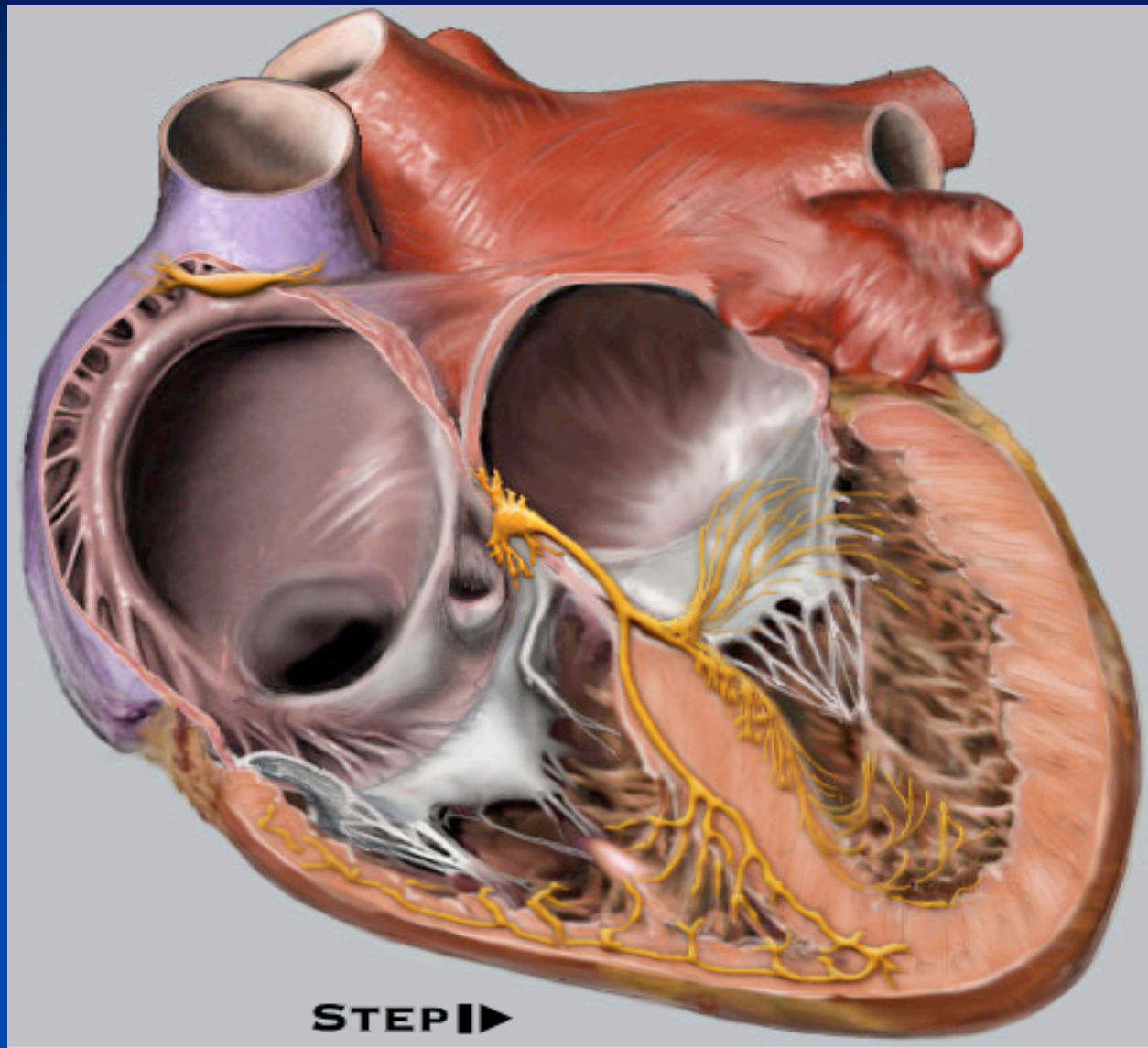


Arritmias

Ritmo Normal

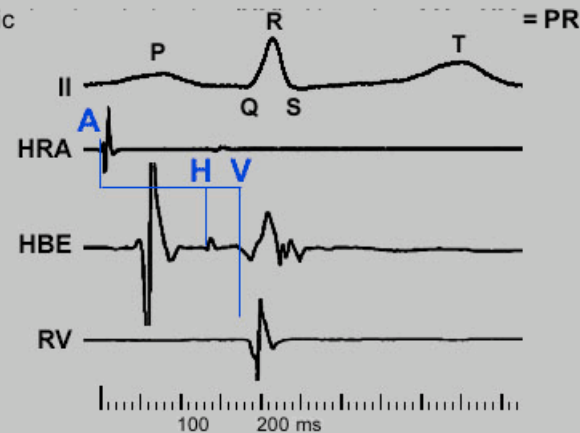
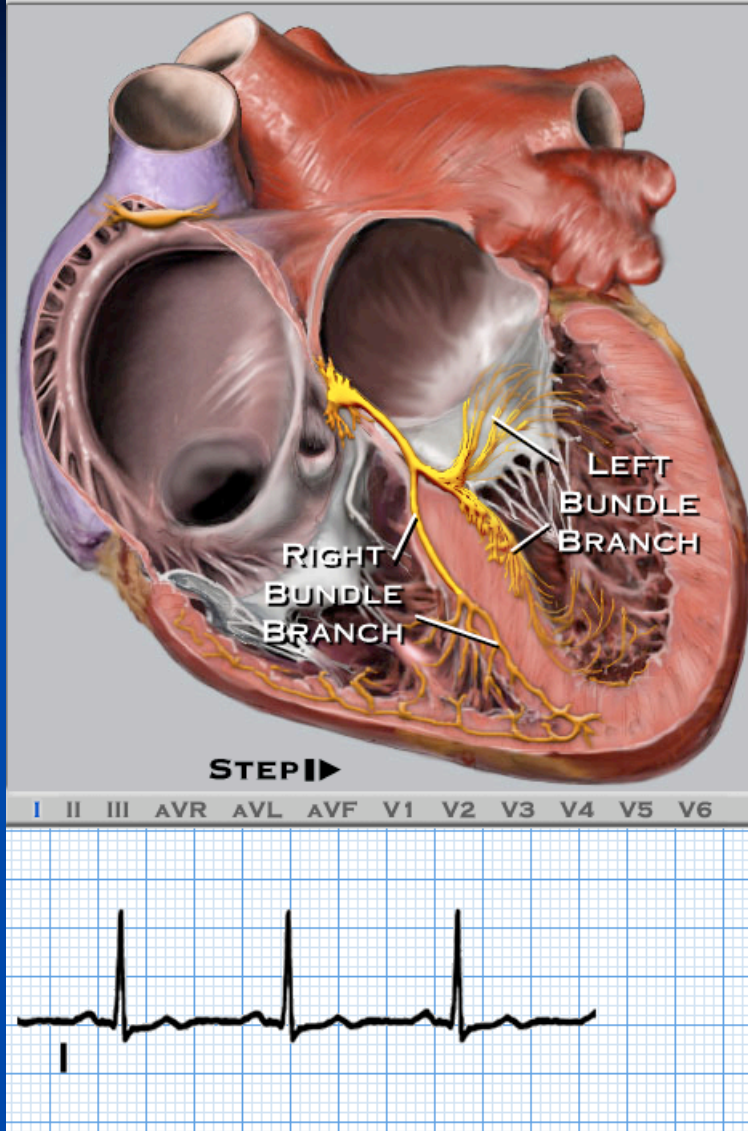


Normal Sinus Rhythm

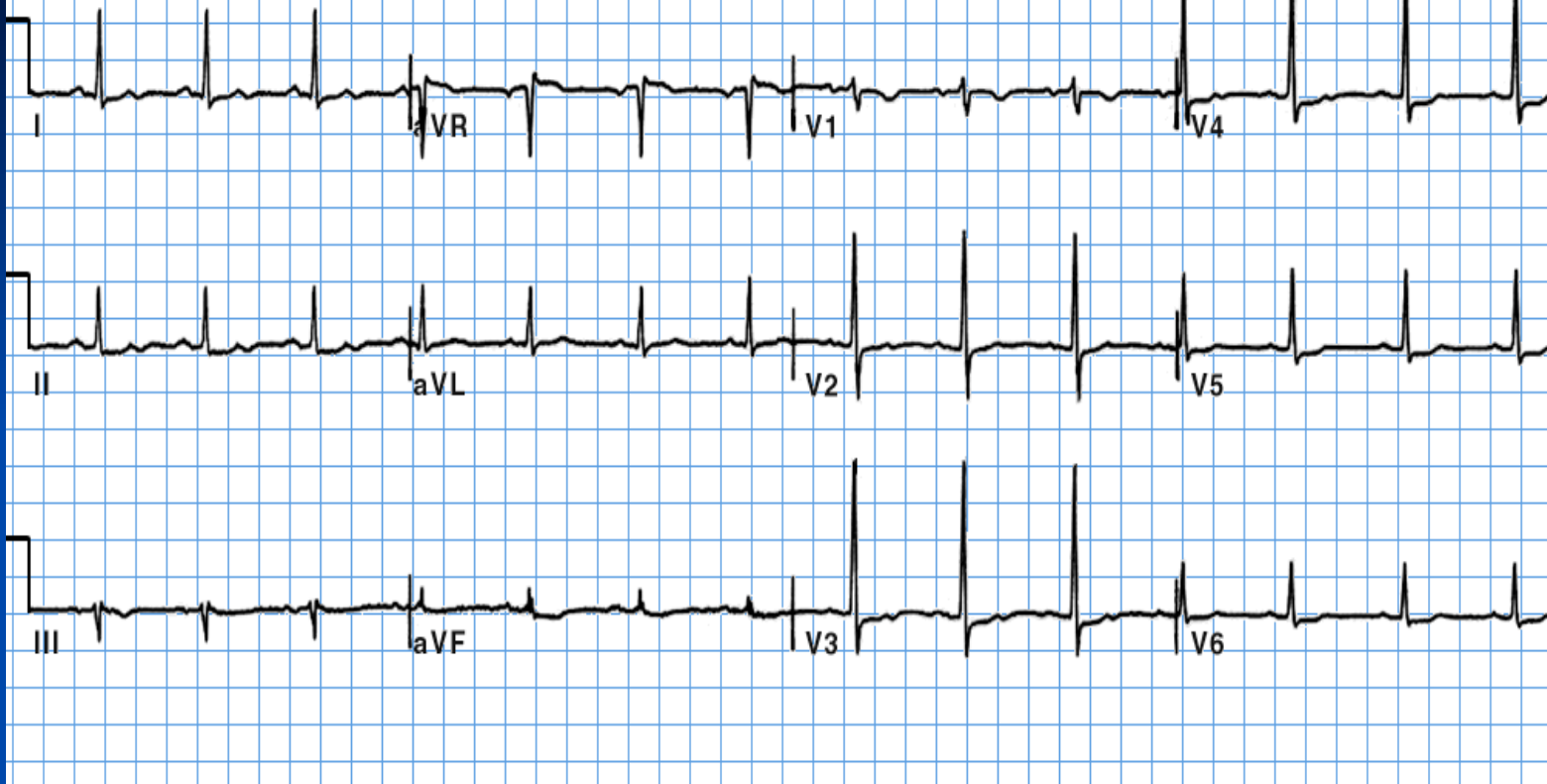
The cardiac impulse originates in the **Sinus Node** and begins the process of atrial depolarization. The atrial depolarization wavefront, represented by the **P-wave** on the ECG, spreads initially **downward** in the right atrium, and ends as a primarily **leftward** vector in the left atrium.

Conduction through the **AV Node** is normally slow. Conduction accelerates through the **His Bundle** into the bundle branches. The septal fascicles of the Left Bundle Branch cause the first wave of **ventricular depolarization**, in a left-to-right direction across the **septum**, creating a **Q-wave** in leads I and II, and an R-wave in lead III. This is followed by **apical depolarization**, creating R-waves in leads I, II, and III, and finally **left ventricular depolarization**, creating an S-wave in lead III and increasing the R-waves in leads I and II.

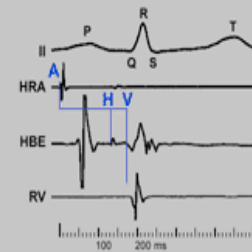
The intracardiac tracings below show the normal intervals between initiation of atrial depolarization and His bundle activation (**AH**) and His to ventric interval.



Normal Sinus Rhythm



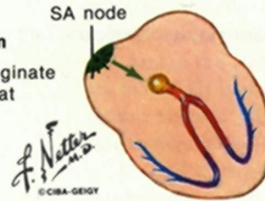
I II III aVR aVL aVF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6 ← ZOOM IN



Supraventricular Rhythms

A. Normal sinus rhythm

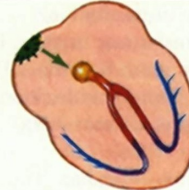
Impulses originate at SA node at normal rate



All complexes evenly spaced; rate 60 to 100/minute

B. Sinus bradycardia

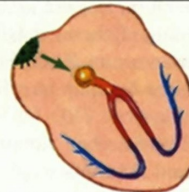
Impulses originate at SA node at slow rate



All complexes normal, evenly spaced; rate <60/minute

C. Sinus tachycardia

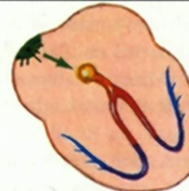
Impulses originate at SA node at rapid rate



All complexes normal, evenly spaced; rate >100/minute

D. Sinus arrhythmia

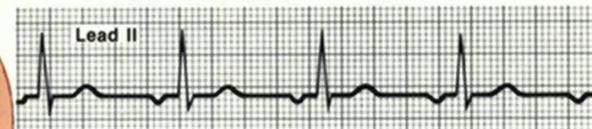
Impulses originate at SA node at varying rate



All complexes normal but rhythmically irregular. Longest PP or RR interval exceeds shortest by 0.16 second or more

E. Nonsinus atrial (coronary sinus) rhythm

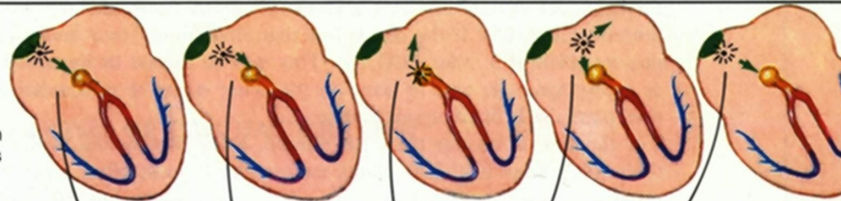
Impulses originate low in atrium; travel retrograde as well as distally



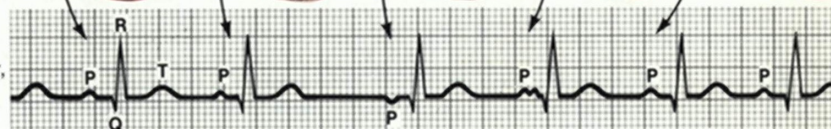
P waves inverted in leads II, III and aVF

F. Wandering atrial pacemaker

Impulses originate from varying points in atria



Variation in P wave contour, PR interval, PP and thus RR intervals

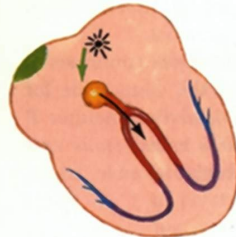


Extrasístoles

Unusual Beats

A. Premature contractions (occur early, before next sinus beat is expected)

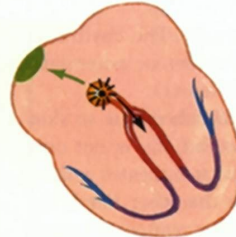
1. Atrial



Premature contraction

P wave often has contour slightly different from sinus beats. PR interval often long. QRS narrow (<0.10 second), similar to normal beats except for timing

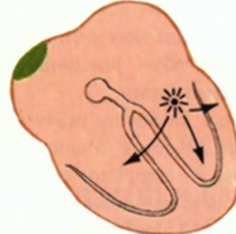
2. Junctional (nodal)



Premature contraction

QRS narrow (<0.10 second). P wave often inverted; may precede, be incorporated in, or follow QRS, depending on whether of high, mid or low nodal origin

3. Ventricular

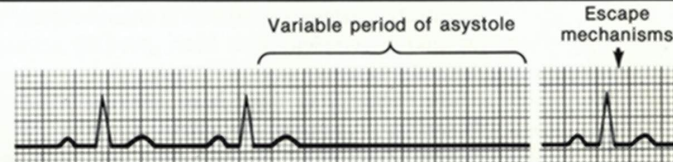
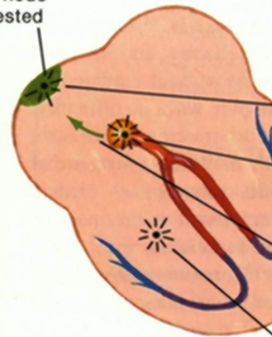


Premature contraction

QRS wider than normal and distorted in shape. Usually no P wave

B. Escape beats (occur late)

SA node arrested



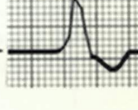
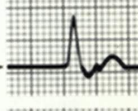
SA node resumes: sinus pause

AV node takes over, usually after 1.2 to 1.6 seconds: junctional escape beat

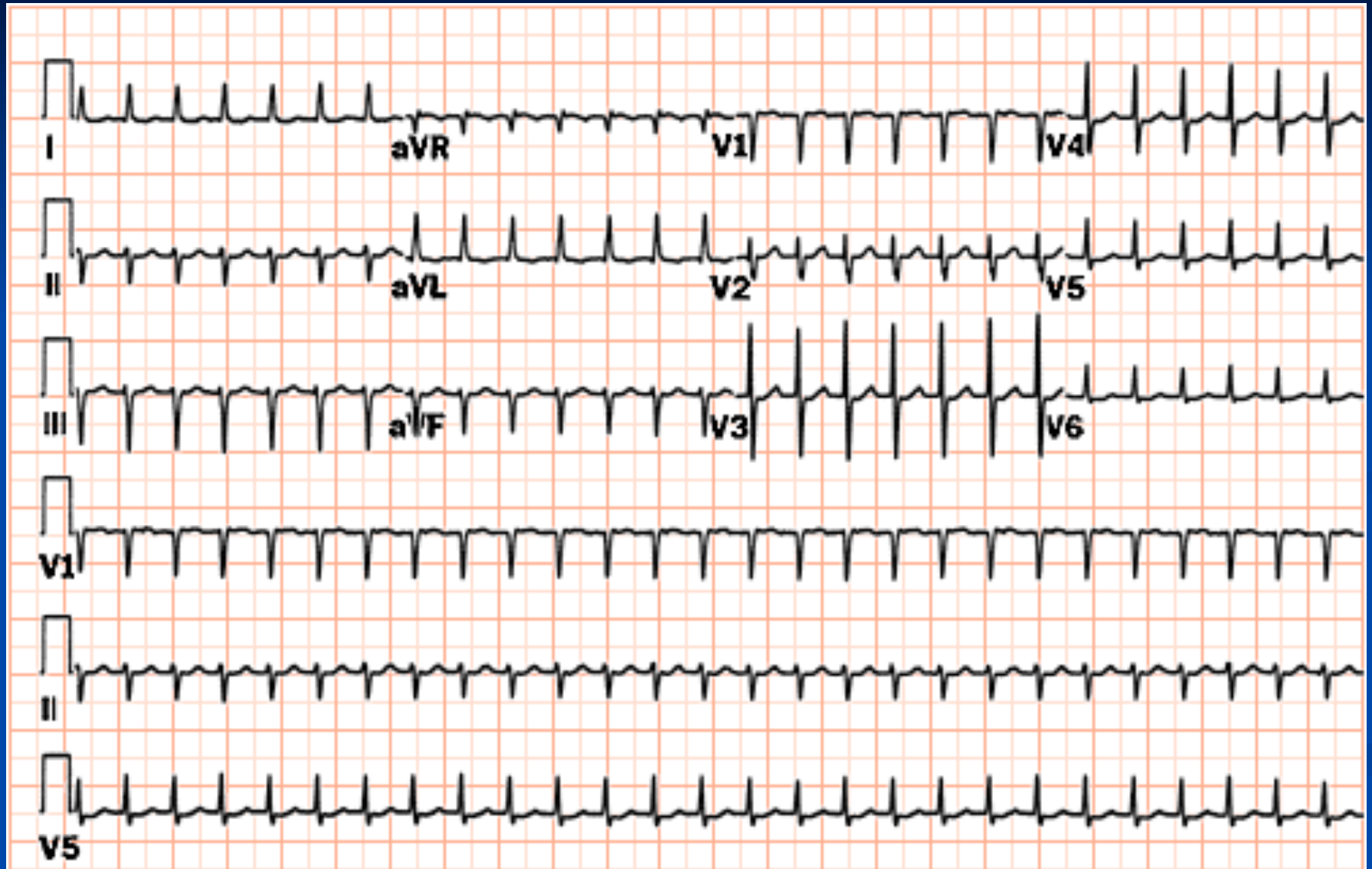
AV node takes over; retrograde conduction: junctional escape beat

Ventricle takes over, usually after 1.8 to 2.2 seconds: ventricular escape beat

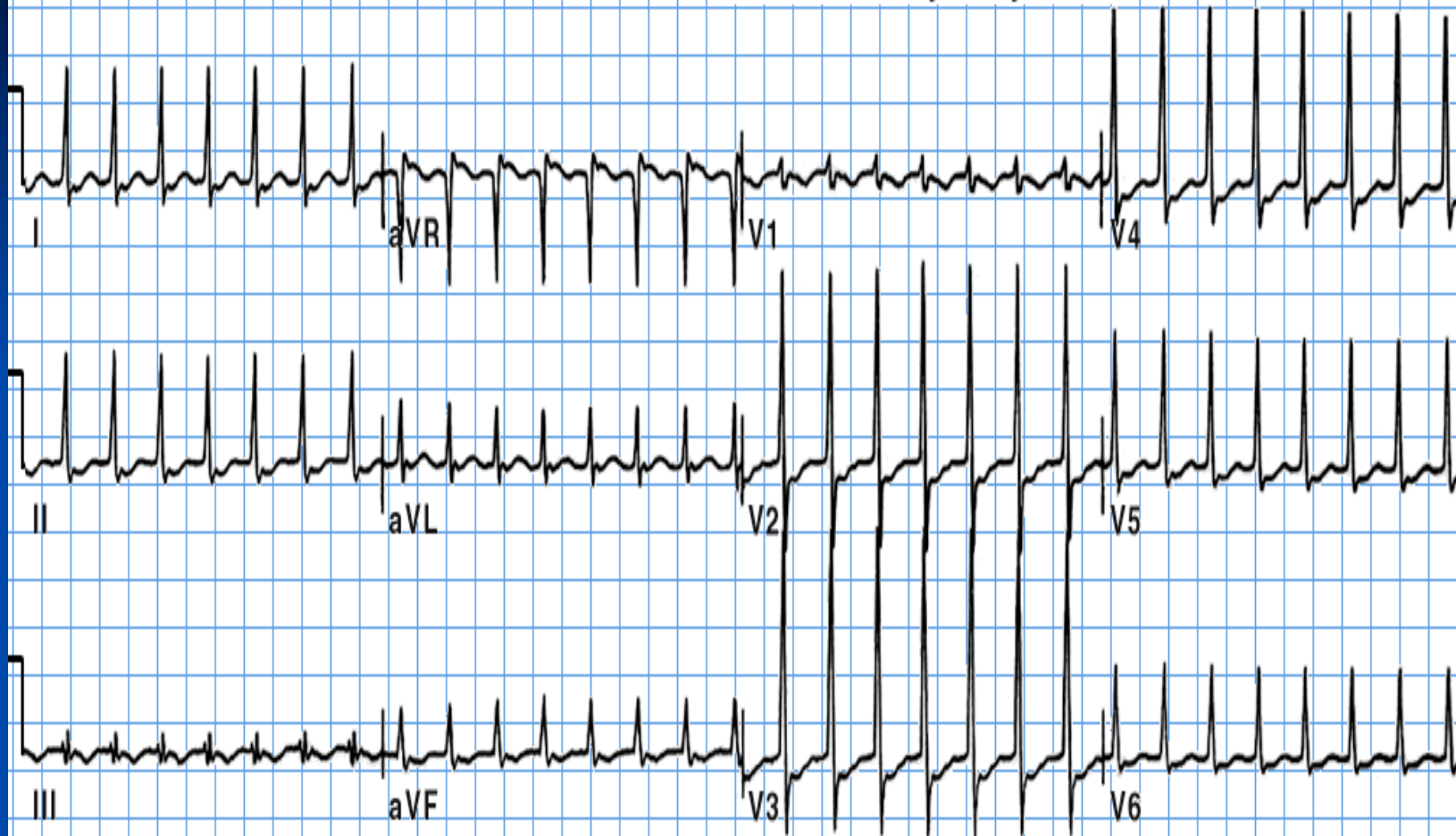
Escape mechanisms



TPSV



AV Nodal Reentry Tachycardia



Doble vía nodal

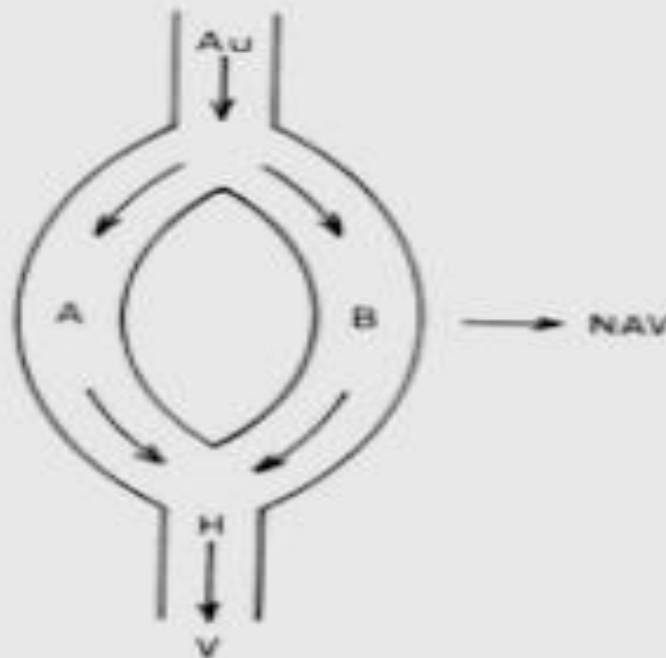
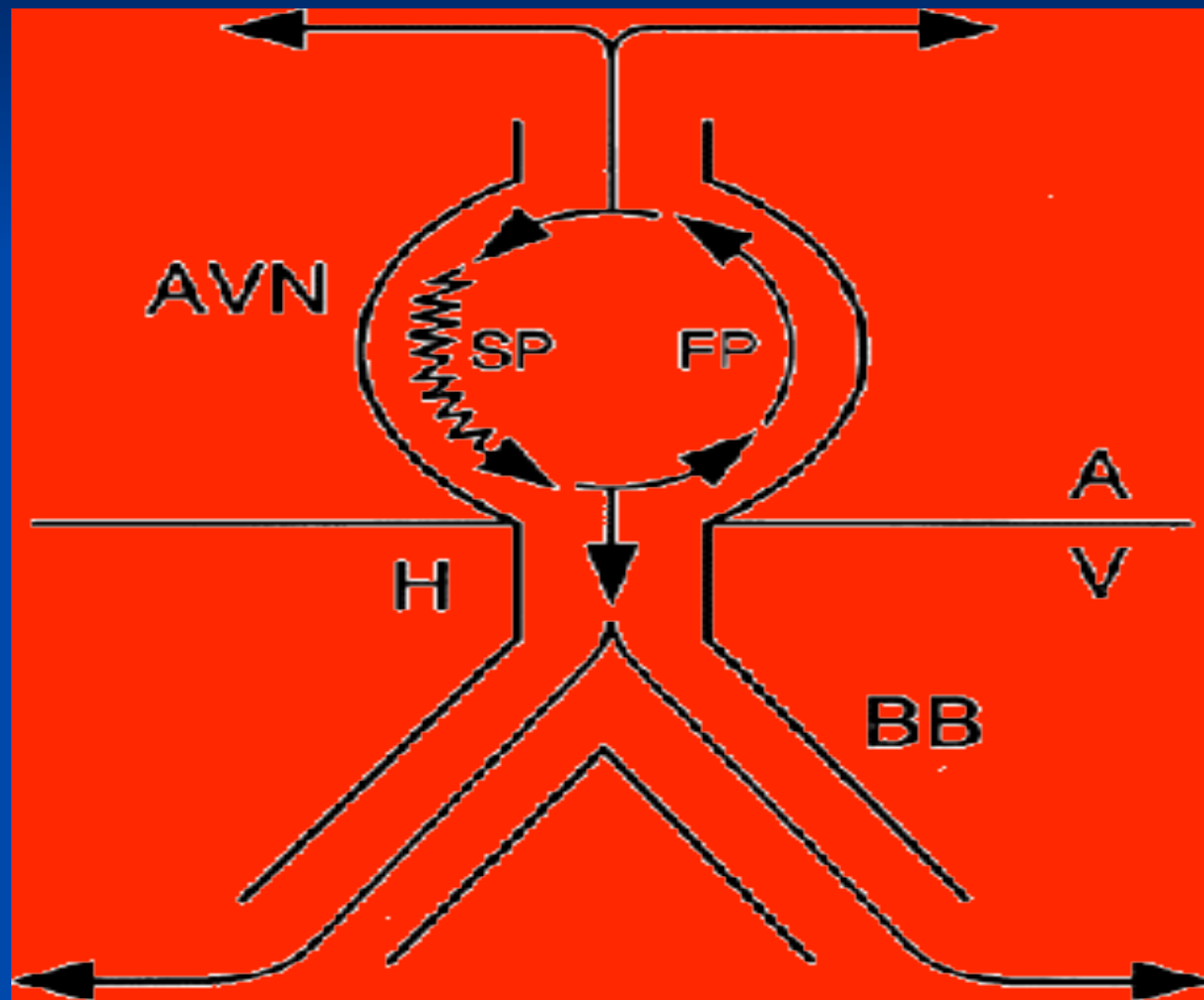
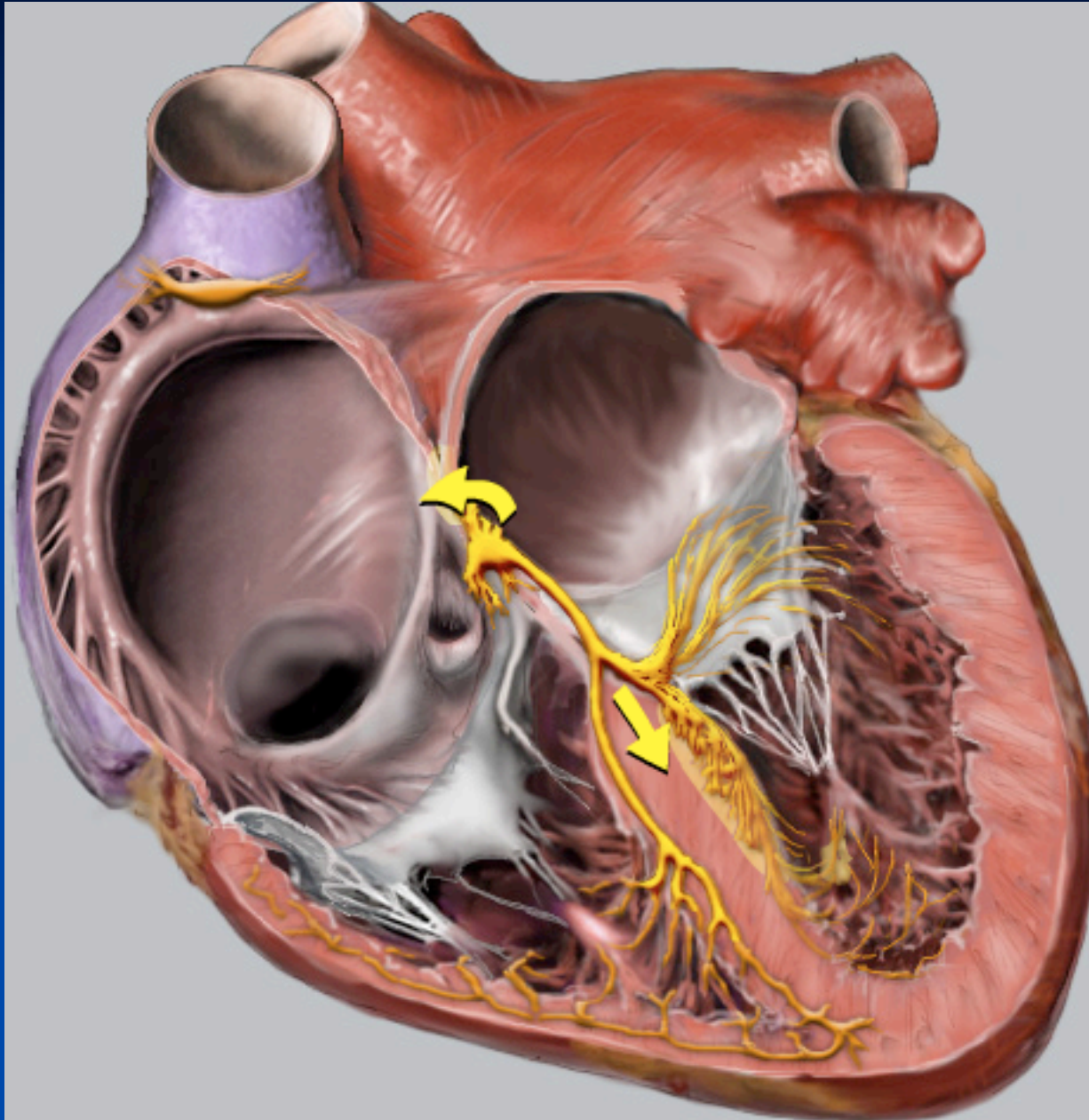


Figura 18-39. Esquema de una doble vía nodal. Au: aurícula; NAV: nodo auriculoventricular; A: vía nodal con conducción lenta y período refractario corto; B: vía nodal con conducción rápida y período refractario largo; H: His; V: ventrículo.

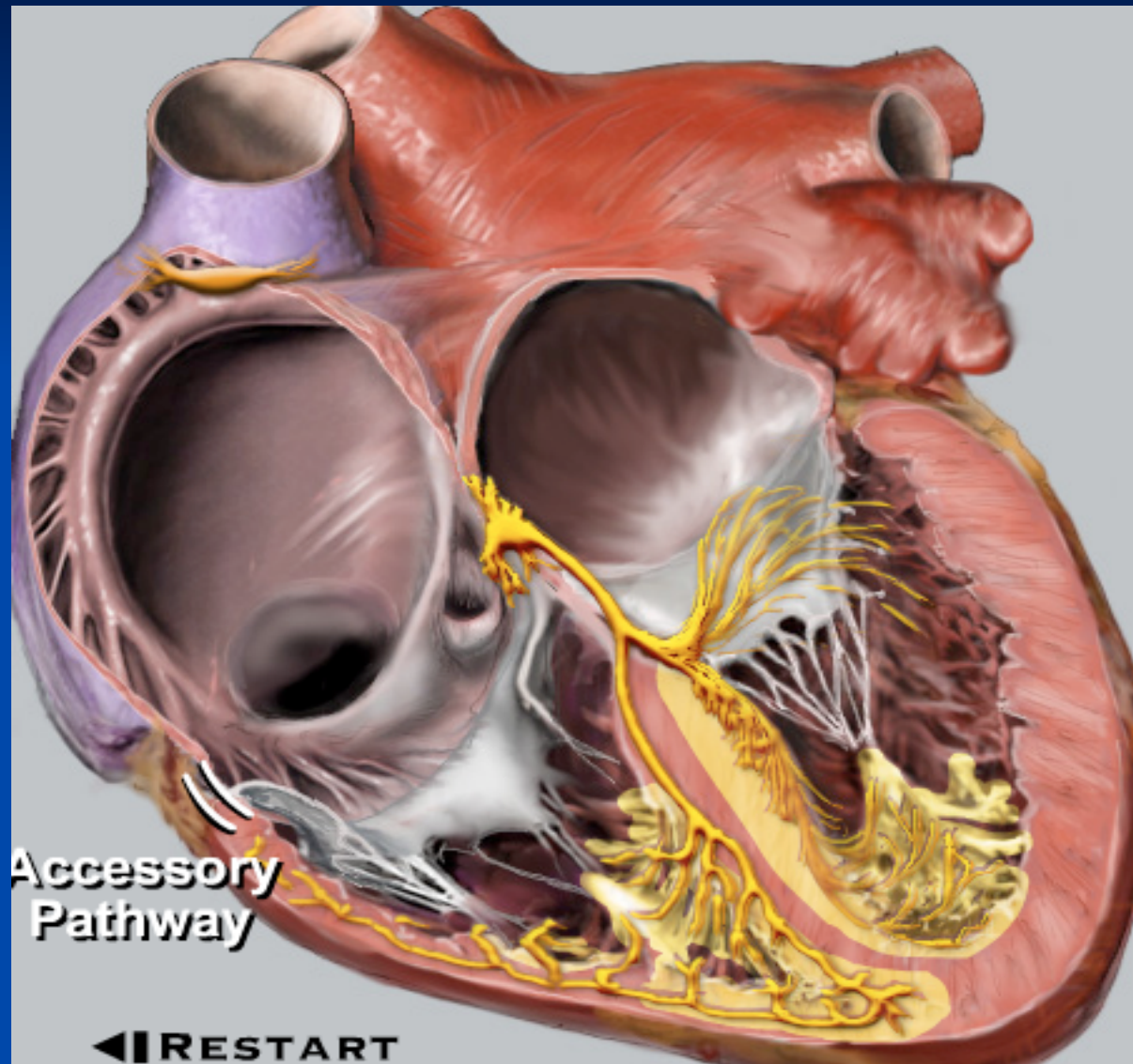
Reentrada intranodal



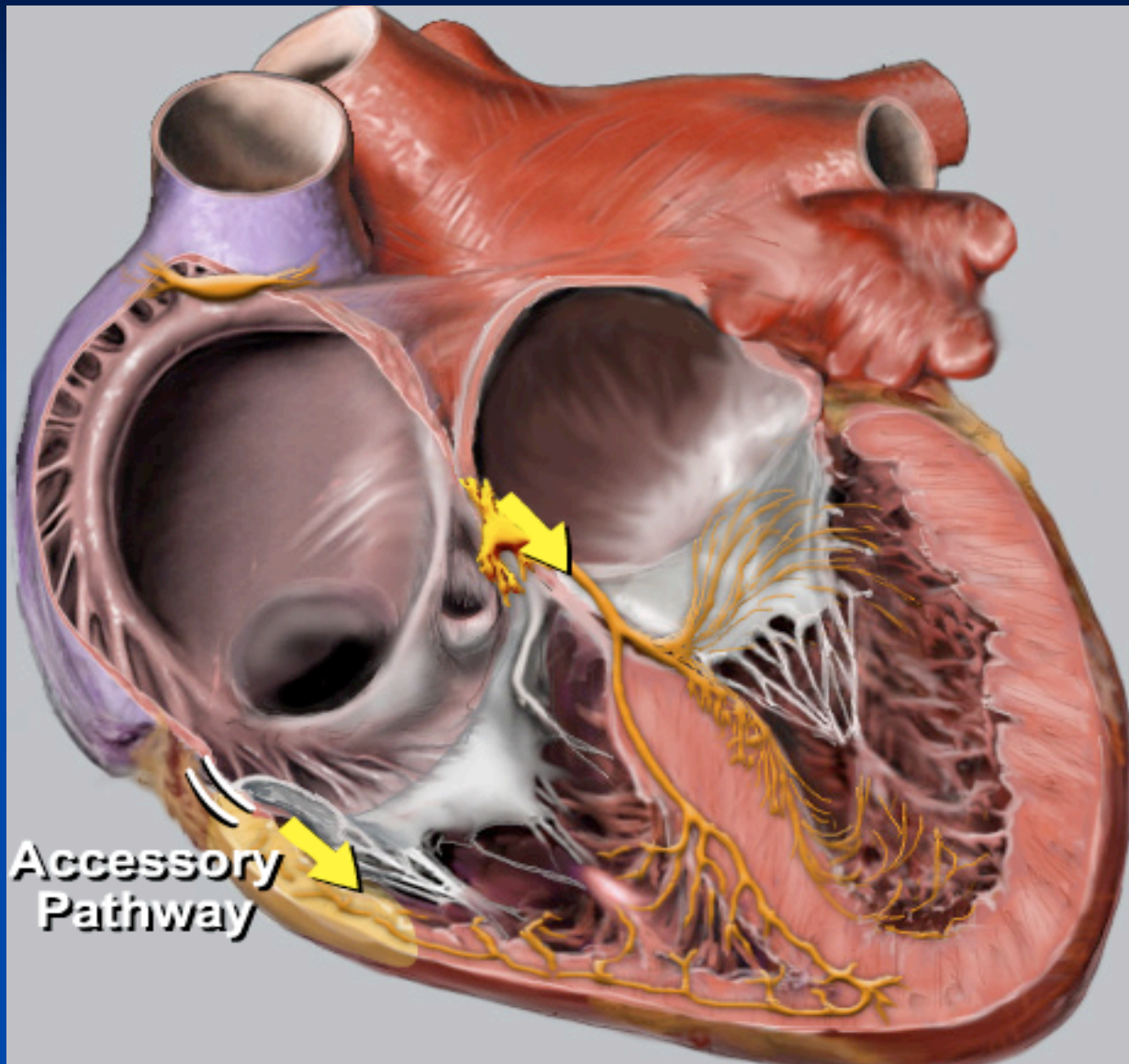
Reentrada nodal



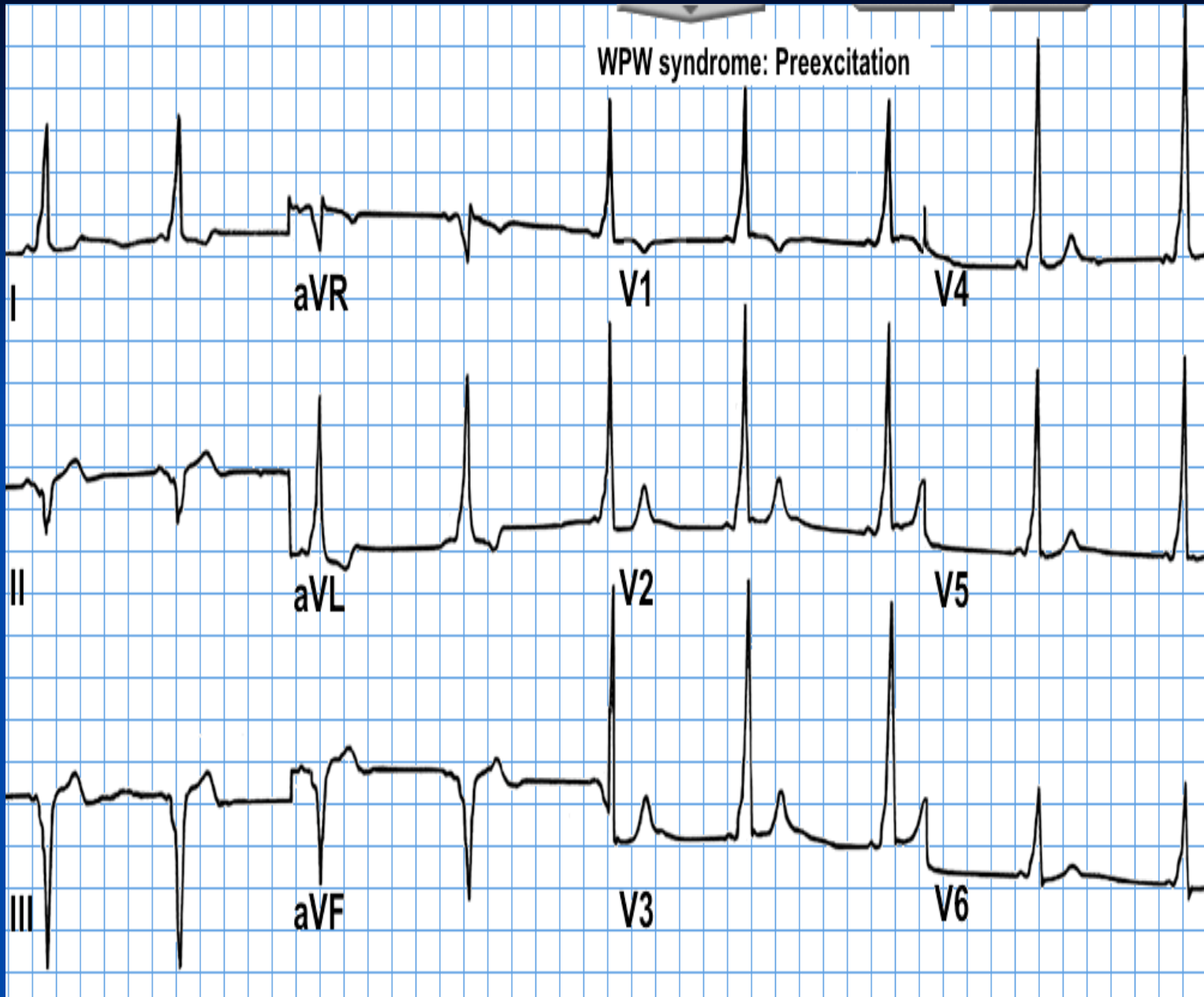
Sindrome de WPW



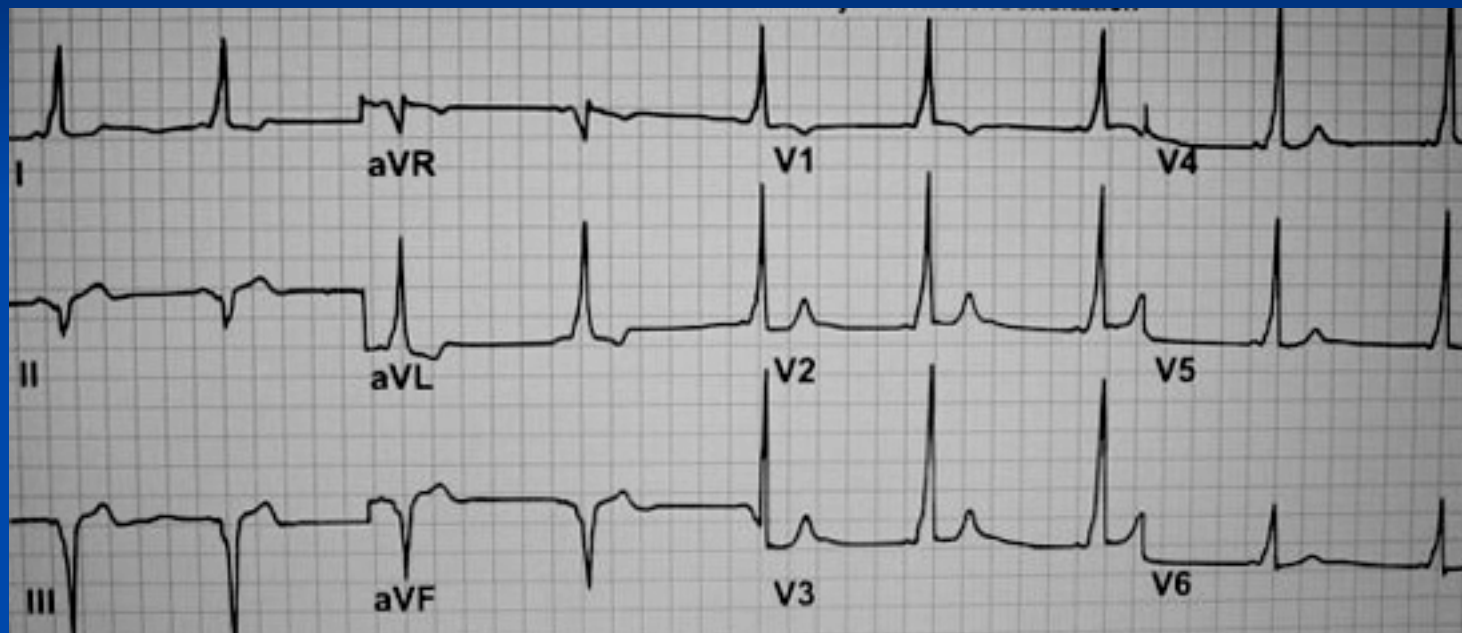
Sindrome de WPW



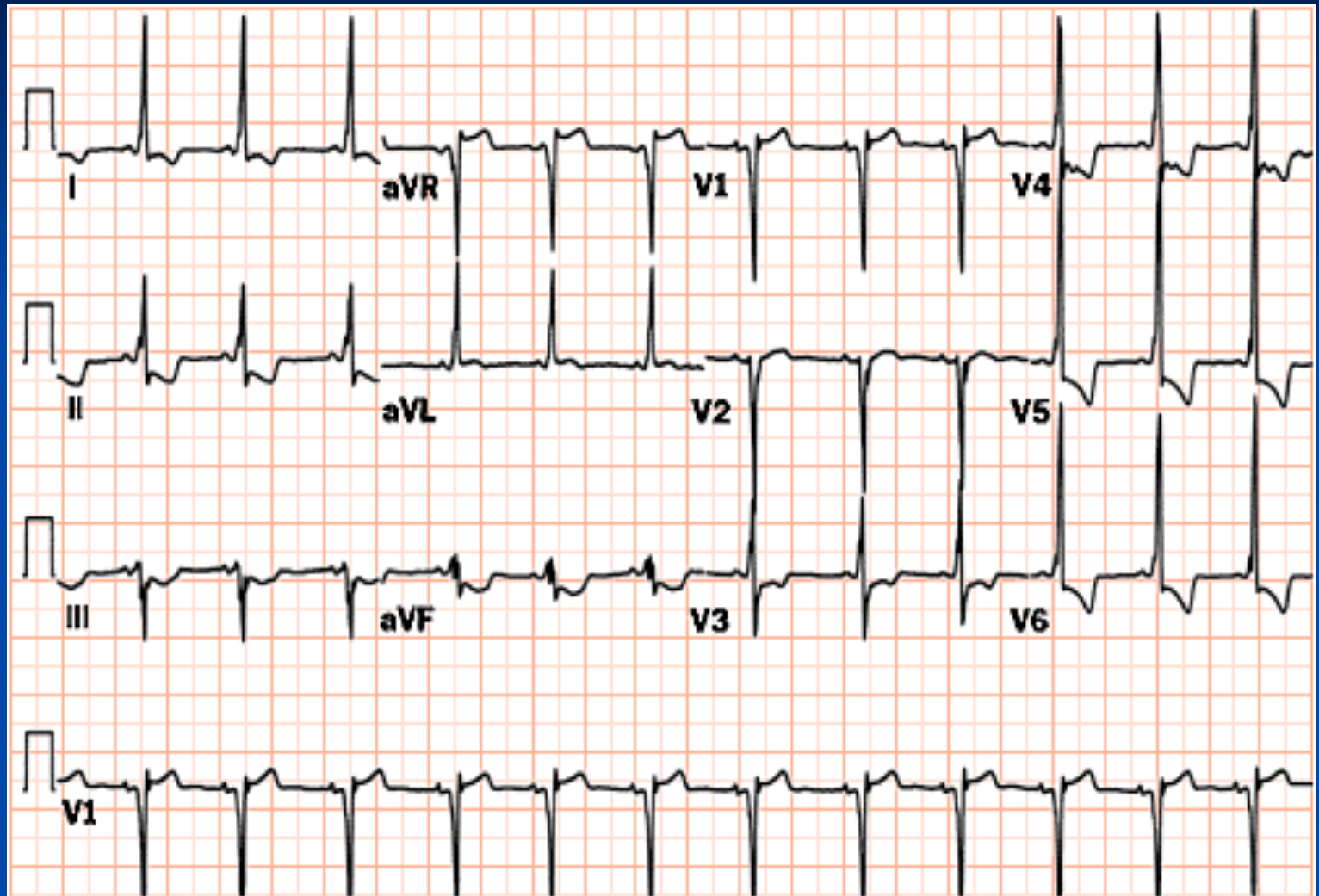
WPW syndrome: Preexcitation



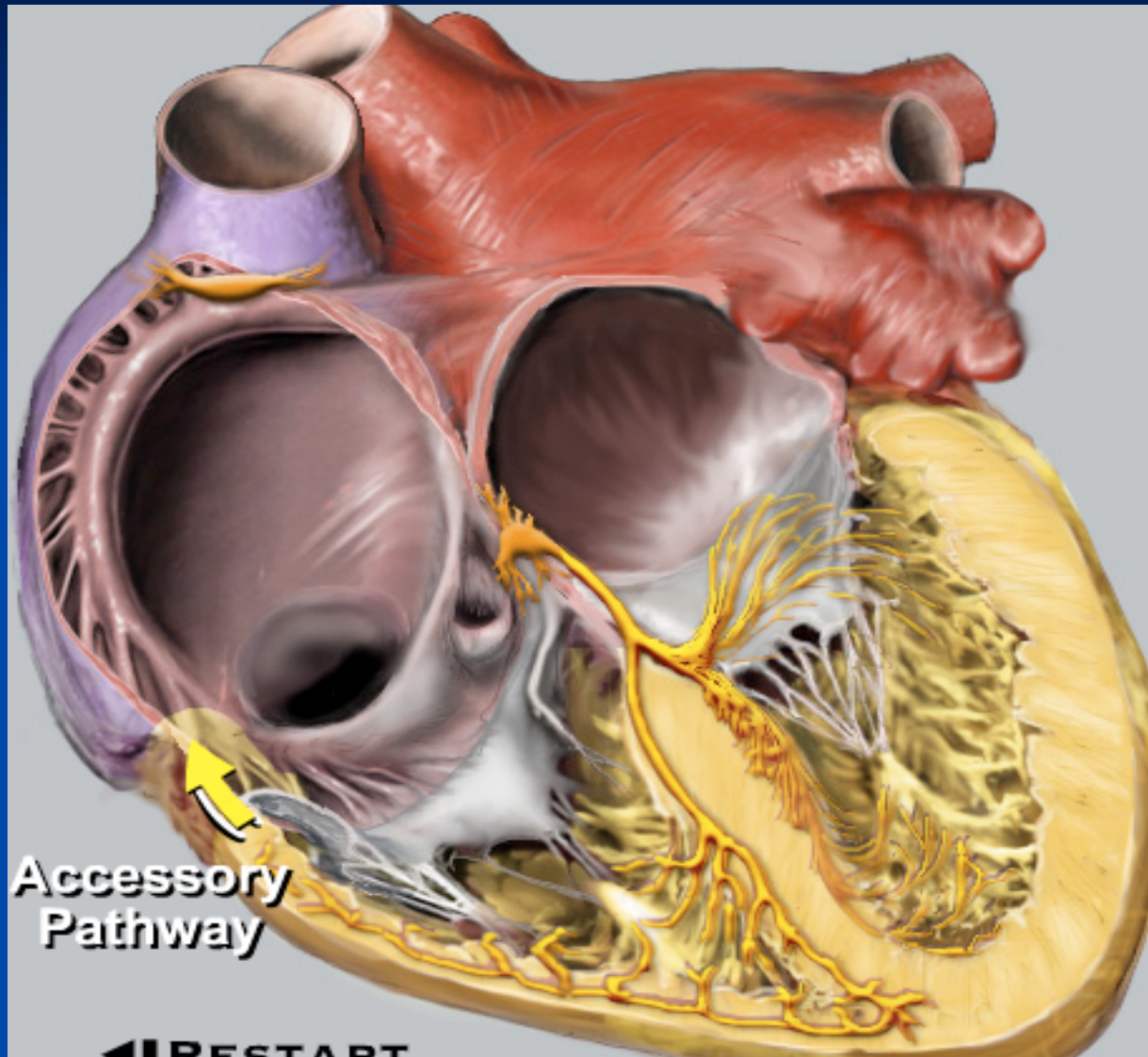
W.P.W Preexcitación



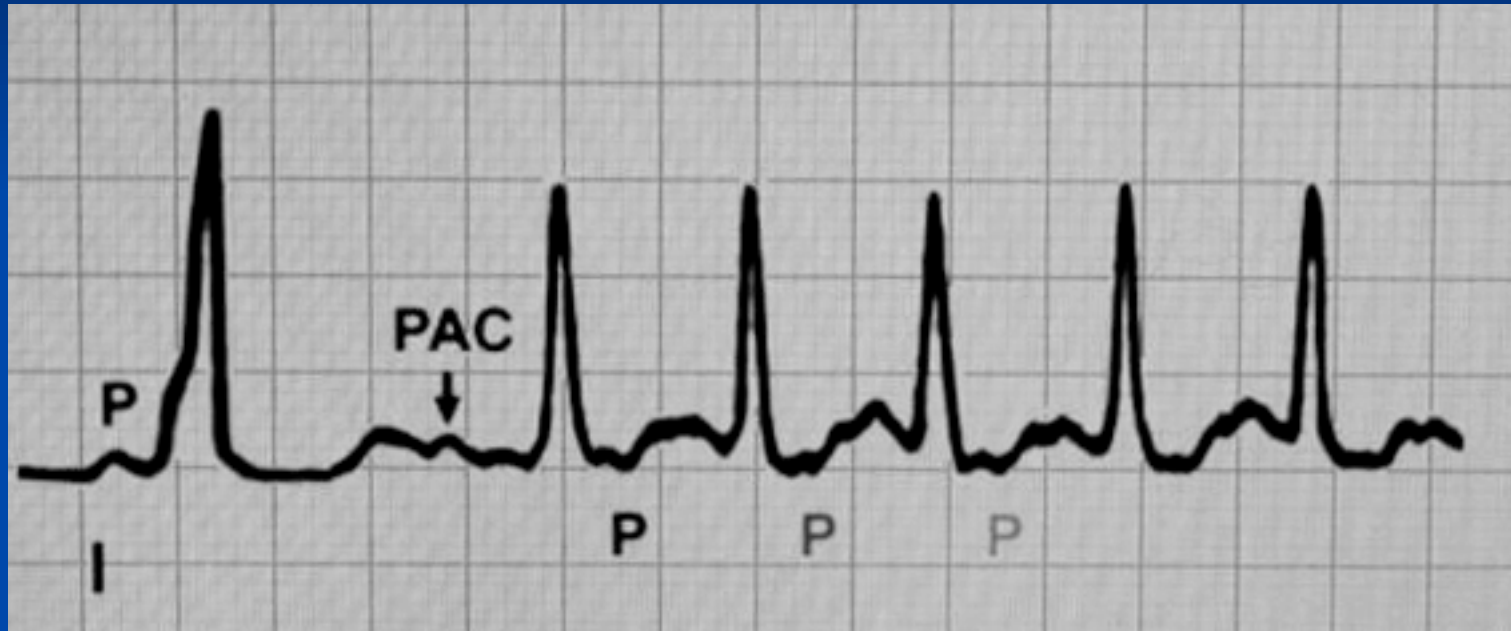
W.P.W Preexcitación



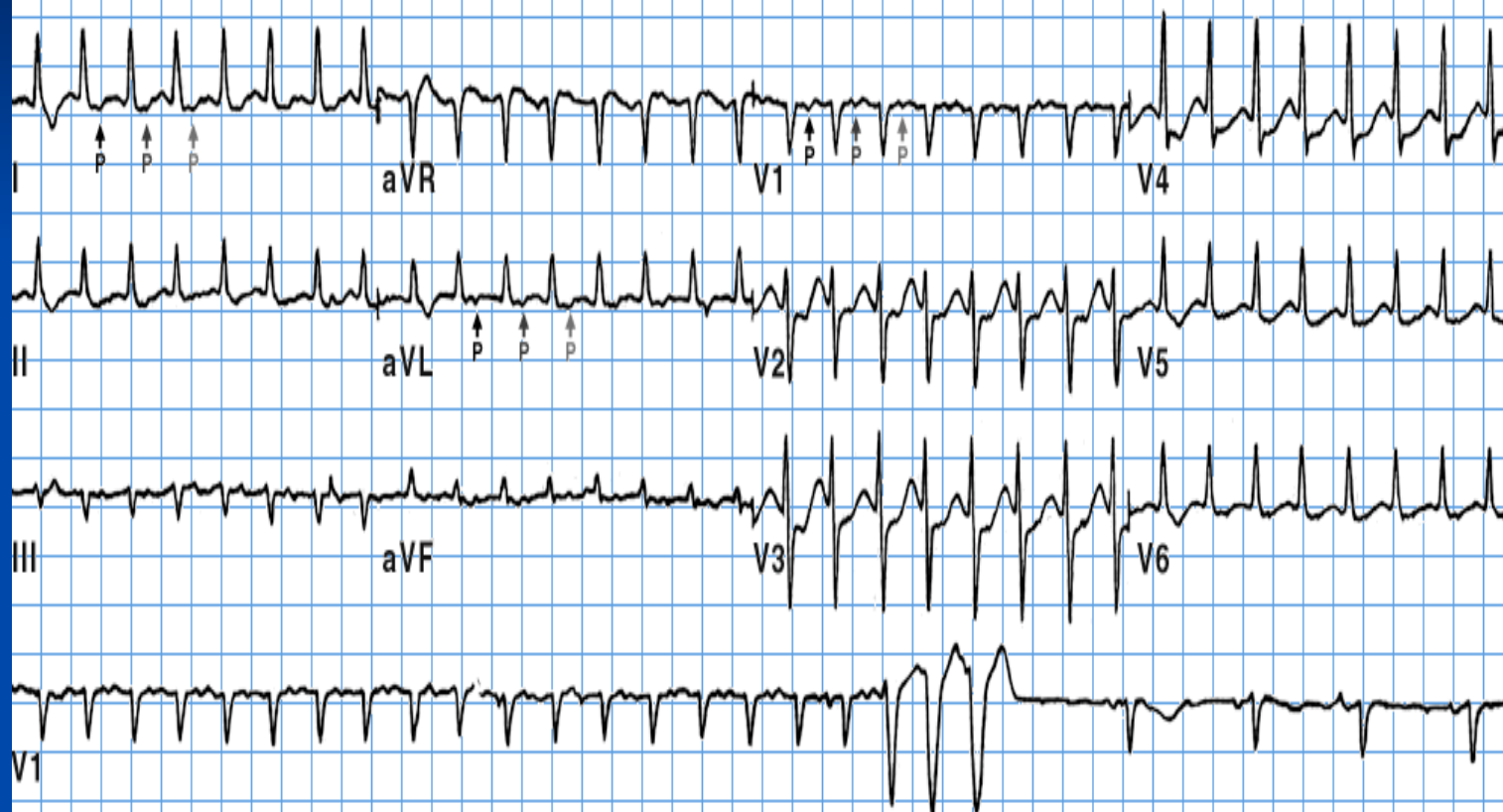
Sindrome de WPW: TPSV



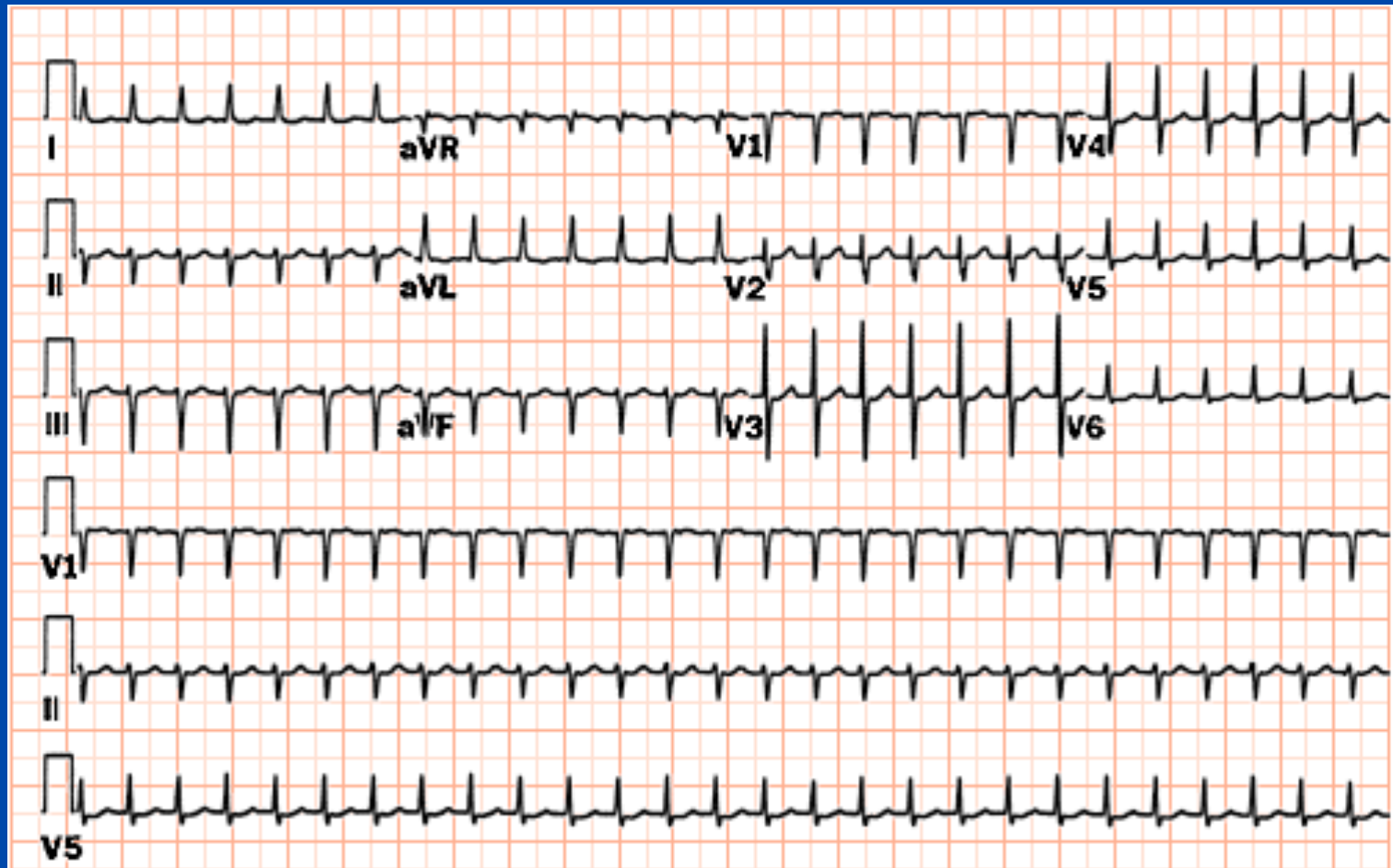
Síndrome de WPW: TPSV



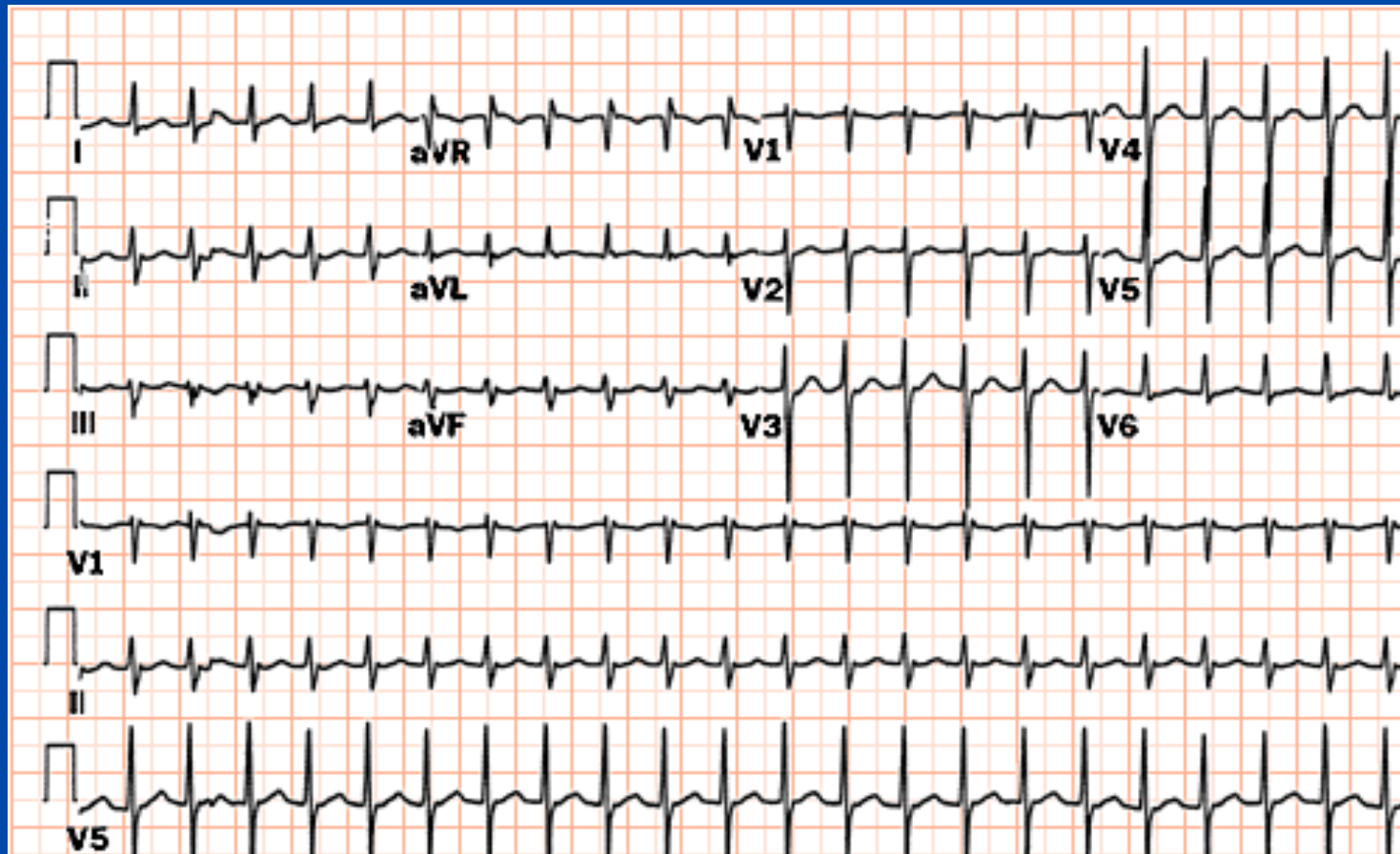
Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome:
AV Reentry Tachycardia



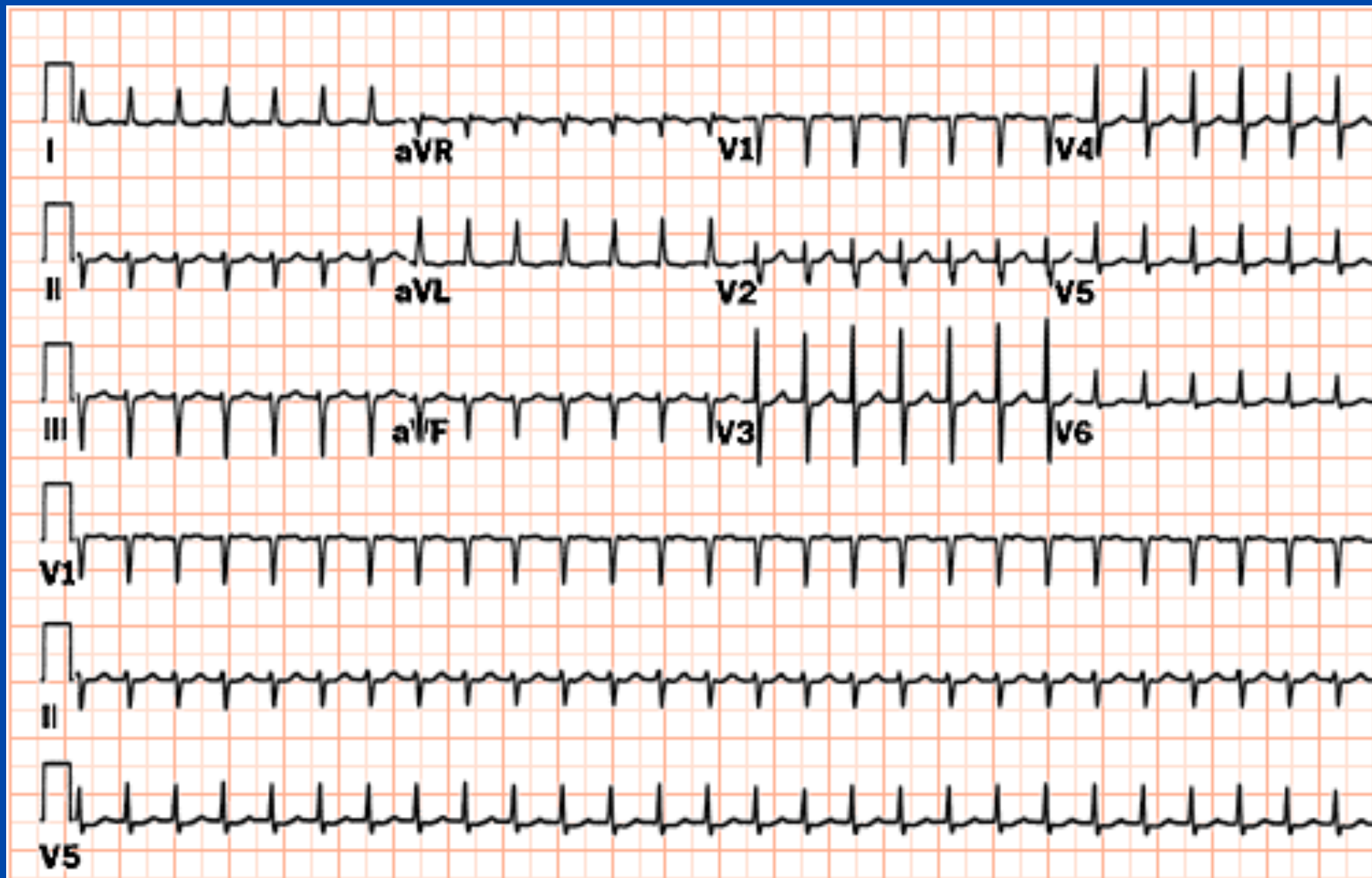
TPSV

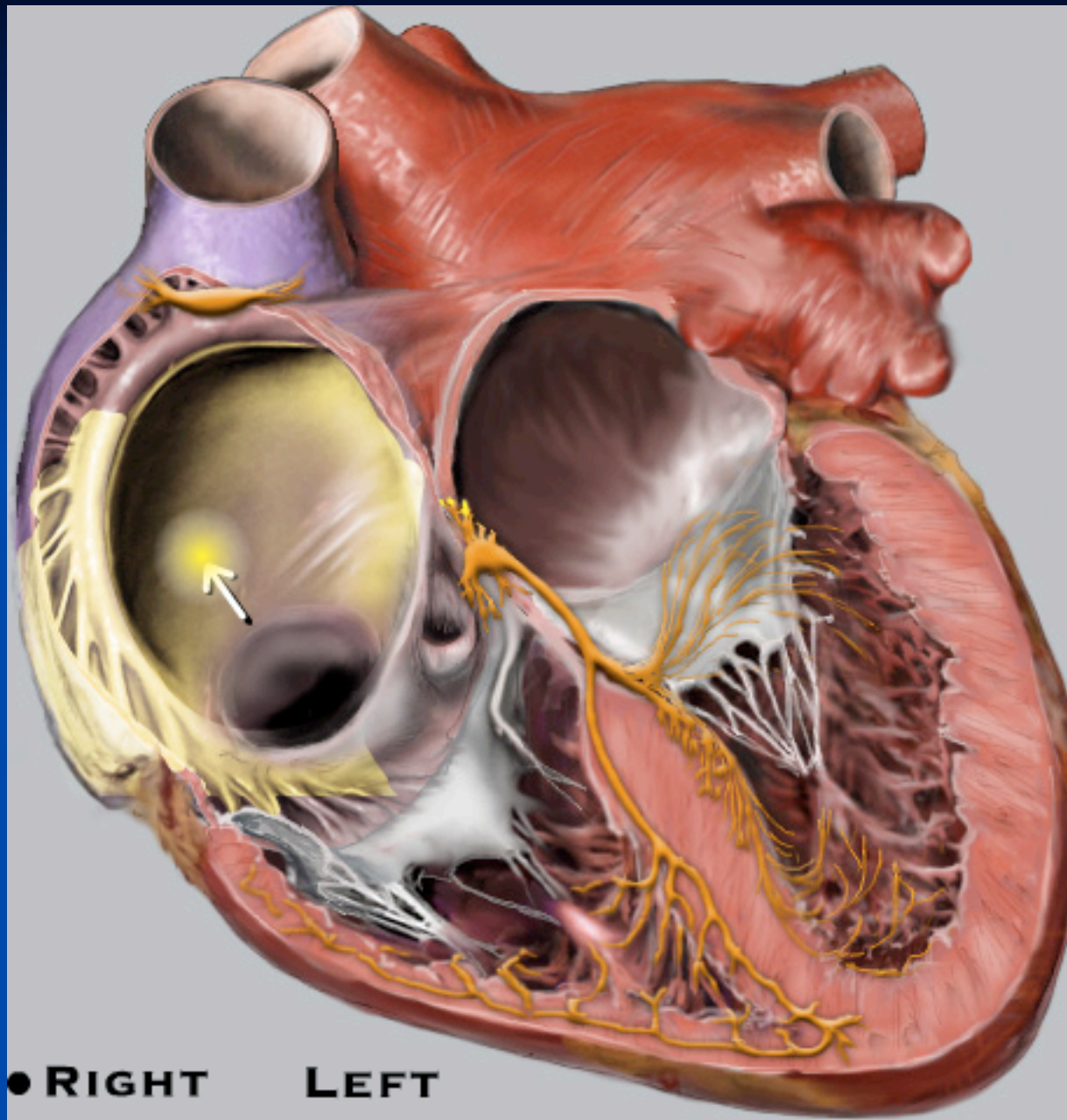


TPSV

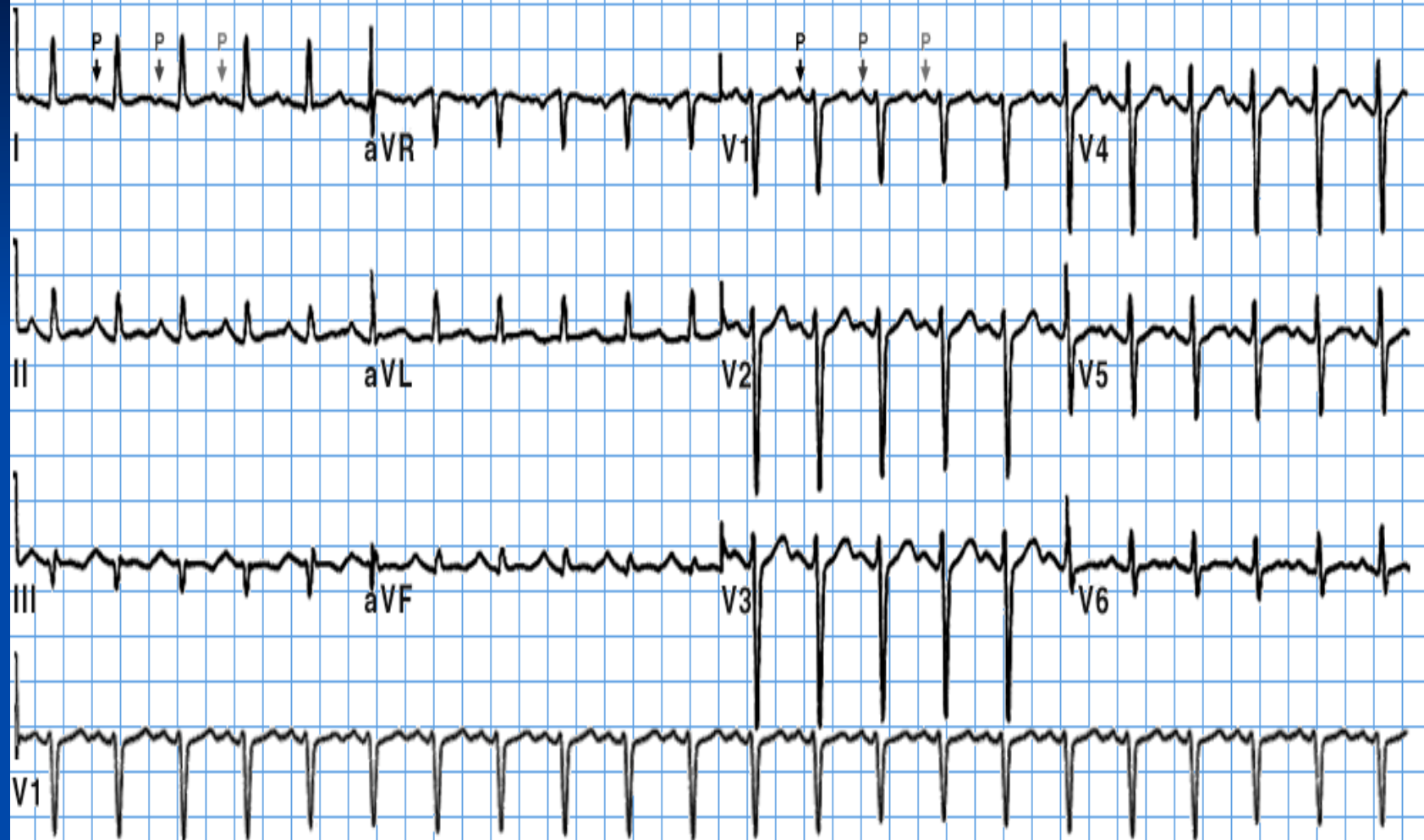


TPSV

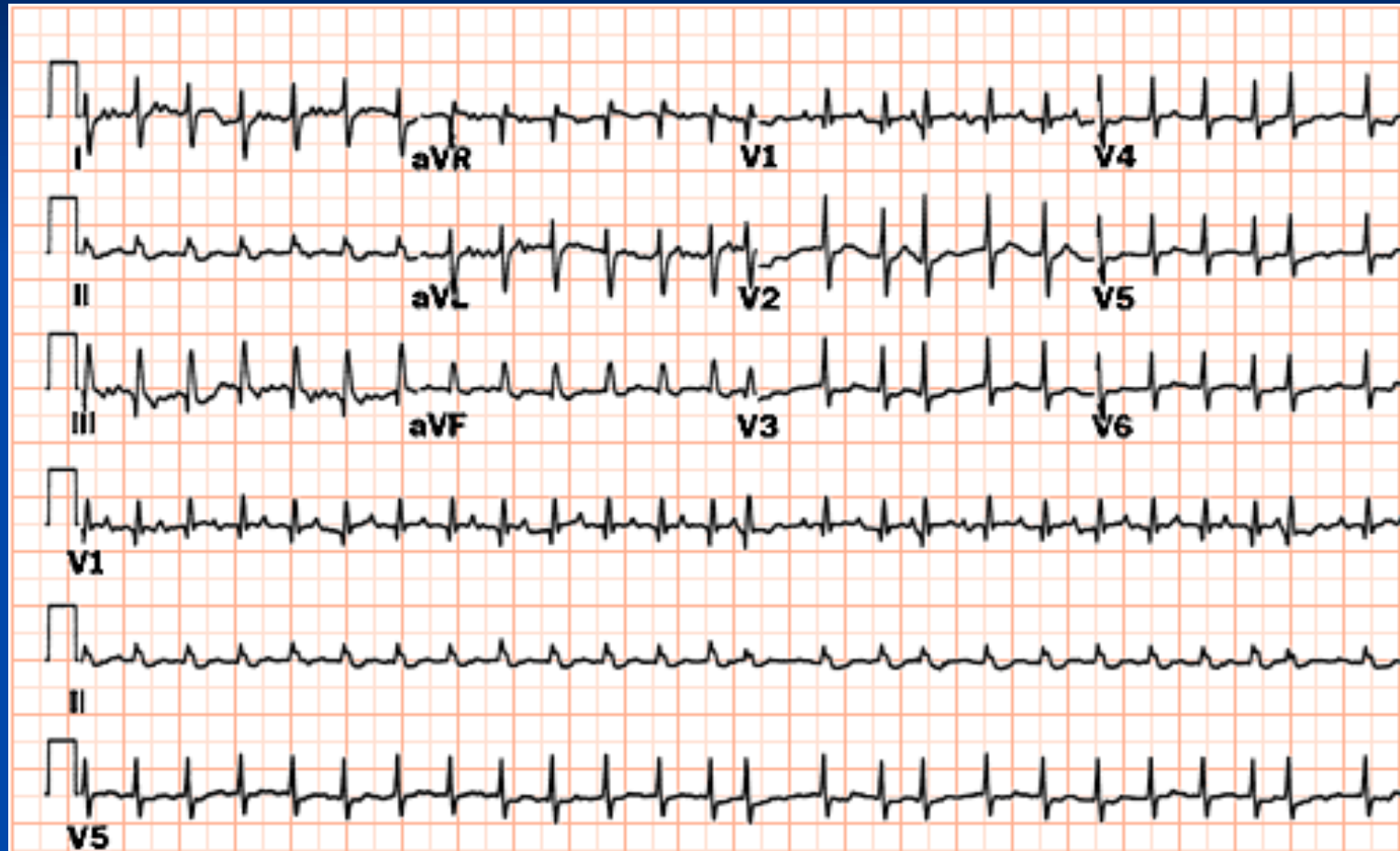


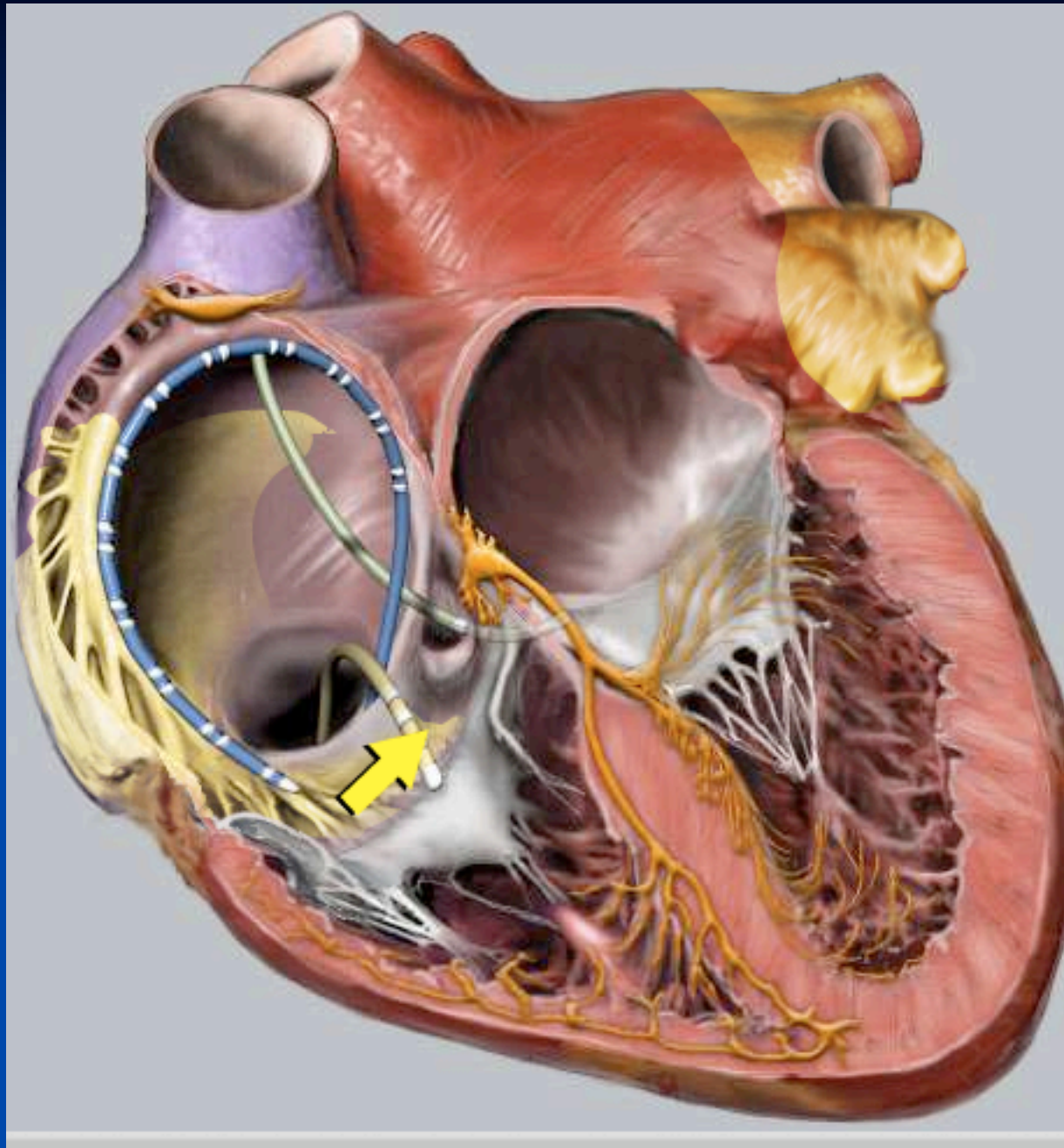


Atrial Tachycardia



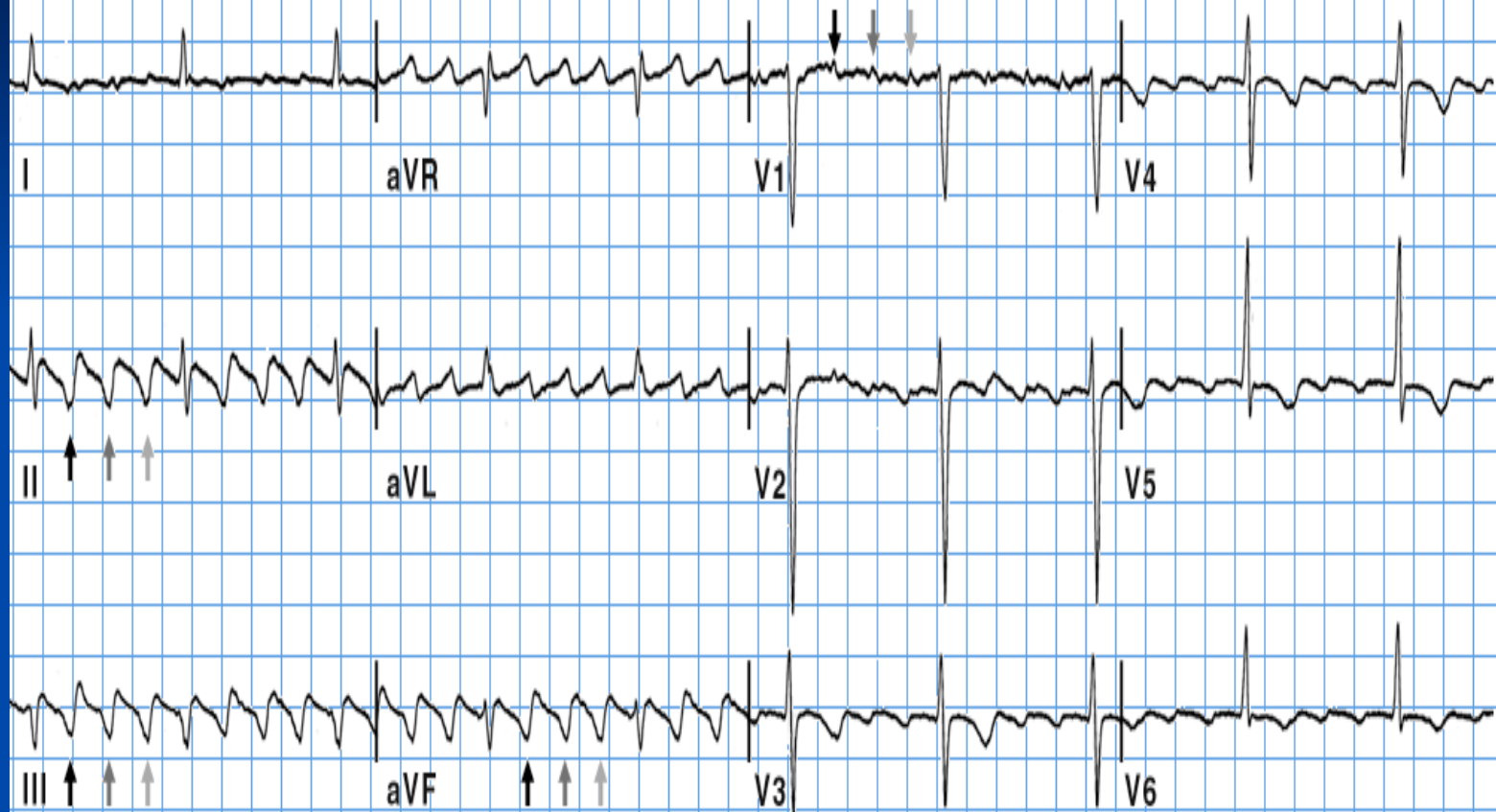
Taquicardia Auricular Multifocal





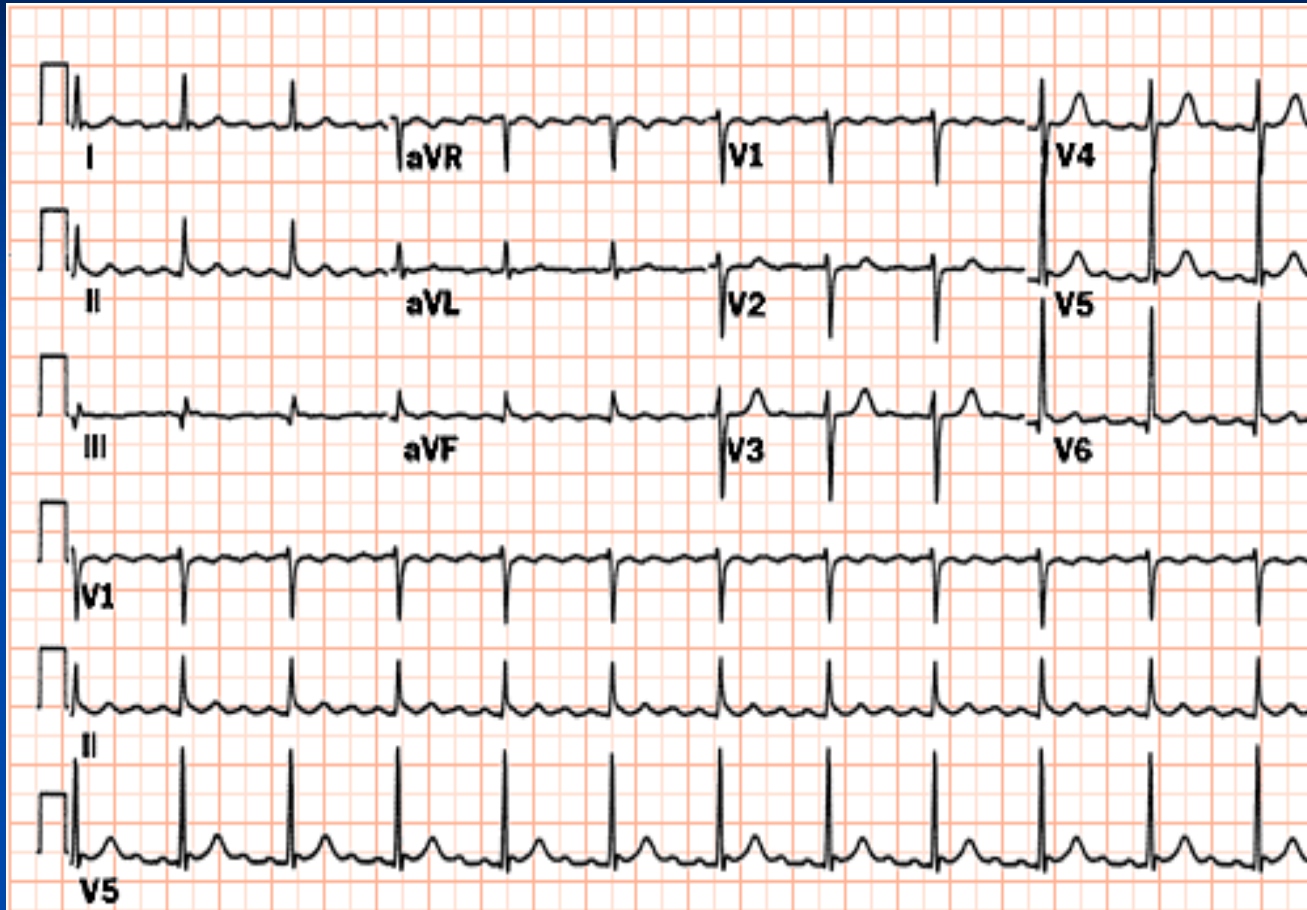
Flutter

Atrial Flutter

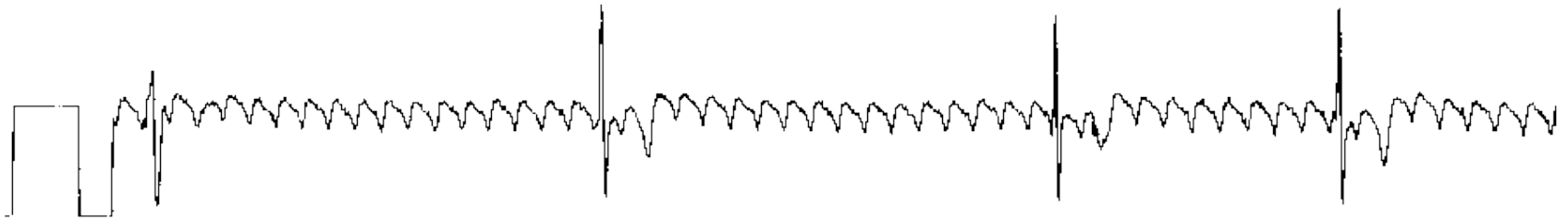




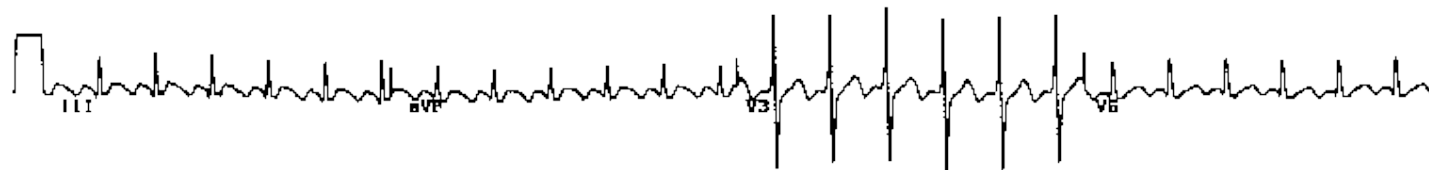
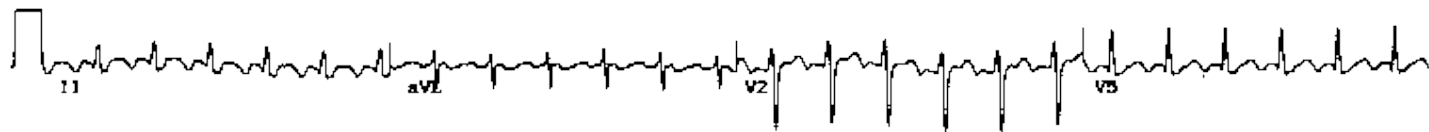
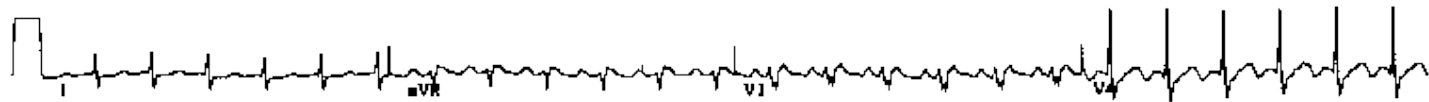
Flutter

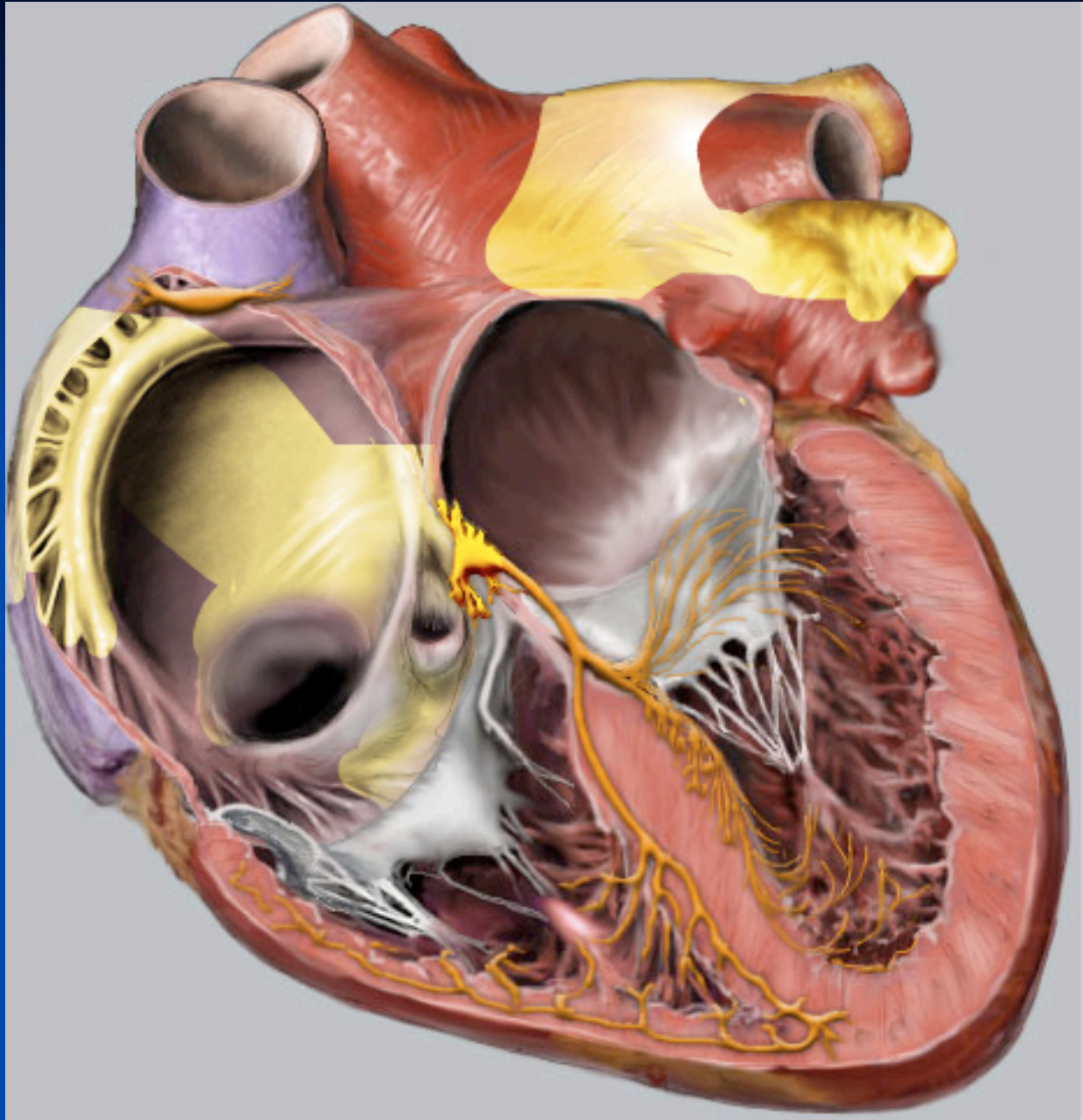


Flutter con alto grado de bloqueo AV



Flutter 2:1





FA

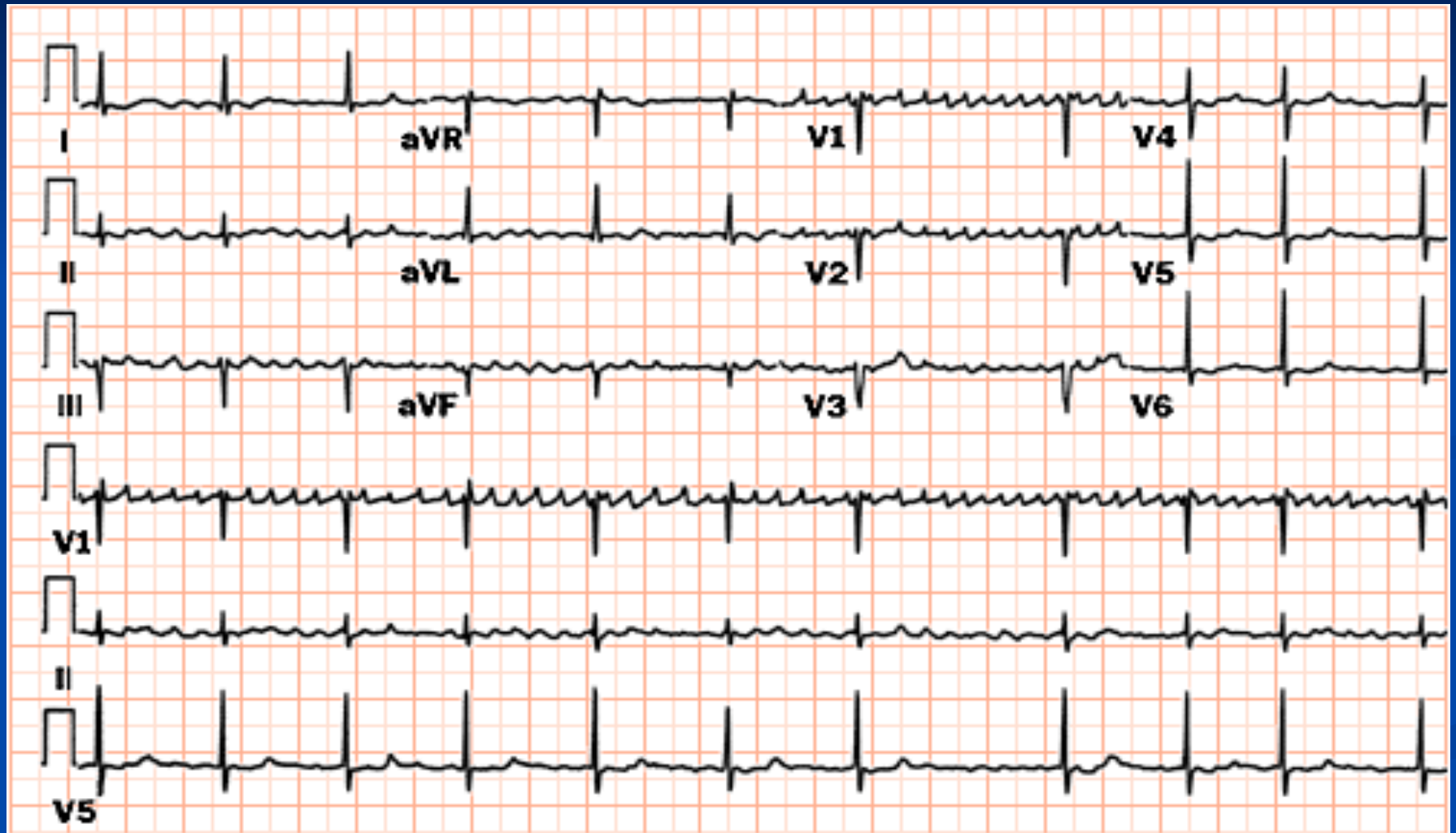
Atrial Fibrillation



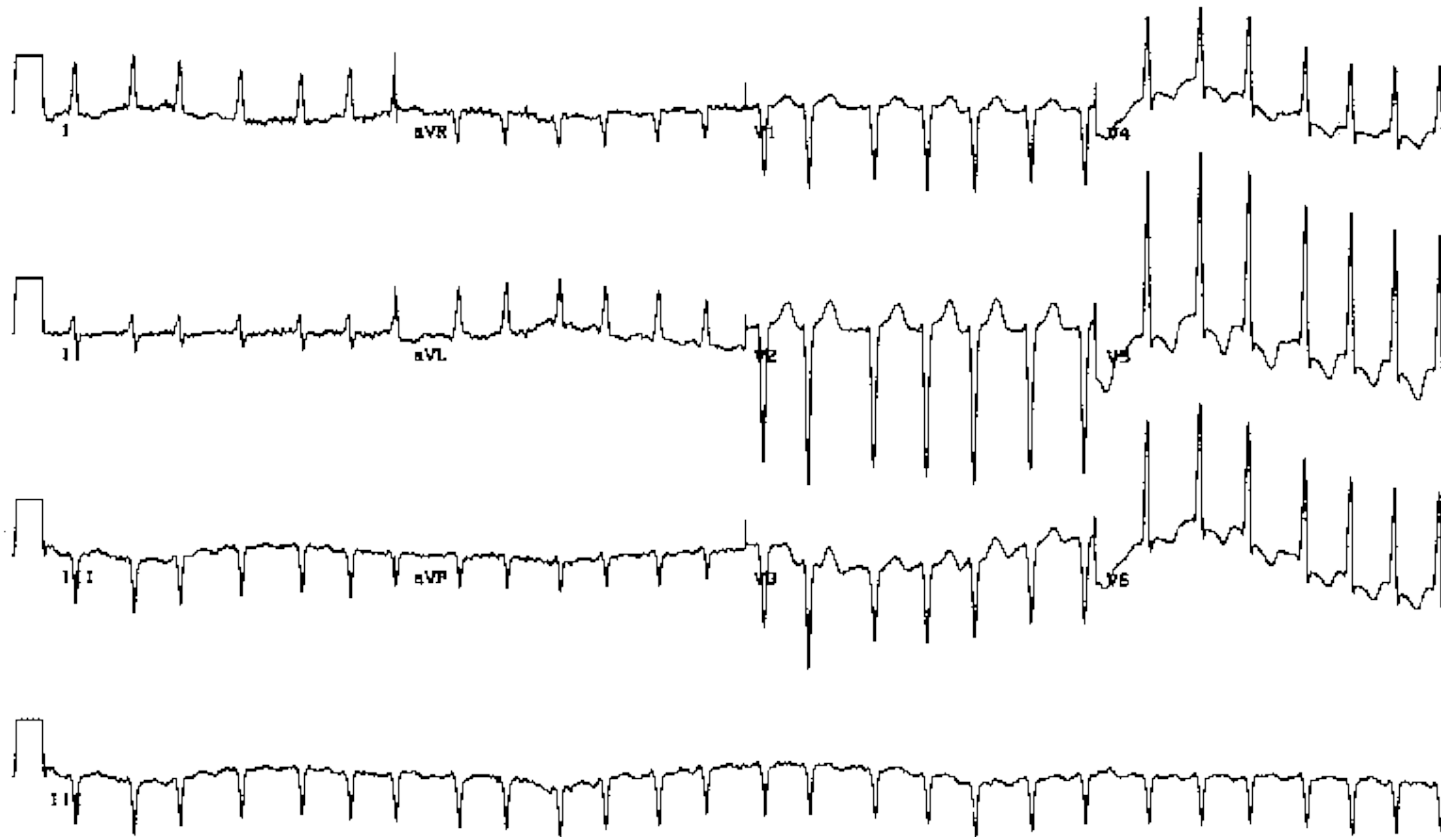
Fibrilación Auricular



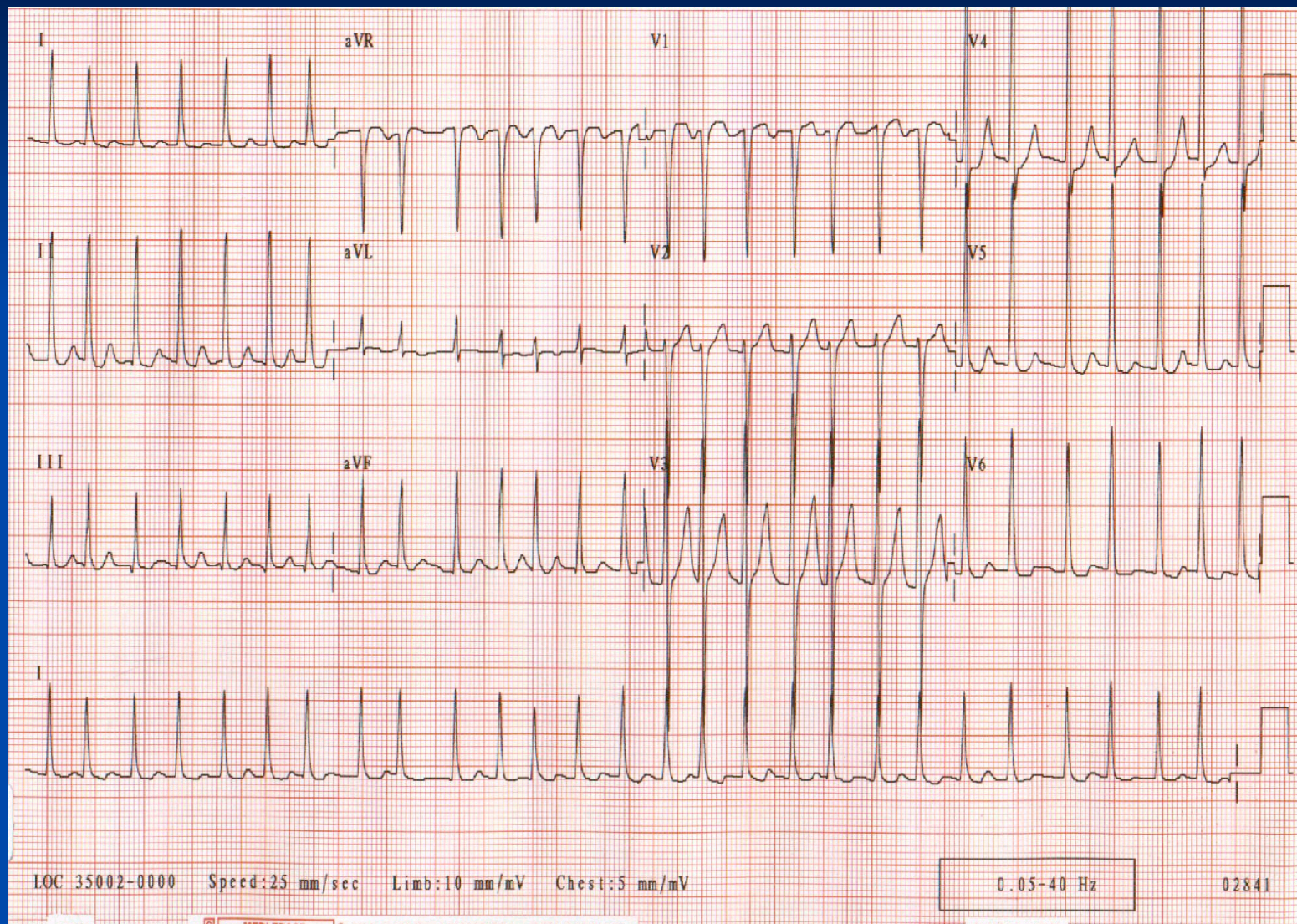
Fibrilación Auricular

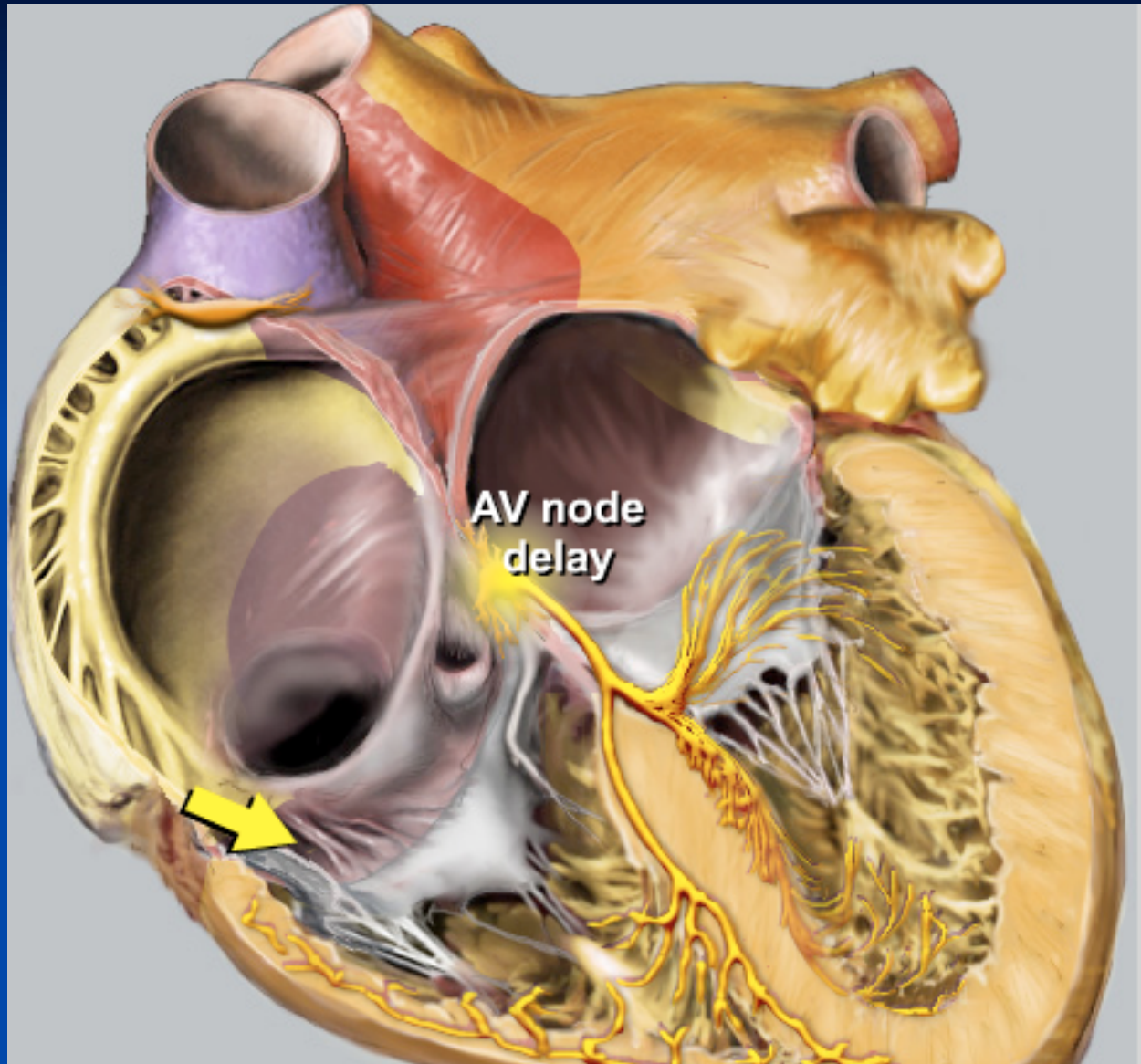


Fibrilación Auricular



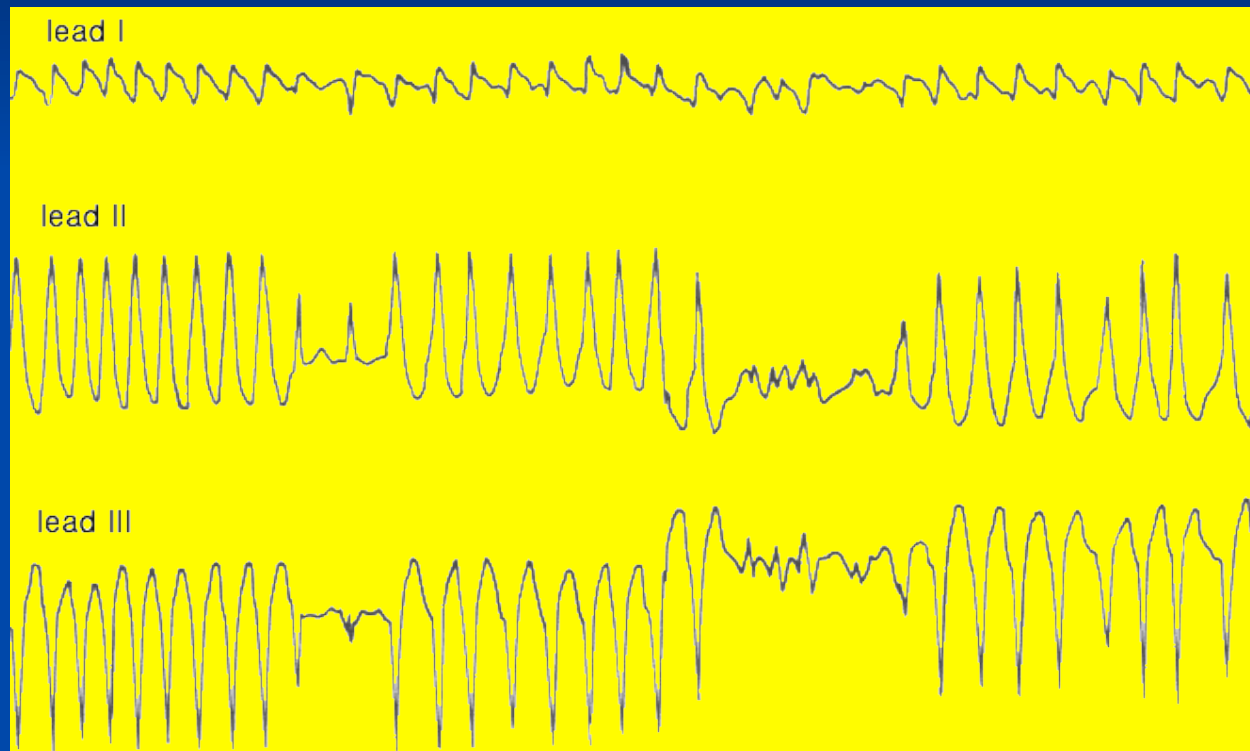
Fibrilación Auricular



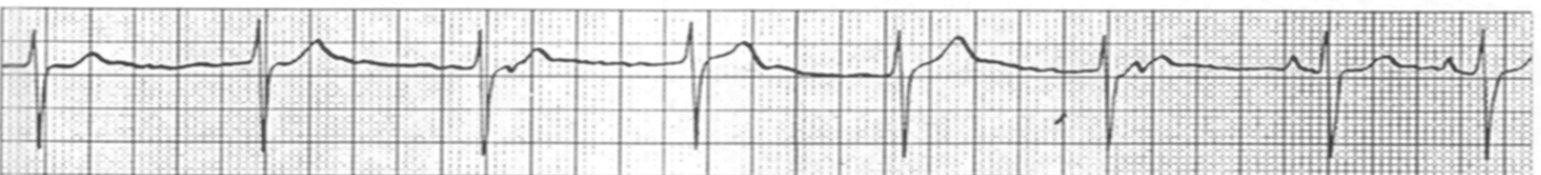
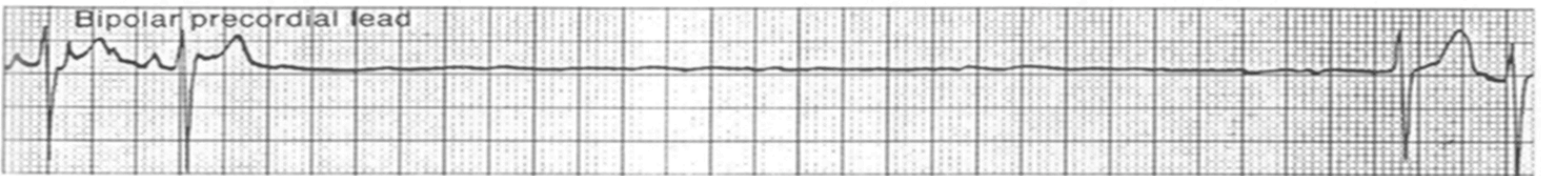
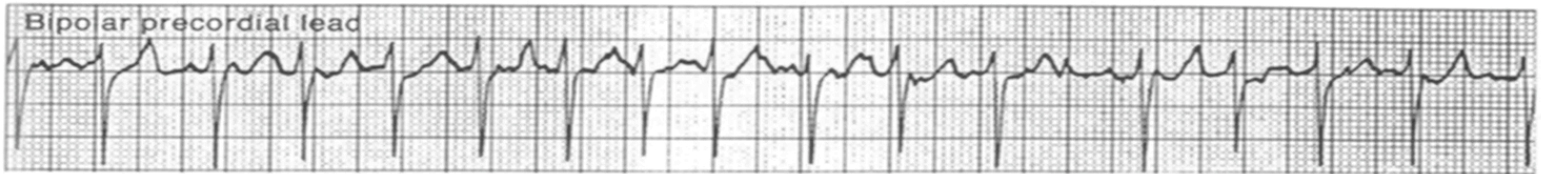
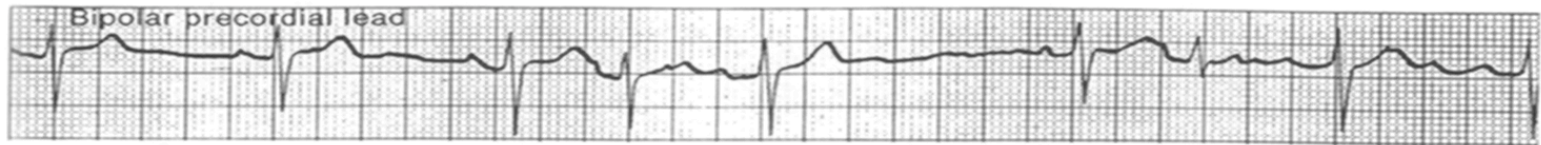


FA y WPW

FA en S.de WPW



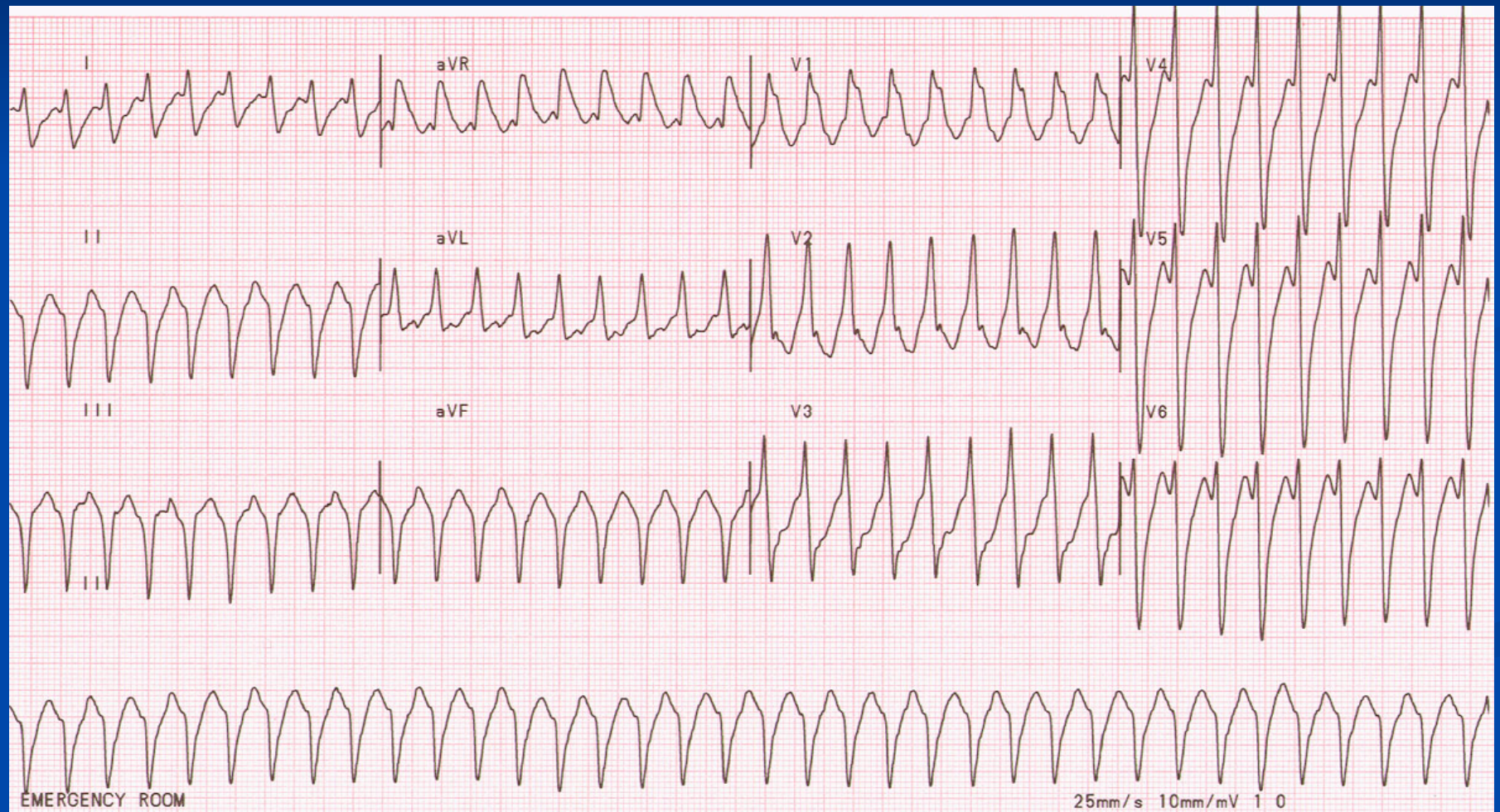
Síndrome taquicardia-bradicardia



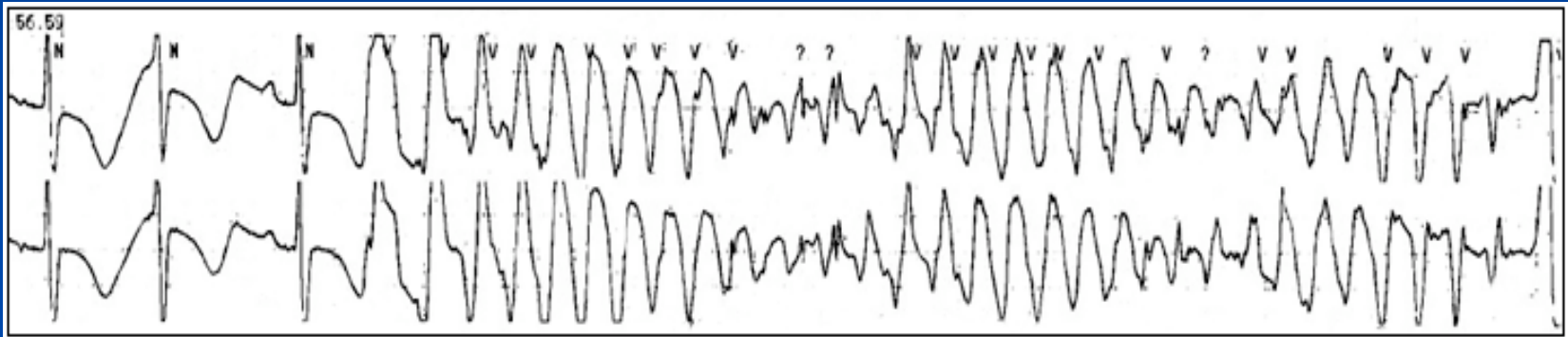
Taquicardia Ventricular



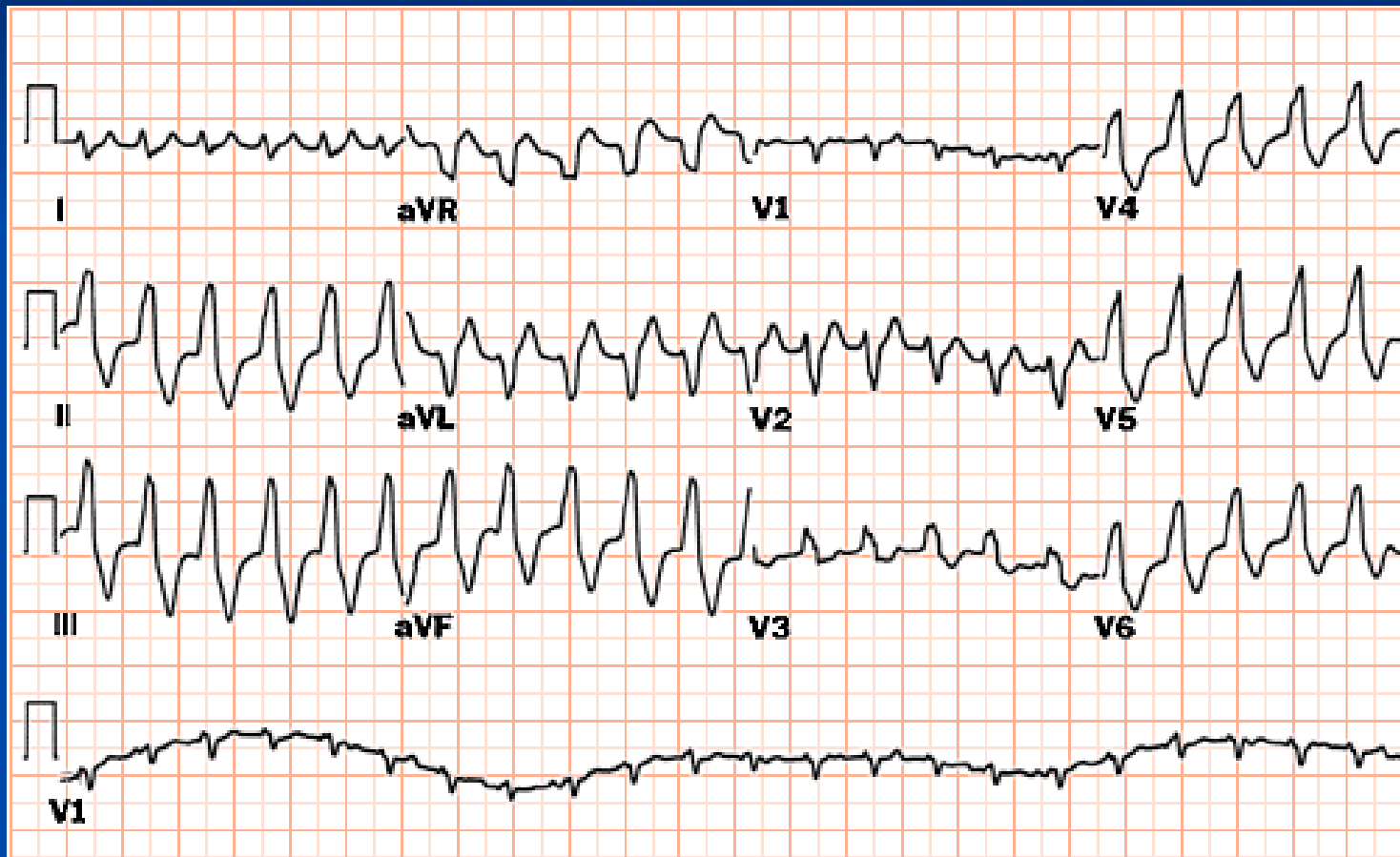
TV Monomorfa



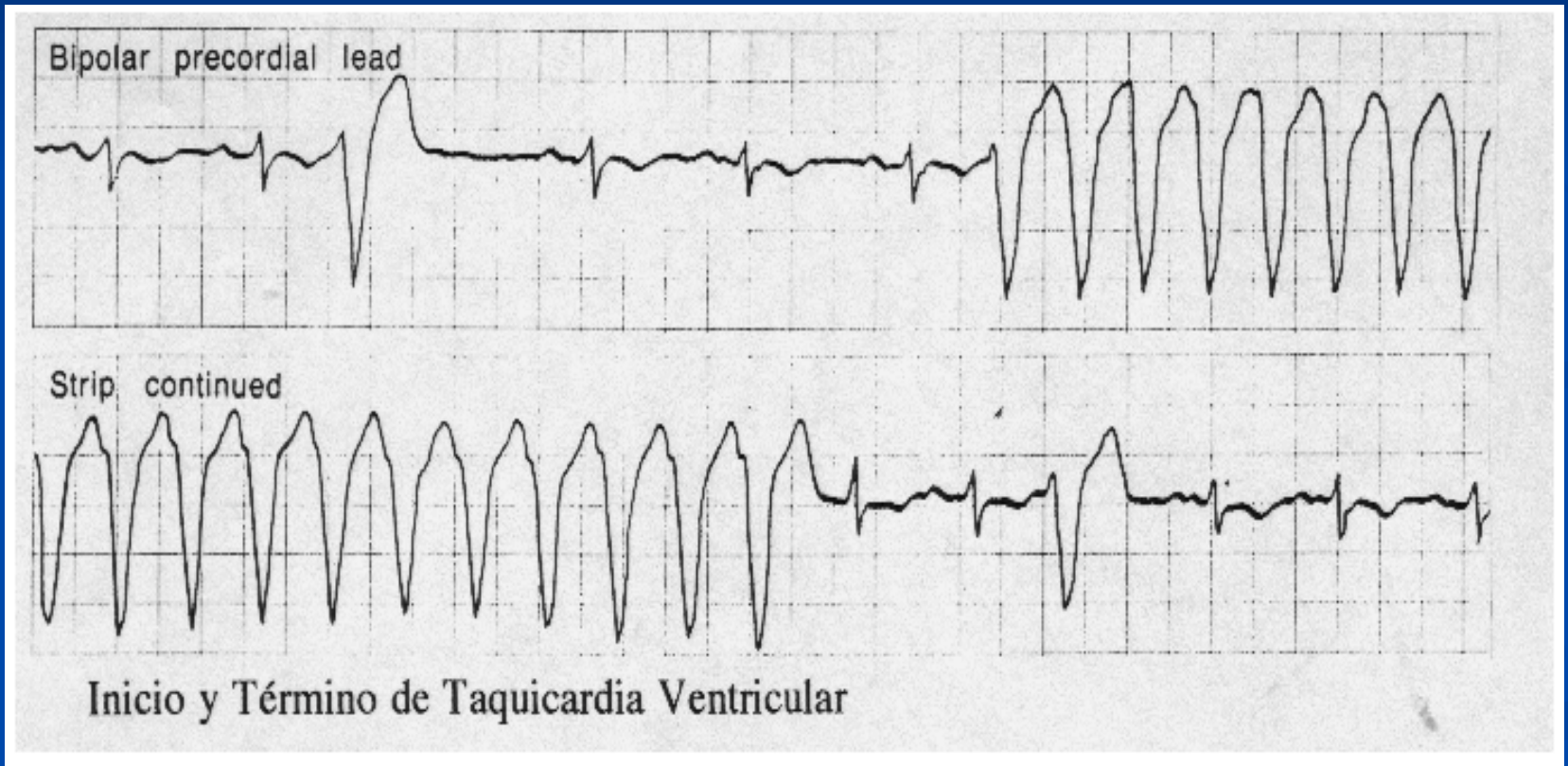
TV polimorfa



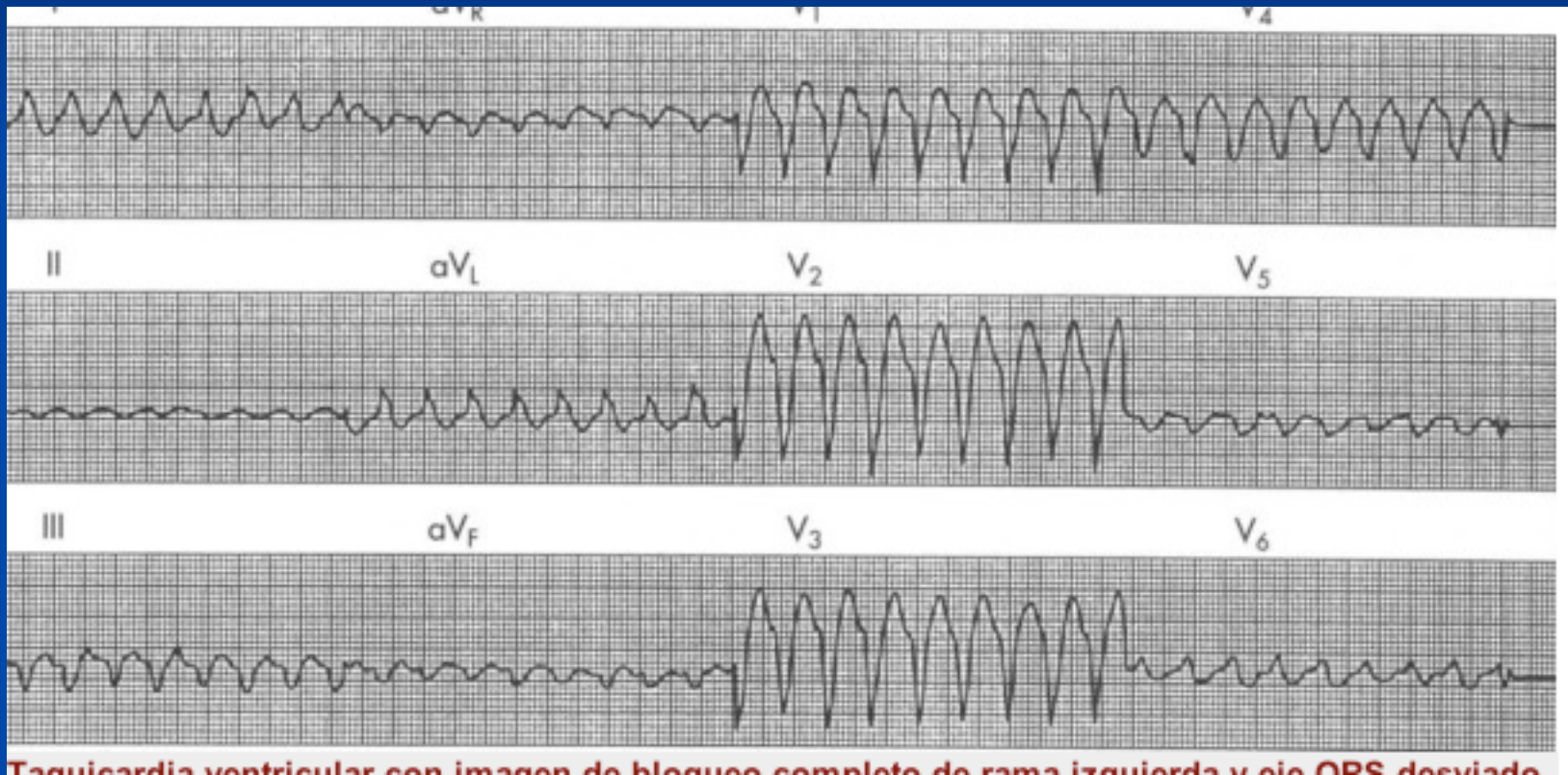
TV sostenida



TV autolimitada

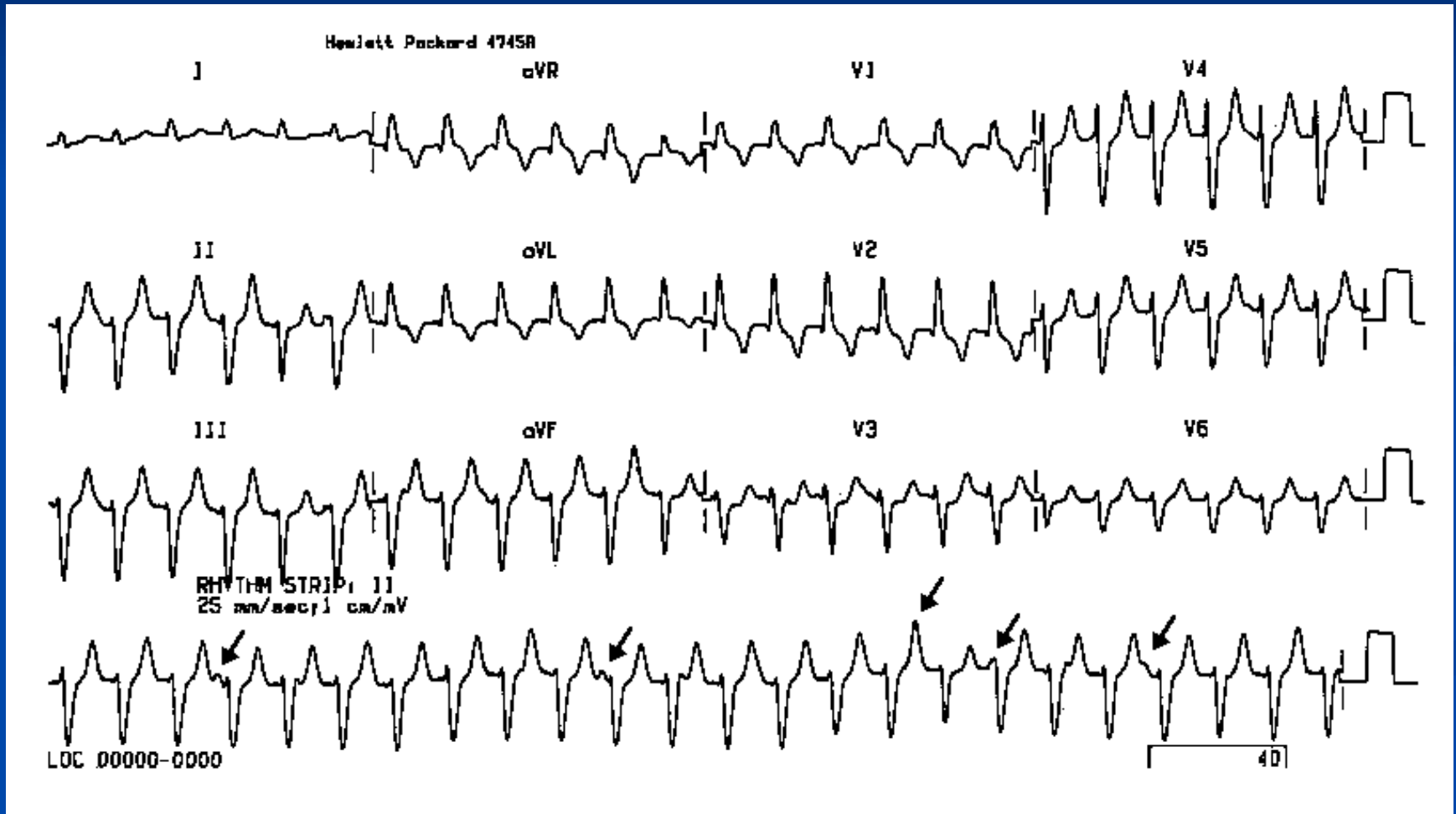


Taquicardia Ventricular

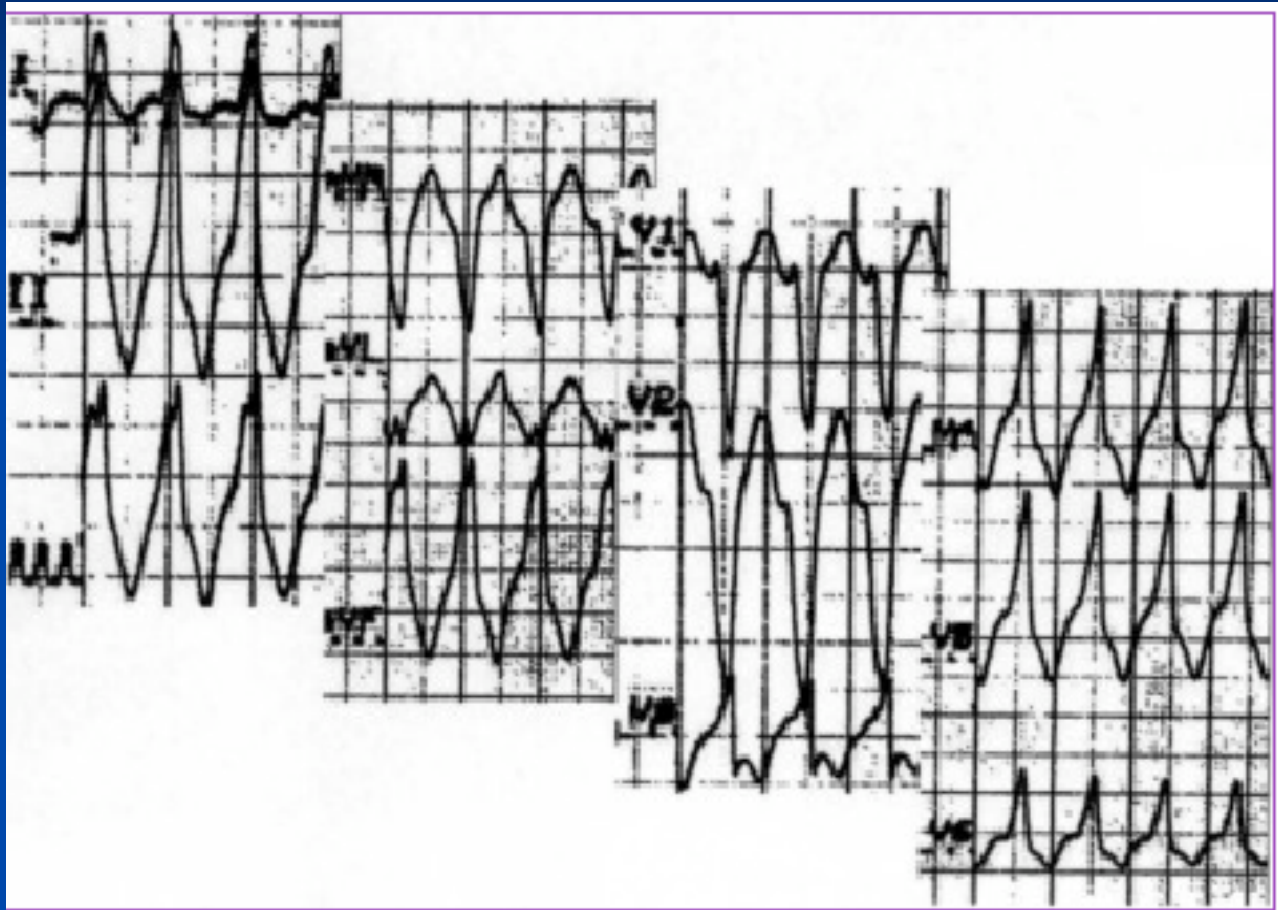


Taquicardia ventricular con imagen de bloqueo completo de rama izquierda y eje QRS desviado

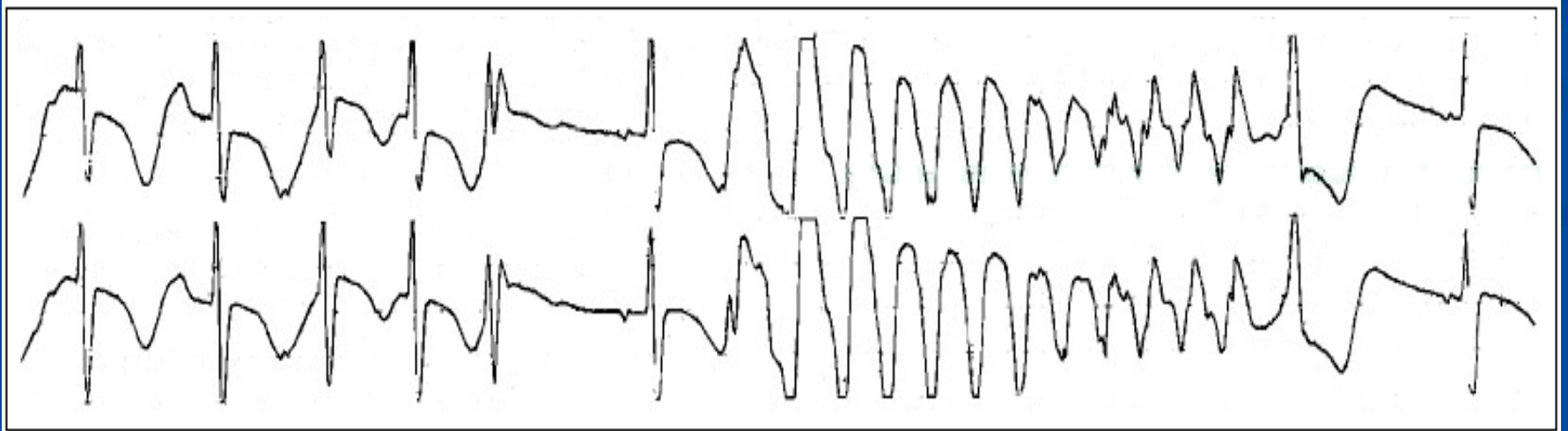
Taquicardia Ventricular



Taquicardia Ventricular



Torsades de Pointes



Taquicardia con QRS ancho

- Criterios clásicos
- Algoritmo de Brugada

Taquicardia con QRS ancho

- Criterios clásicos

Inespecíficos :

Ancho del QRS,eje eléctrico,
morfología del QRS

Específicos : disociación AV,capturas y fusión

Morfología del QRS

Criterios Clásicos de TV

CLASSIC CRITERIA SUGGESTING VENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA (VT)

QRS width > 0.14 s

Superior QRS axis

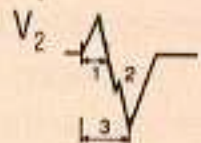
Morphology in precordial leads:

RBBB-like pattern



LBBB-like pattern

V_1 : $RT > RS$



1: 30 ms

2: notch

3: 70 ms

V_6 : R/S ratio < 1

V_6 : qR

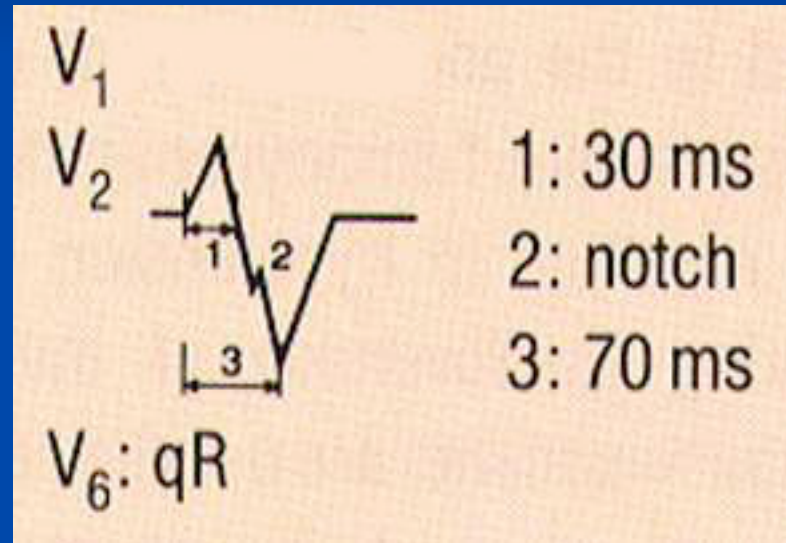
AV dissociation, fusion, capture present

Aislados :
inespecíficos

Específicos
Insensibles

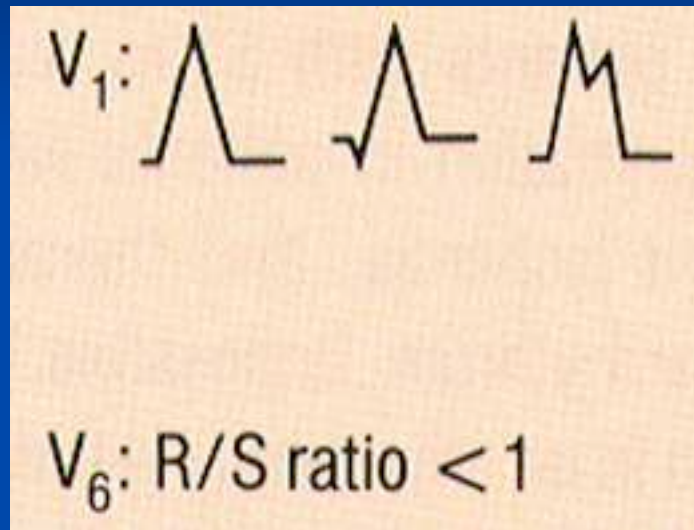
Morfología del QRS

Tipo retardo izquierdo de origen ventricular



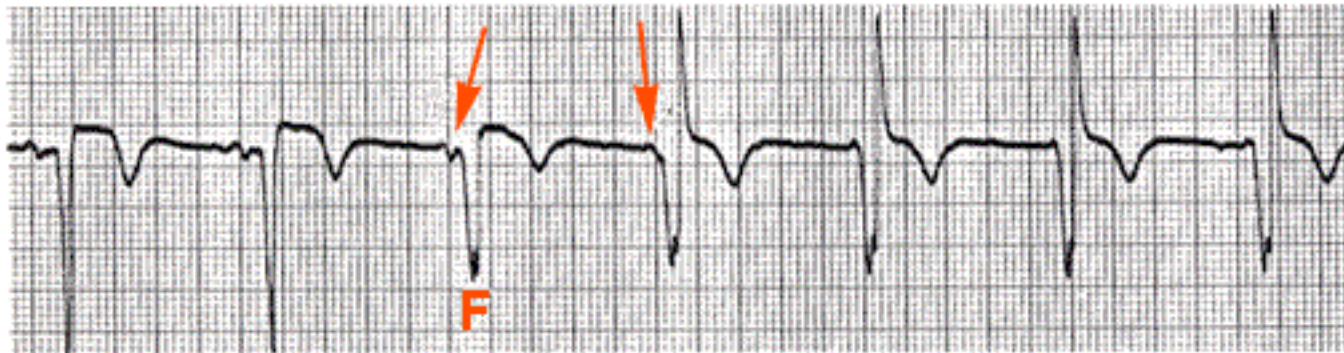
Morfología del QRS

Tipo retardo derecho de origen ventricular



Fusión

Lead MCL_I

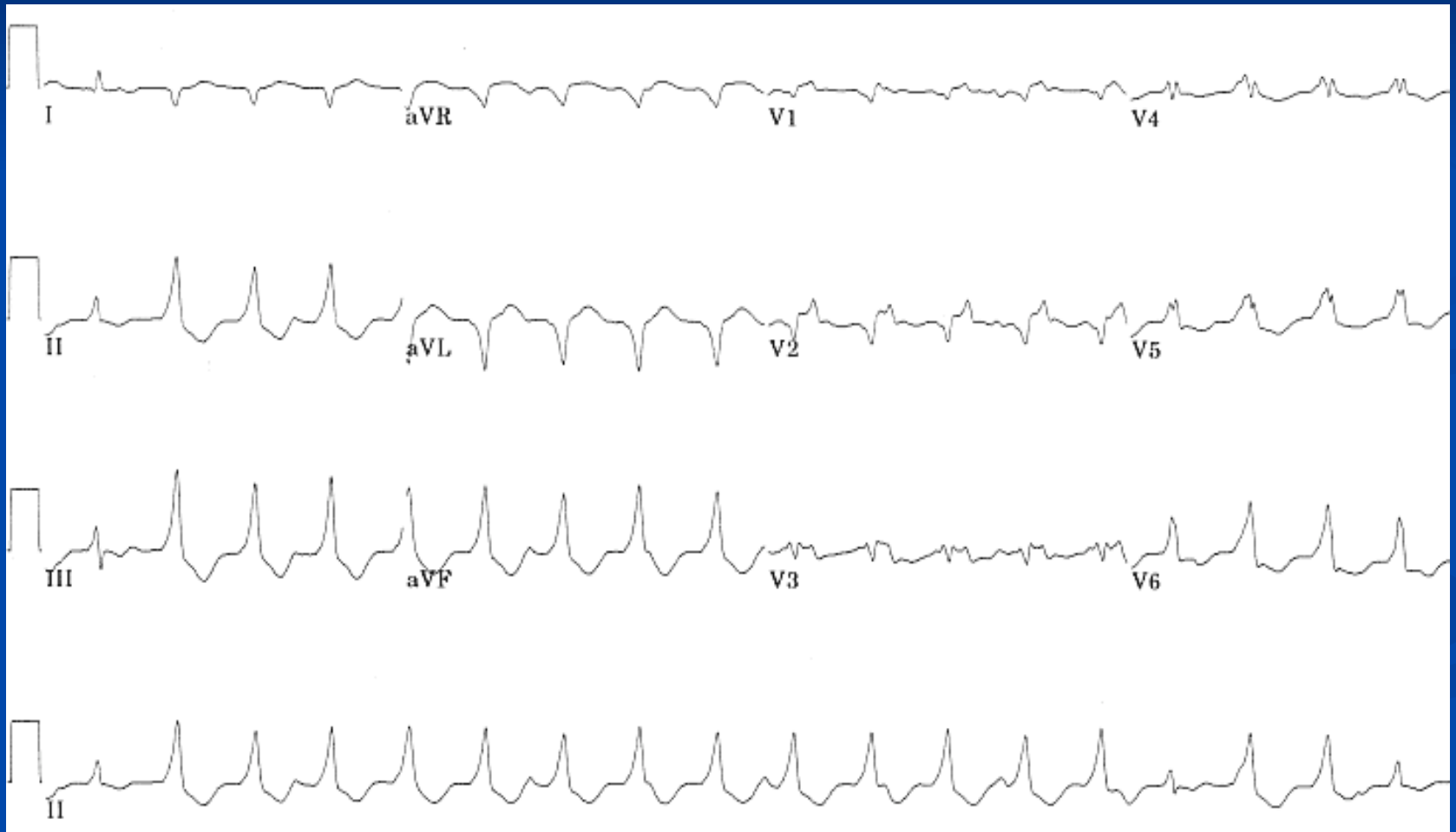


Isochronic Ventricular rhythm

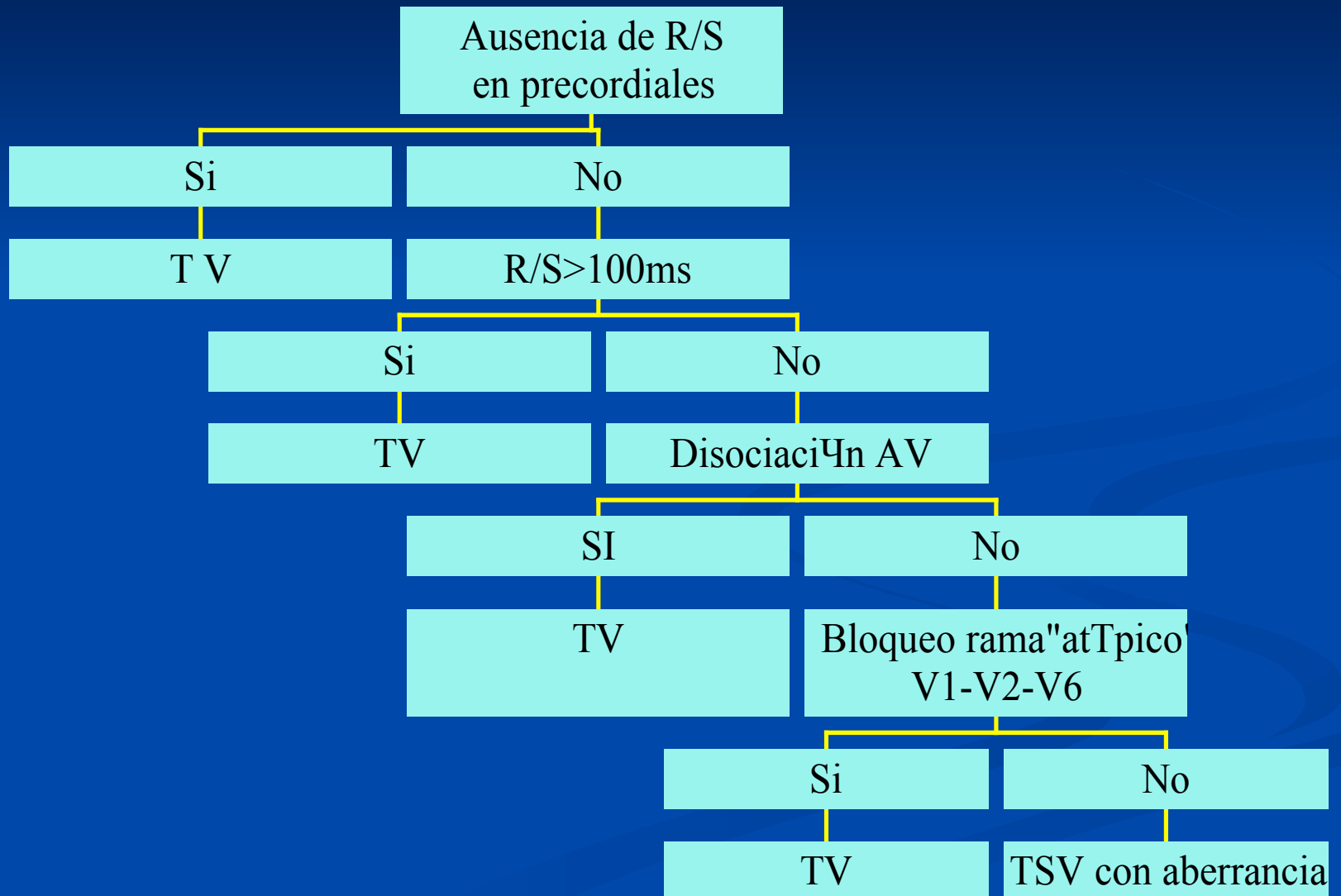
F = fusion beat

Arrows point at dissociated P waves

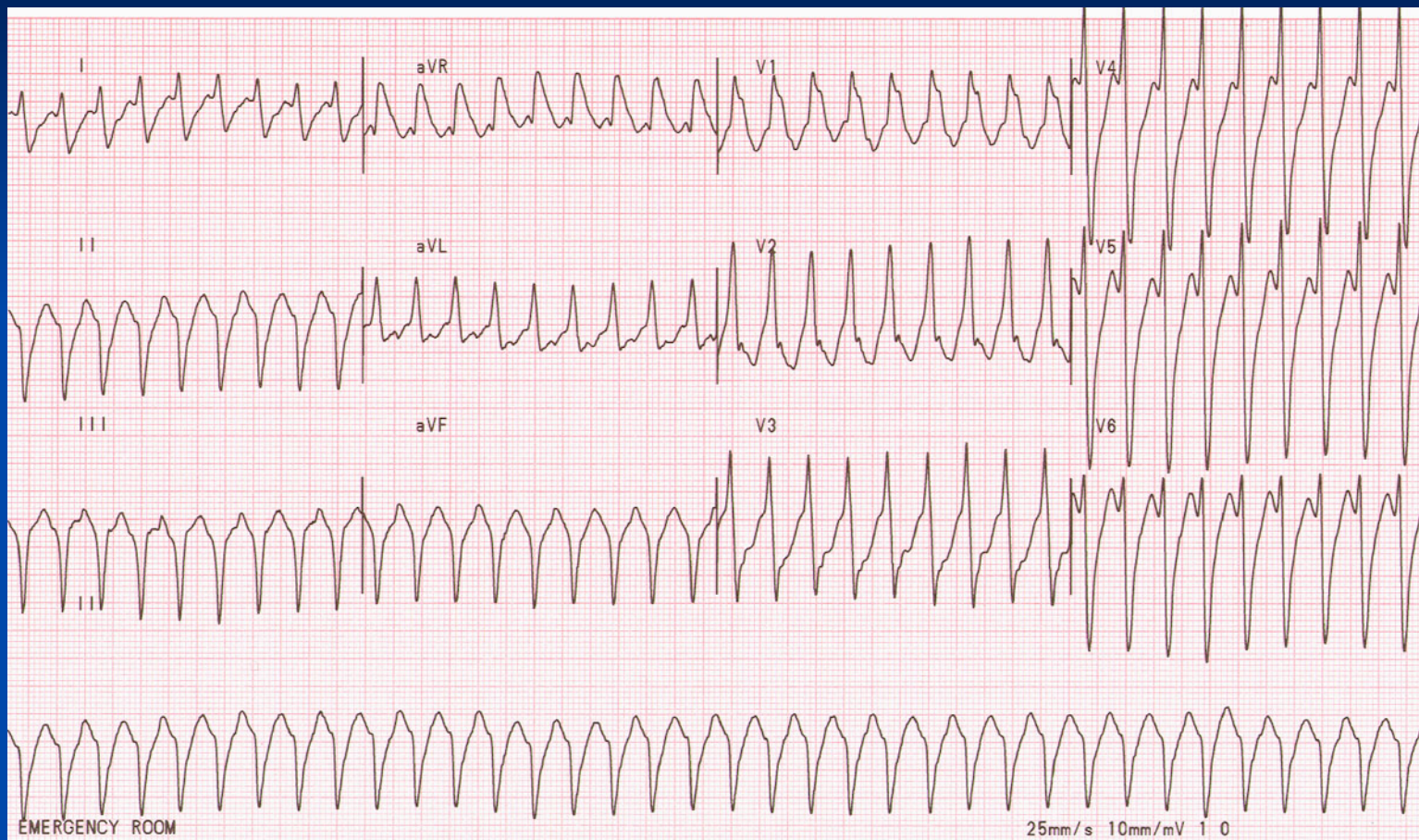
Captura



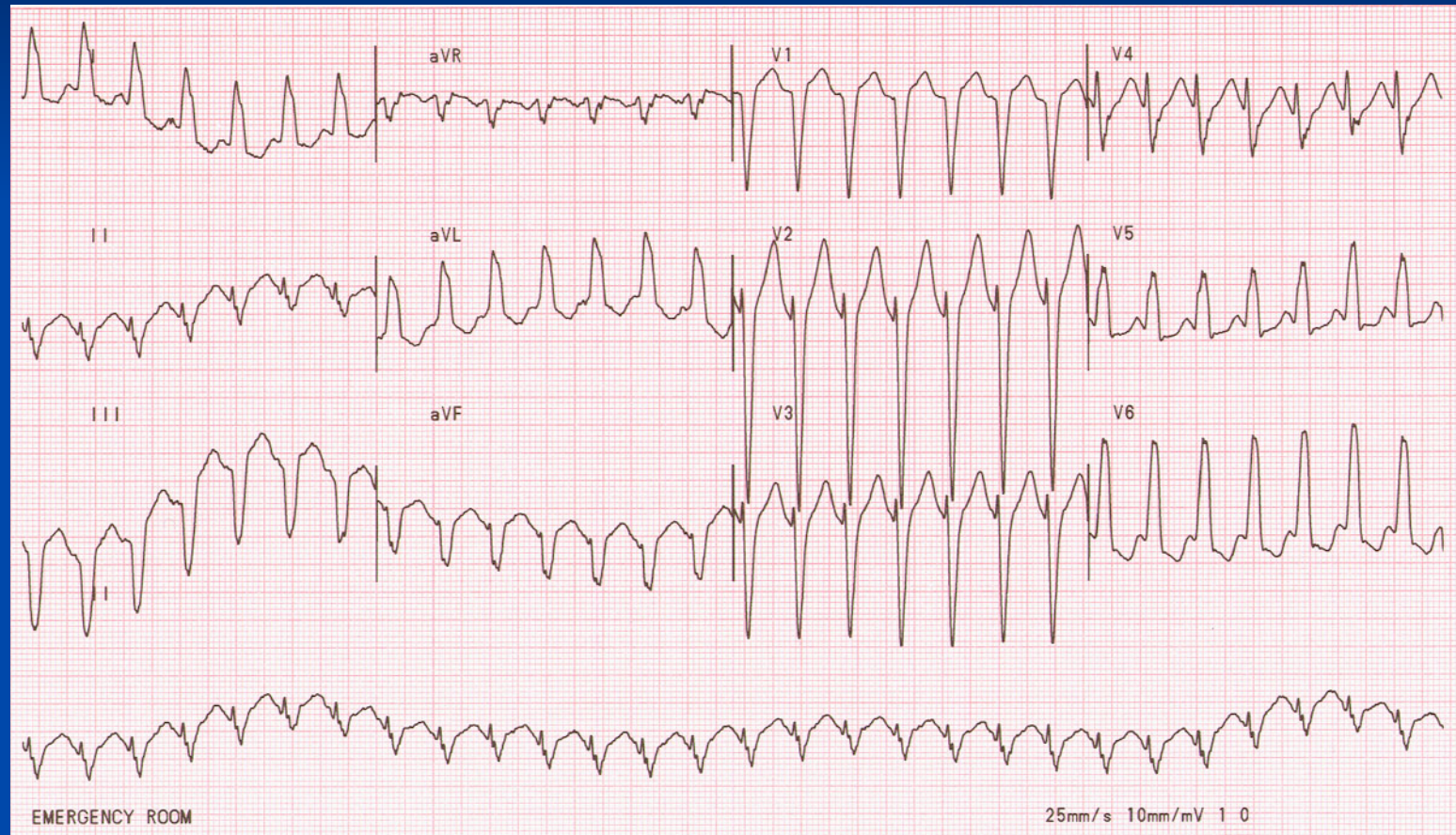
Algoritmo de Brugada



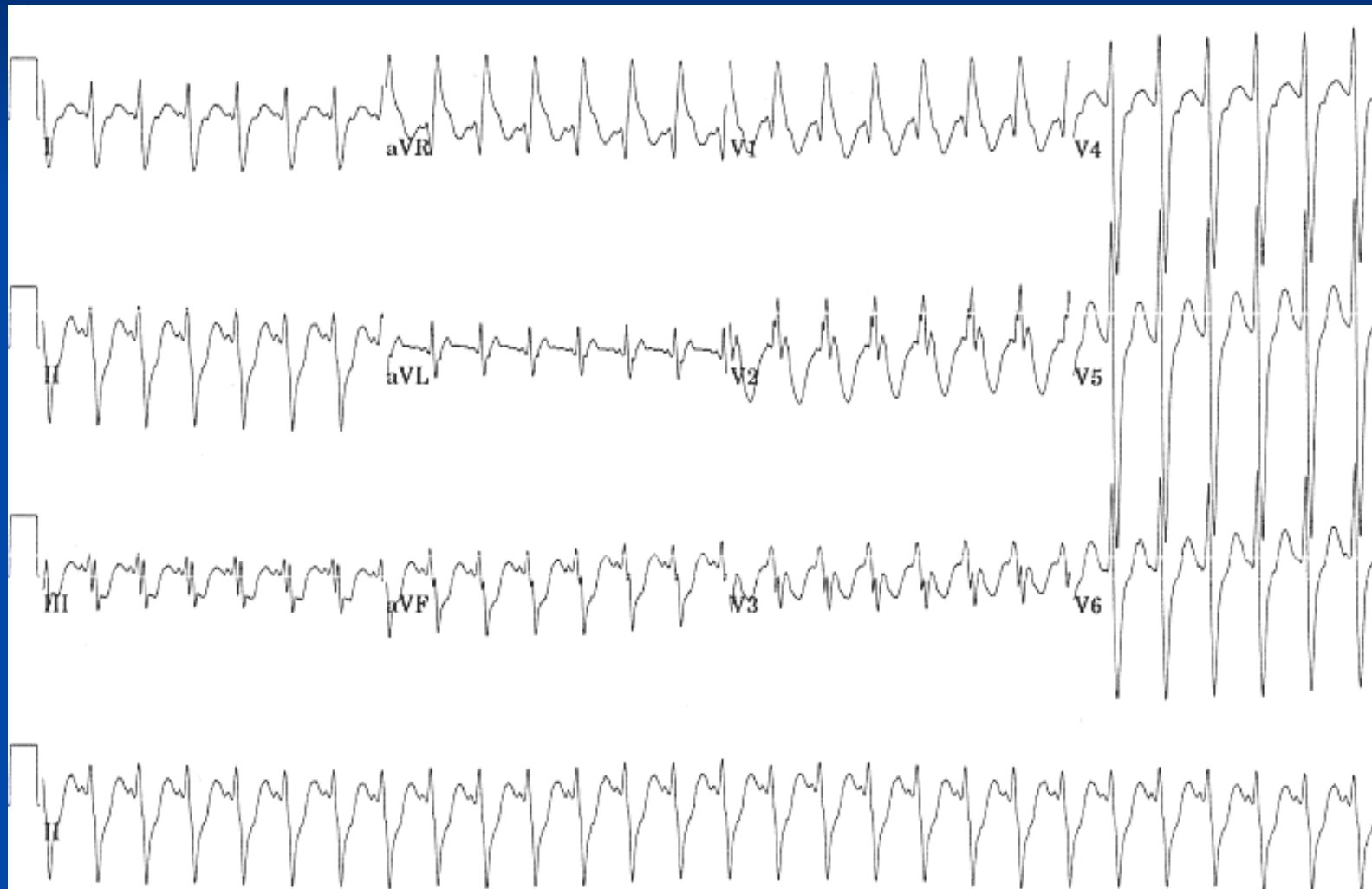
T.Ventricular



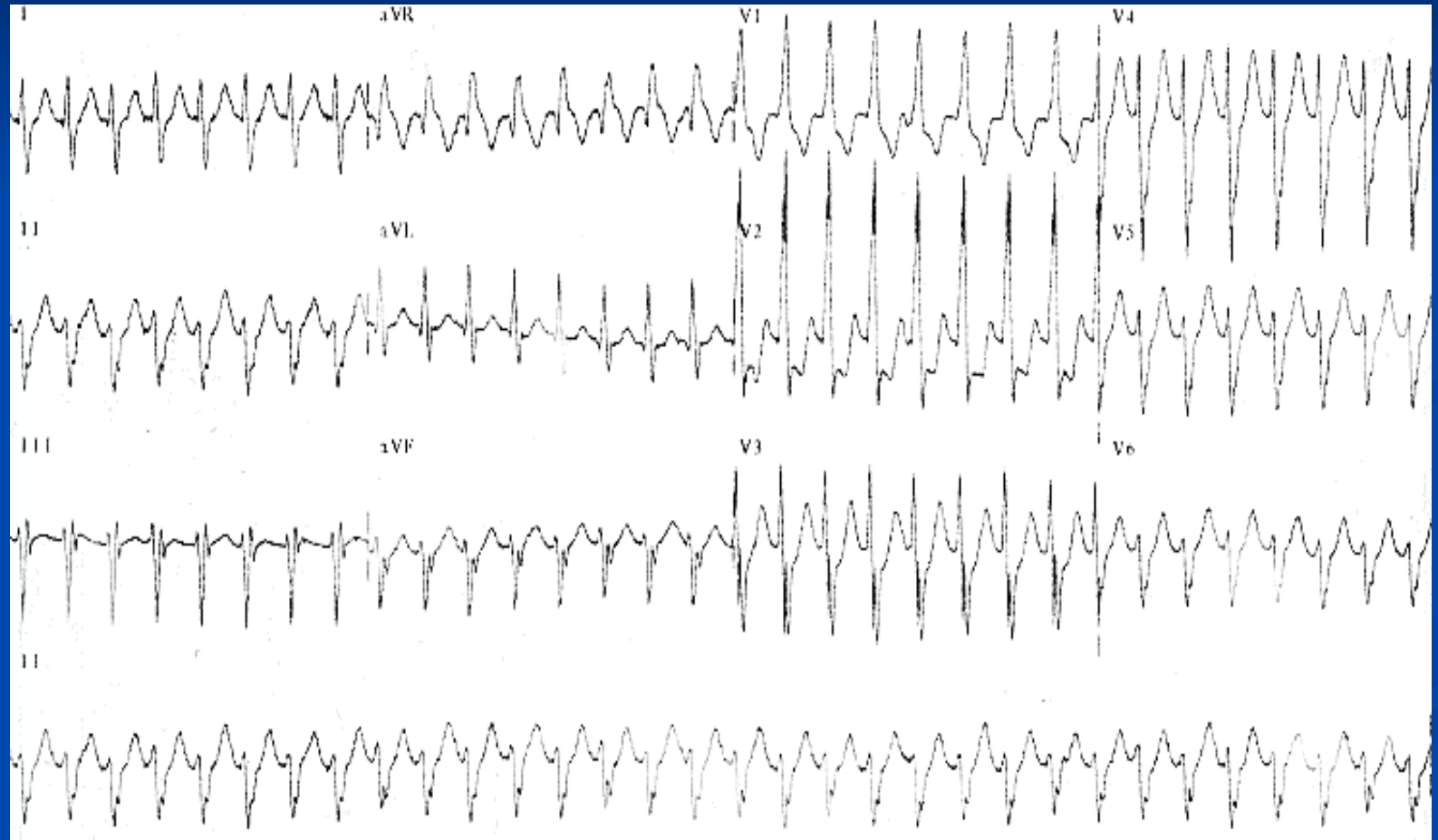
TSV con aberrancia



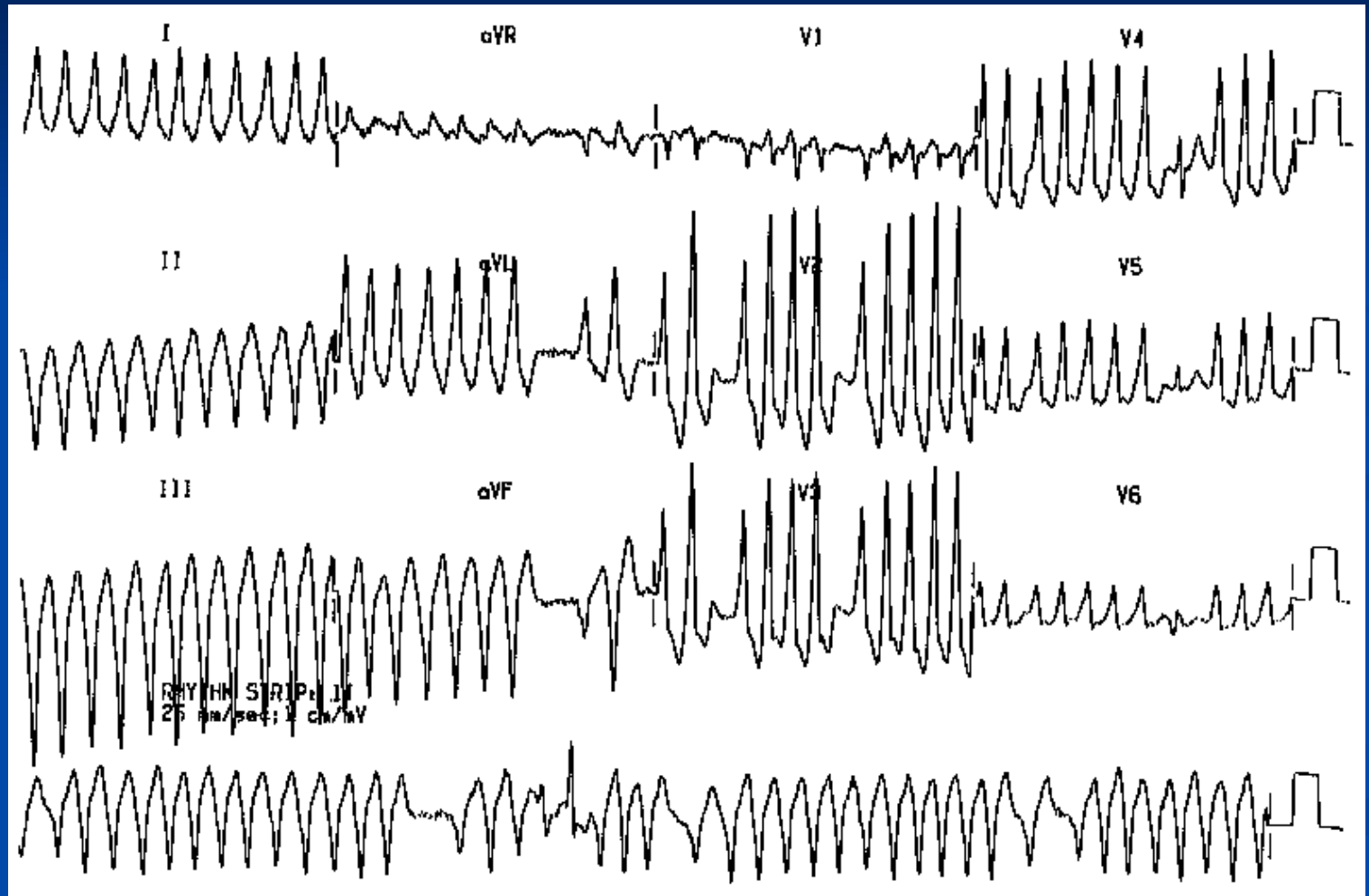
TSV con aberrancia



T.Ventricular



FA en S.de WPW

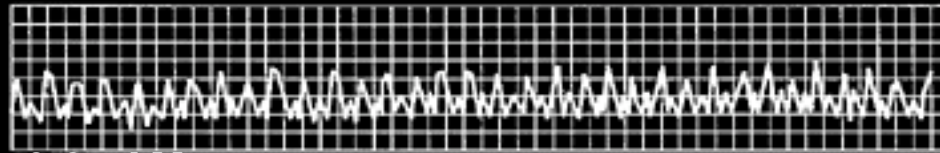


Fibrilación Ventricular

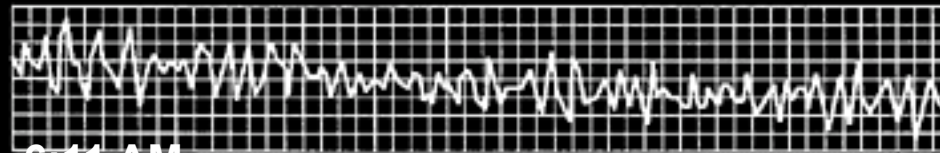
6:02 AM



6:05 AM



6:07 AM



6:11 AM



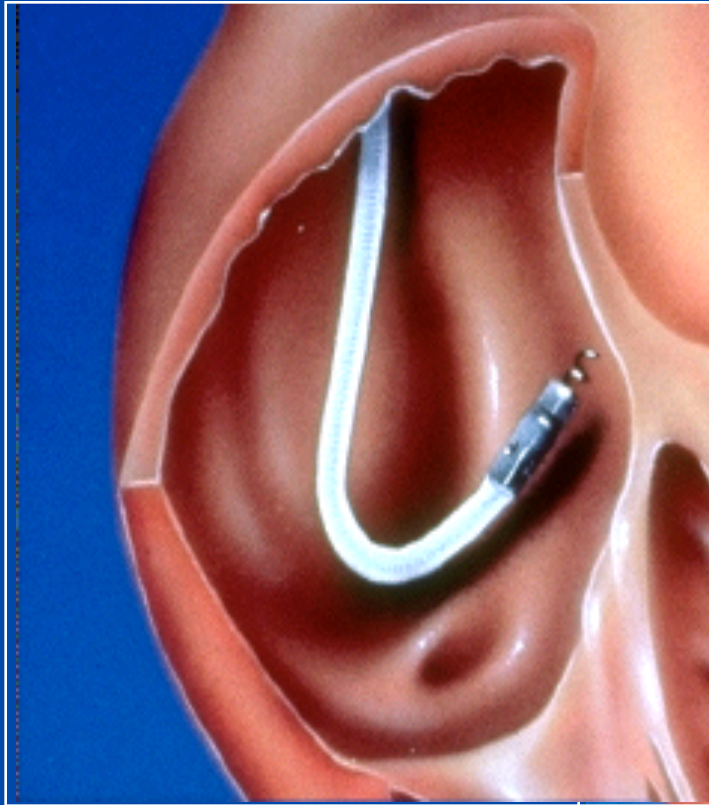
Source: After Josephson, ME

Marcapasos

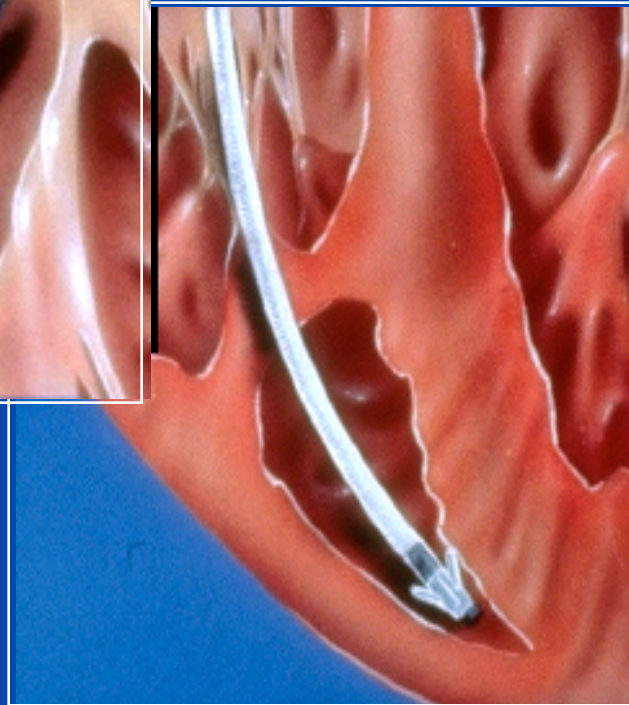
Código de marcapasos

Position	I	II	III	IV	V
Category	Chamber(s) Paced	Chamber(s) Sensed	Response to Sensing	Rate Modulation	Multisite Pacing
Letters Used	O = None A = Atrium V = Ventricle D = Dual (A + V)	O = None A = Atrium V = Ventricle D = Dual (A + V)	O = None T = Triggered I = Inhibited D = Dual (T + I)	O = None R = Rate modulation	O = None A = Atrium V = Ventricle D = Dual (A + V)
Manufacturers' Designation Only	S = Single (A or V)	S = Single (A or V)			

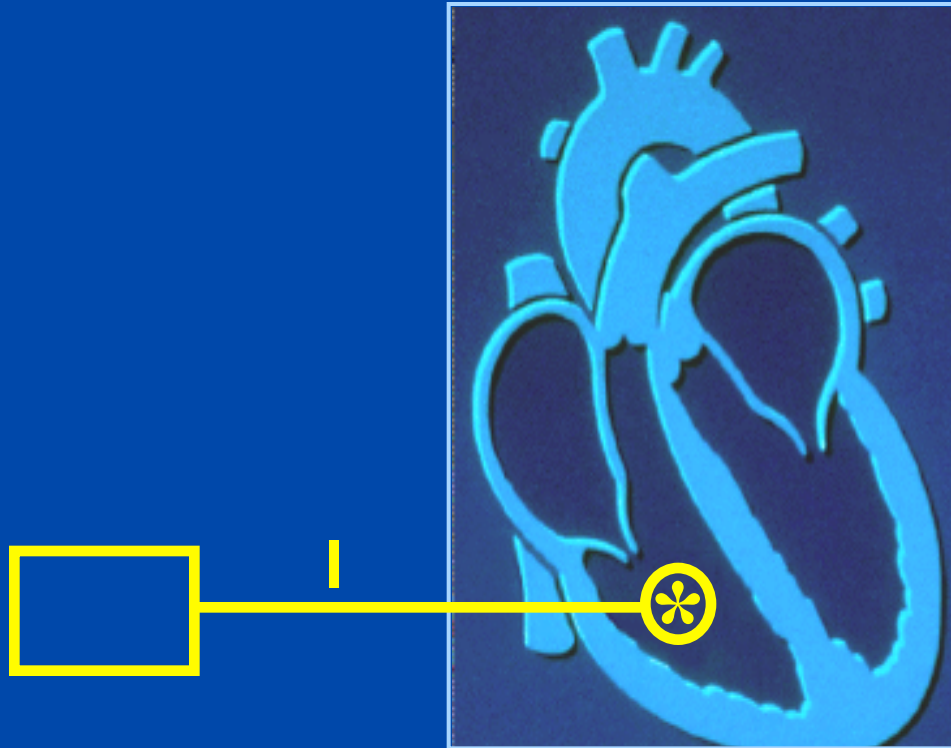
Unicameral



AAI(R)

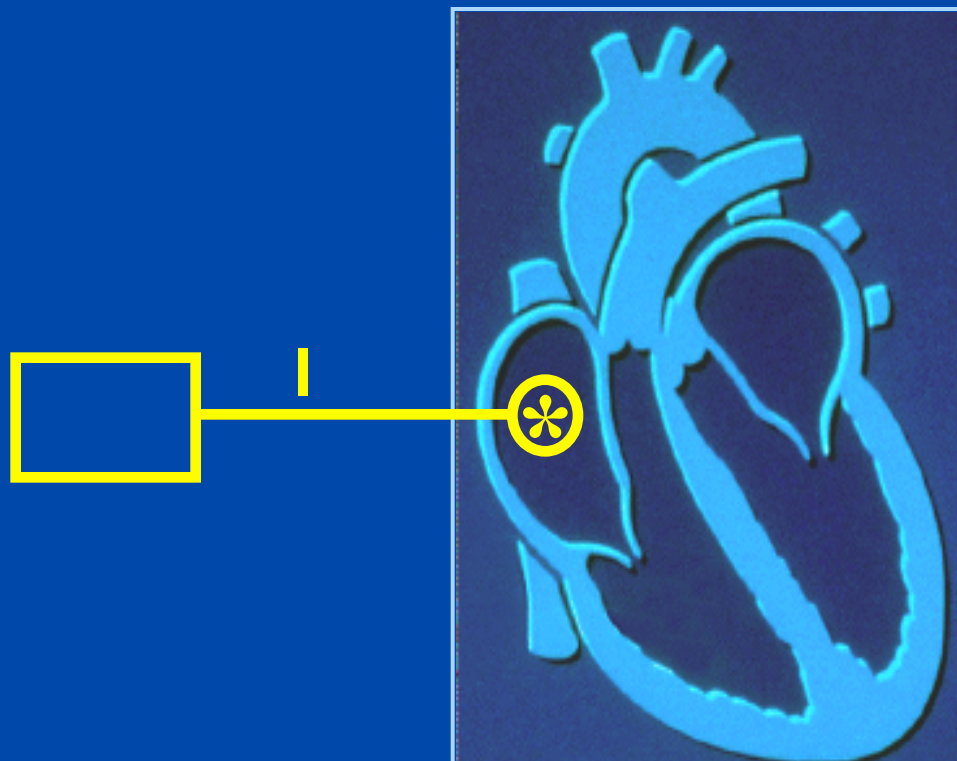


VVI(R)



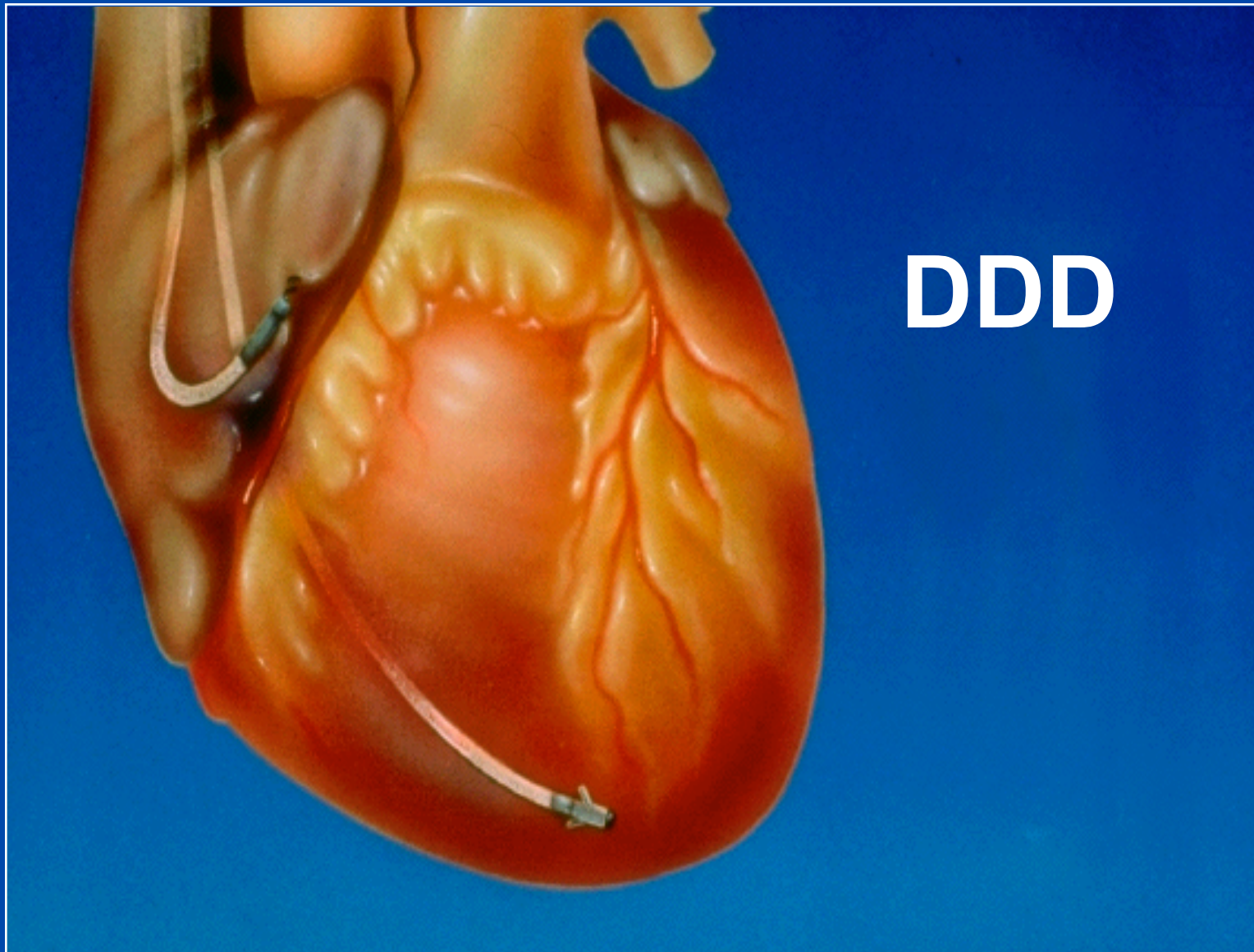
VI

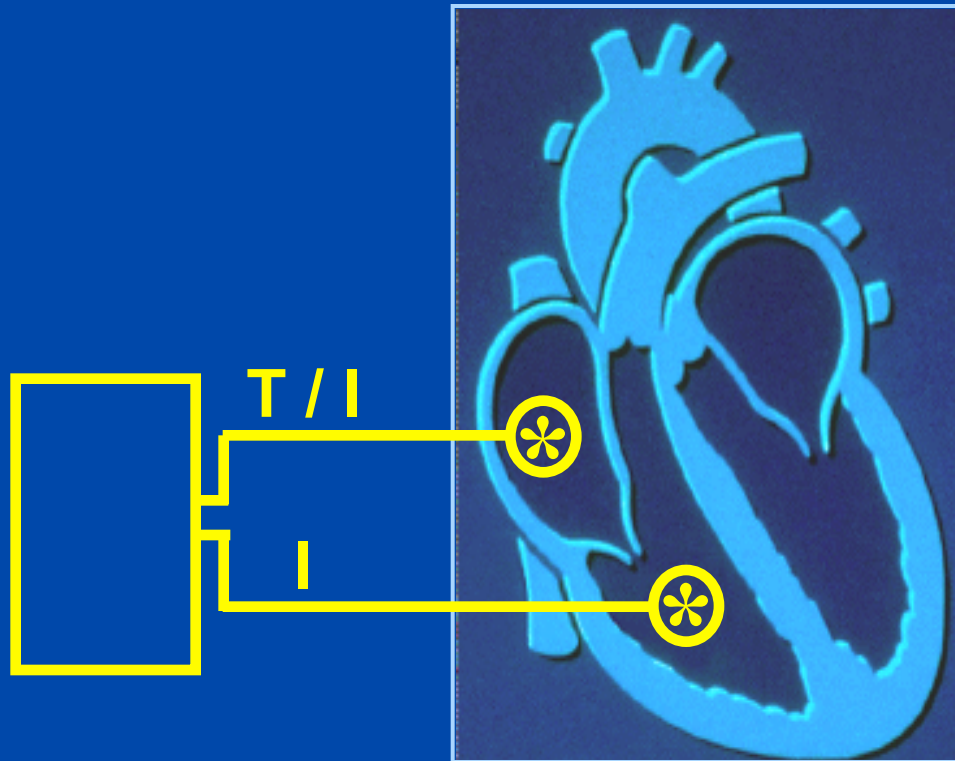




AAI







DDD



FIBRILACIÓN AURICULAR CON BLOQUEO A-V



VVIR