Ventricular Arrhythmia

By
Dr Gul Muhammad



Learning Objectives

	What is Arrhythmia?
	How to calculate heart rate on ECG?
	What is sinus rhythm?
	What is sinus arrhythmia?
	What are the types of arrhythmia?
	What is the pre-excitation of ventricles by abnormal accessory pathways?
	What is WPW syndrome?
	What is heart block?
П	What are the types of heart block?



Recognition of ventricular beat or QRS complex

- Broad QRS
- No P wave
- Concordance (all +ve or all -ve)
- May be bizarre type
- Inverted T wave after the QRS complex



Premature Ventricular Contraction (PVC)



Heart Rate	Rhythm	P Wave	PR Interval (sec.)	QRS (Sec.)
Var.	Irregular	No P waves associated with premature beat	NA	Wide >.12

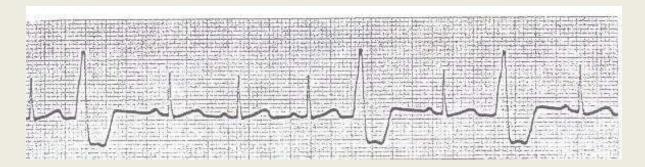


Premature Ventricular Contraction (PVC)

- The ectopic beat is not preceded by a p-wave
- Irregular rhythm due to ectopic beat
- Rate will be determined by the underlying rhythm
- QRS is wide and may be bizarre in appearance
- Caused by a irritable focus within the ventricle which fires prematurely
- Must identify an underlying rhythm



Ventricular Rhythm (unifocal)

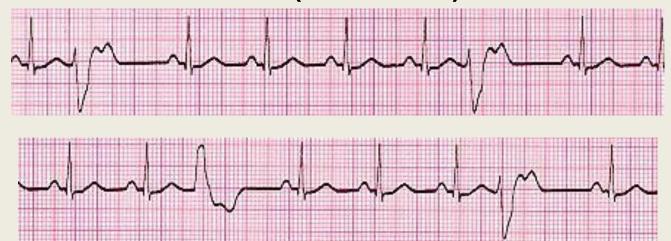


Premature Ventricular Contraction

- Classify as rare, occasional, or frequent
- Classify as unifocal, or multifocal PVC's
 - Unifocal-originating from same area of the ventricle; distinguished by same morphology



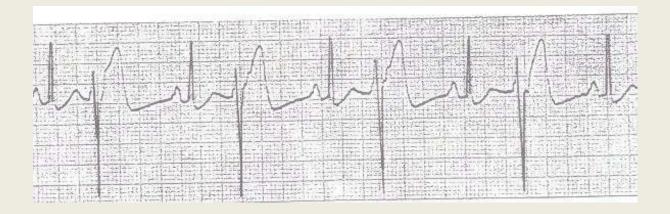
Ventricular Rhythm (multifocal)



Premature Ventricular Contraction

- Classify as unifocal, or multifocal PVC's
- Multifocal-originating from different areas of the ventricle; distinguished by different morphology

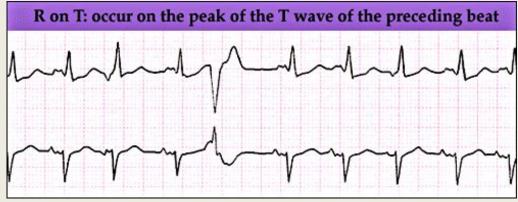




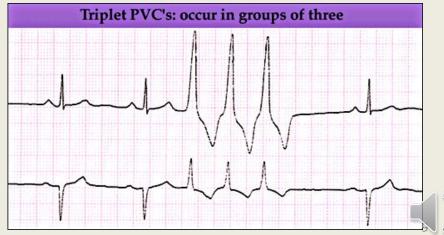
- Premature Ventricular Contraction
 - Bigeminy
 - A PVC occurring every other beat
 - Also seen as Trigeminy, Quadrigeminy



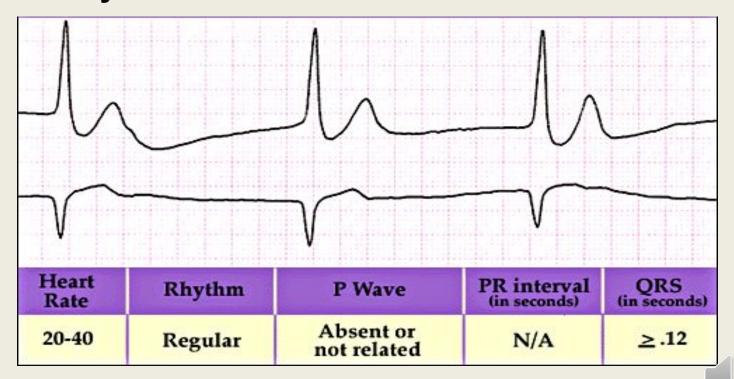
- Dangerous PVC's
 - R on T



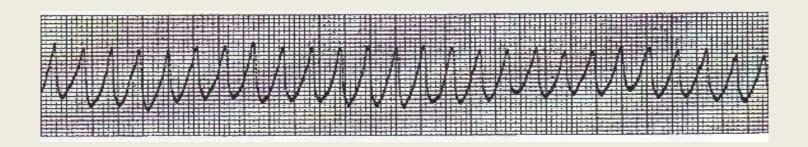
Runs of PVC's3 or more consideredV tachycardia



Idioventricular Rhythm



Ventricular Flutter



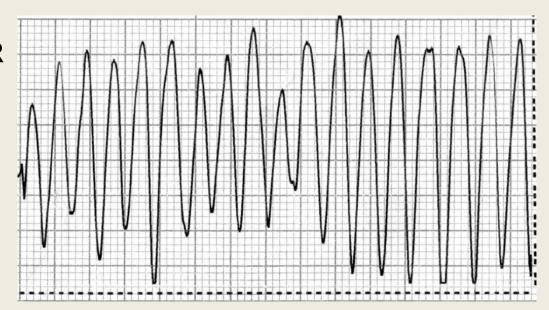
Heart Rate	Rhythm	P Wave	PR Interval (sec.)	QRS (Sec.)
150 – 300	Regular	No P waves	NA	Wide >.12

Ventricular Flutter

"Extreme V-Tach"

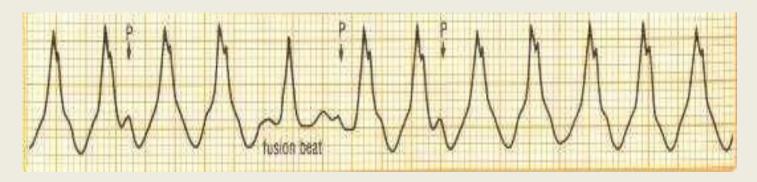
Call code

Begin CPR





Ventricular Tachycardia



Heart Rate	Rhythm	P Wave	PR Interval (sec.)	QRS (Sec.)
100 – 250	Regular	No P waves corresponding to QRS, a few may be seen	NA	>.12

Ventricular Tachycardia

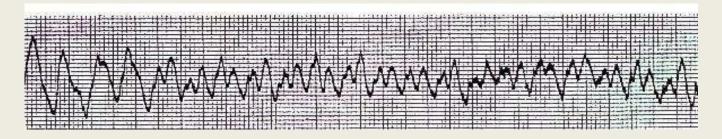
- No discernable p-waves with QRS
- Rhythm is regular
- Atrial rate cannot be determined,
 ventricular rate is between 150-250 beats
 per minute
- Must see 4 beats in a row to classify as ventricular tachycardia



- Ventricular Tachycardia
 - THIS IS A DEADLY RHYTHM
 - Check patient:
 - If patient awake and alert, monitor patient and call cardialogist
 - If patient has no vital signs, call code and start CPR
 Defibrillate



Ventricular Fibrillation



Heart Rate	Rhythm	P Wave	PR Interval (sec.)	QRS (Sec.)
0	Chaotic	None	NA	None



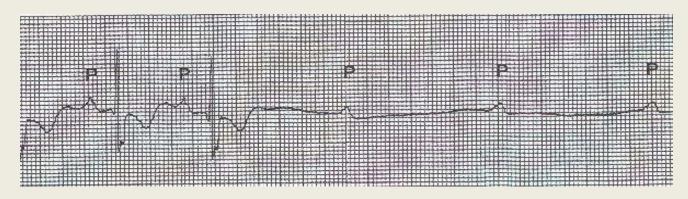
Ventricular Fibrillation

- No discernable p-waves
- No regularity
- Unable to determine rate
- Multiple irritable foci within the ventricles all firing simultaneously
- May be coarse or fine
- This is a deadly rhythm
 - Patient will have no pulse
 - Call a code and begin CPR



Ventricular Standstill

Primary ventricular standstill



Heart Rate	Rhythm	P Wave	PR Interval (sec.)	QRS (Sec.)
No QRS	No QRS	Present	NA	None



Asystole

Heart Rate	Rhythm	P Wave	PR Interval (sec.)	QRS (Sec.)
None	None	None	None	None



Asystole

- No p-waves
- No regularity
- No Rate
- This rhythm is associated with death
 - Check patient and leads
 - No pulse
- Begin CPR



THANK YOU

