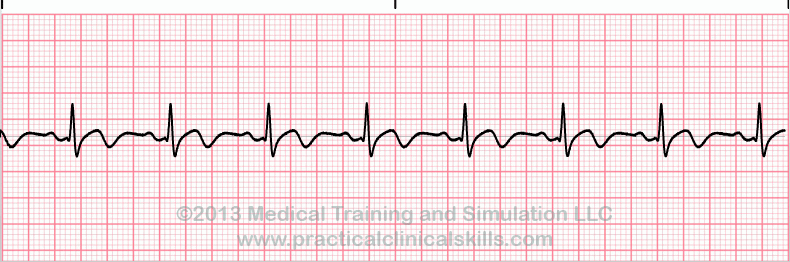
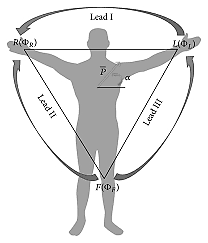
**Answer the following question:**

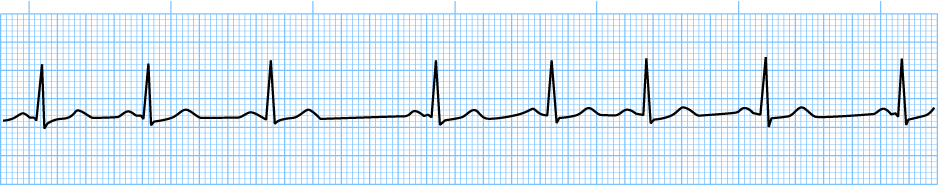
1. **The following picture is ………………. ECG rhythm**



1. Regular
2. Irregular
3. **The following picture represents …………………..**
4. Unipolar leads
5. Bipolar leads
6. Chest leads



1. **……………. Is placed at fifth intercostal space at mid clavicular line**
2. V3
3. V4
4. V5
5. V6
6. **The following picture is ………………. ECG rhythm**



1. Regular
2. Irregular
3. **…………….. Represents depolarization of right and left atrium.**
4. P wave
5. PR interval
6. QRS wave
7. ST segment
8. **On ECG graph paper, the horizontal axis measures……………………:**
   1. Time.
   2. Speed.
   3. Voltage.
   4. Amplitude
9. **To gather information about impulse conduction from the atria to the ventricles, study the:** 
   1. P wave.
   2. PR interval.
   3. ST segment.
   4. T wave.
10. **Atrial and ventricular rates can be determined by counting the number of small boxes between:**
    1. The end of one P wave and the beginning of another.
    2. The middle of two consecutive T waves.
    3. Two consecutive P or R waves.
    4. The beginning of the P wave to the end of the T wave
11. **A 72-year-old patient calls you to his room because he’s experiencing substernal chest pain that radiates to his jaw. You record a rhythm strip and monitor his vital signs. Which portion of the patient’s ECG complex may become elevated or depressed indicating myocardial damage?** 
    1. T wave
    2. ST segment
    3. QRS complex
    4. P wave

**10 - …………………..Represents normal conduction through the AV node and the bundle of His**

1. P wave
2. ORS wave
3. PR interval