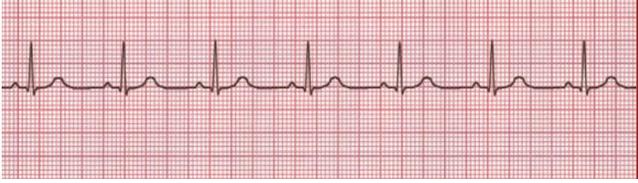
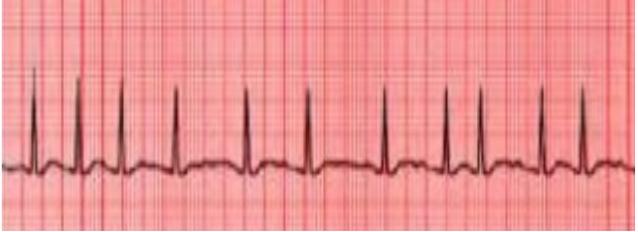
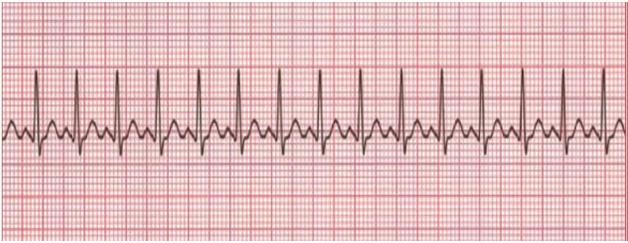
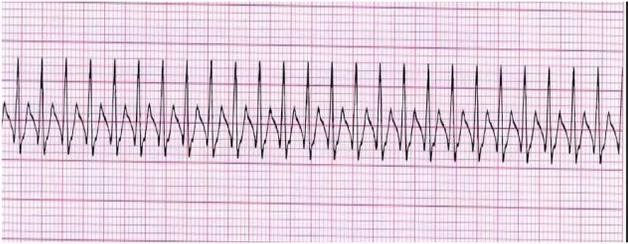
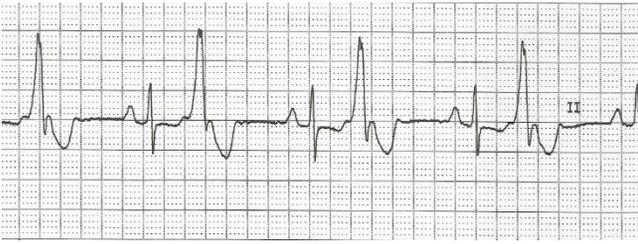


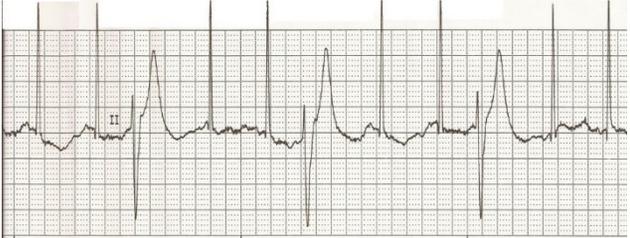
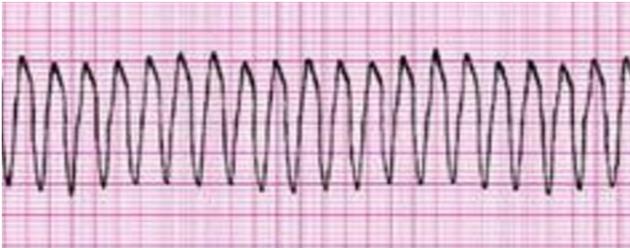
## ECG Interpretation Build Your Study Guide

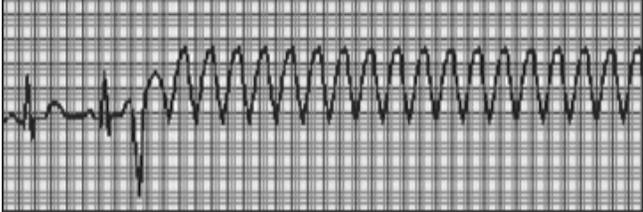
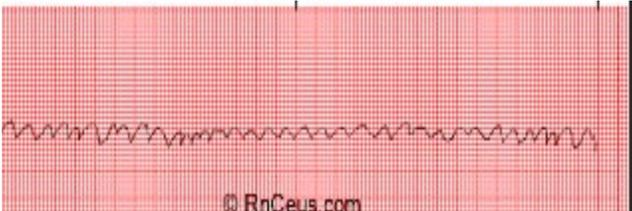
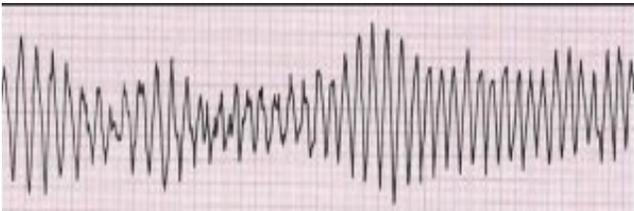
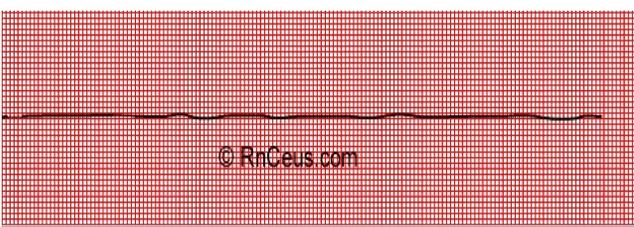
Rhythm	Identification & Characteristics	Causes / Treatment	Nursing Responsibility	Important Notes
				
				
				
				

Rhythm	Identification &	Causes / Treatment	Nursing	Important Notes
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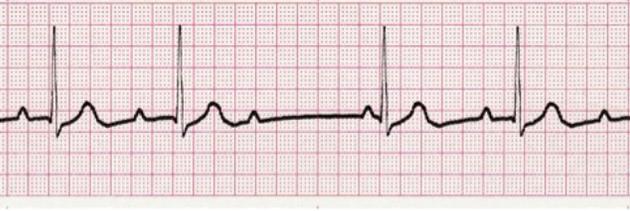
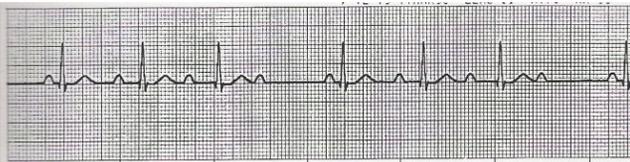
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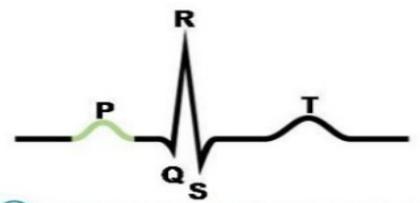
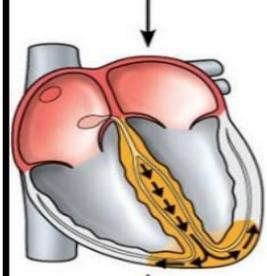
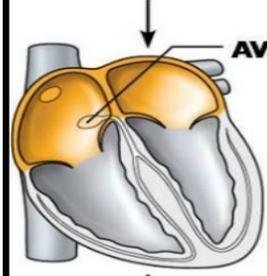
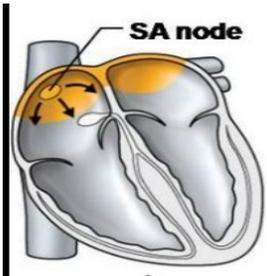
Rhythm	Identification &	Causes / Treatment	Nursing	Important Notes
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	Characteristics		Responsibility	
				
				
				
				

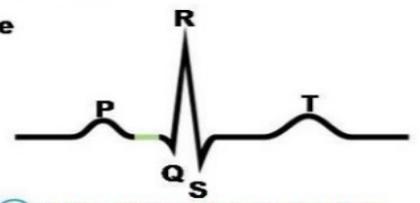
Rhythm	Identification & Characteristics	Causes / Treatment	Nursing Responsibility	Important Notes
				
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 <p>© RnCeus.com</p>				

Rhythm	Identification & Characteristics	Causes / Treatment	Nursing Responsibility	Important Notes
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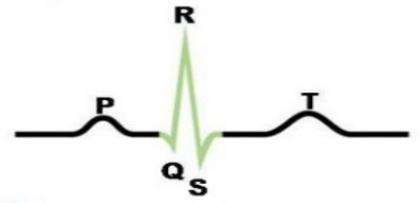
				
				
				



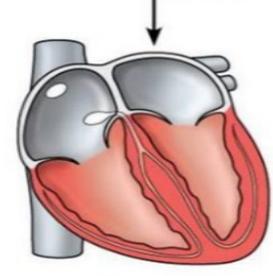
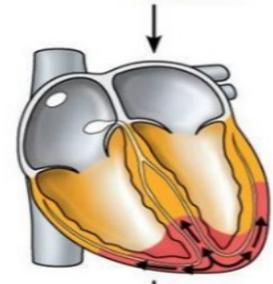
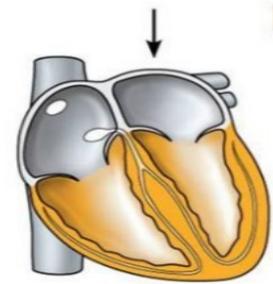
① Atrial depolarization, initiated by the SA node, causes the P wave.



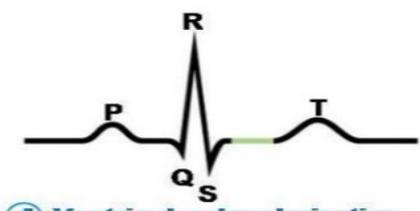
② With atrial depolarization complete, the impulse is delayed at the AV node.



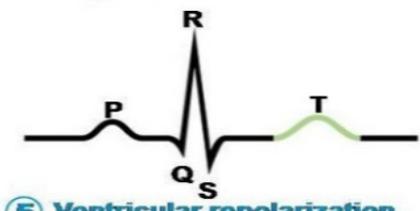
③ Ventricular depolarization begins at apex, causing the QRS complex. Atrial repolarization occurs.



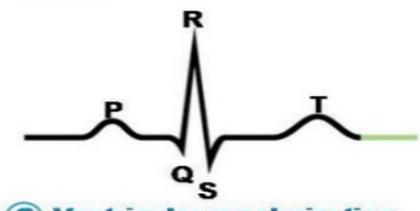
■ Depolarization ■ Repolarization



④ Ventricular depolarization is complete.



⑤ Ventricular repolarization begins at apex, causing the T wave.



⑥ Ventricular repolarization is complete.