



人体**❤**电图描记

Electrocardiogram, ECG



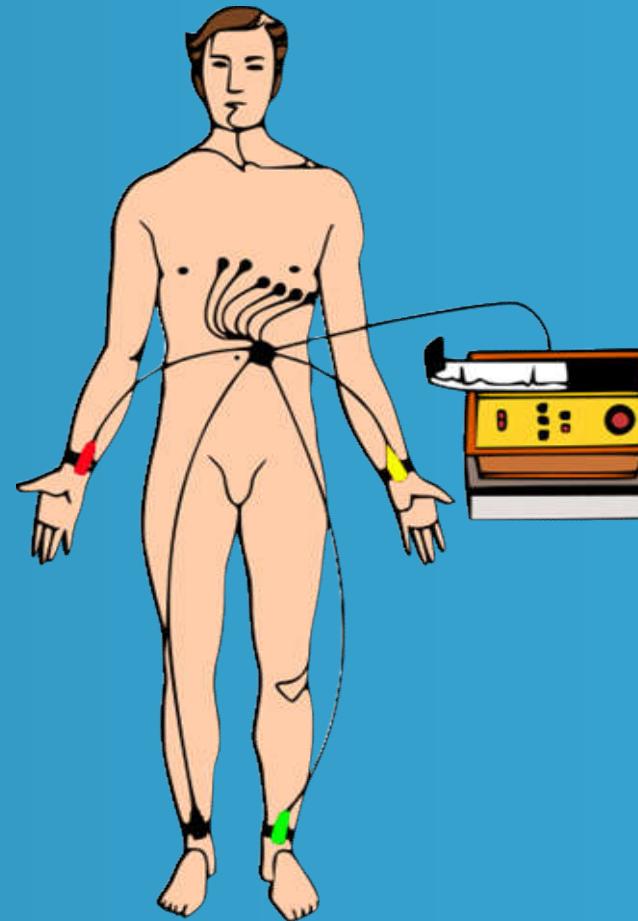
实验教学管理中心



人体心电图描记 ElectroCardioGraphy



1. 什么是 ECG?
2. 如何记录 ECG?
3. 如何分析 ECG?



Company name

1. 心肌细胞特性



① 兴奋性

➤ 动作电位AP（右上图）

② 自律性

➤ 窦房结、房室束、浦肯耶纤维等特殊心肌细胞（非工作细胞）等

➤ 机制：AP第4期自动去极化

③ 传导性

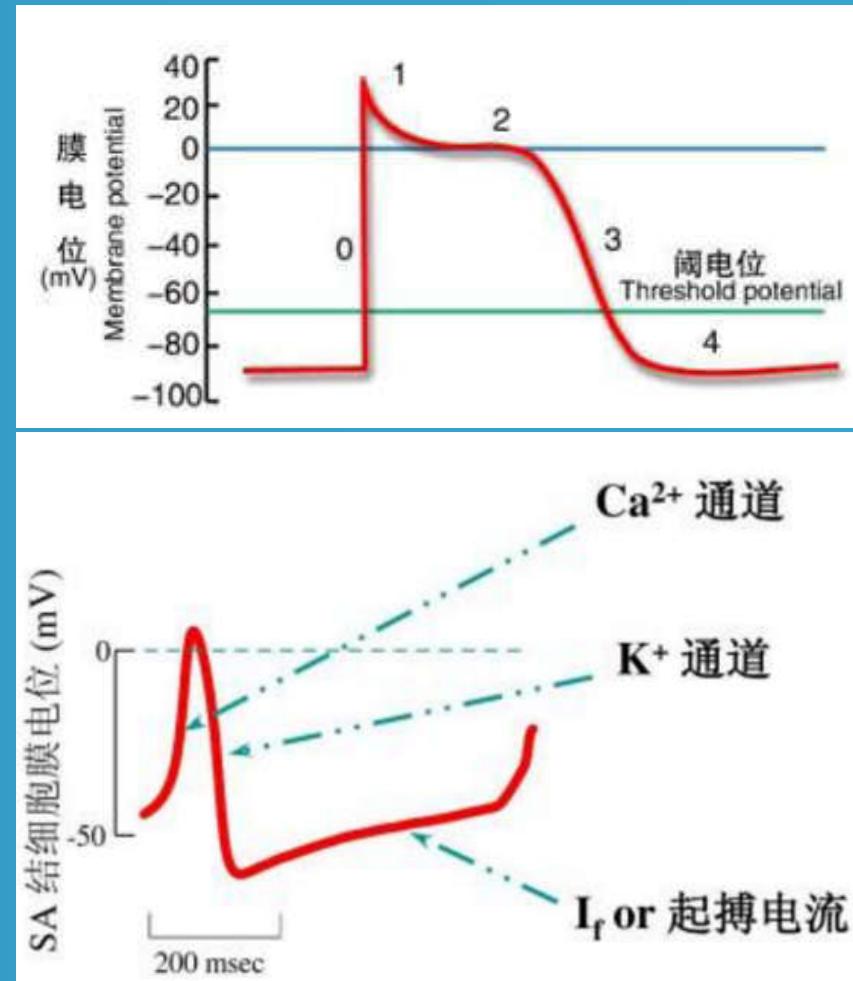
➤ 窦房结→房室束→房室结→希氏束→左右、束支→浦肯耶纤维

➤ 心肌细胞间（什么结构？）

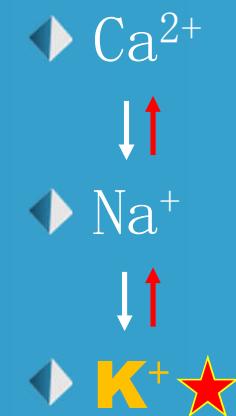
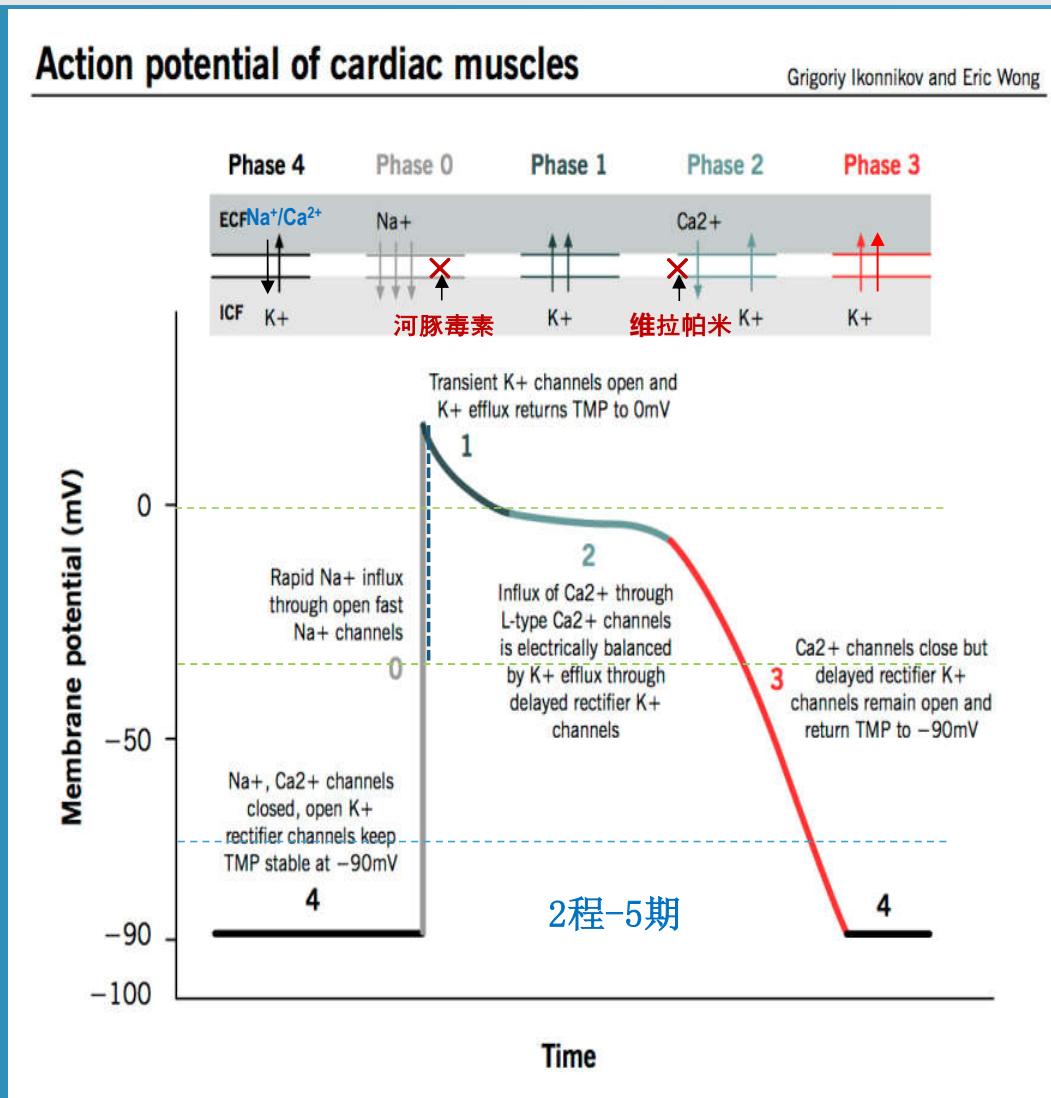
④ 收缩性（非工作细胞无）

➤ AP触发

➤ Ca^{2+} 参与的兴奋-收缩偶联



1. 心肌细胞特性——动作电位

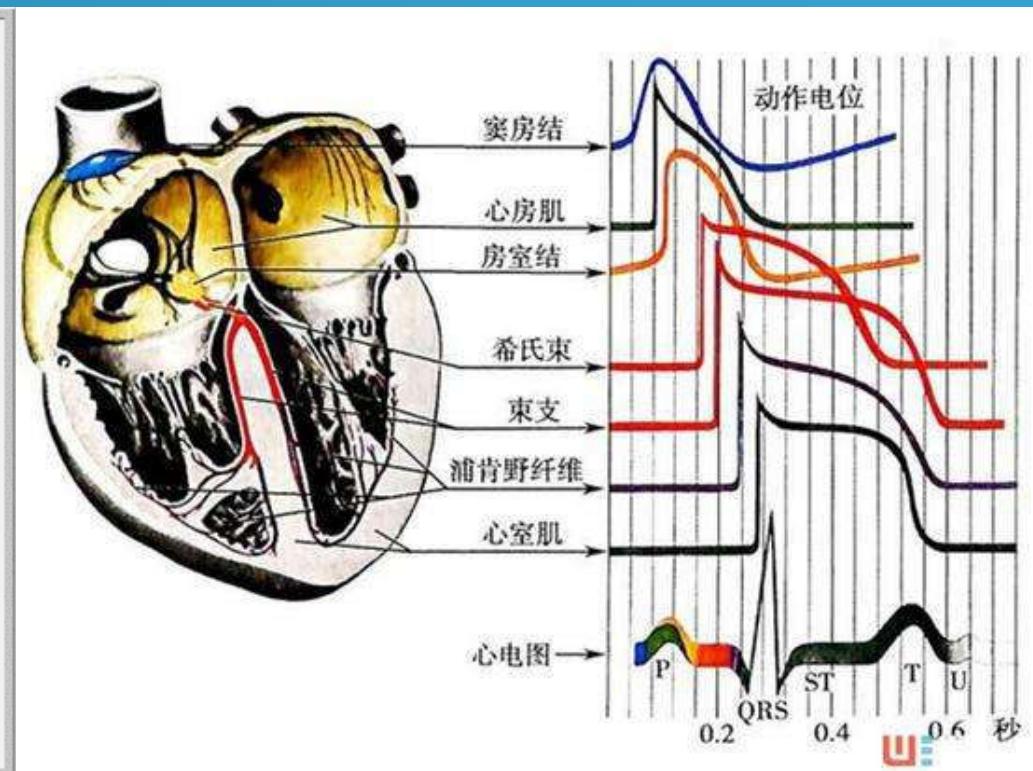
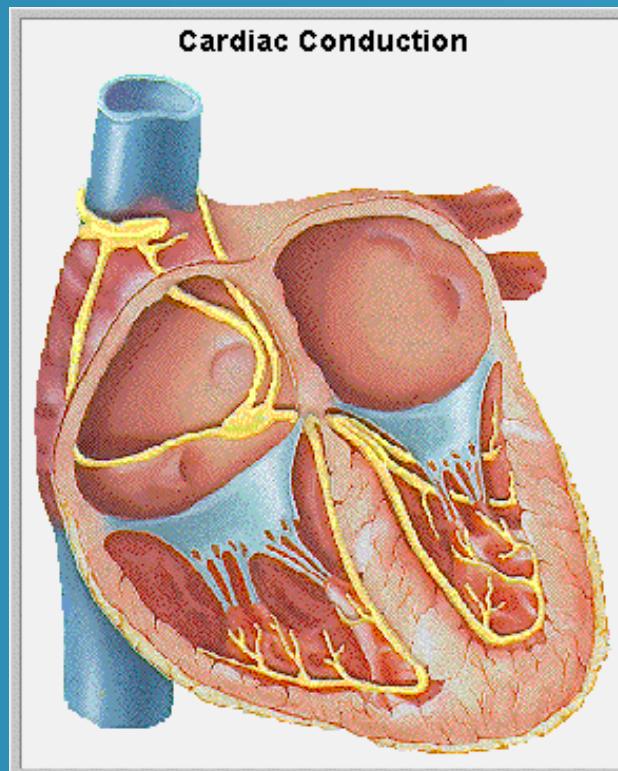


◆ 跨膜运输方式?

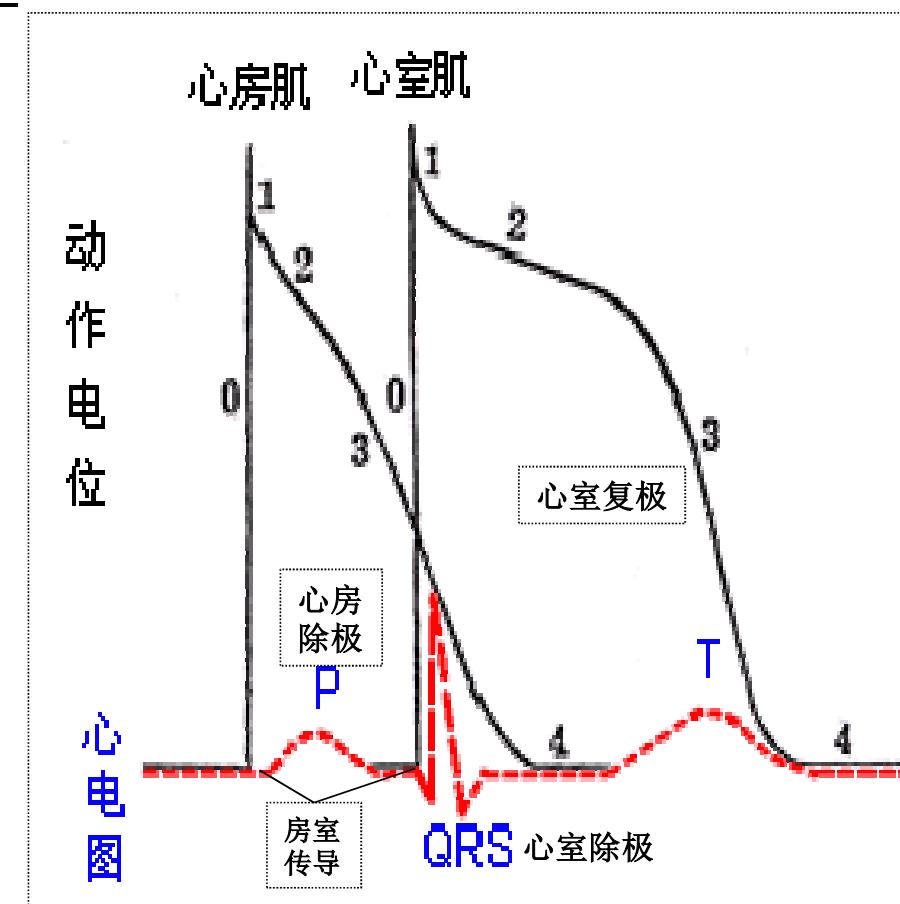
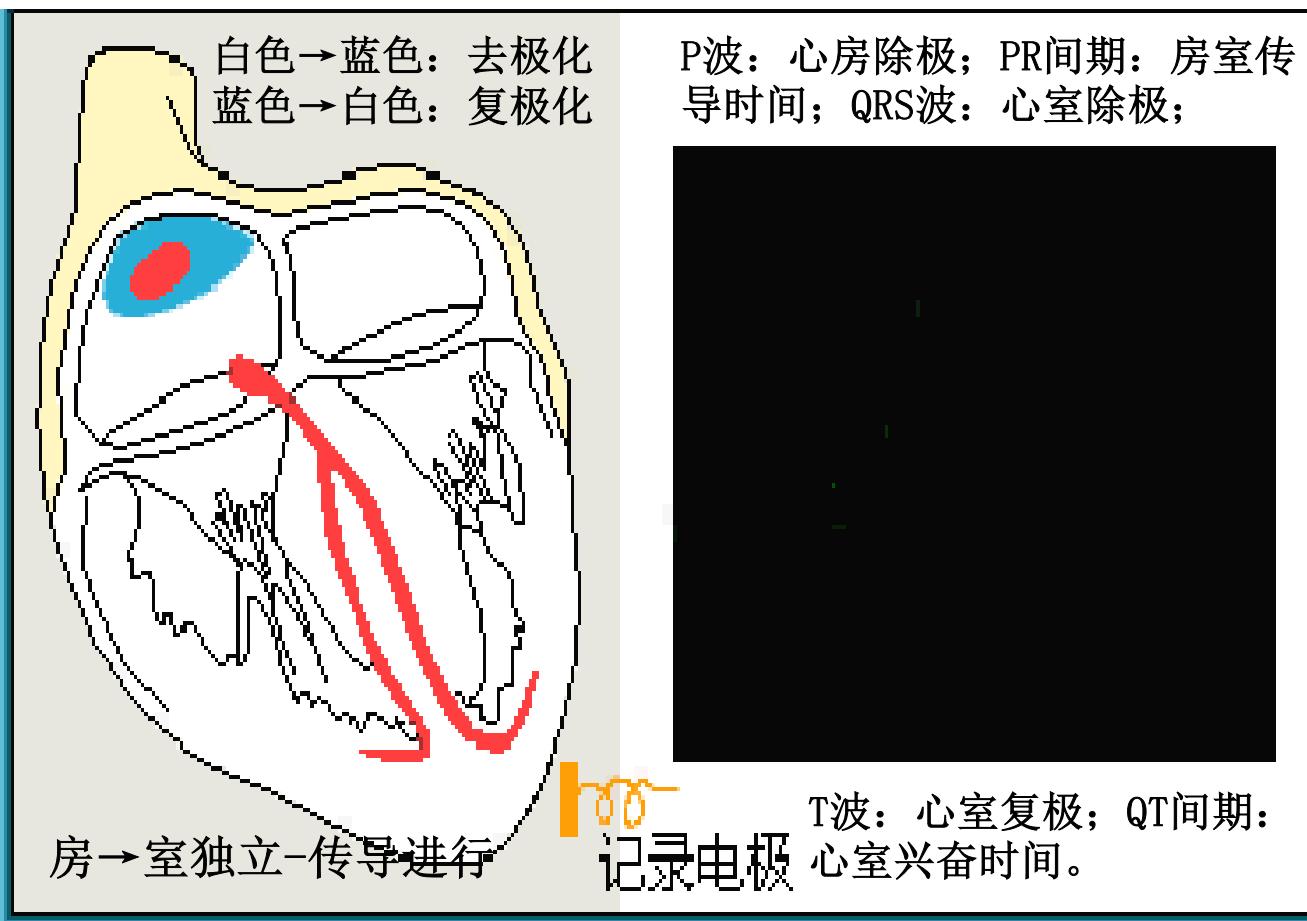
1. 心肌细胞特性 $\Sigma (AP)n \rightarrow ECG$



Overall electrical activity of the heart \rightarrow ECG



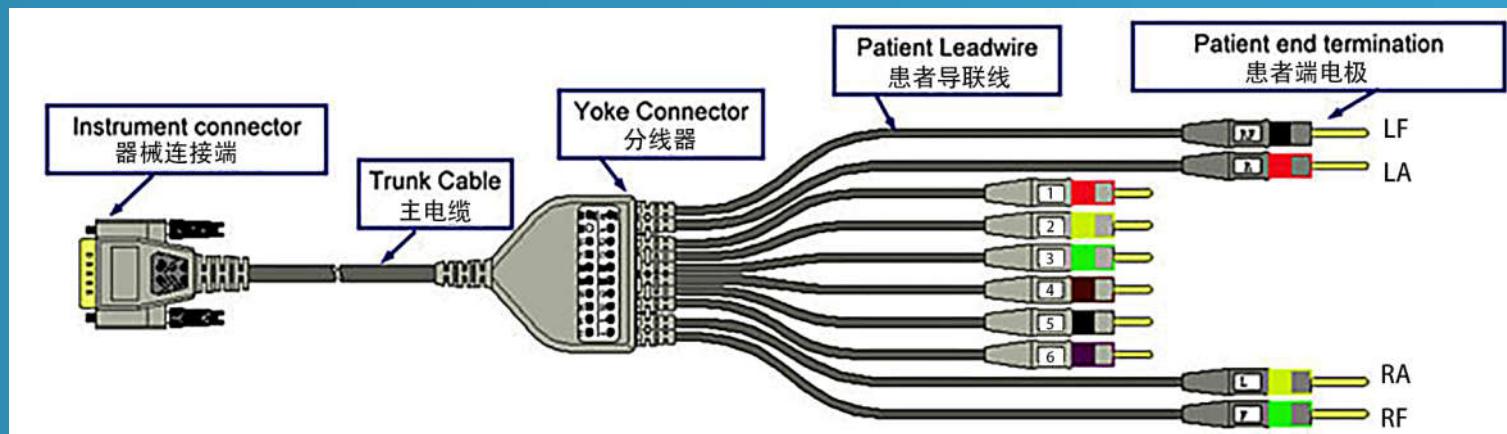
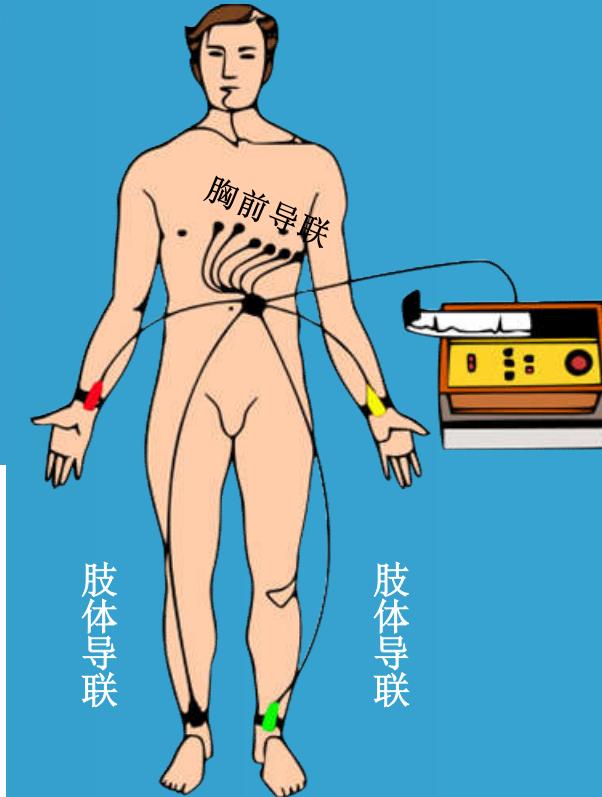
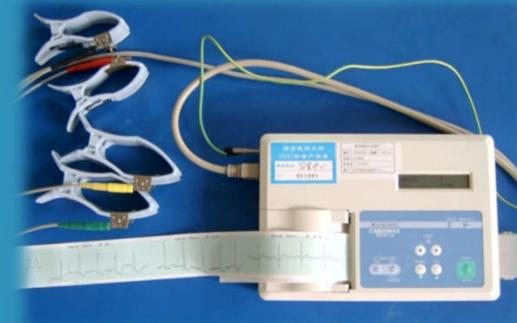
Principles



P波：心房除极；PR间期：房室传导时间；QRS波：心室除极；T波：心室复极；QT间期：心室兴奋时间。
AP是单个心肌细胞的电位变化曲线；ECG则是整个心脏的电位变化。

2. 如何记录 ECG?

1. 心电图仪
2. 连线
3. 电极
4. 电极-人体连接
5. 打印纸



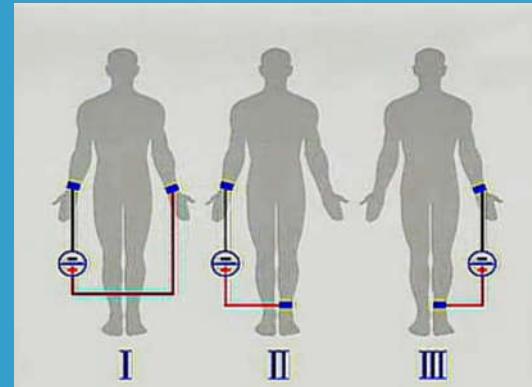
Company name

2. 如何记录ECG —— 如何连接?

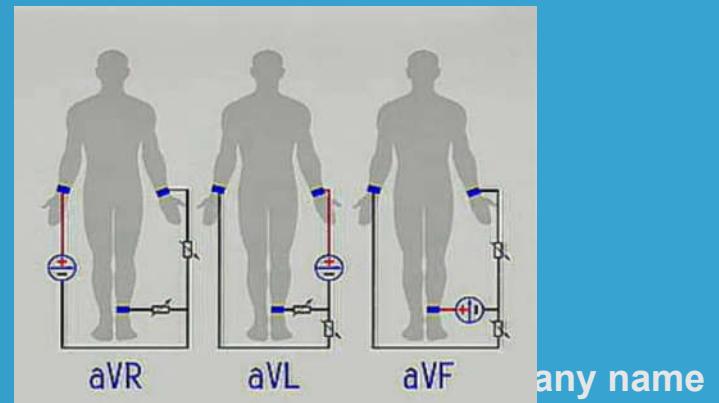
▶ 肢体导联 Limb Leads

- ✓ 双极肢体导联 **bipolar limb leads**: I , II, III
- ✓ 加压单极肢体导联 **augmented unipolar limb leads**: avR, avL, avF
- ✓ 反映心脏冠状面情况 **Frontal plane axis**

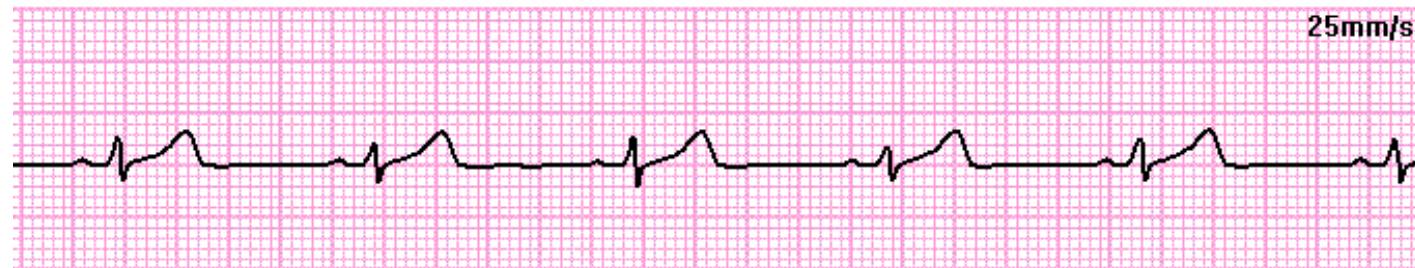
LEADS	LIMBS	+ LEAD
I	Left arm + Right arm	Left arm
II	Left foot + Right arm	Left foot
III	Left foot + Left arm	Left foot
aVR	Left arm + Right arm + Left foot	Right arm
aVL	Left arm + Right arm + Left foot	Left arm
aVF	Left arm + Right arm + Left Foot	Left Foot



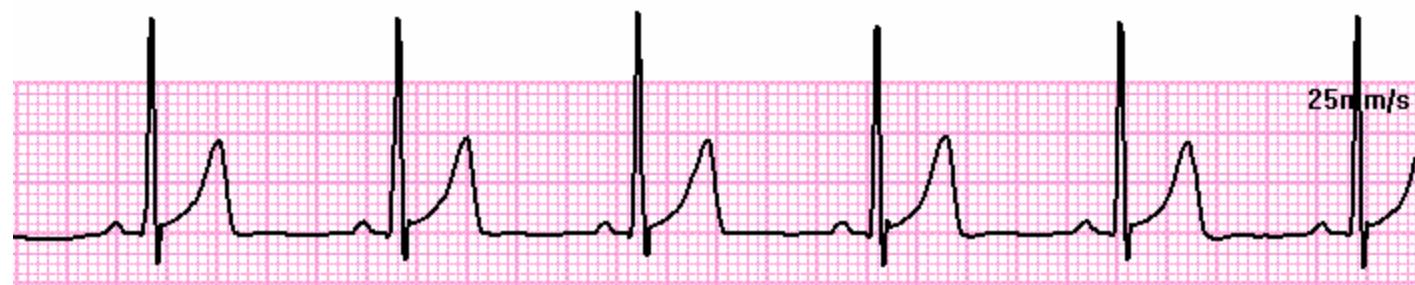
1. Red: RA
2. Black: RF
3. Yellow: LA
4. Green: LF



LEAD I

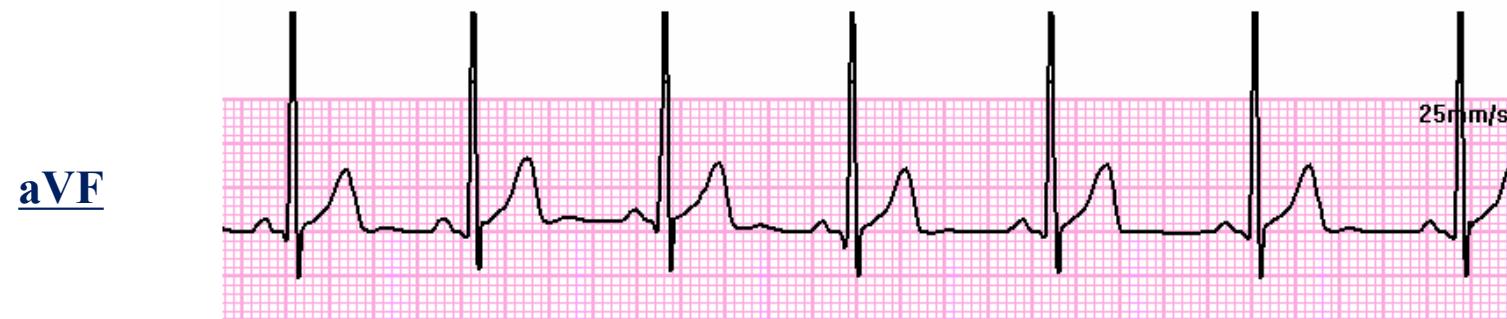


LEAD II



LEAD III



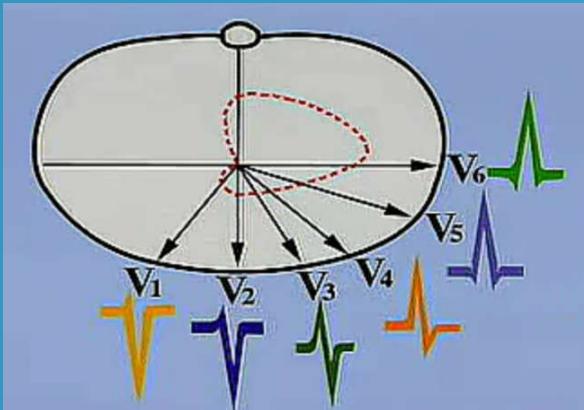


Standard 12-lead System

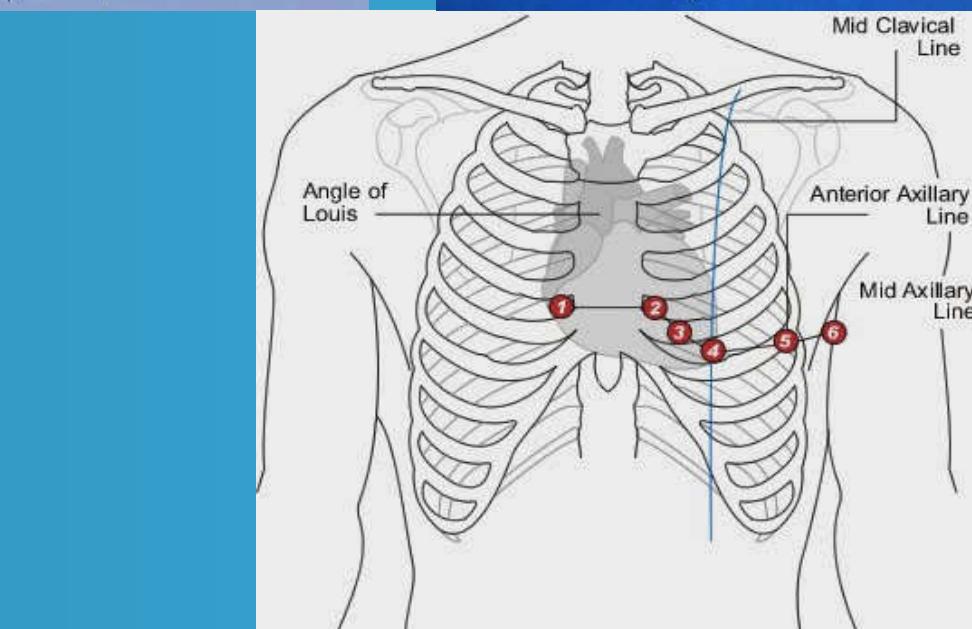


▶ 胸(前)导联 Chest Leads

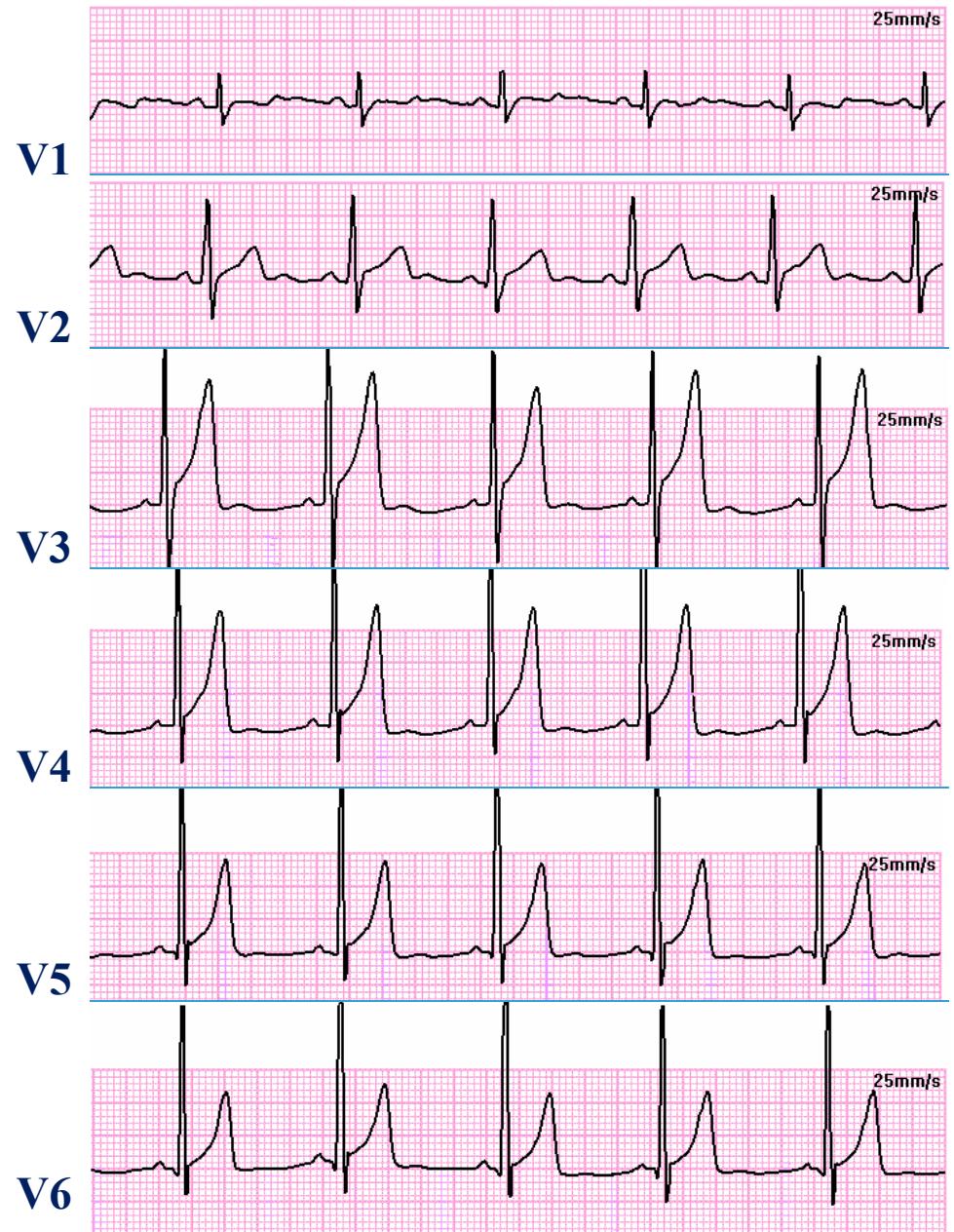
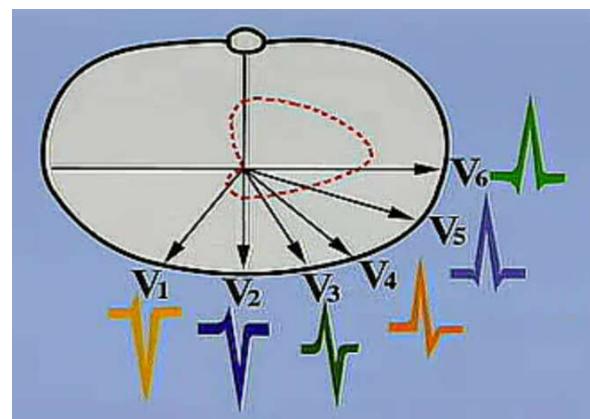
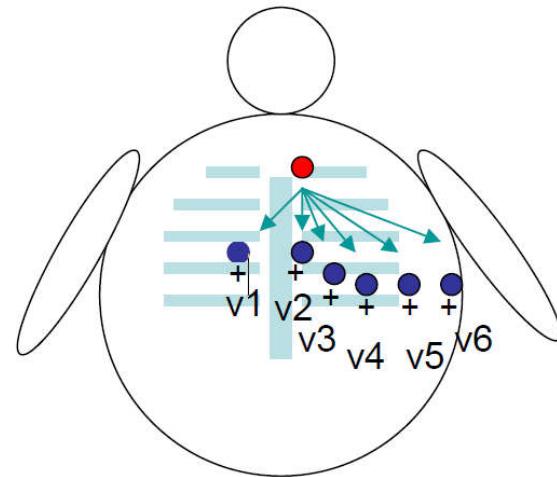
- ✓ V₁, V₂, V₃, V₄, V₅, V₆
- ✓ 反映心脏水平面情况
- ✓ horizontal axis

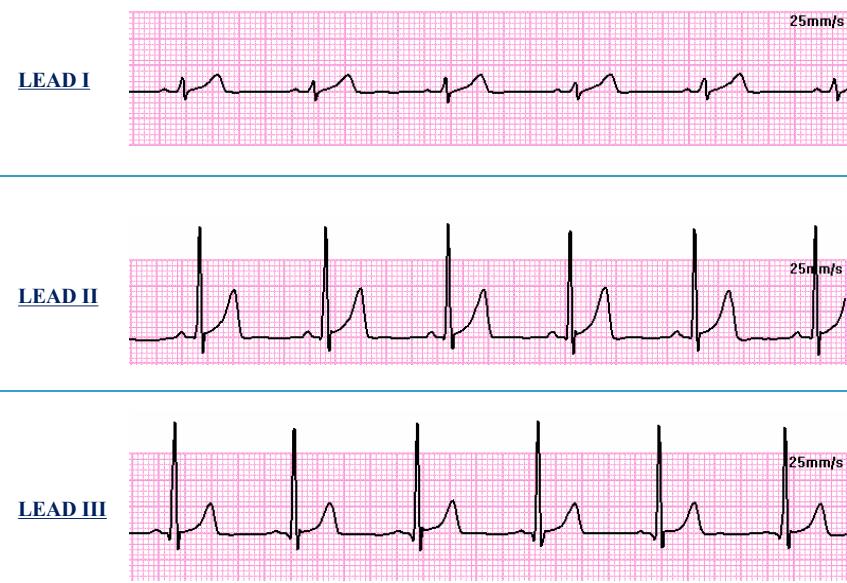


V1	4 th intercostal space-right sternum
V2	4 th intercostal space-left sternum
V3	midpoint between V ₂ and V ₄
V4	5 th intercostal space-left mid clavical line
V5	line of the 5 th intercostal space-anterior axillary line
V6	line of the 5th intercostal space-mid axillary line



胸前导联 Chest Leads

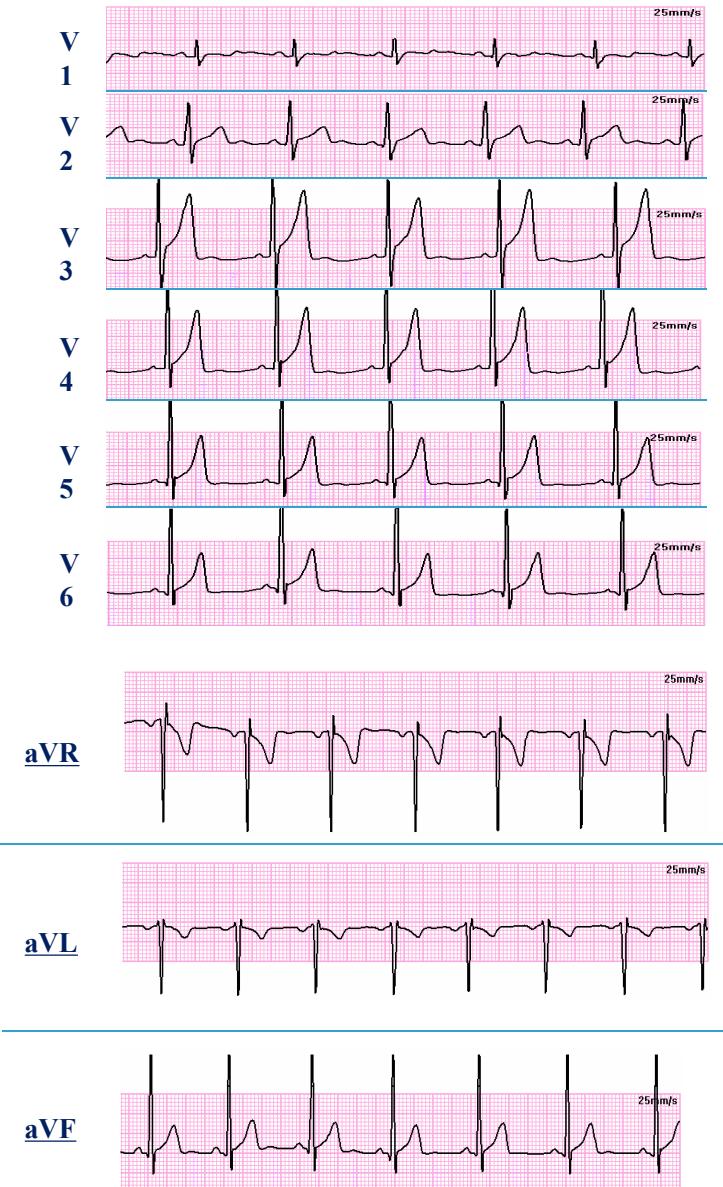




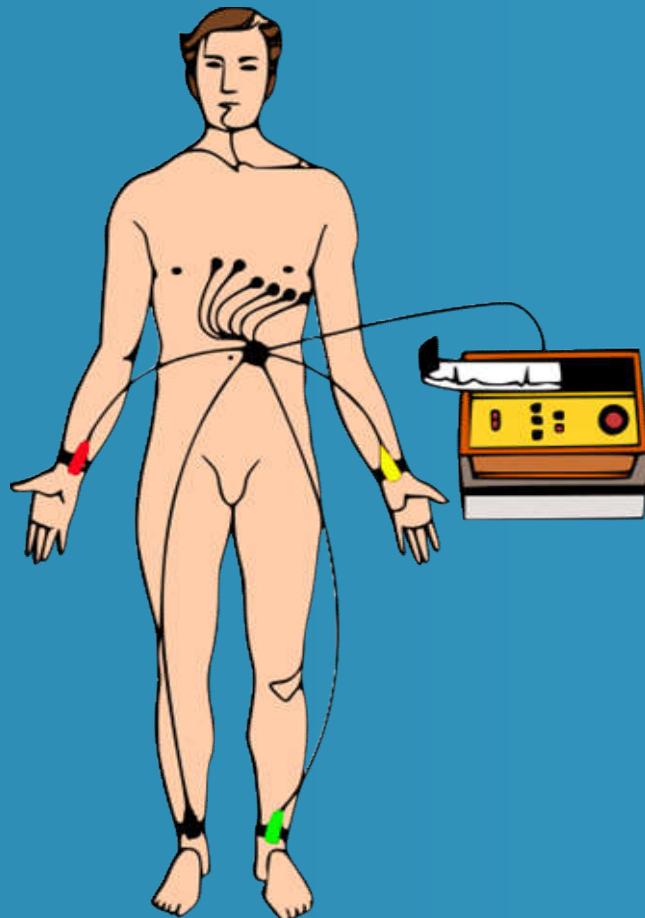
横看成岭侧成峰，
远近高低各不同。
不识庐山真面目，
只缘身在此山中。

——宋 苏轼《题西林壁》

为何不同导联心电图图形状不同？

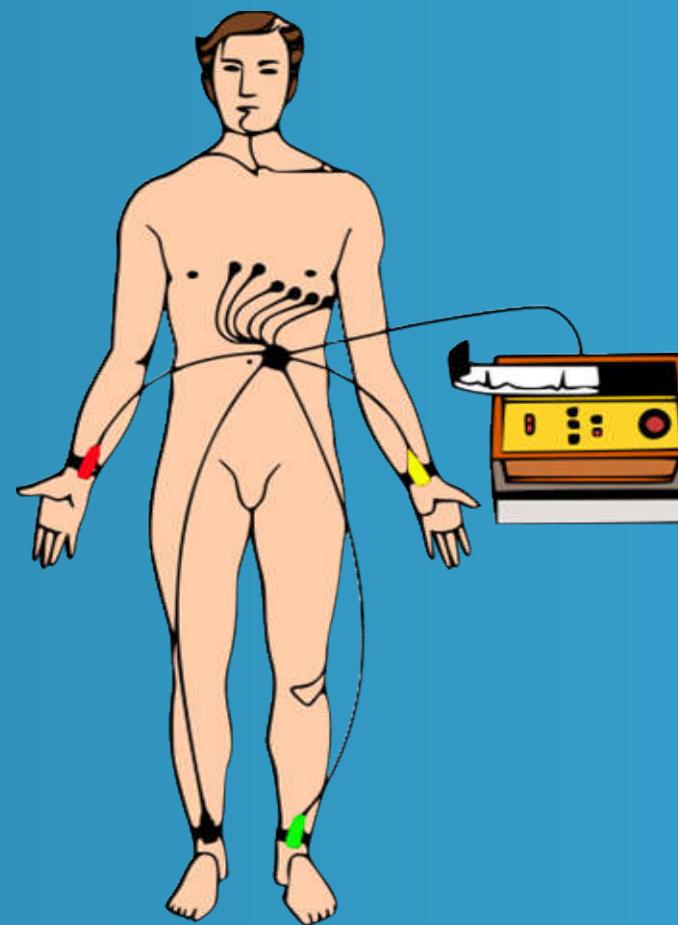


ECG 描记：操作



- 1. Machine preparation:** lead wires, power on 3-5min in advance
- 2. Patients preparation:** Lie on the back and relax. Exposure of the left-right wrist, left-right ankle & chest.
- 3. Apply conductive paste (or alcohol wipes), leads placement, scaling ($1\text{mm}^2=0.1\text{mV}\times 0.04\text{s}$), 25mm/s.**

ECG 描记：操作（肢体导联 vs 颜色的关联）

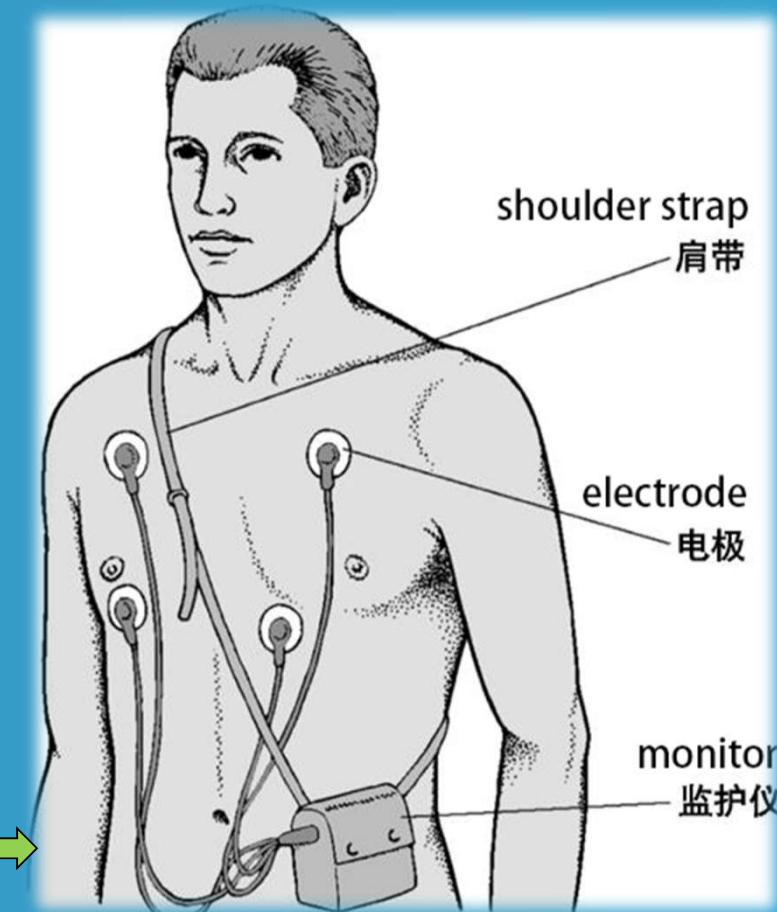


Company name

临床新进展 New Advances in Clinics



ECG
Treadmill
Exercise
Test



Holter
Monitor

Company name

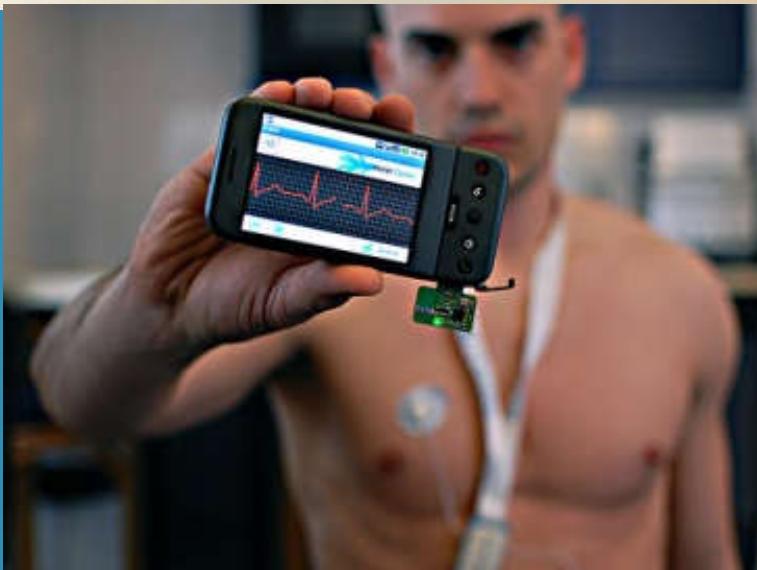
临床新进展 New Advances in Clinics



Wireless iOS bluetooth
ECG machine



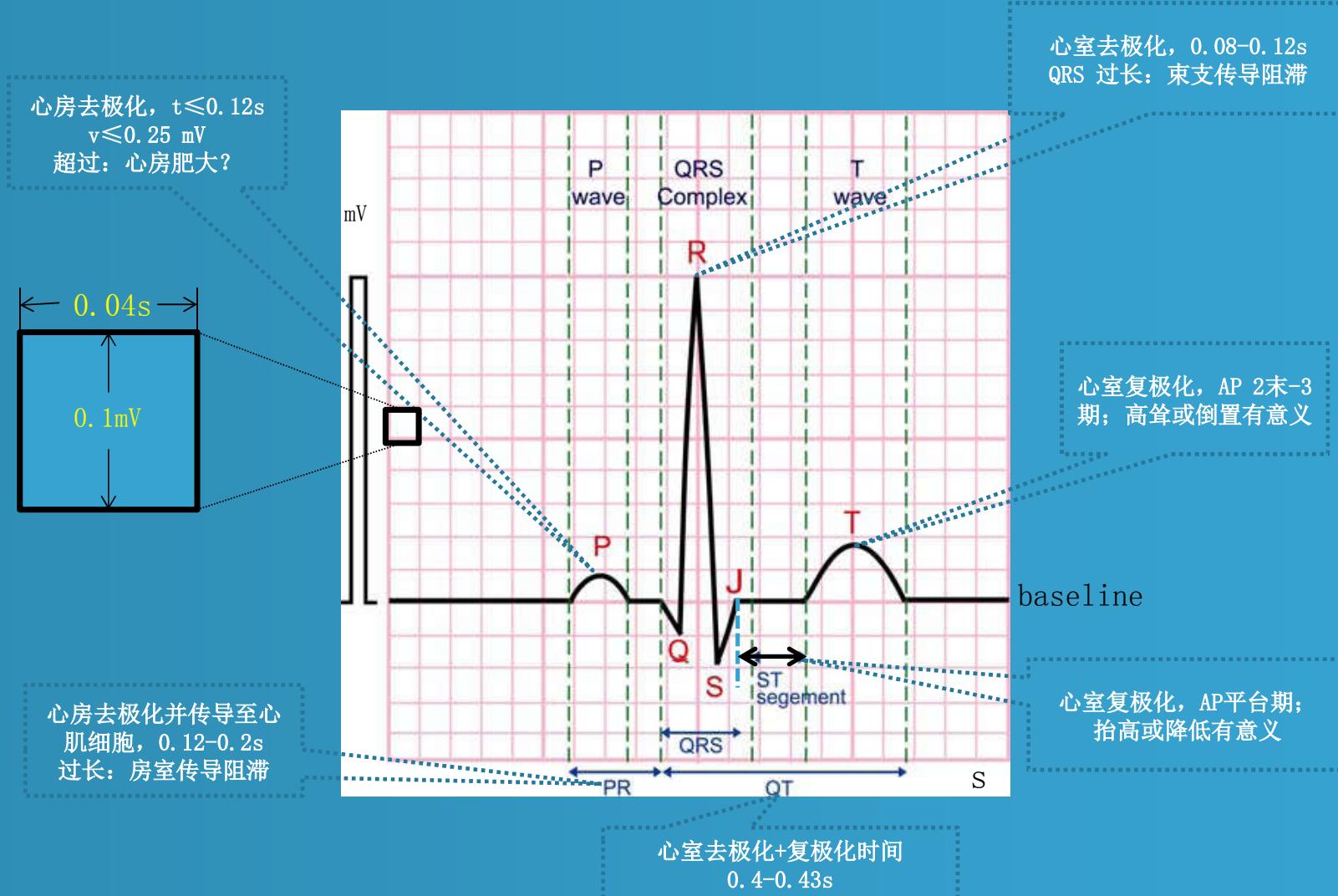
無線心電圖檢測設備



Wireless
Devices to
monitor
and to
show ECG

Company name

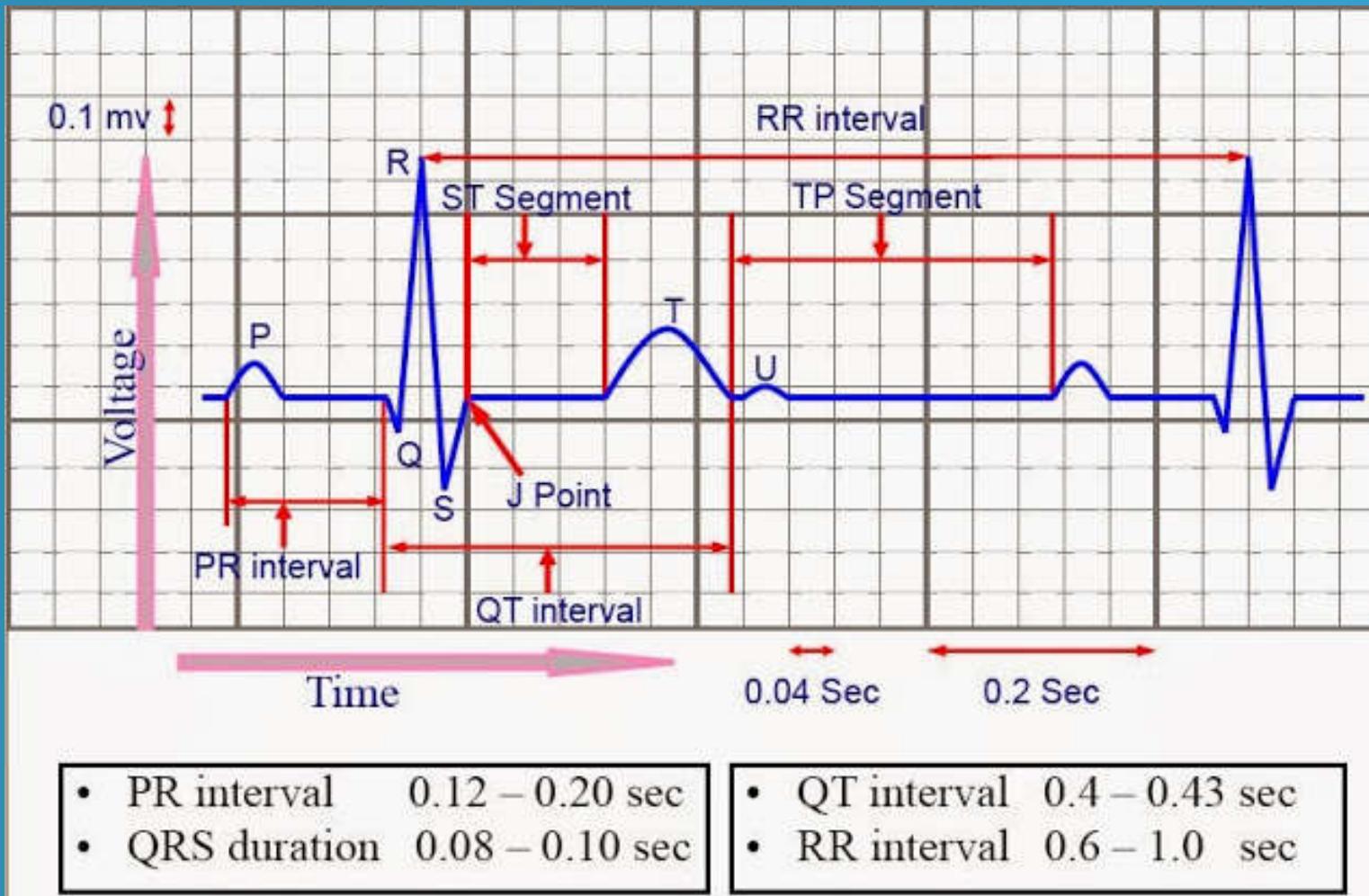
组成&分析 ECG Components & Analysis



Company name

组成&分析 ECG Components & Analysis

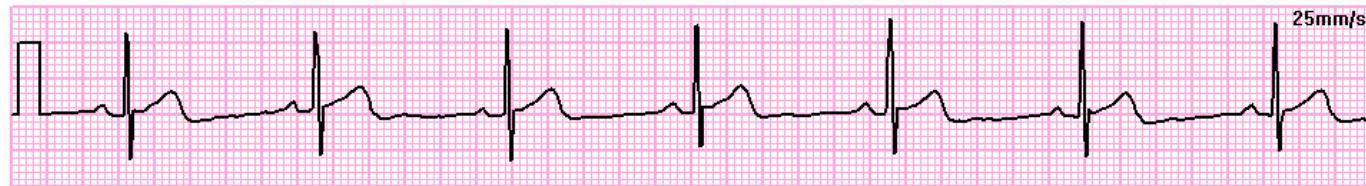
心电图分析



sinus

bradycardia:

normal
waves,
 $HR < 60$

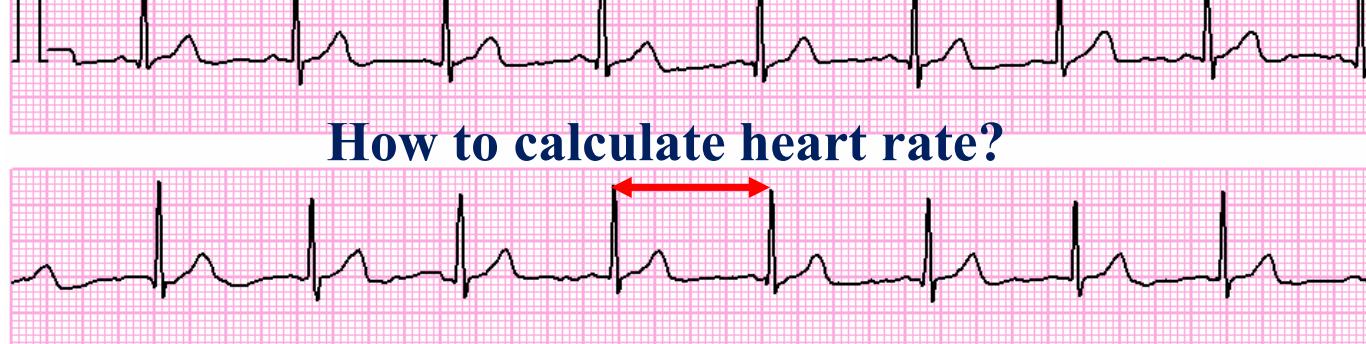


normal sinus

rhythm:

normal
waves,
 $HR = 60 \sim 100$

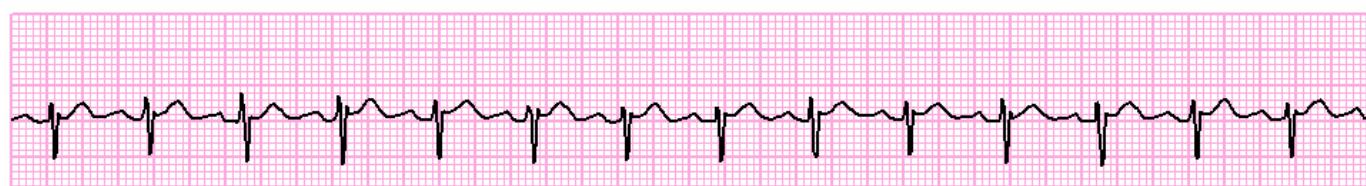
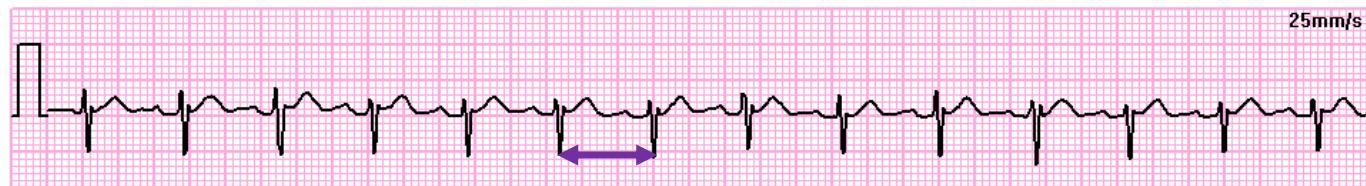
How to calculate heart rate?



sinus

tachycardia:

normal
waves,
 $HR > 100$



sinus

arrhythmia:

normal waves,
HR=60~100
R-R varies.



normal sinus

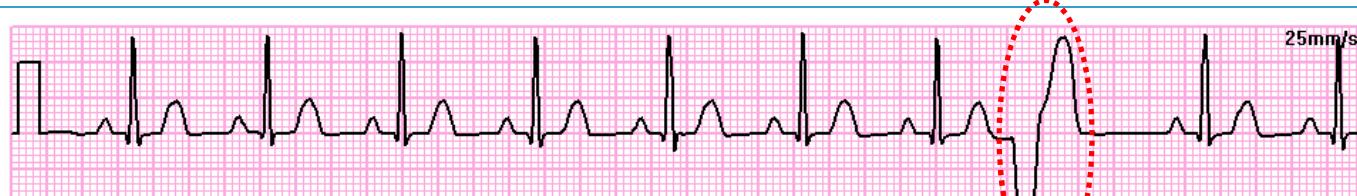
rhythm:

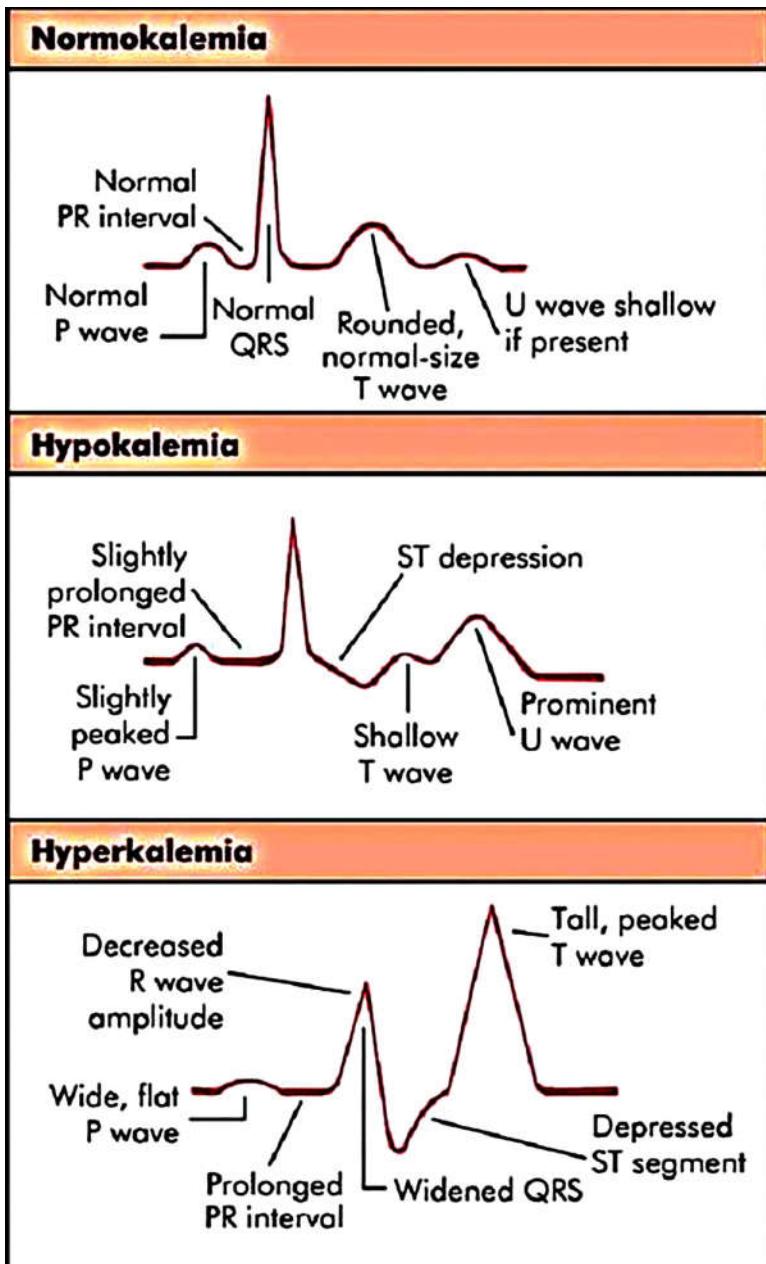
normal waves,
HR=60-100



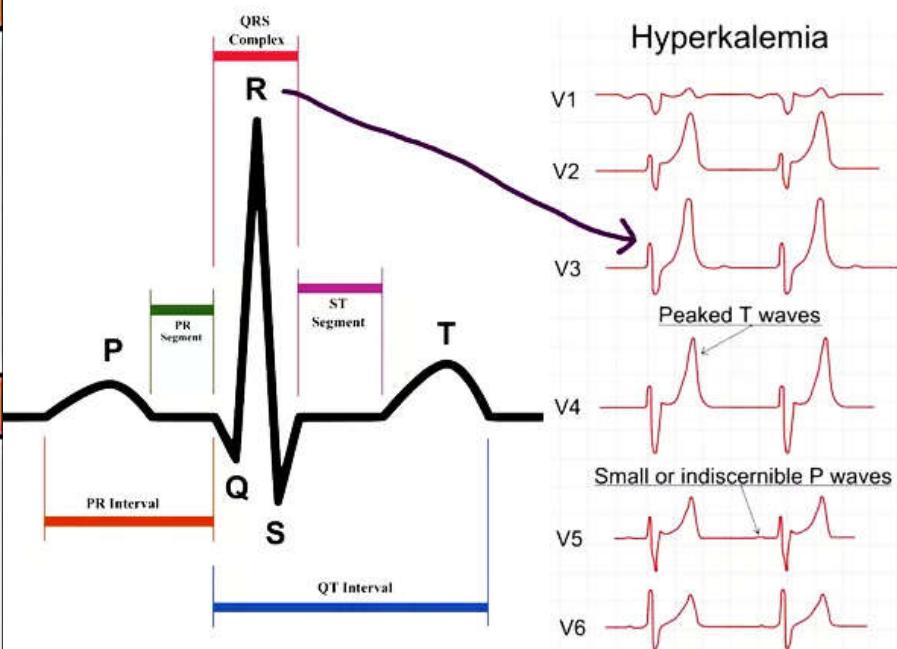
premature
ventricular
contraction:

no P, wide inverted QRS,
compensatory pause





ECG&血钾 ECG Varies in Different Potassium levels



welcome



為中華之崛起而讀書
周立東



异想天开，小心求证
科学思维，工匠精神