

## EKG Answers

EKG	Inverted T	ST Depression	ST Elevation	Q wave	Peaked T wave	Abnormal R Wave	Answer
<b>A</b>		I, AVL V1, V2	II, III, AVF V4, V5, V6				Inferior-posterior-lateral – RCA, PDA, CX
<b>B</b>		II, III, AVF	I, AVL V1, V2, V3, V4	II, III, AVF V1, V2,		V3, V4 - poor R	Anteroseptal-lateral LAD, CX
<b>C</b>	V1-V4		V3, V4	II, III, AVF V1, V2, V3, V4			New anteroseptal LAD, old inferior infarct
<b>D</b>		I, AVL V1, V2	II, III, AVF V4, V5, V6				Inferior-Posterior-Lateral RCA, PDA, CX
<b>E</b>		I, AVL V1, V2, V3	II, III < AVF				Spasm – Prinzmetal Angina
<b>F</b>							Normal
<b>G</b>							Inferior AMI 3 <sup>rd</sup> Degree Heart Block
<b>H</b>							Patient B – Has Q waves
<b>I</b>						V1, V2 Tall R Waves	Old Inferior posterior infarct
<b>J</b>		I, AVL V1, V2, V3, V4	II, III, AVF	II, III, AVF			Inferior-Posterior RCA, PDA
<b>K</b>		I, AVL	II, III, AVF V1, V2, V3, V4, V5	V1		V2, V3, V4 Poor R	Inferior – Anteroseptal RCA, LAD
<b>L</b>							LBBB
<b>M</b>							RBBB, LAH, LAD, Anterior Lateral injury
<b>N</b>						AVR positive	Limb Reversal Negative p in Lead II, AVR +