

## 8-Step Method for Analyzing EKG/ECG

#	Methods: Determine / Calculate / Evaluate	Answer:
1	<b>Regularity</b> – use paper, calipers, or note card <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Atrial 'P' to 'P' (mark 3 &amp; move right)</li> <li>- Ventricle 'R' to 'R' (mark 3 &amp; move right)</li> </ul>	Regularity? Yes -or- No Yes -or- No
2	<b>Rate</b> – count the # of small or big squares between "P-P" & "R-R" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- X10 within a 6 second strip</li> <li>- <b>1500 ÷ # of small boxes</b></li> <li>- Sequence method – 300, 150, 100, 75, 60, 50..</li> </ul>	Rate? P-P _____ Fast or slow R-R _____ Fast or slow
3	<b>'P' wave</b> – is it- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upright &amp; present</li> <li>- Normal configuration, size, &amp; shape throughout</li> <li>- Associated with every 'QRS'</li> </ul>	Is it? Yes -or- No Yes -or- No Yes -or- No
4	<b>'PR' interval</b> – normal: 0.12 – 0.20 seconds or 3-5 small squares <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At the beginning of the 'P' wave to the beginning of 'QRS'</li> <li>- <b># of small boxes x by 0.04 seconds</b></li> <li>- Is it consistent?</li> <li>- Is it within normal range?</li> </ul>	Duration? _____  Yes -or- No Yes -or- No
5	<b>'QRS' duration / interval</b> - normal: 0.04 – 0.10 seconds or 1-2 ½ small squares <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At the beginning of 'QRS' to the end of the 'S' wave</li> <li>- <b># of small boxes x by 0.04 seconds</b></li> <li>- Follows the 'P' wave</li> <li>- Normal configuration, size, &amp; shape</li> <li>- Is it within normal range?</li> </ul>	Duration? _____  Yes -or- No Yes -or- No Yes -or- No
6	<b>'T' wave</b> – is it.. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upright &amp; well rounded?</li> <li>- &lt; the height of the 'QRS'?</li> </ul>	Is it? Yes -or- No Yes -or- No
7	<b>'QT' interval</b> – normal: 0.36 – 0.44 seconds or 1-2 big squares <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At the beginning of 'QRS' to the end of the 'T' wave</li> <li>- <b># of boxes x 0.04 seconds</b></li> <li>- Represents time it takes the ventricles to depolarize &amp; repolarize</li> </ul>	Duration? _____
8	<b>Is there other abnormal components?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 'ST' depression = ischemia -or- 'ST' elevation = infarction/injury</li> <li>- 'T' wave inversion = ischemia</li> <li>- 'U' wave – may or may not be present, if present may be due to hypercalcemia (high calcium), hypokalemia (low potassium), digoxin toxicity, or heart enlargement.</li> <li>- Ectopic beats – funny looking beats</li> <li>- Note the site of rhythm origin (sinus node, atria, atrioventricular node, or ventricles)</li> <li>- Note the vital signs: heart rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, oxygen saturation level</li> </ul>	Yes -or- No _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
<b>What is the Rhythm?</b>		

Pacemakers:

1<sup>st</sup> letter: chamber paced

2<sup>nd</sup> letter: chamber sensed

3<sup>rd</sup> letter: PM response to the heartbeat