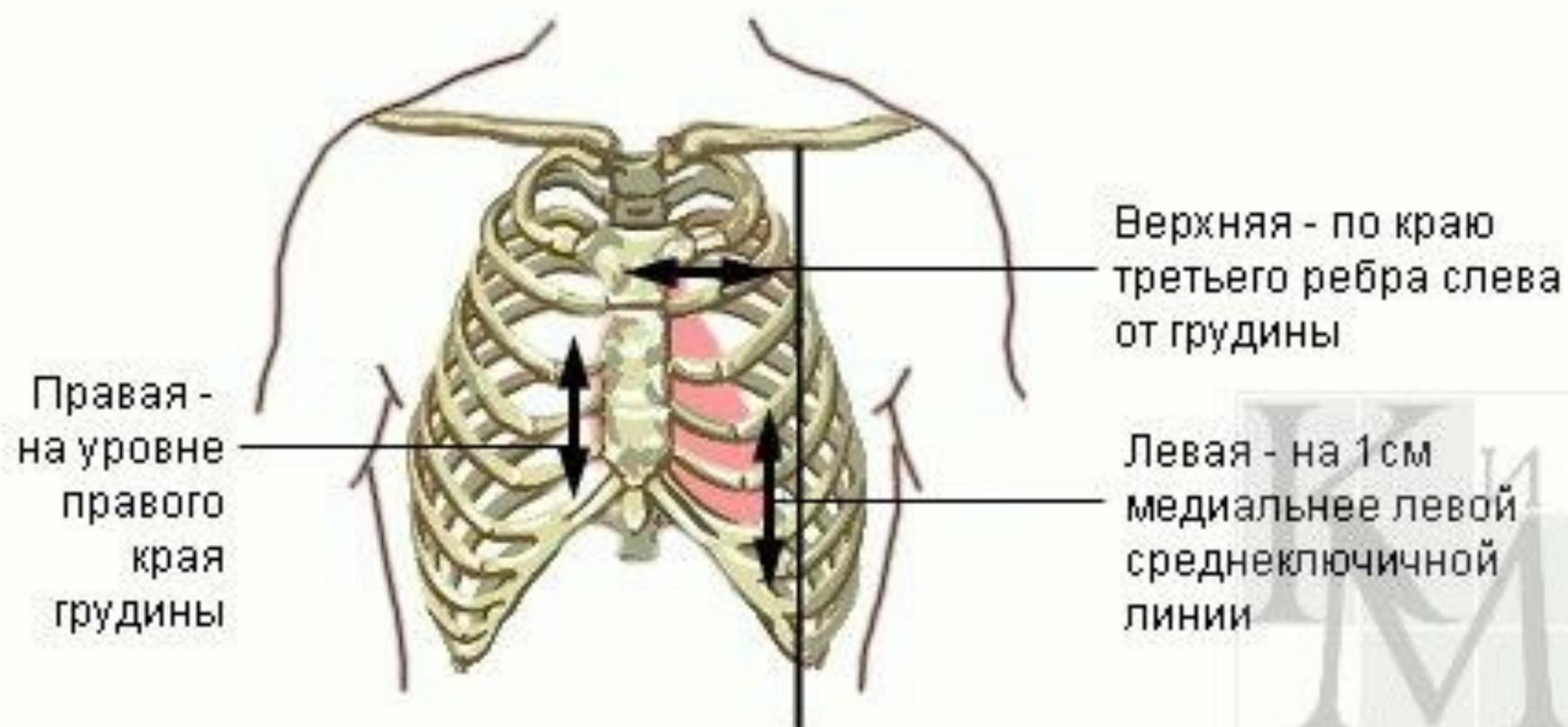
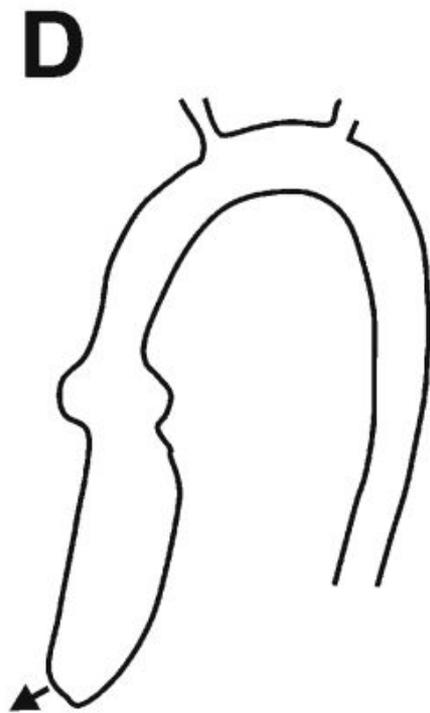
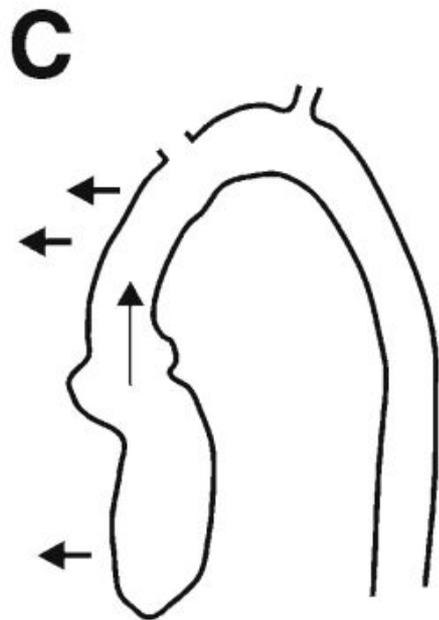
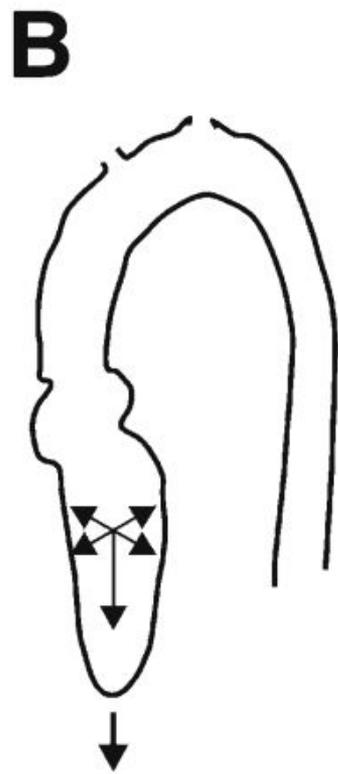
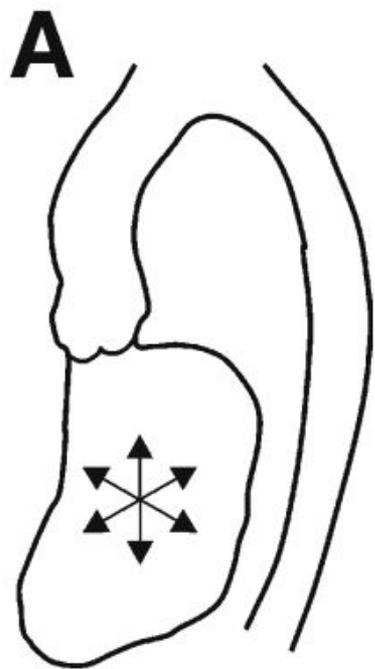


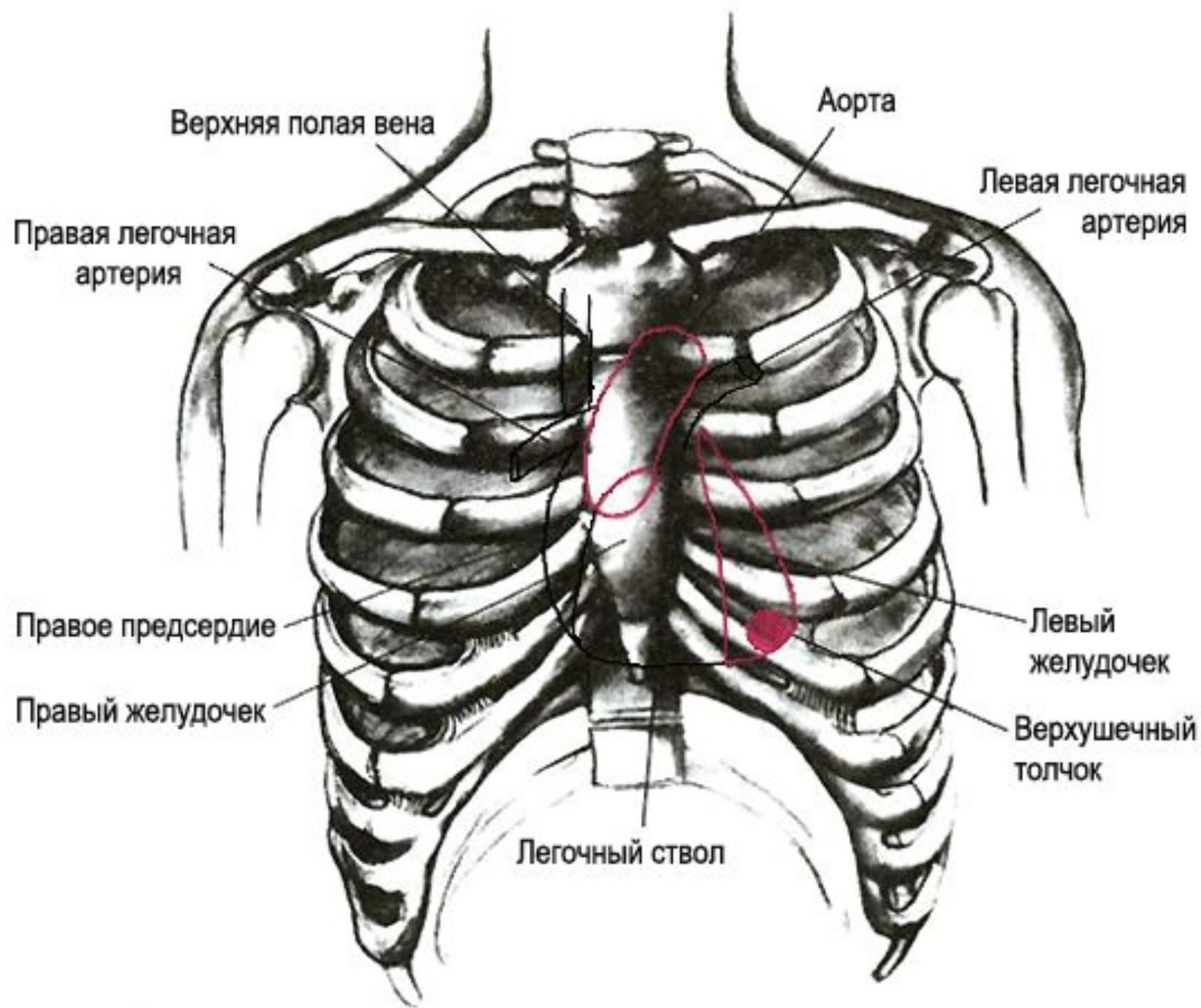
Физические проявления  
деятельности сердца.  
Физиологические основы  
ЭКГ



# Границы относительной сердечной тупости у детей различного возраста

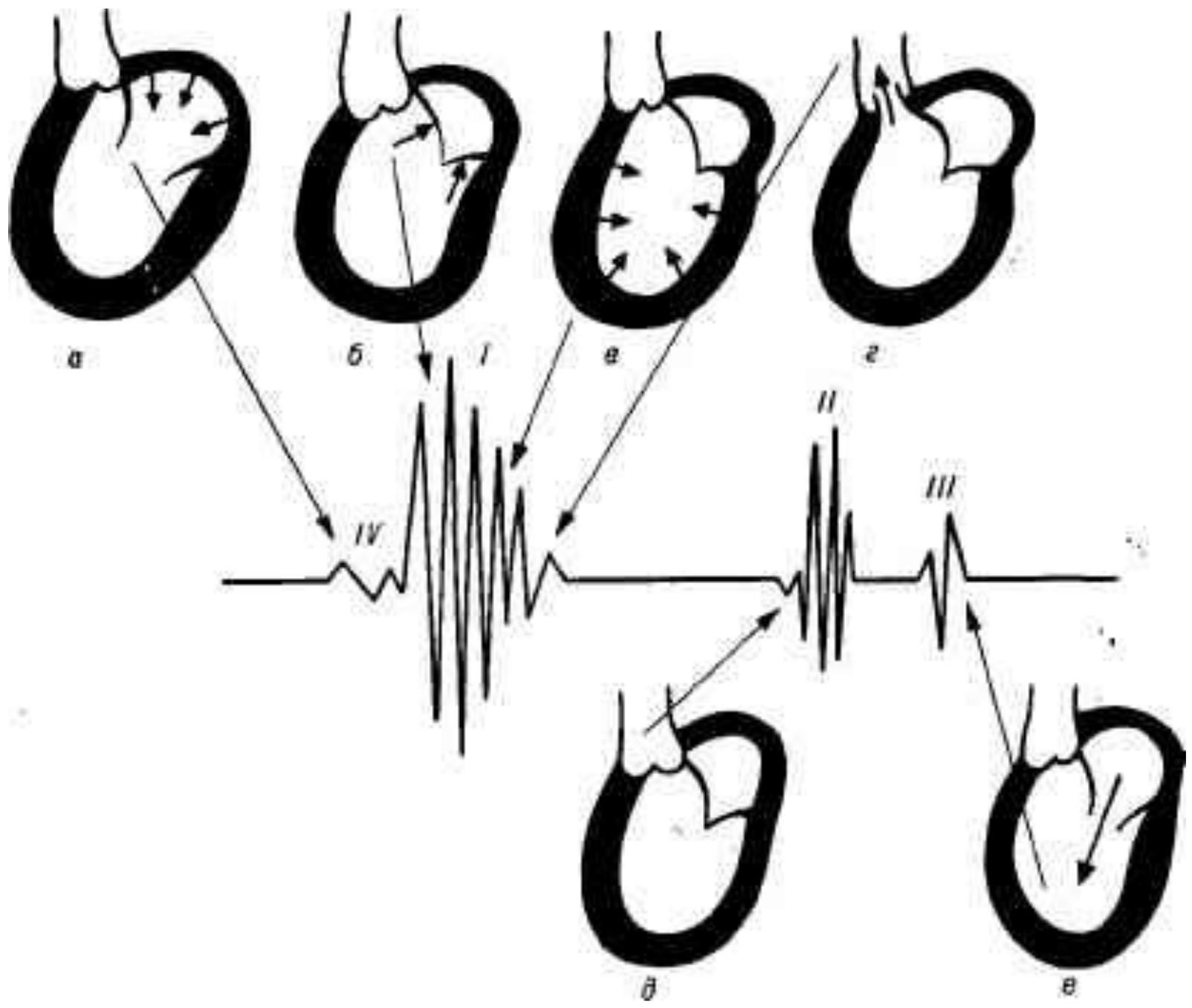
Граница	Возраст			
	До 2 лет	2-7 лет	7-12 лет	> 12 лет
<b>Правая</b>	Правая парастернальная линия	Кнутри от правой парастернальной линии	Середина между правой парастернальной и правой стеральной линиями	Правая стеральная линия
<b>Верхняя</b>	2 ребро	2 – е межреберье	3 ребро	3 ребро или 3 межреберье
<b>Левая</b>	На 2 см кнаружи от левой среднеключичной линии	На 1 см кнаружи от левой среднеключичной линии	По левой среднеключичной линии	Кнутри от левой среднеключичной линии



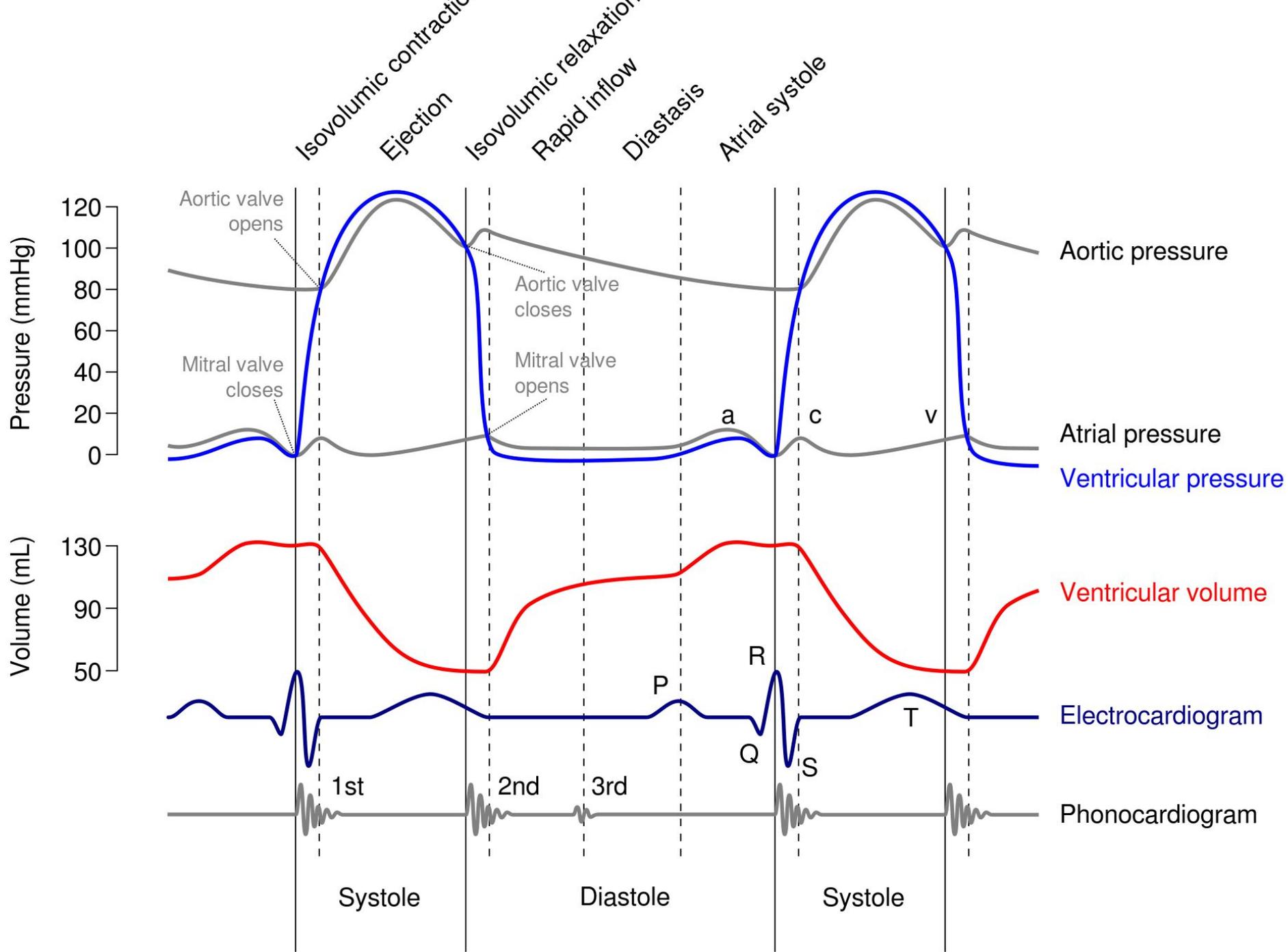


# Локализация верхушечного толчка

- По горизонтальной линии: до 1,5 лет – в IV, а затем в V межреберье;
- По вертикальной линии:
  - до 2 лет – на 1-2 см снаружи от левой средне-ключичной линии,
  - от 2 до 7 лет – на 1 см снаружи от нее,
  - от 7 до 12 лет – по средне-ключичной линии
  - старше 12 лет – на 0,5 см внутри от ЛСК линии

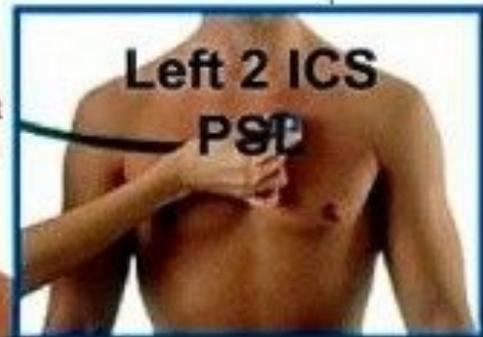


Место лучшего выслушивания	Верхушка	Основание	Верхушка или ближе к груди	Верхушка
Отношение к сердечным фазам	Возникает в начале систолы после большой аускультативной паузы – после диастолы	Возникает в начале диастолы после малой аускультативной паузы – после систолы	Возникает в начале диастолы вскоре после II тона	Возникает в конце диастолы перед I тоном
Продолжительность	0,09–0,12 с	0,05–0,07 с	0,03–0,06 с	0,03–0,10 с
Частотная характеристика	30–120 Гц	70–150 Гц	10–70 Гц	70–100 Гц
Аускультативная характеристика	Громкий, низкий, продолжительный, более громкий на верхушке	Громкий, высокий, короткий, более громкий на основании	Тихий, глухой, низкий, короткий	Тихий, глухой, низкий, короткий





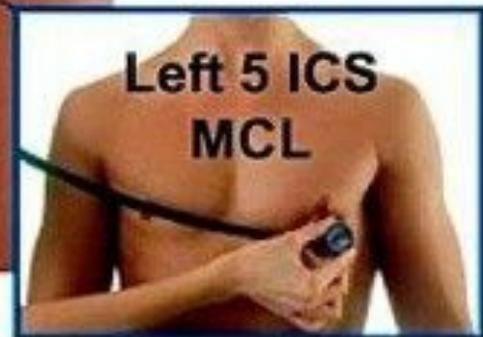
Auscultation position  
for aortic valve



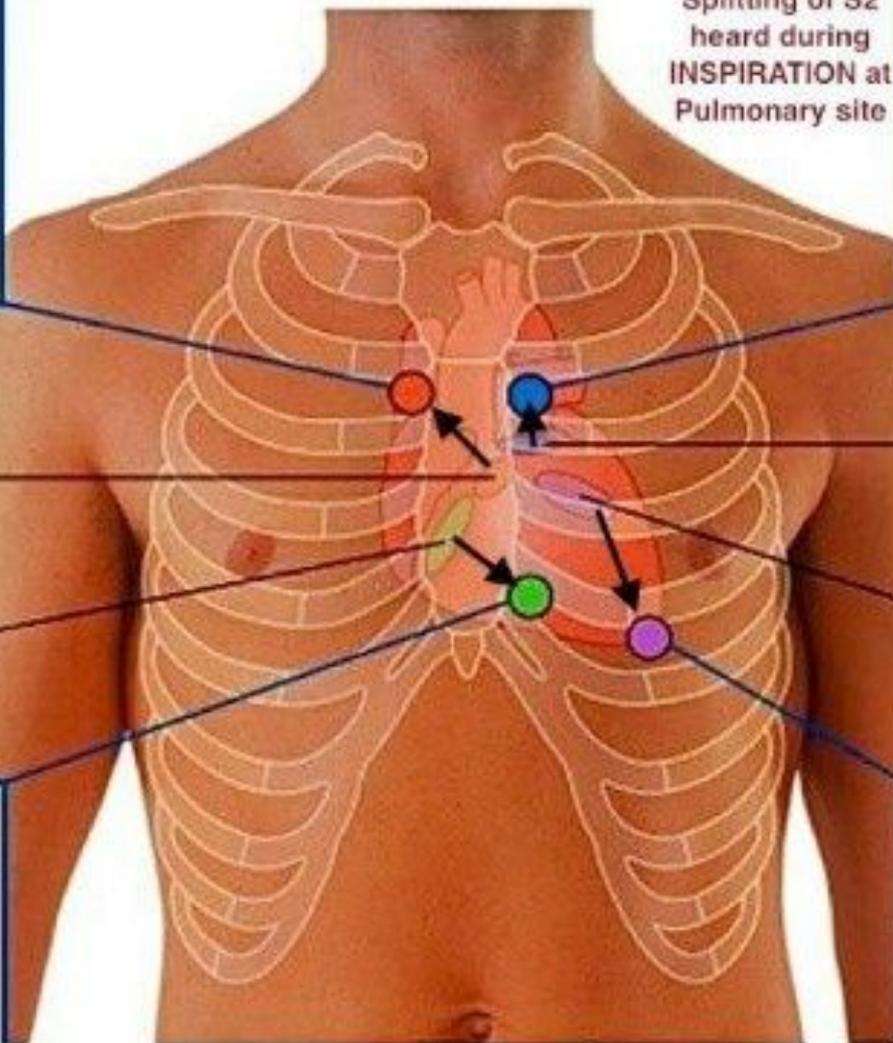
Auscultation position  
for pulmonary valve



Auscultation position  
for tricuspid valve



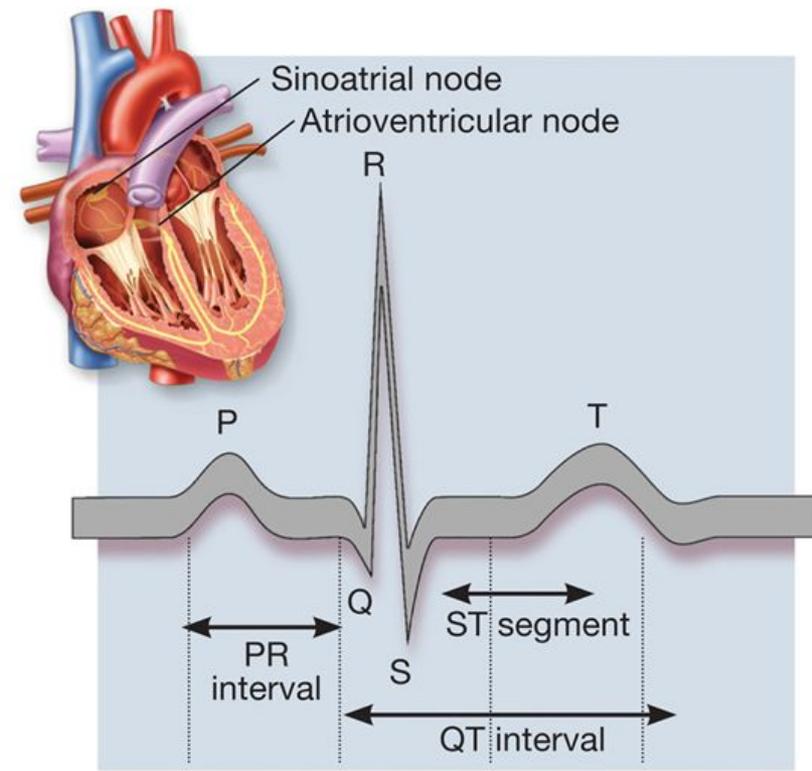
Auscultation position  
for mitral valve



Mitral site best  
for auscultation  
of S3 if present



(a)

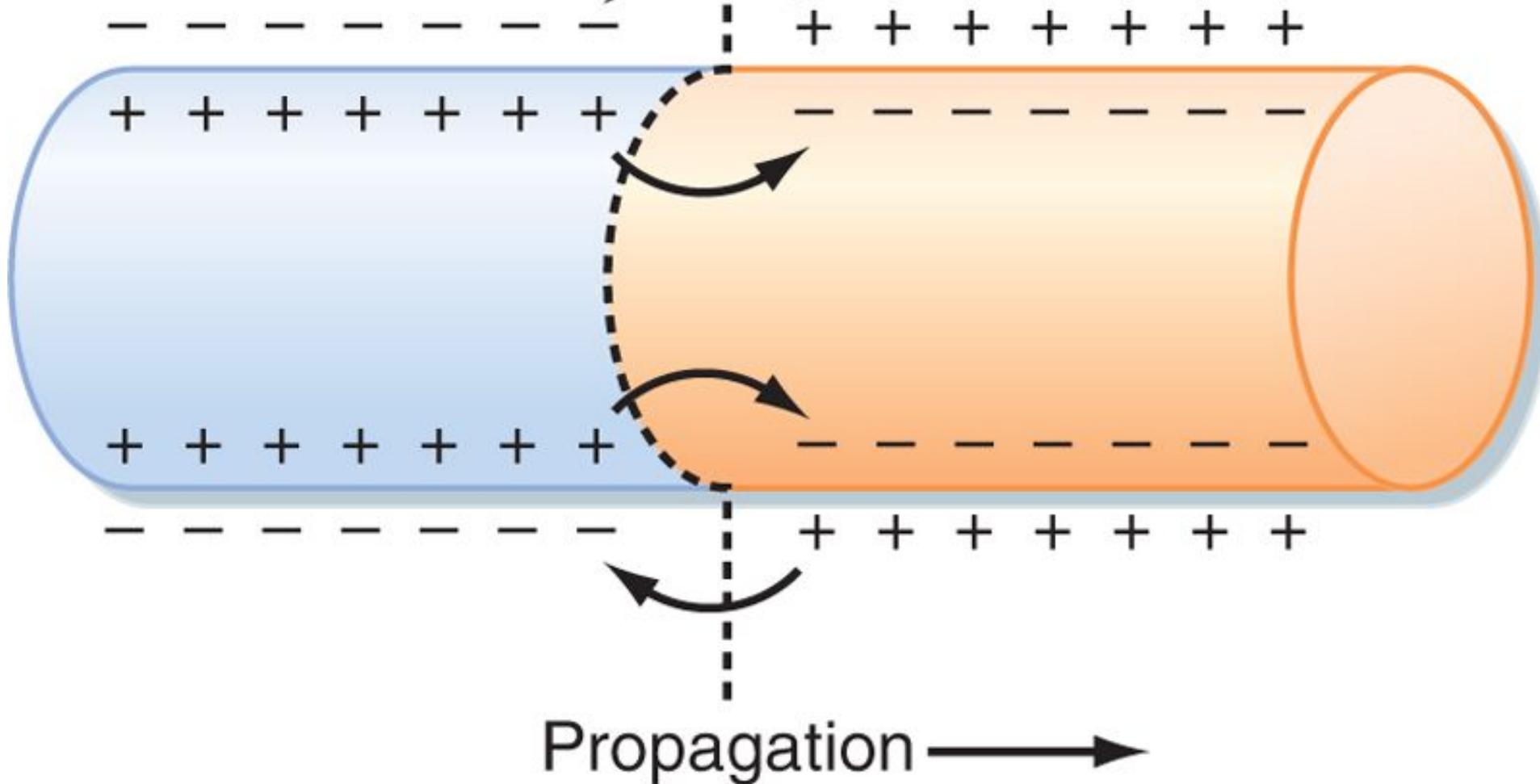


(b)

P = Atrial depolarization  
QRS = Ventricular depolarization  
T = Repolarization

Depolarized  
zone

Polarized  
zone



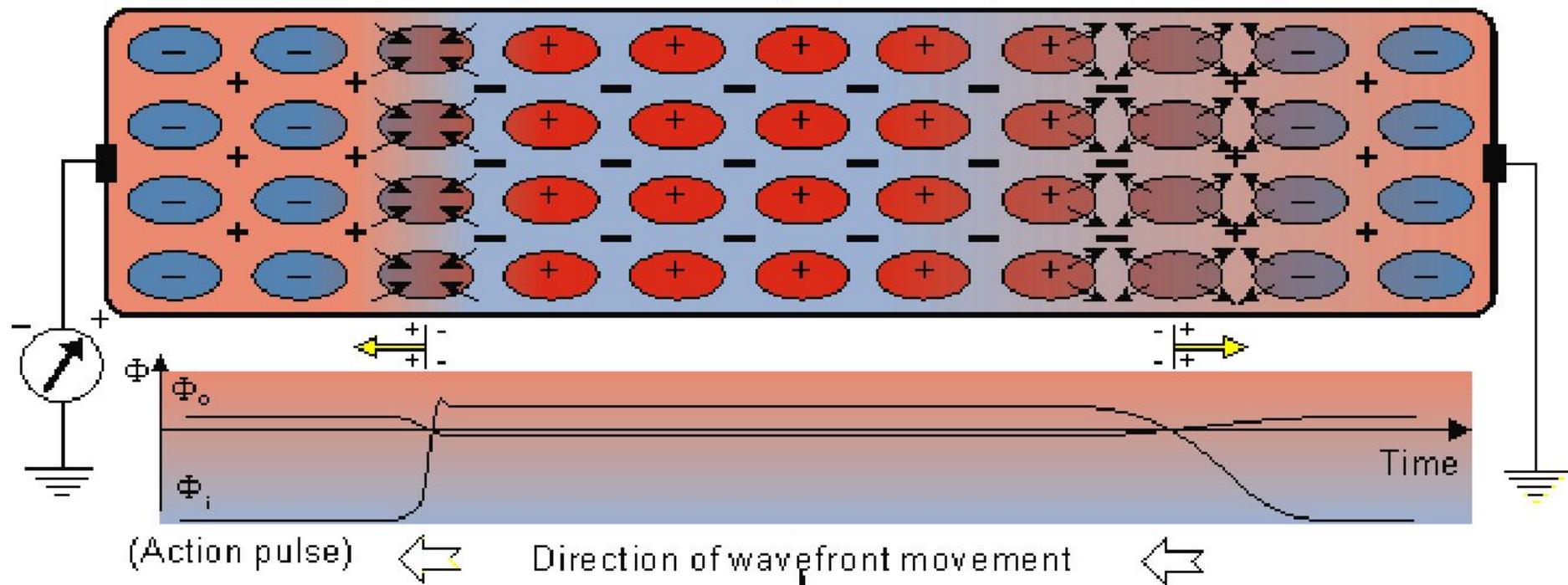
## DEPOLARIZATION

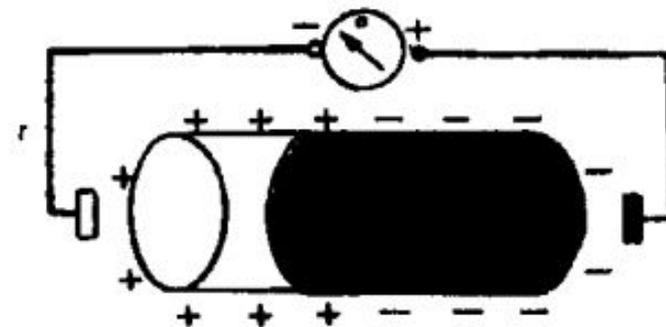
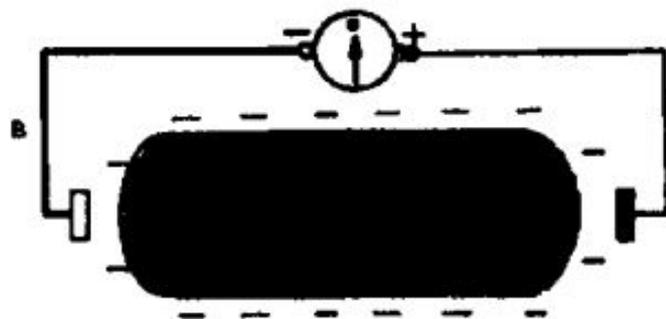
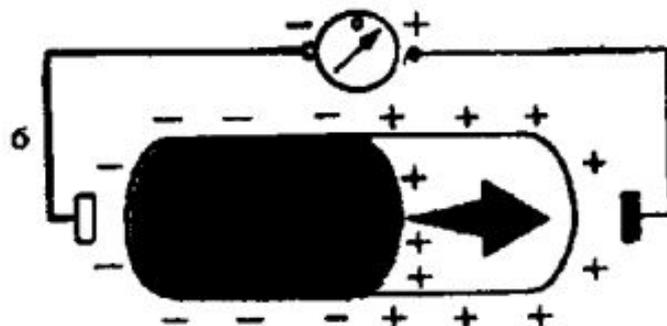
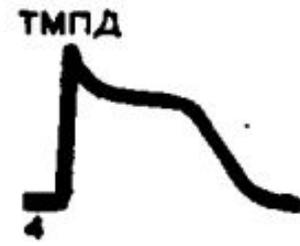
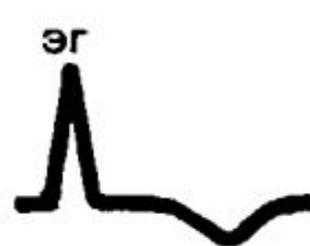
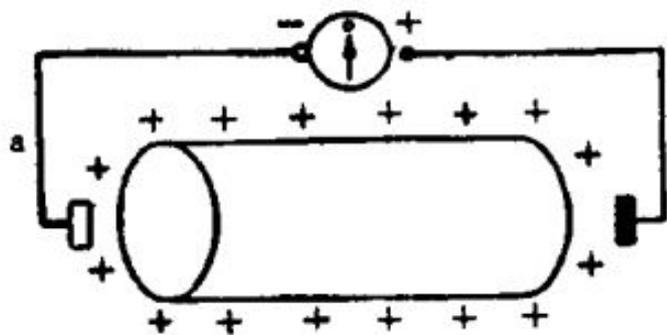
Positive ions ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) flowing into the depolarizing cells make  $\Phi_o$  (outside the cells) more negative.

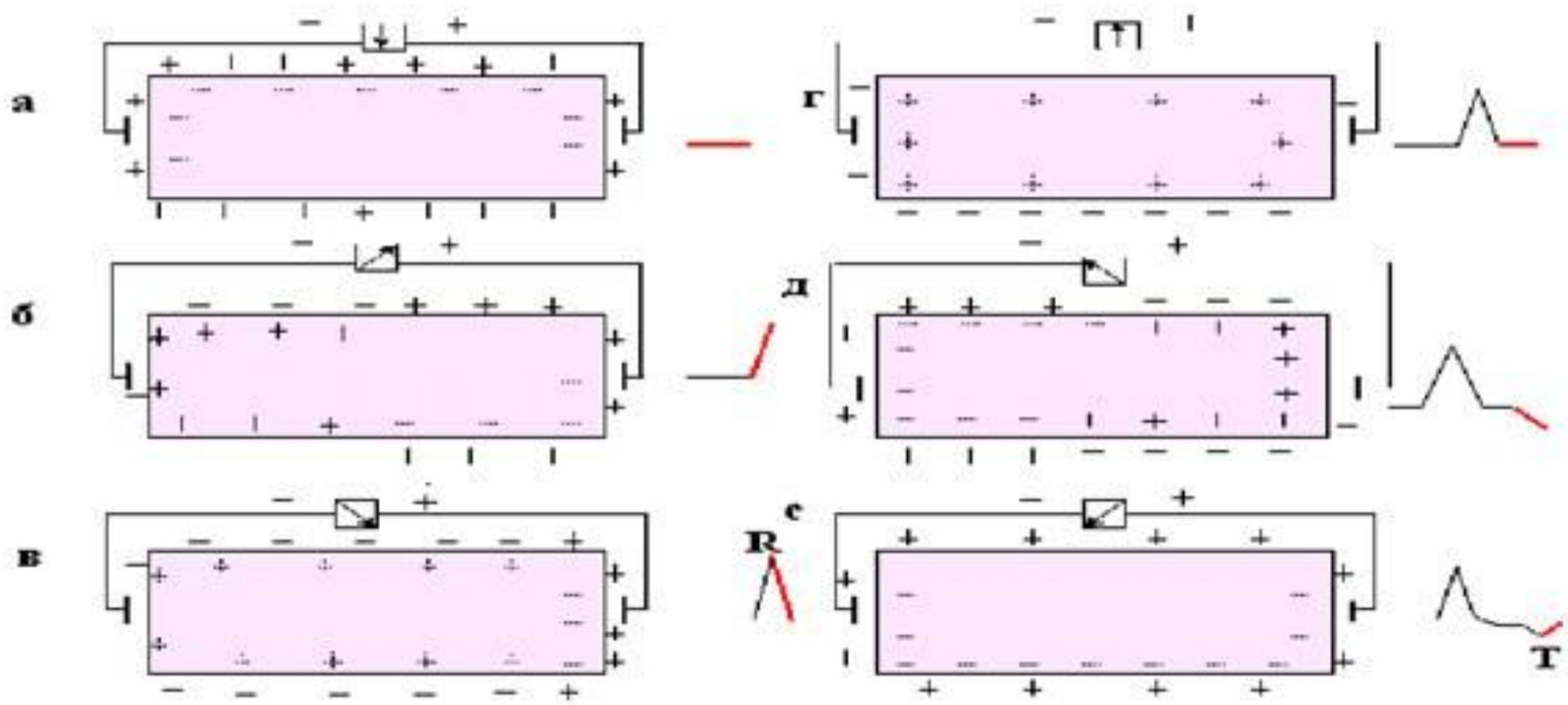
## REPOLARIZATION

Positive ions ( $\text{K}^+$ ) flowing out from the repolarizing cells make  $\Phi_o$  (outside the cells) more positive.

Resting    Depolarizing    Activated (Depolarized)    Repolarizing    Resting

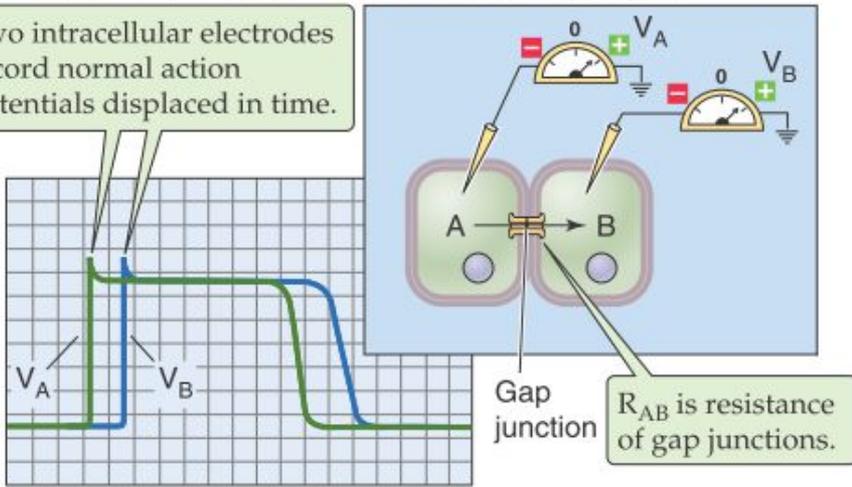






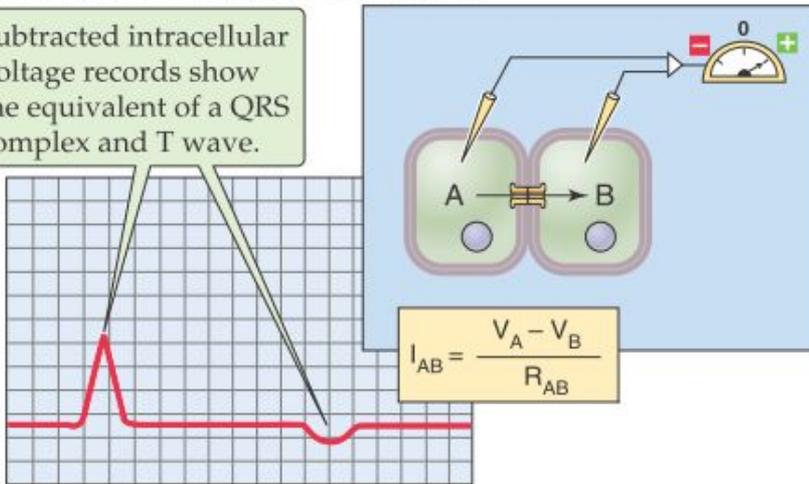
### A ACTION POTENTIALS OF TWO SEPARATE CELLS

Two intracellular electrodes record normal action potentials displaced in time.



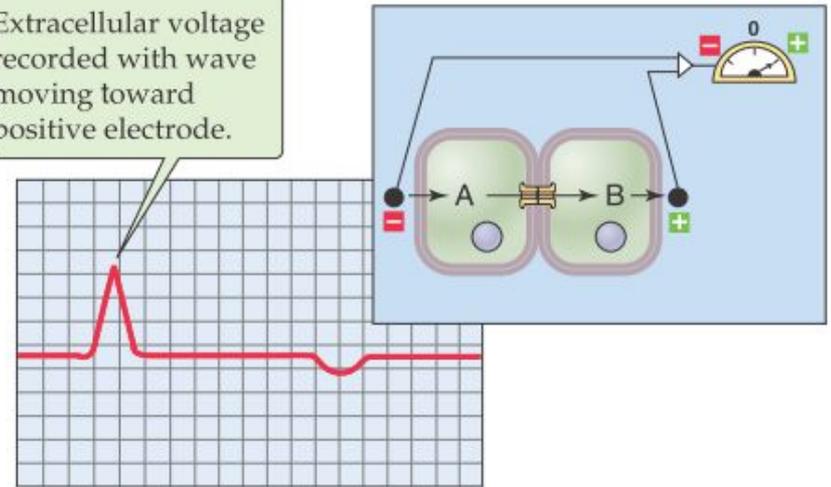
### B SUBTRACTED ACTION POTENTIALS

Subtracted intracellular voltage records show the equivalent of a QRS complex and T wave.



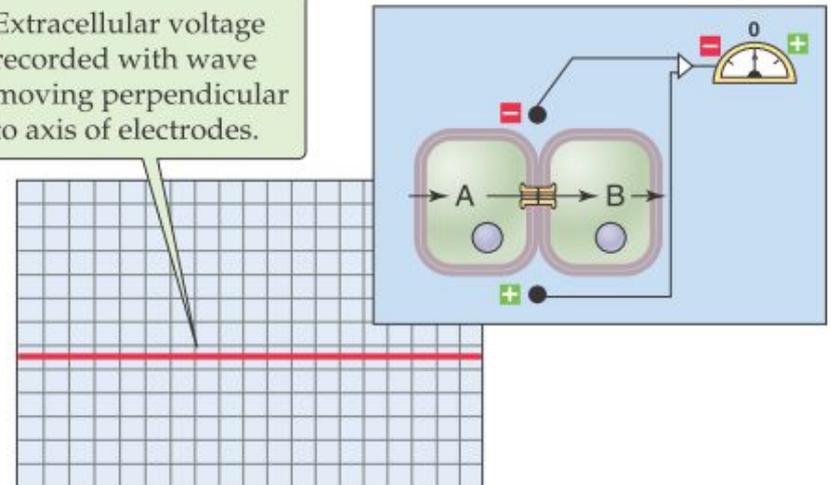
### C DEPOLARIZATION MOVING TOWARD POSITIVE ELECTRODE

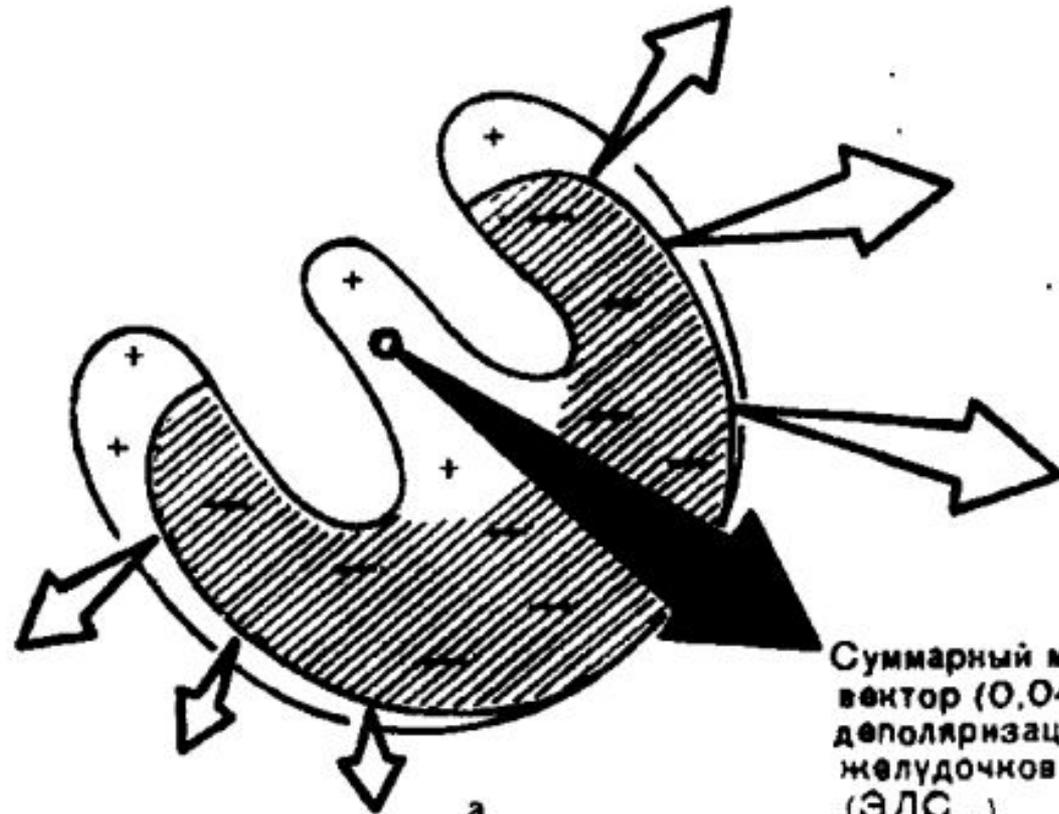
Extracellular voltage recorded with wave moving toward positive electrode.



### D DEPOLARIZATION MOVING PERPENDICULAR TO ELECTRODE AXIS

Extracellular voltage recorded with wave moving perpendicular to axis of electrodes.





Суммарный моментный вектор (0,04 с) деполяризации желудочков ( $\Sigma$  ЭДС $_{\Sigma}$ )

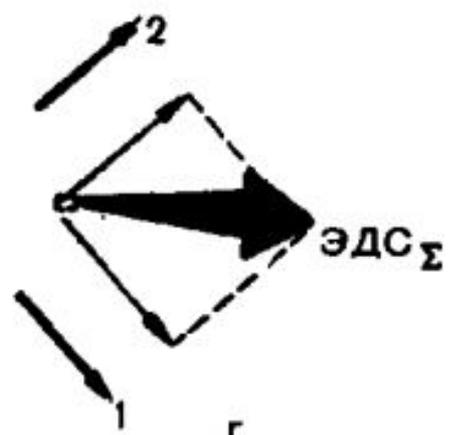
а



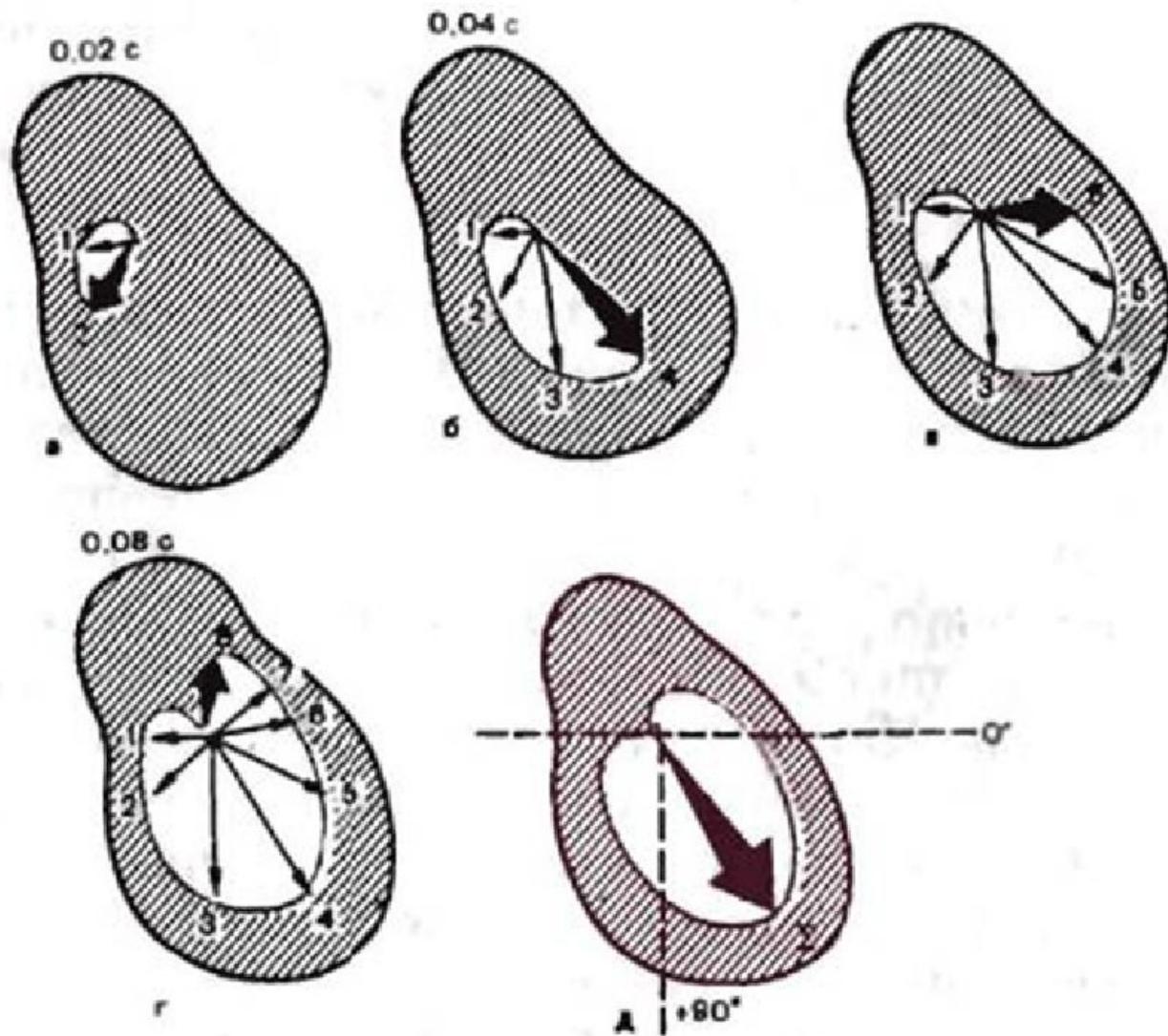
б



в

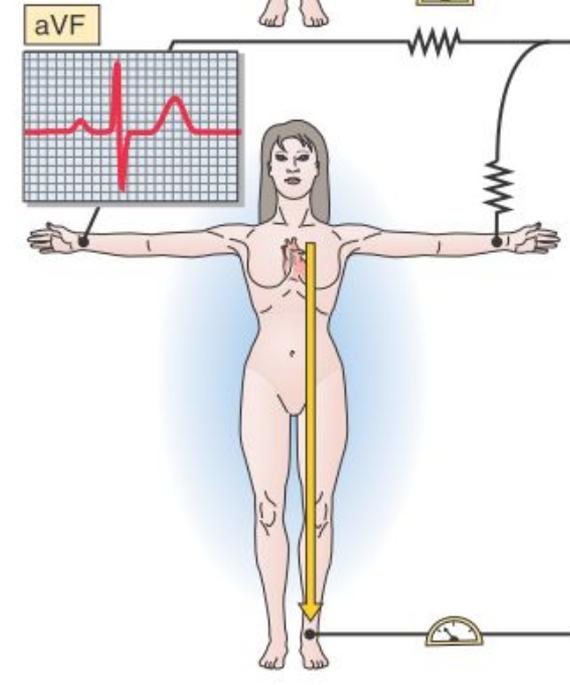
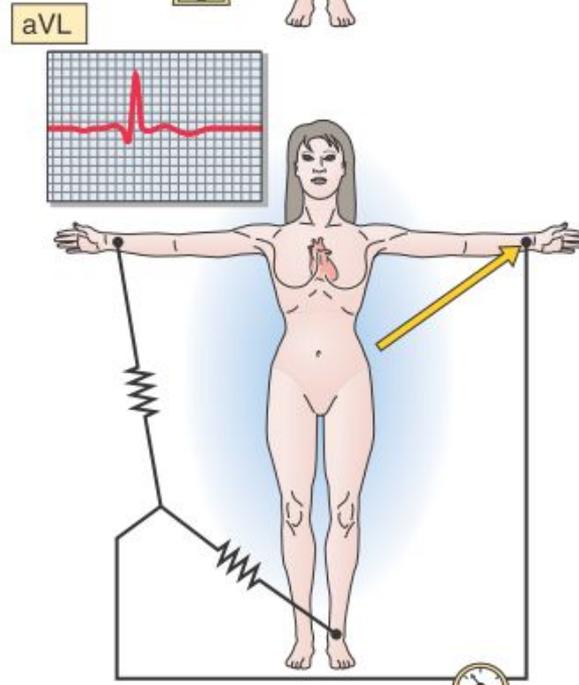
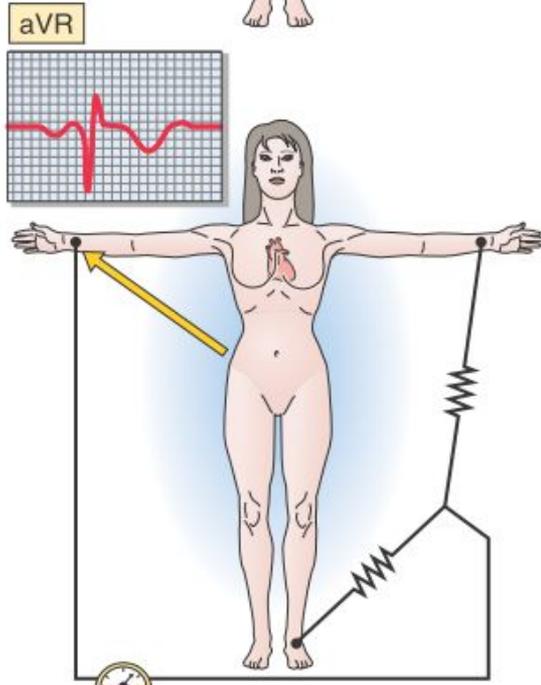
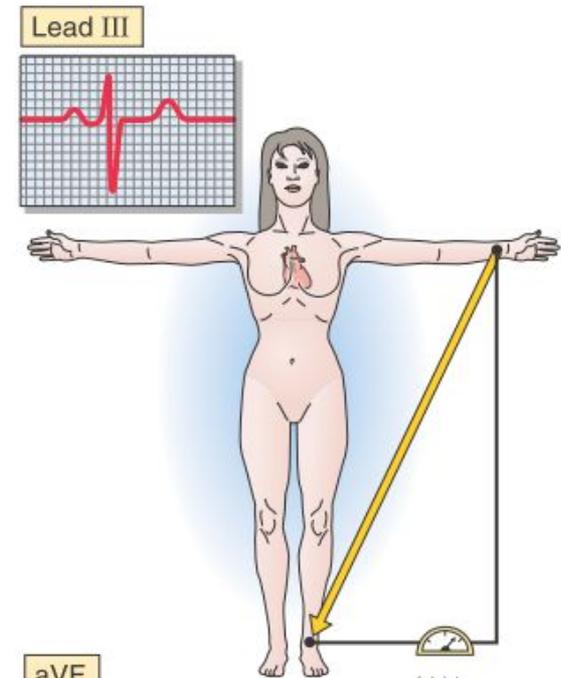
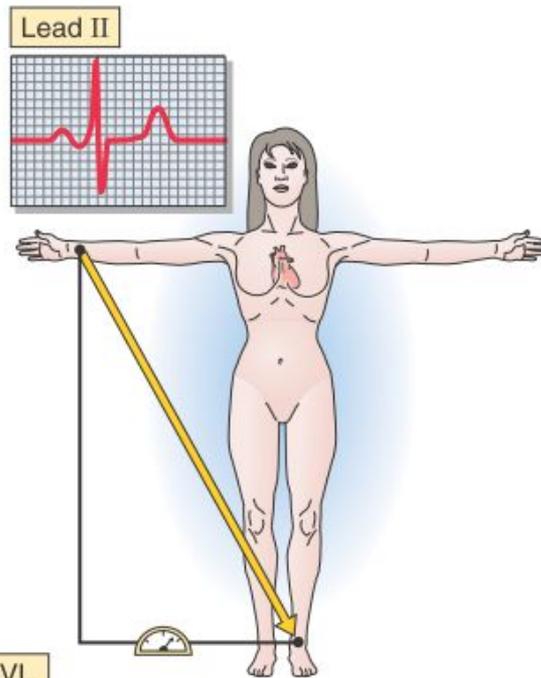
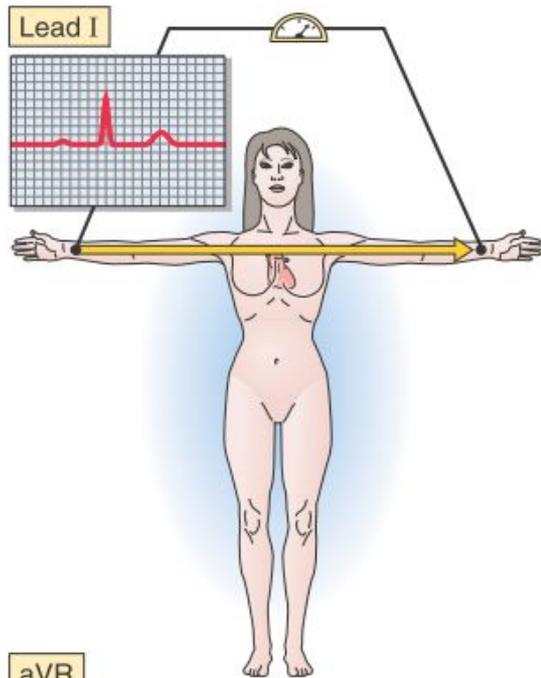


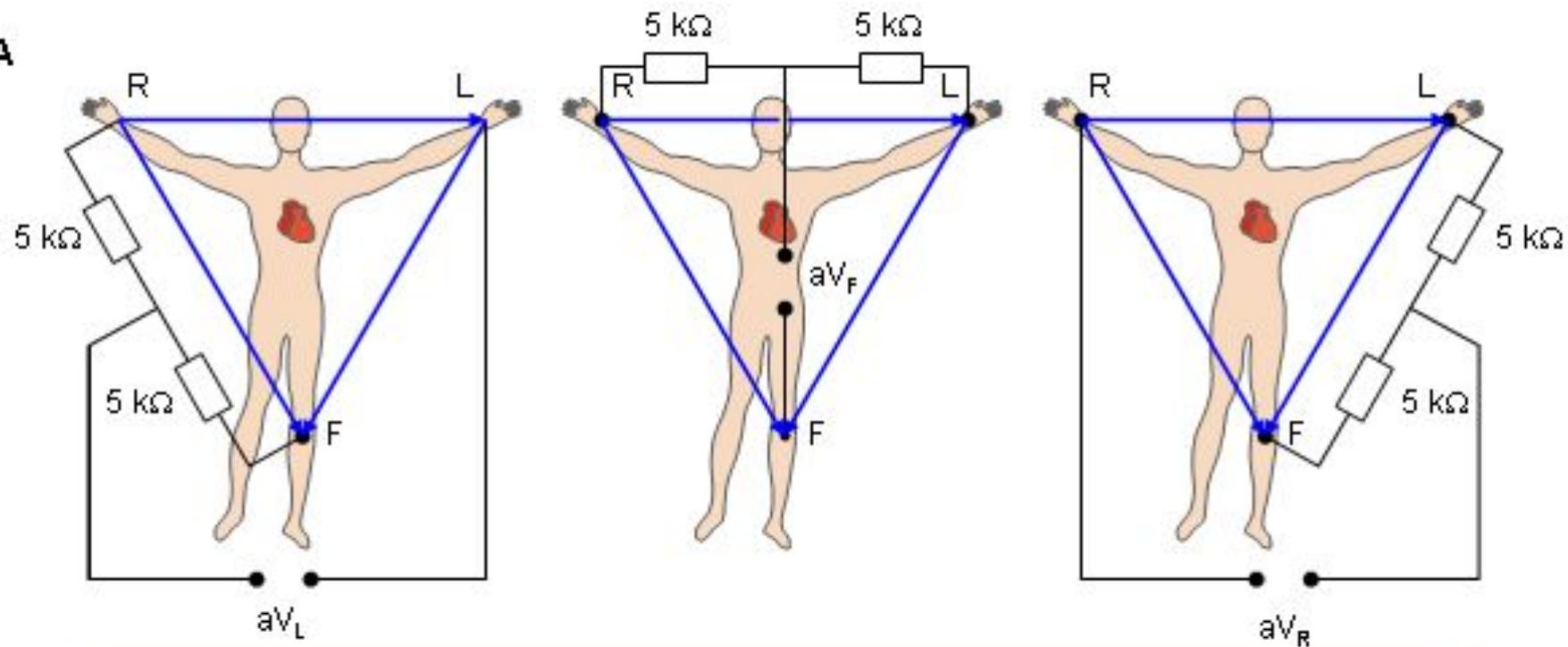
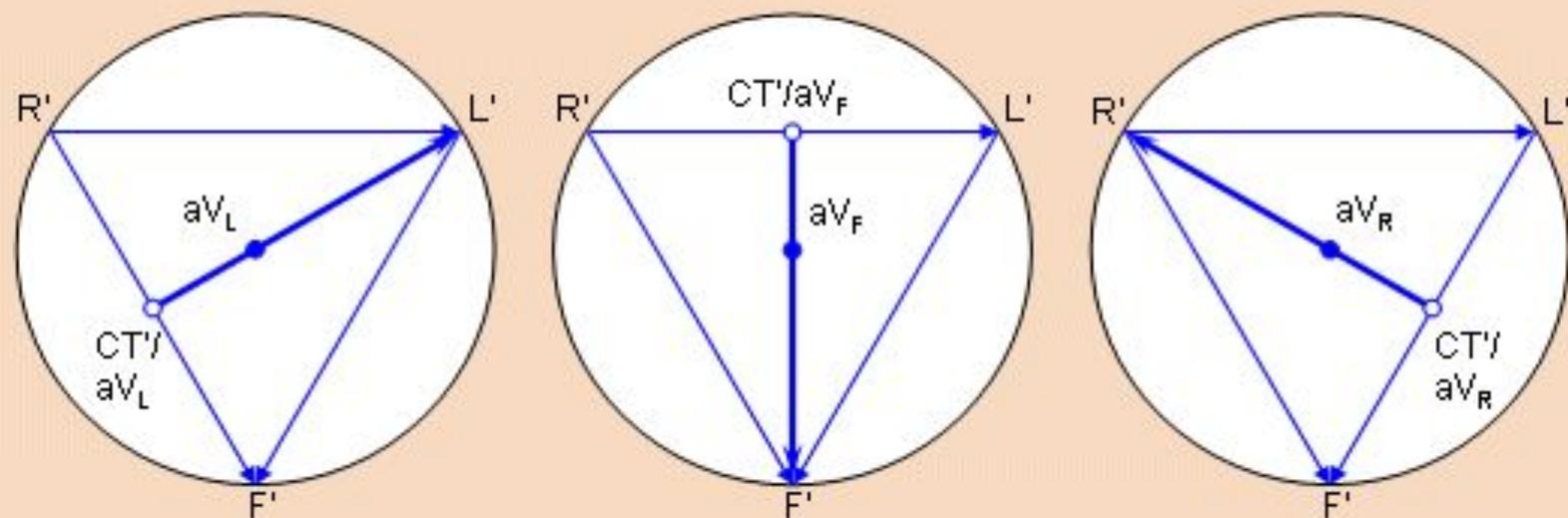
г



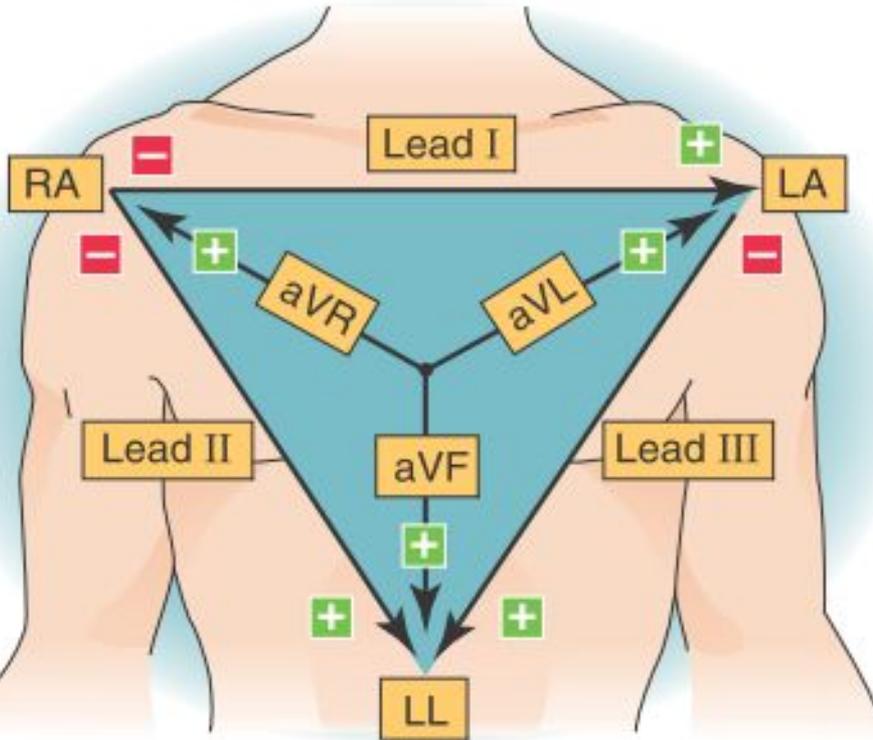
Моментные векторы ЭДС единого сердечного диполя во время деполяризации желудочков (а — г) и средний результирующий вектор возбуждения желудочков (д).

# A FRONTAL PLANE LEADS

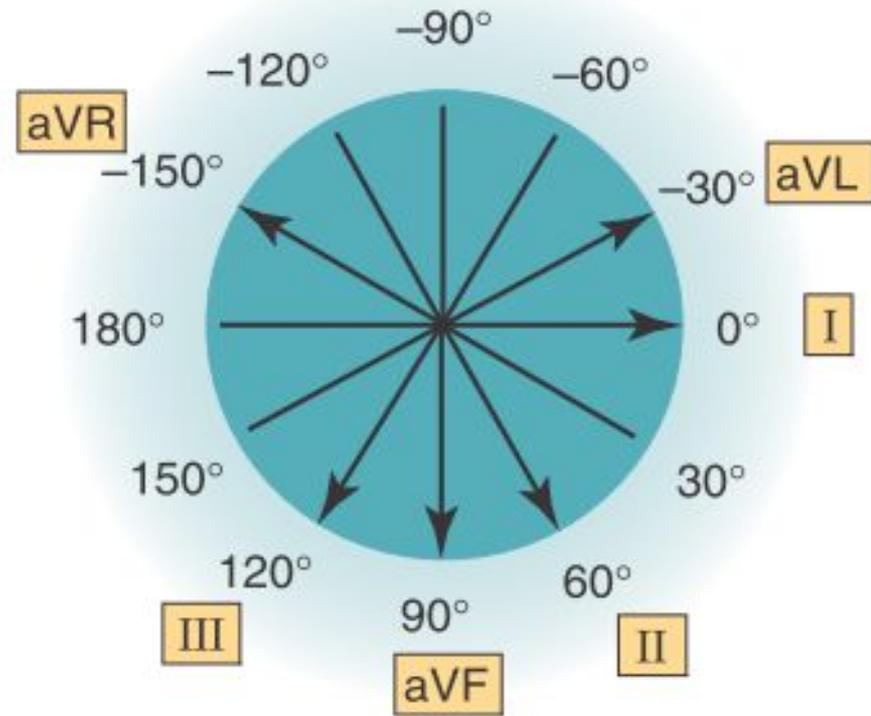


**A****B**

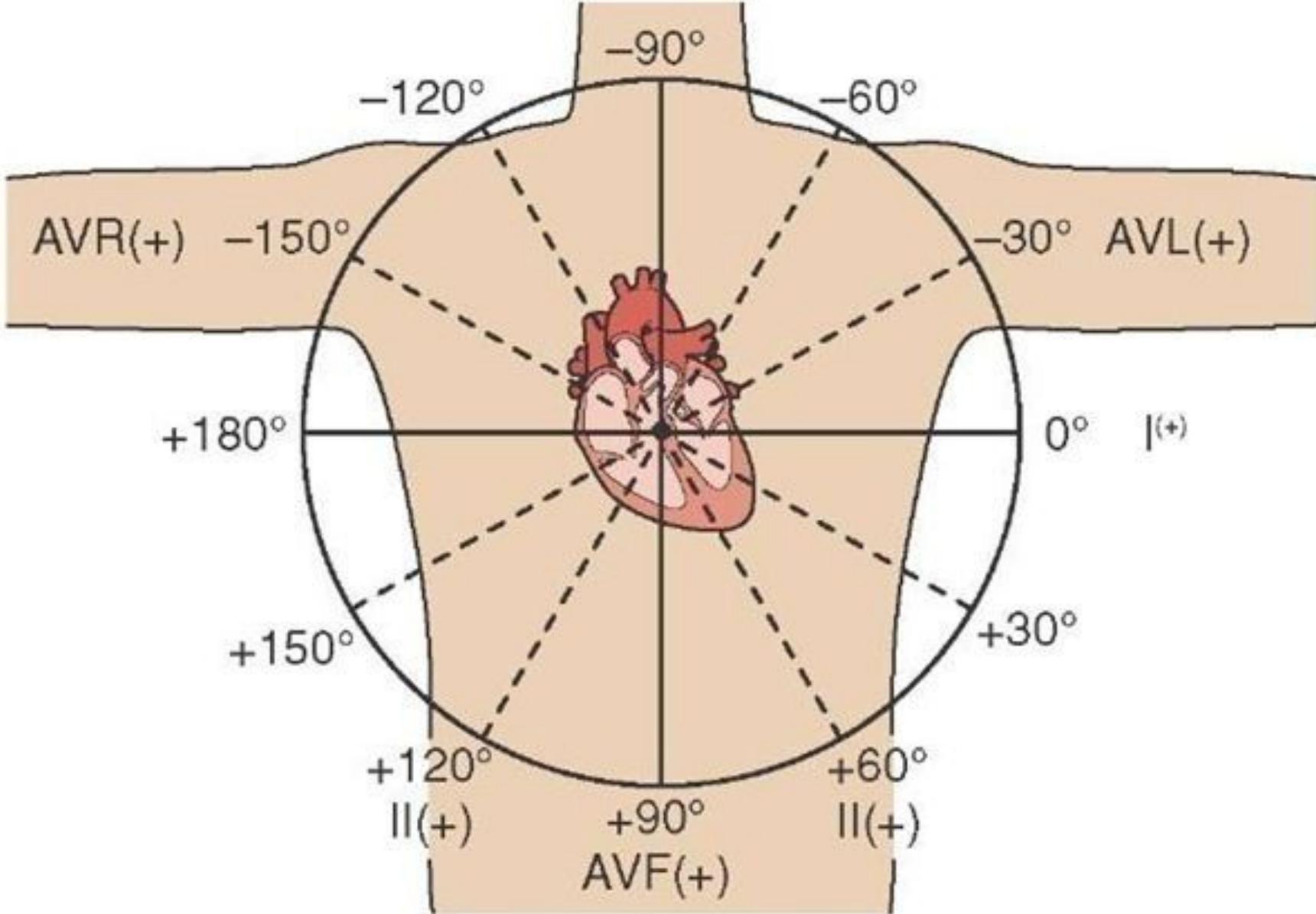
**A** EINTHOVEN'S TRIANGLE



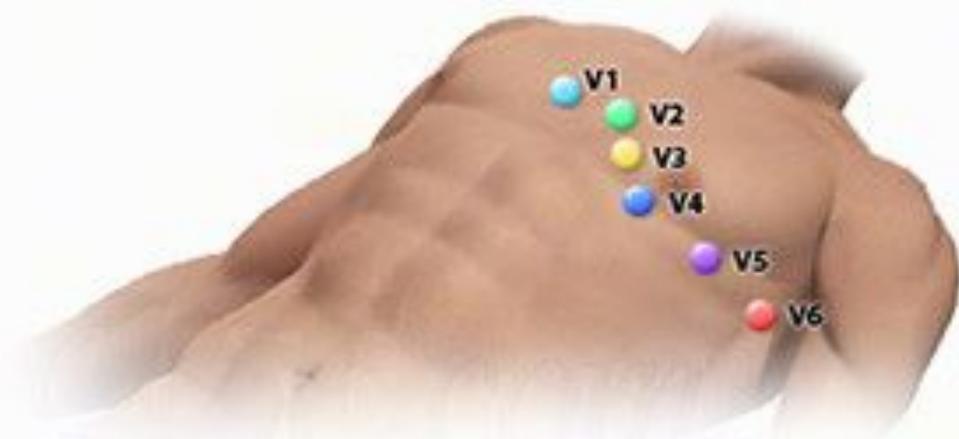
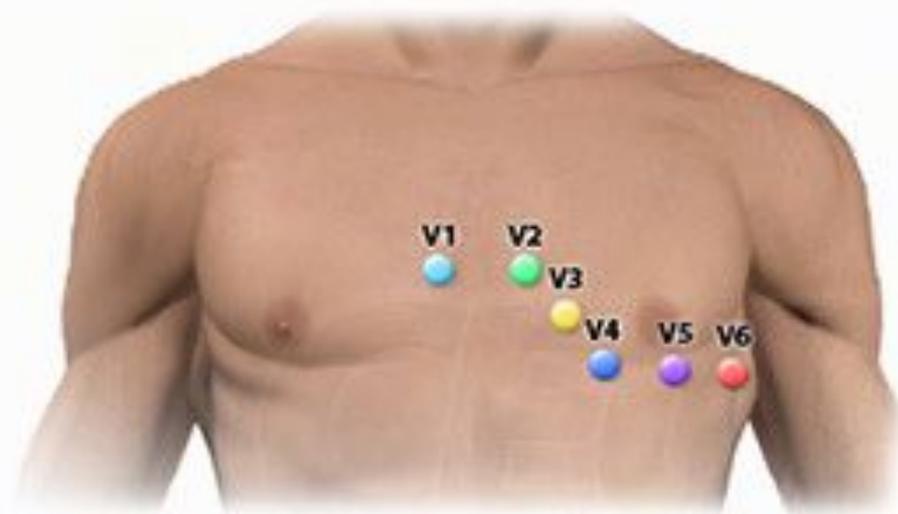
**B** CIRCLE OF AXES



# Hexaxial Reference System

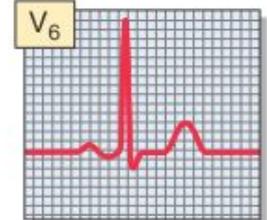
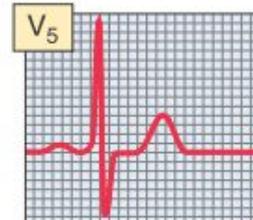
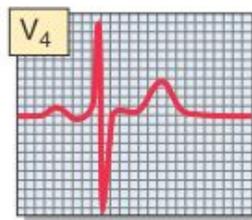
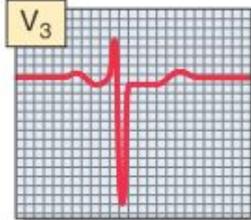
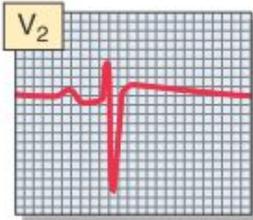
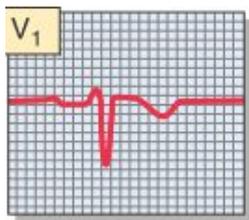
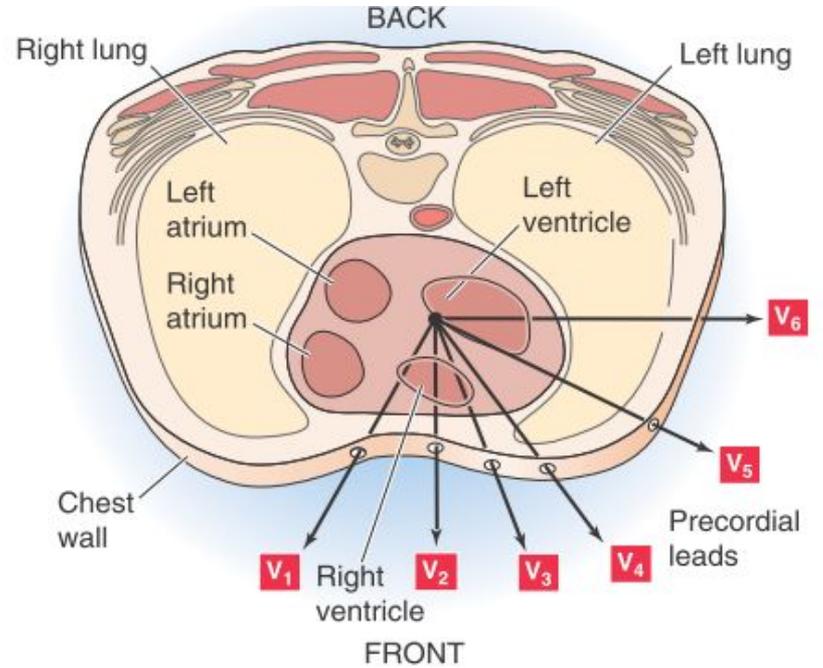
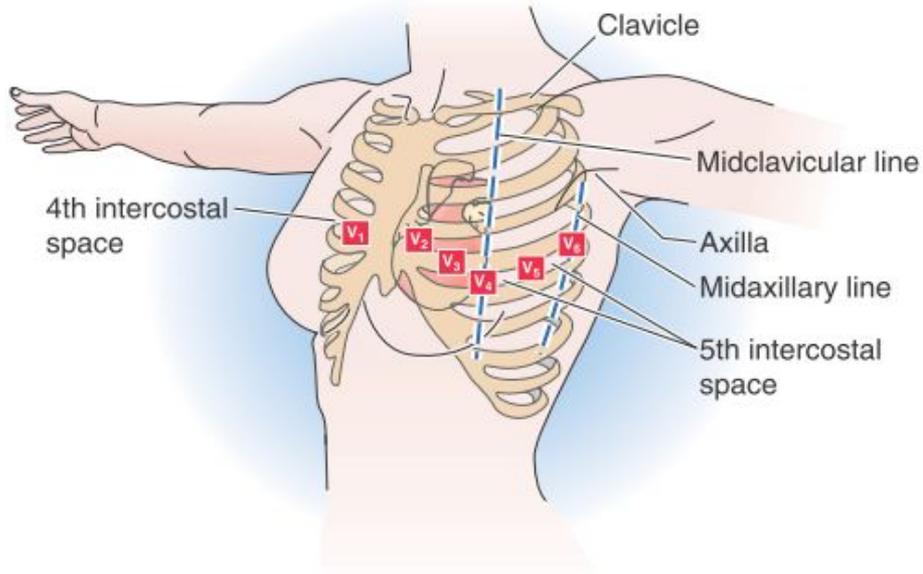


## Precordial Leads (chest lead placement)

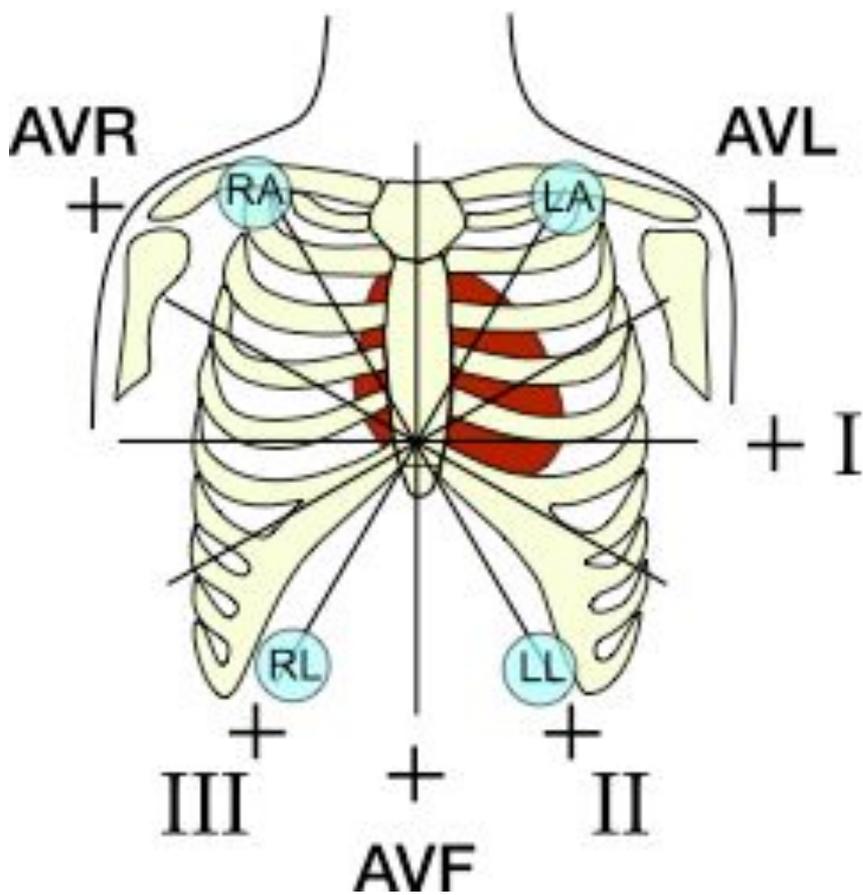


- V1 - 4th intercostal space to the right of the sternum
- V2 - 4th intercostal space to the left of the sternum
- V3 - Halfway between V2 and V4
- V4 - The left midclavicular line in the 5th intercostal space
- V5 - The left anterior axillary line at the same horizontal level as V4
- V6 - The left midaxillary line at the same horizontal level as V4 and V5

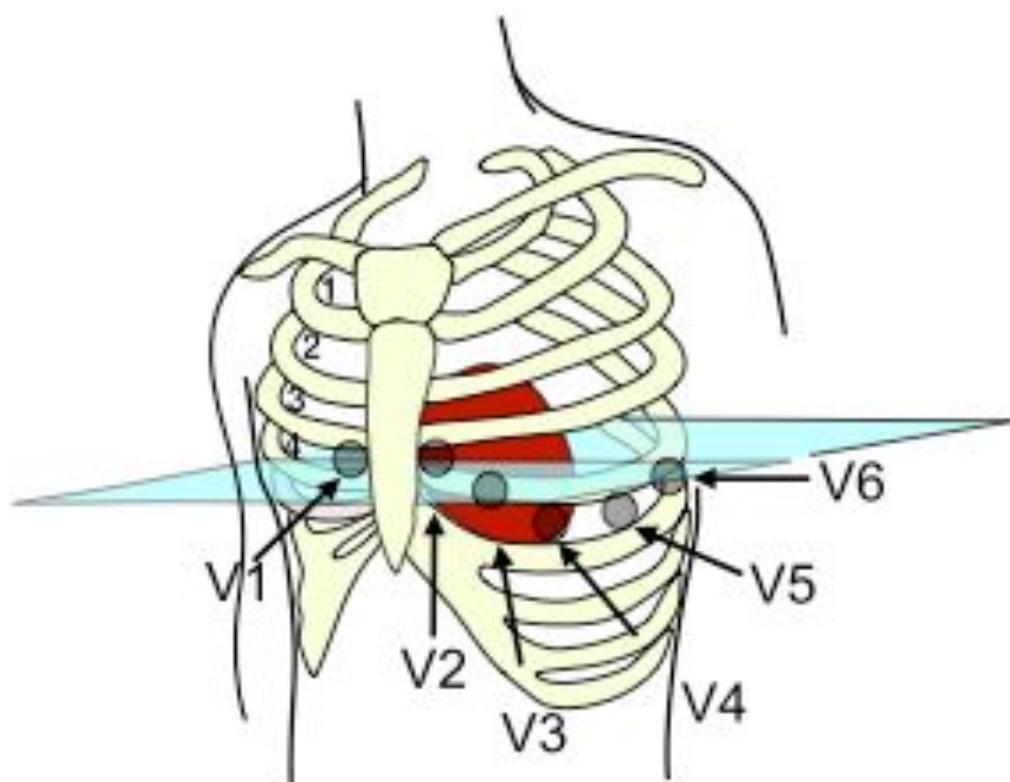
## B TRANSVERSE PLANE-PRECORDIAL LEADS



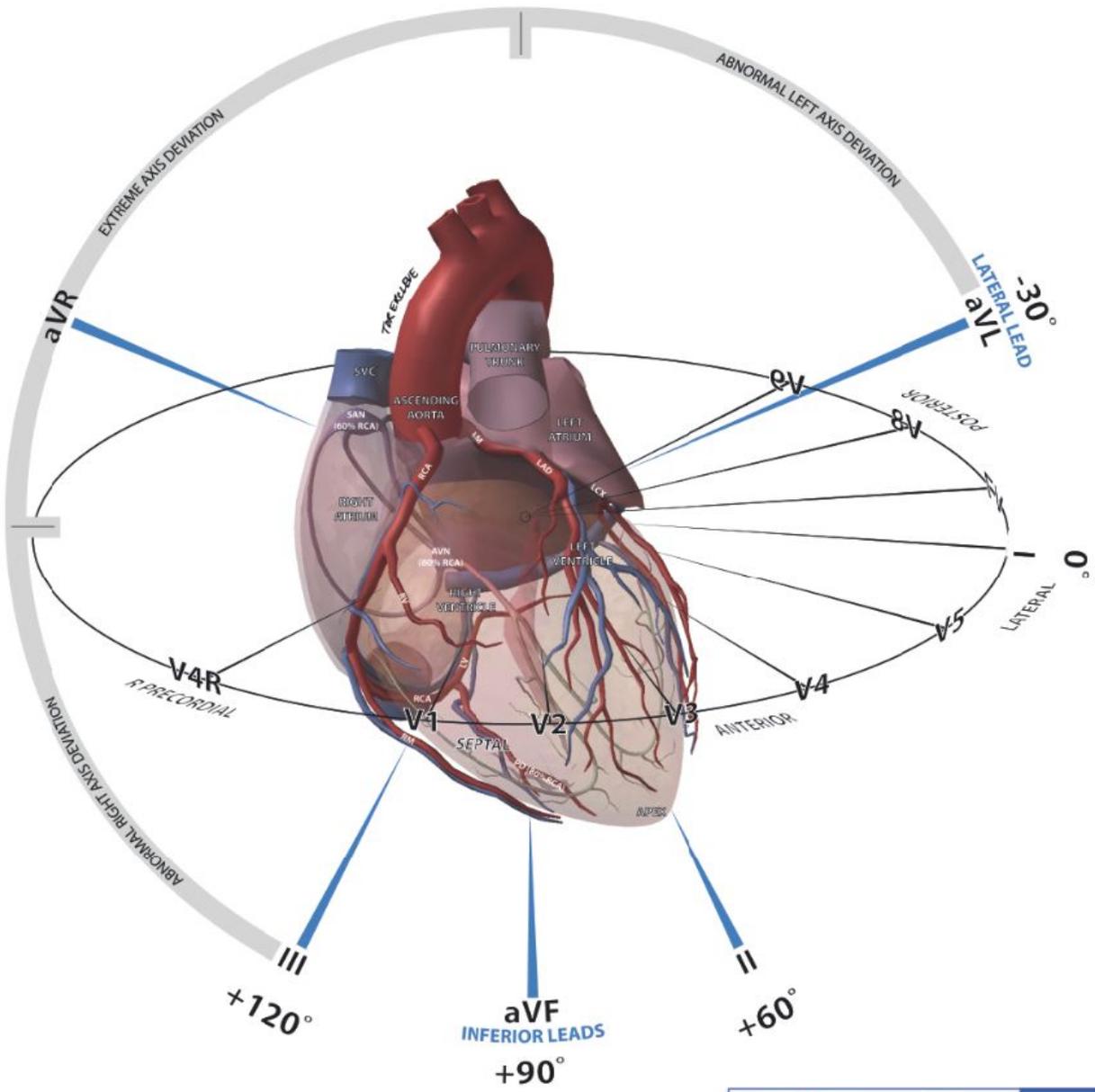
## The 6 Limb Leads

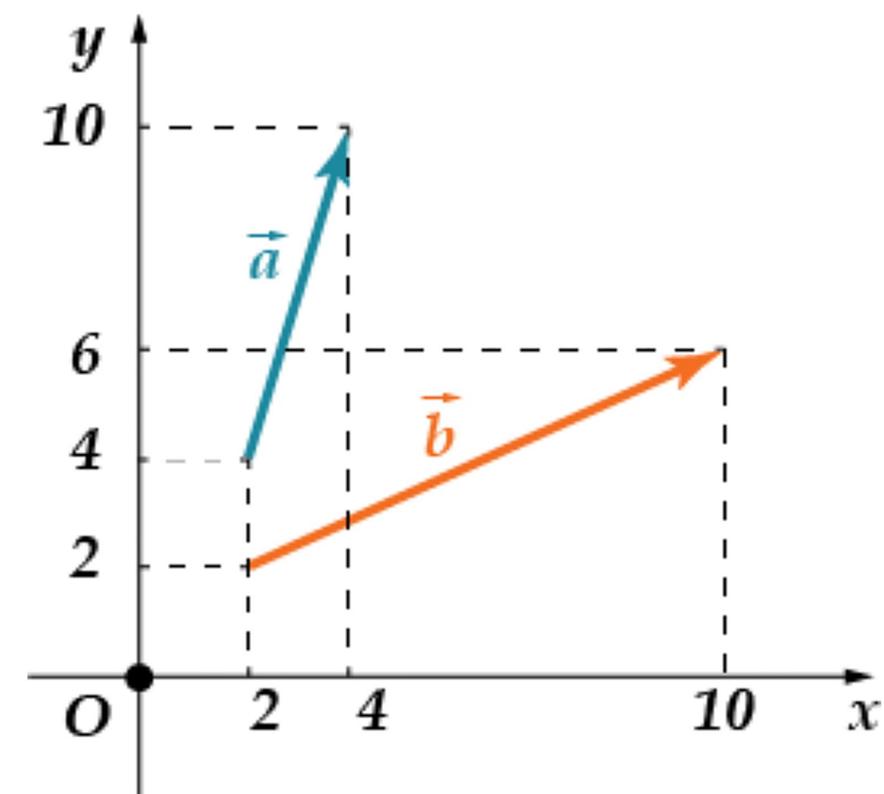
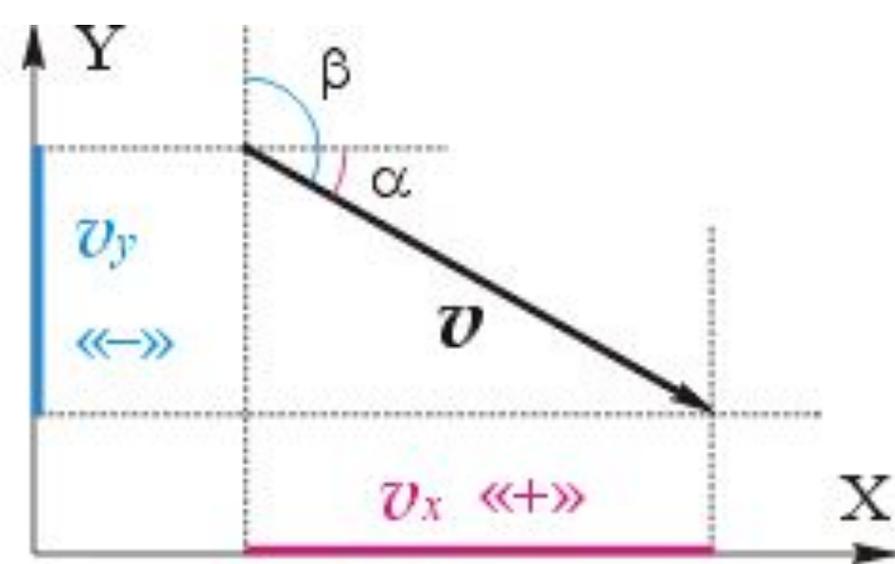
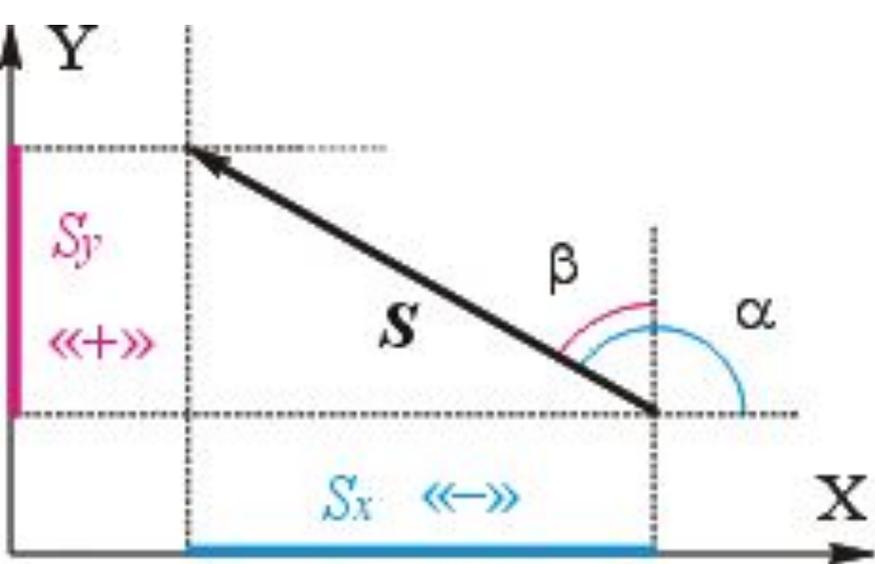


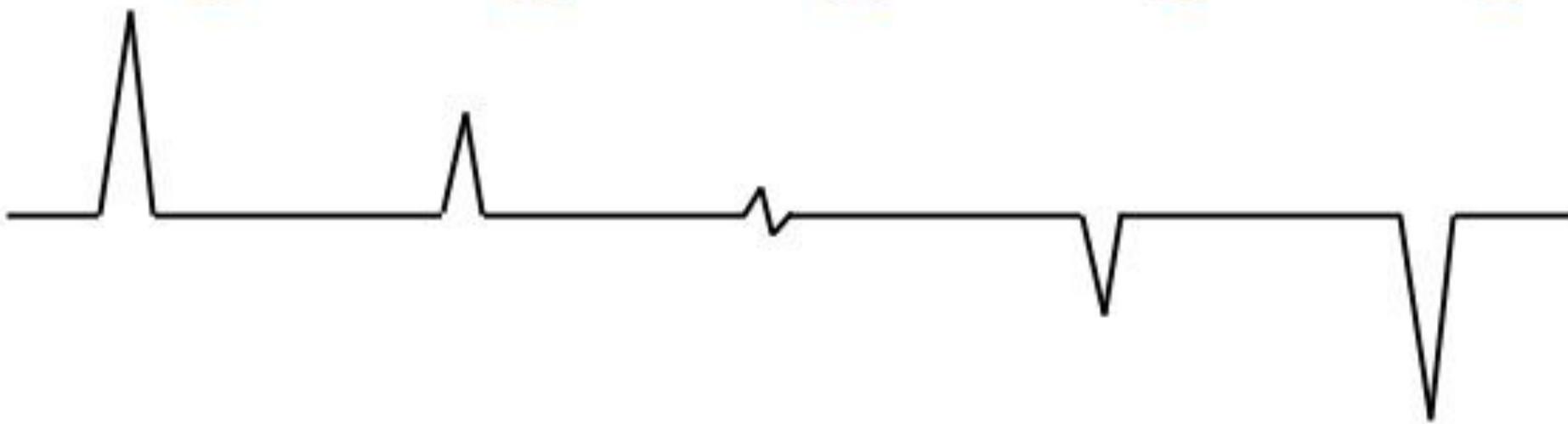
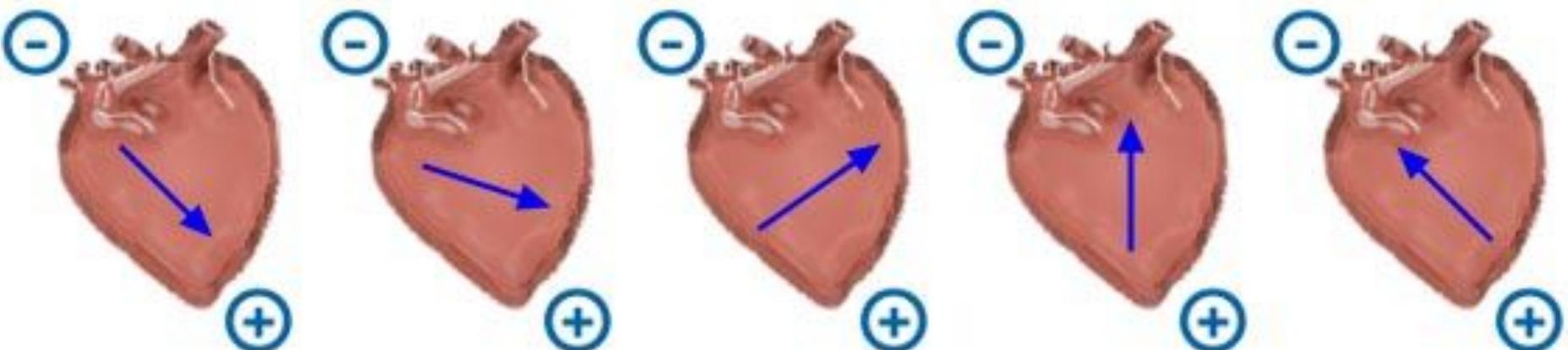
## The 6 Left Chest Leads

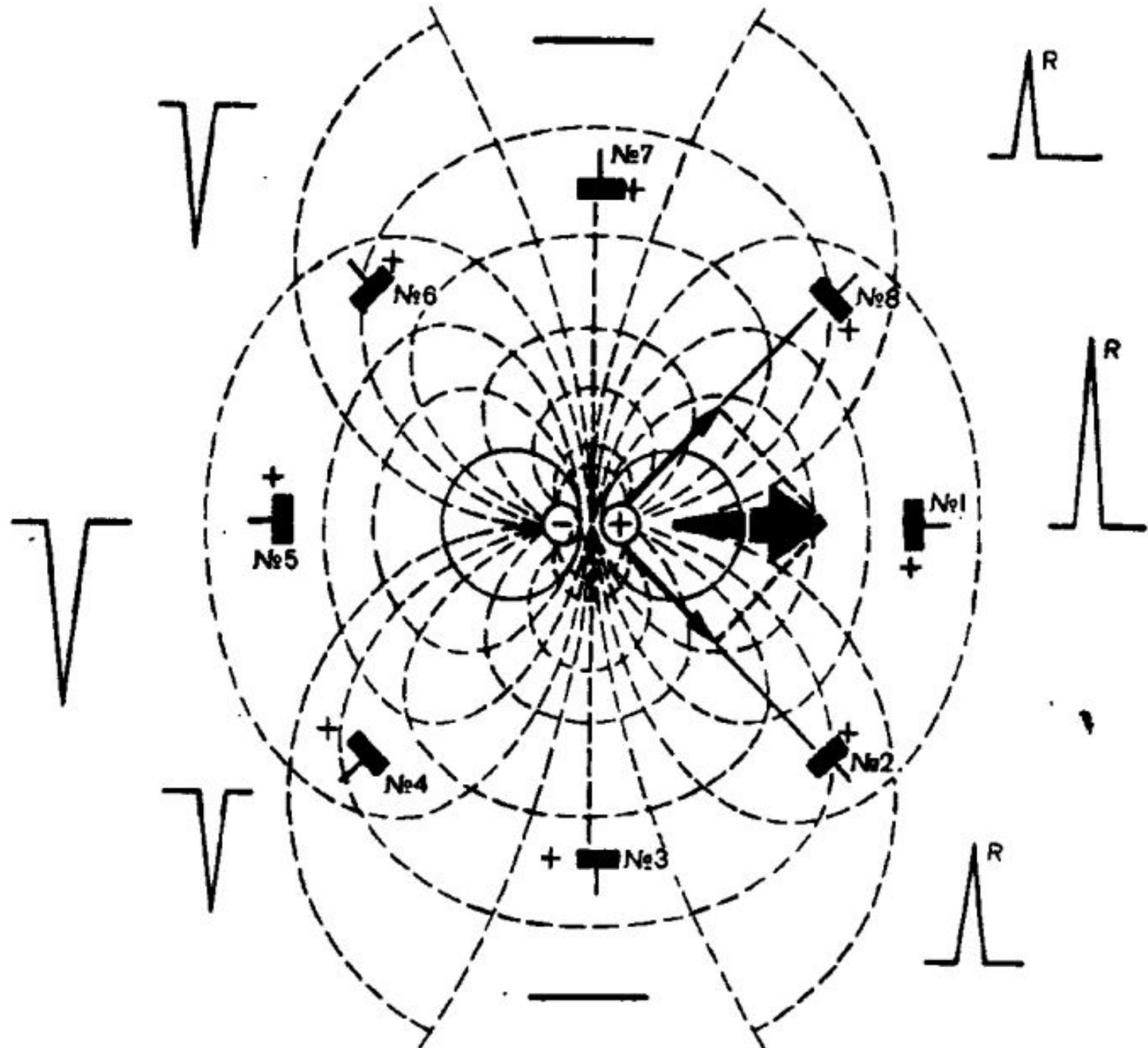


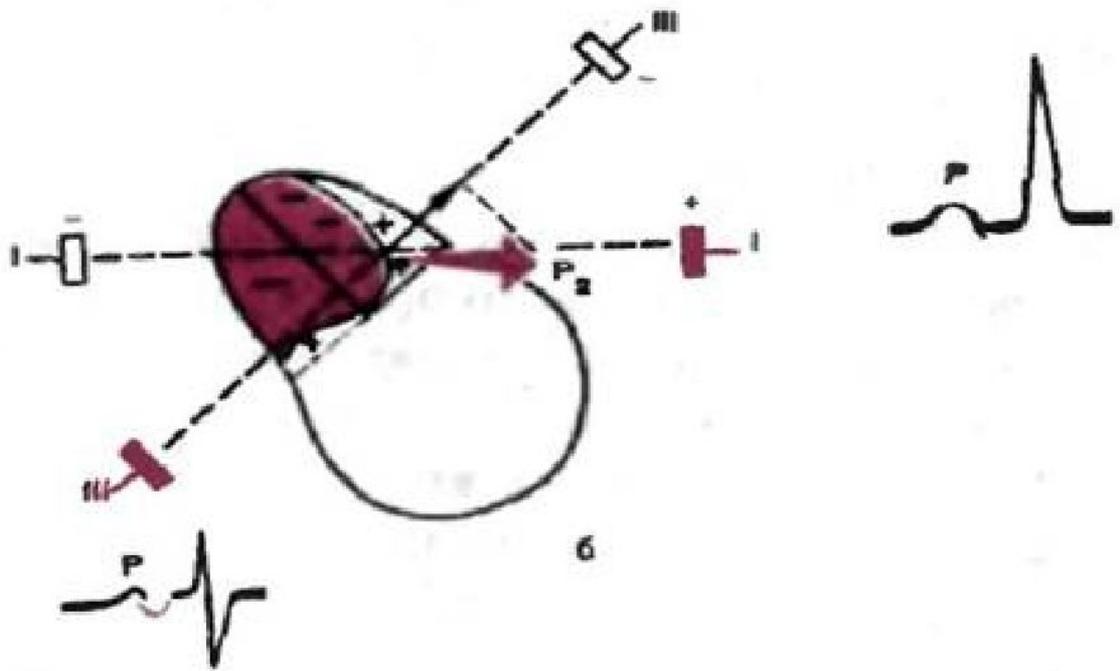
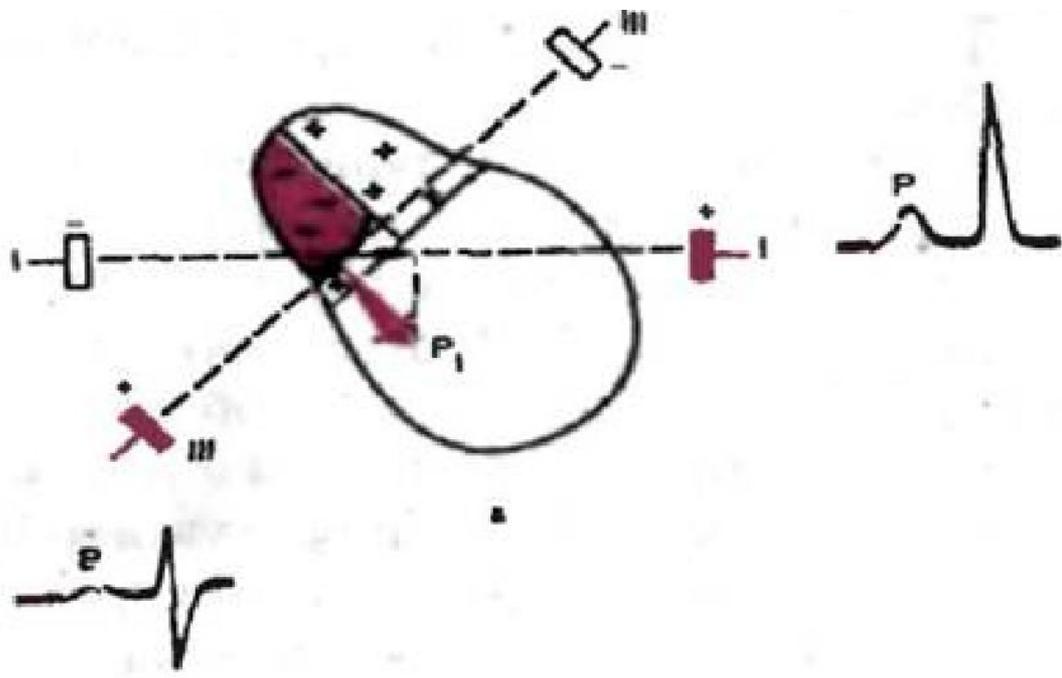
# AMI ECG, ANATOMY AND PATHOLOGY

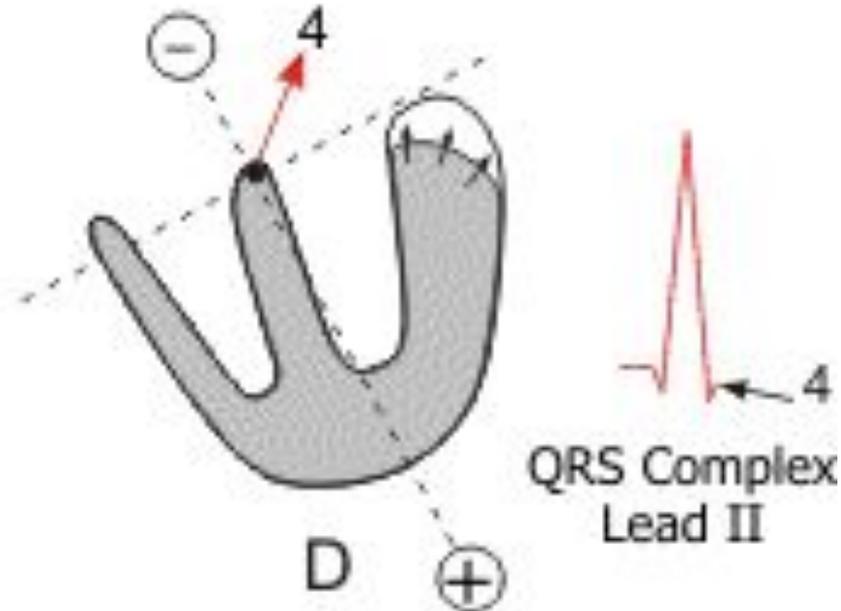
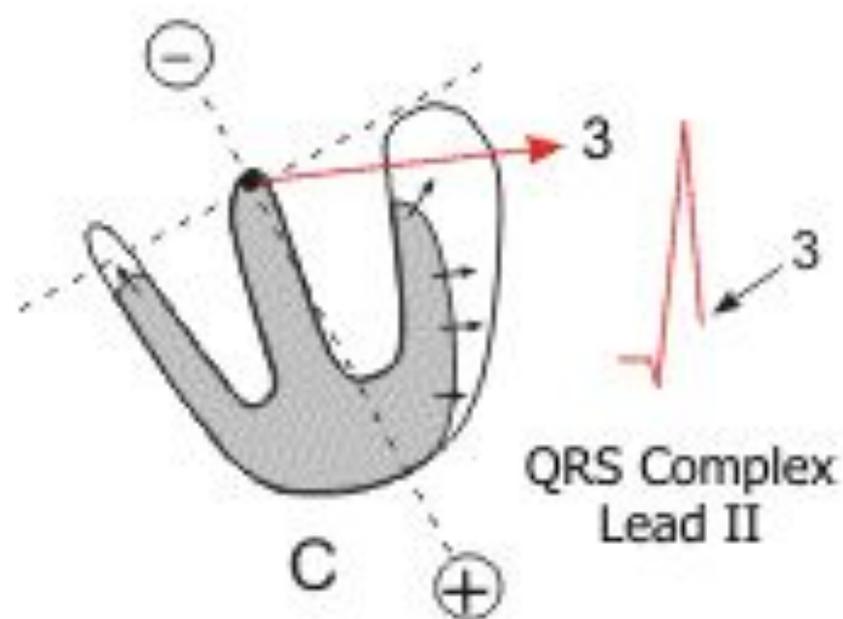
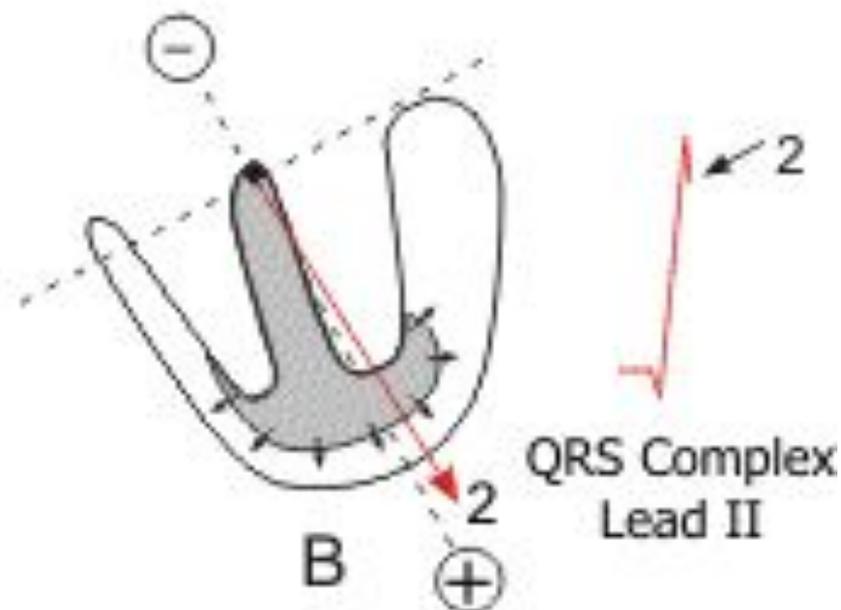


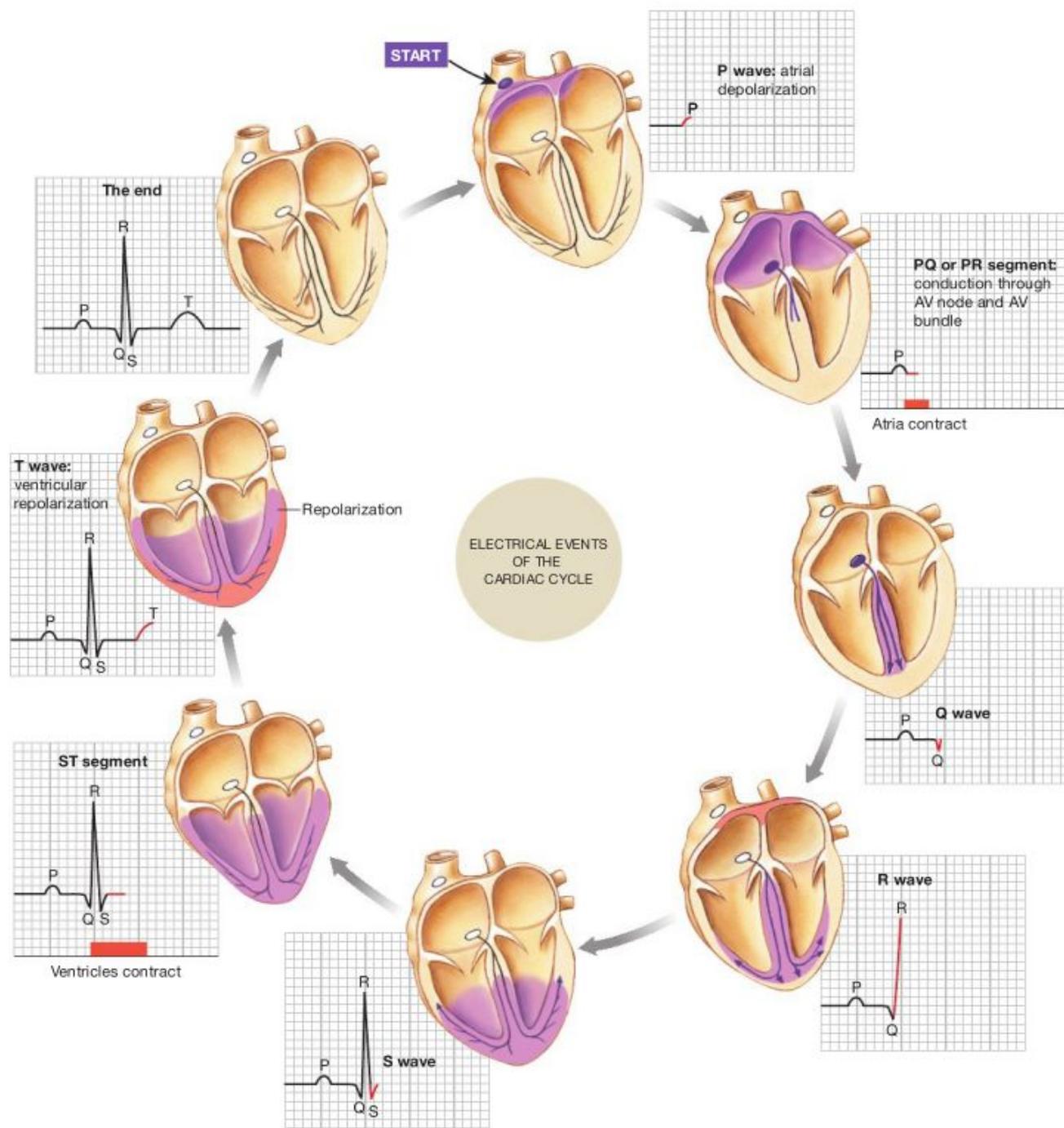


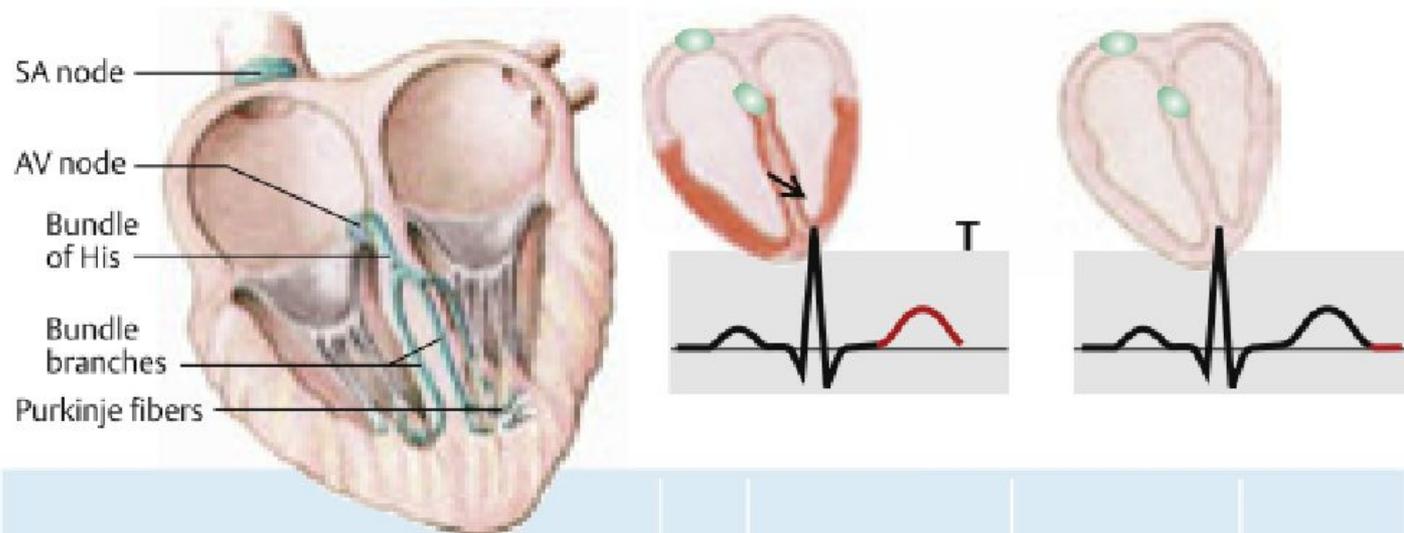
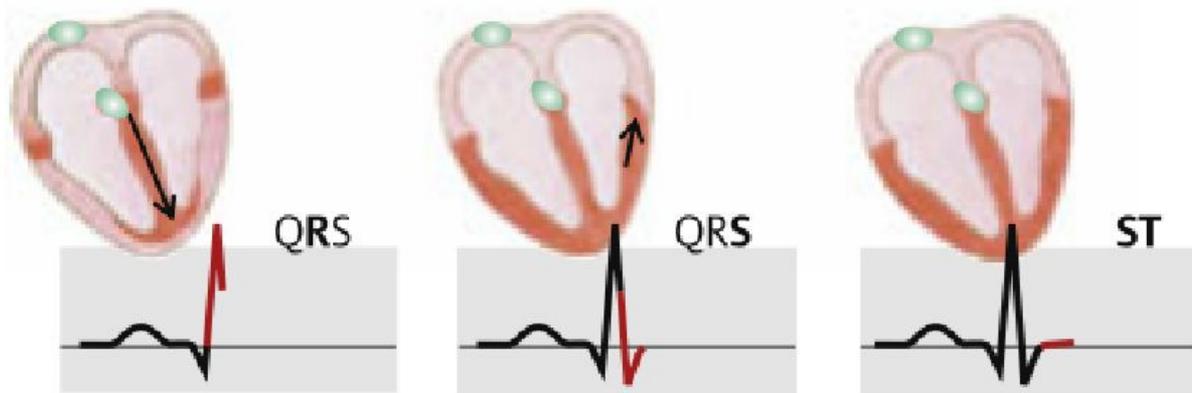
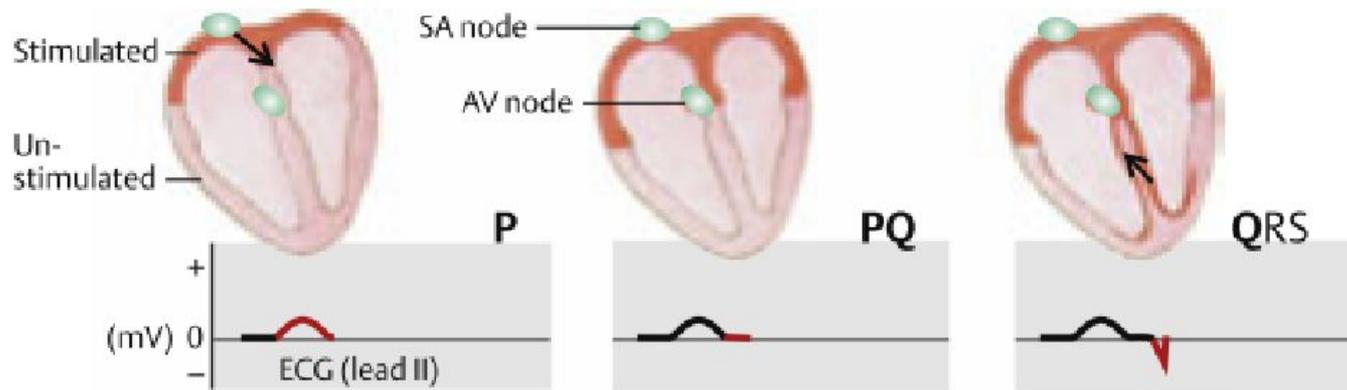


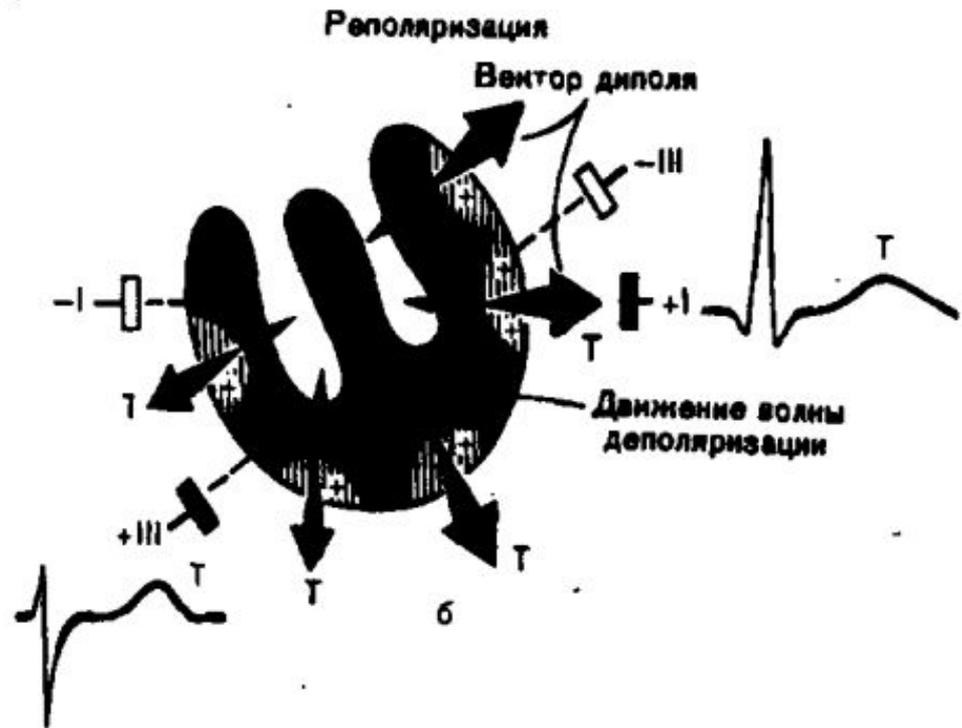
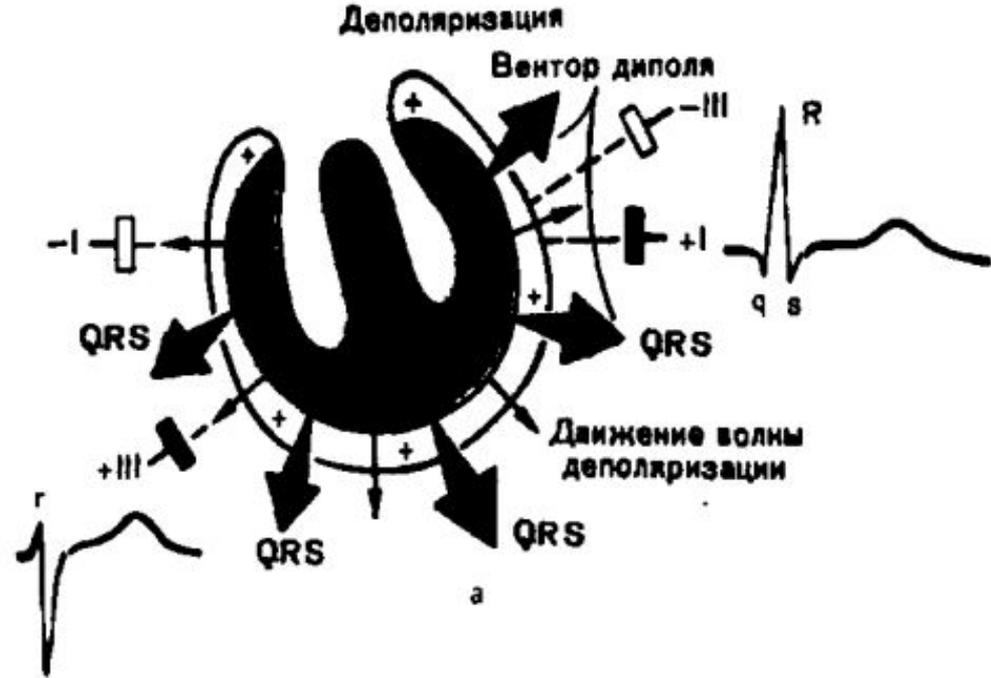


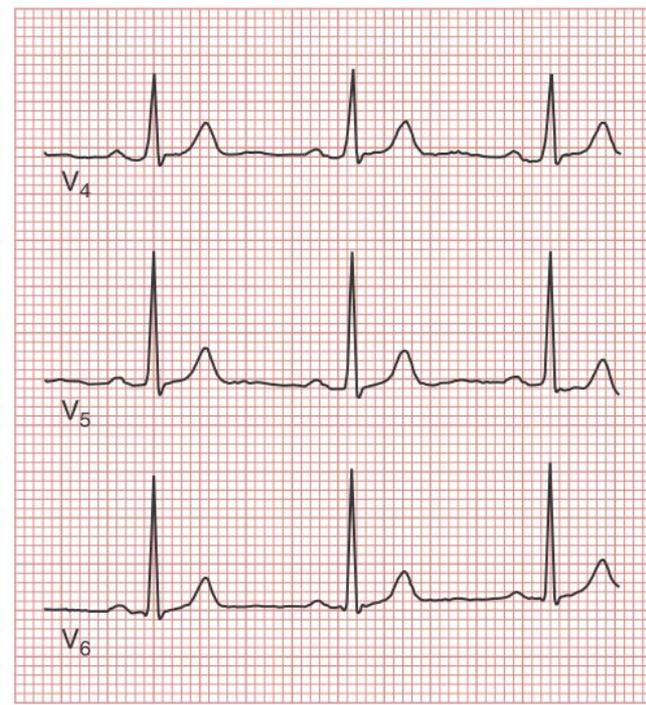
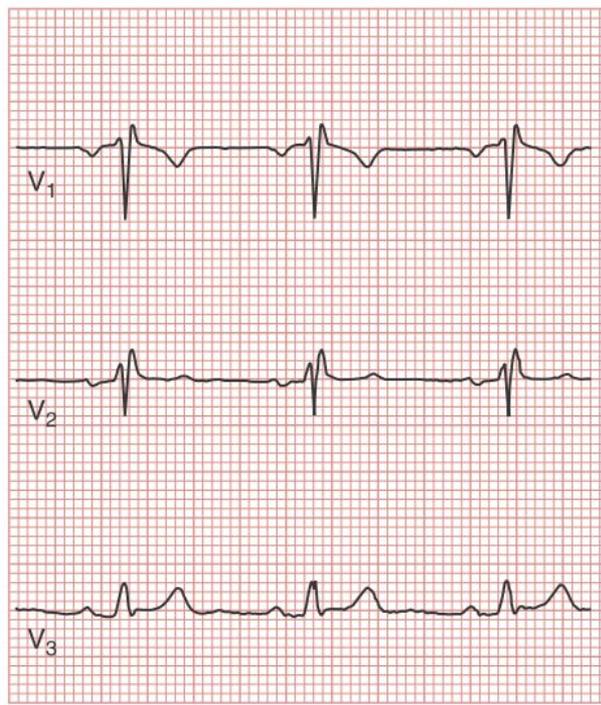
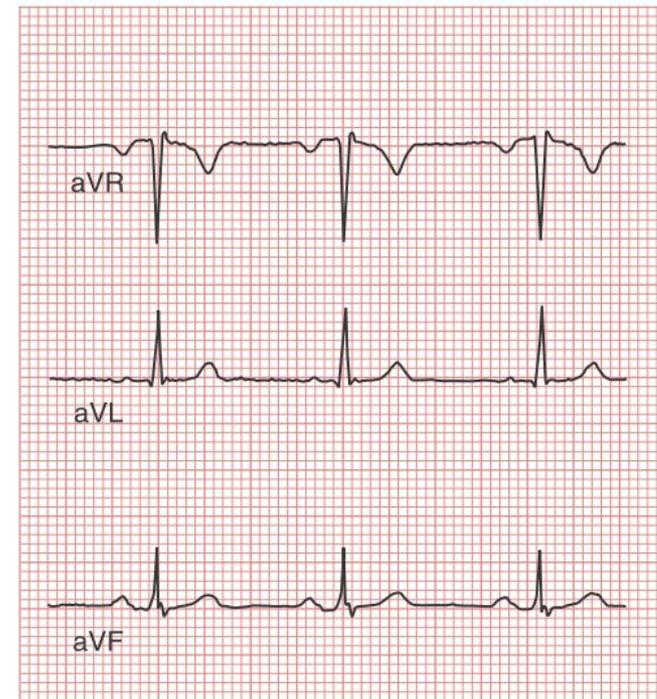
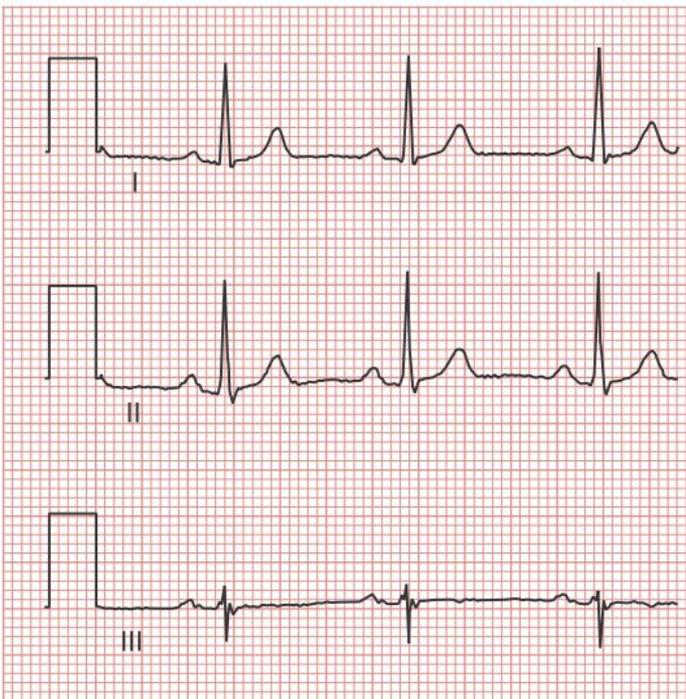












# Atrial Fibre & Ventricular Fibre Action Potentials

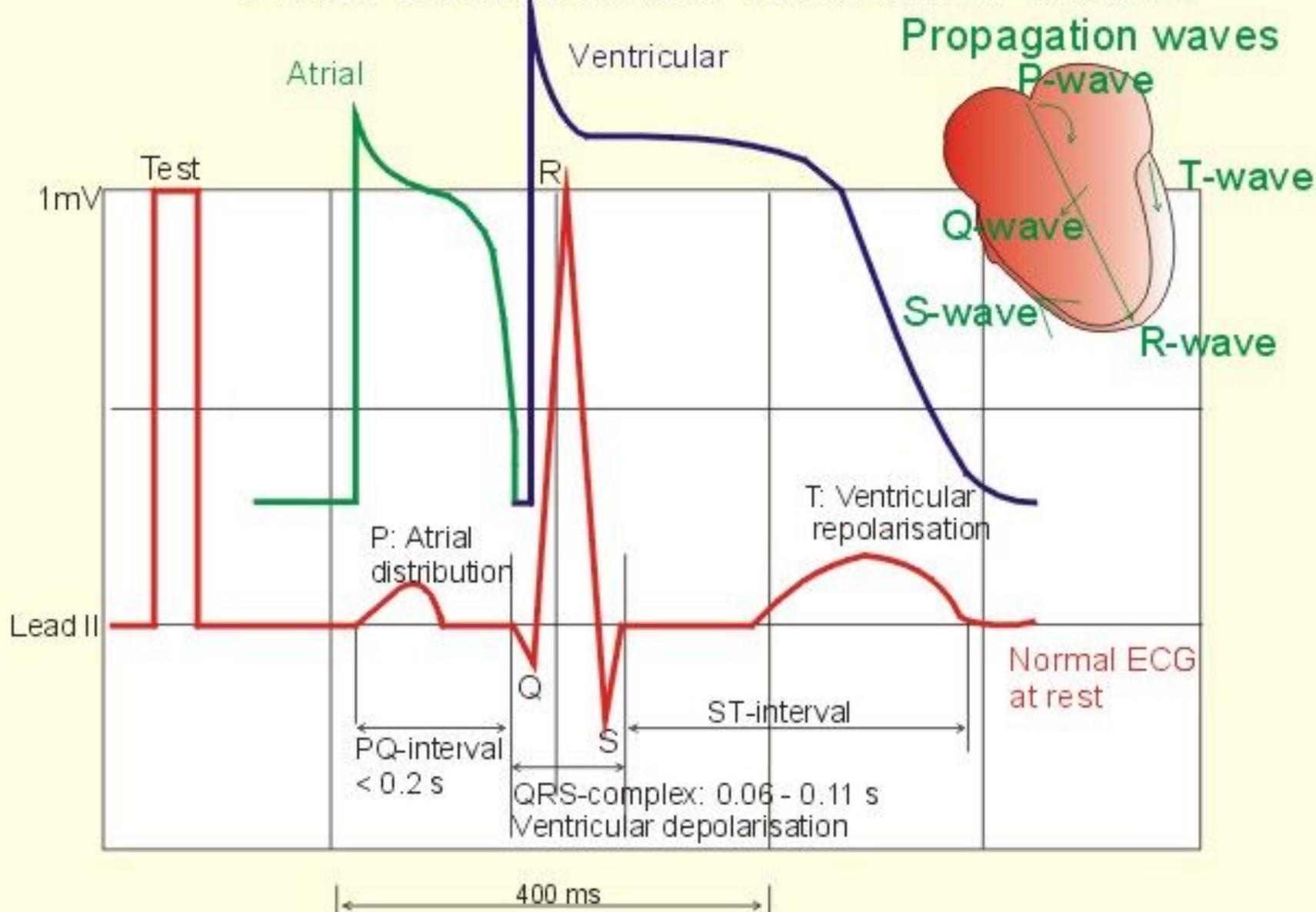
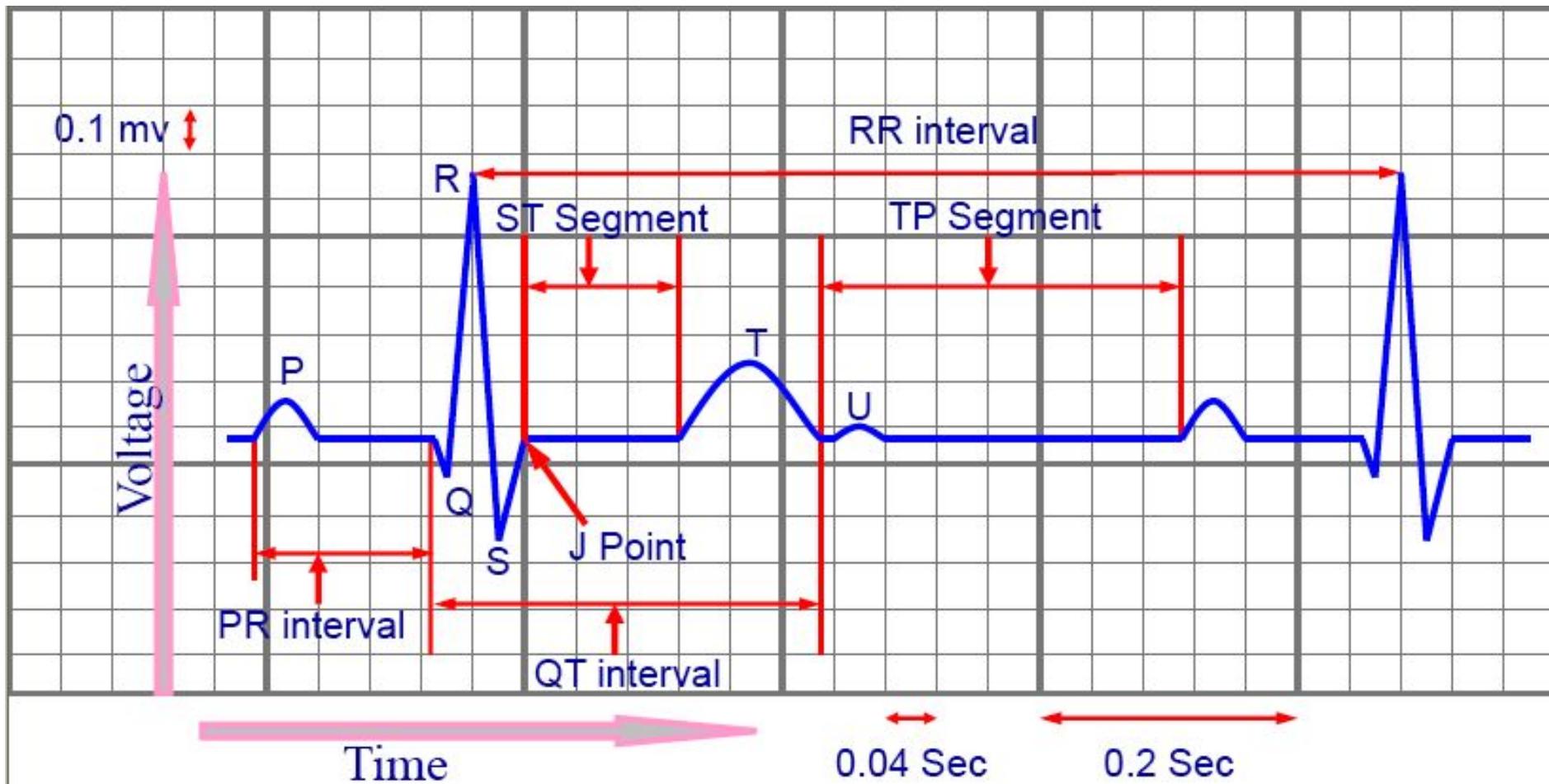
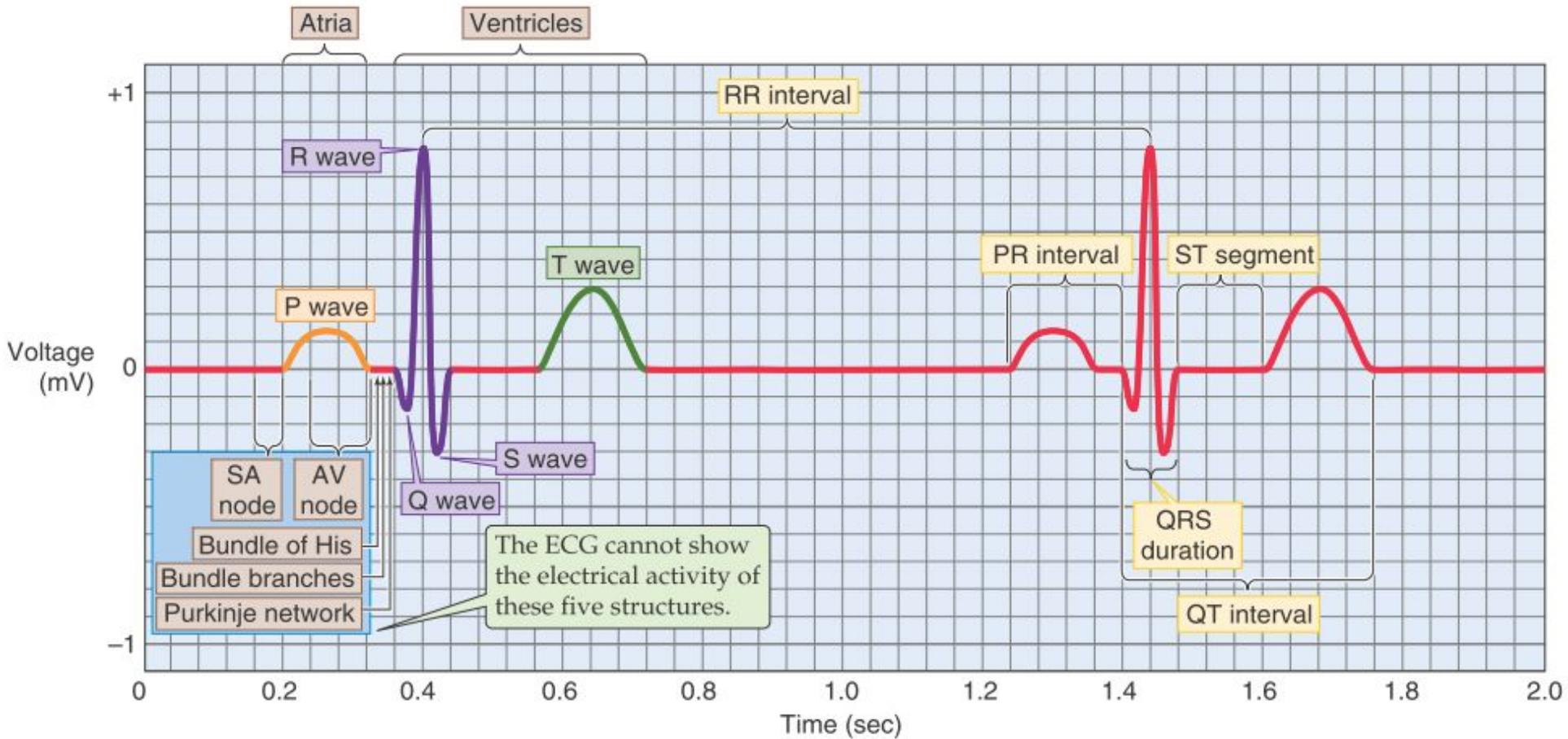


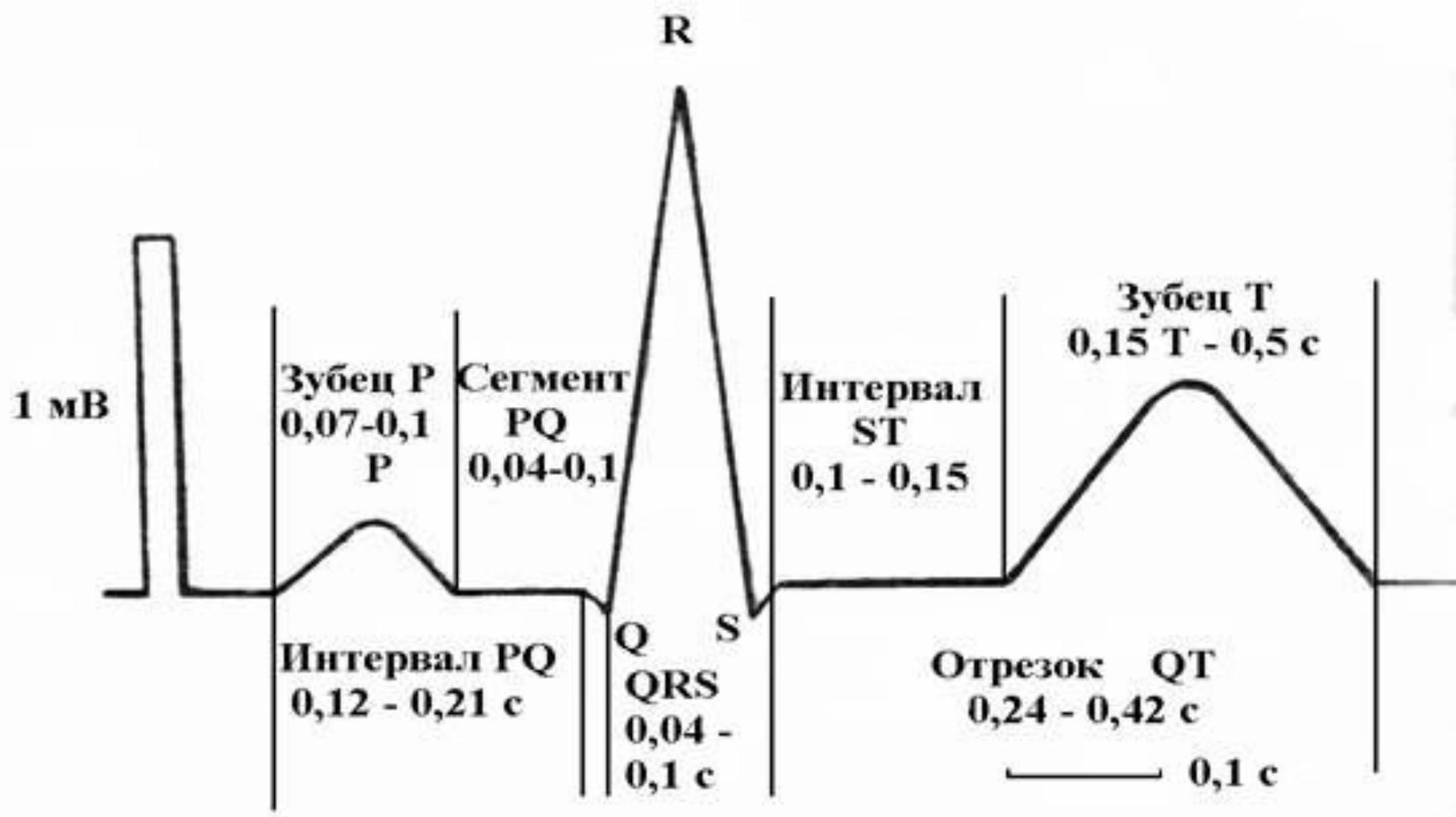
Fig. 11-6



- PR interval 0.12 – 0.20 sec
- QRS duration 0.08 – 0.10 sec

- QT interval 0.4 – 0.43 sec
- RR interval 0.6 – 1.0 sec





Зубцы ЭКГ	Амплитуда в мм	Продолжительность	
		в секундах	в мм
зубец P	1,5—2,5	0,1	5
интервал P—Q (R)	—	0,12—0,20	6—10
зубец Q	не больше 1/4 R	0,03	1,5
зубец R	I-a VF до 20 мм V1—V6 до 25 мм	—	—
зубец S	не больше 20 мм	—	—
комплекс ORS	—	до 0,12	до 6
зубец T	I-a VF до 6 мм V1—V6 до 17 мм	0,16—0,24	8—12

# Electrochemical Generator In A Volume Conductor

Einthovens triangle with 3 standard leads in the frontal plane

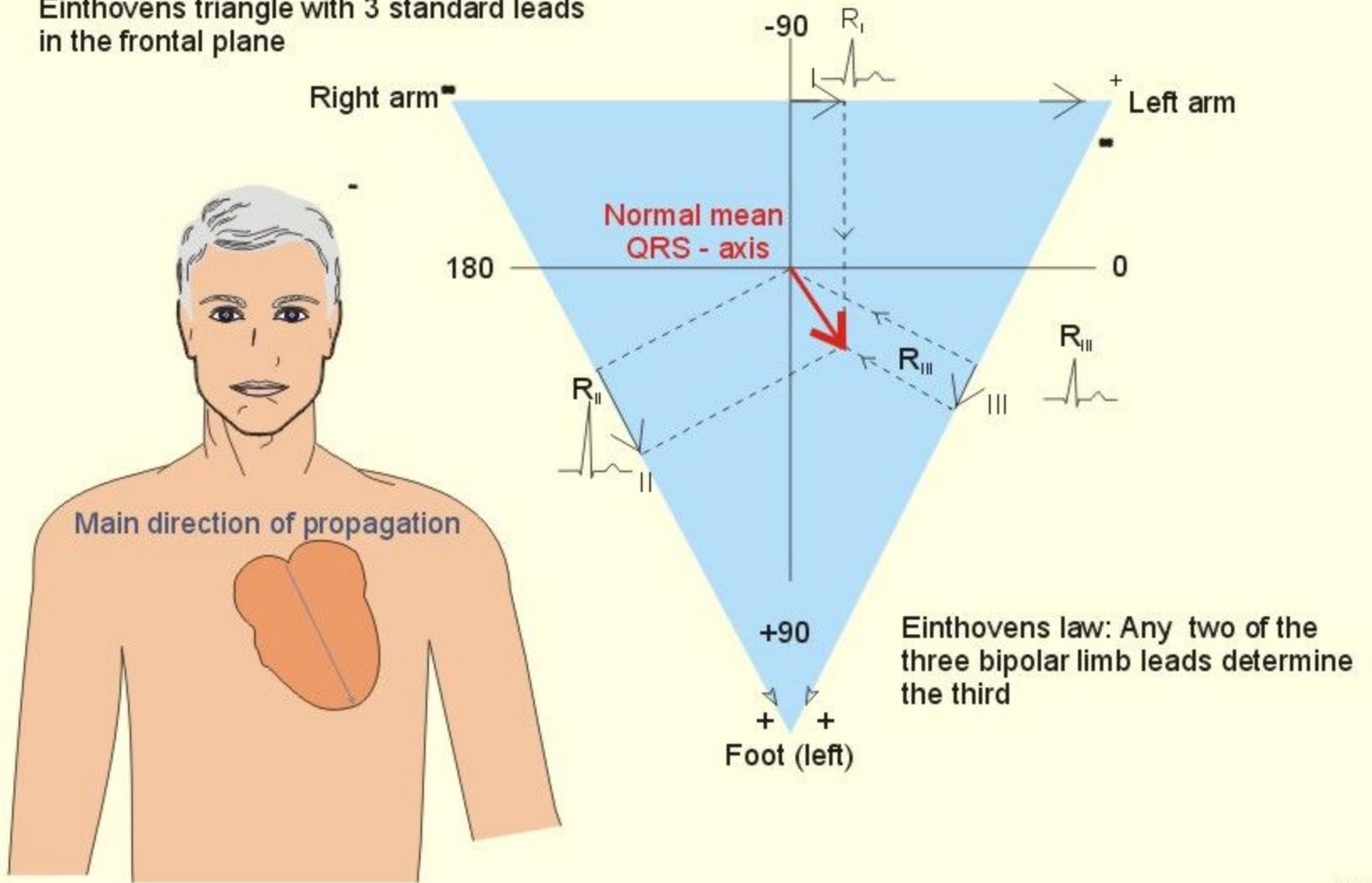
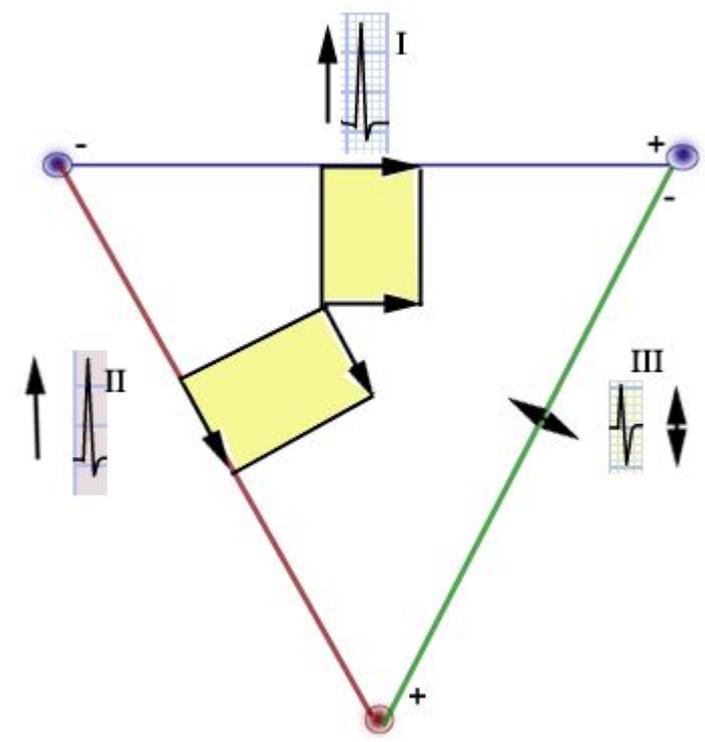
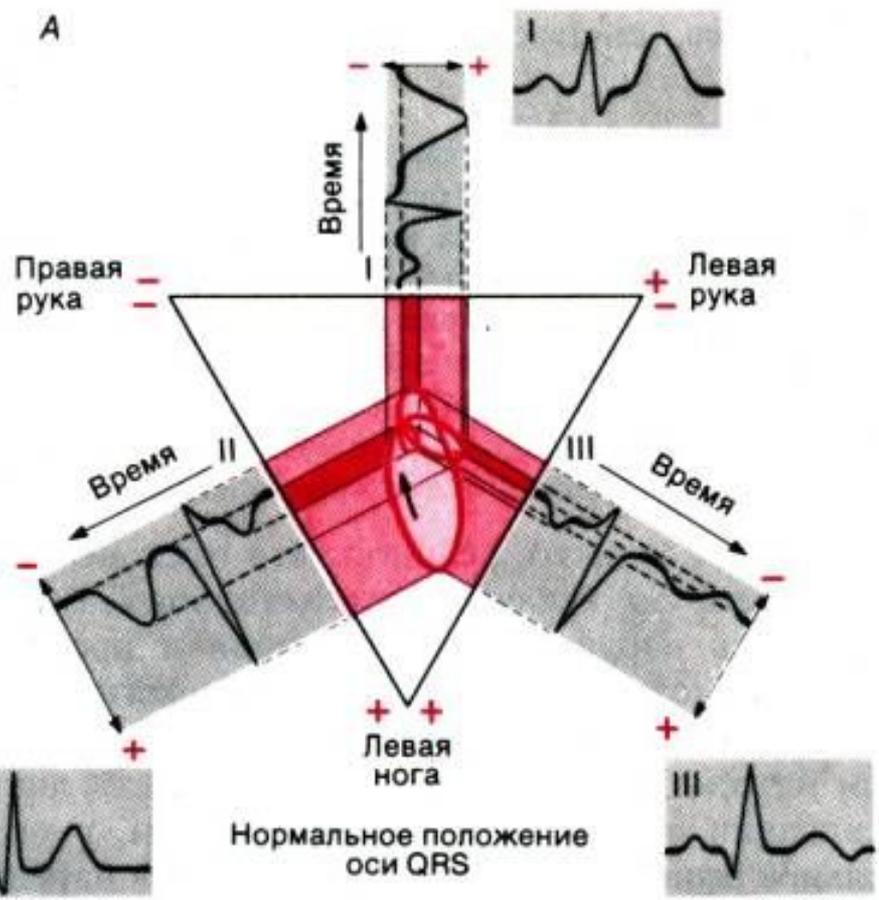
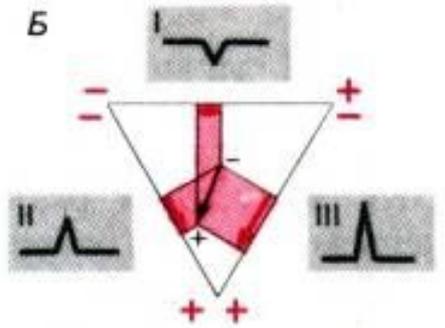


Fig. 11-5

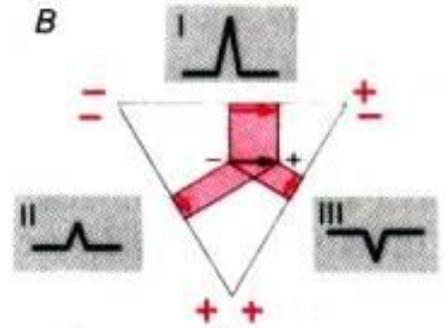
A



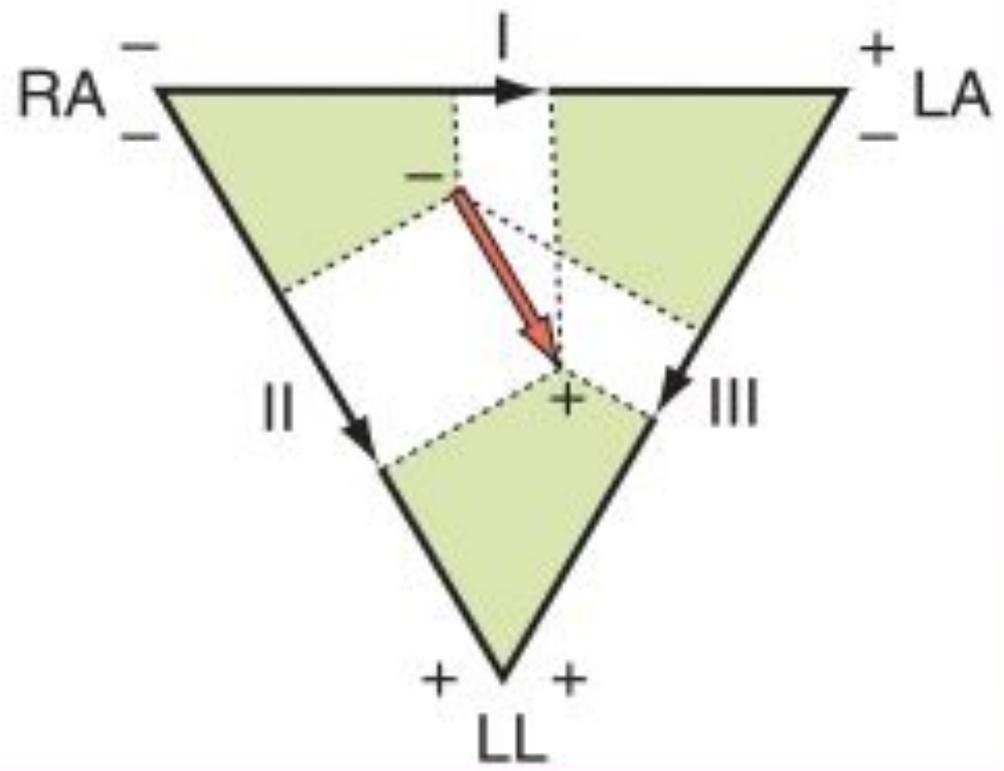
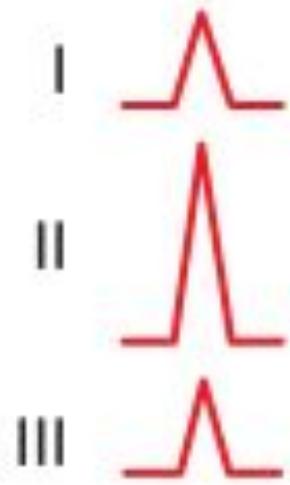
Б



В

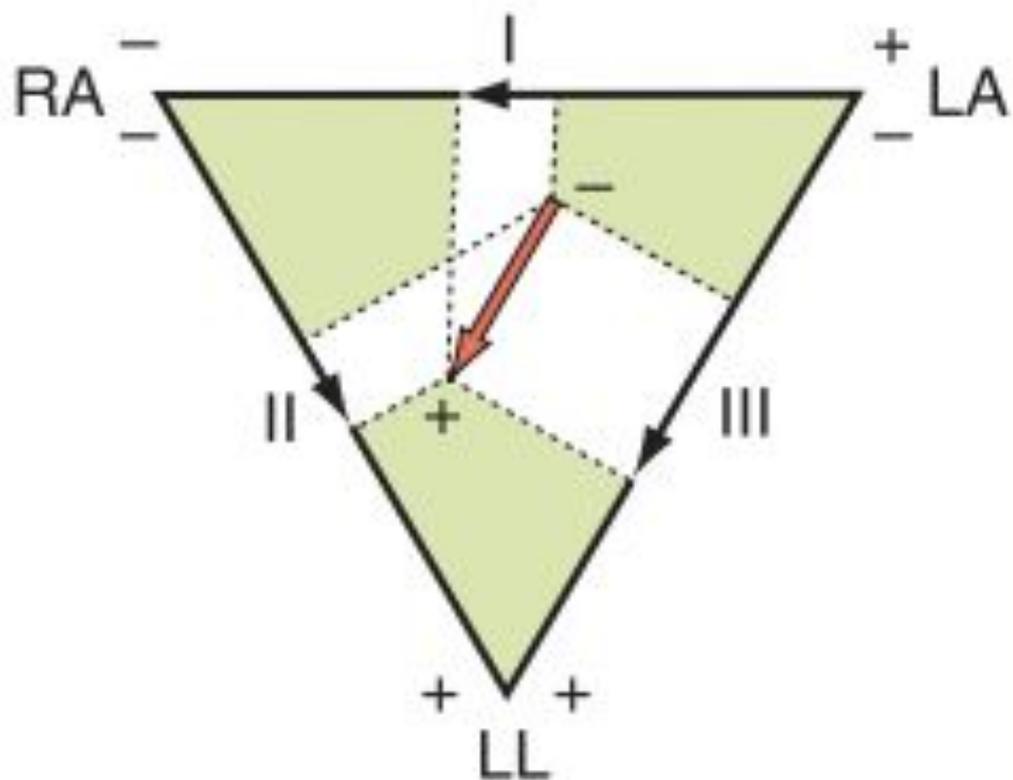
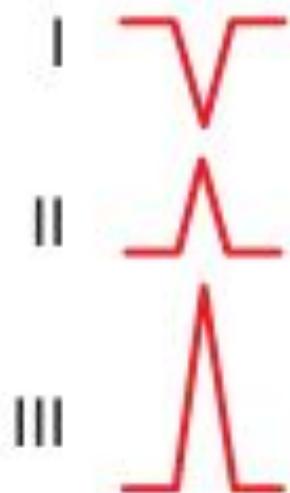


Normal axis  
 $\theta = 60$  degrees

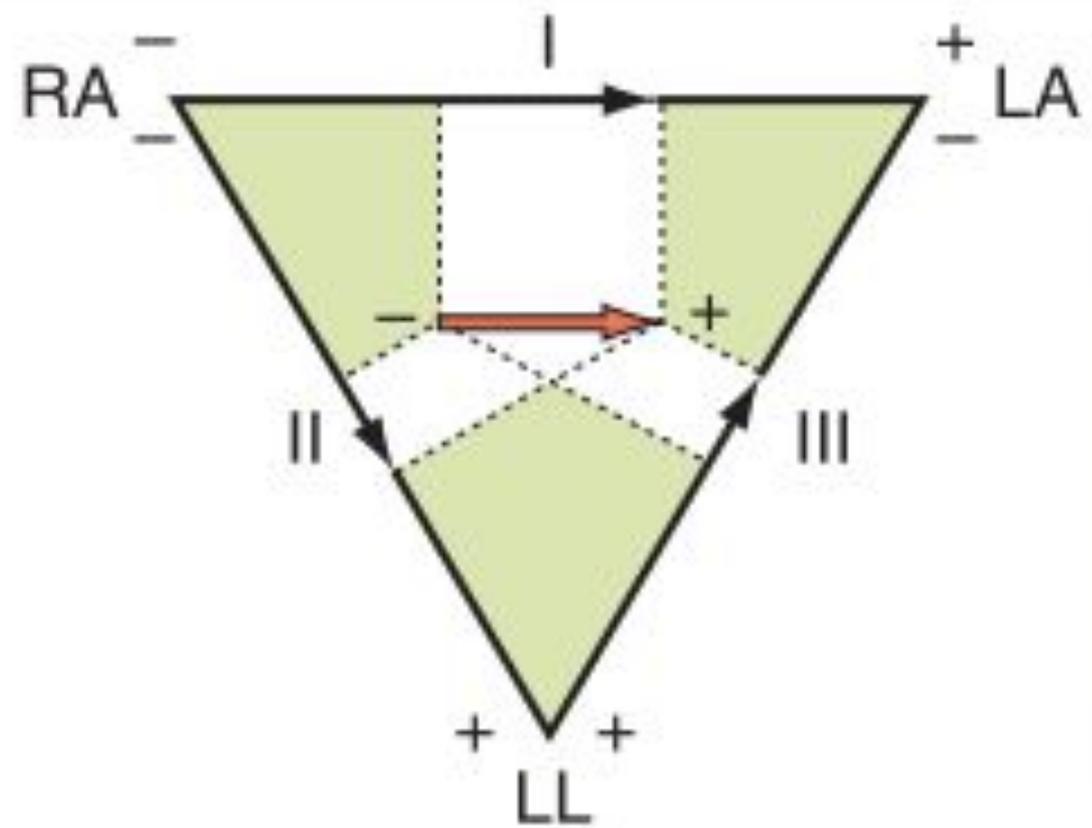
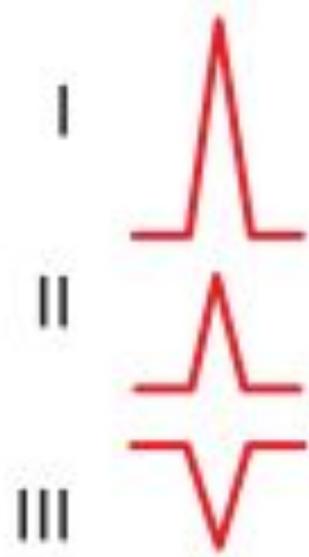


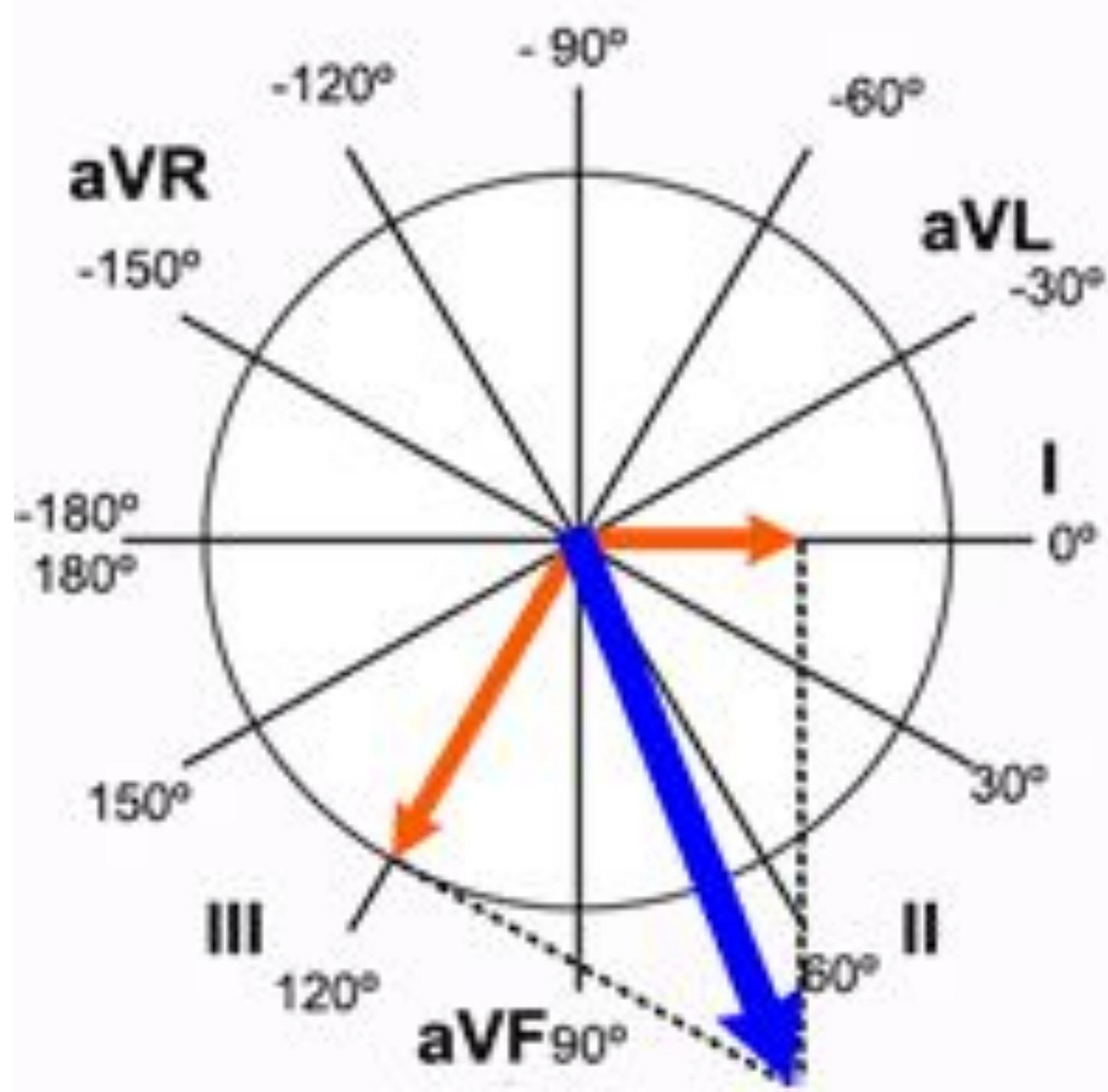
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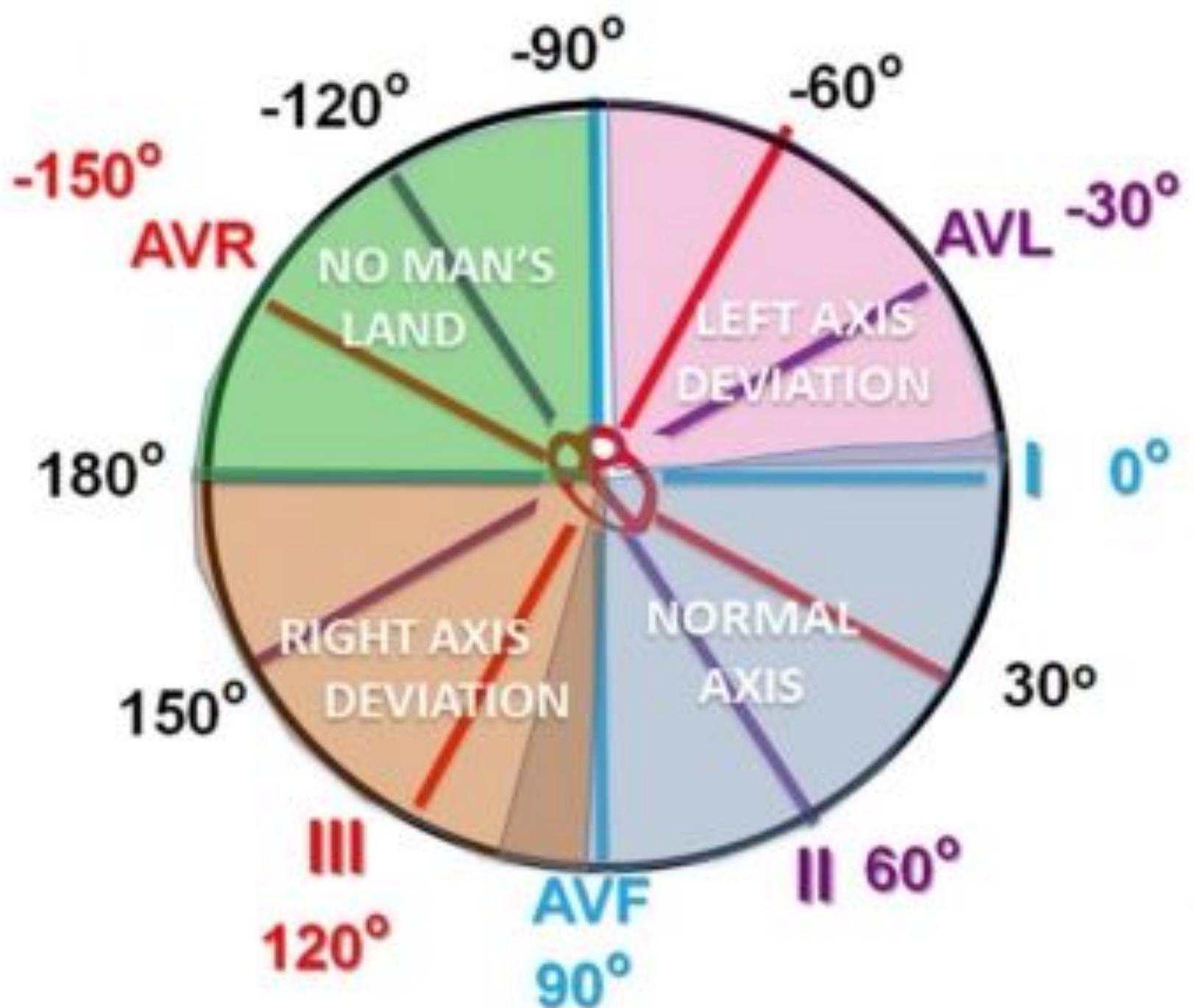
Right axis shift  
 $\theta = 120$  degrees



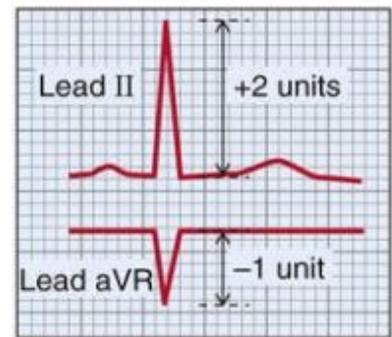
Left axis shift  
 $\theta = 0$  degrees



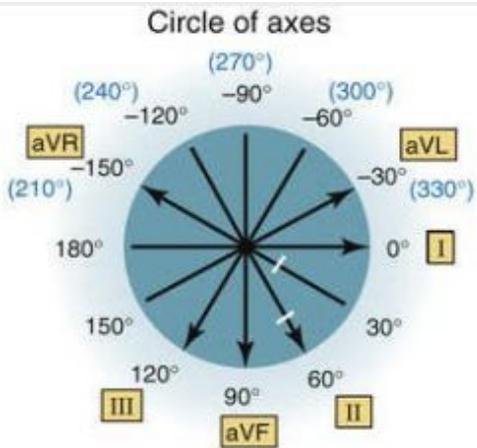




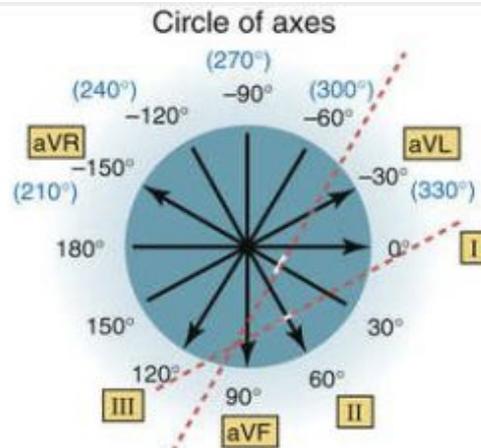
## A GEOMETRIC METHOD



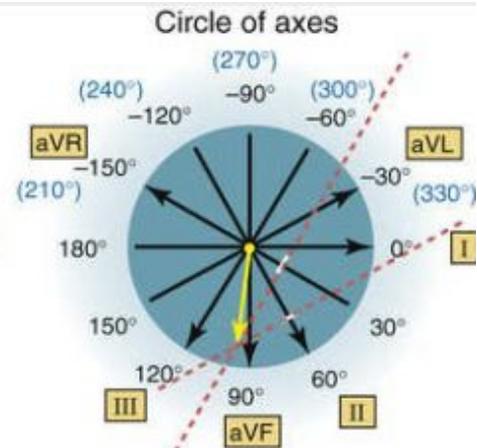
**1**  
Measure magnitude of QRS.



**2**  
Mark on circle of axes, +2 units at  $60^\circ$  (lead II) and 1 unit at  $30^\circ$  (negative direction on aVR).



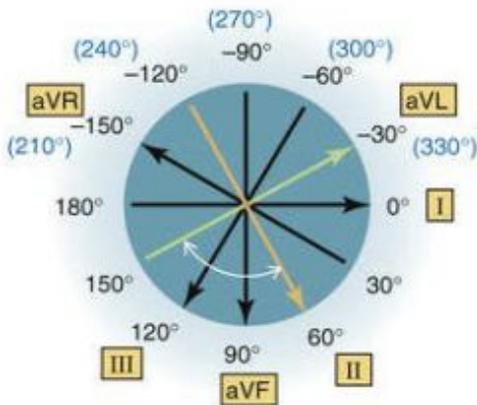
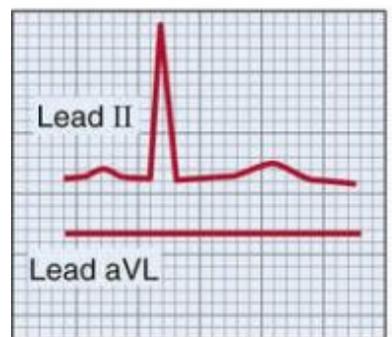
**3**  
Draw two perpendiculars.



**4**  
Connect center of circle with intersection of two perpendiculars.

**5**  
Estimate axis of yellow arrow (about  $95^\circ$ ).

## B INSPECTION METHOD



**1**  
Identify lead where QRS is isoelectric, in this example, aVL.

**2**  
Identify axis perpendicular to isoelectric lead. In this example, lead II ( $+60^\circ$  or  $-120^\circ$ ) is perpendicular to aVL. If QRS on lead II is positive, axis is  $+60^\circ$ . If negative, axis is  $-120^\circ$ . Because lead II shows a positive deflection,  $+60^\circ$  must be correct.

Зубцы и интервалы	Возраст			
	Новорожденный	До 2 лет	Дошкольный	Школьный
Зубец Р	1/3 зубца R	1/6 зубца R	1/10—1/8 зубца R	1/10—1/8 зубца R
Интервал PQ,c	0,09—0,12	0,11—0,15	0,11—0,16	0,12—0,17
Зубец Q	1/3—1/2 зубца R	1/3—1/2 зубца R	Непостоянный	Не больше 1/4 зубца R
Комплекс QRS,c	0,04—0,05	0,04—0,05	0,05—0,06	0,06—0,08
Зубец T	Менее 1/4 зубца R	Менее 1/4 зубца R	1/4 зубца R	1/4—1/3 зубца R