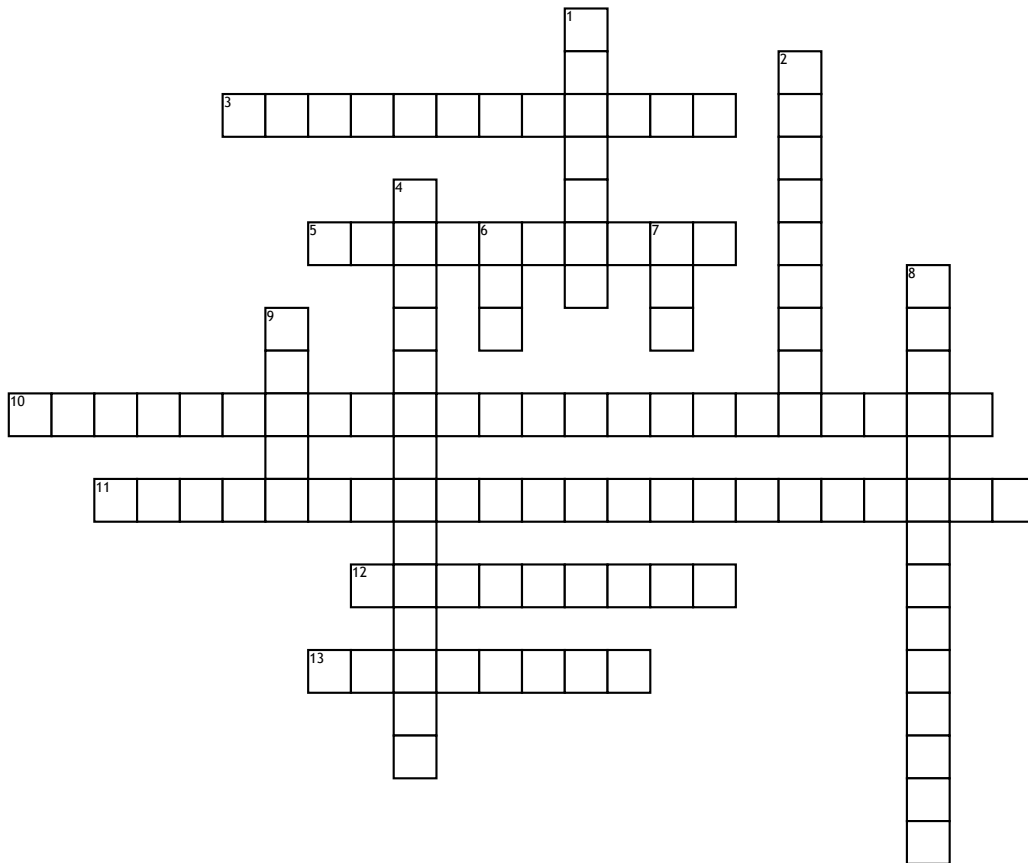


CHAPTER 49 - ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY AND PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTING



Across

3. Cardiac _____ or

arrhythmia's are irregularities in the heart rhythm

5. In order to minimize electrical interference with the ECG, make sure all other _____ equipment is turned off.

10. _____ (V-fib) is life-threatening and the ventricles of the heart appear to quiver because there is no cardiac output

11. A _____ (PEFR) is a measurement taken to determine the amount of air that can be quickly forced from the lungs

Word Bank

somatic
wandering
ten
repolarization
peak expiratory flow rate

12. An artifact called a _____

baseline is identified by a shift in the baseline from the center position for that lead

13. Pulse _____ is a noninvasive test that measures the saturation of oxygen in a patient's arterial blood

Down

1. The causes of a wandering baseline include mechanical and _____ interference.

2. Readings less than 95% indicate _____ (low blood oxygen).

depolarization
hypoxemia
dysrhythmias
oximetry

4. _____ is the electrical impulse that starts a chain reaction resulting in a contraction of the heart

6. Electrodes are disposable pads attached to the patient's skin during electrocardiography. Electrodes are placed on _____ areas of the body

7. Forced vital capacity (FVC) is the greatest volume of air that a person can _____ expel when performing a rapid, forced expiration.

8. The resting period of the heart occurs during _____

9. The cardiac _____ is a sequence of contraction and relaxation of the heart muscle.

air
electrical
ventricular fibrillation
cycle