

ED ECG

Où positionnez-vous les électrodes pour l'ECG?

Rouge

Jaune

Vert

Noir

V1

V2

V3

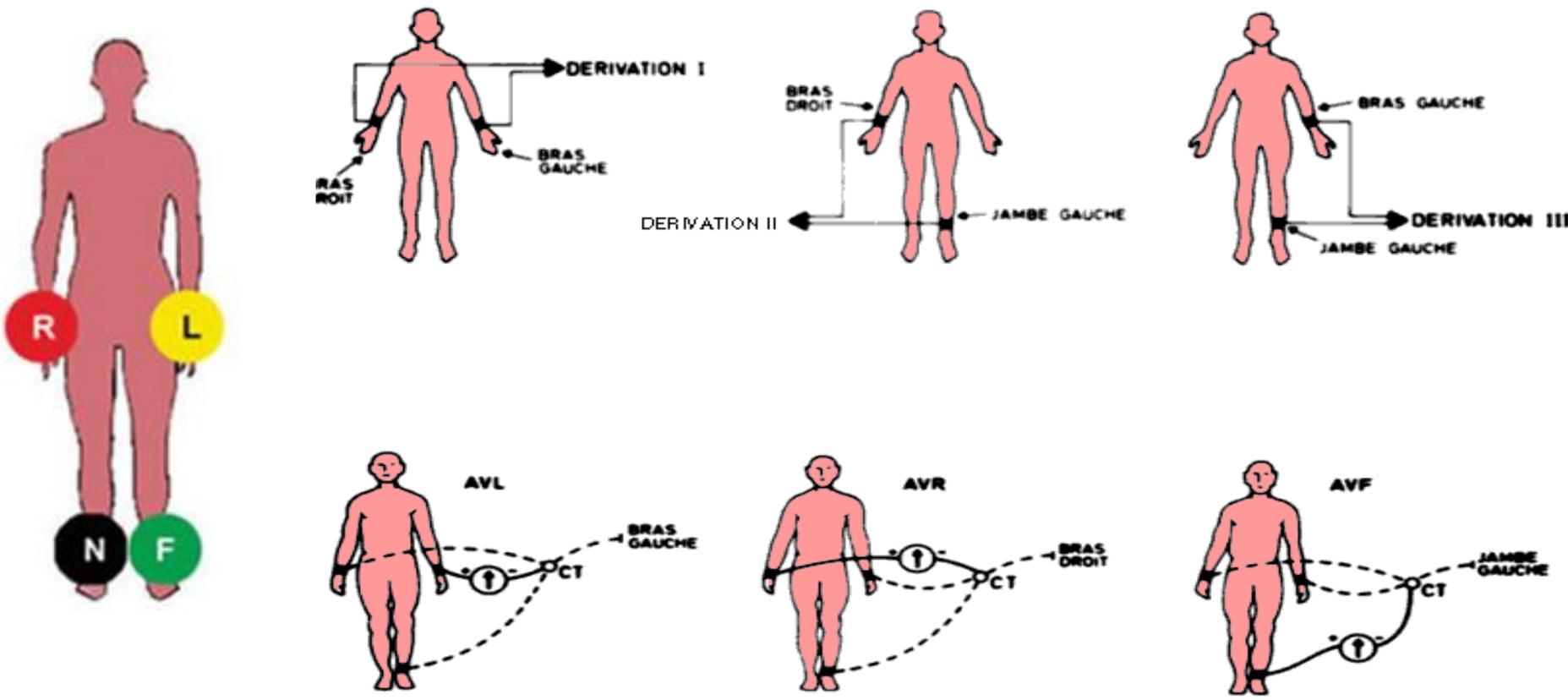
V4

V5

V6

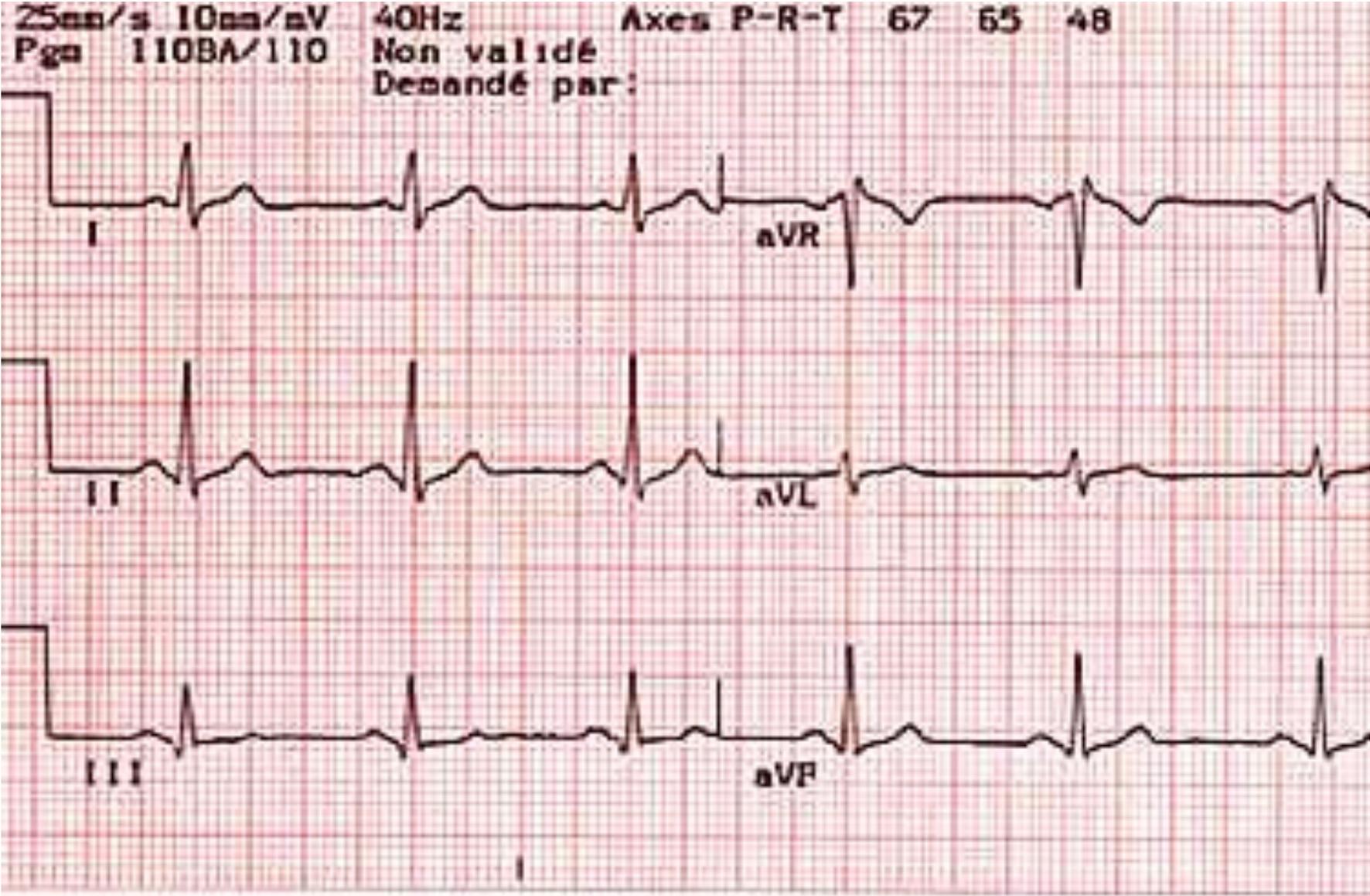


Dérivations électrocardiographiques

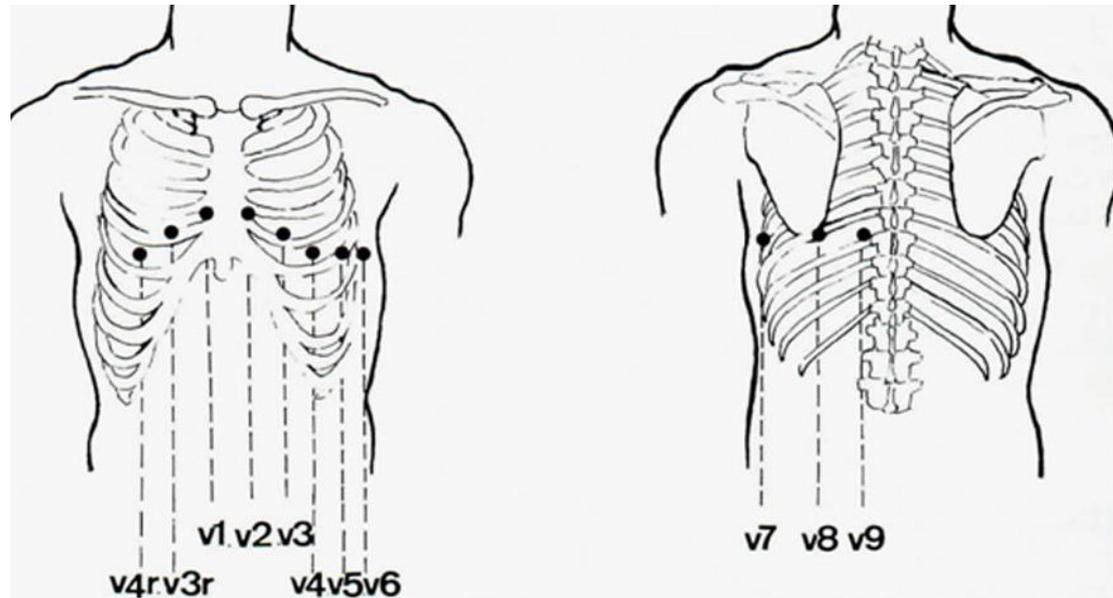


DERIVATIONS UNIPOLAIRES DES MEMBRES aVL, aVR ET aVF (Goldberger)

Dérivations électrocardiographiques

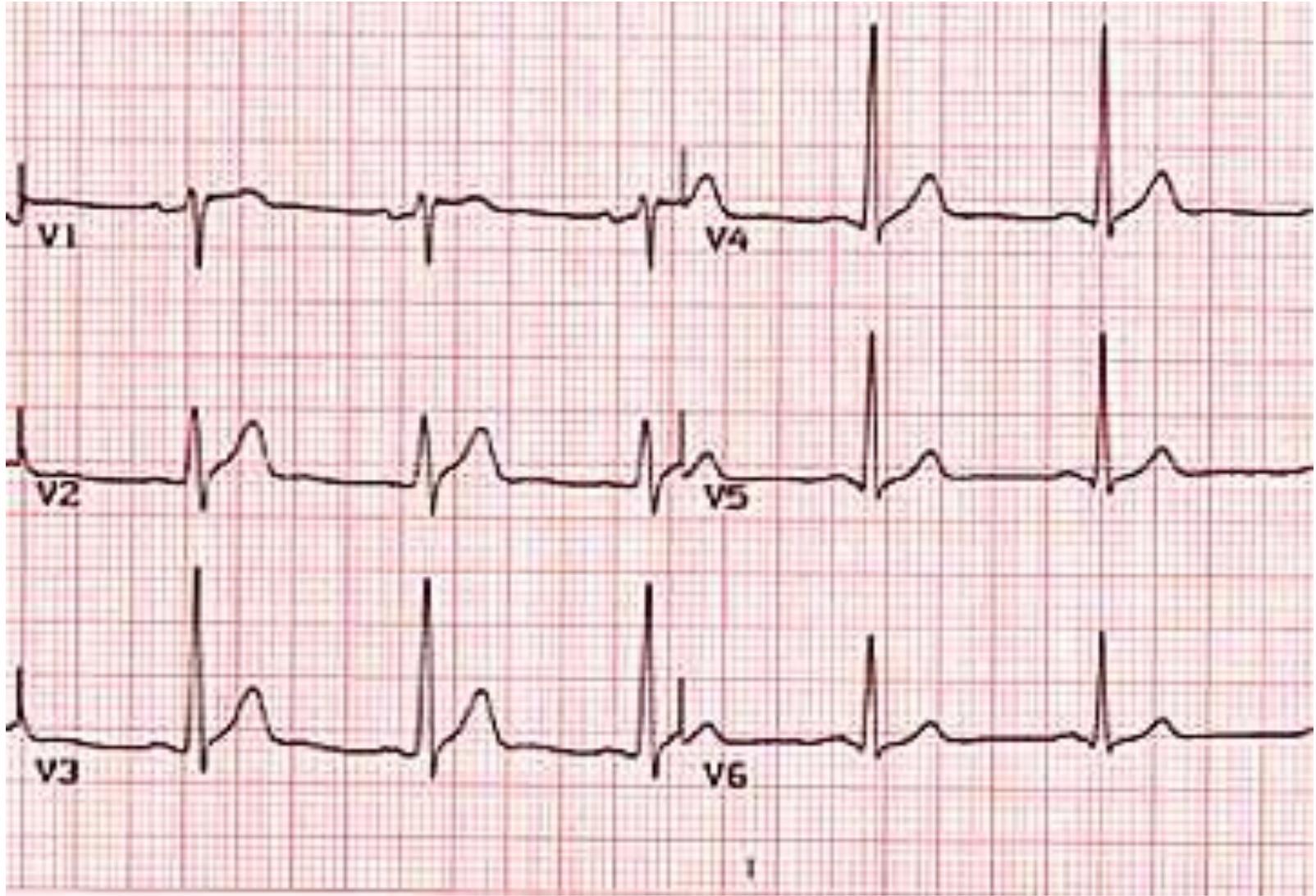


Dérivations électrocardiographiques

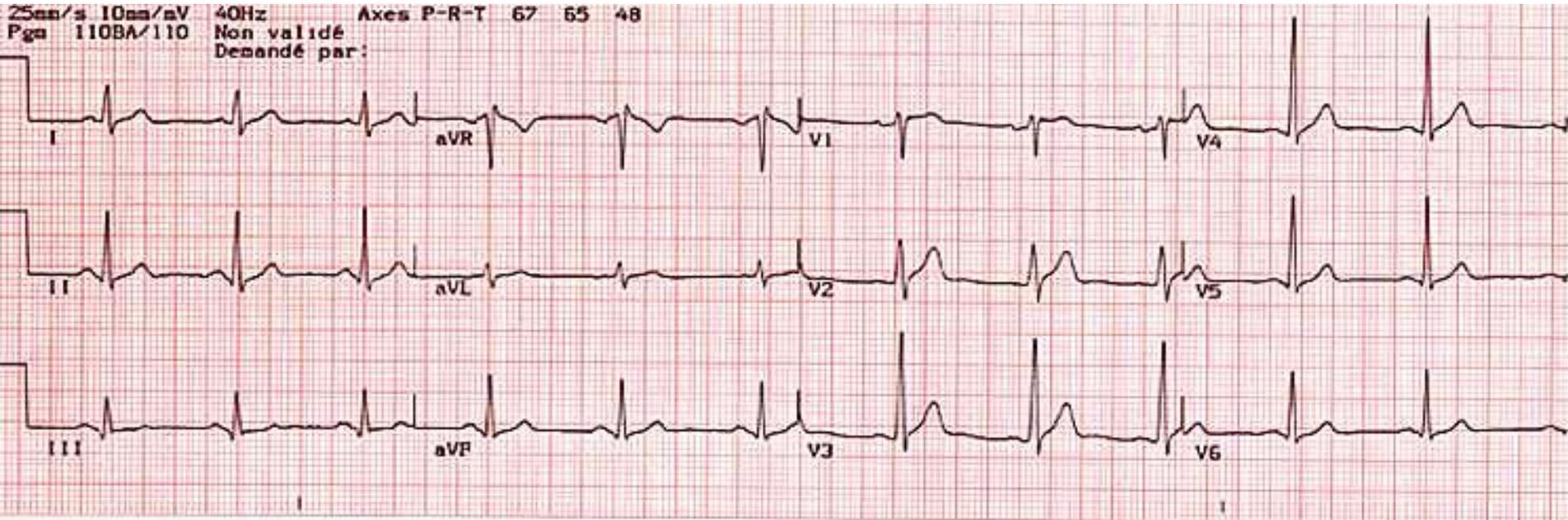


- V1 : 4e EIC au bord droit du sternum;
- V2 : 4e au bord gauche du sternum;
- V3 : à mi-distance entre V2 et V4;
- V4 : 5e EIC gauche
sur la ligne médio-claviculaire;
- V5 : même niveau horizontal que V4
sur la ligne axillaire antérieure
gauche;
- V6 : même niveau horizontal que V4 et V5
sur la ligne axillaire moyenne gauche.

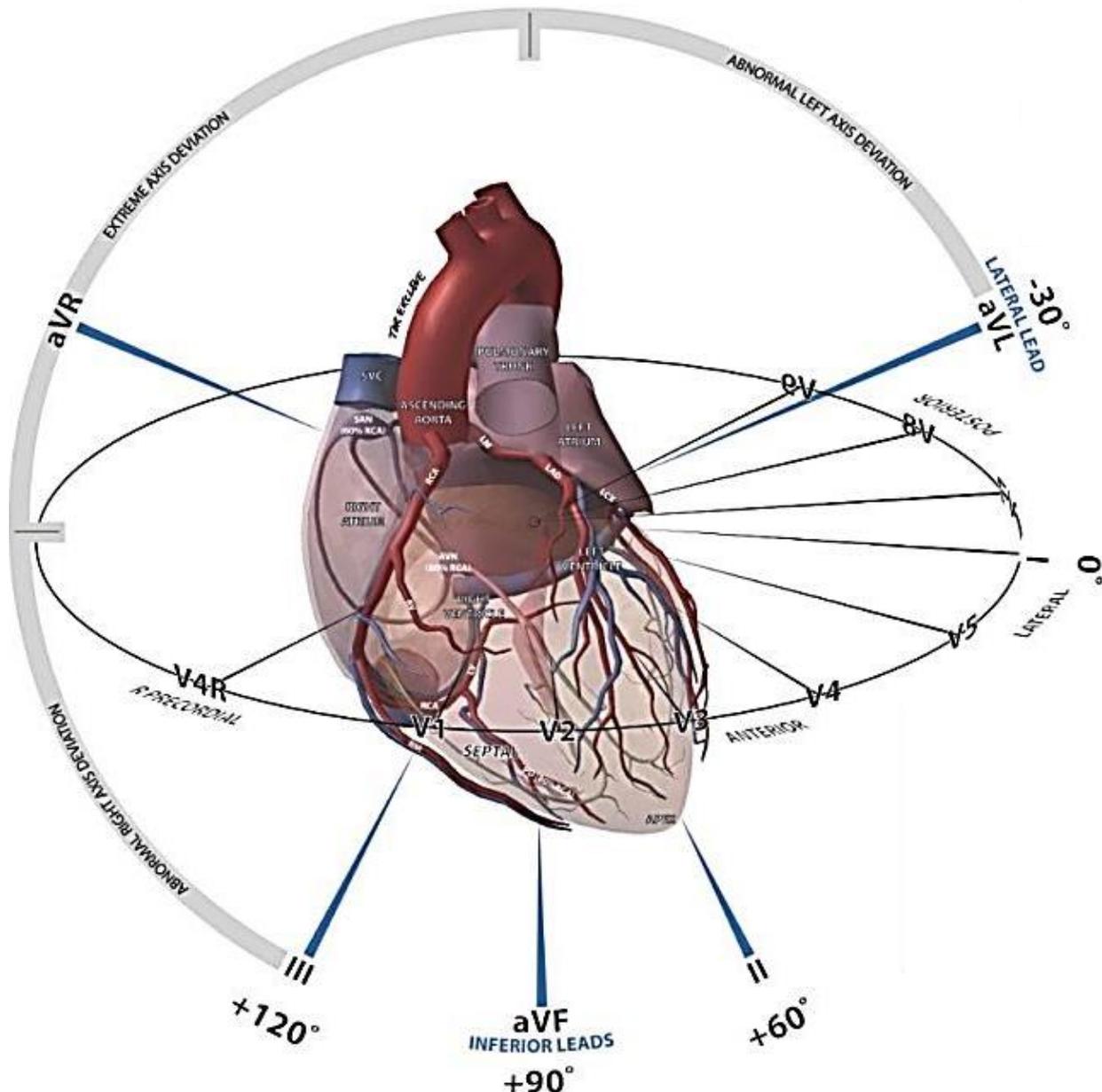
Dérivations électrocardiographiques



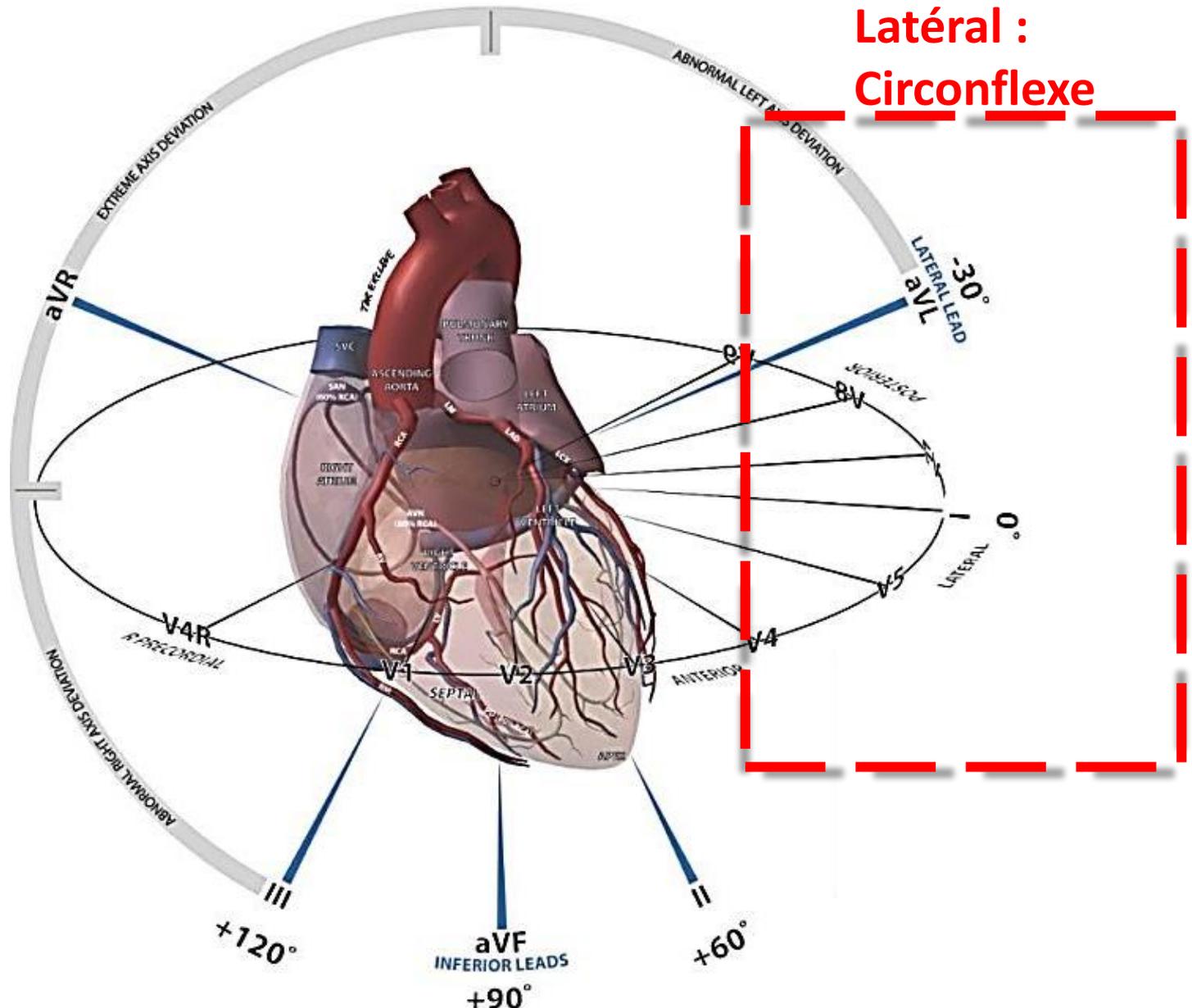
A quel territoire correspond chaque dérivation?

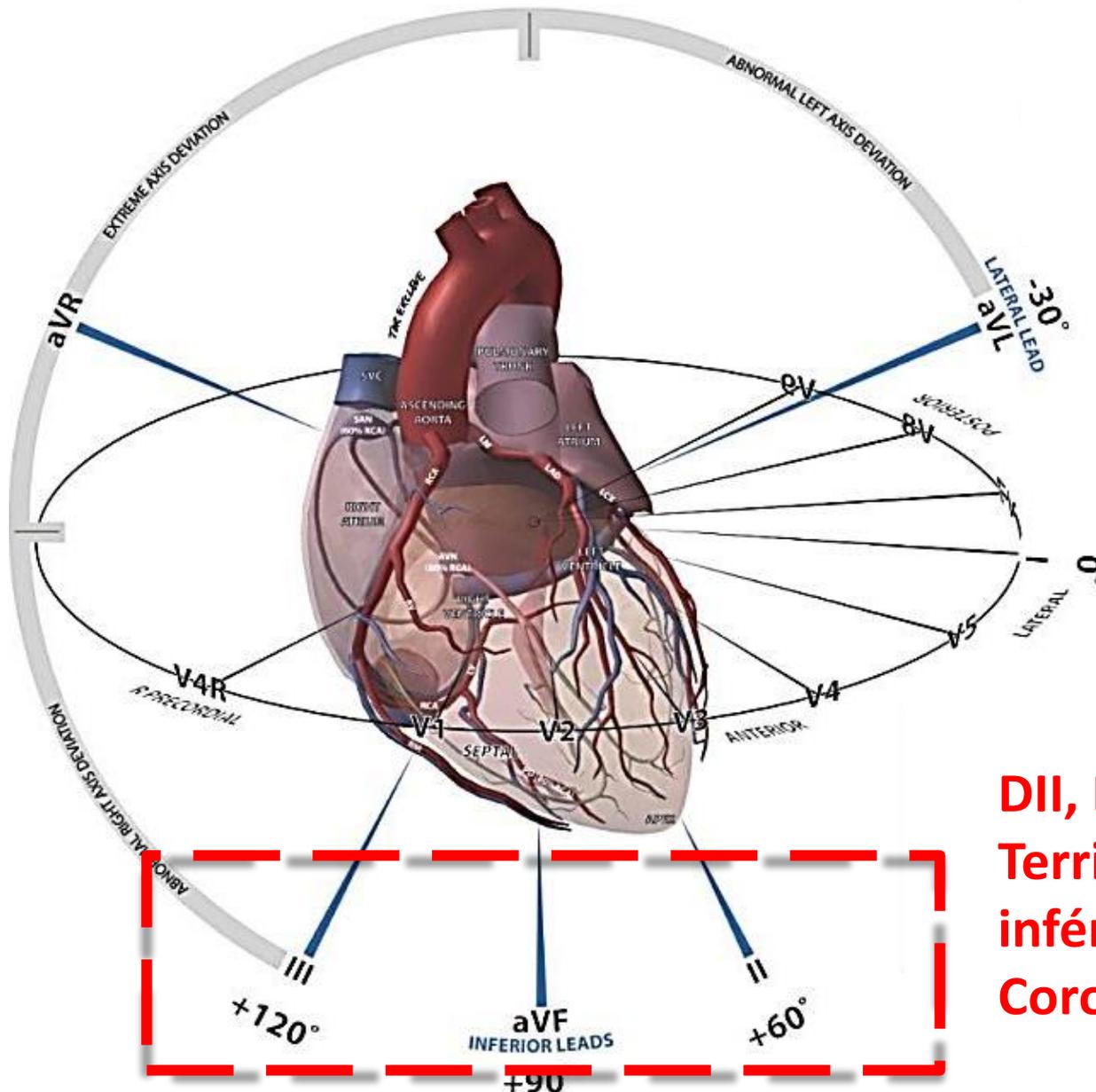


Quelle artère coronaire vascularise chacun de ces territoires?

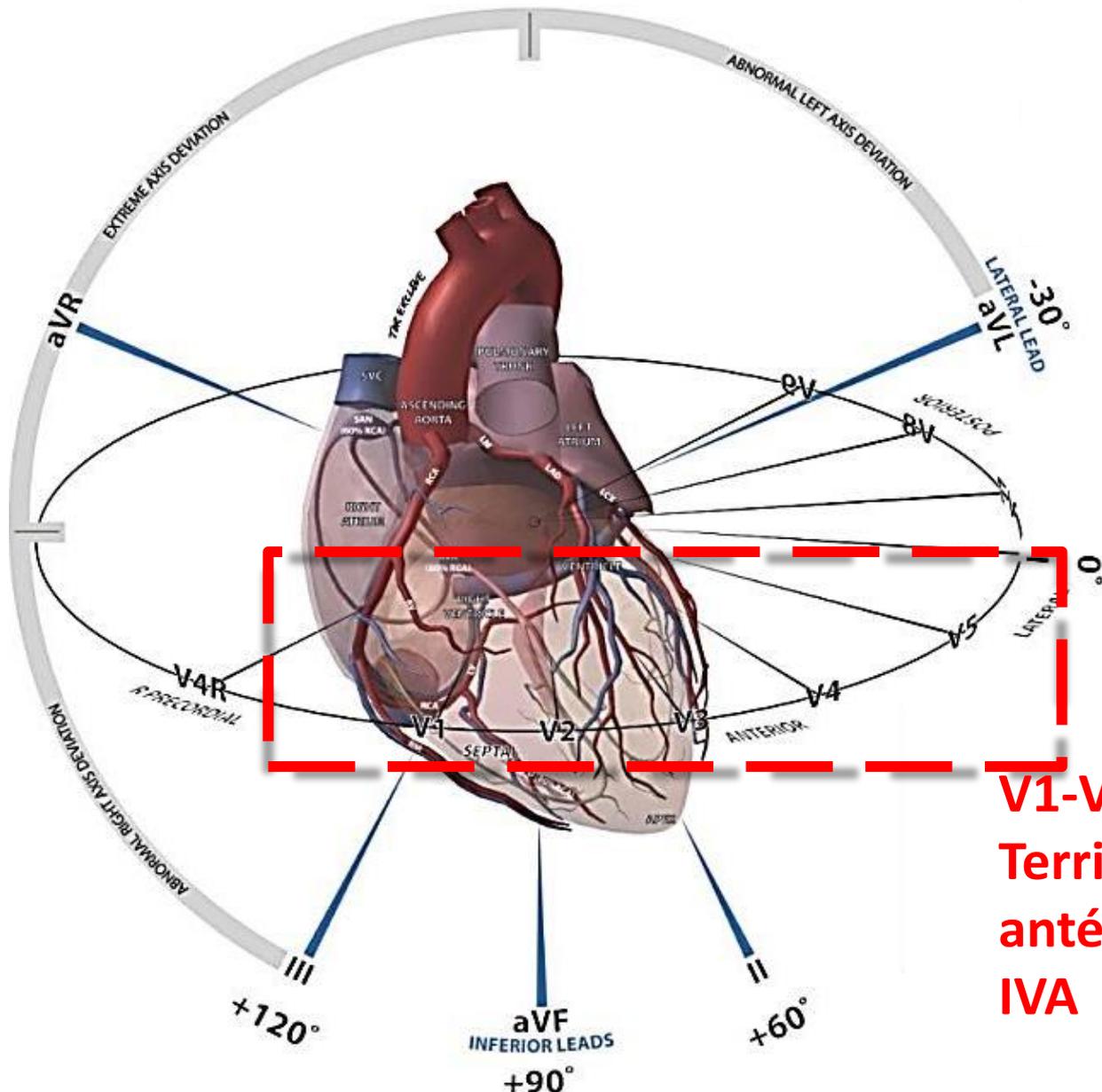


V5, V6, D1, aVL
Territoire
Latéral :
Circonflexe



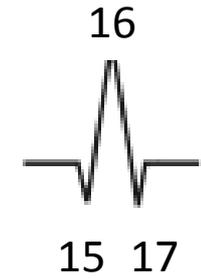
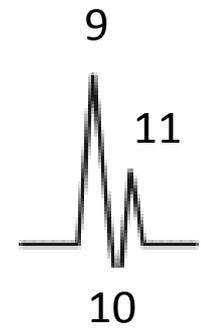
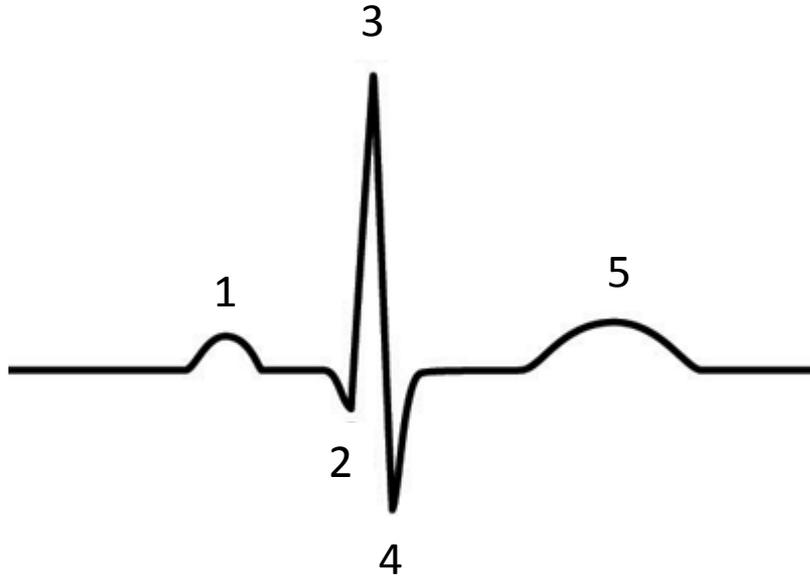


DII, DIII, aVF
Territoire
inférieur :
Coronaire droite

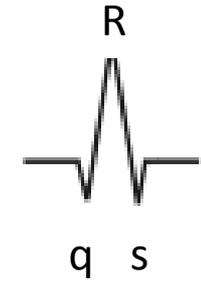
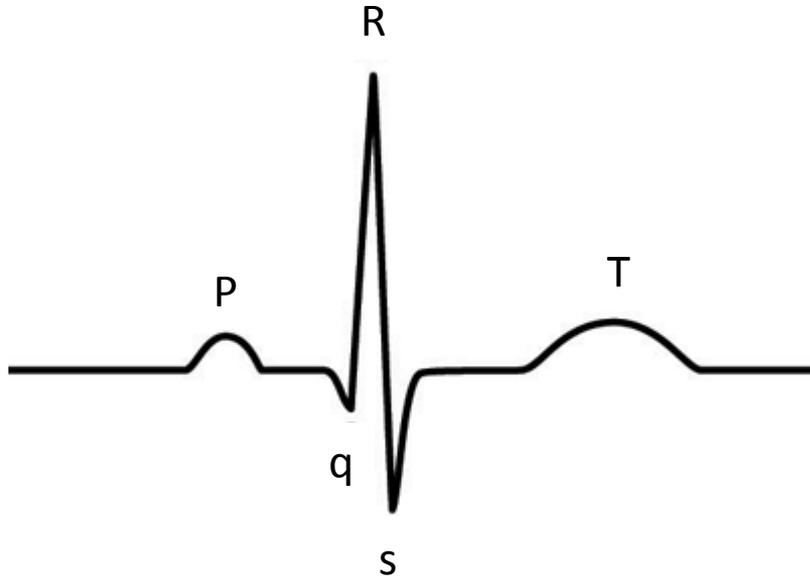


V1-V4
Territoire
antérieur :
IVA

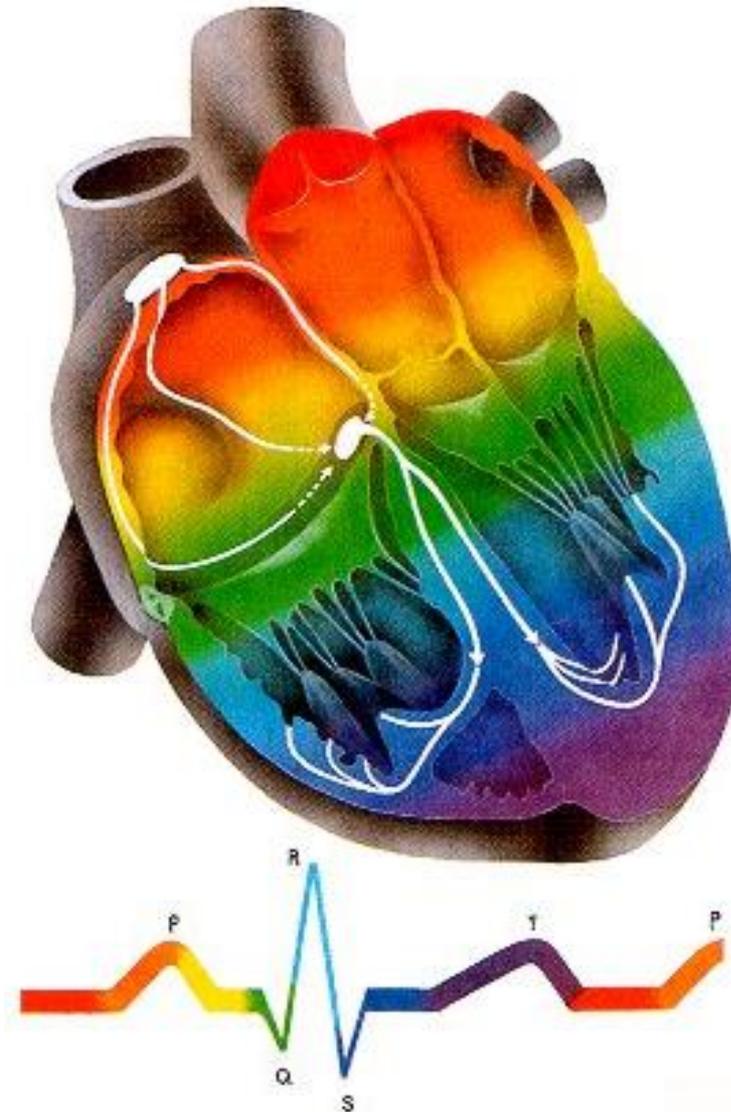
Nommer les ondes



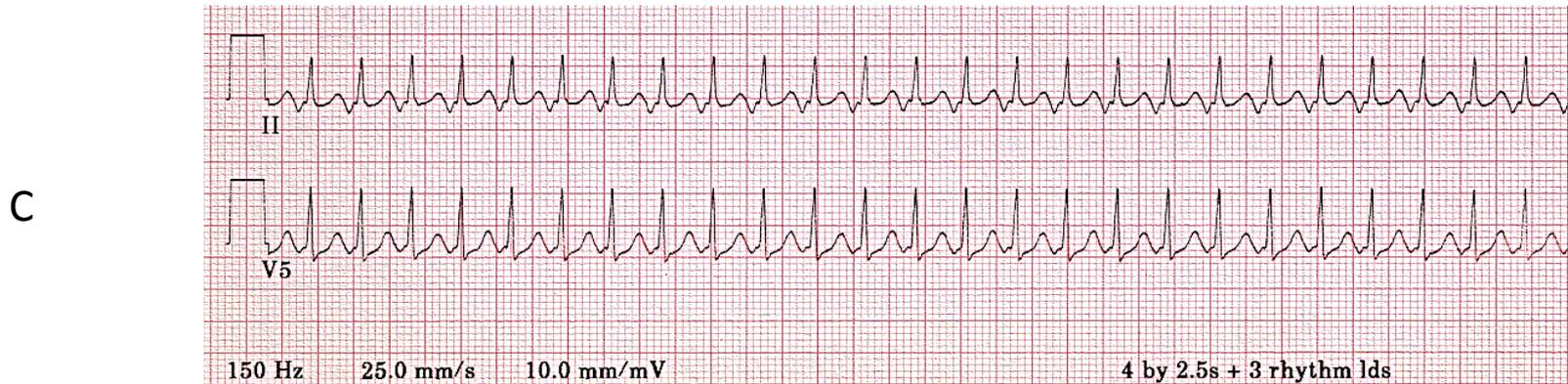
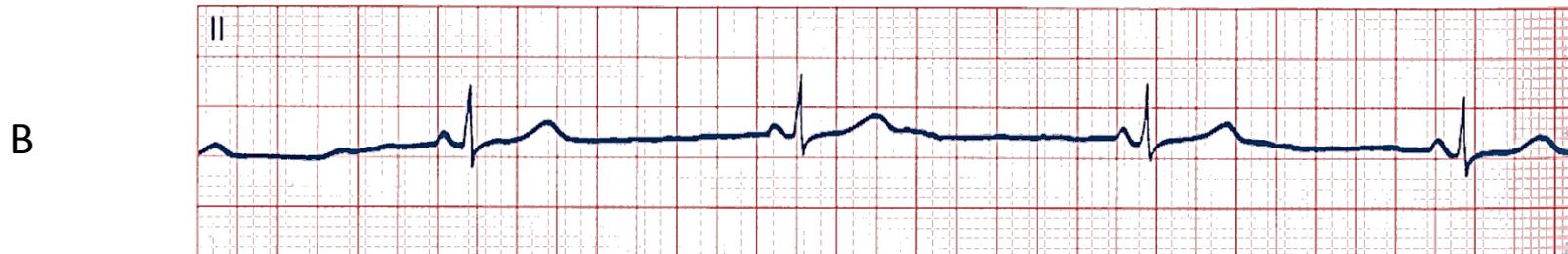
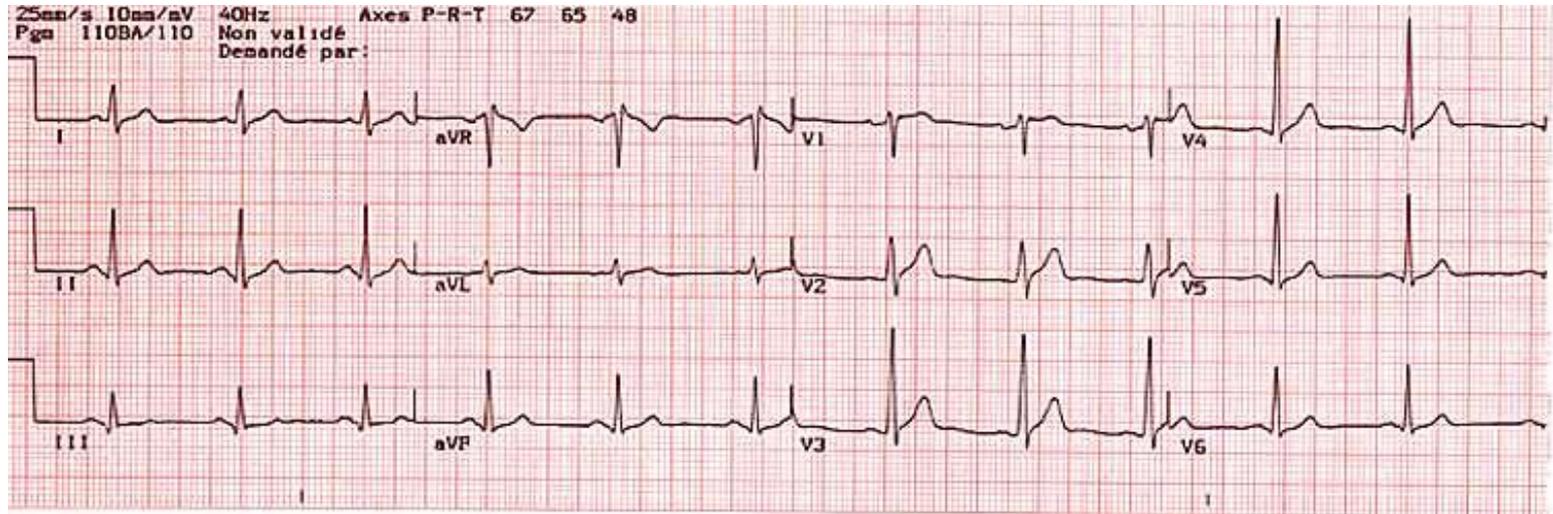
Nommer les ondes



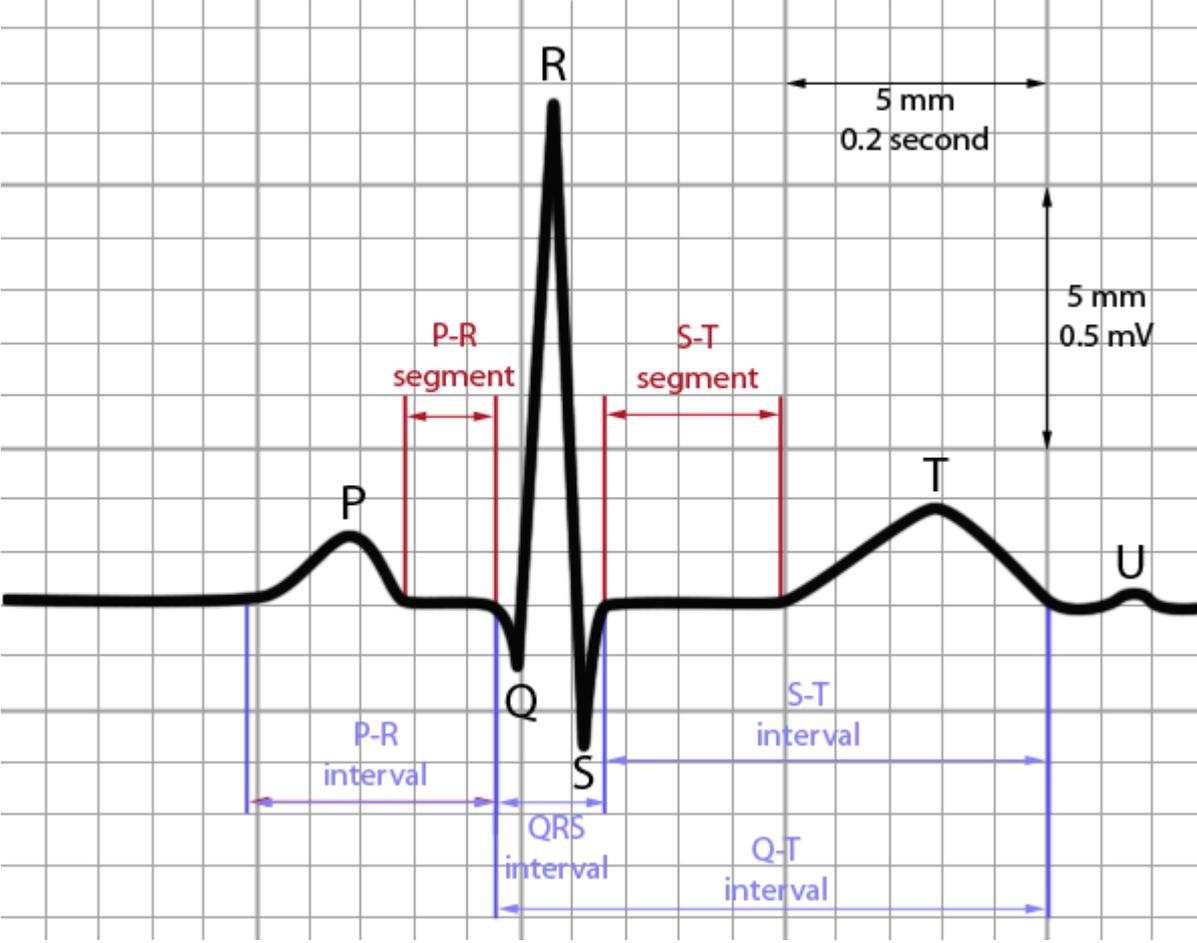
Conduction et ECG



Calculer la fréquence cardiaque sur les 3 ECG



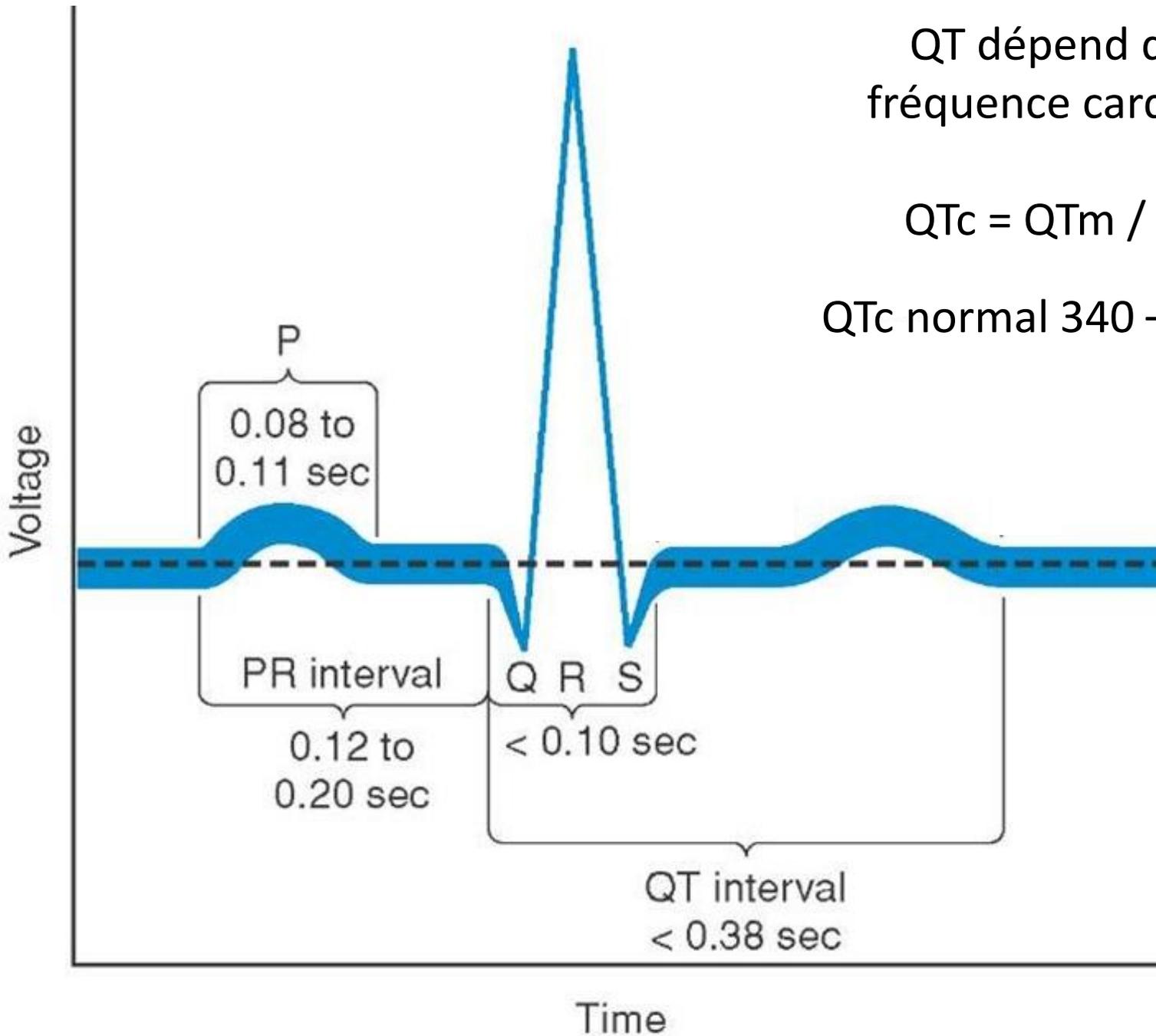
Indiquer les durées normales des différents intervalles



QT dépend de la fréquence cardiaque

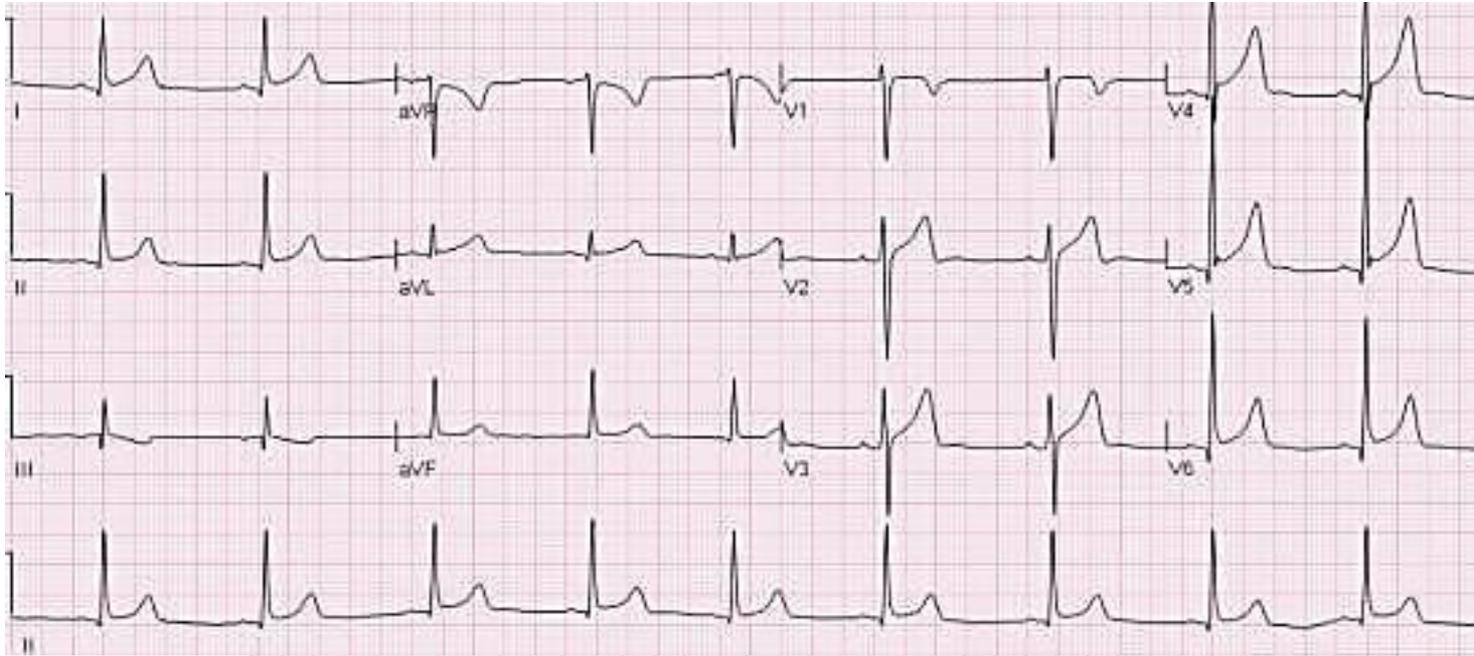
$$QTc = QTm / RR^{1/2}$$

QTc normal 340 – 450 ms

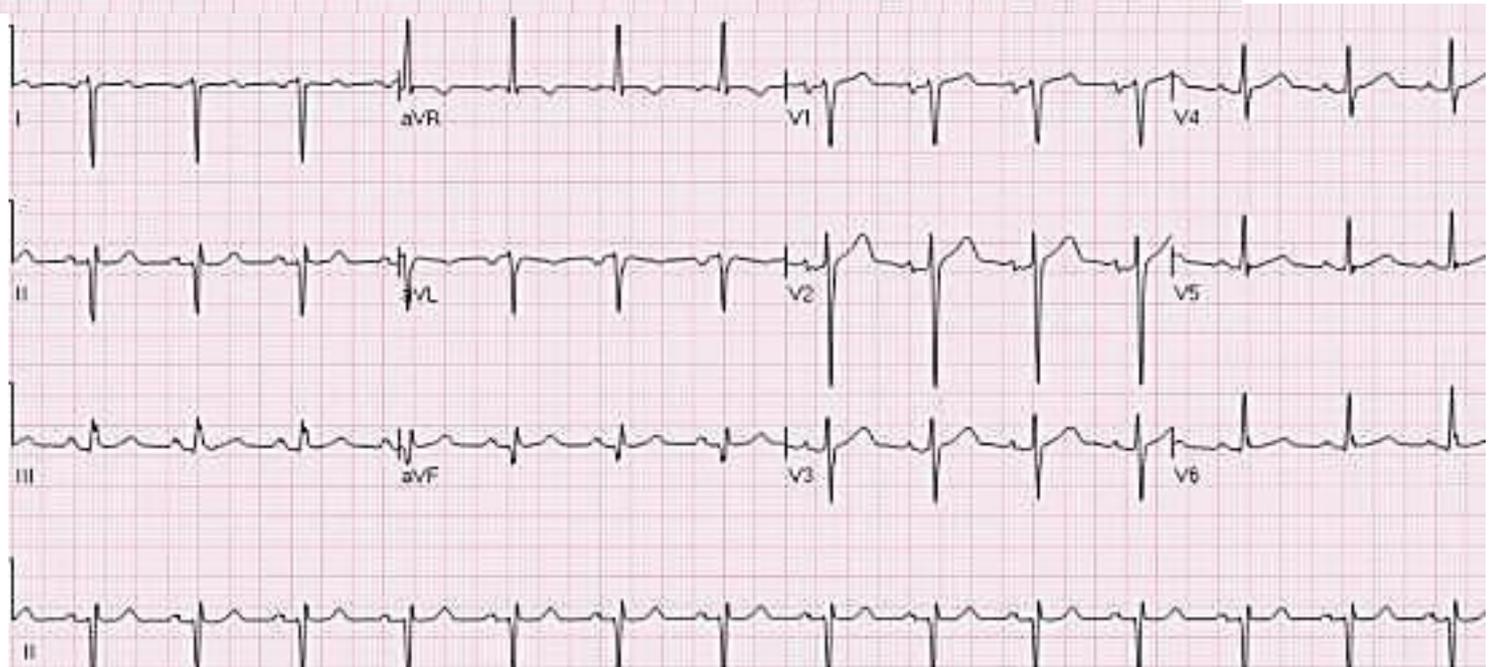


Donner les axes de QRS

A

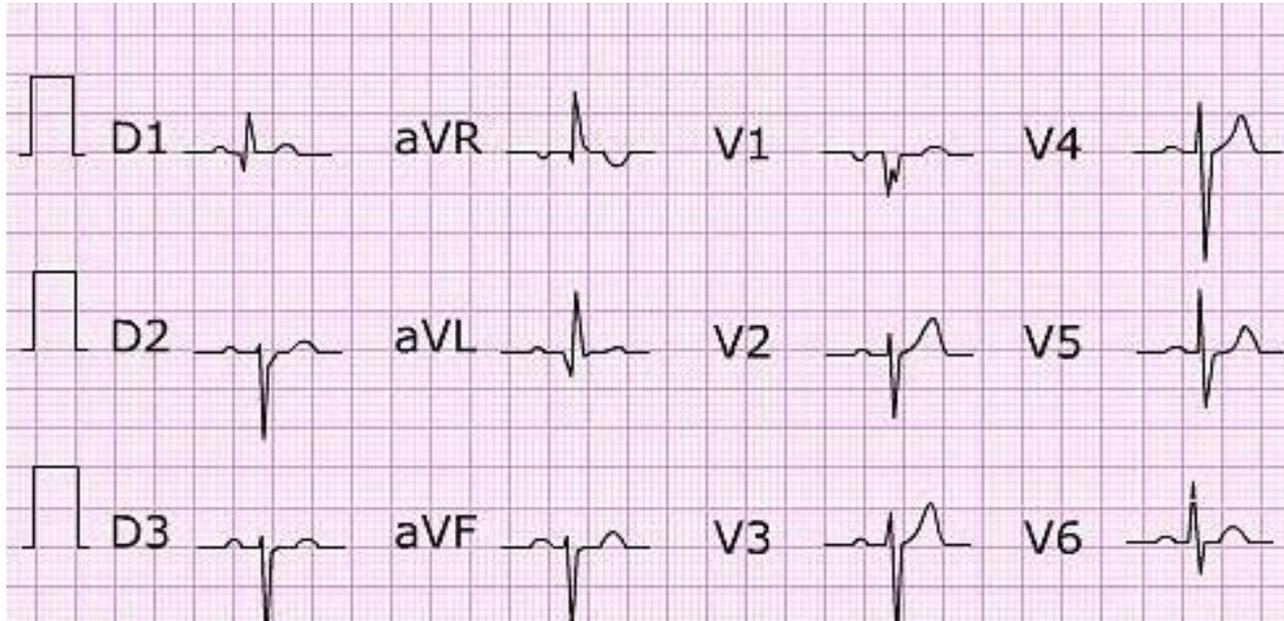


B

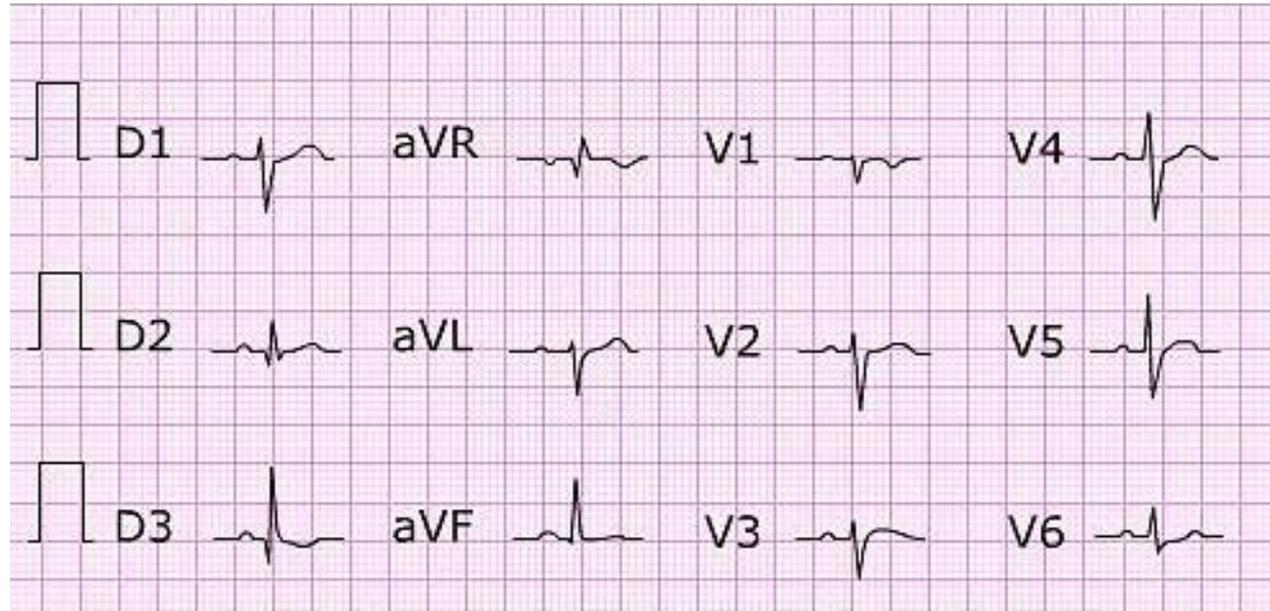


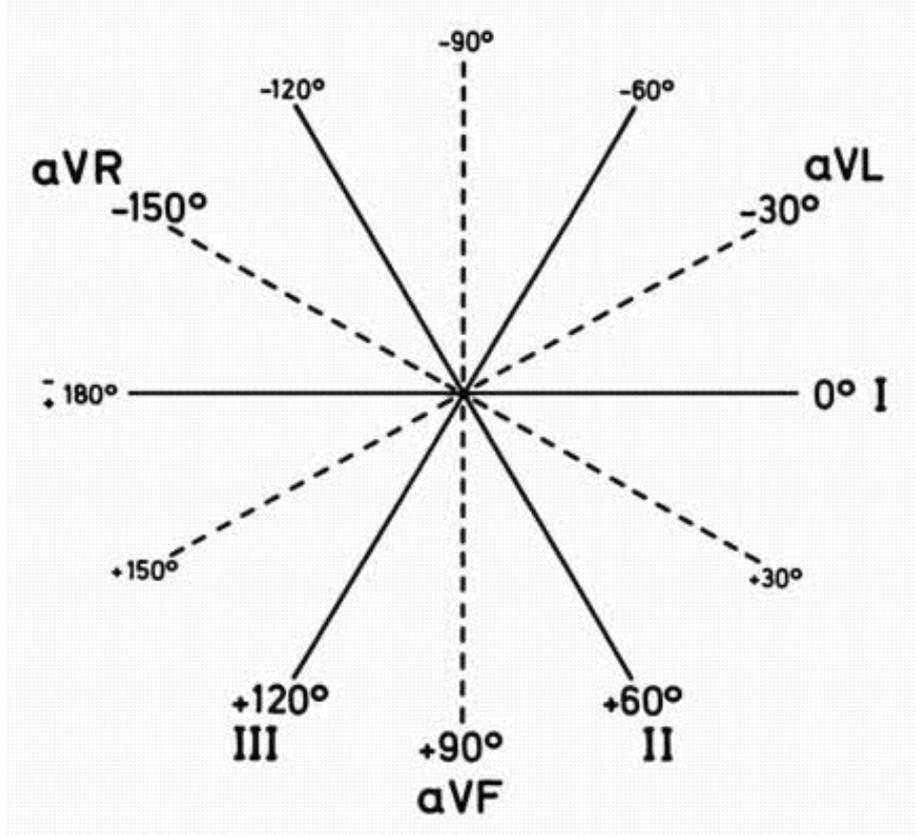
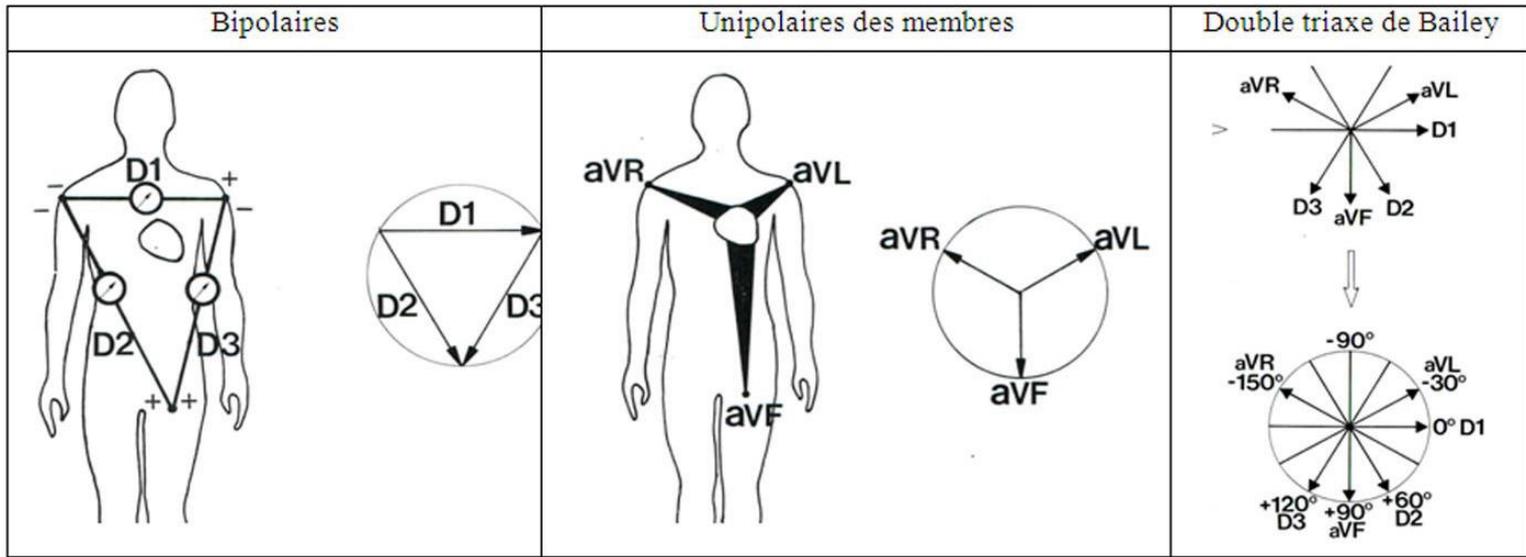
Donner les axes de QRS

C



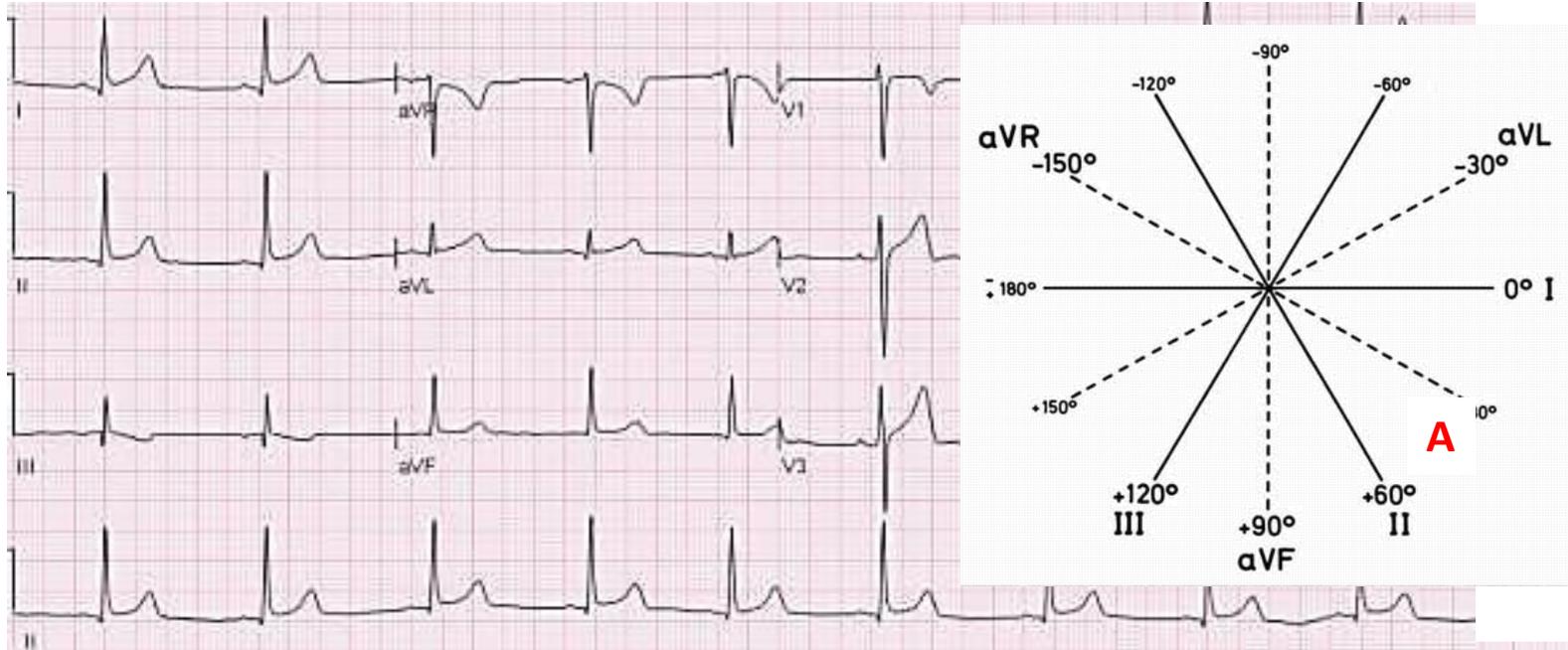
D



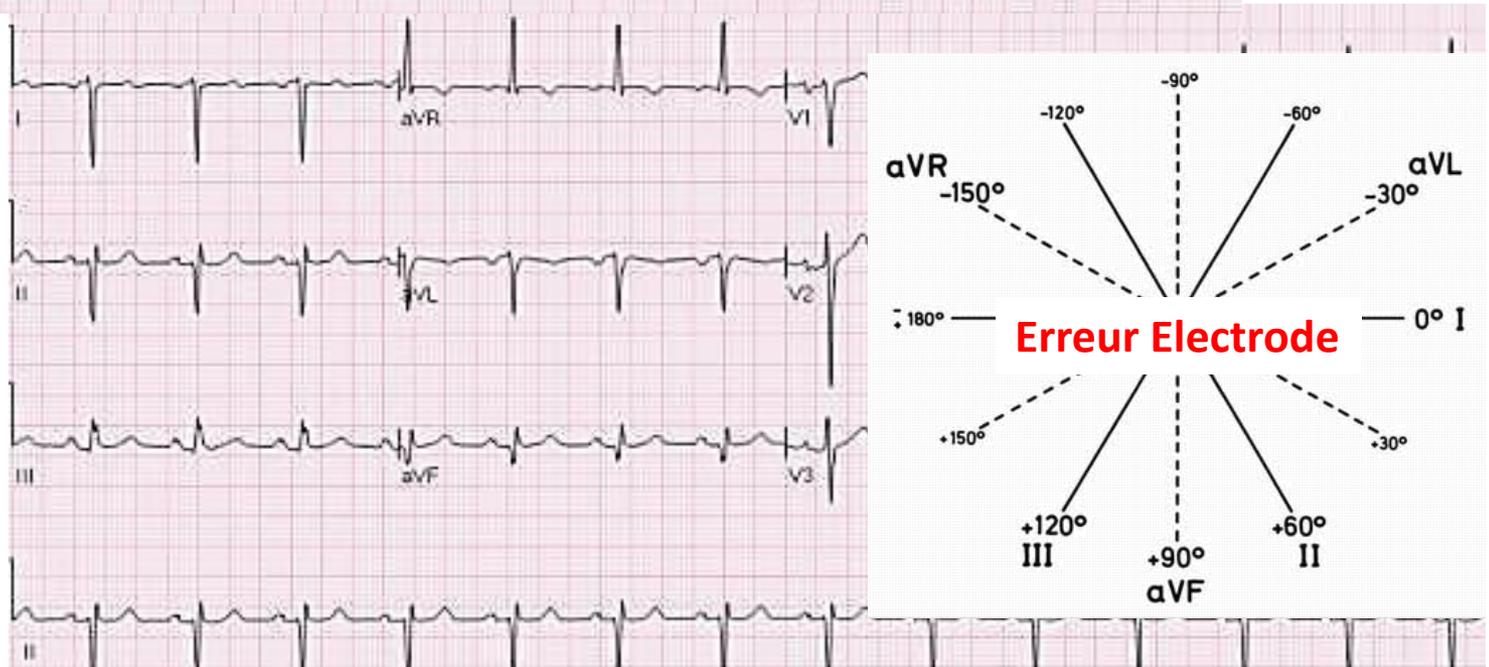


Donner les axes de QRS ?

A

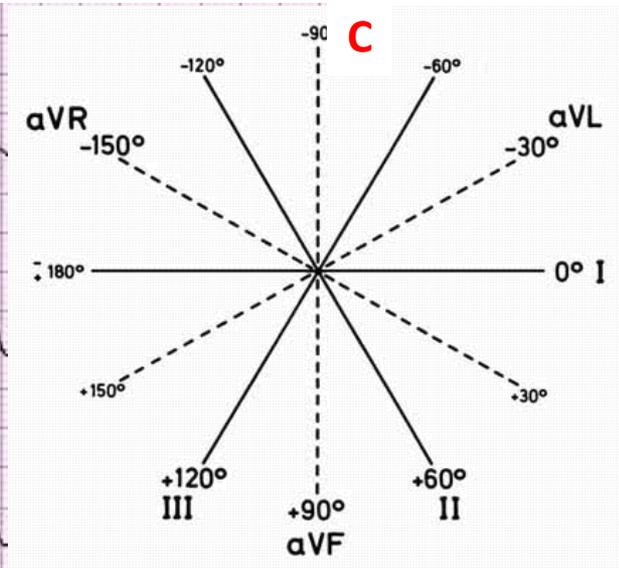
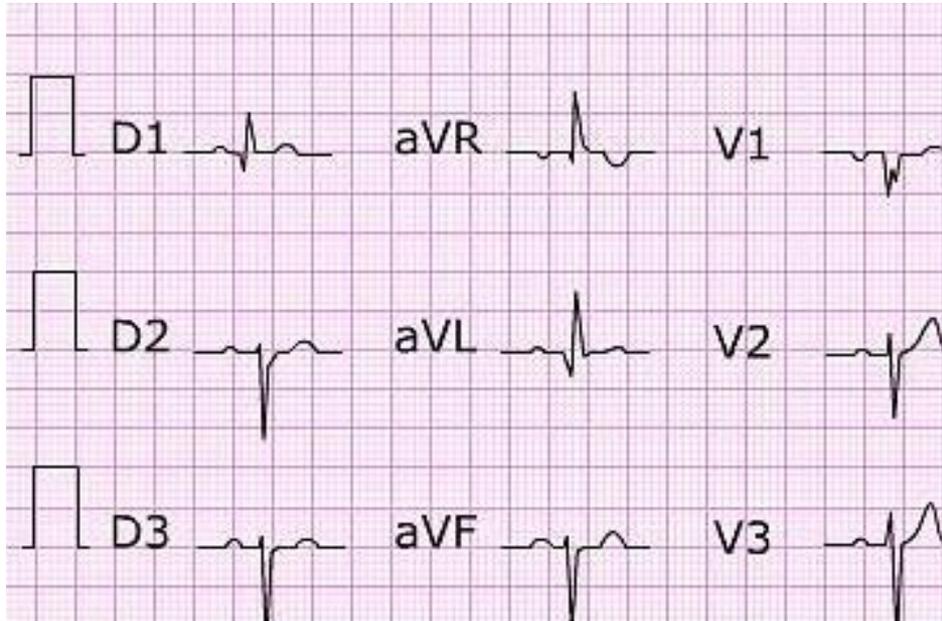


B

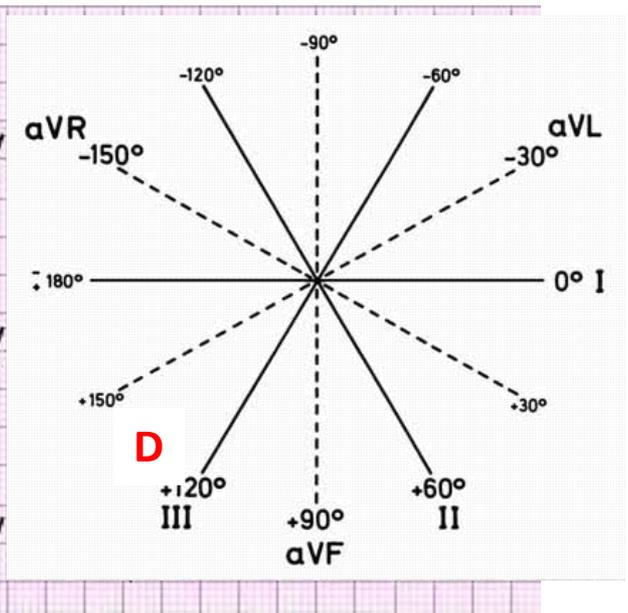
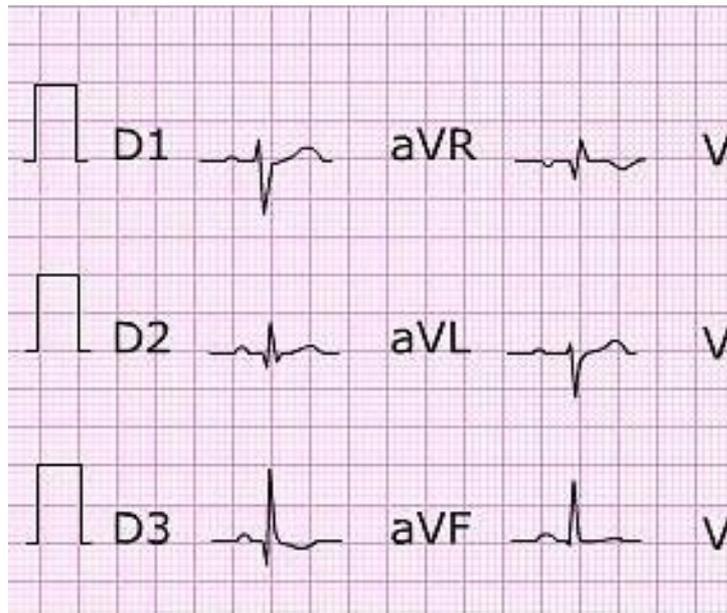


Donner les axes de QRS

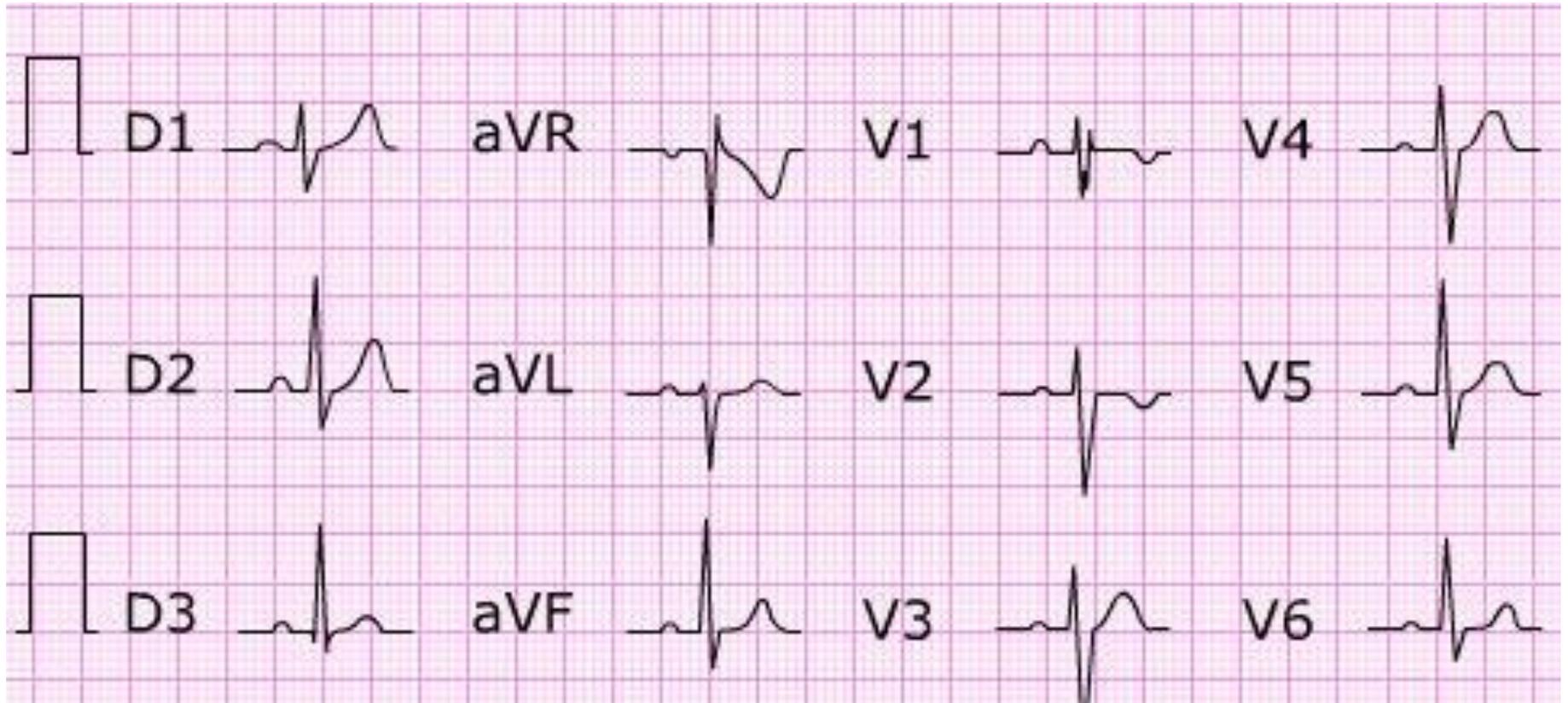
C



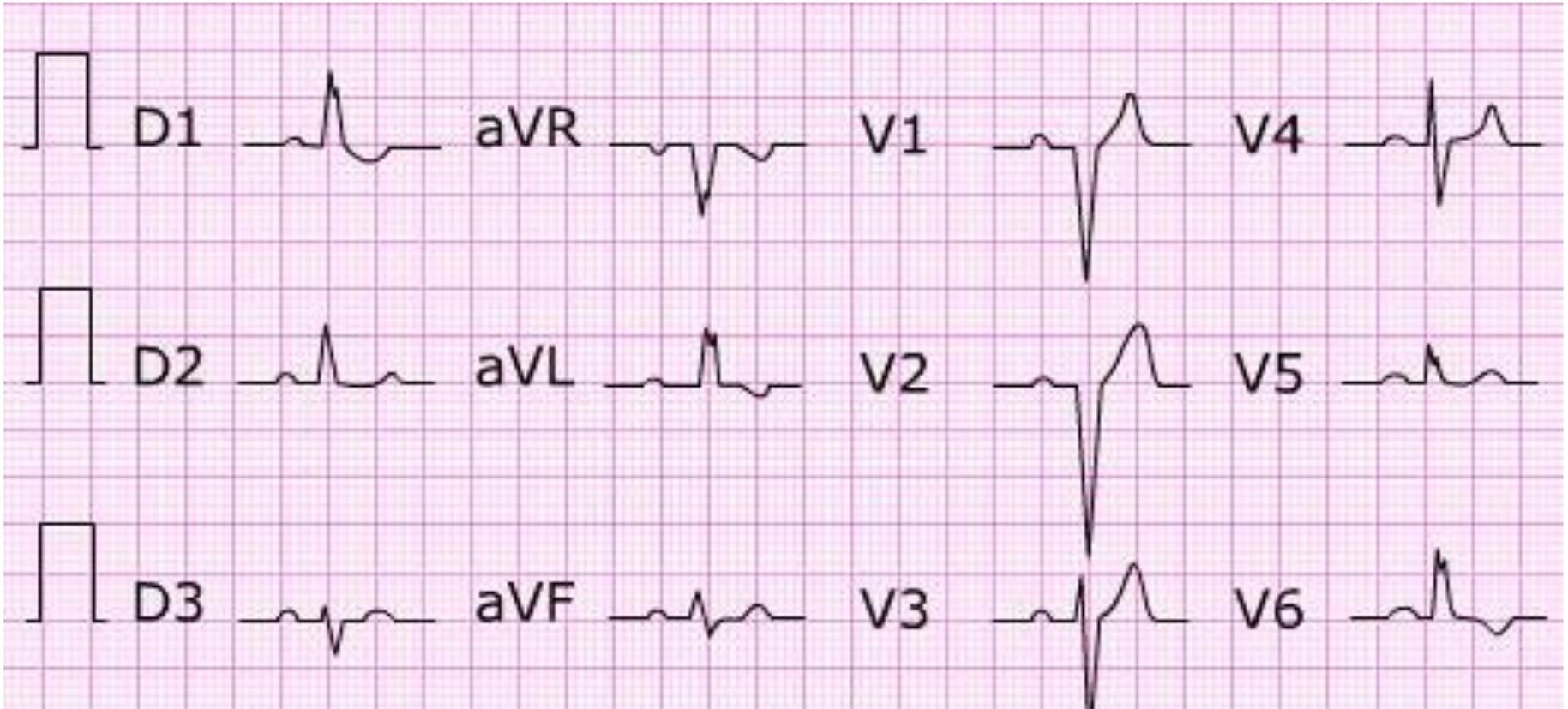
D



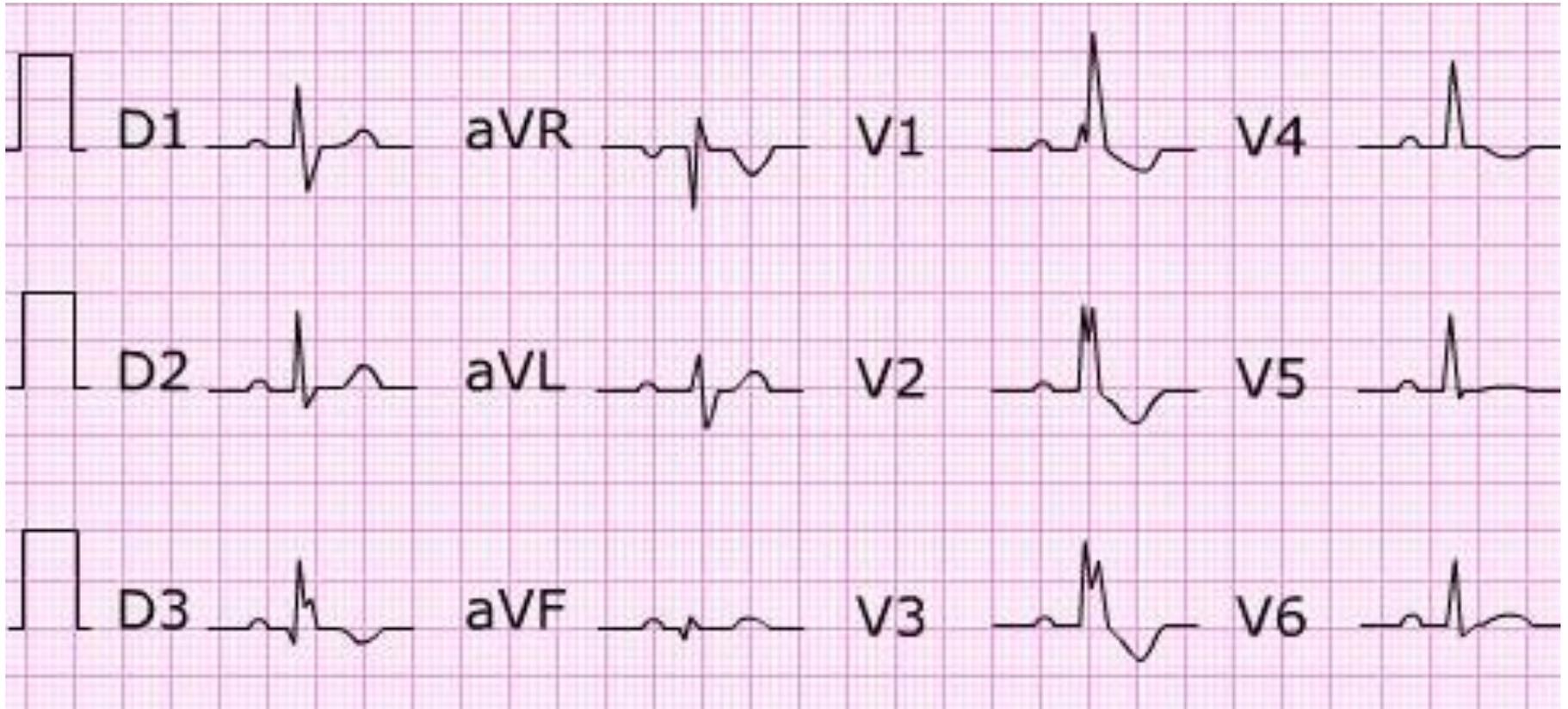
Durée & morphologie de QRS ?

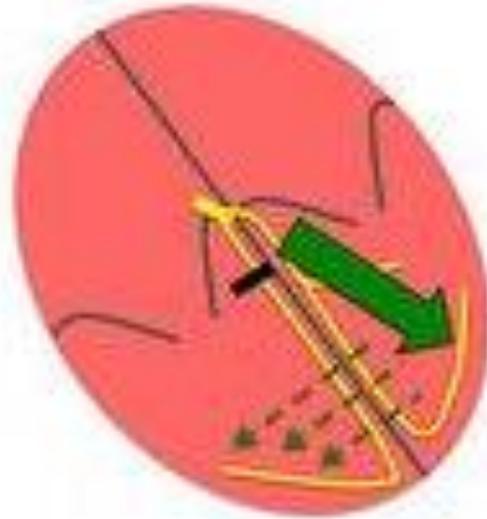
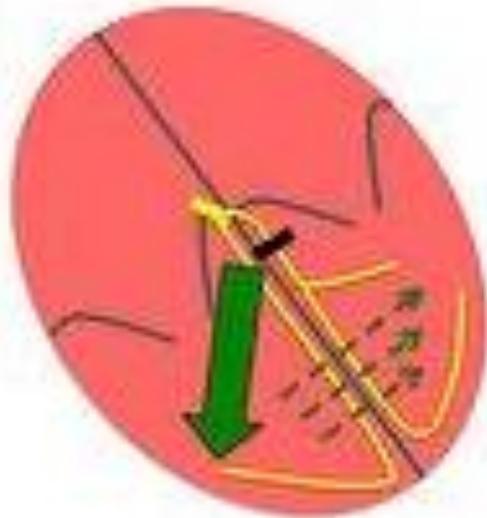


Durée & morphologie de QRS ?

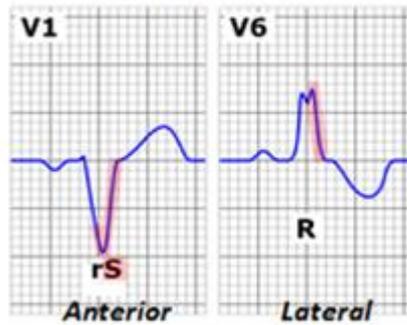


Durée & morphologie de QRS ?

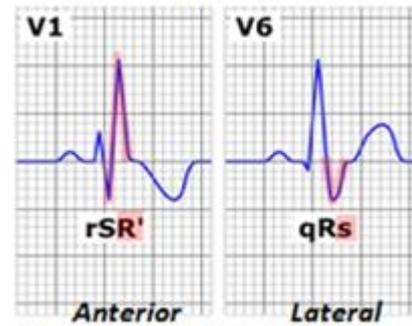




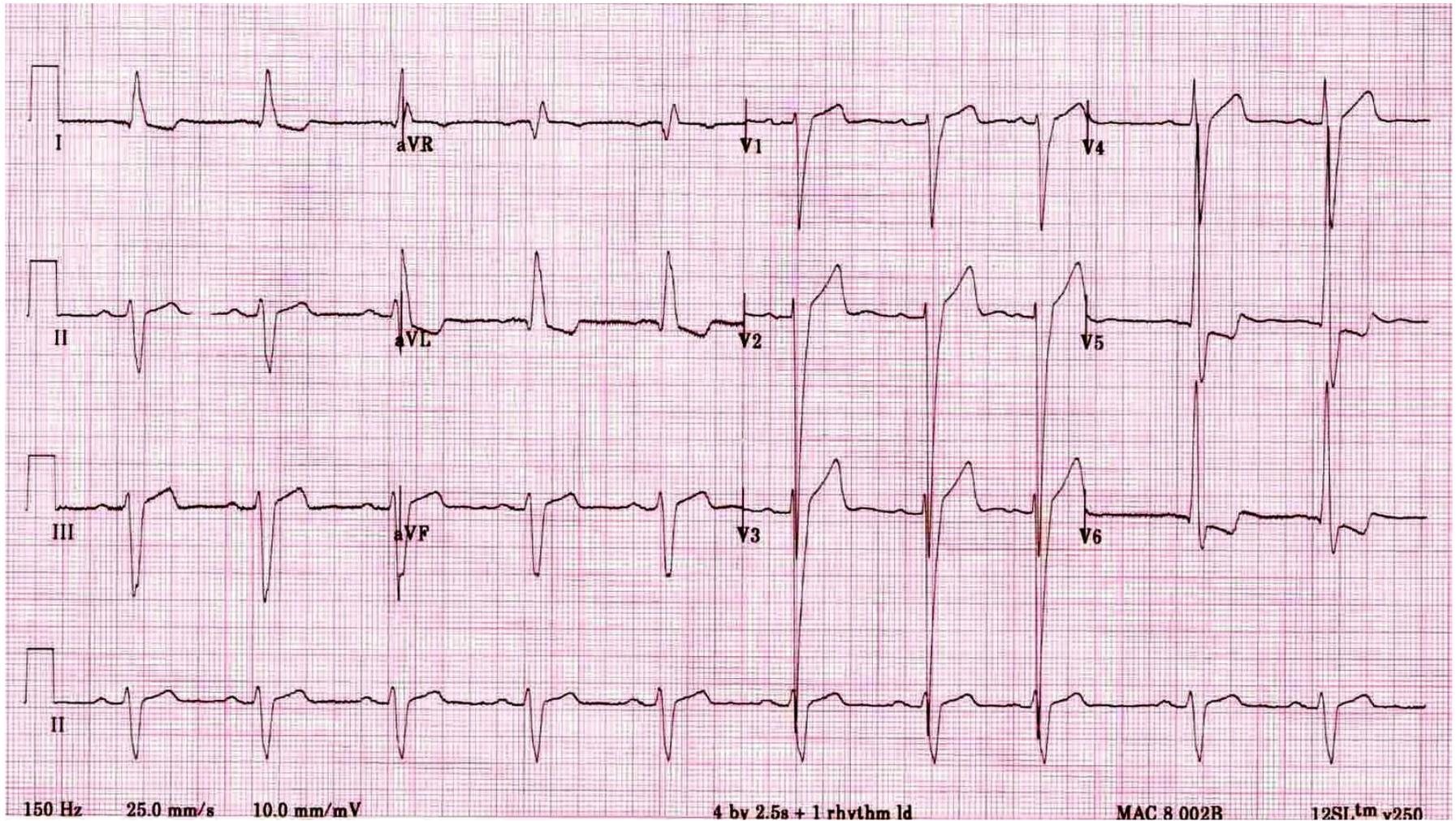
LBBB



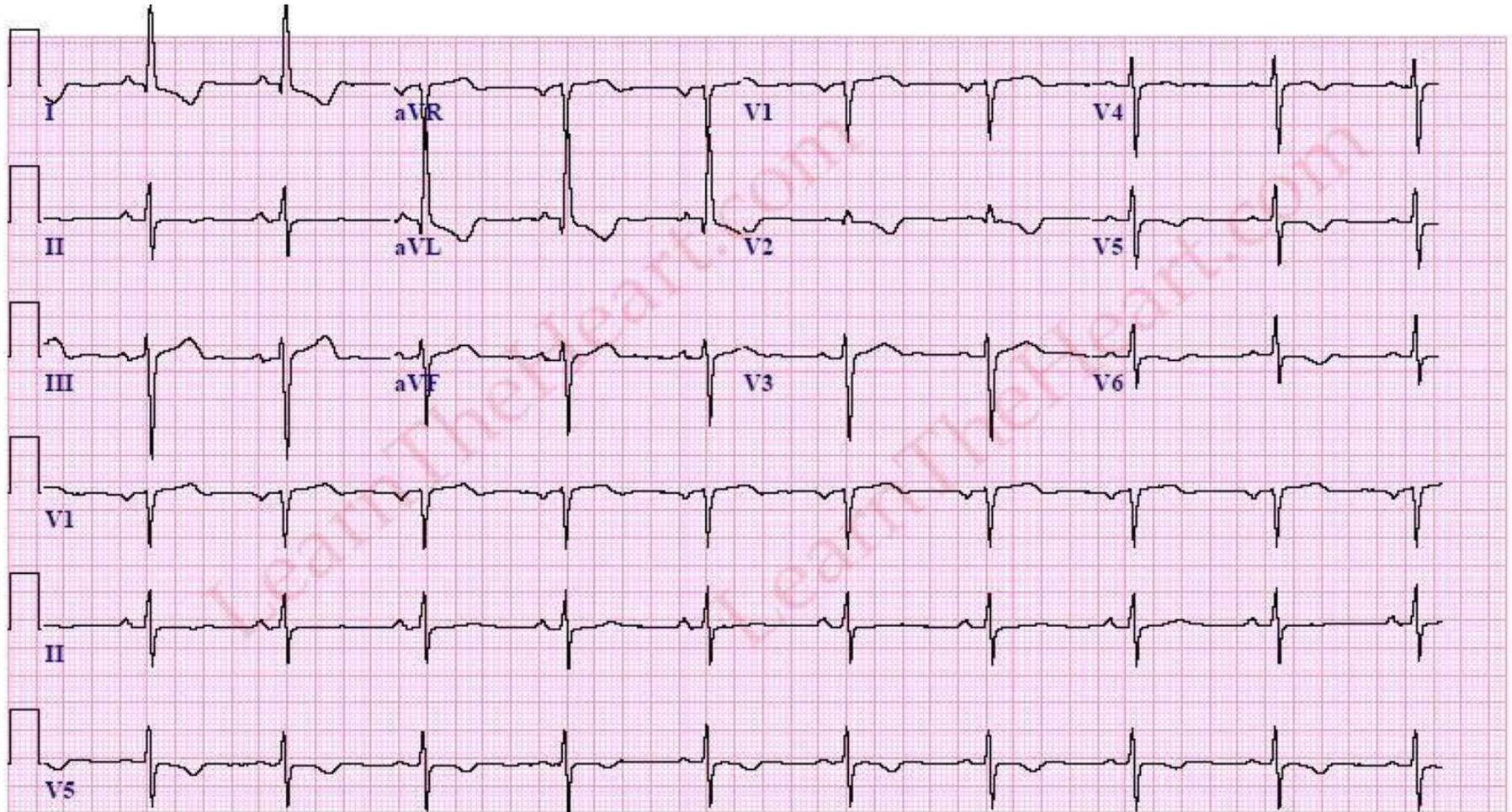
RBBB



Calculer l'indice de Sokolow-Lyon



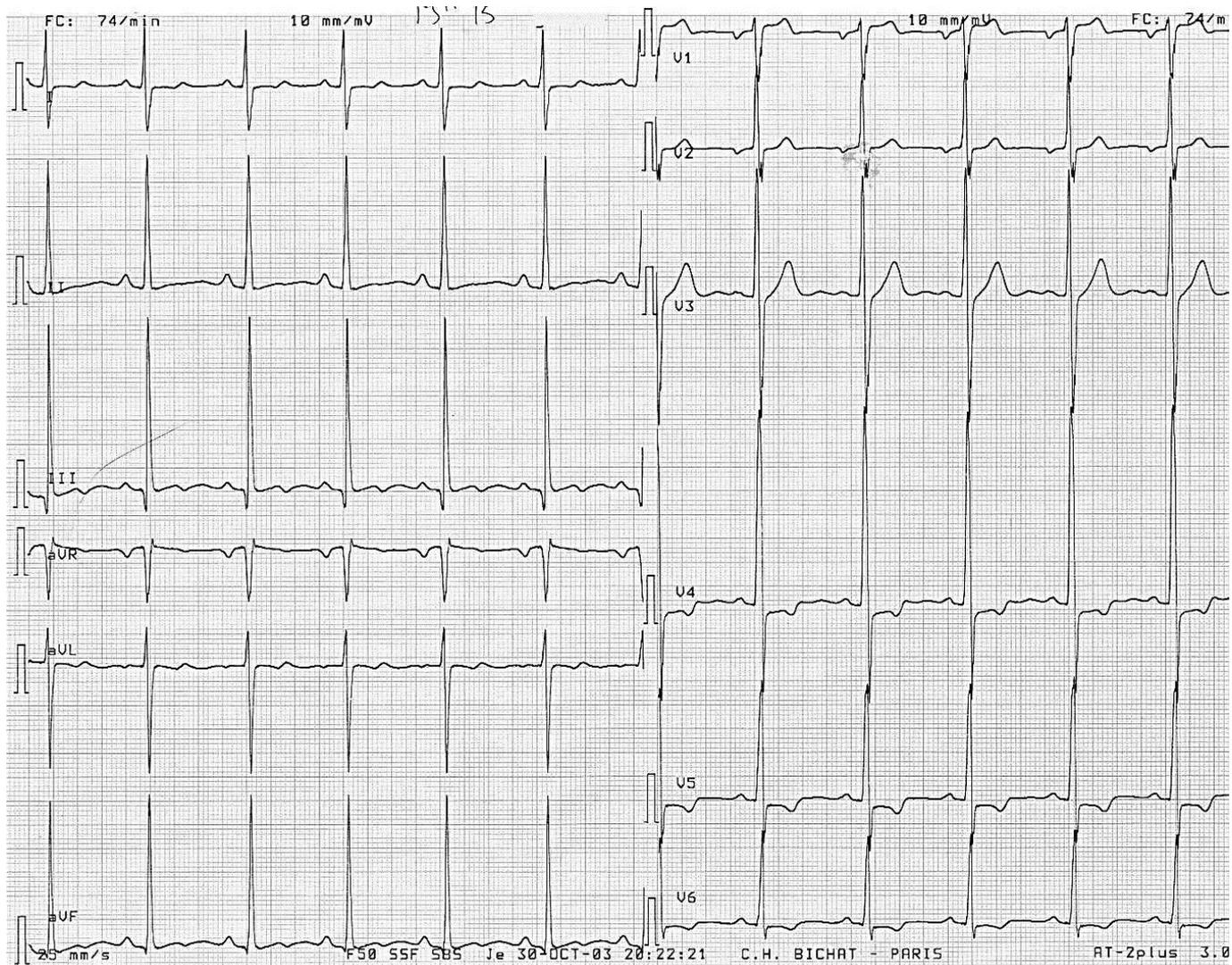
Hypertrophie ventriculaire



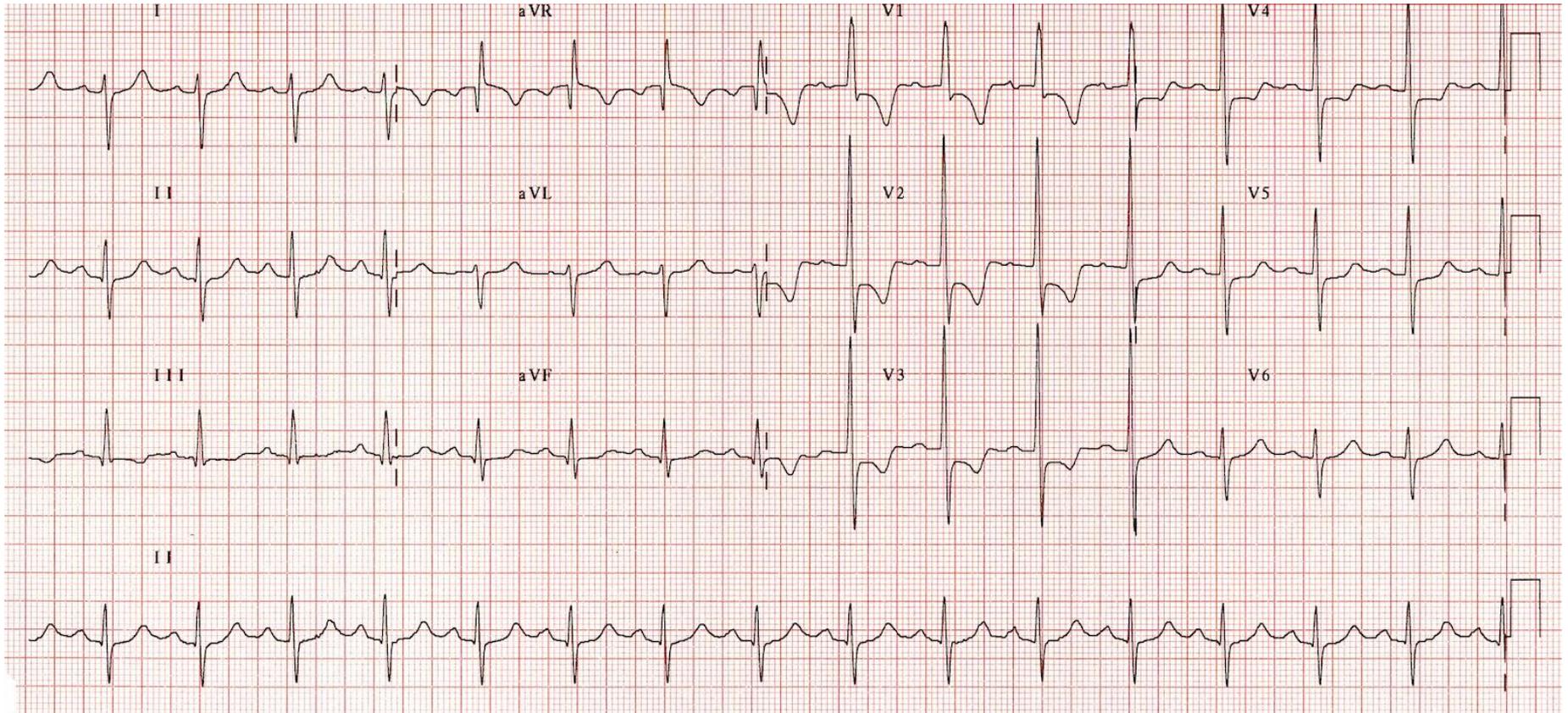
25mm/s 10mm/mV 40Hz 005C 12SL 254 CID: 26

EID: Unconfirmed EDT: ORDER:

Hypertrophie ventriculaire

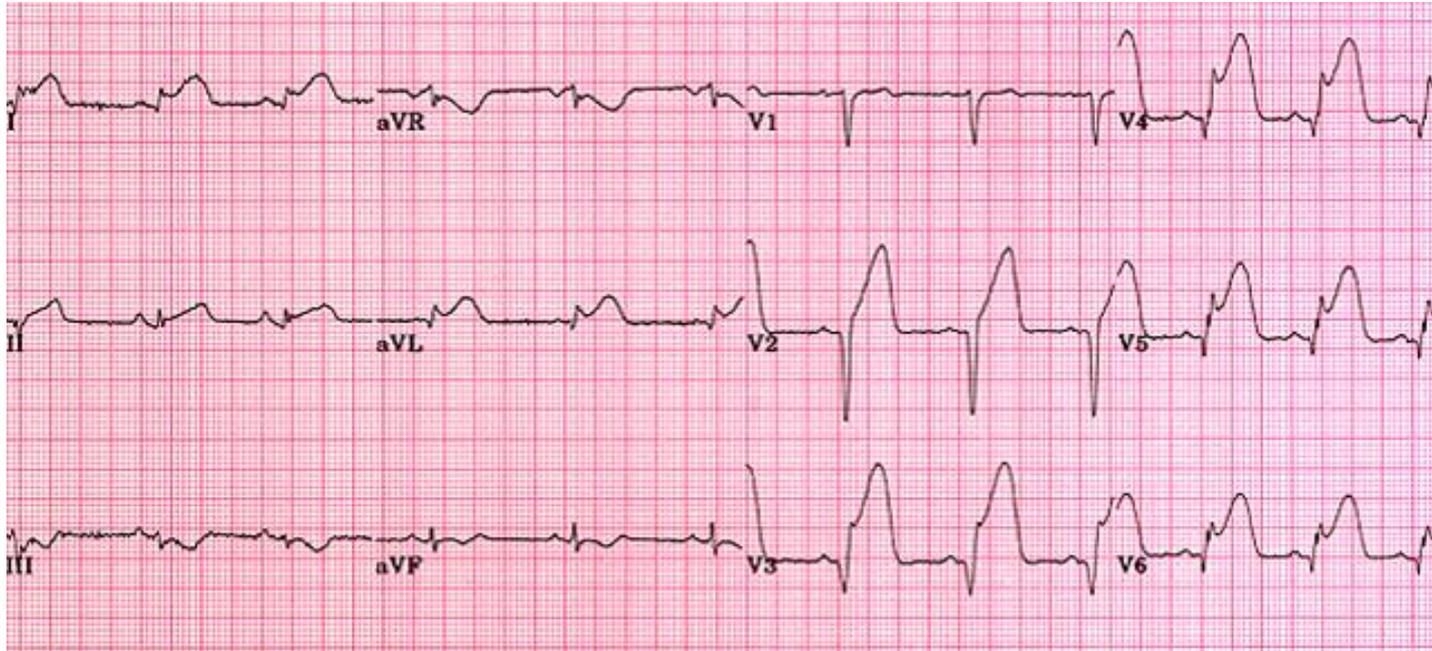


Hypertrophie ventriculaire

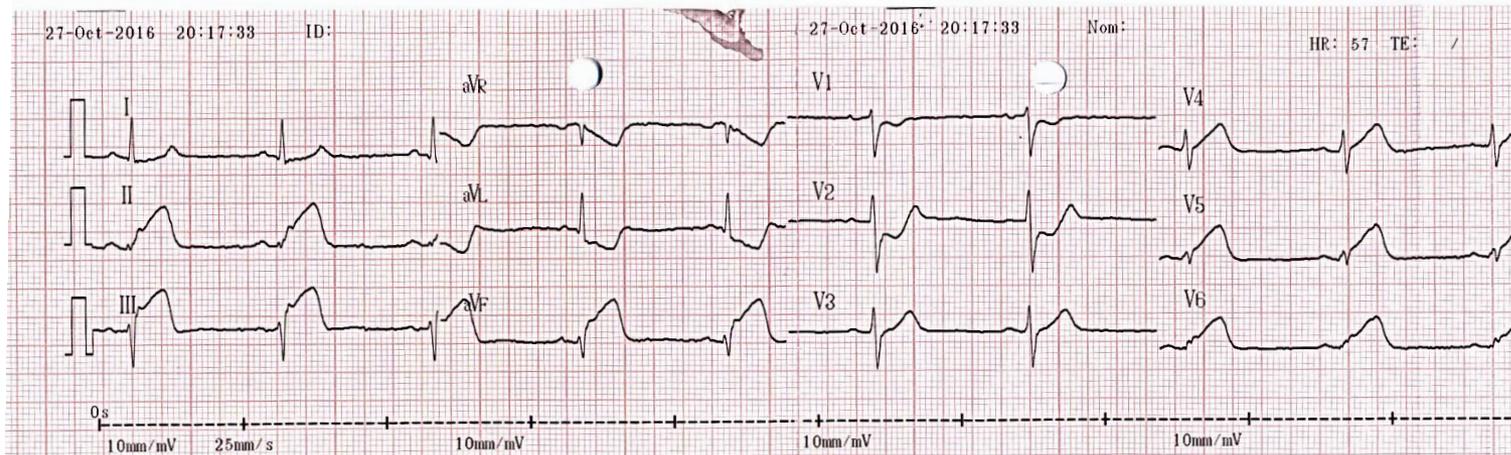


Décrivez la repolarisation ventriculaire

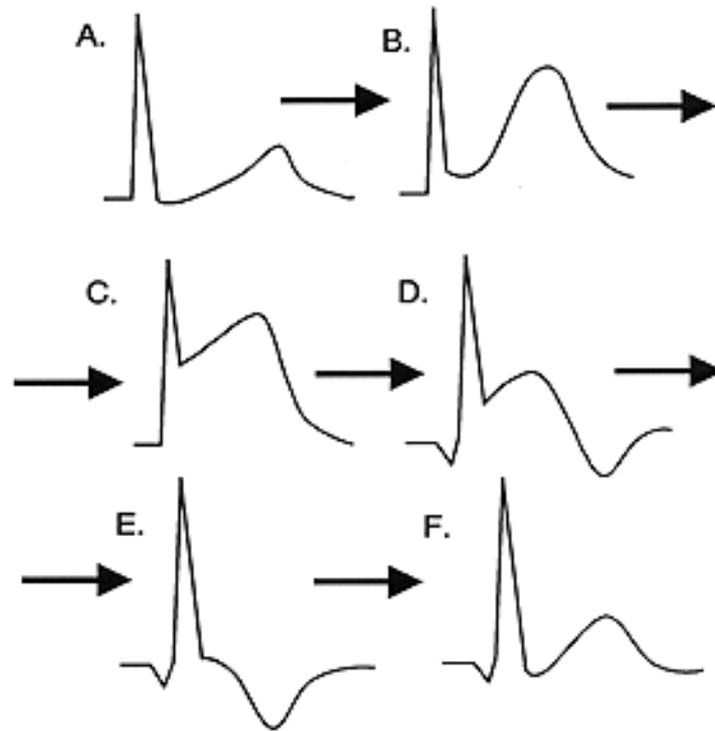
A



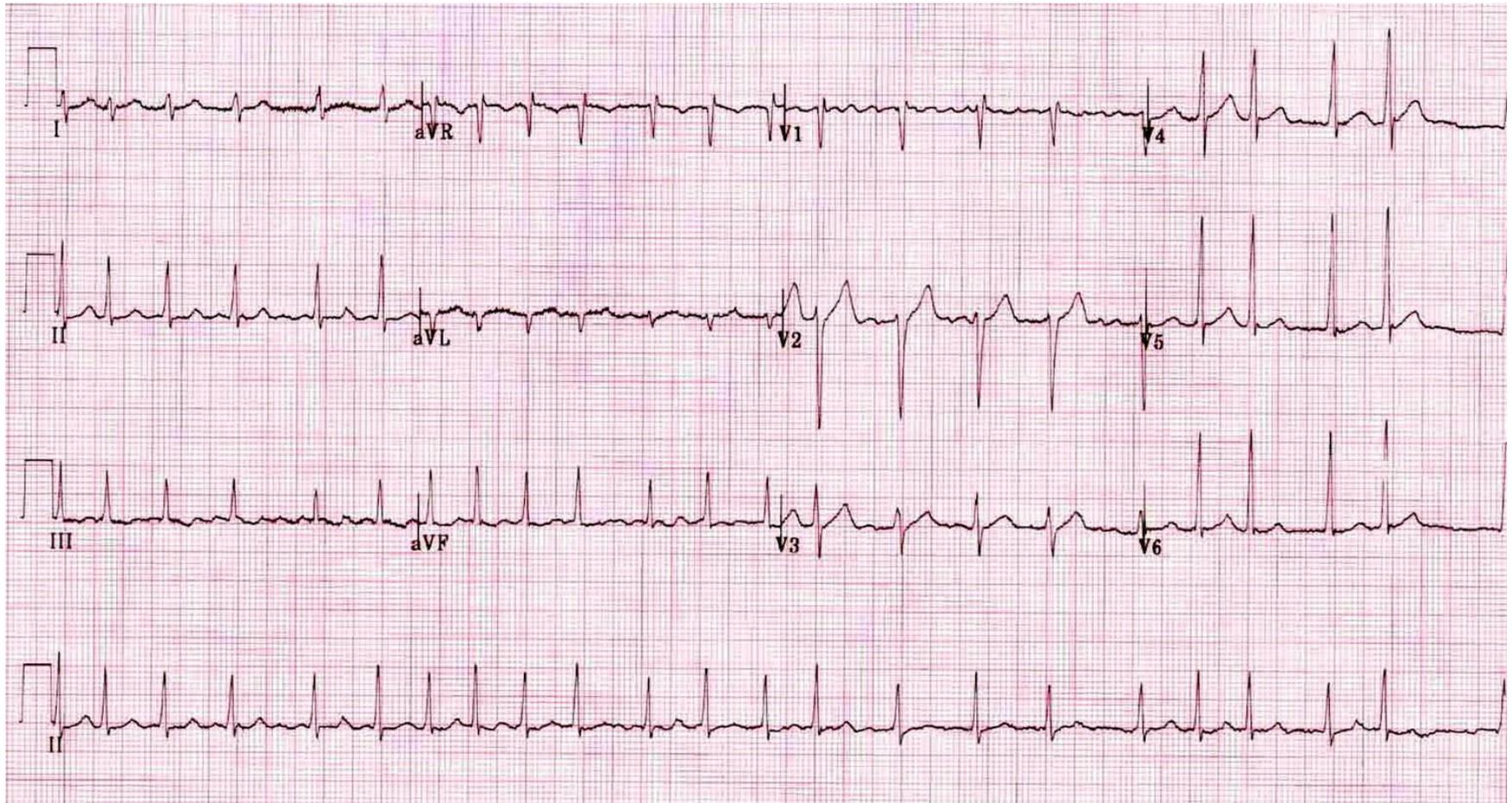
B



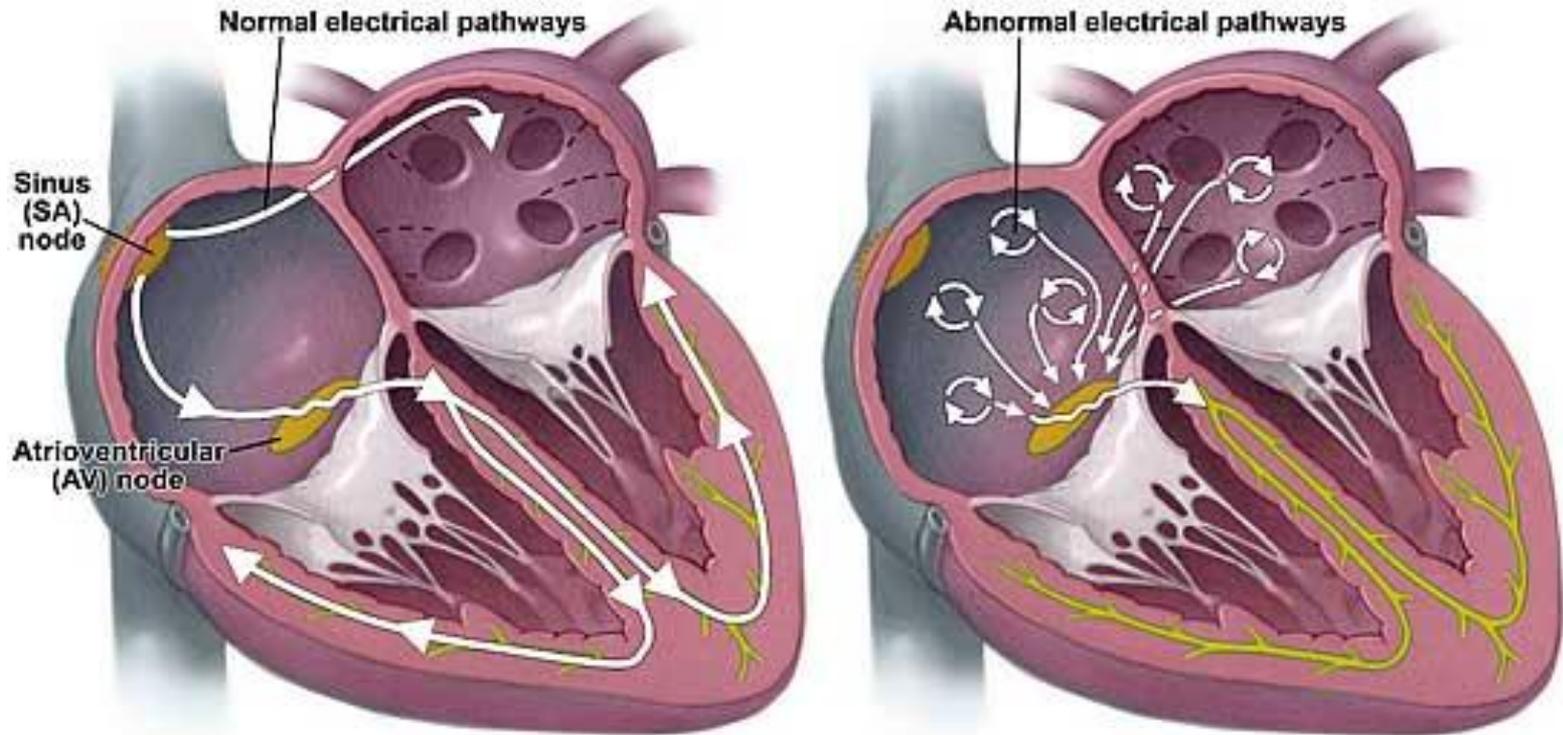
Evolution naturelle de l'infarctus du myocarde



Quel est le rythme ?



Fibrillation auriculaire



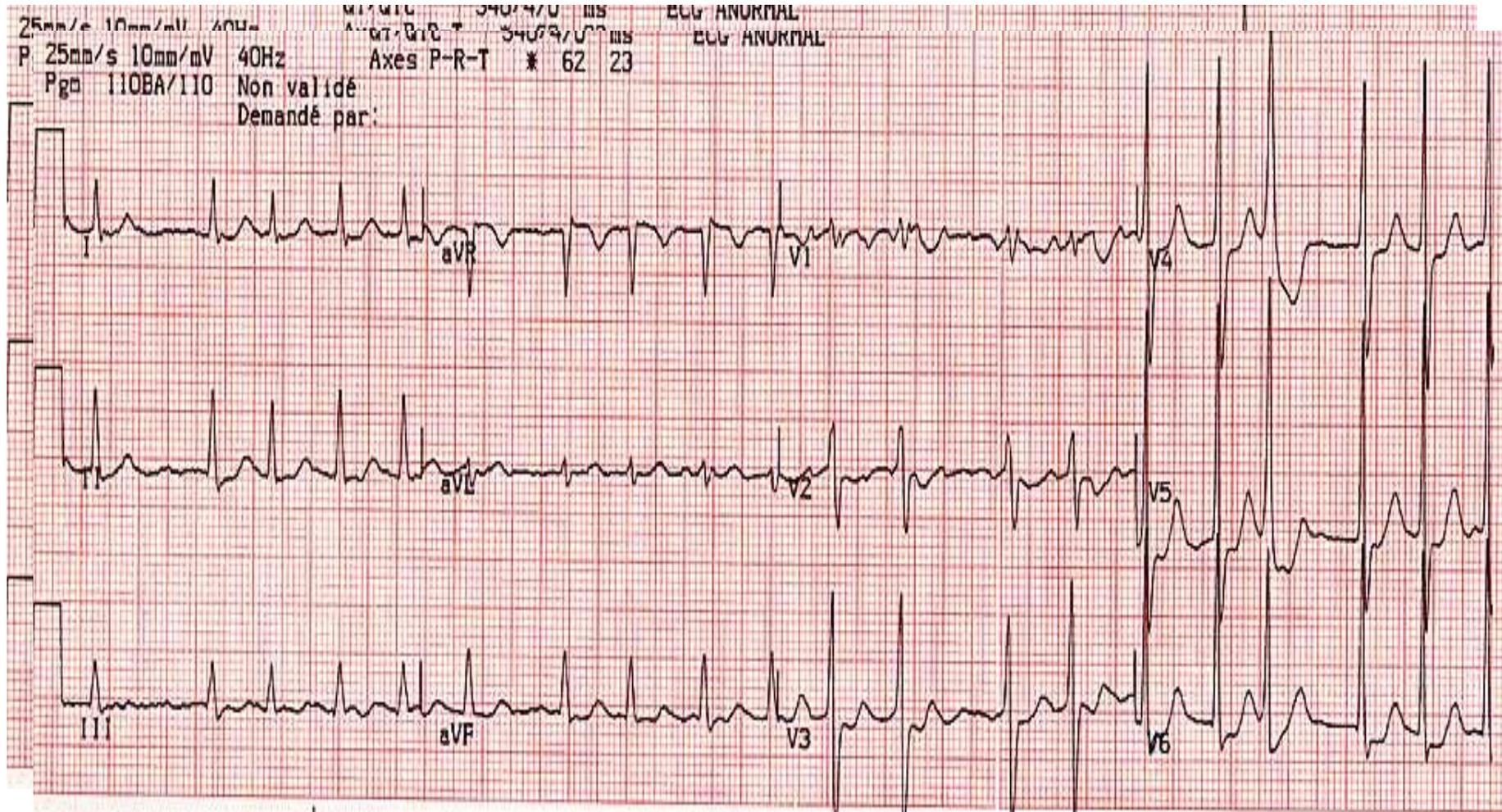
Normal sinus rhythm



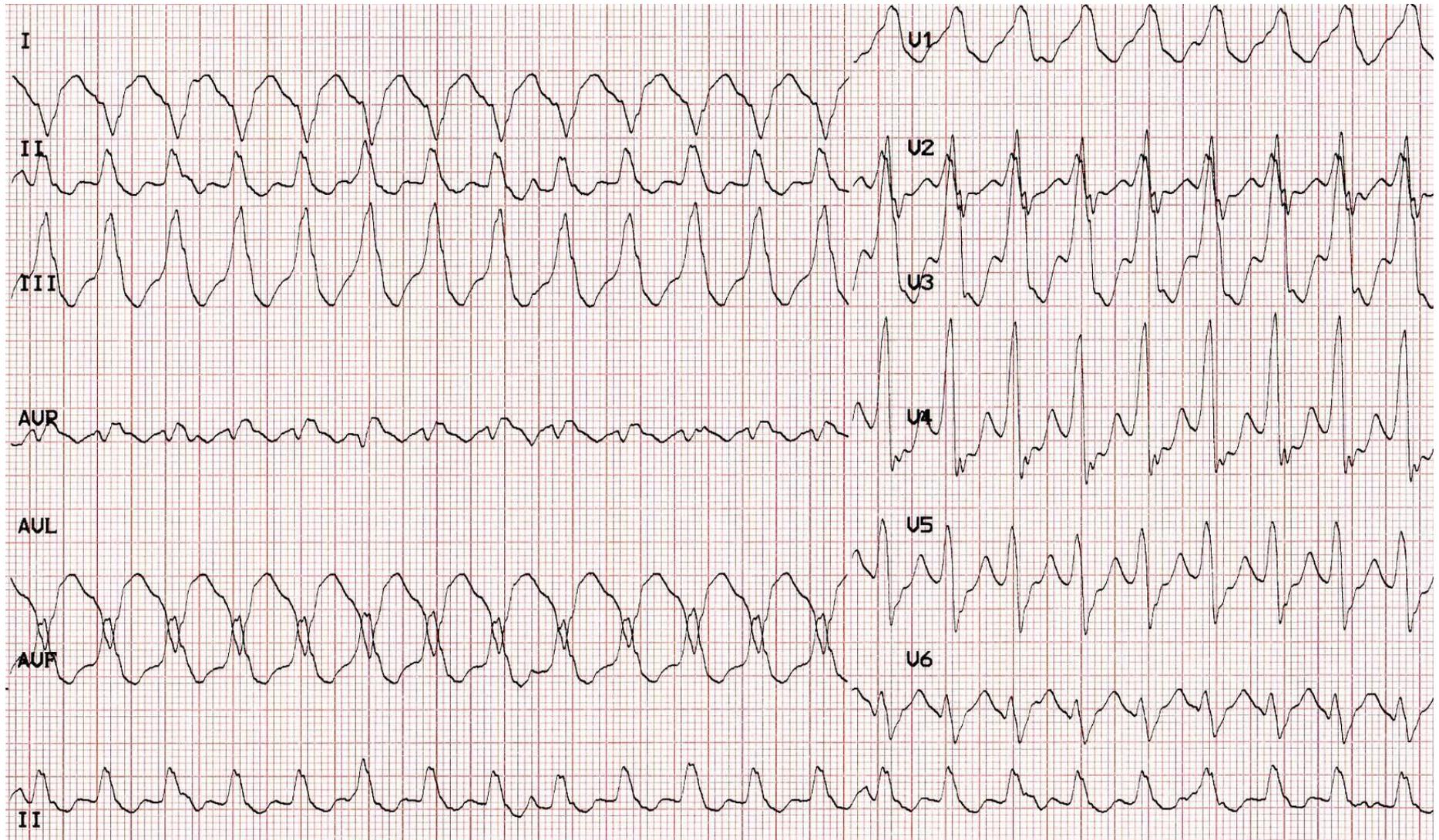
Atrial fibrillation



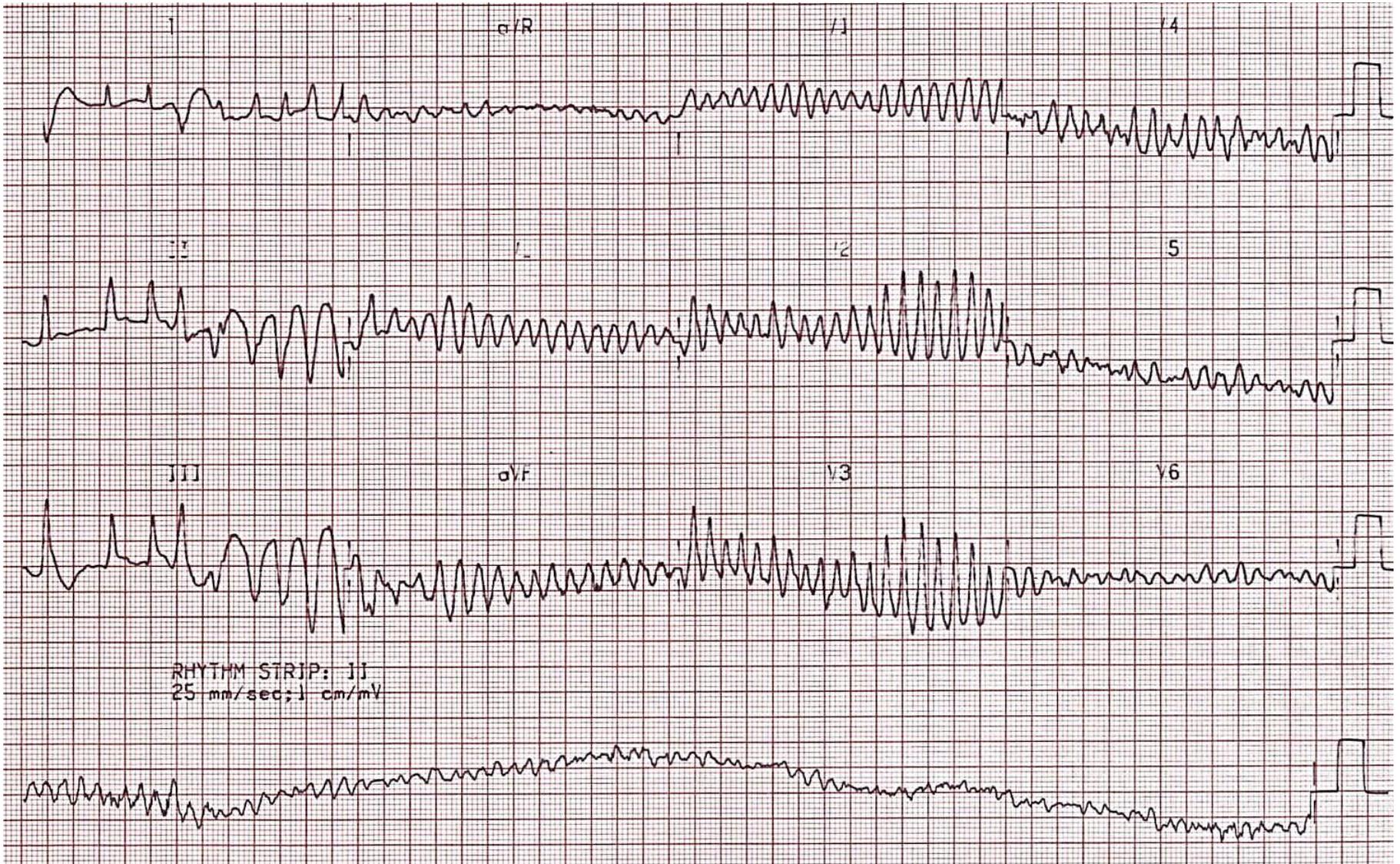
Quel est le rythme ?



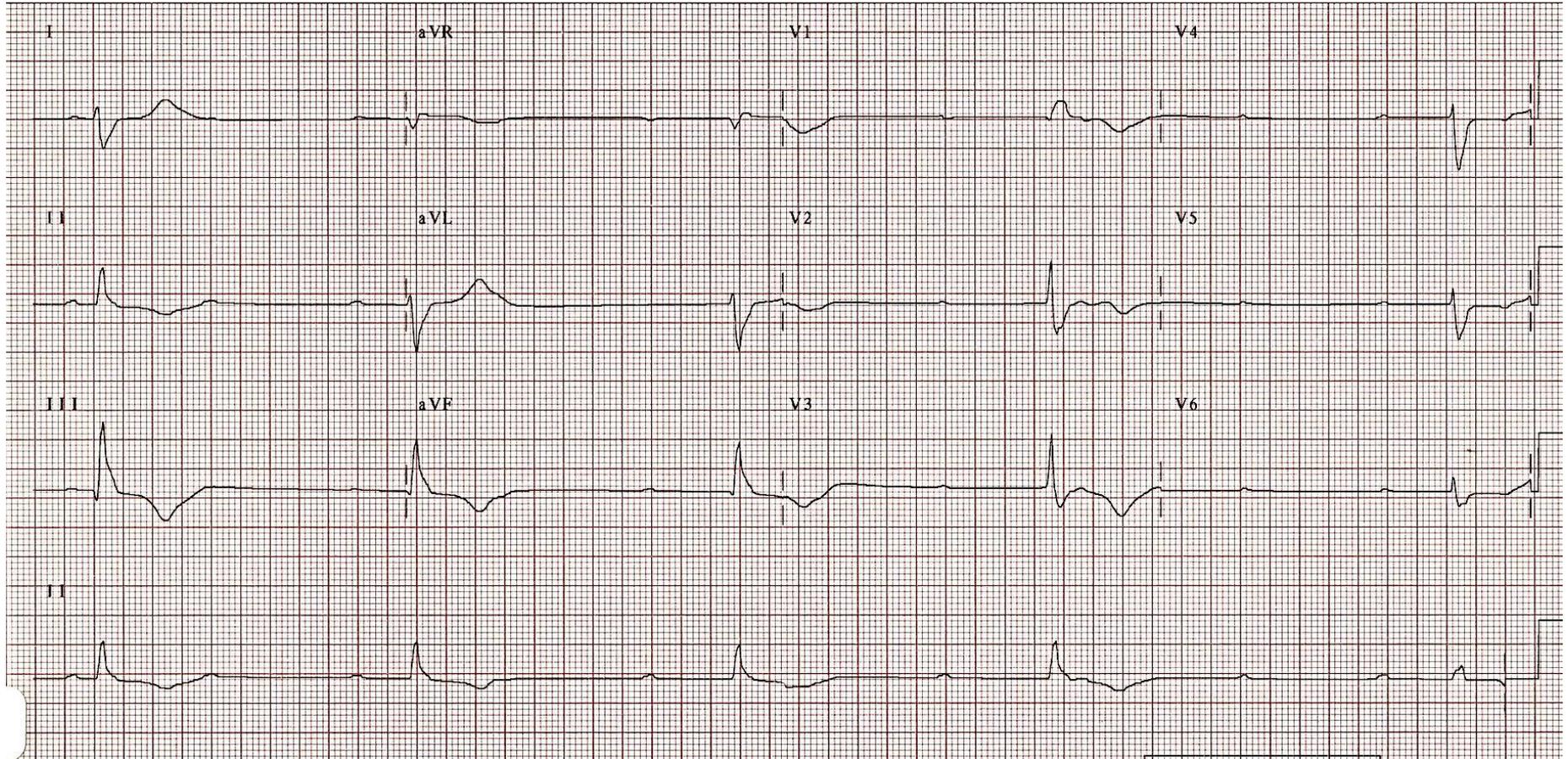
Quel est le rythme ?



Quel est le rythme ?



Quel est le rythme ?



Conclusion

Méthode d'analyse systématique de l'ECG

FRACHID

- Fréquence
- Rythme
- Axe
- Conduction
- Hypertrophie
- Ischémie
- Divers

Objectifs

- **Les conventions ECG**
 - vitesse / fréquence / amplitude / dérivations / notation des ondes
- **Physiologie de la propagation & ECG**
 - rythme sinusal : P-QRS-T
 - rythme non sinusal
- **Onde P & intervalle PR**
 - Axes / durées / amplitudes
- **Complexe QRS**
 - Axe / durée / morphologie / amplitude
- **Repolarisation ventriculaire**
 - Axe / morphologie / amplitude / durée