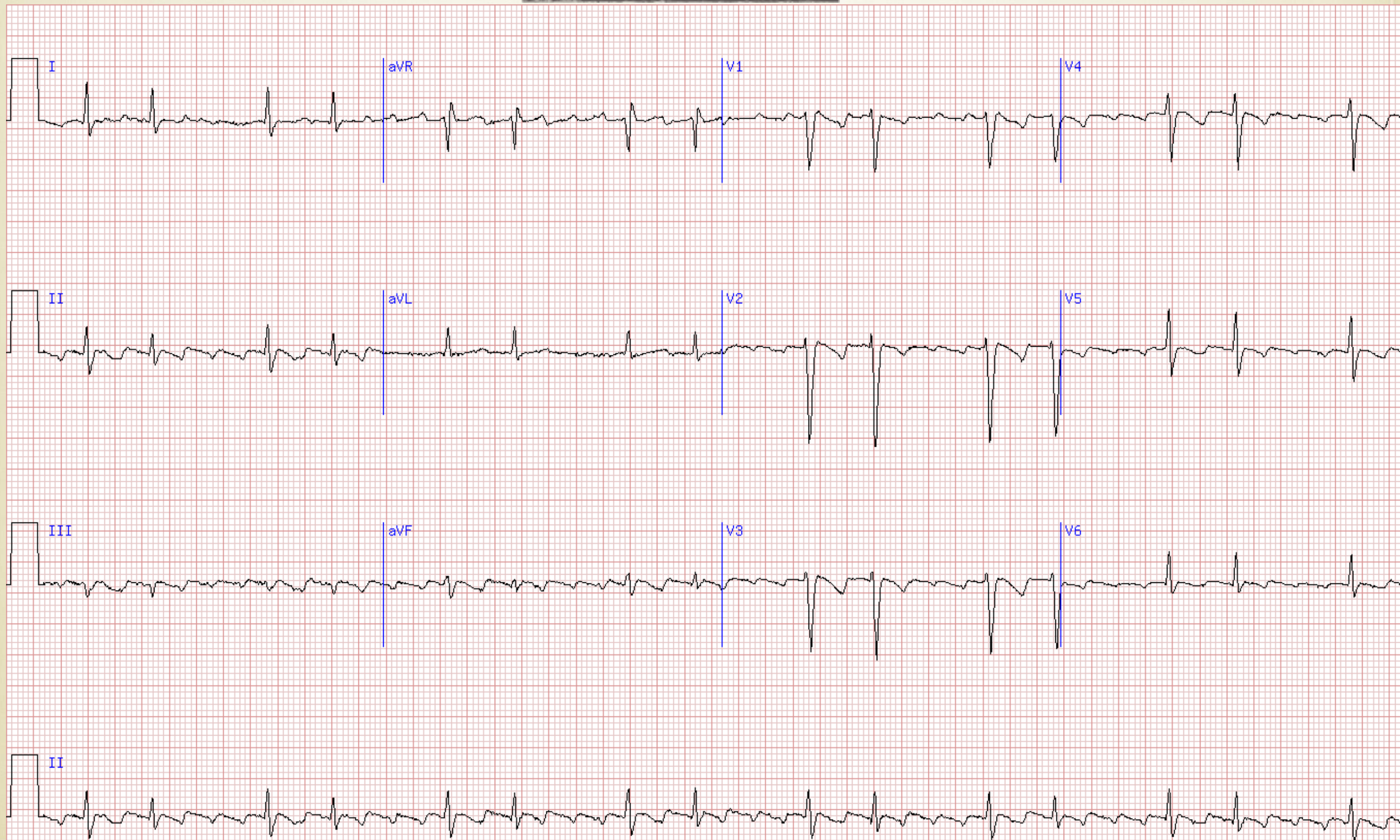
Rhythm Atrial Flutter !

Atrial flutter



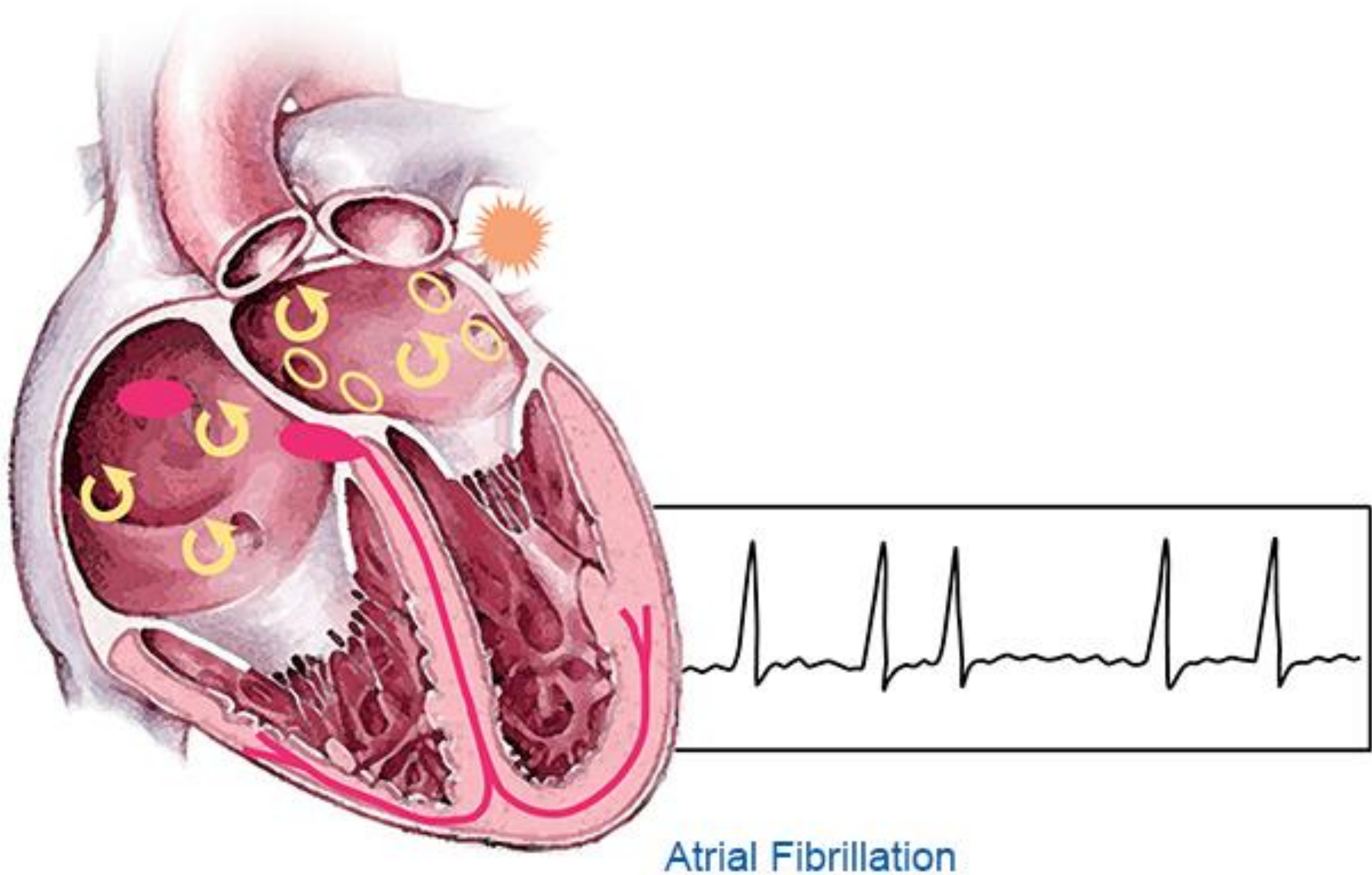
clockwise or counterclockwise!

Rhythm Practice !

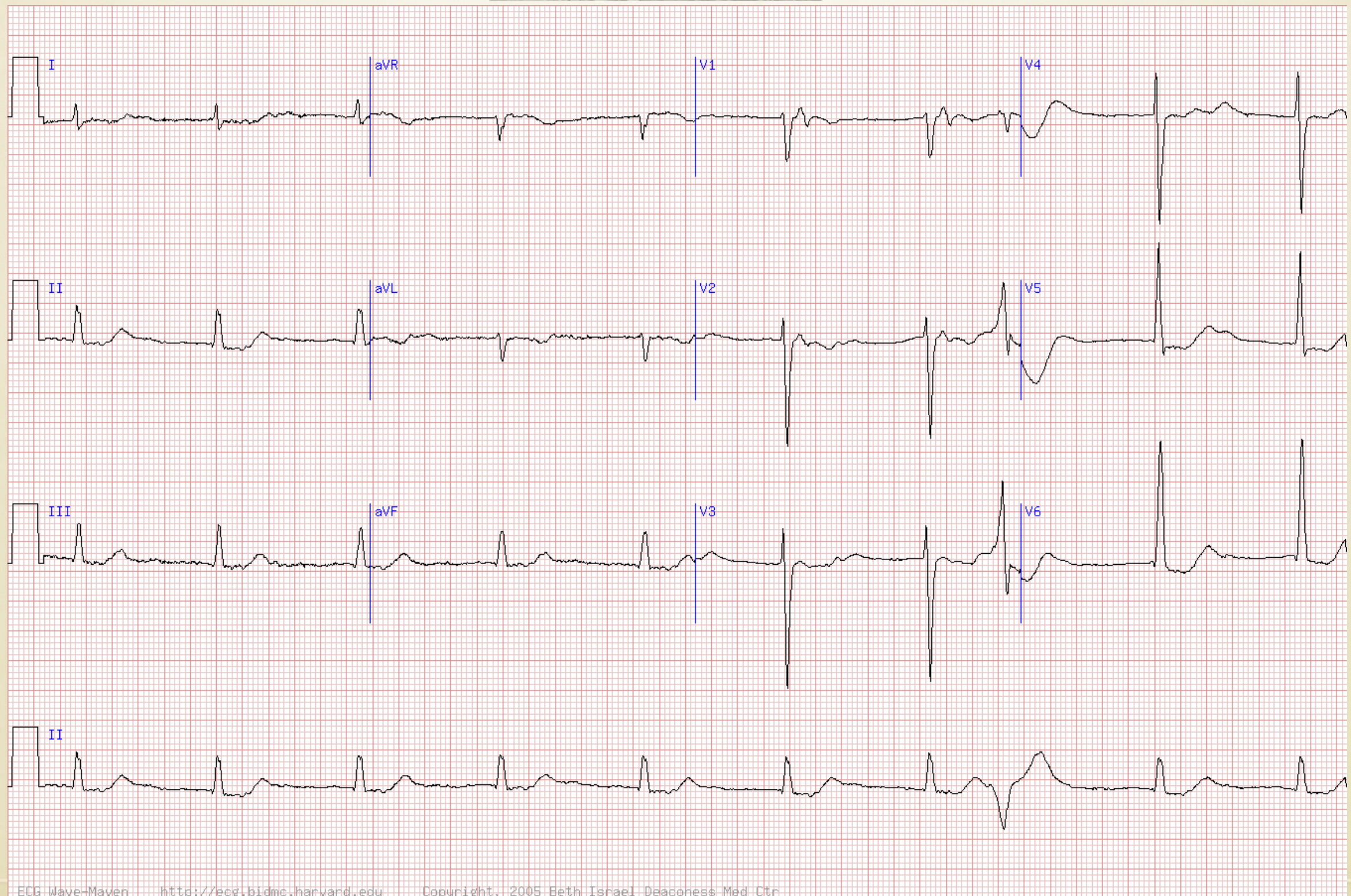


Rhythm

Atrial fibrillation !



Rhythm Practice !

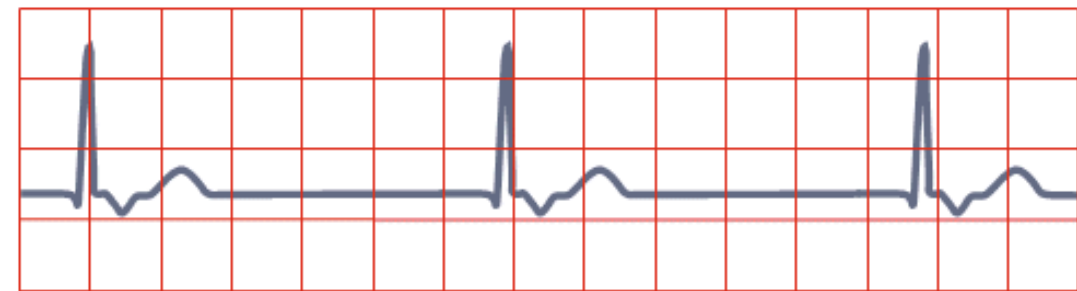
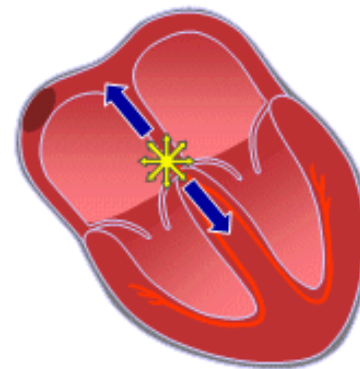
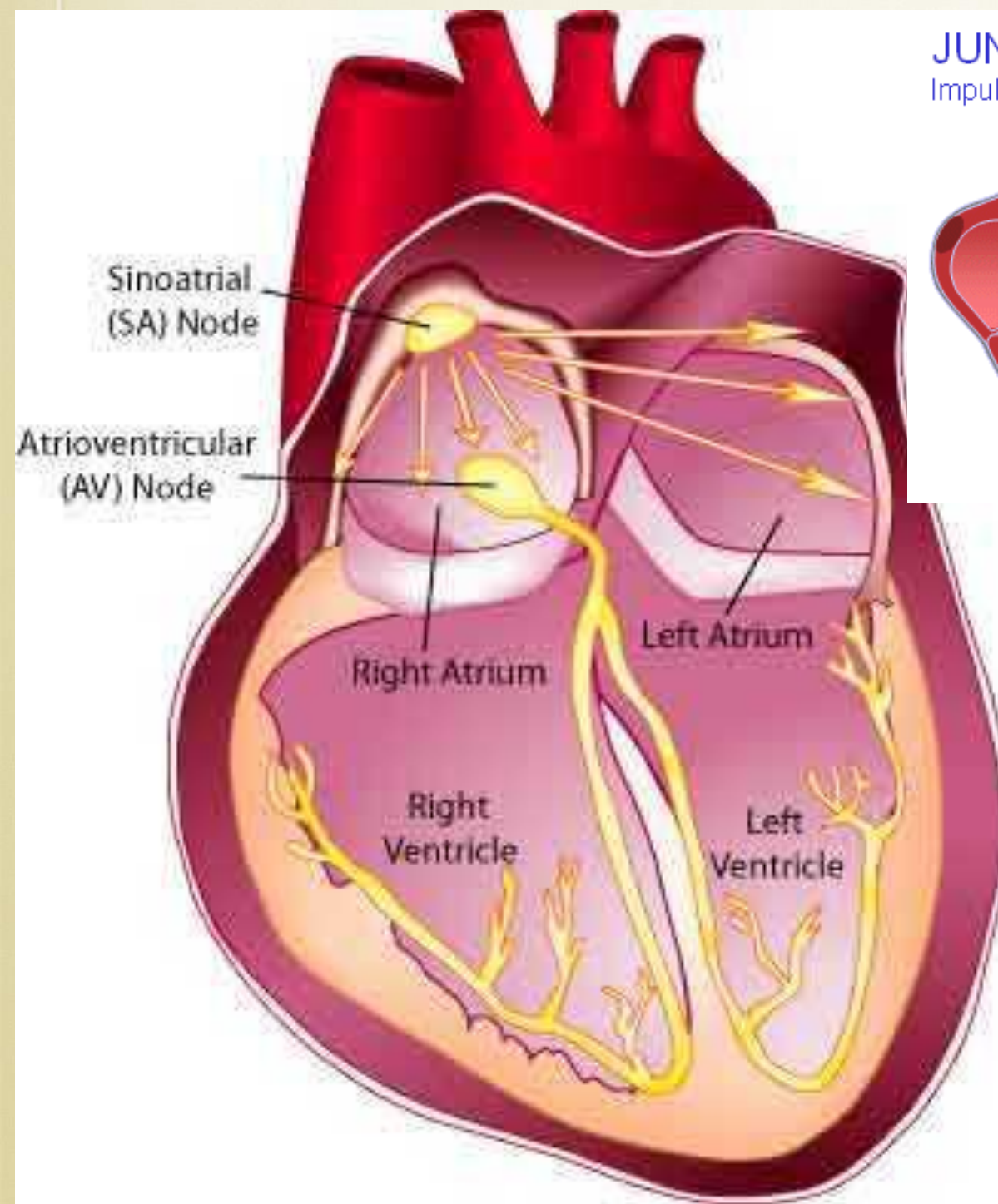


Rhythm

Junctional rhythm

JUNCTIONAL RHYTHM

Impulses originate at AV node with retrograde and antegrade direction



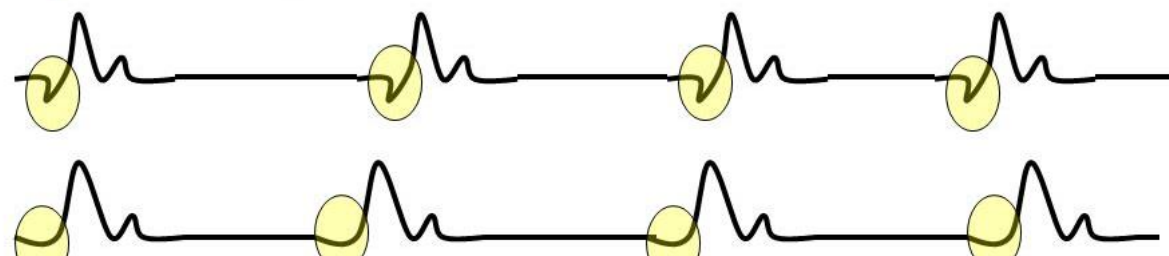
P-wave is often inverted, may be under or after QRS complex
Heart rate is slow

SLOW ARRHYTHMIAS

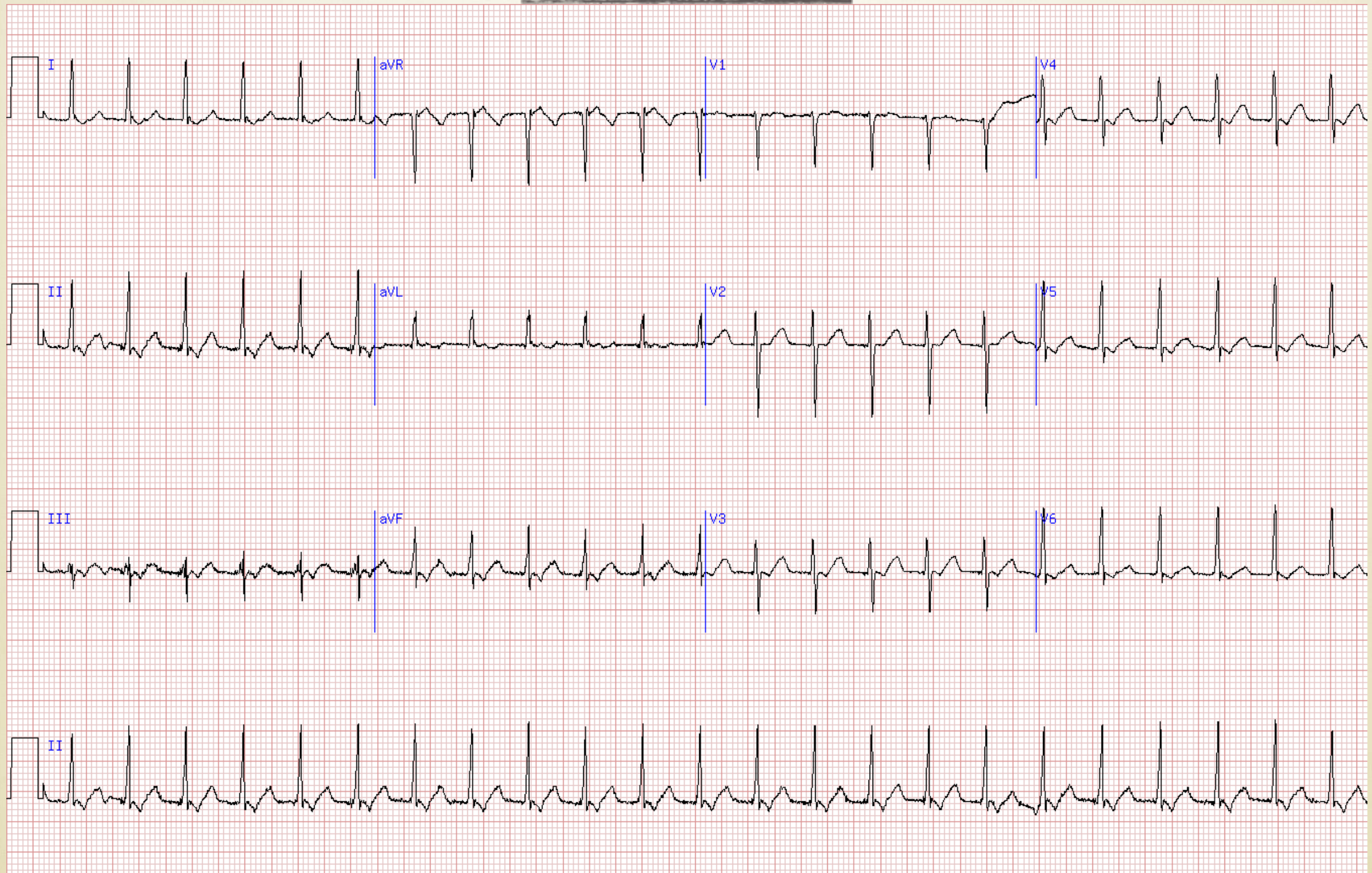
- **Sinus Bradycardia**
- SLOW **sinus** rhythm



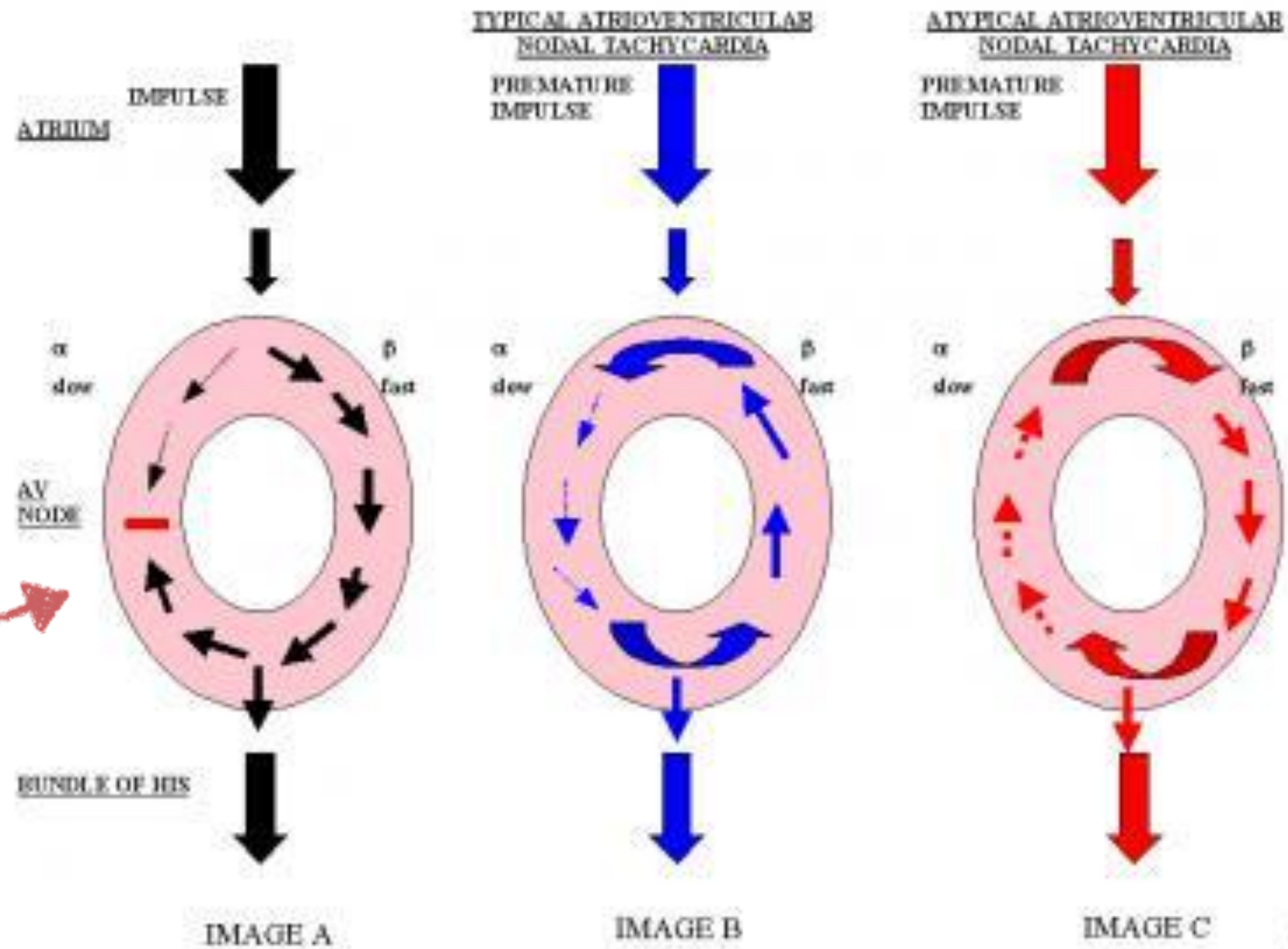
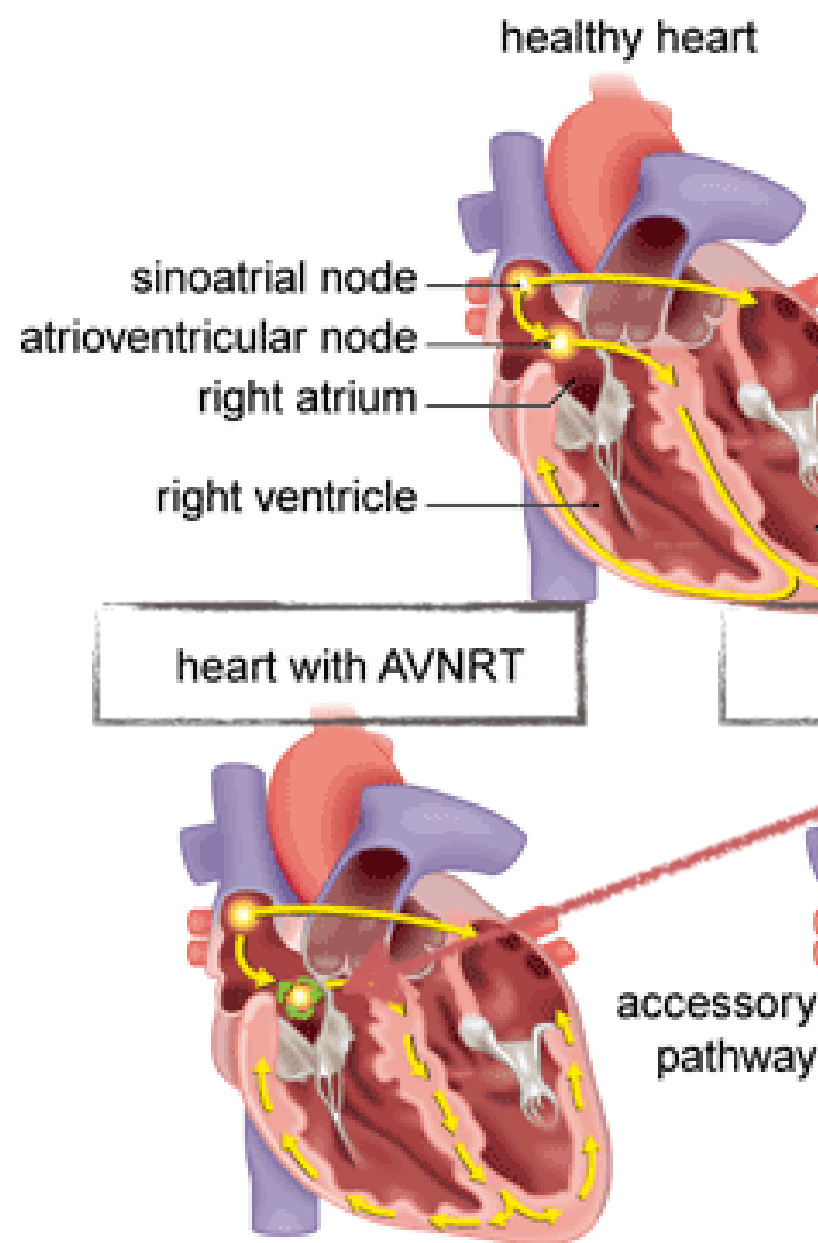
- **Junctional Rhythm**
- "P" wave is inverted or absent



Rhythm Practice !



Rhythm SVT!

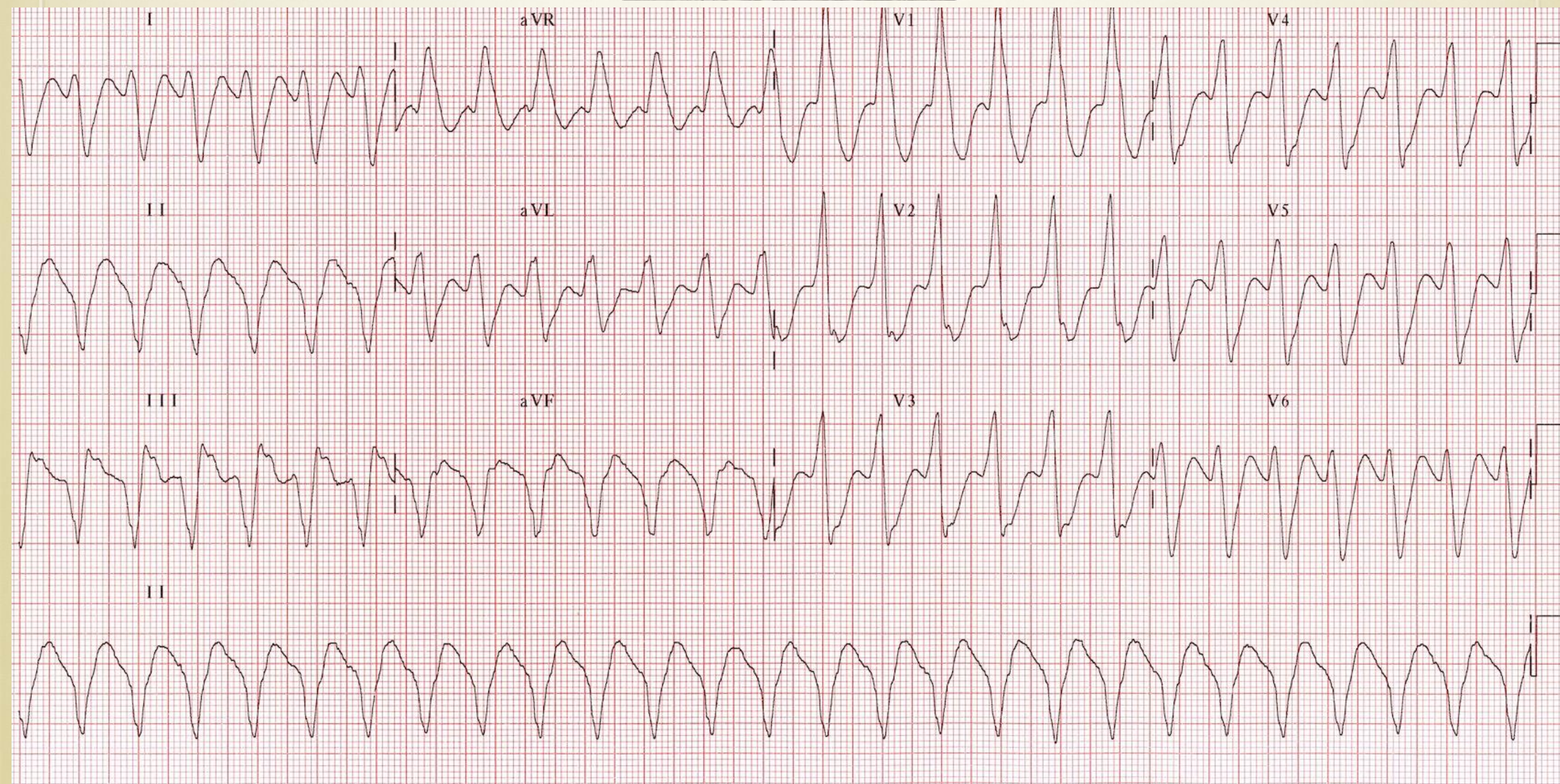


The electrical impulses in a normal heart, a heart with atrioventricular nodal re-entrant tachycardia (AVNRT) and a heart with atrioventricular re-entrant tachycardia (AVRT)

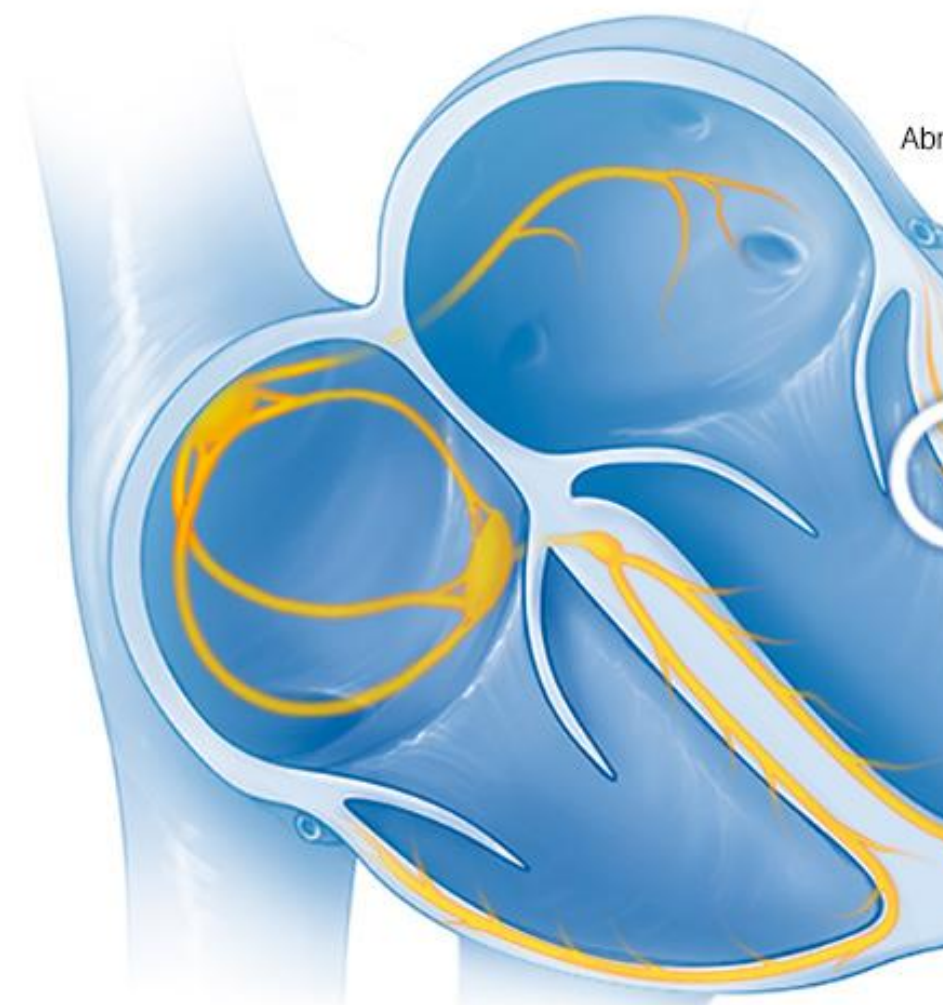
Bup



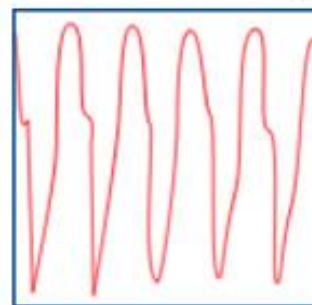
Rhythm Practice !



Rhythm VT!



Normal heartbeat

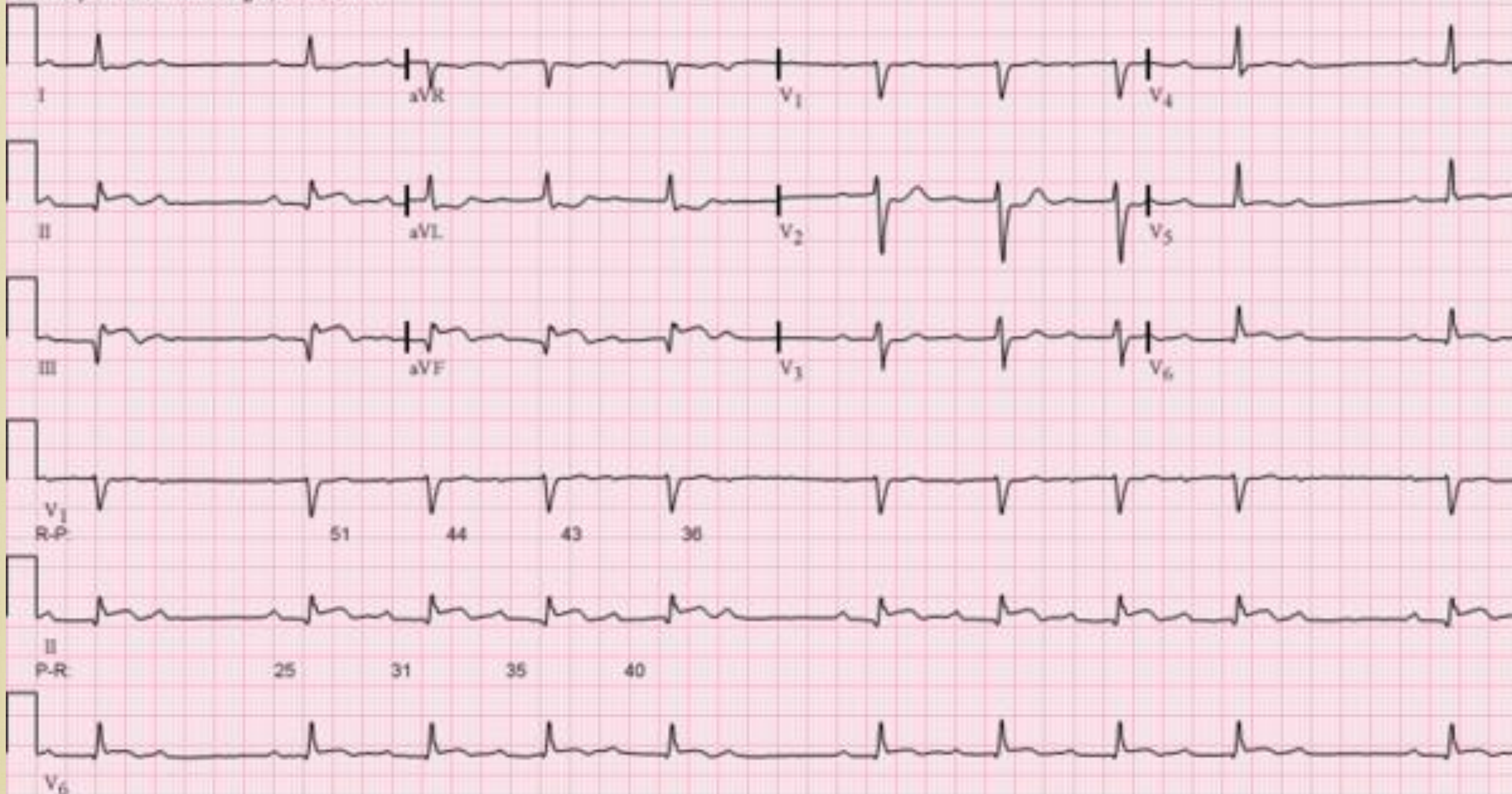


Rhythm Practice !

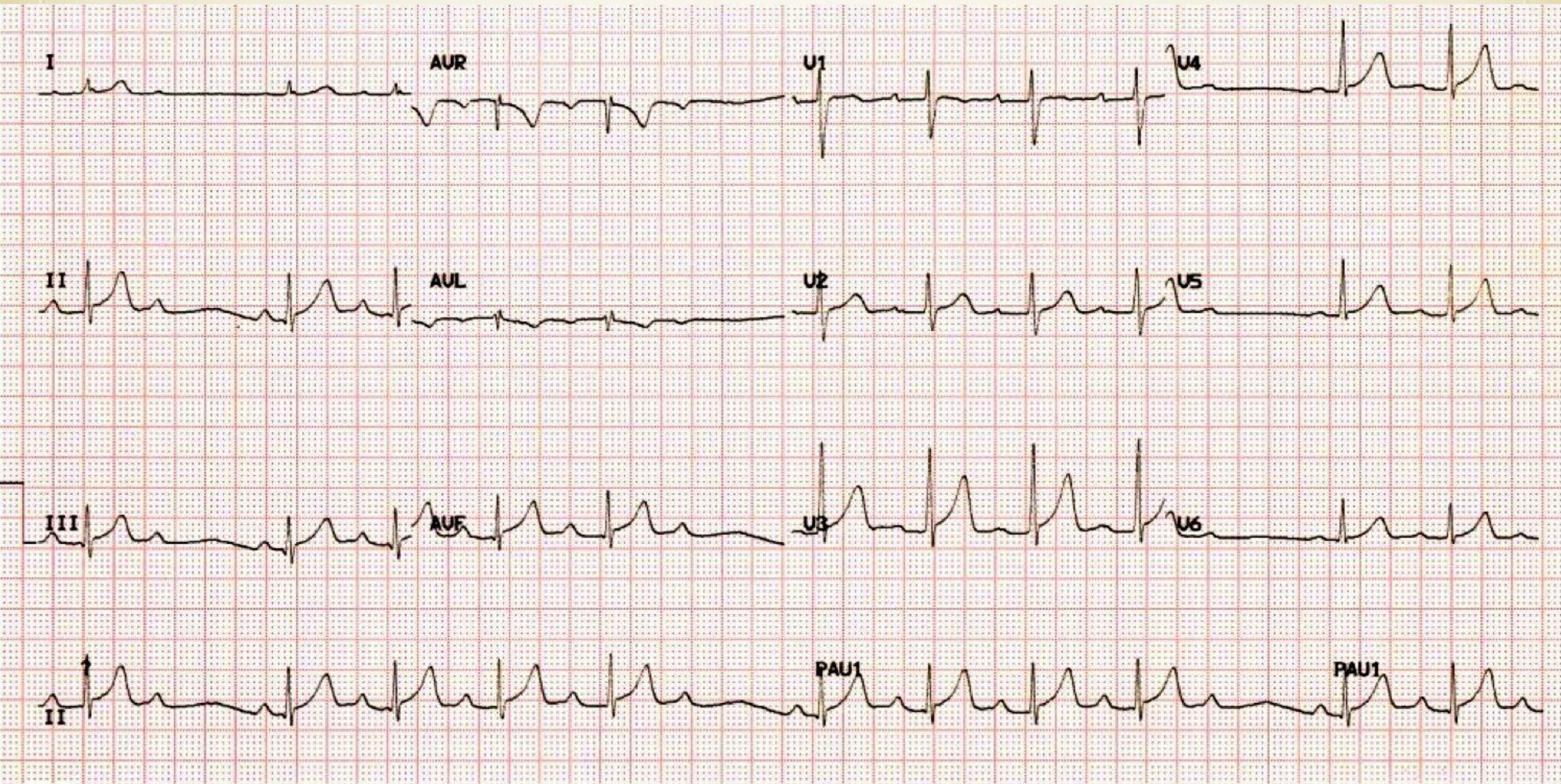


Rhythm Practice !

Courtesy of Jason E. Roediger, CCT, CRAT

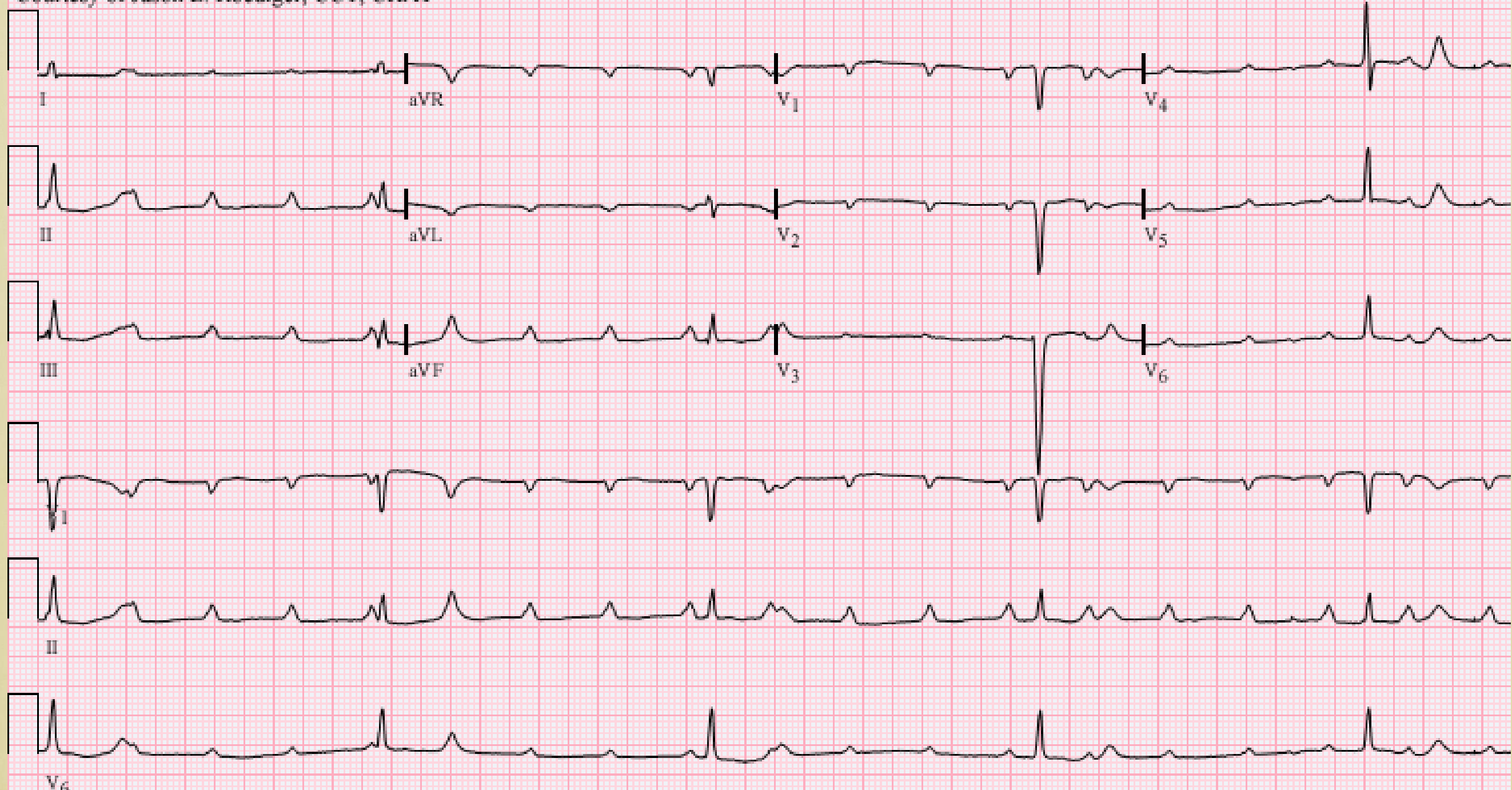


Rhythm Practice !



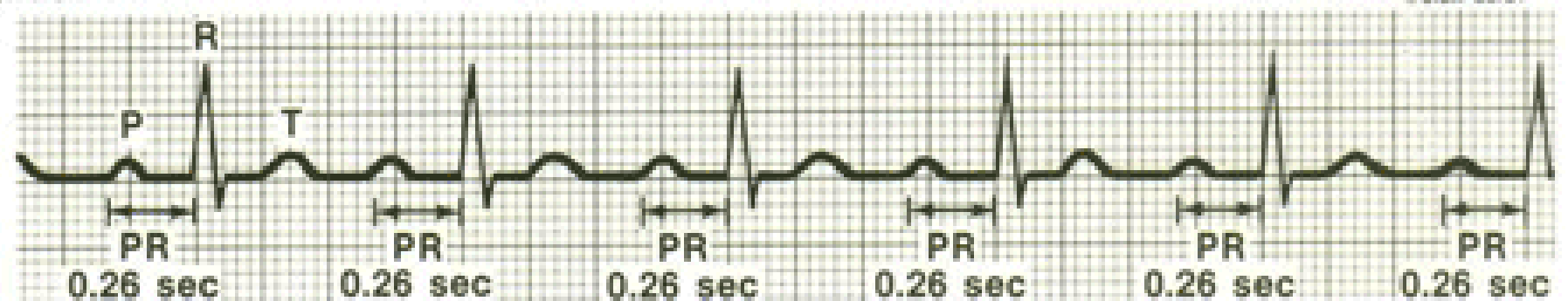
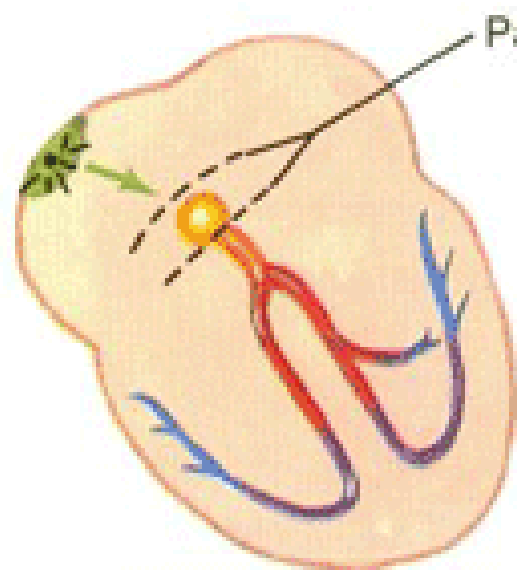
Rhythm Practice !

Courtesy of Jason E. Roediger, CCT, CRAT



Atrioventricular Block!

1° AV Block



Rhythm: regular

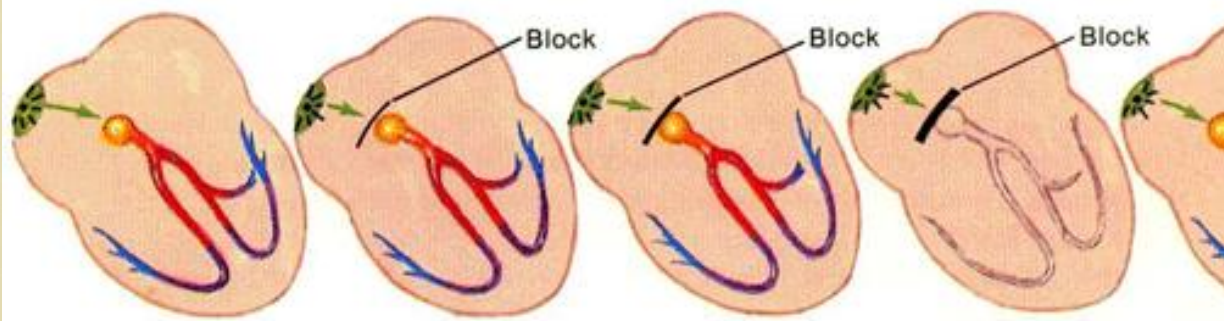
Rate: (that of underlying rhythm)

PR is > than .2 seconds

QRS: usually normal

Atrioventricular Block!

2° AV Block Mobitz I

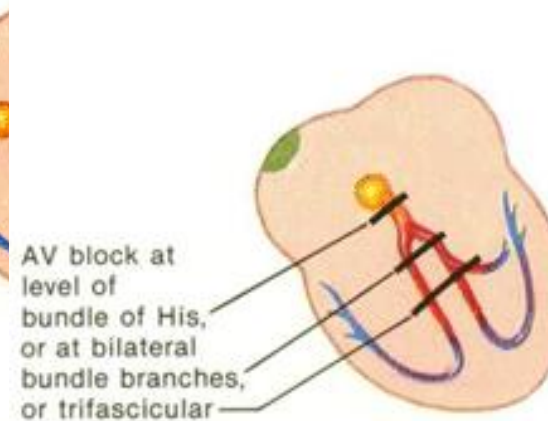


P Waves look Similar!



Successively longer PRIs until one QRS is dropped
 Rhythm (ventricular) is often irregular
 Atrial rhythm is ~ **regular**, QRS is normal

2° AV Block Mobitz II



Suddenly dropped QRS



PR intervals do not lengthen

Sudden dropped QRS without prior PR changes

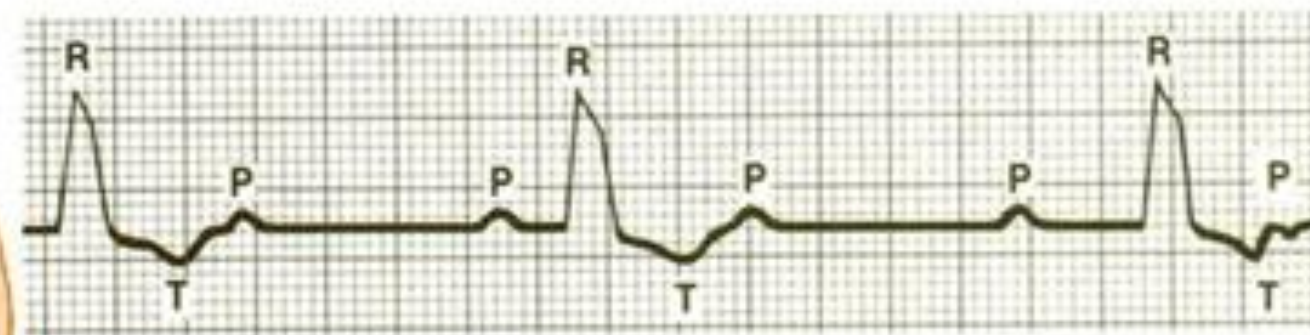
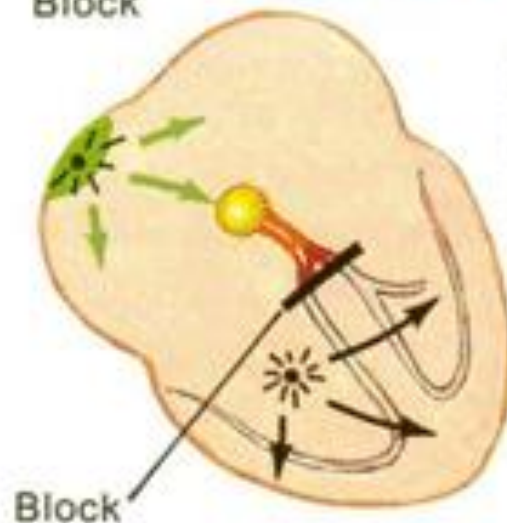
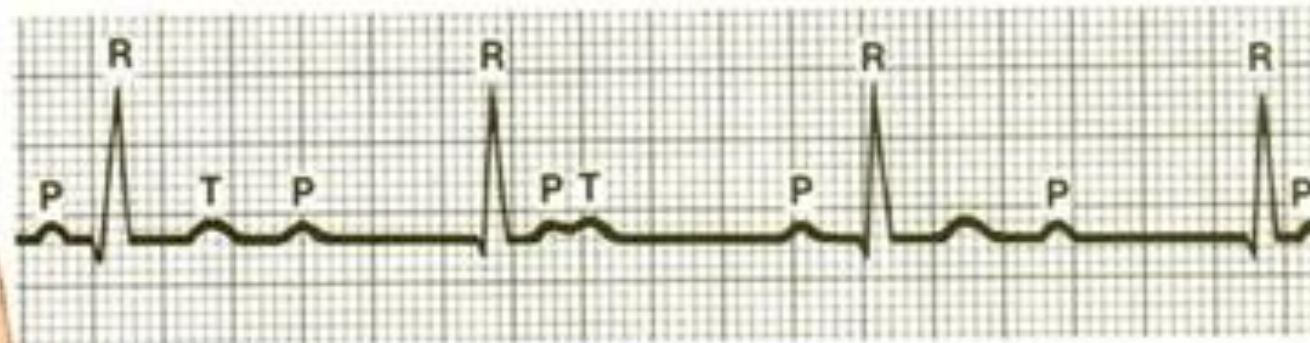
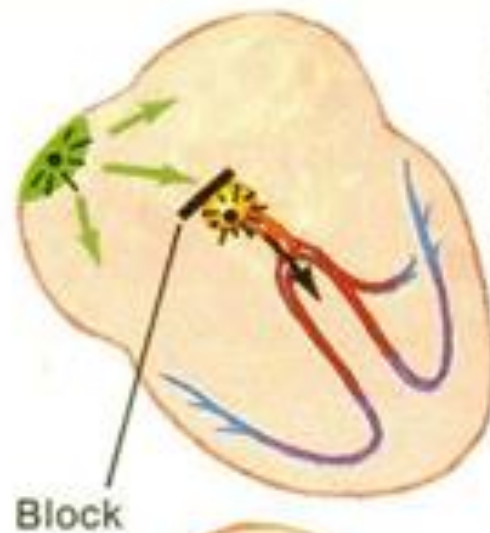
P waves are punctual and similar, **unlike a non-conducted PAC which is EARLY!**

Ventricular rhythm = irregular, atrial rhythm is regular
 PRI normal or prolonged
 QRS: often abnormal

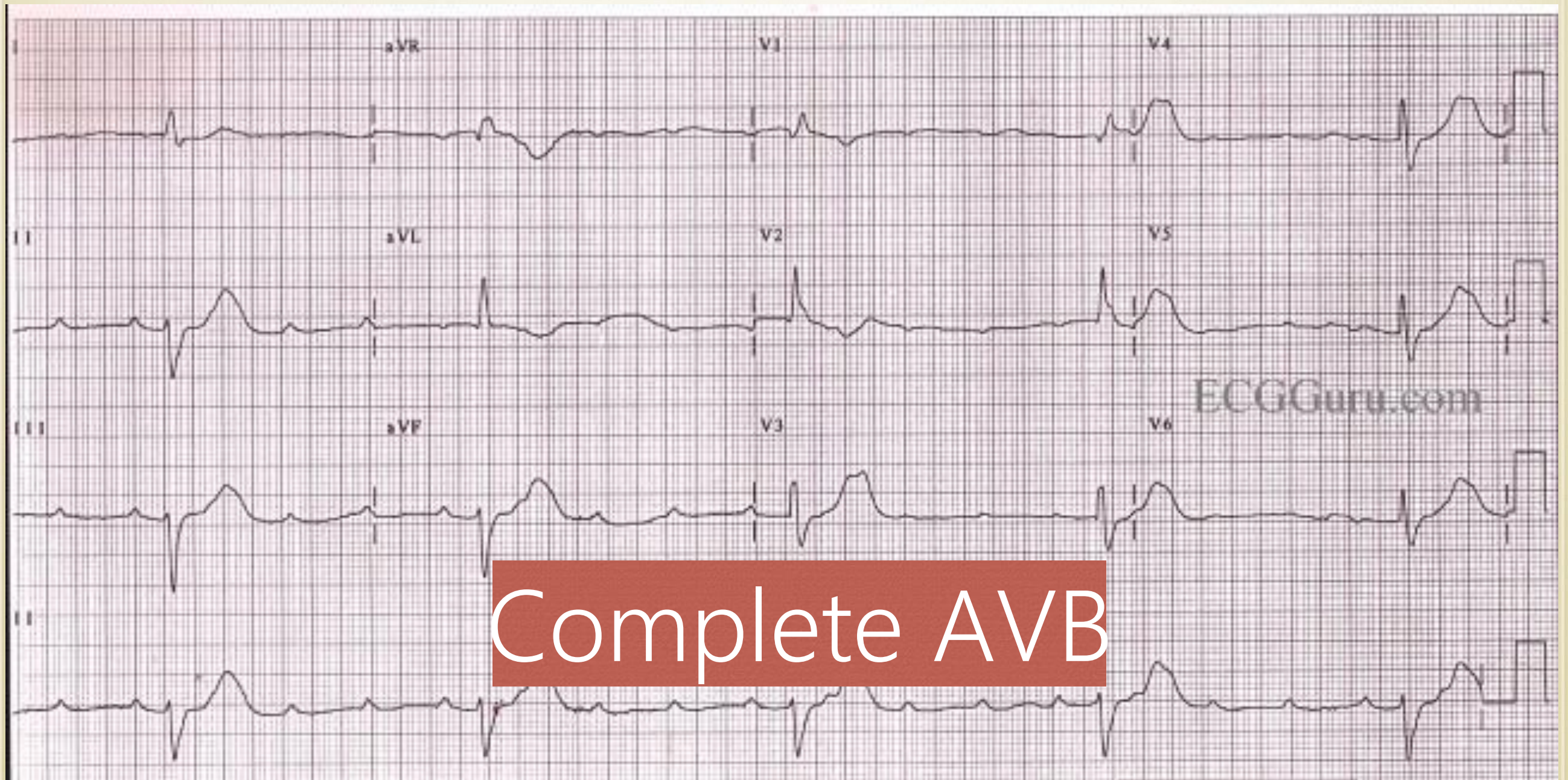
3° AV Block

Atria and Ventricles are depolarizing independently

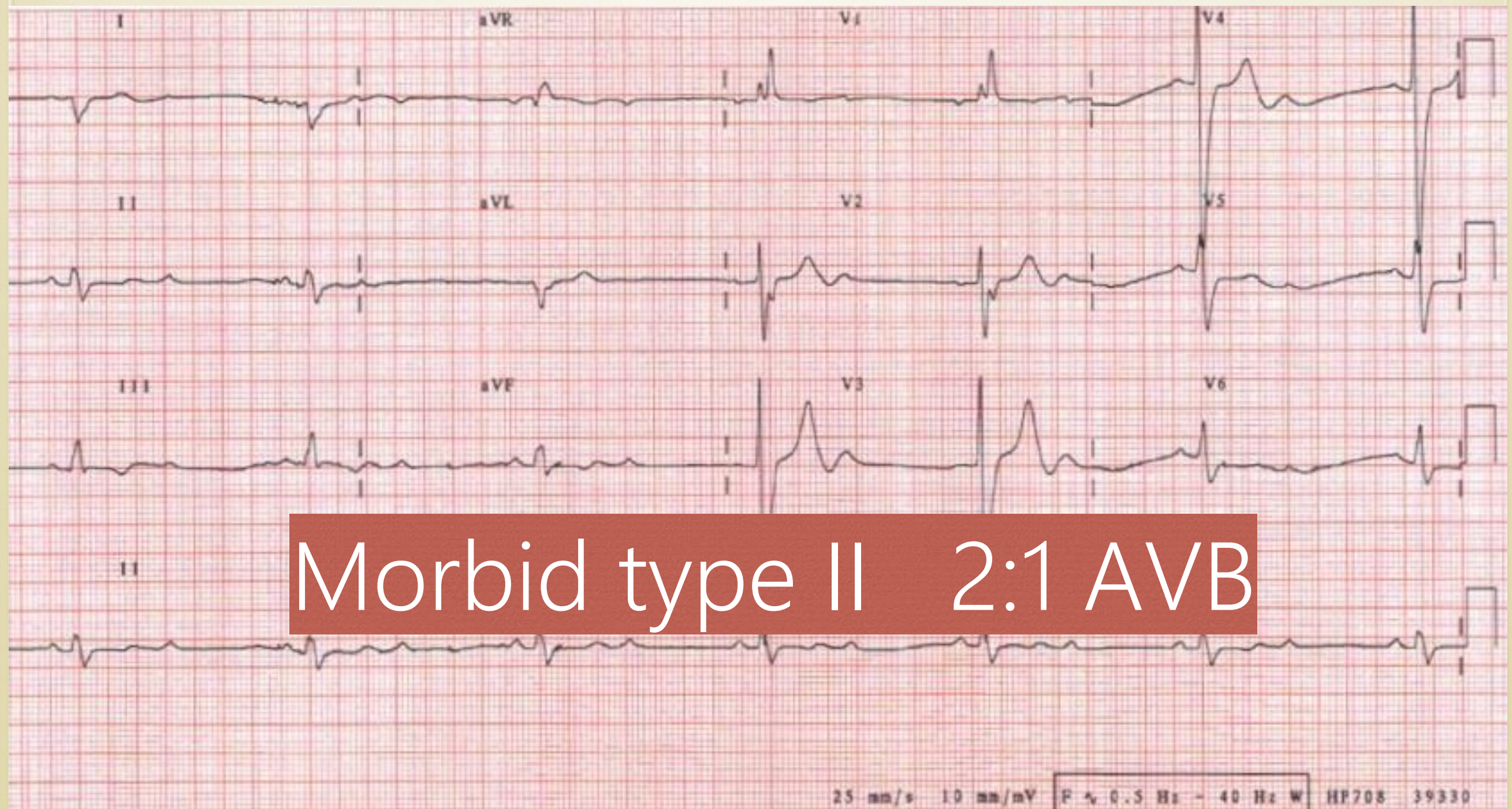
No association between atria & ventricles



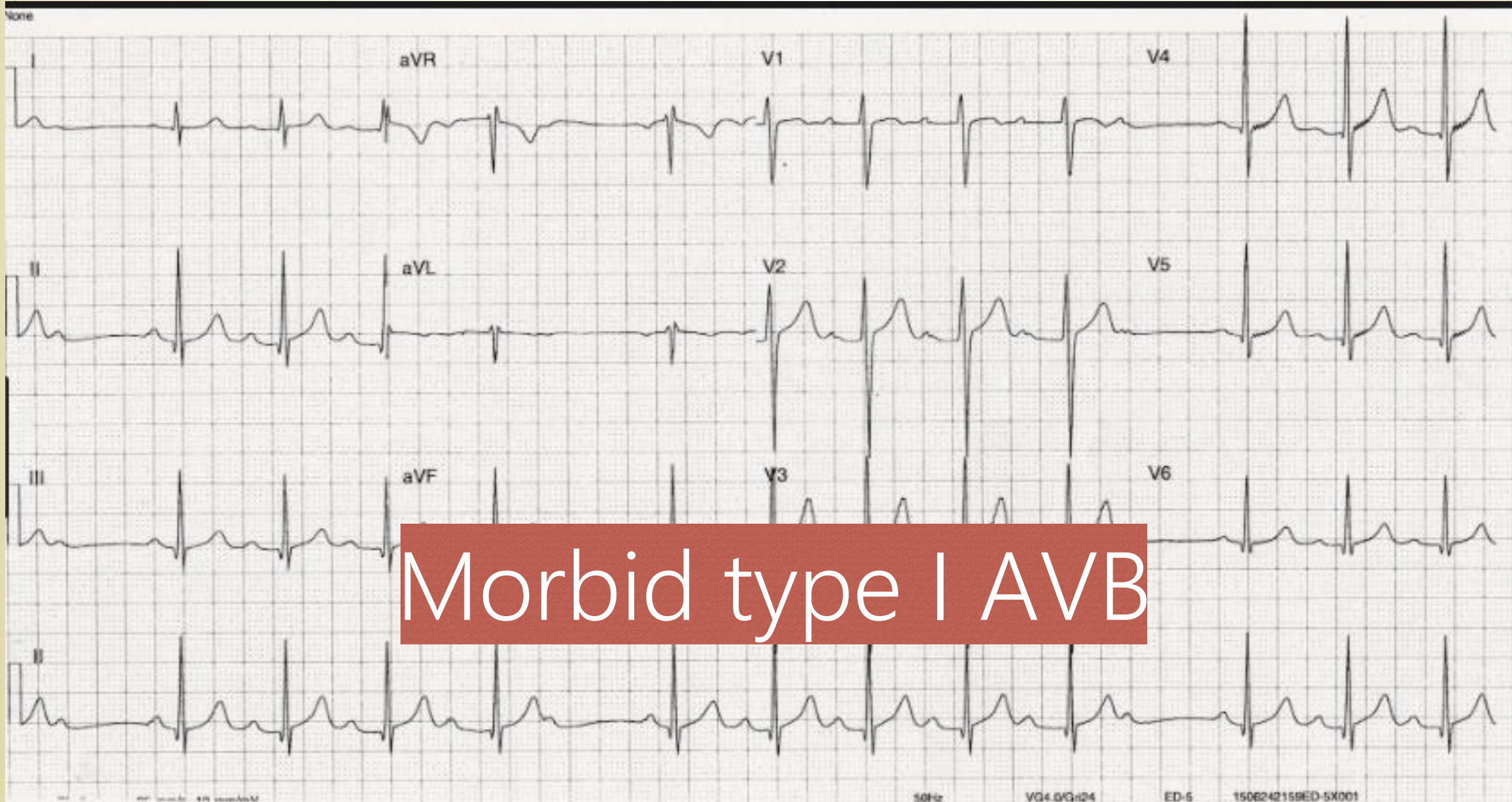
Rhythm Practice !



Rhythm Practice !

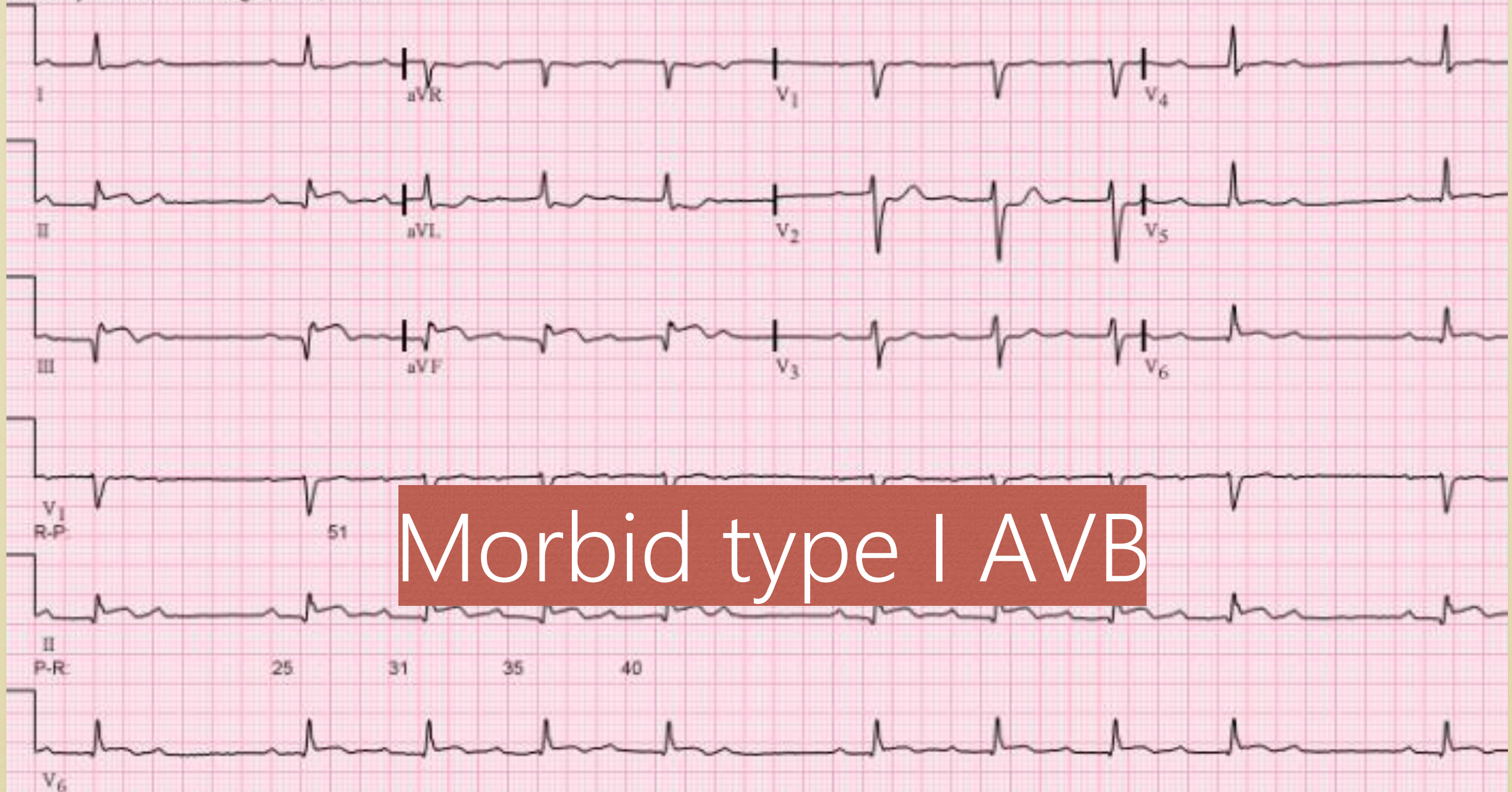


Rhythm Practice !

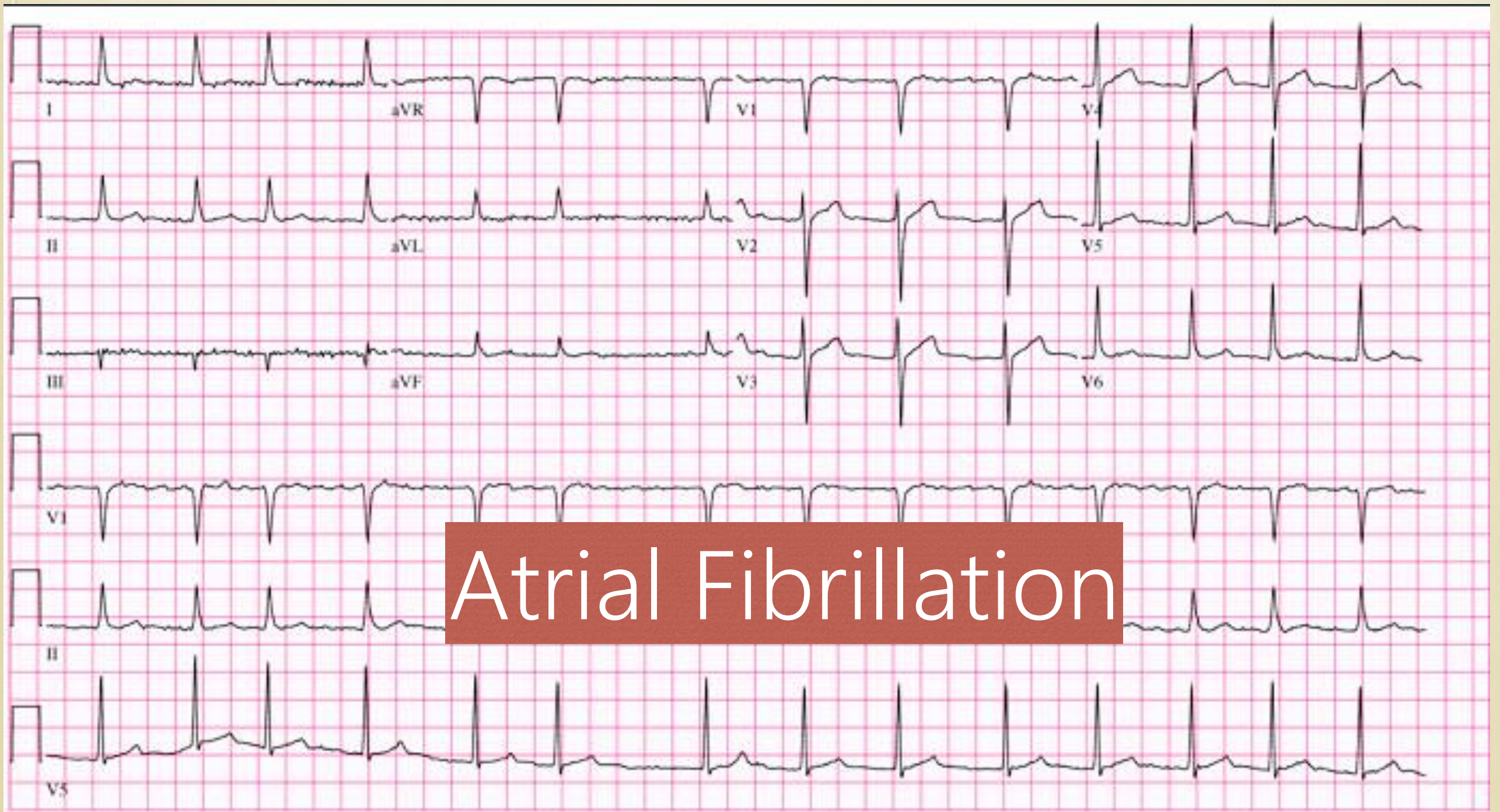


Rhythm Practice !

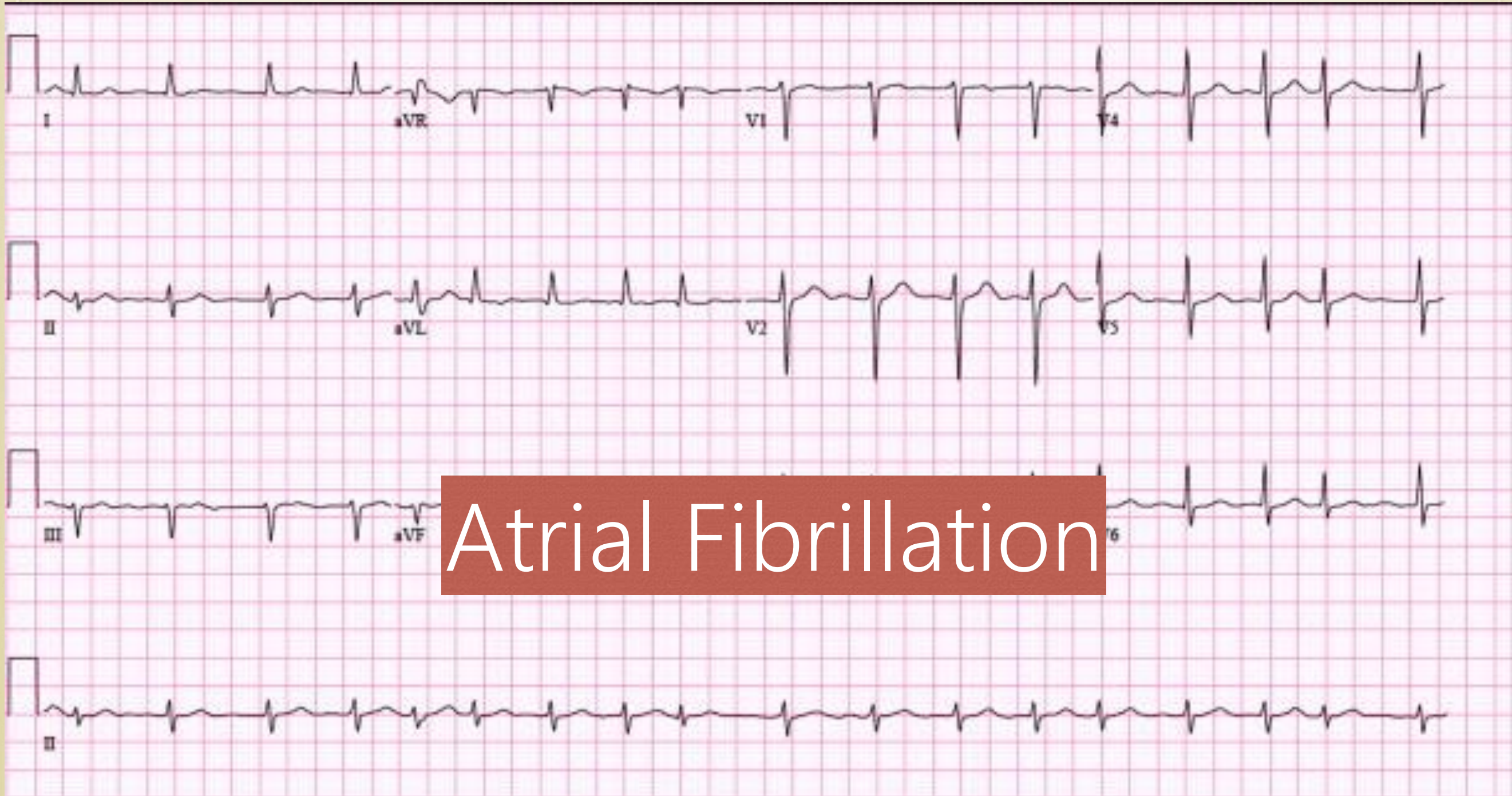
Courtesy of Jason E. Roediger, CCT, CRAT



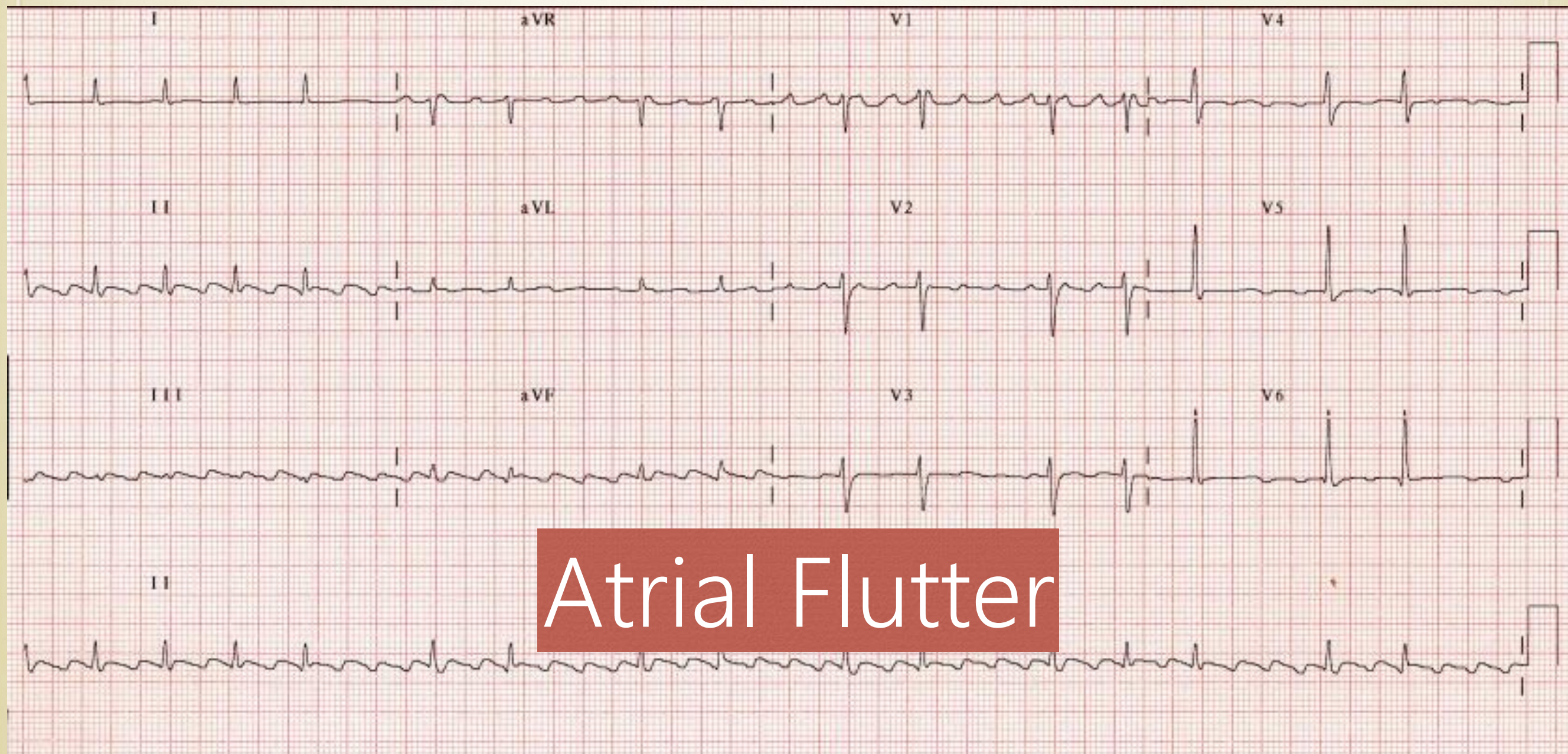
Rhythm Practice !



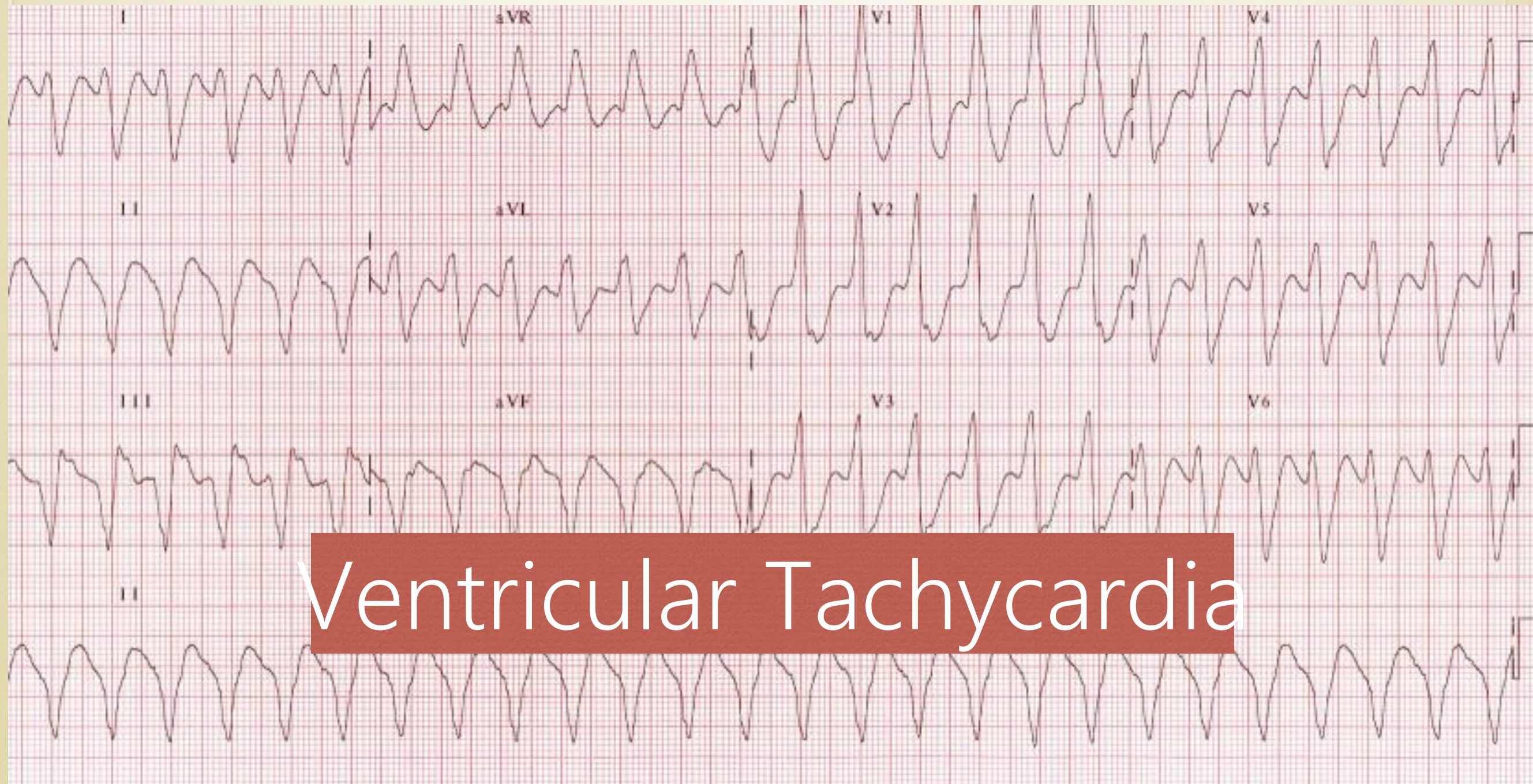
Rhythm Practice !



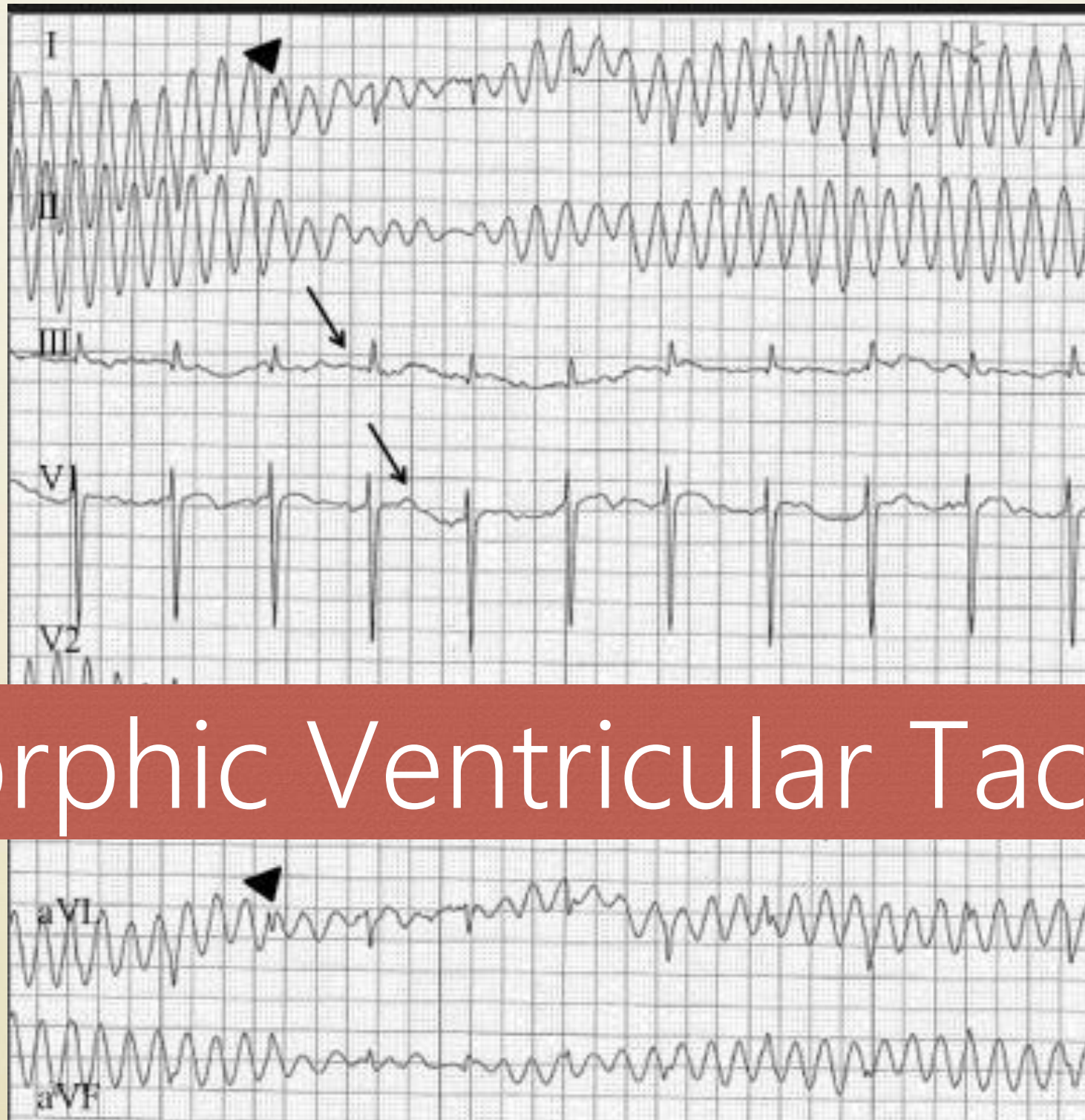
Rhythm Practice !



Rhythm Practice !

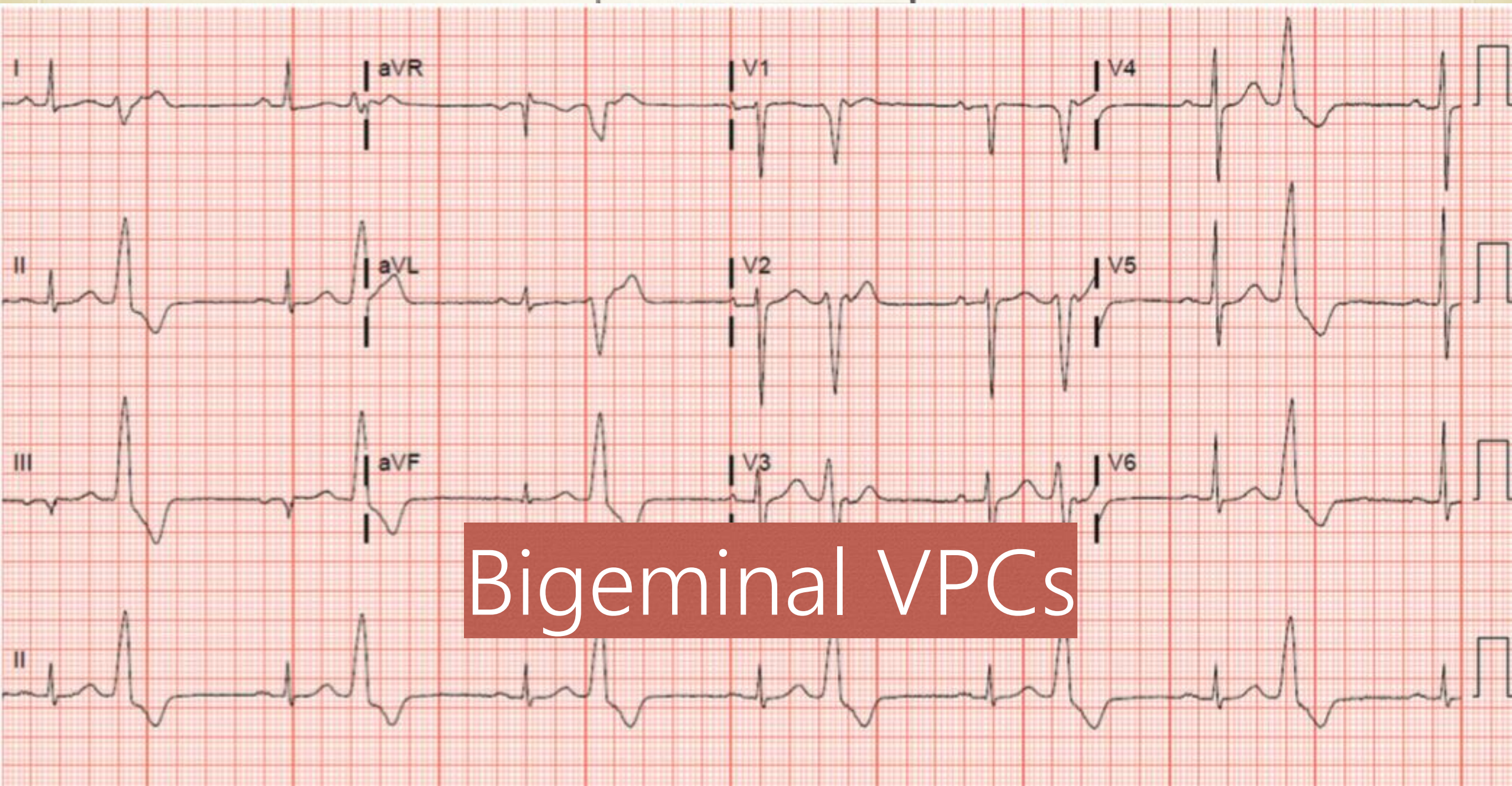


Rhythm Practice !

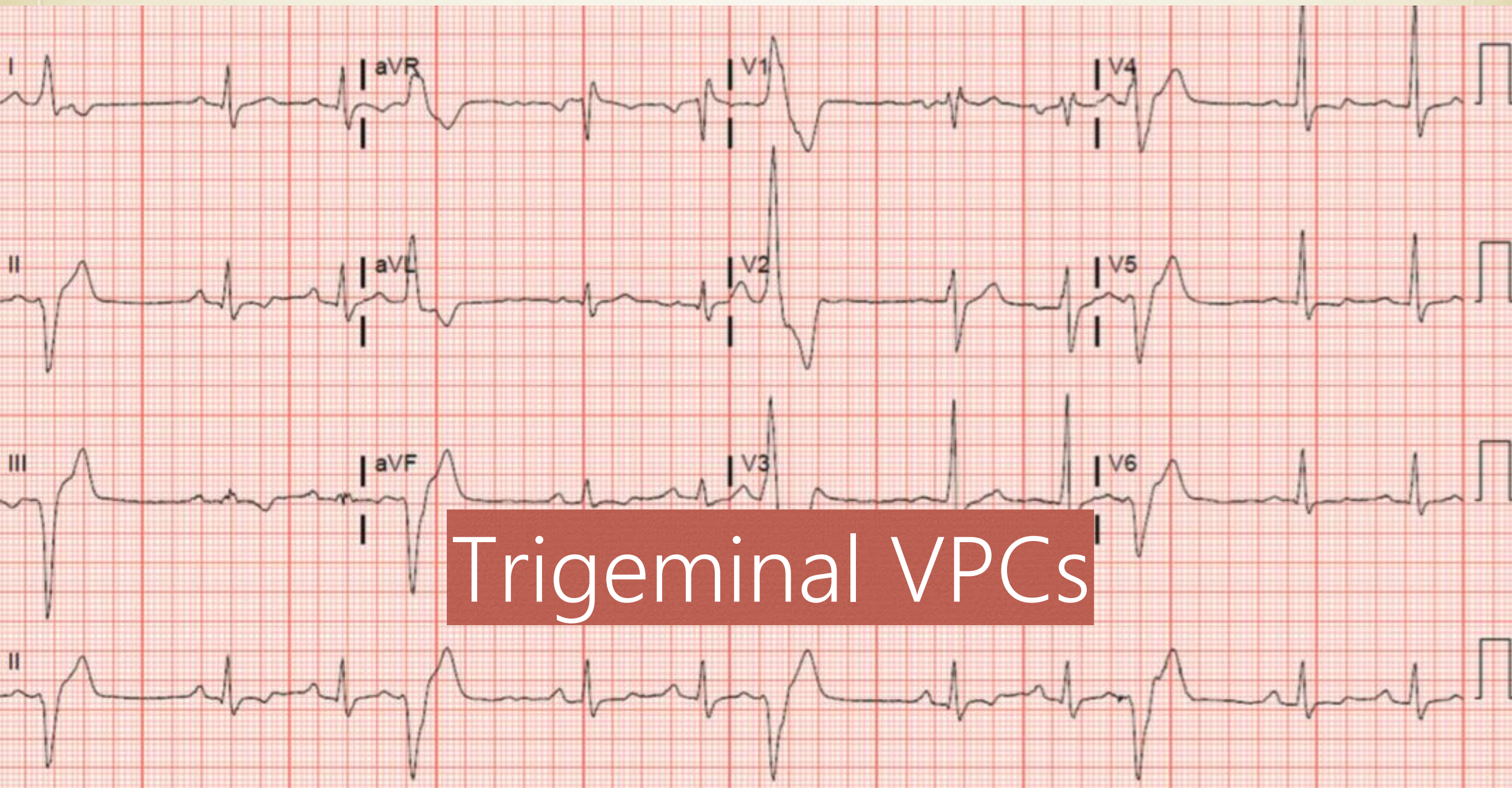


Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia

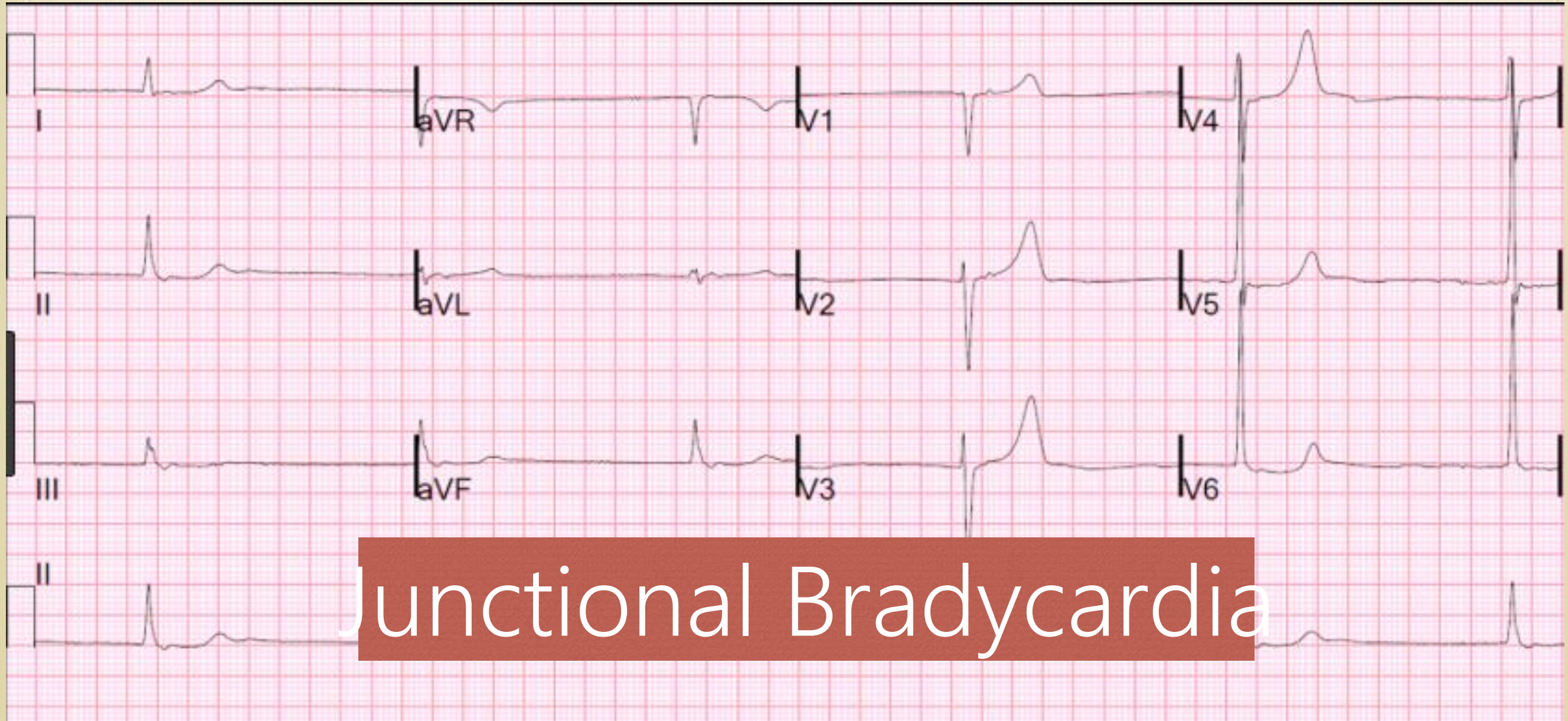
Rhythm Practice !



Rhythm Practice !



Rhythm Practice !



建議判讀順序

Chambers

STT changes

Others: QTC, hyperK, hypoCa...

Left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH)

Right ventricular hypertrophy
(RVH)

Left atrial enlargement (LAE)

Right atrial enlargement (RAE)

Chambers LVH

Common electrocardiographic criteria for the diagnosis of left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH)

Cornell voltage criteria

$SV_3 + RaVL \geq 2.0 \text{ mV}$ (28 mm) in men

$SV_3 + RaVL \geq 2.8 \text{ mV}$ (20 mm) in women

(some variations use a lower cutoff value in men)

Cornell product criteria

$SV_3 + RaVL$ (+8 in women) (a) $\times$ QRS duration $\geq 2,440 \text{ mm} \times \text{ms}$

Sokolow-Lyon voltage criteria

$SV_1 + RV_5$ or $RV_6 \geq 3.5 \text{ mV}$ (35 mm) (b) or $RaVL \geq 1.1 \text{ mV}$ (11 mm)

Romhilt-Estes point score system

(a score ≥ 5 is diagnostic of LVH, a score of 4 is "probable" LVH)

Voltage criteria (3 points):

Any S or R in limb leads $\geq 20 \text{ mm}$, SV_1 , SV_2 , RV_5 , or $RV_6 \geq 30 \text{ mm}$

ST-T wave changes of LVH (3 points, 1 point on digitalis)

Left atrial abnormality (3 points): Terminal component of the P wave in $V_1 \geq 1 \text{ mm}$ and $\geq 40 \text{ ms}$

Left axis deviation (2 points): QRS axis of -30 degrees or more negative

Prolonged QRS duration (1 point):

$\geq 90 \text{ ms}$ Delayed intrinsicoid deflection time (1 point): $\geq 50 \text{ ms}$ in V_5 or V_6

(a) A modification of +6 instead of +8 in women may be more accurate and was used in the Losartan Intervention for Endpoint Reduction in Hypertension (LIFE) study¹⁰

(b) A cutoff value of 38 mm has also been used eg: in the LIFE study

LVH

Sokolow-Lyon voltage criteria

Box 5.3 Sokolow-Lyon Voltage Criteria for LVH Diagnosis

- $R_I + S_{III} \geq 2.5 \text{ mV (25 mm)}$
- $R \text{ in aVL} > 1.2 \text{ mV (12 mm)}$
- $R \text{ in aVF} > 2.0 \text{ mV (20 mm)}$
- $S \text{ in V1} > 2.4 \text{ mV (24 mm)}$
- $R \text{ in V5 and V6} > 2.6 \text{ mV (26 mm)}$
- $R \text{ in V5 or V6} + S \text{ in V1} > 3.5 \text{ mV (35 mm)}$

Chambers

LVH-Voltage criteria

R wave in lead I + S wave in lead II > 25 mm

S wave in AVR > 14 mm

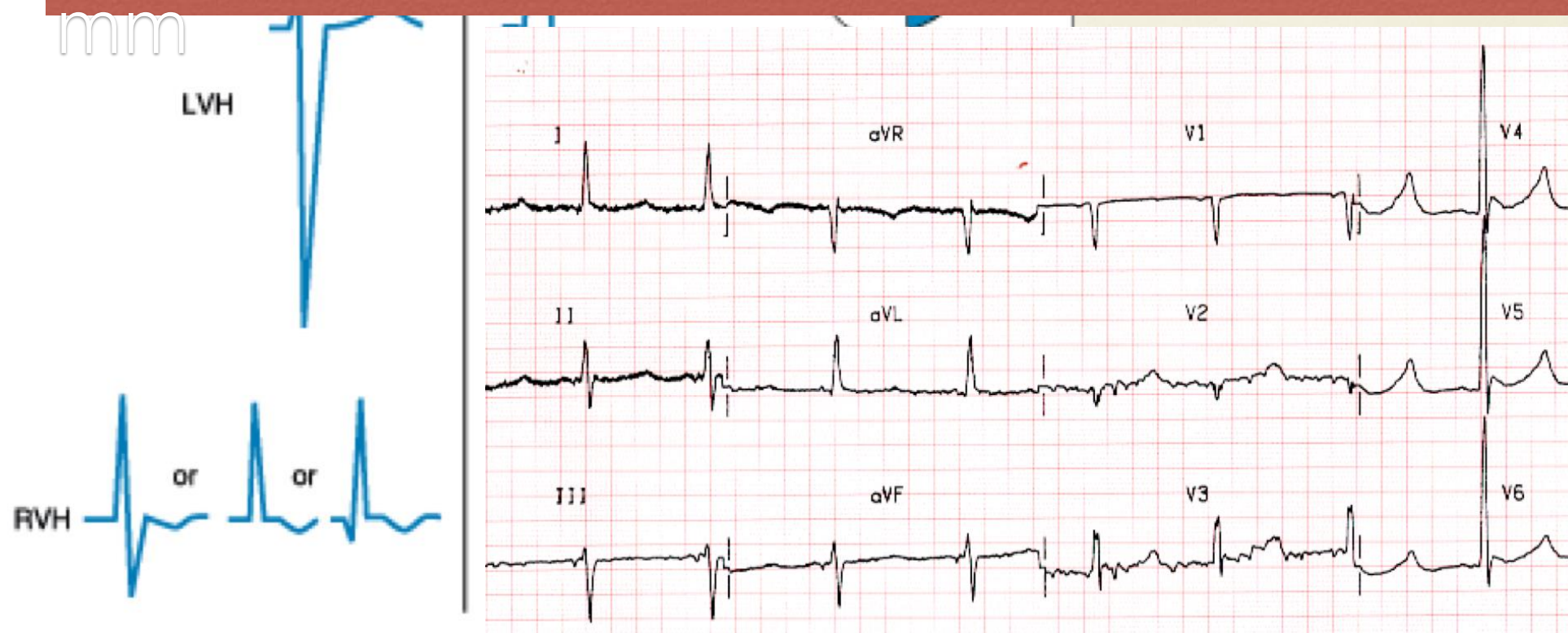
R wave in AVL > 11 mm

R wave in AVF > 20 mm

R wave in V5 or V6 > 26 mm

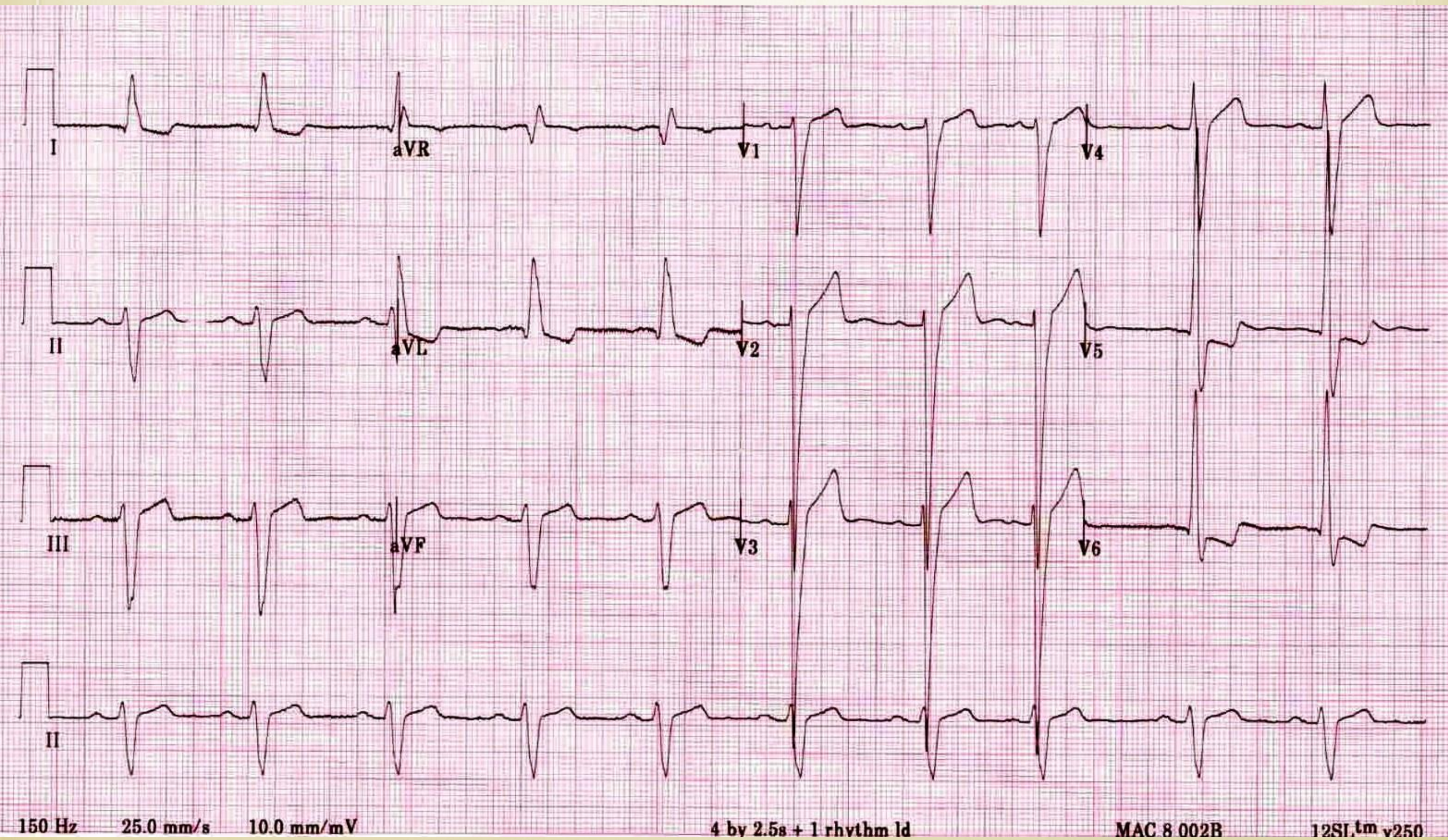
R wave in V5 or V6 plus S wave in V1 > 35 mm

Largest R wave + largest S wave in precordial leads > 45



Chambers

LVH



Chambers

RVH

RIGHT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY

Sokolow-Lyon Criteria:

R in V1 + S in V5-V6 > 11 mm

R in V1 > 7mm

R : S in V1 > 1

RAD > +90 degrees

Additional Criteria:

QR in V1

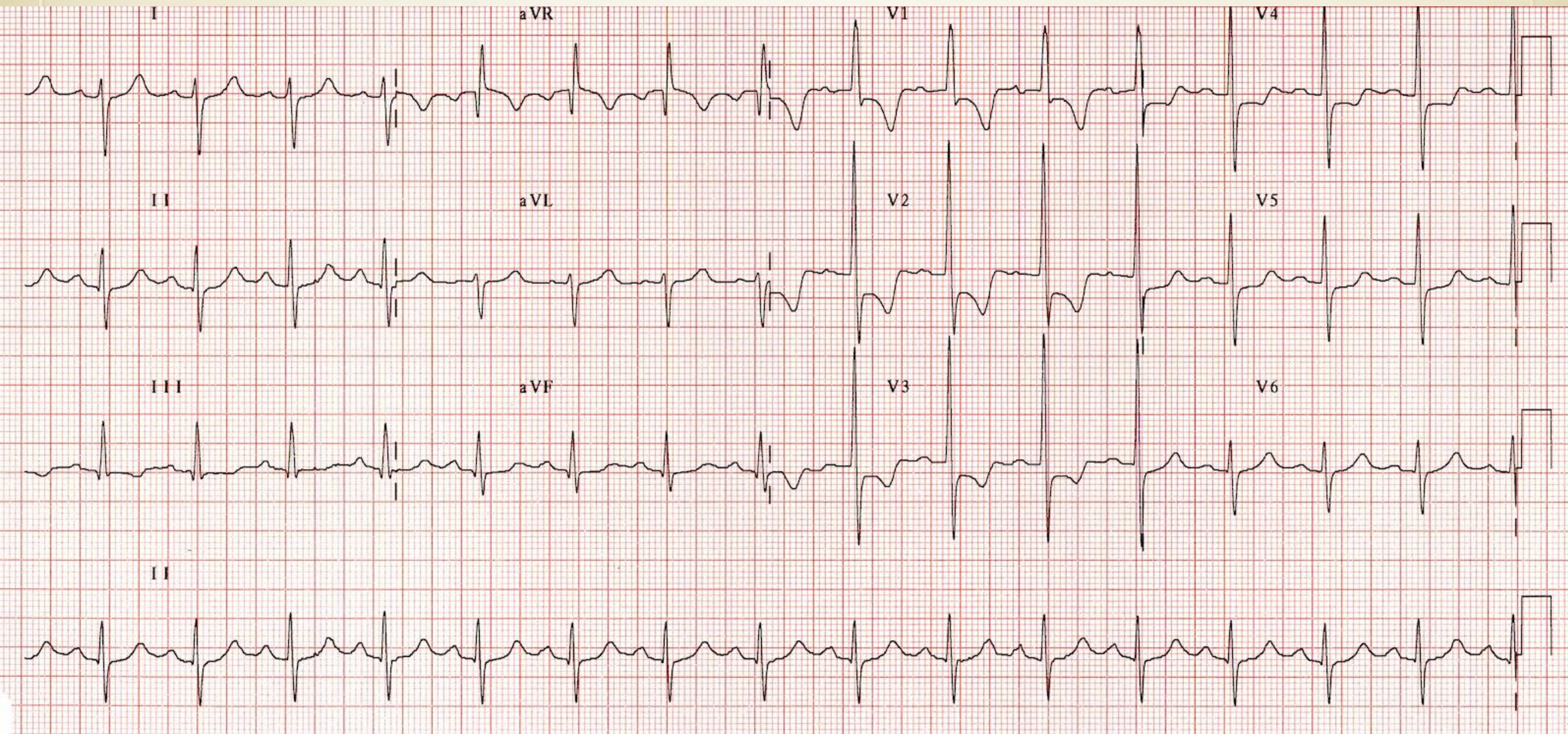
S1 Q3 pattern

S1 S2 S3 pattern

p pulmonale

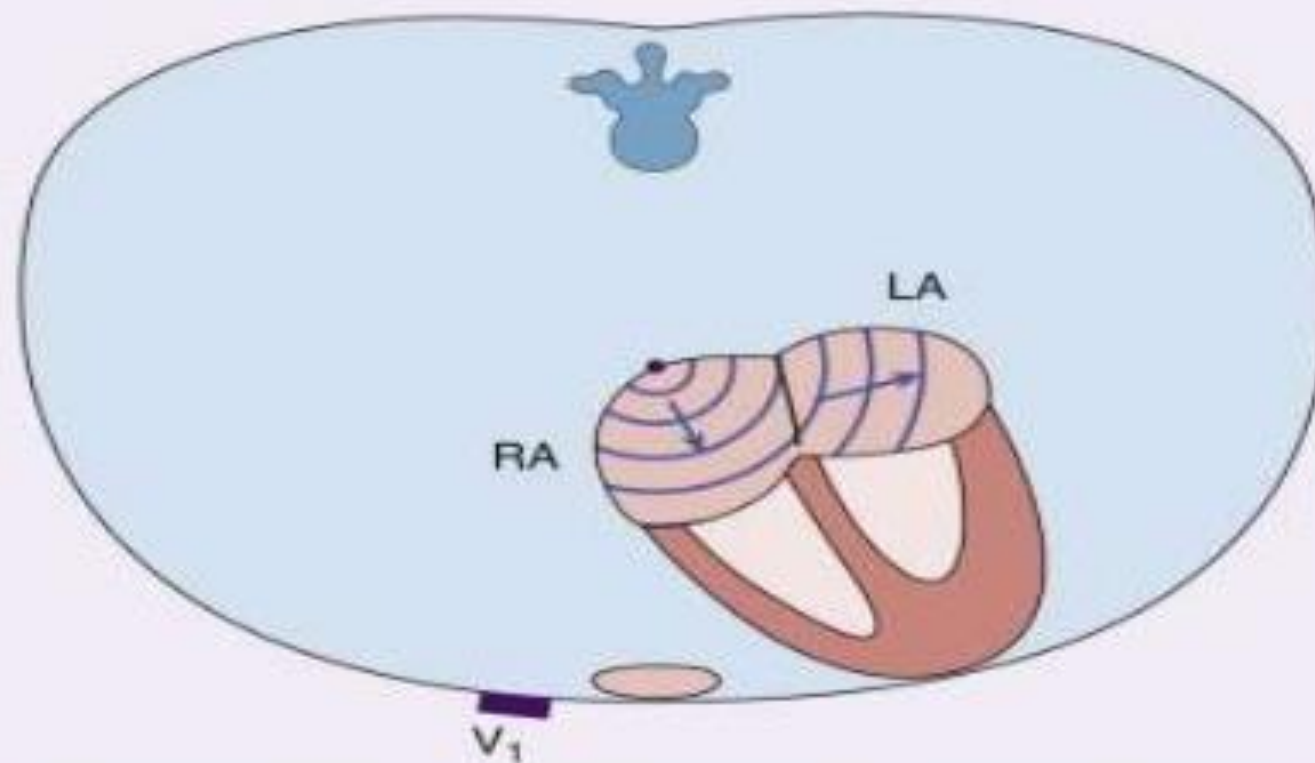
Chambers

RVH



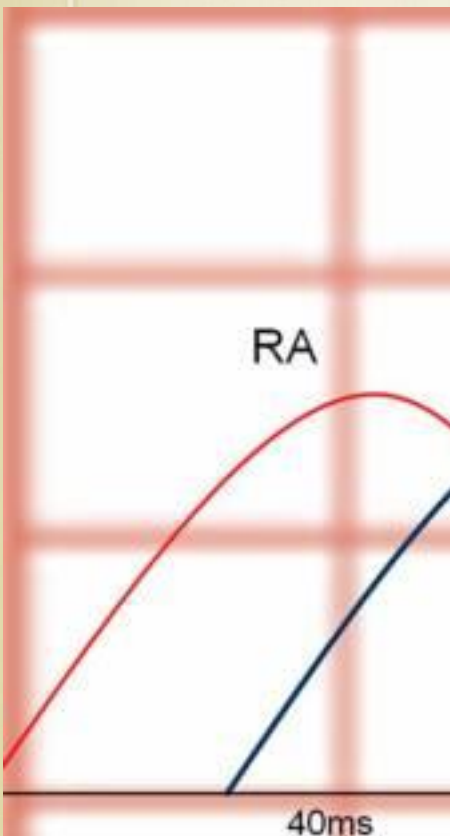
Chambers

LAE & RAE

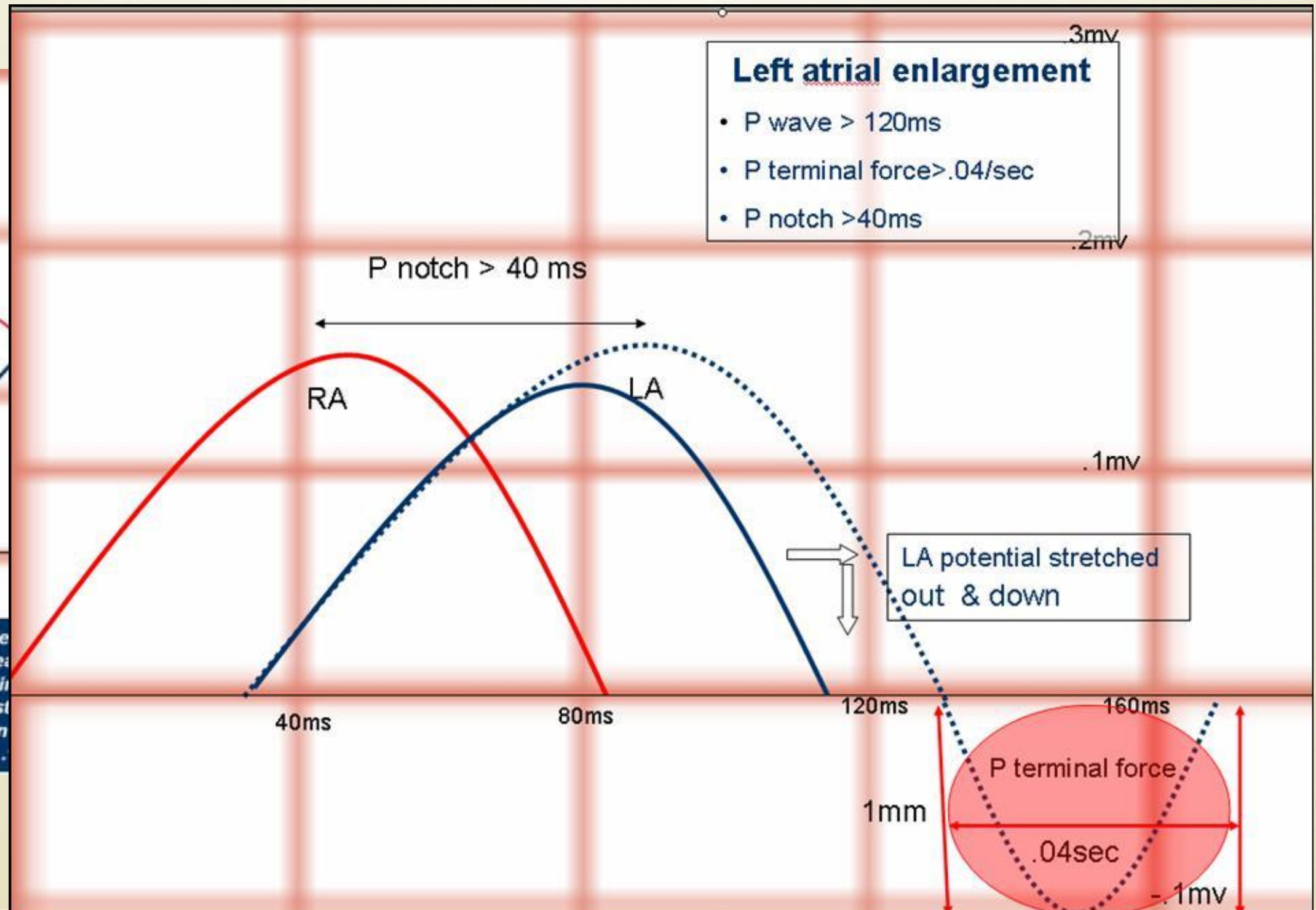


	Normal	Right	Left
II			
V ₁			

Chambers LAE



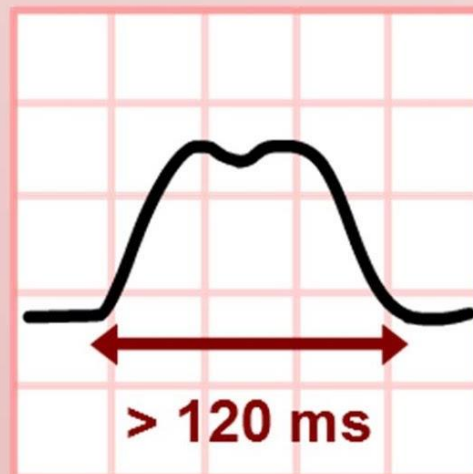
- Normal P waves are rounded
- It can be up to 2.5mm in lead
- Usually unimodal with a single peak
- Normally the inter peak distance is
- Biphasic P waves are seen
- Normal P terminal force is



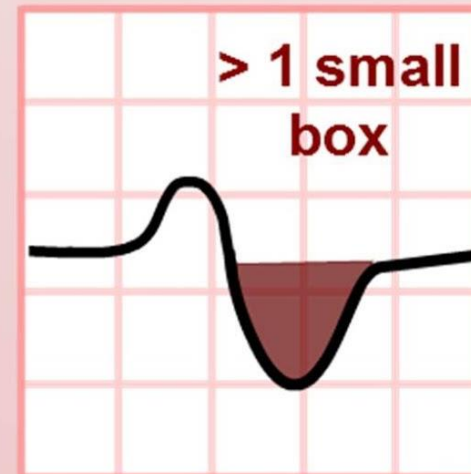
Chambers

LAE

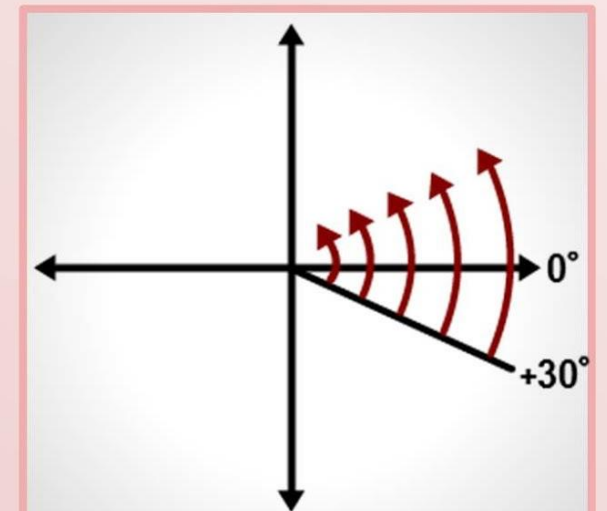
**Left Atrial
Enlargement**



Lead II



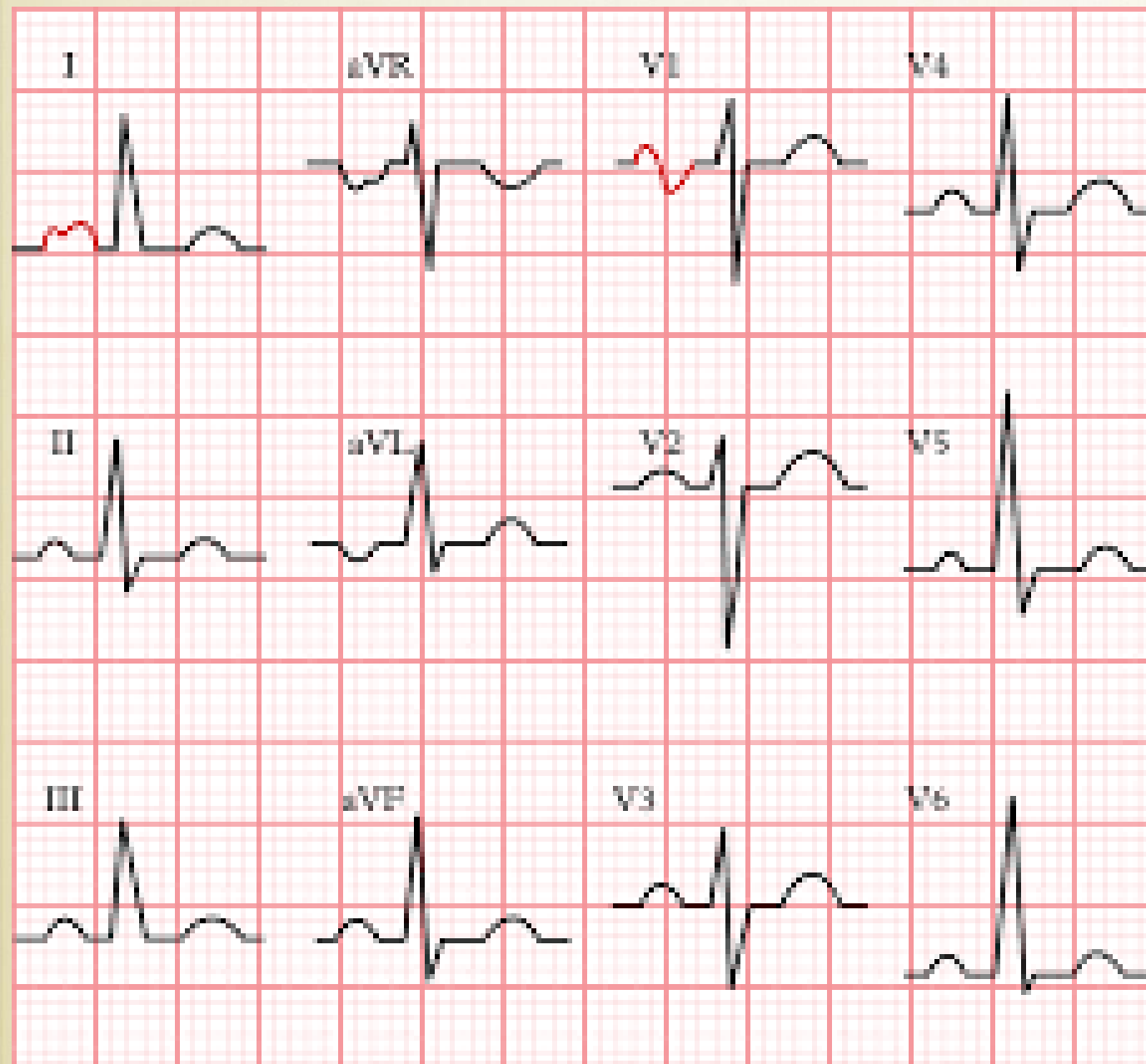
Lead V₁



P wave axis

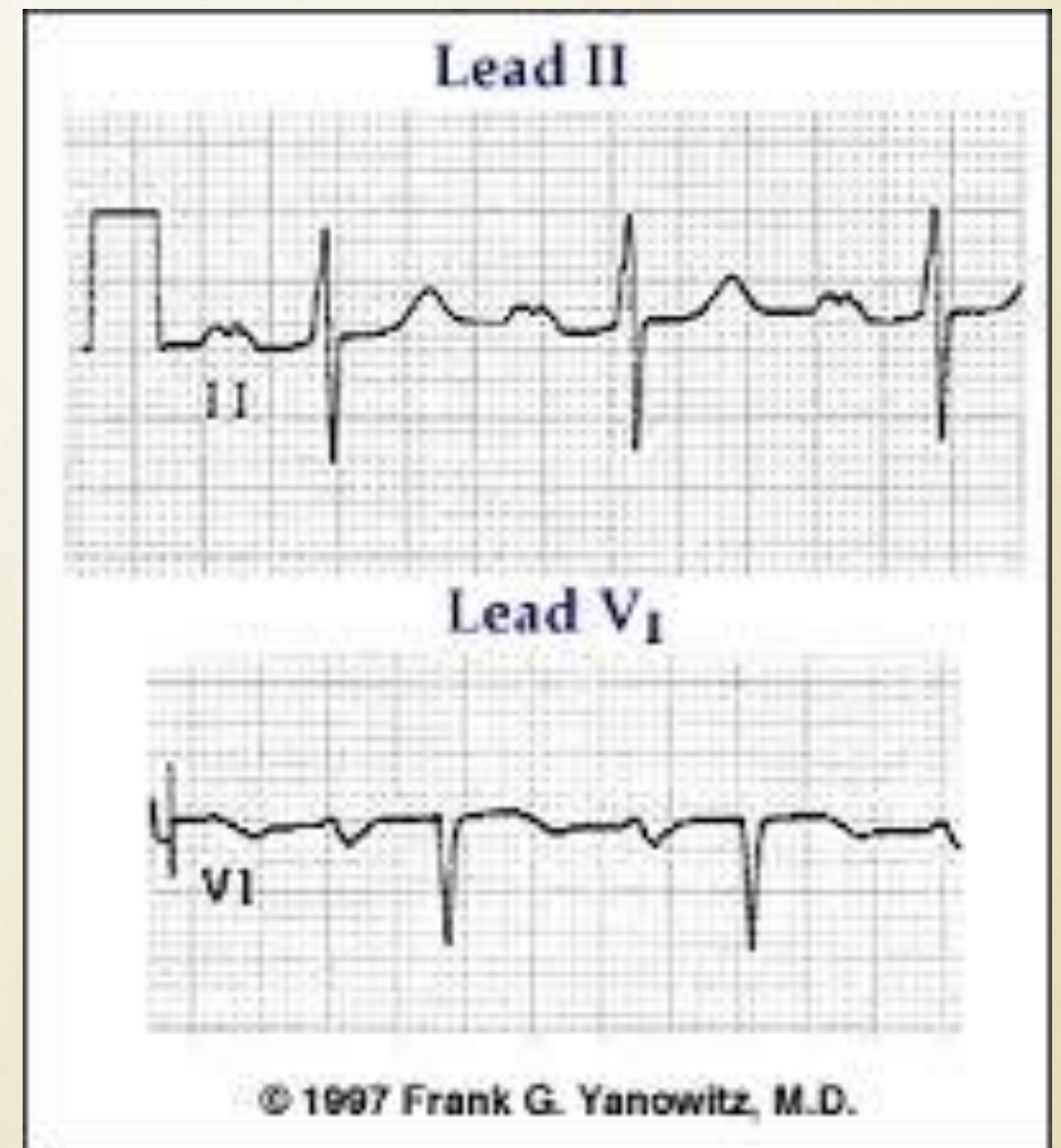
Chambers

LAE

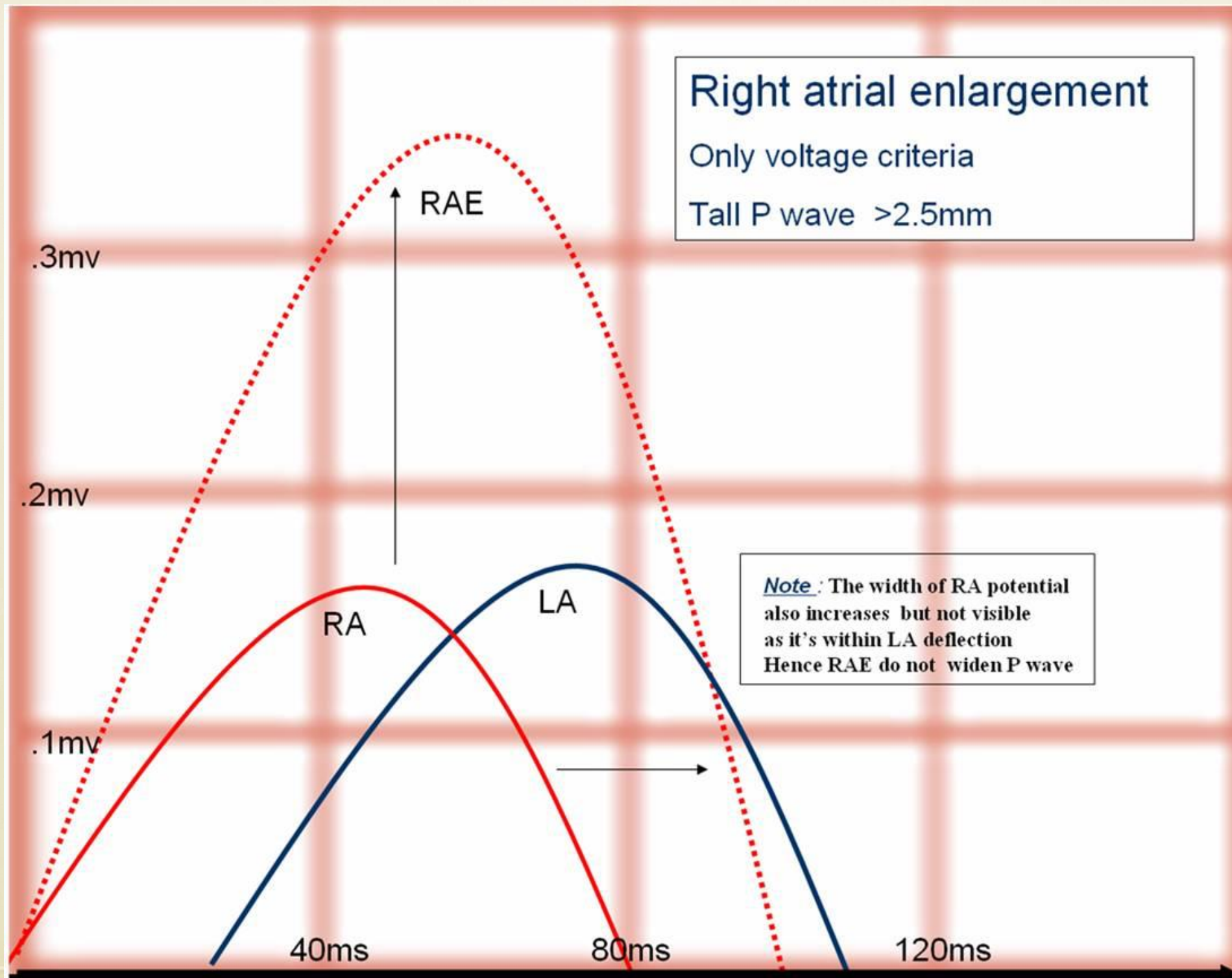


left atrial enlargement

ECG  PEDIA.ORG

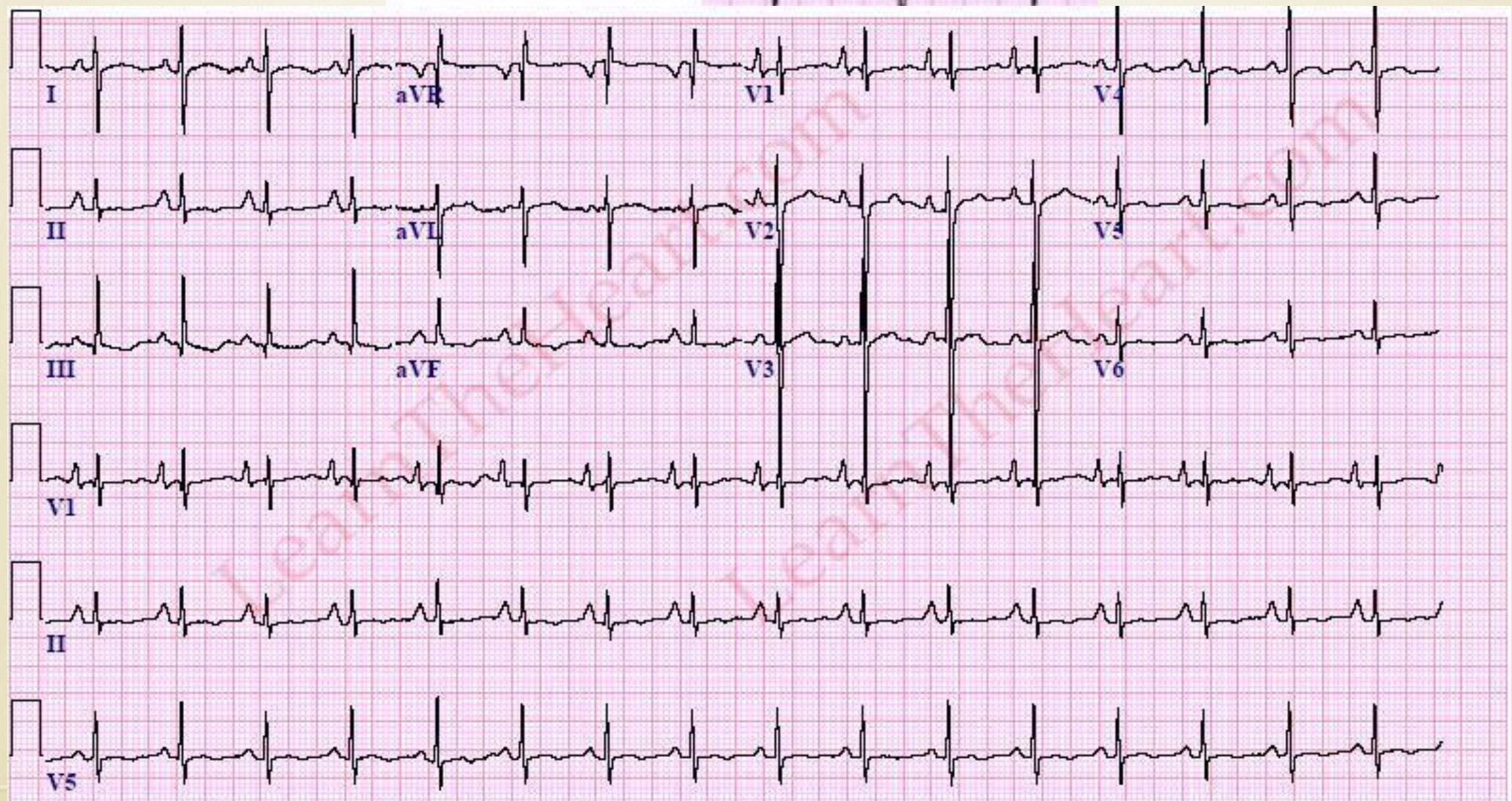
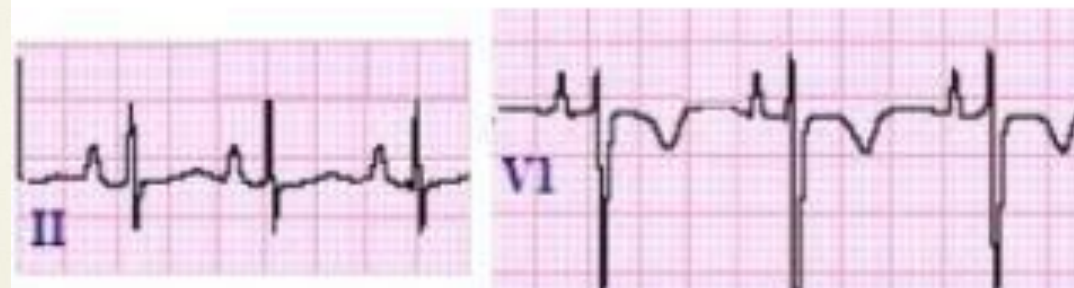


Chambers RAE



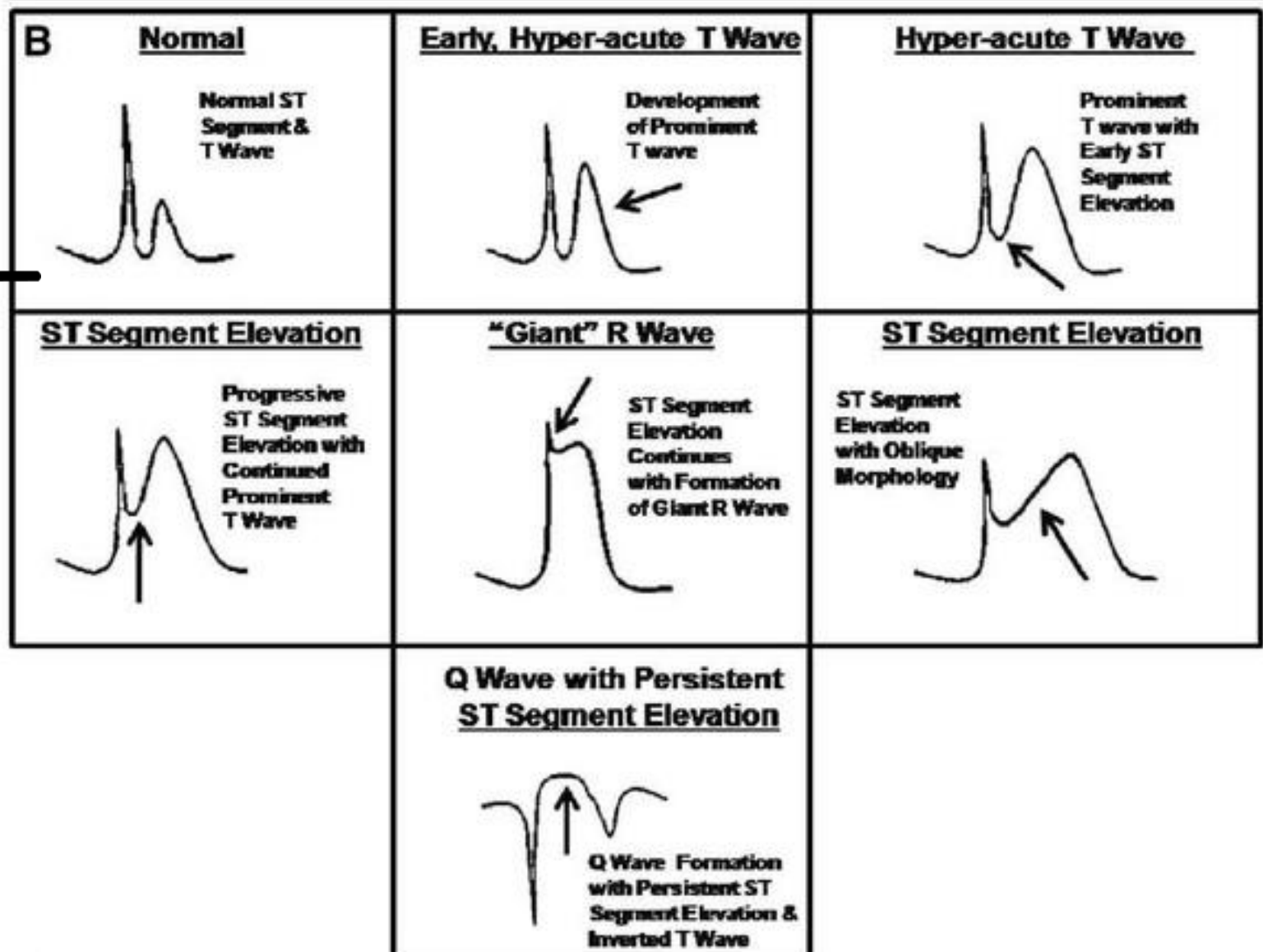
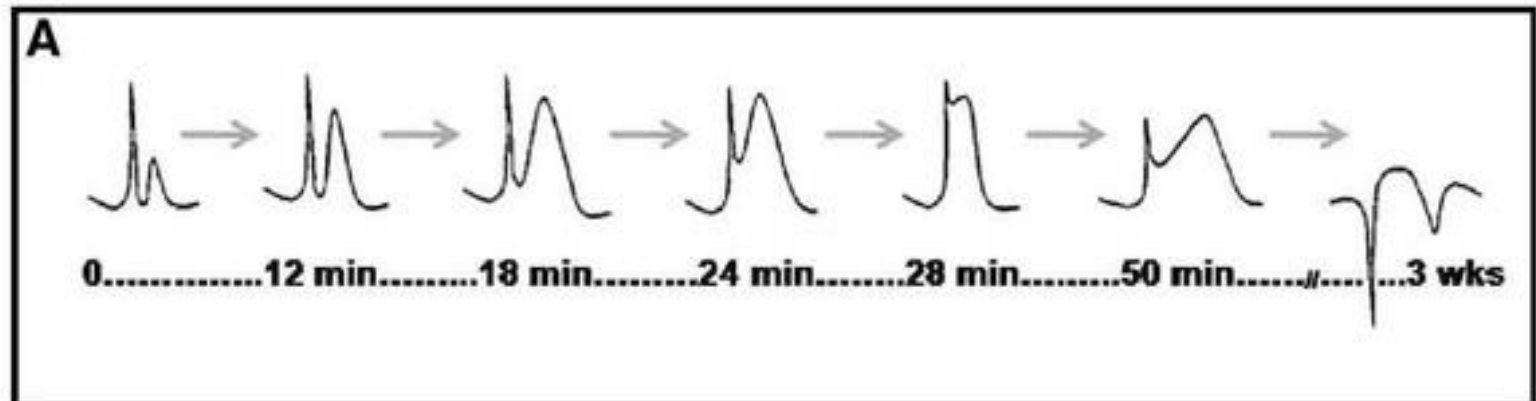
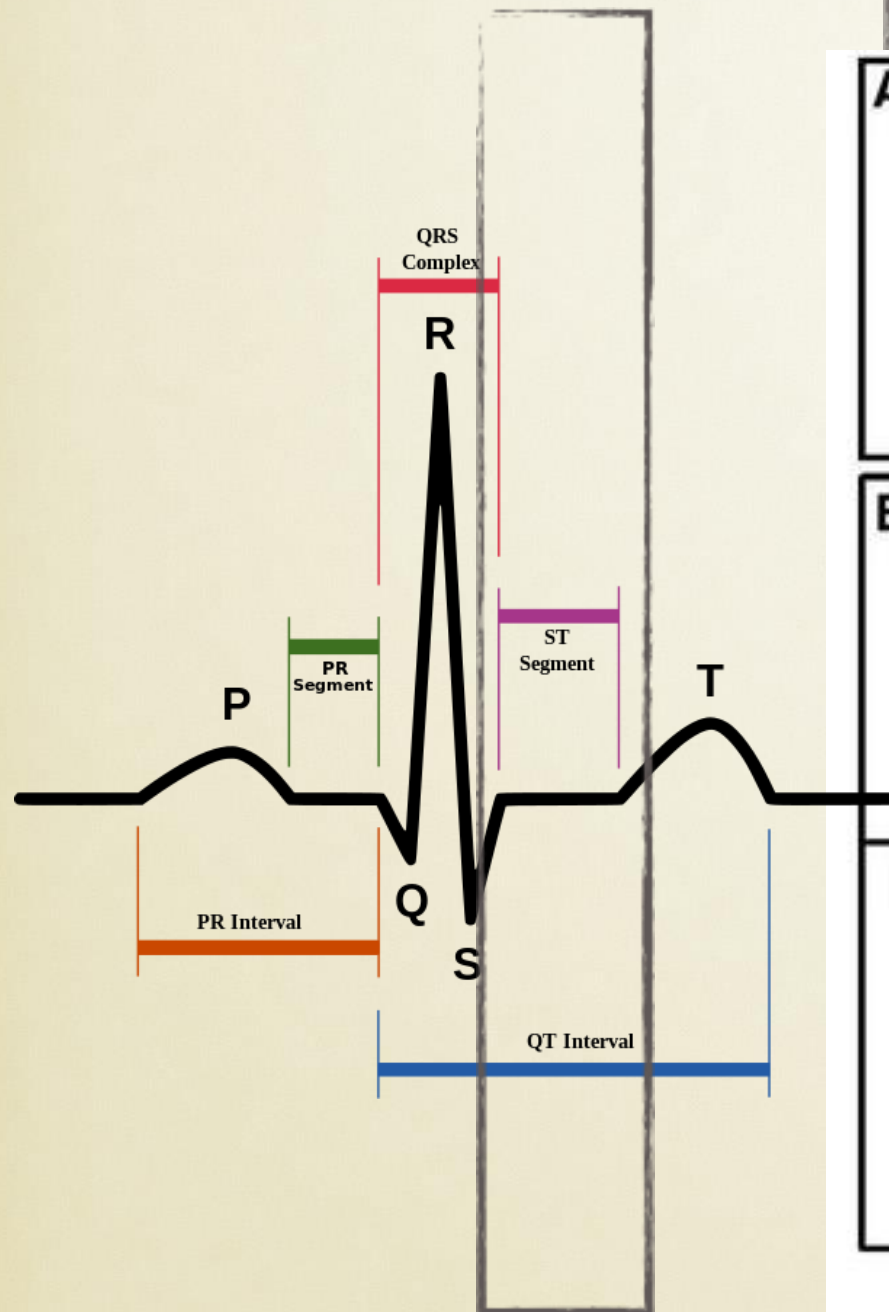
Chambers RAE

Right Atrial Enlargement

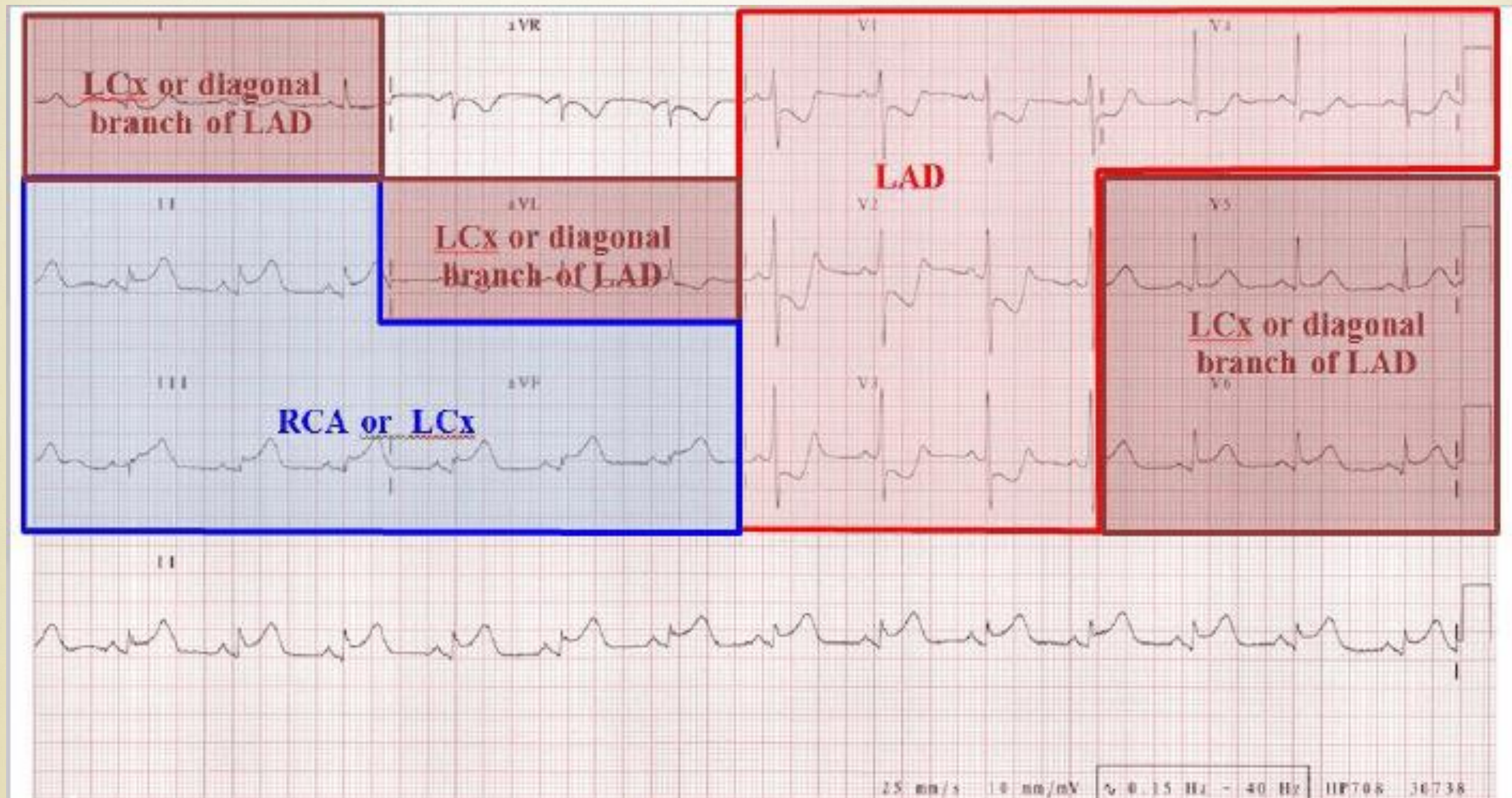


STT changes

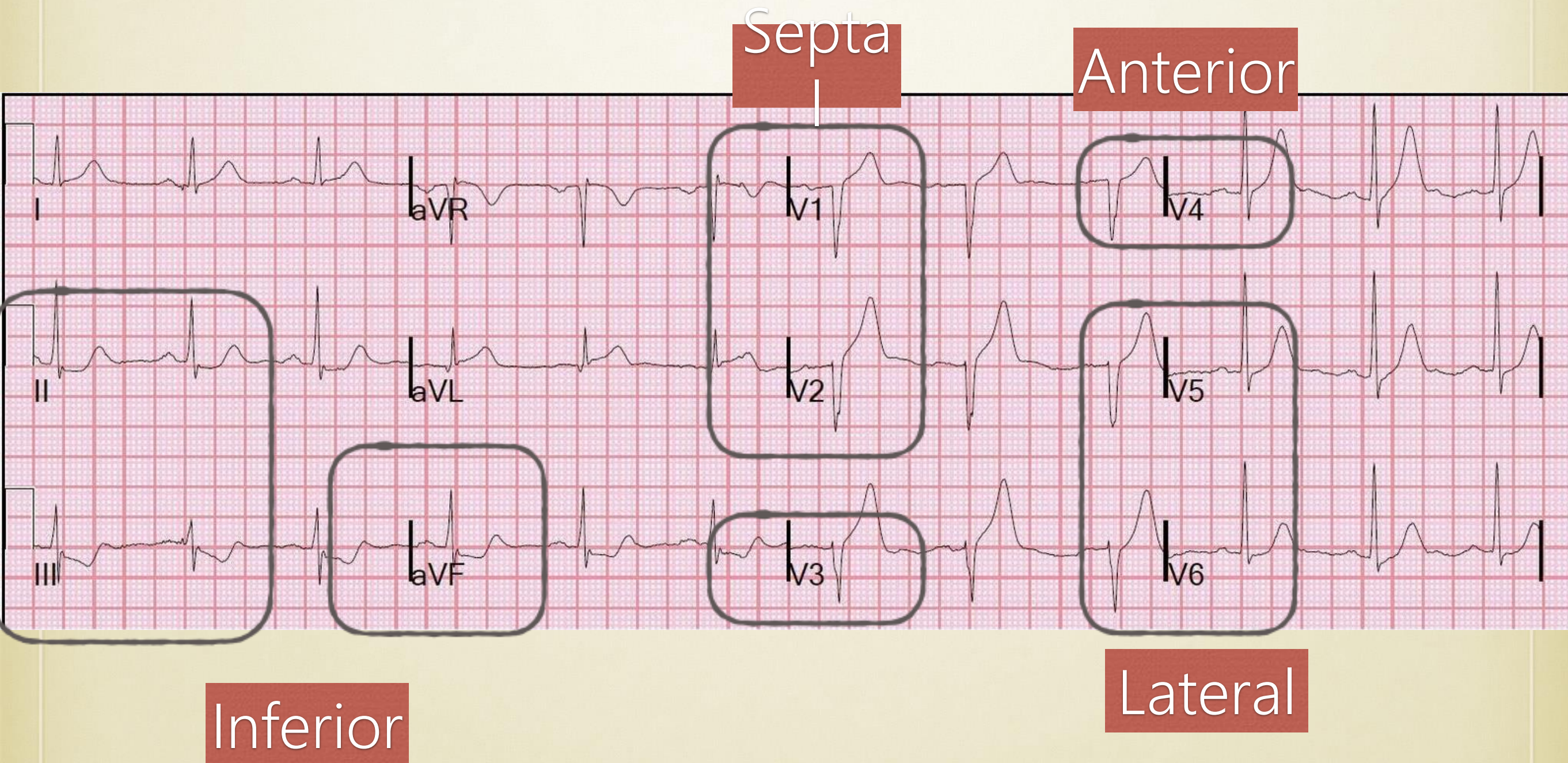
STT change STEMI



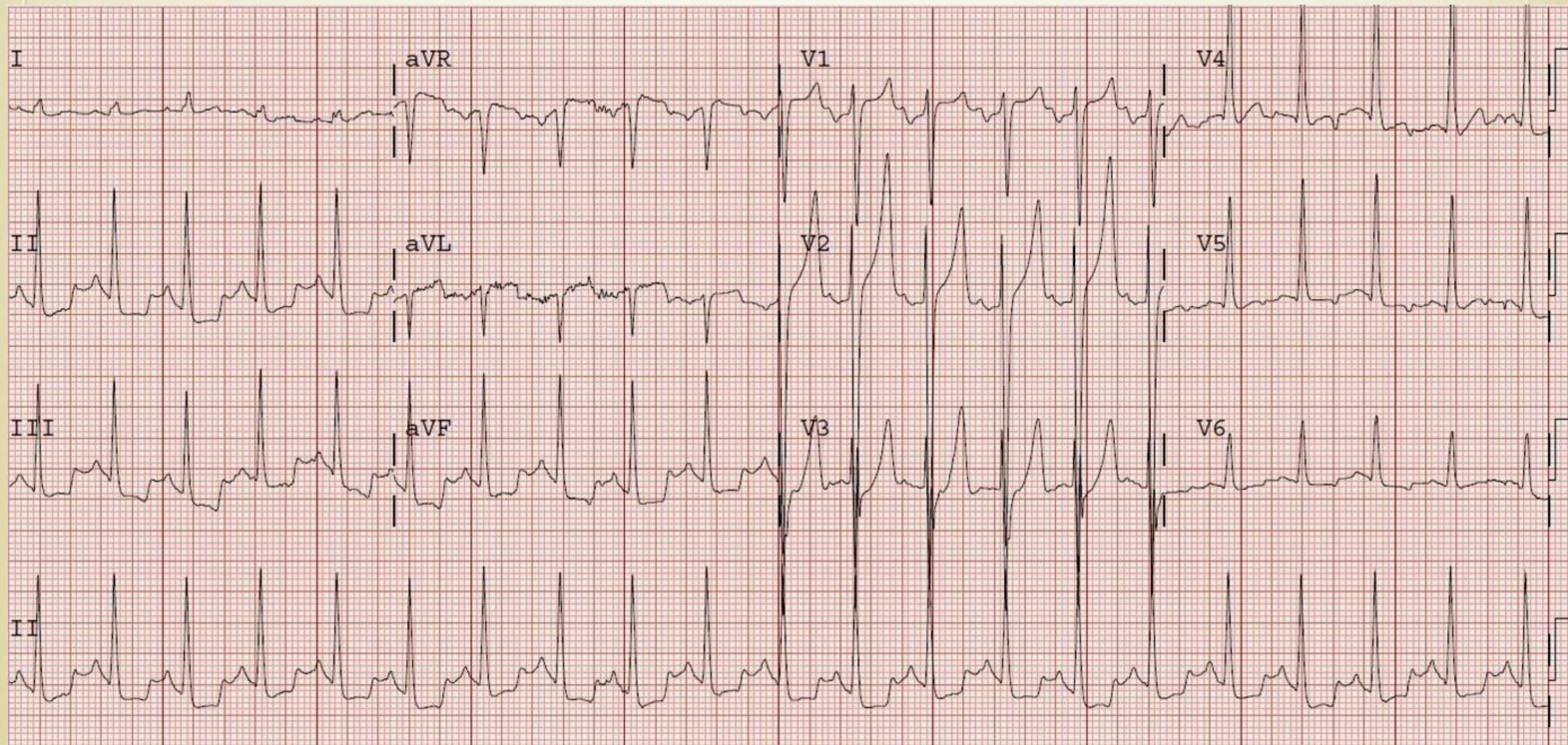
STT change STEMI



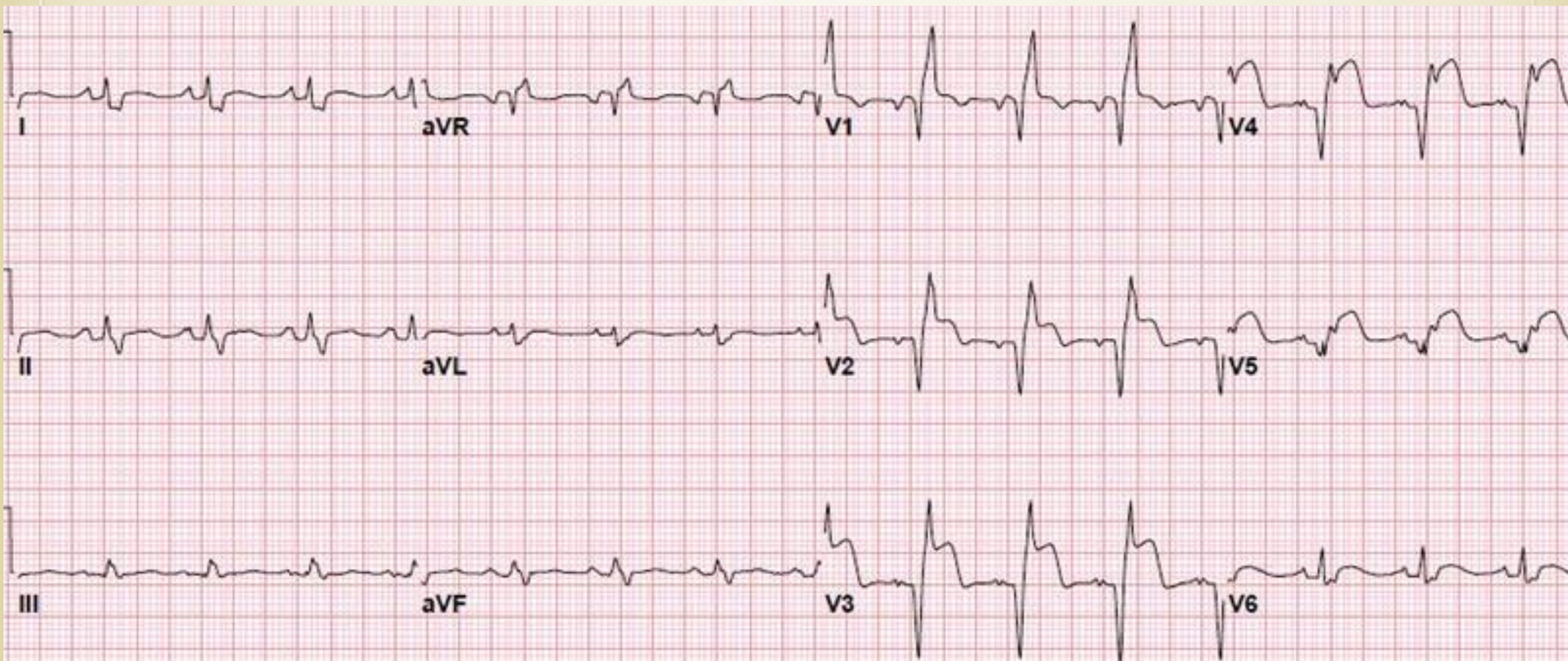
STT change



STT change STEMI



STT change STEMI



Others

Potassium

<2.5 mEq/L



Depressed ST Segment
Diphasic T Wave
Prominent U Wave

Normal



>6.0 mEq/L



Tall T Wave

>7.5 mEq/L



Long PR Interval
Wide QRS Duration
Tall T Wave

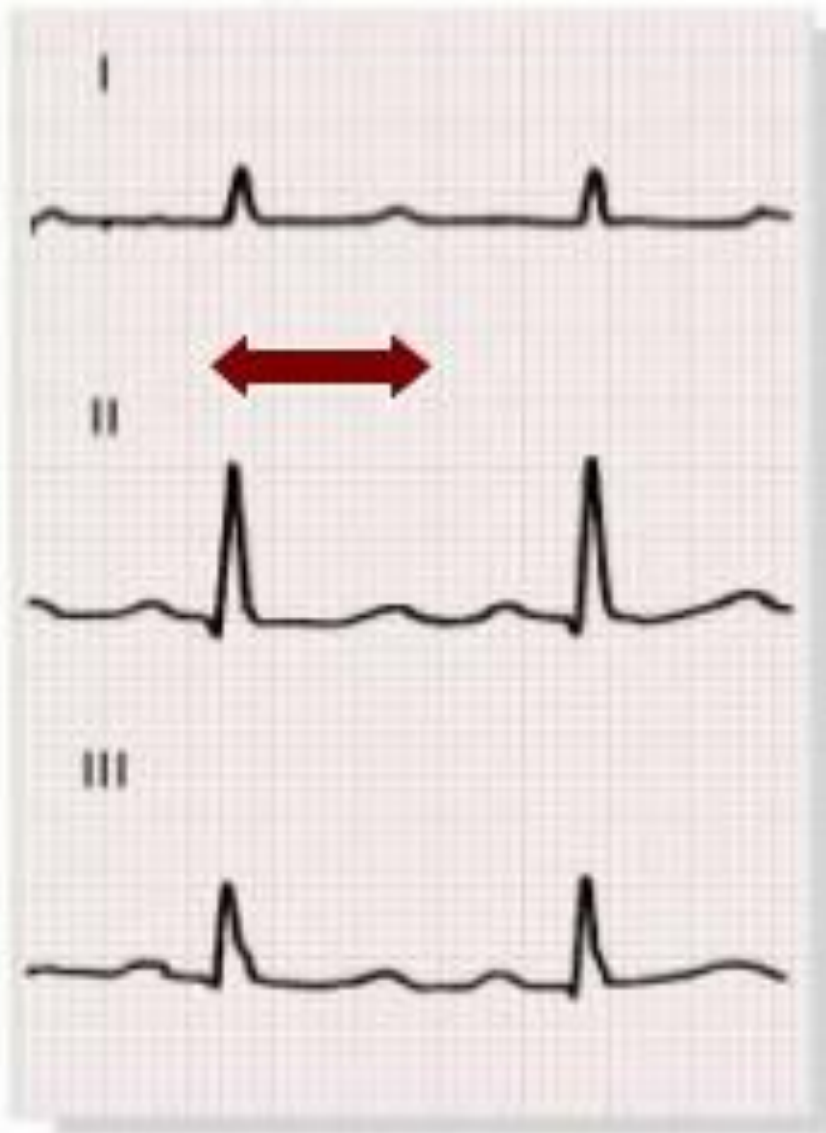
>9.0 mEq/L



Absent P Wave
Sinusoidal Wave

Calcium

Hypocalcemia



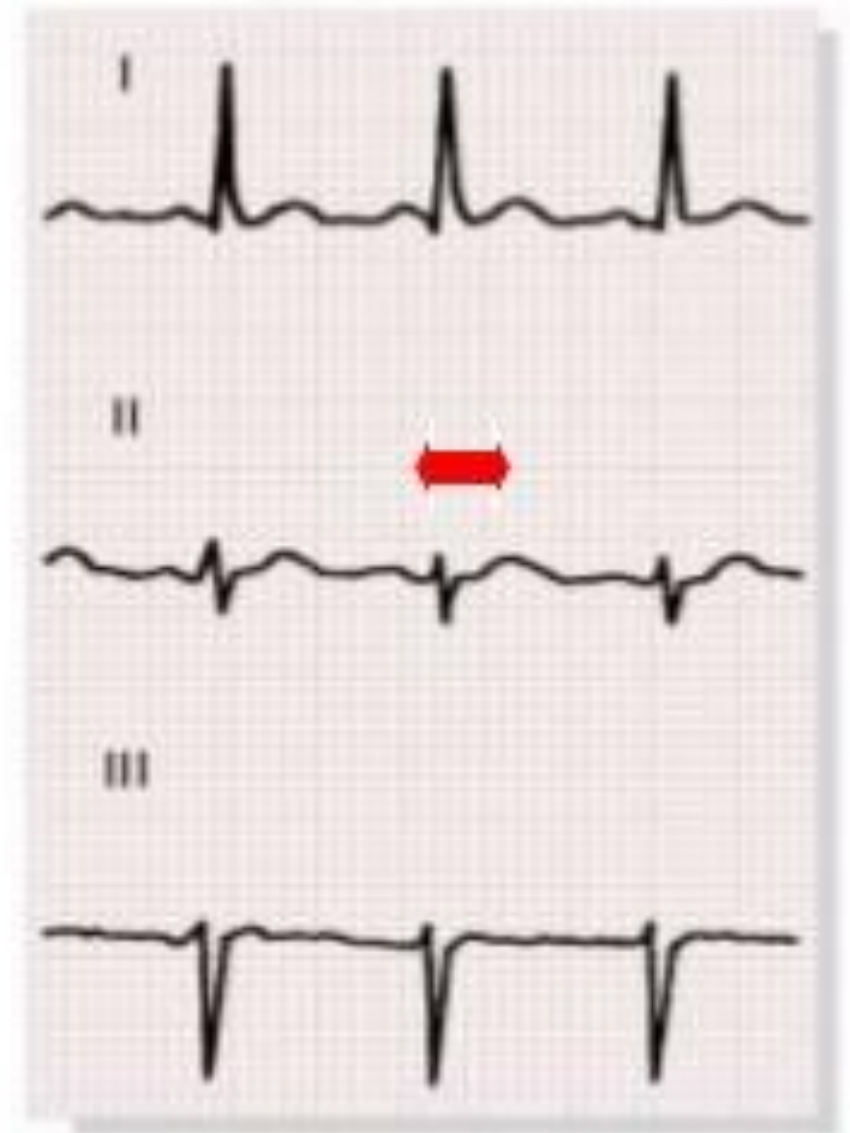
QT 0.48 sec
QT_C 0.52

Normal



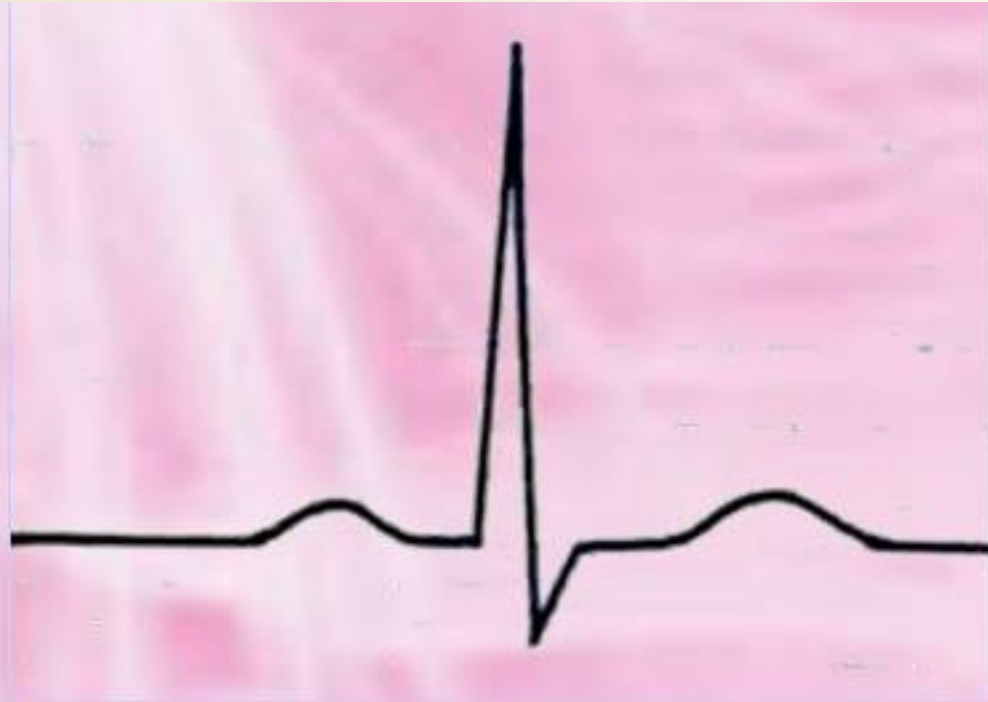
QT 0.36 sec
QT_C 0.41

Hypercalcemia



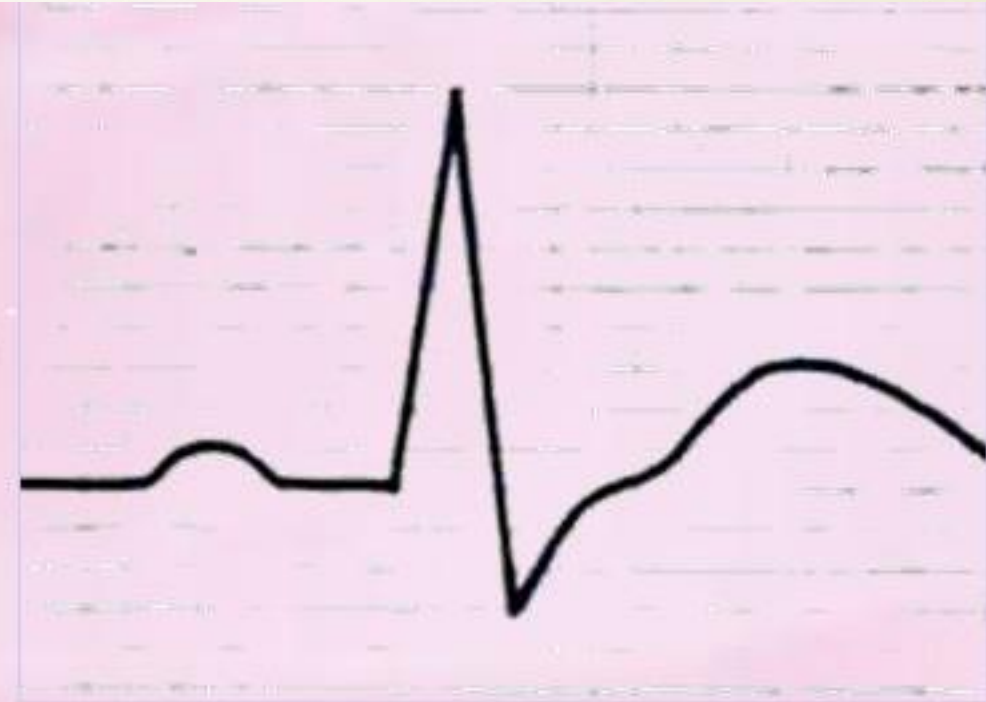
QT 0.26 sec
QT_C 0.36

Magnesium



Serum $Mg^{++} < 1.5mEq/L$

- ***Lengthened QT***
- ***Broad & flattened T***
- ***often co-exist with hypokalemia***



Serum $Mg^{++} > 2.5mEq/L$

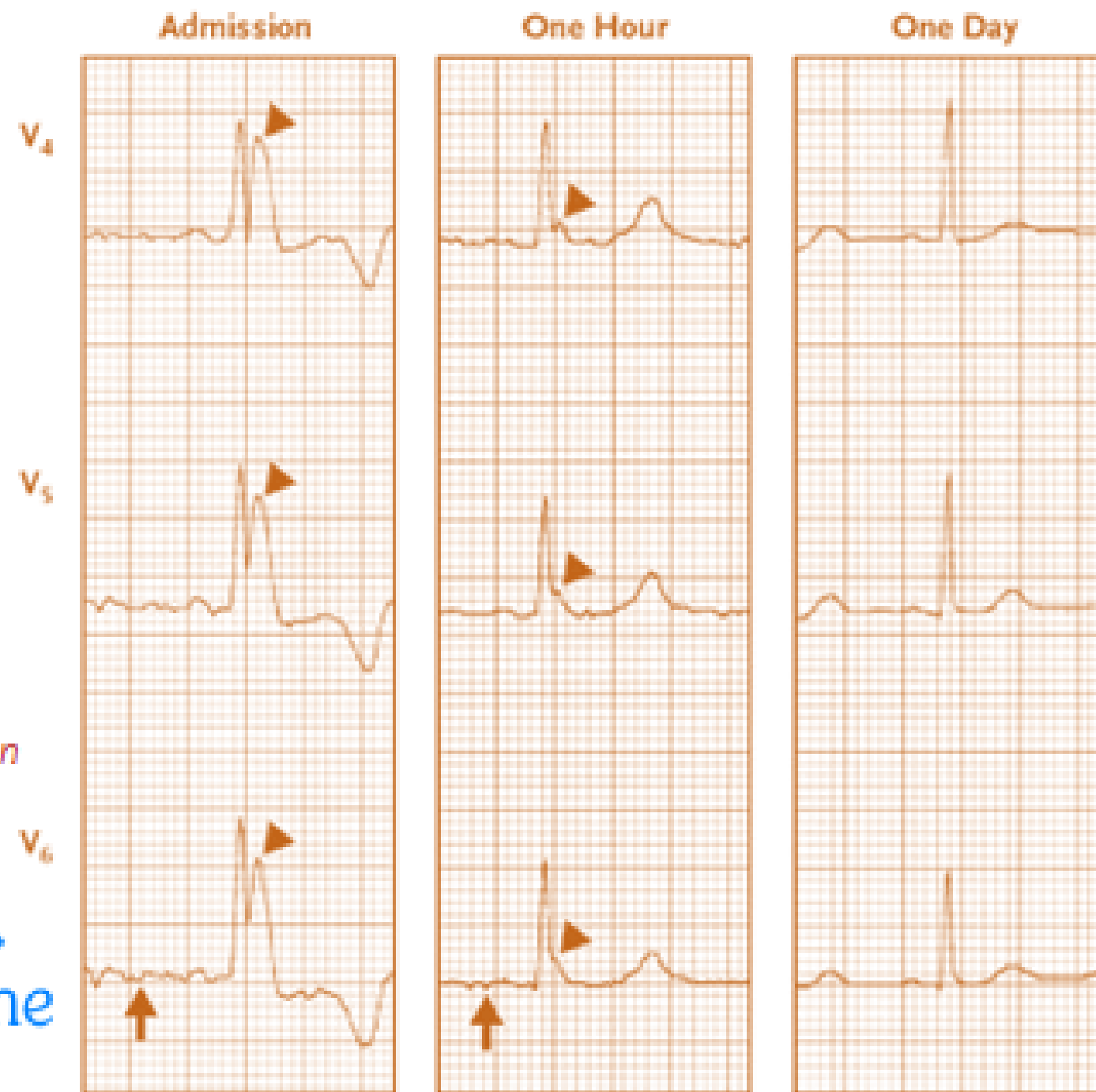
- ***Prolonged PR***
- ***Lengthened QT***
- ***QRS $> 0.12sec$***

Hypothermia

HYPOTHERMIA **ECG findings:**

- a. Osborn wave*
- b. Motion artifact*
- c. Bradycardia*
- d. Prolonged QT interval*
- e. T wave inversion*


EpoMedicine



Temperature (C°)	24.1	29.4	36.6
Heart rate (beats/min)	50	70	98
QRS interval (msec)	184	119	71
QTc interval (msec)	516	502	403

感謝聆聽