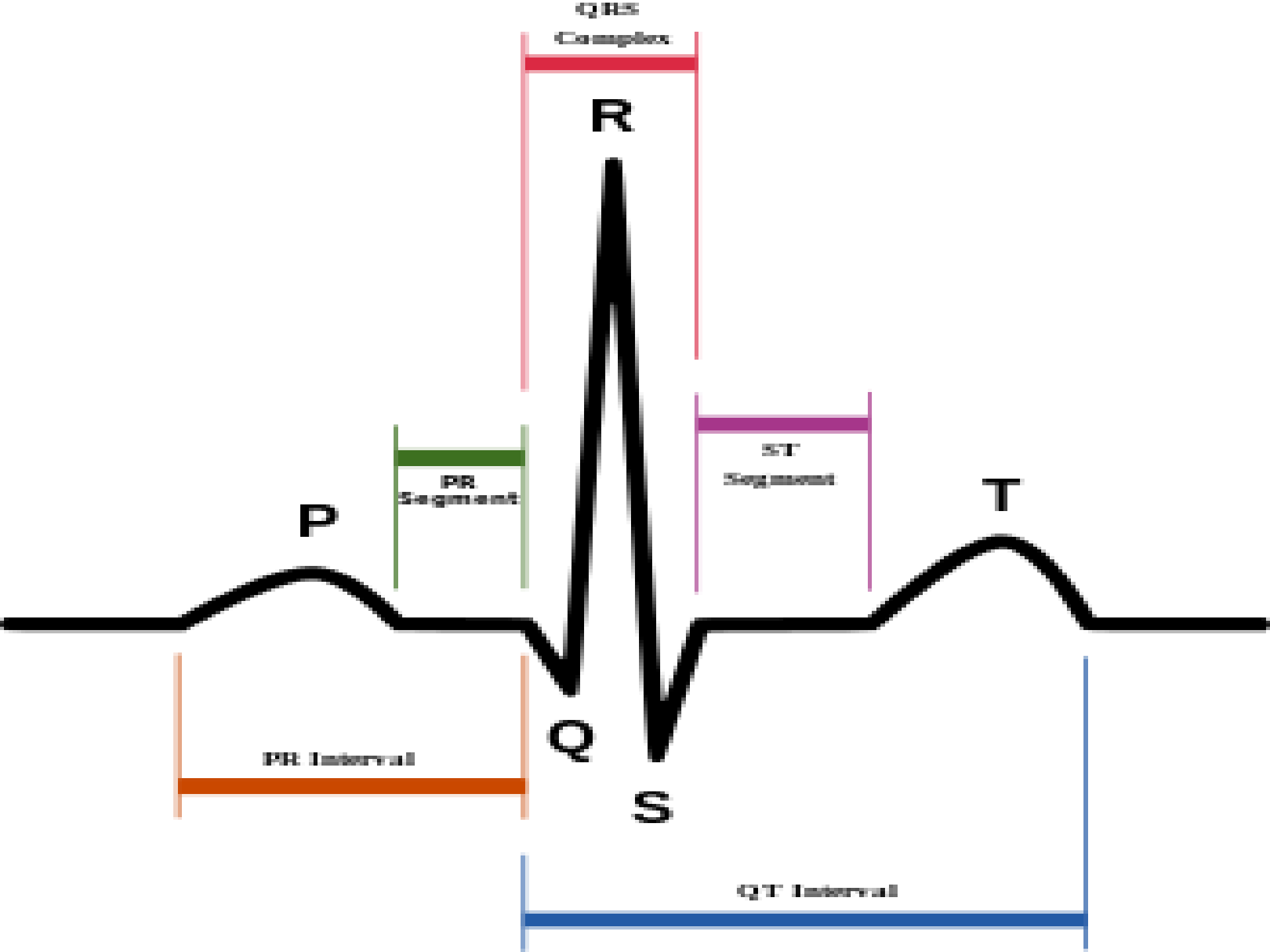


MEMBACA HASIL EKG 2

Sholichin, S.Kp, M.Kep, CWCCA

12 Januari 2021

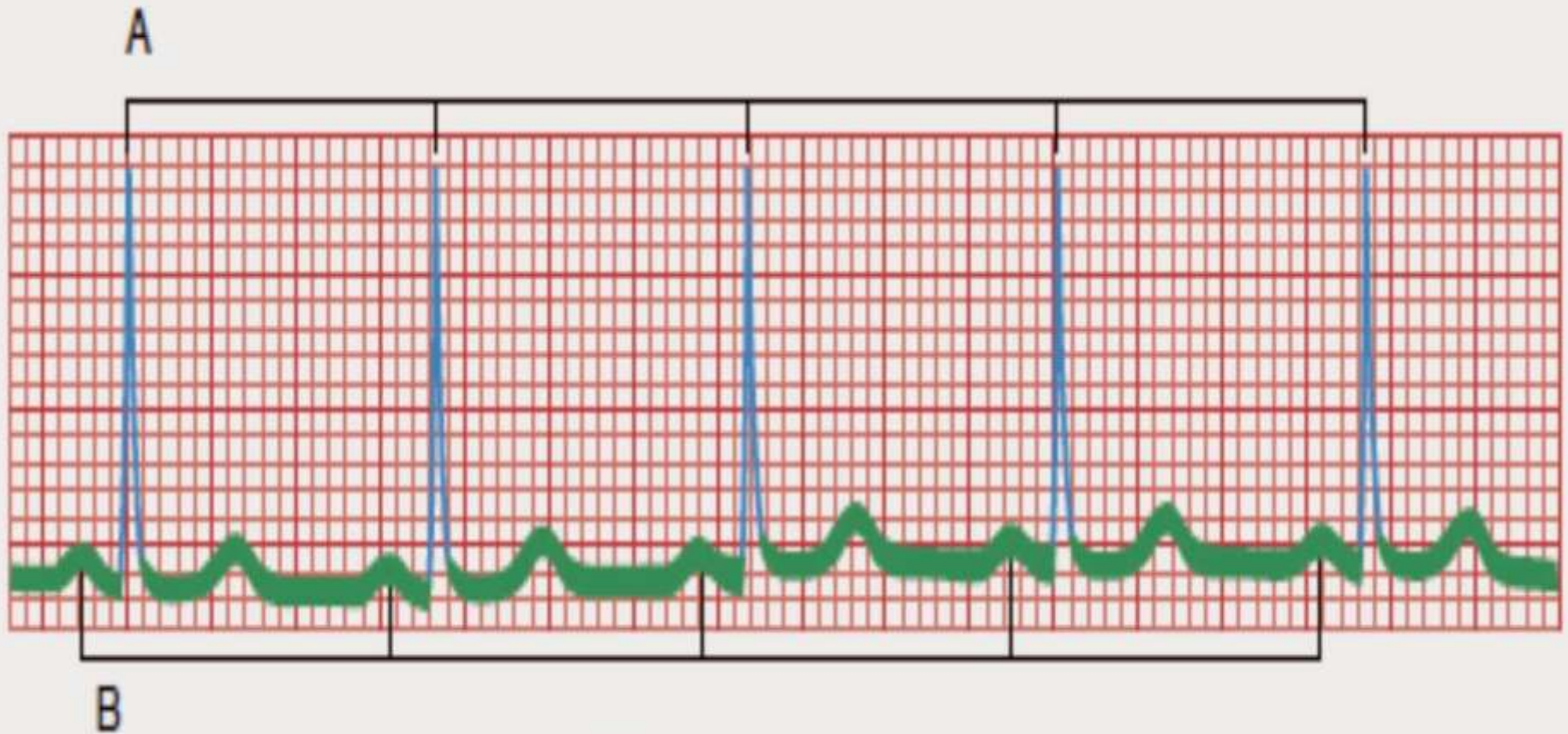


Langkah Interpretasi:

- ⊙ Rhythm
- ⊙ Rate
- ⊙ Axis
- ⊙ Hypertrophy
- ⊙ Ischemia
- ⊙ Infarct

Rhythm (irama)

- ◉ Normal Sinus Rhythm (60-100 x/m) → regular
- ◉ Sinus Bradikardia
- ◉ Sinus Takikardia
- ◉ Sinus Aritmia → irregular

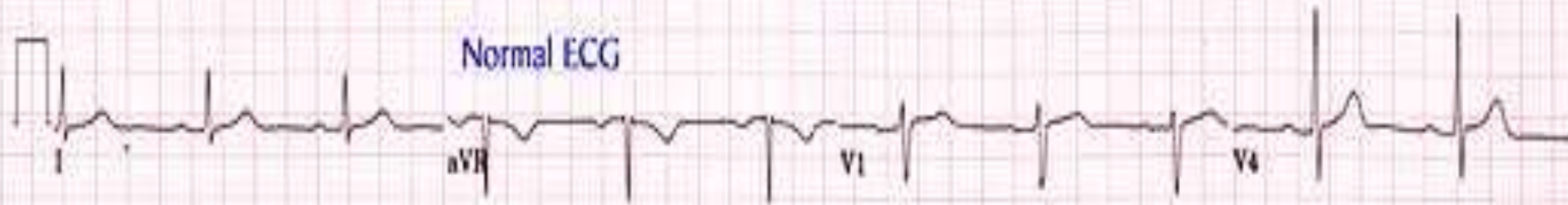


Menentukan Ritme:

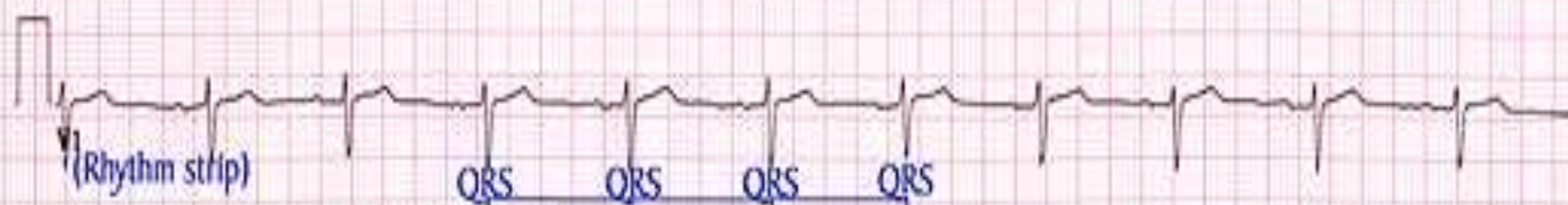
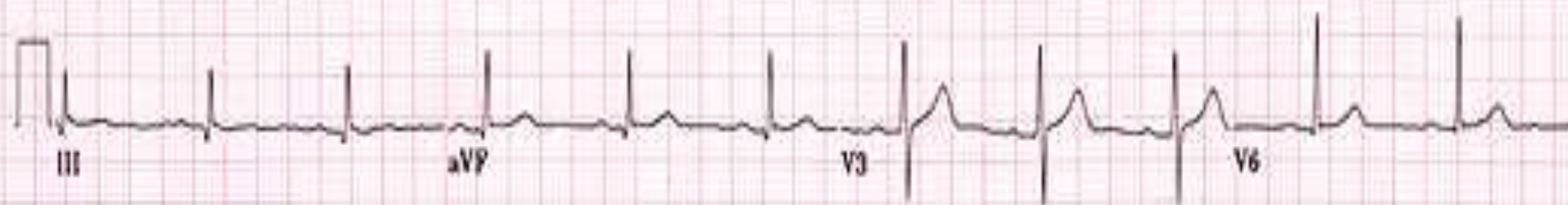
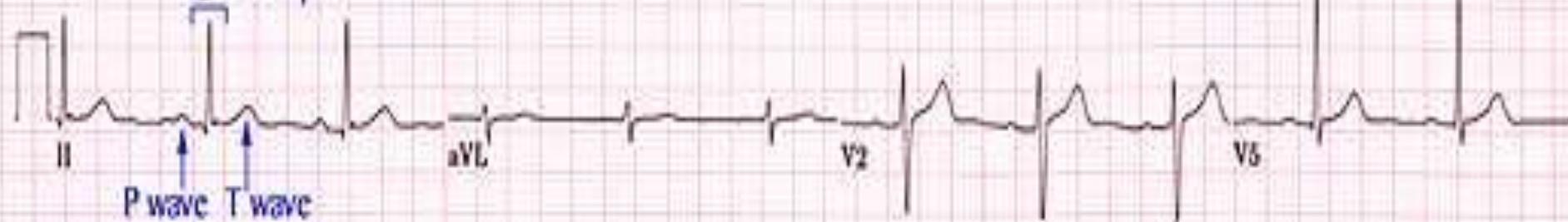
A. Jarak yang sama antar Gelombang R
dan

B. Jarak yang sama antar Gelombang P

Normal ECG



QRS complex



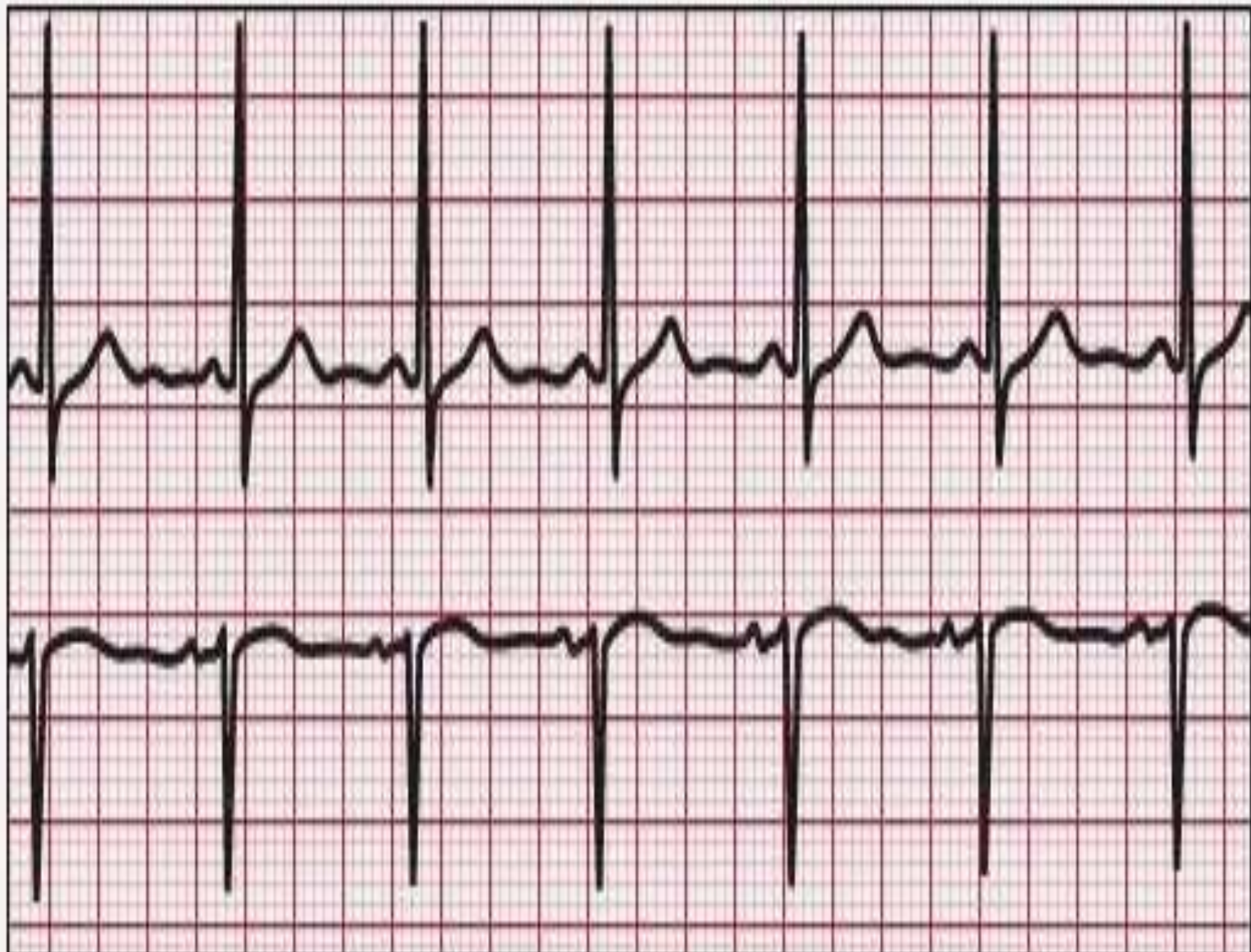
Contoh Penentuan Sinus Bradikardi

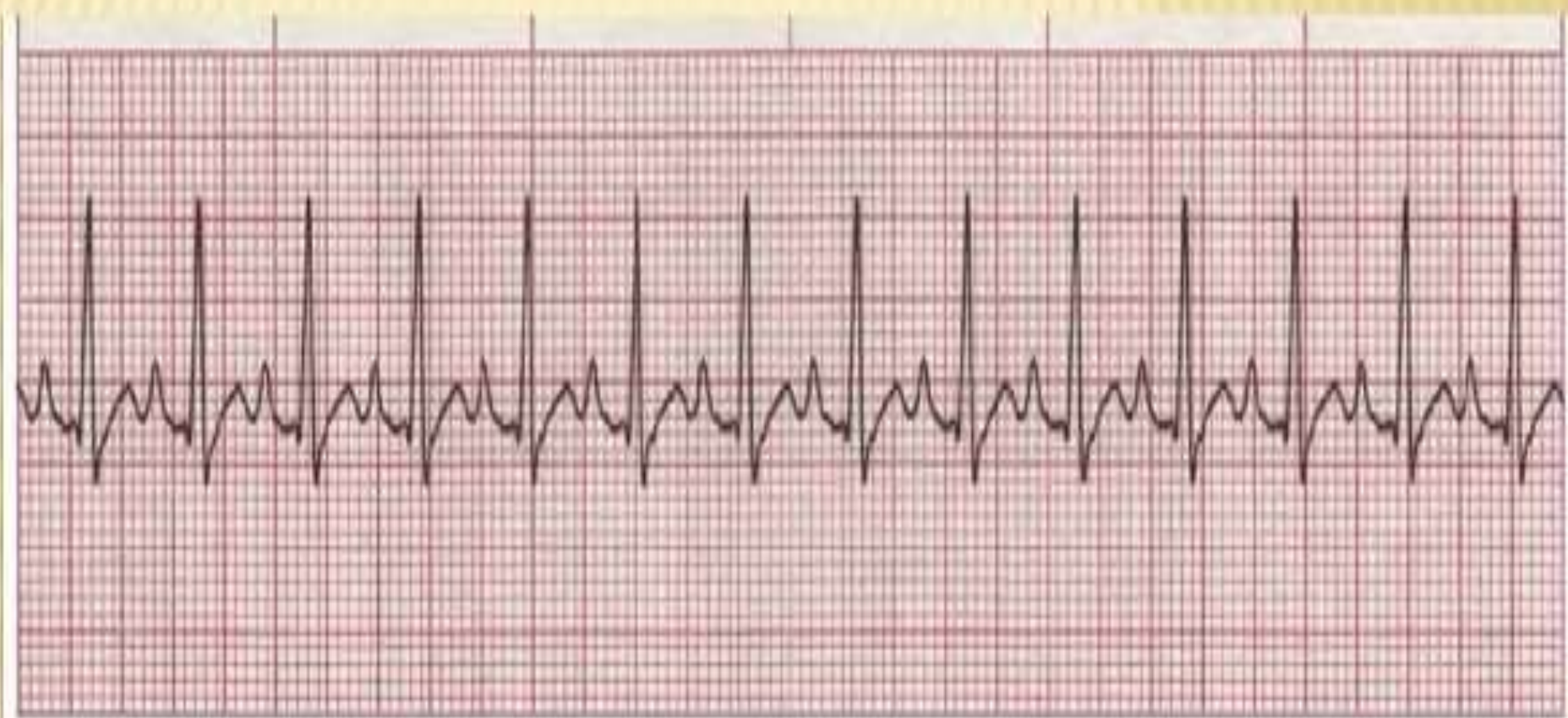
Gambar Gelombang EKG dibawah ini menggambarkan ciri dari sinus bradikardi. Perhatikan dan bedakan karakteristiknya!

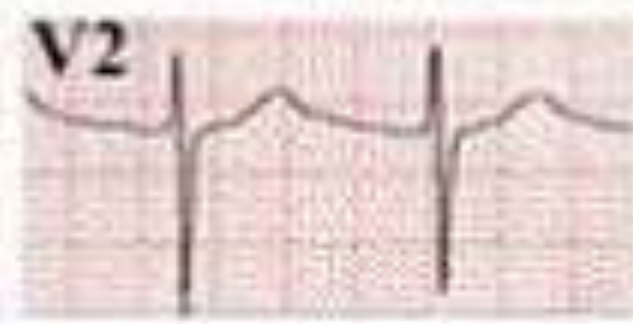
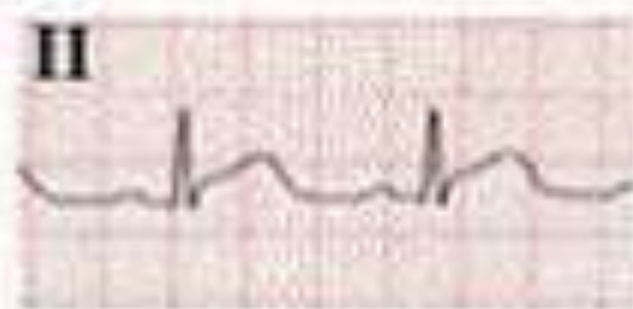
Normal, gelombang P mengawali kemunculan setiap QRS kompleks

Ritme (irama) reguler dengan Kecepatan HR dibawah 60 kali/ menit

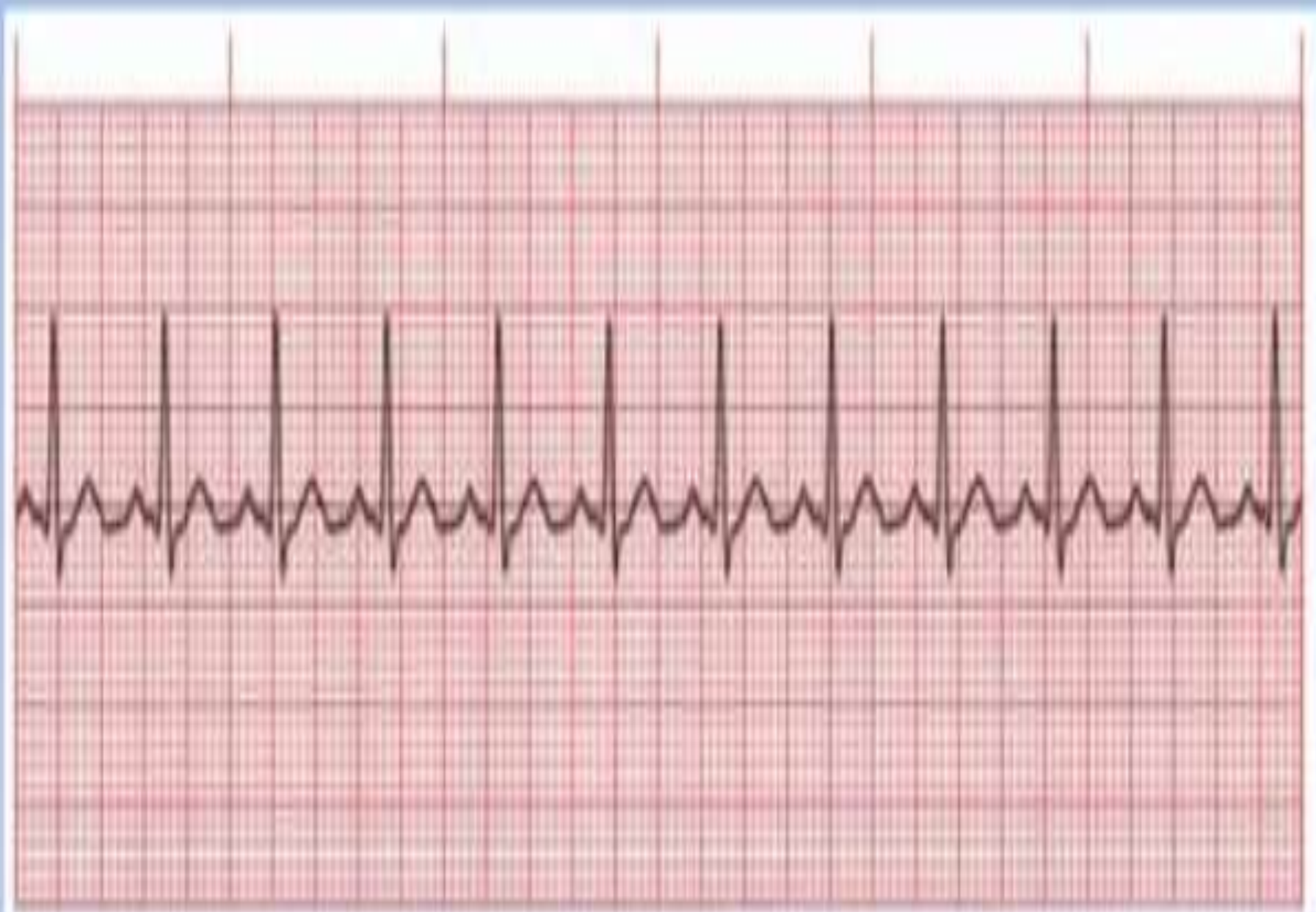
- Rhythm: Regular
- Rate: 48 beats/minute
- P wave: Normal
- PR interval: 0.16 second
- QRS complex: 0.08 second
- T wave: Normal
- QT interval: 0.50 second
- Other: None











FREKUENSI JANTUNG (RATE)

1. $HR = 1500 / x$

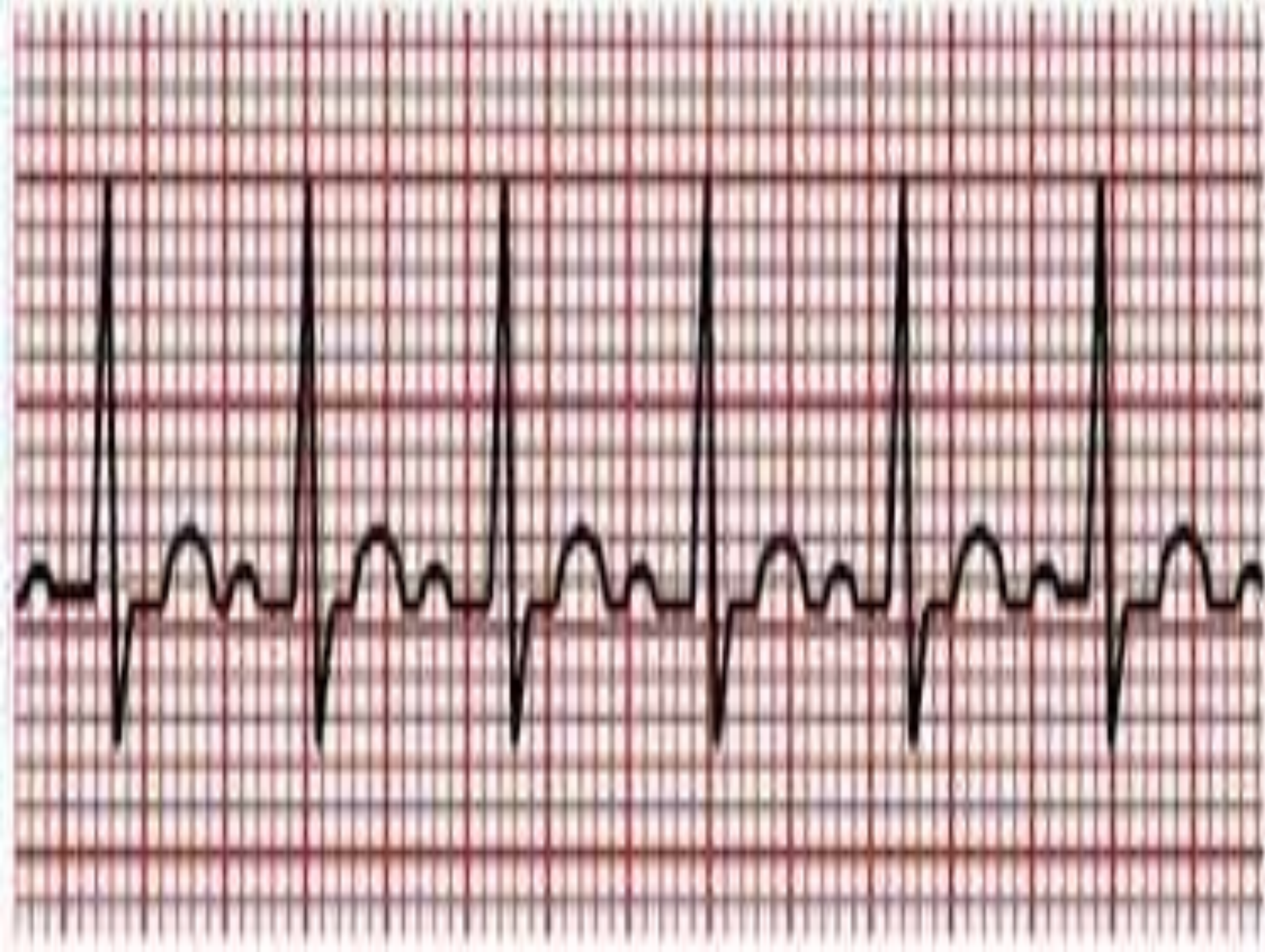
x = jumlah kotak kecil antara gelombang R yang satu dengan gelombang R setelahnya.

2. $HR = 300 / y$

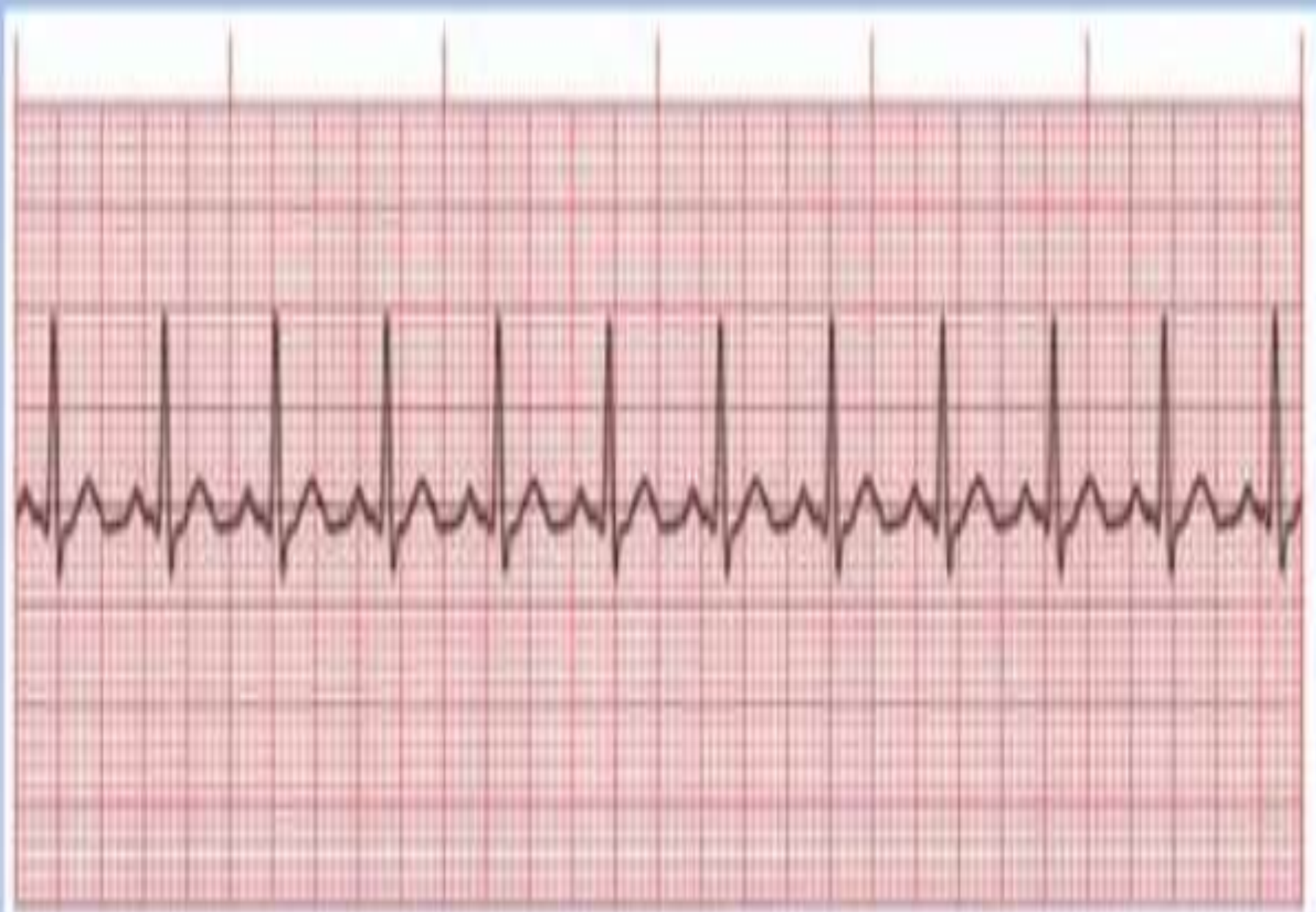
y = jumlah kotak sedang antara gelombang R yang satu dengan gelombang R setelahnya. (jika tidak pas boleh dibulatkan ke angka yang mendekati, berkoma juga ga masalah)

3. $HR = \text{Jumlah QRS dalam 6 detik} \times 10 \rightarrow$
irregular.

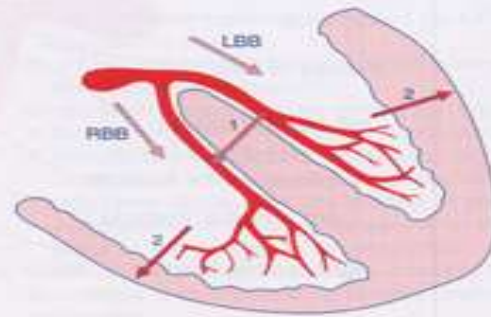




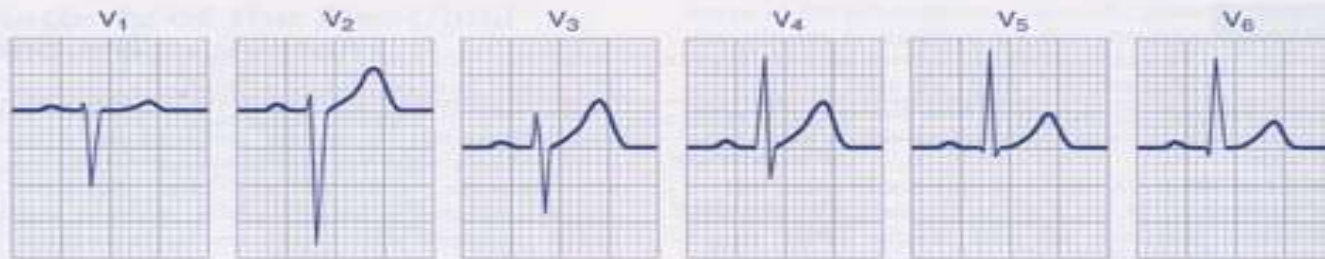
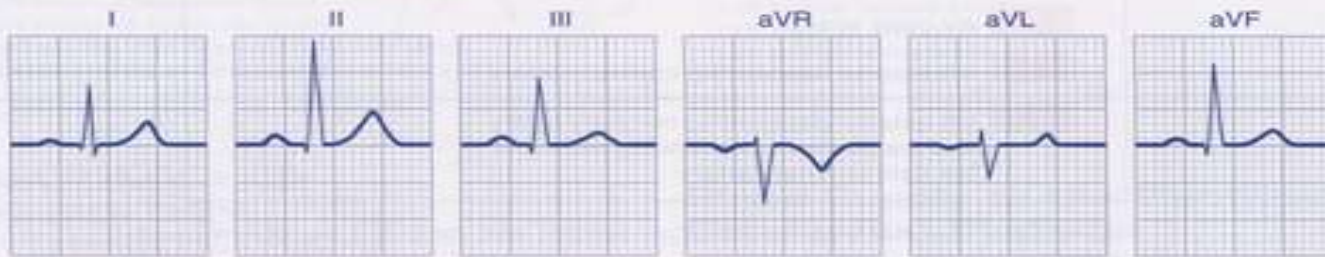




Normal Bundle Branch Conduction



with an intact interventricular septum



without an intact interventricular septum

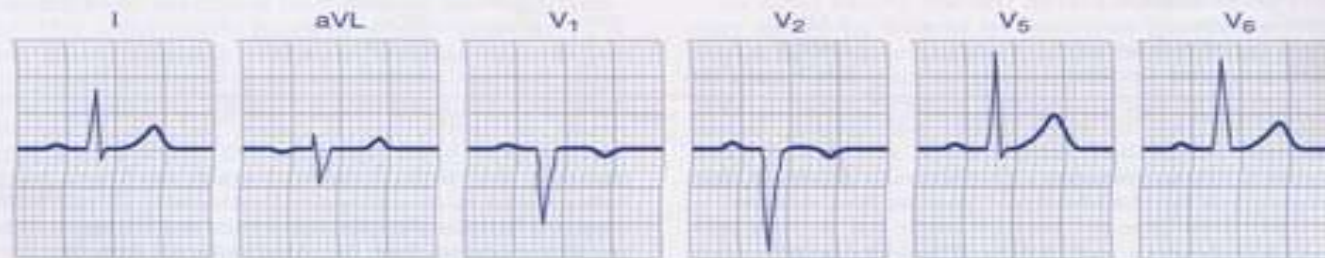


Figure 13-2 Normal sinus rhythm with normal bundle branch conduction.