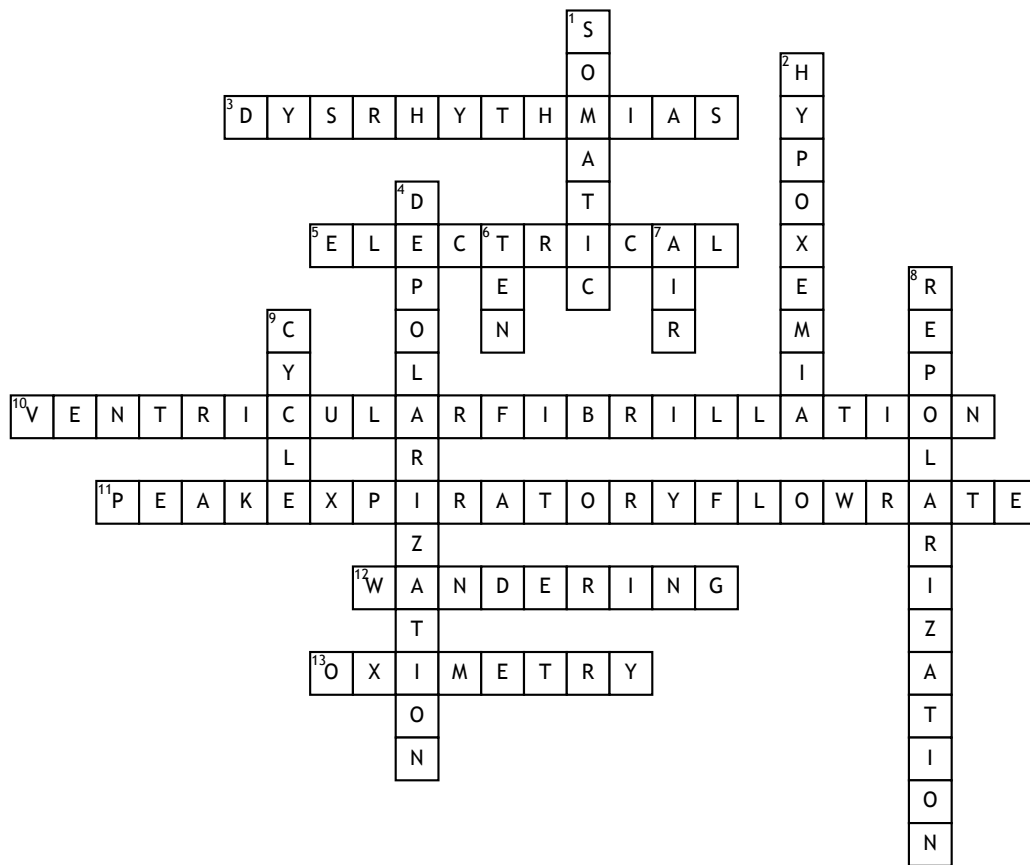


## CHAPTER 49 - ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY AND PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTING



### 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

ten  
hypoxemia  
depolarization  
air  
dysrhythmias

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).

repolarization  
peak expiratory flow rate  
ventricular fibrillation  
electrical

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.

oximetry  
somatic  
cycle  
wandering