

# CONTENTS

## SECTION 1 1

Normal ECG. RBBB. LBBB. LVH. Sinus node dysfunction with occasional AV junctional escape complexes. Acute, extensive anterior infarct. Acute inferoposterolateral infarct. Type I 2° AV block. SVT. Electrical alternans. Atrial flutter with 4:1 AV conduction. PVCs. Accelerated AV junctional rhythm with 1:1 retrograde conduction to the atria.

## SECTION 2 13

LVH. Atrial flutter. Artifact simulating atrial flutter. Type I 2° AV block. Hyperkalemia. Multiple PACs. Long Q-T interval. Stress cardiomyopathy. Bifascicular block consisting of complete RBBB and LAFB. VT. Acute inferoposterior infarct. RV infarct. MAT. RBBB and acute inferior infarct.

## SECTION 3 25

1° AV block. Anteroseptal infarct, recent. Aberrantly conducted complexes. Ashman's phenomenon. Lateral infarct. SVT. RVH. AV sequential paced rhythm. VT with old inferior MI. Anteroseptal infarct, recent. Accelerated AV junctional rhythm with 1:1 retrograde conduction to the atria initially then AV dissociation. Atrial flutter with variable AV conduction ratio. BIFB. Cardioinhibitory response.

## SECTION 4 37

Sinoatrial block, Type II. Acute inferoposterior infarct with RV involvement. S<sub>1</sub>Q<sub>3</sub>T<sub>3</sub> pattern. Acute inferior infarct. A PVC and a six beat run of VT. 3:2 AV Wenckebach phenomenon. WPW syndrome simulating anteroseptal and inferior infarct. Type I 2° AV block. Acute anterior infarct and RBBB. 1° AV block. LBBB and Inferior STEMI. Atrial fibrillation.

## SECTION 5 49

Early repolarization pattern. Acute pericarditis. Acute anterior infarct. Normal ST elevation. Early repolarization pattern. ST elevation of "the other" normal variant. Lead V<sub>1</sub>-V<sub>3</sub> and II from 7 different patients who all have ST elevation. Hyperkalemia with pseudoinfarction pattern. Acute AMI and RBBB. Brugada syndrome. 1° AV block. Type I 2° AV block. 1° AV block. Hyperkalemia with sinoventricular rhythm and pseudoinfarction pattern (acquired Brugada ECG pattern). Accelerated idioventricular rhythm. Inferior infarct, recent. 2:1 AV block. Junctional escape beats and AV dissociation.

## SECTION 6 61

Hypokalemia. Hyperkalemia. Hypocalcemia. Hypercalcemia. Hyperkalemia and hypocalcemia. AV sequential paced rhythm. Atrial bigeminy with aberrant conduction. LAFB and old inferior infarct. Biatrial enlargement. LVH. WPW syndrome simulating either inferior infarct or idioventricular rhythm. Sinus rhythm going into polymorphic ventricular tachycardia. Torsade de Pointes.

**SECTION 7****73**

Stress cardiomyopathy. RVH. 1° AV block and LVH. VT. Hyperkalemia. Pericarditis. 2:1 AV block. Pauses from nonconducted PACs. Type II SA block. Normally functioning artificial demand pacemaker. Fusion beat. Old inferior infarct. 4:3 AV Wenckebach phenomenon. Summation of P and U waves.

**SECTION 8****85**

Late transition. Ventricular bigeminy. Inferoposterior infarct. WPW syndrome simulating inferoposterior infarct. Atrial flutter with 2:1 AV conduction. Anteroseptal STEMI. One PVC, which also reveals STEMI. 3° AV block due to acute posterior myocardial infarct. Atrial paced rhythm. RBBB. VT. Atrial fibrillation with spontaneous termination, followed by AV junctional escape beats and then eventually a sinus beat. Right-sided precordial leads. Acute inferior infarct involving the RV.

**SECTION 9****97**

Accelerated AV conduction. Atrial fibrillation. MAT. Type I 2° AV block. 3° AV block. Incomplete RBBB. Old inferior infarct. Atrial flutter. 2:1 AV block. Wandering atrial pacemaker. PVCs. Appropriately functioning demand ventricular pacemaker with one fusion beat. ST-T changes of digitalis effect. Bifascicular block consisting of RBBB and left posterior fascicular block.

**SECTION 10****109**

Accelerated AV conduction. Early repolarization pattern. Type II SA block. Sinus bradycardia causing AV junctional pacemaker to escape with AV dissociation and two capture beats. Low atrial rhythm. Artifact. Old inferoposterior infarct. WPW syndrome simulating inferoposterior infarct. Extensive anterior STEMI. Accelerated AV junctional rhythm with 1:1 retrograde conduction to the atria. Osborn wave from hypothermia. Biatrial enlargement. RVH. Accelerated idioventricular rhythm with AV dissociation at the beginning, then 1:1 retrograde conduction to the atria and AV dissociation again.

**SECTION 11****121**

Sinus arrhythmia. Sinus bradycardia. Type I 2° AV block with one junctional escape complex. 1° AV block. Frequent PVCs in bigeminy. Accelerated AV conduction. Sinus rhythm with 2:1 AV block and AV junctional escape beats with AV dissociation. Inferior infarct, age undetermined. Misplaced precordial leads. Electrical alternans. Electrical alternans during SVT. Preexcitation of every other beat simulating EA. LBBB.

**SECTION 12****134**

RBBB. PACs with aberrant conduction. Muscular tremor simulating atrial flutter. Accelerated AV junctional rhythm which may be due to inferior infarct. Hyperkalemia with acquired Brugada ECG pattern. 3° AV block. NSR followed by VT. Accelerated junctional rhythm during acute inferoposterior infarct. 2:1 AV block. Pacemaker failure to capture. 2:1 AV block. Type I 2° AV block. Long Q-T interval. RAE. Chronic obstructive lung disease.

**SECTION 13****146**

RBBB and anteroseptal infarct. Atrial fibrillation with spontaneous conversion to NSR. Short runs of VT. Artifacts mimicking a run of VT or PVCs. 1° AV block. LBBB. Ventricular paced rhythm with 1:1 VA conduction. 2:1 AV block. Atrial flutter. Old inferior infarct. Multiple PACs, some of which are aberrantly conducted. WPW syndrome mimicking either LBBB or inferior infarct. Nonconducted atrial bigeminy.

**SECTION 14****158**

T wave alternans, often a prelude to Torsade de Pointes. Old inferior infarct. Old anteroseptal infarct. 3° AV block, which may be caused by hyperkalemia. T wave changes suggestive of subendocardial ischemia or infarction, or stress cardiomyopathy. Markedly prolonged Q-T interval. Hyperkalemia. Bifascicular block consisting of RBBB and LAFB and acute anterior infarct. STEMI of inferoposterolateral wall, which is also revealed in the paced complexes. Pacemaker-mediated tachycardia. Type I 2° AV block. RAE. 2:1 AV block.

**SECTION 15****170**

LVH. S<sub>1</sub>Q<sub>3</sub>T<sub>3</sub> pattern. Complete AV block. Right-sided precordial leads. Acute inferior infarct with RV involvement. Acute anterior infarct. Accelerated idioventricular rhythm with 1:1 VA conduction. High grade AV block and 3° AV block. RVH, probably due to COPD. Electrical alternans. 3:1 AV block. Subendocardial ischemia or infarction of the anterior wall. Low atrial rhythm, benign. Hyperkalemia. Type I 2° AV block.

**SECTION 16****182**

Sinus node dysfunction and AV junctional escape rhythm. Type I 2° AV block. Type I 2° AV block due to inferior infarct. Type II 2° AV block. Accelerated junctional rhythm with retrograde 1:1 conduction to the atria. Acute anteroseptal infarct. Inferior infarct, probably recent. Atrial flutter with varying AV conduction ratio resulting in an irregularly irregular rhythm. A short run of accelerated idioventricular rhythm between NSR. Fusion complexes. Atrial flutter. ASD, secundum. Acute posterior STEMI.

**SECTION 17****194**

Artifact simulating either atrial flutter or VT. Atrial flutter. Atrial tachycardia with a 3:2 AV Wenckebach phenomenon. Acute inferoposterolateral MI. Dextrocardia. Type II 2° AV block. Multiple PACs. Hyperacute T wave changes. Atrial flutter. Biatrial enlargements. LVH. Significant ST depression during SVT without myocardial ischemia. PAC with aberrant conduction. Nonconducted PAC. PVC with a premature P wave in front. PVC.

**SECTION 18****206**

Long Q-T interval. Subendocardial ischemia or infarction. Atrial flutter of the recipient atrial cap and sinus rhythm of the donor heart in a patient with heart transplant. Type I 2° AV block. Hyperkalemia. Inferior infarct causing 3° AV block. Old posterior infarct. Atrial tachycardia with 2:1 AV conduction. High grade AV block. Atrial flutter. SVT. Type II 2° AV block. Bifascicular block (RBBB and LAFB). Prominent U waves.

**SECTION 19****218**

Acute extensive anterior infarct. Atrial paced rhythm. Atrial flutter. Acute, extensive anterior infarct. Type I 2° AV block. Sinus rhythm followed by VT. Aberrantly conducted complexes. Ashman's phenomenon. Preexcitation of every other beat simulating ventricular bigeminy. Preexcitation of every other beat. RVH. Sinus bradycardia, junctional escape rhythm with AV dissociation, and three sinus (capture) beats. Acute inferoposterolateral MI.

**SECTION 20****231**

1° AV block. Manifestation of the Frank-Starling's law. Polymorphic VT. VT with 2:1VA conduction. Long Q-T interval. Torsade de Pointes. Atrial flutter. Hyperkalemia. MAT. Reversed V<sub>1</sub>V<sub>3</sub> leads. Acute, extensive anterior infarct. LBBB.

**SECTION 21****243**

Differential diagnosis of tall R waves in the Rt precordial leads. RVH. Posterior infarction. WPW syndrome. Reversed precordial leads. Acute AMI and RBBB. Inferior MI and reversed  $V_1V_3$  leads.

**SECTION 22****256**

Old inferior MI. Atrial flutter with 3:1 AV conduction. Sinus tachycardia. NSR with intermittent atrial fibrillation. Occasional aberrant conduction (Ashman's phenomenon). Normal ST elevation. Early repolarization pattern. ST elevation of "the other" normal variant. LVH. Recent anteroseptal infarct. Type I 2° AV block. Electrical alternans. Horizontal ST depression. Aberrant conduction. AV Wenckebach phenomenon.

**SECTION 23****270**

Sinus node dysfunction. Junctional escape rhythm with retrograde conduction to the atria. Retrograde J-A Wenckebach phenomenon. Echo beat. Late transition. Lateral STEMI recognizable during LBBB. Atrial flutter. Hyperkalemia. MAT. High lateral infarct. Anteroseptal STEMI and RBBB. 2:1 AV block. Nonconducted atrial premature beat causing a pause. Sinus tachycardia with AV Wenckebach phenomenon. AV junctional tachycardia.

**SECTION 24****282**

LVH. Type I 2° AV block. RVH. Acute anterior MI and RBBB. MAT. VT. Atrial flutter. Atrial tachycardia. VT. Low atrial tachycardia with 4:3 AV Wenckebach phenomenon. Junctional escape rhythm. Echo beat. Capture beat. Accelerated idioventricular rhythm 2° to acute inferoposterior infarct. Posterolateral infarct. Junctional tachycardia. Sinus tachycardia with Type I 2° AV block. Junctional acceleration. AV dissociation with occasional capture complexes.

**SECTION 25****295**

Early repolarization pattern. ST elevation of "the other" normal variant. Acute pericarditis. LVH simulation anteroseptal STEMI. Old inferior infarct. Extensive old anterior infarct. Acute inferoposterior STEMI with RV involvement. STEMI of inferoposterolateral wall. Accelerated junctional rhythm with AV dissociation due to anteroseptal infarct. LVH with or without old anteroseptal infarct. MAT. ST-T changes of digitalis effect. ASD, secundum. Sinus tachycardia with 1° AV block and BBB.

**SECTION 26****308**

LAFB. Late transition. Ventricular bigeminy. Recent inferior infarct. Atrial fibrillation and LBBB. Acute inferoposterior MI and RV infarct. Right-sided precordial leads. Accelerated idioventricular rhythm revealing STEMI of anterior wall very effectively. Nonconducted PAC causing pauses. Hyperkalemia. Atrial flutter. RBBB. Inferior MI. Atrial tachycardia with AV Wenckebach phenomenon. VT with 3:2 retrograde VA Wenckebach phenomenon. Artifact mimicking a run of VT. Digitalis toxicity. Atrial tachycardia with AV Wenckebach phenomenon. Bidirectional tachycardia. Electrical alternans. WPW syndrome. Type I 2° AV block caused by inferior MI. AV Wenckebach phenomenon.

**SECTION 27****320**

Old inferior infarct. Frequent PVCs with short runs of VT. Atrial flutter. Hyperkalemia and hypocalcemia. Hyperkalemia. Artifact simulating various rhythm disturbances. SVT. RVH, probably 2° to COPD. Sinus tachycardia. Prominent Ta wave. AV junctional acceleration with AV dissociation and occasional capture beats.

Inferoposterolateral MI. Rate-dependent LBBB. Tall T waves of normal variant. An atrial premature beat with a long P-R interval. Hypothermia. AV junctional escape rhythm and AV dissociation. Acute anteroseptal MI and RBBB. Pulsus alternans (= mechanical alternans), Bigeminal pulse (pulsus bigeminus), Frank-Starling's law. Atrial bigeminy. Junctional bigeminy. Ventricular bigeminy. 3:2 AV Wenckebach phenomenon. 3:2 SA block, Type I. Junctional tachycardia with 3:2 exit block. Atrial flutter with variable AV conduction ratio. Artificial pacemaker bigeminy. AV junctional escape. Nonconducted atrial trigeminy. AV Wenckebach phenomenon. Bifascicular block (RBBB + LAFB). AV Wenckebach phenomenon due to inferior STEMI.

Stress cardiomyopathy. Atrial flutter. Artifact mimicking atrial flutter. 2:1 AV block. Anteroseptal infarction and RBBB. Accelerated idioventricular rhythm with 1:1 VA conduction. Acute pericarditis. Nonconducted PACs causing pauses. Extensive old anterior infarct. Nonconducted atrial premature impulse. 2° AV block, Type I. 2° AV block, Type II. Sinusatrial block, Type II. The changing QRS height due to the timing of the QRS in relationship to the flutter waves. Summation of the P wave and R wave. Rate-dependent BBB. Ventricular bigeminy. Respiration causes the QRS height and configuration to change. Respiratory variation in QRS morphology mimicking EA. Respiratory variation resulting in a gradual increase and decrease in the height of the R wave. Rate-dependent BBB.

Old anterior infarct. Long Q-T interval. Sinus bradycardia, 1° AV block, IVCD and prolonged Q-T interval. Short Q-T interval. Lateral MI. Acute inferoposterior MI, right-sided precordial leads revealing RV involvement. RVH, most likely from COPD. Atrial flutter. Increased vagal tone causing sinus node to slow down and AV block to occur. Mitral stenosis. Atrial fibrillation. MAT. Type II 2° AV block. Type I 2° AV block. Type I 2° AV block.

*Index*

369