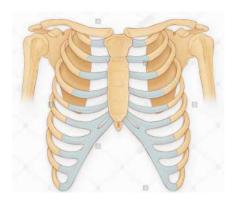
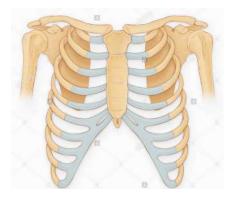
Ch 2 Quiz 2

- 1. In what setting is an ambulatory/holter monitor used (hospital, home, or outpatient)?
- 2. What primarily causes a somatic tremor on an EKG?
- 3. What can be a cause of interrupted baseline?
- 4. Draw an example of wandering baseline.
- 5. What is standard amplitude (include correct units of measure)?
- 6. List the order of conduction:
- 7. Label a 12 lead EKG (include colors)



9. Label/color a 5 lead telemetry monitor



8. Color a 5 lead Holter/ambulatory monitor



10. Label/color a 3 lead telemetry monitor



Match the following definitions:

11. Septum	
12. Repolarization	a. Unipolar leads created by combining two of the three limb leads to create a positive electrode.
13. Depolarization	b. Complex process of the opening of sodium and potassium
14. Precordial leads	channels on the surface of cardiac channels resulting in muscle contraction and in the loss of polarity.
15. Epicardium	c. A dividing wall or partition, such as the one found between the
16. Intercostal	two atria or between the two ventricles.
17. Endocardium	d. The ability of cardiac cells to spontaneously generate electrical activity.
18. Ectopic	e. The relaxation phase of the heart that prepares the heart for another contraction cycle.
19. Automaticity	f. Originating in an area of the heart other than the SA node
20. Augmented leads	g. Six EKG leads placed on the anterior chest to record unipolar electrical activity of the heart at a specified location.
	h. The outermost layer of the heart
	i. Between the ribs
	j. The innermost layer of the heart

Name:_____

21. Draw a 5×5 box below. Label X/Y axis, amplitude/speed of one tiny box, amplitude/speed for a large box (include correct units of measure).

22. List the order of blood	flow:		23. Draw Einthoven's triangle:
1/_	9.		
2.	10.		
3valve	11	valve	
4.	12.		
5valve	13	valve	
6.	14.		
7.	15.		
8.Lungs			