# [LB 0212]

# AUGUST 2012 B.Sc. CARDIAC TECHNOLOGY SECOND YEAR

**Sub. Code: 1511** 

# PAPER - I - ADVANCED ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

Q.P. Code: 801511

Q.P. Code: 801511				
Time: Three hours	Maximu	aximum: 100 marks		
(180 Mins) Answer ALL questions in the same order				
I. Elaborate on:	Pages	Time	Marks	
	(Max.)	(Max.)	(Max.)	
1. Normal variants in Electrocardiography and explain the	e			
Electrocardiographic features of early repolarisation				
syndrome in detail.	7	20	10	
2. Phases of Myocardial infarction with appropriate				
electrocardiographic illustrations.	7	20	10	
3. Classify ectopic atrial rhythms and explain		-	-	
electrocardiographic features of Supraventricular				
Tachycardia in detail.	7	20	10	
rachycardia in detail.	,	20	10	
II. Write Notes on:				
1. Electrocardiographic features of Atrial extrasystoles.	4	10	5	
2. Electrocardiographic manifestations of Ventricular	т	10	3	
Tachycardia.	4	10	5	
•	4	10	5	
3. Electrocardiographic effects of Hyperkalemia.	4	10		
4. Genesis of QRS Complex.			5	
5. Digitalis effects on Myocardial repolarisation.	4	10	5	
6. Electrocardiographic features of Left anterior fasicular		10	~	
block.	4	10	5	
7. Explain Prinzmetal Angina.	4	10	5	
8. Cardioversion Techniques for treating Arrhythmias.	4	10	5	
III. Short answers on:	2	4	2	
1. Narrate the causes of Left axis deviation.	2	4	3	
2. Electrocardiographic features of Hypokalemia.	2	4	3	
3. Significance of Right bundle branch block.	2	4	3	
4. List out the causes of low voltage QRS complex.	2	4	3	
5. Electrical alternans in Electrocardiography.	2	4	3	
6. Enumerate the causes of non specific T wave variants.	2	4	3	
7. Electrocardiographic manifestations of Acute pericardi	tis. 2	4	3	
8. Electrocardiographic abnormalities of Atrial infarction	. 2	4	3	
9. ST segment elevation.	2	4	3	
10. First degree Atrio ventricular block.	2	4	3	

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[LC 0212]

# FEBRUARY 2013

# B.Sc. CARDIAC TECHNOLOGY SECOND YEAR

## PAPER – I – ADVANCED ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

Q.P. Code: 801511

Time: Three hours Maximum: 100 marks

# **Answer ALL questions**

#### I. Elaborate on:

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ 

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- 1. Classify bundle branch blocks and explain the electrocardiographic Manifestations of Left anterior fascicular block in detail.
- 2. Electrocardiographic manifestations of Sick Sinus syndrome with appropriate illustrations.
- 3. Classify Atrioventricular blocks and explain each in detail

#### II. Write Notes on:

 $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ 

- 1. Etiology of Right axis deviation
- 2. Electrocardiographic evaluation of P waves
- 3. Electrocardiographic features of Right ventricular hypertrophy
- 4. Posterior wall Myocardial Infarction
- 5. Electrocardiographic manifestations of chagas myocarditis
- 6. Quinidine effect on Electrocardiography
- 7. Electrocardiographic features of Tetralogy of Fallot
- 8. Incomplete Compensatory pause in Atrial extrasystole

#### III. Short answers on:

(10x3 = 30)

- 1. Electrocardiographic features of Left atrial enlargement
- 2. Electrocardiographic manifestations of Hyperacute Myocardial Infarction
- 3. Sinus Tachycardia and its significance
- 4. Electrocardiographic characteristics of Mitral regurgitation
- 5. Electrical alternans in Electrocardiography
- 6. Significance of Premature Ventricular Contraction
- 7. Differences between Monophasic and Biphasic shock
- 8. P- Pulmonale in electrocardigraphy
- 9. Hereditary Long QT –Interval Syndrome
- 10. List out the causes of slow ventricular rhythm

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[LD 0212] AUGUST 2013 Sub. Code: 1511

# B.Sc. Cardiac Technology Second year

# Paper I – Advanced Electrocardiography

Q.P. Code: 801511

Time: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

**Answer all questions** 

1. Elaborate on:  $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ 

- 1. Enumerate the diagnostic features of Right ventricular hypertrophy and Left ventricular hypertrophy in ECG
- 2. Explain the basics for various ECG changes of acute myocardial infarction
- 3. Enumerate with diagrams the different types of tachyarrhythmias

II. Write Notes on:  $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ 

- 1. What are the ECG features of right bundle branch block and left bundle branch block?
- 2. Enumerate the various causes for non infarction Q waves
- 3. Differentiation of ventricular and supraventricular premature beats in ECG
- 4. Differentiation between premature and escape beat
- 5. What is preexcitation? Enumerate the different types of preexcitation
- 6. Describe the different degrees of AV block with diagrams
- 7. What are the indications of cardioversion?
- 8. Describe monophasic and biphasic shock

III. Write Notes on:  $(10 \times 3 = 30)$ 

- 1. How to recognise biatrial enlargement in ECG?
- 2. What are ECG features of left anterior hemiblock?
- 3. What ECG features will be seen and in which leads in hyperacute anterior wall MI?
- 4. What ECG features will be seen in acute inferior wall MI and in which leads?
- 5. What ECG features will be seen and in which leads in RV infarction?
- 6. What ECG features will be seen in true posterior wall MI and in which leads?
- 7. ECG recognition of hypokalemia
- 8. ECG features of hyperkalemia
- 9. ECG features of hypothermia
- 10. ECG recognition of hyperthyroidism

#### [LE 0212]

## FEBRUARY 2014

# B.Sc. Cardiac Technology

# Second year

# Paper I – Advanced Electrocardiography

Q.P. Code: 801511

**Time:** Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

#### **Answer all questions**

I. Elaborate on:

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ 

**Sub. Code: 1511** 

- 1. Describe with diagrams the different types of delays in intraventricular condution
- 2. How to determine the time and site of AMI from ECG?
- 3. The patient on cardiac catheterisation table suddenly stops breathing. ECG monitor shows bigemine wide QRS complexes with no detectable P waves. What is the rhythm? How will you resuscitate this patient?

### II. Write Notes on:

 $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ 

- 1. Describe the three different types of right ventricular hypertrophy in ECG
- 2. Enumerate at least five different ECG voltage criteria from left ventricular hypertrophy
- 3. How to recognise right atrial, left atrial and biatrial enlargement in ECG?
- 4. ECG features of hypo and hyperkalemia
- 5. What is preexcitation? Enumerate the different types of preexcitation.
- 6. Describe the different degrees of AV block with diagrams
- 7. What are the indications of cardioversion?
- 8. What are the components of defibrillator?

#### III. Write Notes on:

 $(10 \times 3 = 30)$ 

- 1. Causes of ST elevation in ECG
- 2. ECG features of hypothermia
- 3. ECG features of hyperthyroidism
- 4. ECG recognition of supraventricular tachycardia
- 5. ECG features of atrial flutter
- 6. ECG recognition of atrial fibrillation
- 7. ECG features of second degree AV block
- 8. ECG recognition of complete heart block
- 9. Ventricular escape beat.
- 10. Basis for Q waves in acute MI

# B.Sc. CARDIAC TECHNOLOGY SECOND YEAR

### Paper I – ADVANCED ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

Q.P. Code: 801511

Time: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

**Answer all questions** 

#### I. Elaborate on: $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

1. What are the diagnostic ECG criterias of LV hypertrophy? How do you differentiate pressure hypertrophy from volume hypertrophy?

- 2. ECG differentiation of VT from SVT with abberency.
- 3. What are the ECG changes of hyperacute and acute MI and how will you localise the MI based on ECG changes?

II. Write Notes on:  $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ 

- 1. What are the diagnostic criteria for left posterior hemiblock?
- 2. Which are the leads showing changes in RV myocardial infarction?
- 3. How do you calculate QT interval and calculate Qtc conditions producing prolonged QT?
- 4. Draw a characteristic ECG of complete heart block.
- 5. How will you differentiate supraventricular ectopics from ventricular ectopics?
- 6. Why do you get Q waves in Evolved myocardial infarction?
- 7. ECG features of ventricular fibrillation.
- 8. Describe monophasic and biphasic shock.

#### III. Write Notes on: $(10 \times 3 = 30)$

- 1. How to recognise left atrial enlargement in ECG?
- 2. ECG features of hyperkalemia
- 3. ECG recognition of atrial flutter
- 4. ECG features of hyperthyroidism
- 5. What are the ECG features of right bundle branch block?
- 6. ECG recognition of supraventricular tachycardia
- 7. Causes of ST elevation in ECG
- 8. What are the ECG features of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy?
- 9. What ECG features will be seen and in which leads in hyperacute anterior wall MI?
- 10. What are the ECG changes of hypokalemia?

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# FEBRUARY 2015

**Sub. Code: 1511** 

## B.Sc. CARDIAC TECHNOLOGY SECOND YEAR

### Paper I – ADVANCED ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

Q.P. Code: 801511

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 100 Marks

**Answer all questions** 

I. Elaborate on:  $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ 

- 1. What are the ECG features of LA hypertrophy? Which leads show it best? What is the mechanism?
- 2. Characteristic ECG changes in complete left bundle branch block.
- 3. What are the changes of inferio posterior myocardial infarction?

II. Write Notes on:  $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ 

- 1. What is Marcuz Index? In which atrial enlargement it is used.
- 2. Characteristics of Incomplete left bundle branch block
- 3. What are the diagnostic criteria for left anterior fascicular block?
- 4. ECG characteristics of ischaemia, injury and infarction
- 5. What are the ECG changes of hyperkalemia?
- 6. ECG changes in hypothyroidism
- 7. What are the ECG changes due to digitalis?
- 8. Typical ECG findings in Atrial fibrillation

III. Write Notes on:  $(10 \times 3 = 30)$ 

- 1. How to recognise right atrial enlargement in ECG?
- 2. What are the ECG features of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy?
- 3. ECG features of hypokalema.
- 4. ECG recognition of second degree AV block.
- 5. How to recognise WPW syndrome?
- 6. Causes of ST elevation in ECG.
- 7. Differentiate a premature beat from escape beat.
- 8. How will you diagnose myocardial infarction in presence of Bundle Branch blocks?
- 9. Indications for DC version, and when will you use synchronised shock And what are the precautions during DC version.
- 10. How many types of Bifascicular block, can you describe and their ECG changes?

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# B.Sc. CARDIAC TECHNOLOGY SECOND YEAR

## PAPER I – ADVANCED ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

Q.P. Code: 801511

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 100 Marks

**Answer all questions** 

I. Elaborate on:  $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ 

1. What are the electrocardiographic phases of acute myocardial infarction? Explain the ECG features of each phase in detail.

- 2. Classify atrio-ventricular blocks and explain each one of them in detail.
- 3. Enumerate the spectrum of sick-sinus syndrome in detail.

II. Write notes on:  $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ 

- 1. What is are the normal varishts in ECG and explain the ECG features of Early Repolarization Syndrome?
- 2. What are the ECG features of Posterior Wall Myocardial infarction?
- 3. What are the causes of ST elevation in ECG?
- 4. What are the ECG features ventricular tachycardia?
- 5. What are the ECG findings in hyperkalemia?
- 6. What is OT interval? How will you calculate corrected QT interval? Name few drugs causing QT prolongation?
- 7. What are the ECG manifestations of WPW syndrome?
- 8. What are the ECG features of acute pulmonary embolism?

#### III. Short answers on: $(10 \times 3 = 30)$

- 1. ECG features of Left Anterior Hemi Block.
- 2. ECG features of Sino Atrial Exit Block.
- 3. What is S I, S II, SIII syndrome?
- 4. ECG features of Atrial Premature Complex.
- 5. ECG features of Atrial Flutter.
- 6. What are the indications for DC versions?
- 7. What is Macruz index?
- 8. What are Osborn Waves?
- 9. How will you calculate the heart rate in ECG?
- 10. What are Capture beats and Fusion beats?

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