

## Rhythm Strips Analysis for Practice

### Practice #1:



1. What is the Rate?  
(Look at the atrial rate: P-P or ventricular rate: R-R)  
**70 bpm**
2. Is there a “P” wave with every “QRS” complex?  
**Yes**
3. What is the width of the “QRS”?  
**2 boxes**
4. What is the length of the “PR” interval?  
**4 boxes**
5. What is the rhythm?  
**Normal Sinus Rhythm**
6. Any complications with this rhythm?  
**None**
7. What interventions are anticipated?  
**Make sure that the patient is not experiencing PEA. Check pulses, skin temperature, capillary refill, vital signs.**

## Rhythm Strips Analysis for Part I of Intro to EKG

### Practice #2



1. What is the Rate?  
(Look at the atrial rate: P-P or ventricular rate: R-R)  
**70 bpm**

2. Is there a “P” wave with every “QRS” complex?  
**Yes**

3. What is the width of the “QRS”?  
**2 boxes**

4. What is the length of the “PR” interval?  
**3 boxes**

5. What is the rhythm?  
**Sinus rhythm with inverted T wave**

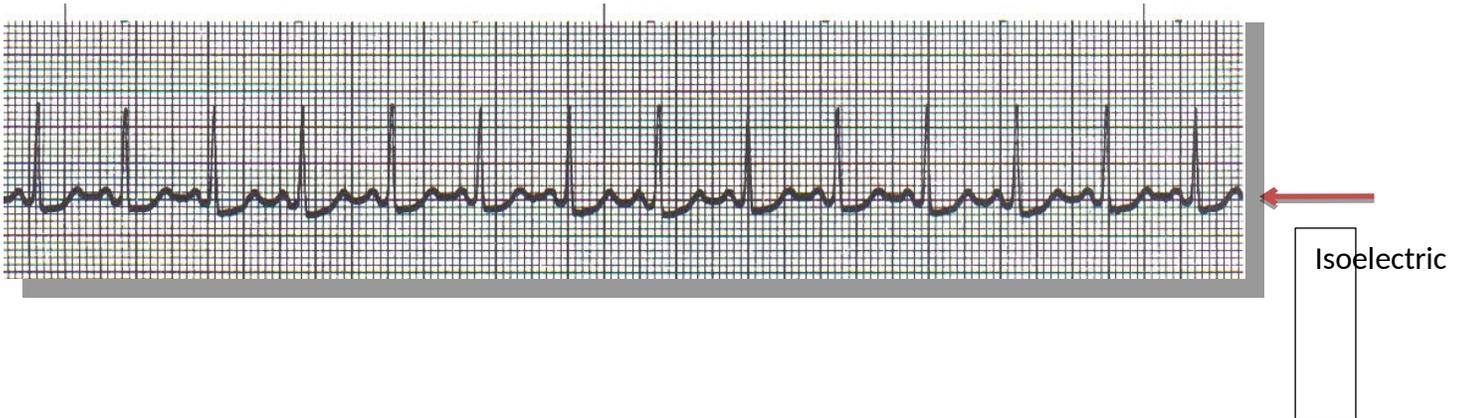
6. Any complications with this rhythm?  
**Ischemia**

7. What interventions are anticipated?

**Give them oxygen, sit them up, make them rest, hook them up to an EKG, perform a Cardiac assessment and notify the doctor.**

## Rhythm Strips Analysis for Part I of Intro to EKG

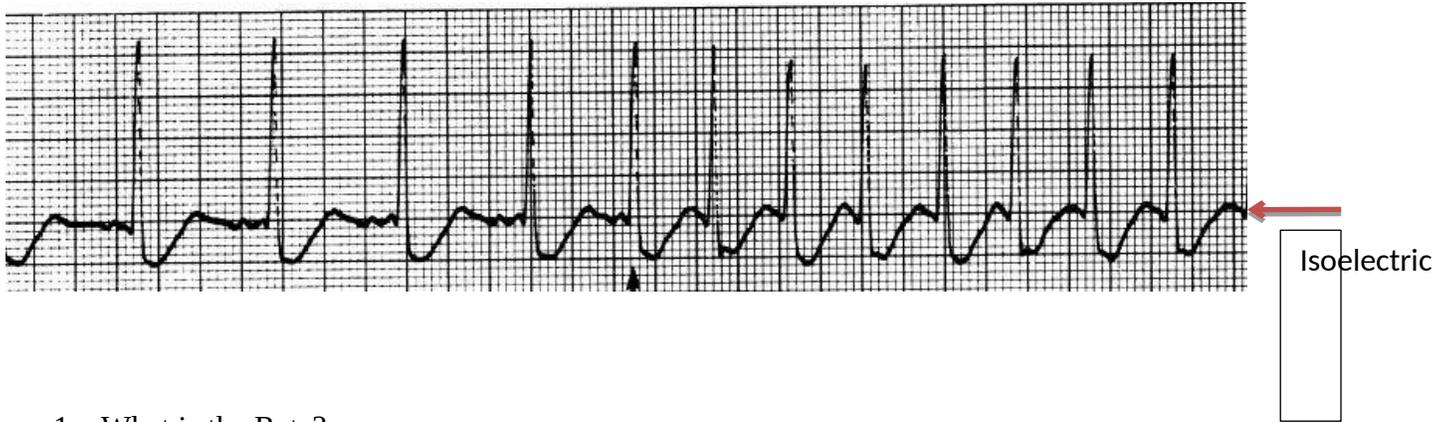
### Practice #3



1. What is the Rate?  
(Look at the atrial rate: P-P or ventricular rate: R-R)  
**125 bpm**
2. Is there a "P" wave with every "QRS" complex?  
**Yes**
3. What is the width of the "QRS"?  
**2 boxes or 0.08 sec**
4. What is the length of the "PR" interval?  
**3 boxes**
5. What is the rhythm?  
**Sinus Tachycardia with ST depression**
6. Any complications with this rhythm?  
**Loss of Atrial Kick**
7. What interventions are anticipated?  
**Fix the cause of the Tachycardia (ex. pain, anxiety, fever)**

## Rhythm Strips Analysis for Part I of Intro to EKG

### Practice #4



1. What is the Rate?  
(Look at the atrial rate: P-P or ventricular rate: R-R)

110 bpm

2. Is there a “P” wave with every “QRS” complex?

No

3. What is the width of the “QRS”?

2 boxes

4. What is the length of the “PR” interval?

No PR interval

5. What is the rhythm?

Paroxysmal Atrial fibrillation with RVR

6. Any complications with this rhythm?

Loss of Atrial kick, decreased cardiac output, low perfusion, hypoxemia

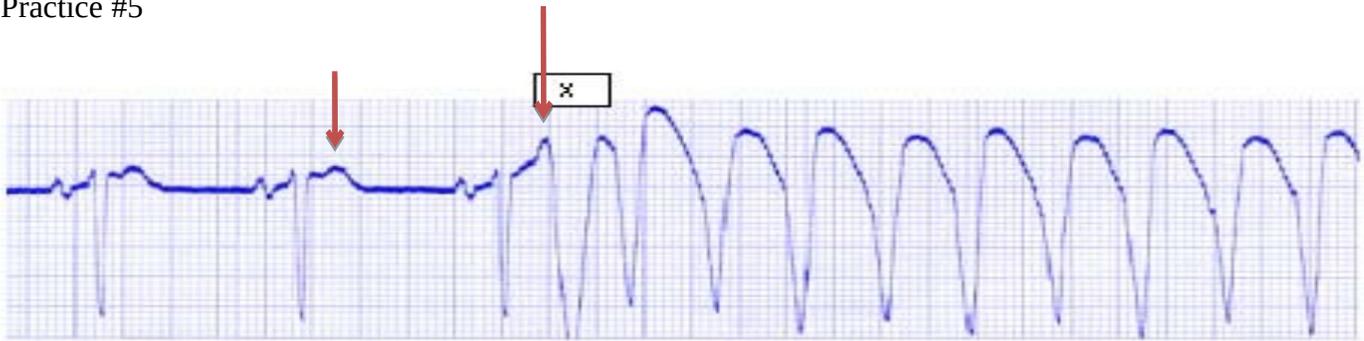
7. What interventions are anticipated?

Treatment depends on the patient’s status. If the patient is hemodynamically stable then they will try to chemically cardiovert using antiarrhythmic drugs (amiodarone, diltiazem). If the patient is hemodynamically unstable, they will try synchronized cardioversion.

### Rhythm Strips Analysis for Part I of Intro to EKG

“T” wave

Practice #5



1. What is the Rate?

(Look at the atrial rate: P-P or ventricular rate: R-R)

It is difficult to tell but the HR is around 70 bpm

2. Is there a “P” wave with every “QRS” complex?

No

3. What is the width of the “QRS”?

0.08 and then becomes inconsistent

4. What is the length of the “PR” interval?

0.2

5. What is the rhythm?

Ventricular Tachycardia

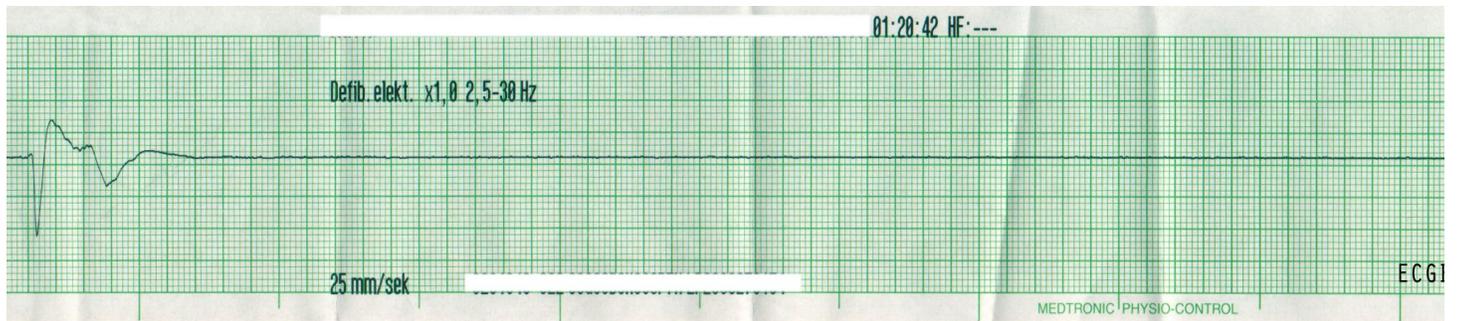
6. Any complications with this rhythm?

Decreased cardiac output and can turn into ventricular fibrillation

7. What interventions are anticipated?

Depending on the patients hemodynamic status you will either begin CPR or have the patient perform the Valsalva maneuver. Treating the underlying cause if the priority in a hemodynamically stable patient.

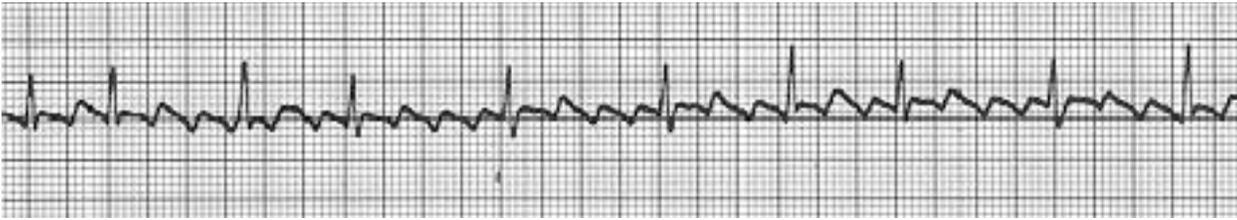
## Practice #6



1. What is the Rate?  
(Look at the atrial rate: P-P or ventricular rate: R-R)  
**No detectable HR so you should assess your patient and the leads**
2. Is there a “P” wave with every “QRS” complex?  
**No**
3. What is the width of the “QRS”?  
**0.16 then nothing**
4. What is the length of the “PR” interval?  
**No**
5. What is the rhythm?  
**Asystole**
6. Any complications with this rhythm?  
**Death**
7. What interventions are anticipated?  
**Chest compressions and call for help**

## Rhythm Strips Analysis for Part I of Intro to EKG

## Practice #7

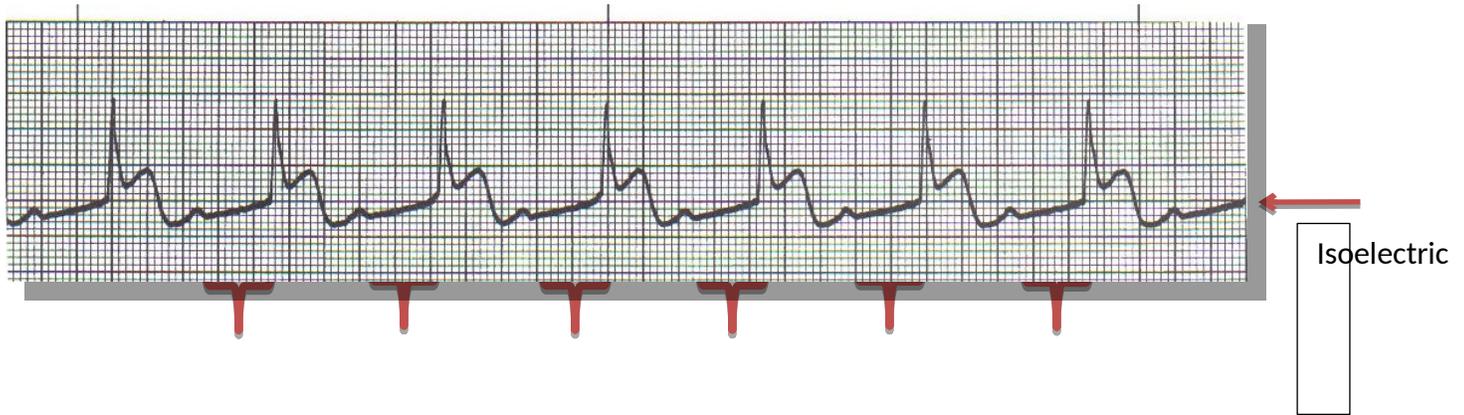


1. What is the Rate?  
(Look at the atrial rate: P-P or ventricular rate: R-R)  
**95 bpm**
2. Is there a “P” wave with every “QRS” complex?  
**Sawtooth form**
3. What is the width of the “QRS”?  
**0.08 sec**
4. What is the length of the “PR” interval?  
**Unable to determine**
5. What is the rhythm?  
**Atrial Flutter**
6. Any complications with this rhythm?  
**Decreased Cardiac Output, Embolism, CVA, Stroke**
7. What interventions are anticipated?  
**Amiodarone, Electrical cardioversion, Radiofrequency ablation**

### Rhythm Strips Analysis for Part I of Intro to EKG

Practice #8





1. What is the Rate?  
(Look at the atrial rate: P-P or ventricular rate: R-R)

Almost 70 bpm

2. Is there a “P” wave with every “QRS” complex?

Yes

3. What is the width of the “QRS”?

0.16 seconds

4. What is the length of the “PR” interval?

0.48 seconds

5. What is the rhythm?

1<sup>st</sup> degree AV block with ST elevation

6. Any complications with this rhythm?

Most first-degree AV Blocks are not serious but because there is ST elevation you should notify the physician immediately.

7. What interventions are anticipated?

The patient will probably go to the cath lab after you notify the physician.



You can do this!

