

## Cardioversion - CE/NCPD

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Which patient should synchronized cardioversion be considered to terminate ventricular tachyarrhythmias?

A patient who has shown consistent hemodynamic stability

A patient who is breathing at a rate of 12 breaths per minute but has no pulse

A patient who has a ventricular rate greater than 150 beats per minute

A patient who has responded favorably to antiarrhythmic medications

Synchronized cardioversion is an electrical therapy used to terminate ventricular tachyarrhythmias. If a patient has no pulse, the AHA recommends defibrillation. Hemodynamically stable should be treated first with antiarrhythmic medications. A patient who has responded well to antiarrhythmic medications generally does not require cardioversion.

Which statement is most accurate?

Synchronized cardioversion should not be performed on patients with an ICD.

Synchronized cardioversion should be performed using paddles rather than defibrillator electrode pads on patients with an ICD.

Synchronized cardioversion should be performed using disposable defibrillator electrodes rather than paddles on patients with an ICD.