

Normal ECG (Dr.Hesham Khairy)

- 1. For the P-R interval, all the following are true EXCEPT:**
 - A. Measured from the end of P wave to the beginning of R wave.
 - B. Represents the atrial depolarization with the conduction of A-V node.
 - C. Normal duration is 0.12-0.2 sec.
 - D. It is prolonged in the first degree A-V block.
- 2. In normal ECG, we could have these findings EXCEPT :**
 - A. The duration of P wave is 0.08 sec.
 - B. The amplitude of T wave is 0.2 mV.
 - C. The R-R interval is 5 small squares.
 - D. The amplitude of QRS complex is 10 small squares in lead II.
- 3. Left axis deviation occurs:**
 - A. During expiration.
 - B. In tall thin persons.
 - C. On standing up while recording.
 - D. In right ventricular hypertrophy.
- 4. In the fundamental rules of the ECG all the following are right EXCEPT:**
 - A. It is a biphasic record of myocardial action potential fluctuations.
 - B. Deflection record occurs only during complete depolarization or repolarization.
 - C. Positive wave occurs when depolarizing current approaches the positive terminal electrode of the meter.
 - D. Negative wave happens when repolarizing current approaches the positive terminal electrode.
- 5. In normal ECG, the P wave has the following characters EXCEPT:**
 - A. Has a voltage of 0.2 mV.
 - B. Is upright in aVR.
 - C. Coincide with a trial systole.
 - D. Has a duration of 0.08 sec.
- 6. Regarding the causes of ECG waves all the following are correct EXCEPT:**
 - A. P wave by atrial depolarization.
 - B. QRS complex by ventricular depolarization.
 - C. T wave by atrial and ventricular repolarizations.
 - D. U wave by papillary muscle repolarization.
- 7. The ECG trace to the right could be a normal record at:**
 - A. Lead I.
 - B. V6 chest lead
 - C. aVL
 - D. aVR.

