

Unit 1: Anatomy and the ECG

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Lesson 1: ECG's and the Heart

1. What information does an electrocardiogram provide? _____

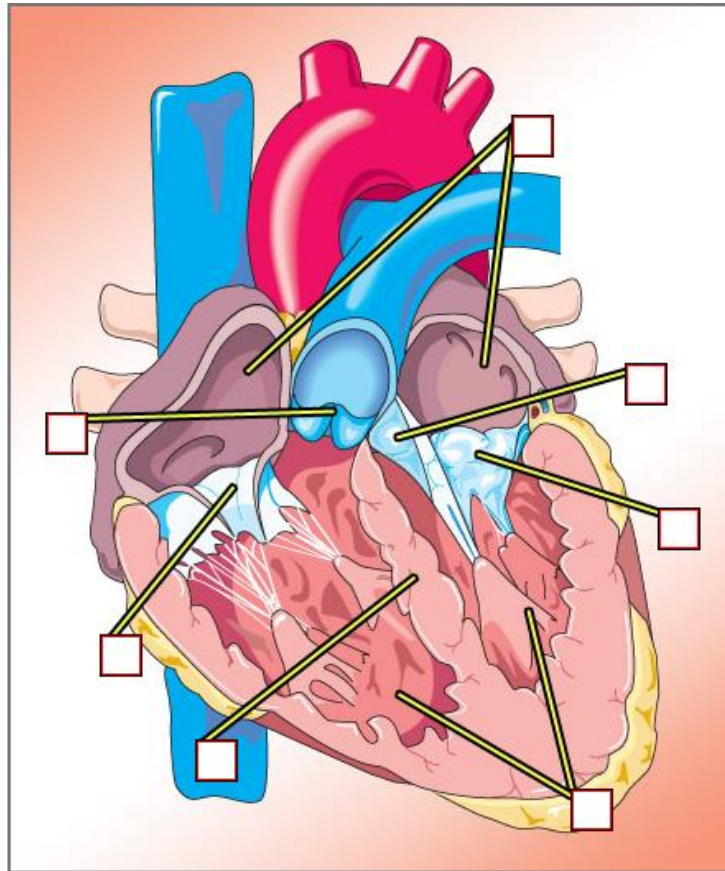
2. The _____ is a double membrane that covers the outside of the heart and contains a lubricating fluid that reduces friction as the heart beats.
3. The _____ is the middle layer, and the thickest. It is made of muscle tissue and pumps blood through the system.
4. The _____ is a smooth layer of cells that lines the inside of the heart and blood vessels and allows blood to flow smoothly.
5. What is the septum? _____
6. The two top chambers of the heart are called _____.
7. The two bottom chambers of the heart are called _____.
8. What is the function of valves? _____

Unit 1: Anatomy and the ECG

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

9. Label the parts of the heart.

- A** Bicuspid valve
- B** Septum
- C** Tricuspid valve
- D** Aortic valve
- E** Pulmonary valve
- F** Atria
- G** Ventricles



10. _____ is the flow of blood between the heart and lungs.

11. _____ is the flow of blood between the heart and the cells of the body.

12. List the flow of blood in order starting from the right atrium. _____

Unit 1: Anatomy and the ECG

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Lesson 2: Heartbeat and the ECG Cycle

1. What causes the heart to contract? _____
2. True or false: The heart can stimulate its own contractions.
3. True or false: First the ventricles contract, and then the atria.
4. What is another name for a heartbeat? _____
5. What is a systole and diastole? _____

6. What are the special tissues that transmit electrical impulses in the heart?

7. What is also known as the body's natural pacemaker? _____
8. Match the waves to their functions.

P wave	A. Repolarization.
QRS complex	B. Often indicative of electrolyte imbalance.
T wave	C. Atrial depolarization.
U wave	D. Ventricular depolarization.

Lesson 3: Recognizing Cardiac Emergencies

1. What is the leading cause of death in American adults? _____
2. When does a heart attack occur? _____
3. What is cardiac compromise? _____

Unit 1: Anatomy and the ECG

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

4. What is cardiac arrest and when does it occur? _____

5. What is atherosclerosis? _____

6. What is atherosclerosis called when it affects the coronary arteries?

7. What is myocardial ischemia?

8. What is acute coronary syndrome?

9. What is angina? _____

10. What is Levine's sign?

11. What are symptoms of cardiac compromise? _____

12. What conditions can also indicate heart failure? _____

13. List five common signs and symptoms of cardiac compromise.

Unit 1: Anatomy and the ECG

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

14. What are the three high-risk groups that often present with atypical symptoms?

15. List three atypical symptoms of cardiac compromise.
