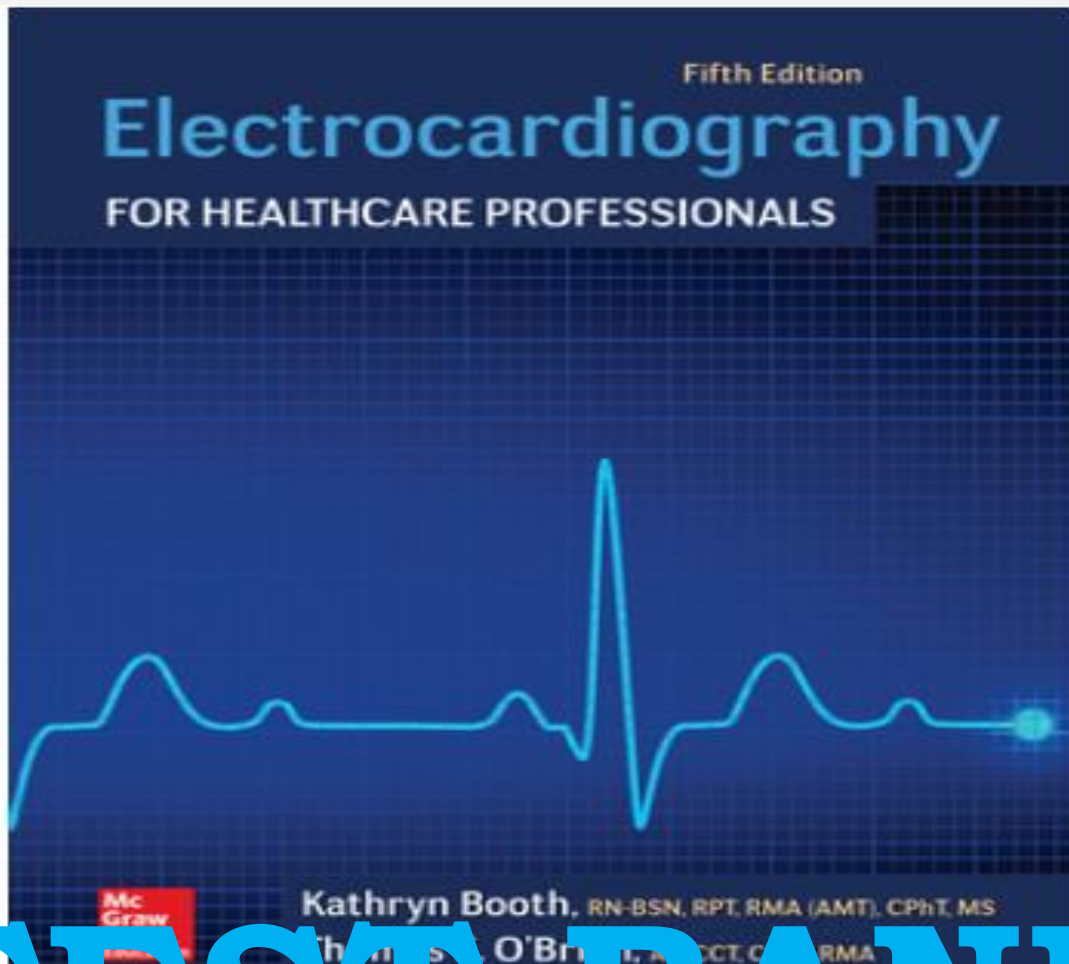


TEST BANK

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

5th Edition



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Electrocardiography For Healthcare Professionals, 5th Edition Test Bank

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Chapter 01: Role of the Electrocardiographer

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Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 2) What is the number one cause of death in the United States?
- A. Cancer
 - B. Diabetes
 - C. Cardiovascular disease
 - D. Accidents

Cardiovascular disease is the number one cause of death in the United States since 1918.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: Explain what an ECG is and its importance in medicine.

2. (p. 2) The abbreviation CAD stands for:
- A. Cold appendage disorder
 - B. Coronary application disease
 - C. Cerebral artery disease
 - D. Coronary artery disease

CAD stands for coronary artery disease, which is narrowing of the blood vessels surrounding the heart. It causes a reduction of blood flow to the heart.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: Explain what an ECG is and its importance in medicine.

3. (p. 2) What does the electrocardiogram or ECG study?
- A.** The electrical activity of the heart
 - B.** The muscle contractions of the heart
 - C.** High blood pressure readings
 - D.** All of the above

The electrocardiograph produces an electrical tracing of the heart. This tracing is known as the ECG.

Chapter 01: Role of the Electrocardiographer

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: Explain what an ECG is and its importance in medicine.

4. (p. 4) The first electrocardiograph was invented by:

- A. Sir Thomas Lewis
- B. Wilhelm Einthoven
- C. Thomas Edison
- D. Dr. James Herrick

In 1903, Wilhelm Einthoven invented the first electrocardiograph.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: Discuss the history of obtaining and using the ECG.

5. (p. 4) The abbreviation for myocardial infarction, also known as a heart attack, is:

- A. IM
- B. HA
- C. MI
- D. MCI

MI is the abbreviation for myocardial infarction.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: Discuss the history of obtaining and using the ECG.

6. (p. 5) An electrocardiograph (ECG) technician should be able to:

- A. Determine if an ECG tracing is accurate
- B. Recognize abnormalities in an ECG tracing
- C. Prepare the ECG tracing for the physician
- D. All of the above

ECG technicians record the ECG and prepare the report for the physician. They should be able to determine that the tracing is accurate and recognize abnormalities.

Chapter 01: Role of the Electrocardiographer

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: Describe career opportunities for an electrocardiographer.

7. (p. 5) An ECG monitor technician's main responsibility is to:

- A.** View the ECG tracings and alert the health care professional of an abnormal heart rhythm
- B.** Assist the physicians with invasive cardiovascular diagnostic tests
- C.** Perform ultrasounds of the heart and blood vessels
- D.** Repair hospital telemetry monitors

The responsibility of the ECG monitor technician is to view the ECG tracings and, if an abnormal heart rhythm occurs, alert the health care professional who can treat the abnormality.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: Describe career opportunities for an electrocardiographer.

8. (p. 7) A "stat" ECG is done:

- A. Yearly, as part of a routine physical
- B. Immediately
- C. In the early morning
- D. Before surgery

An emergency ECG may be referred to as "stat," meaning immediately.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: Compare the uses of the ECG in the hospital, in the doctor's office or ambulatory clinic, or outside of a health care facility.

9. (p. 7) Continuous ECG monitoring done in a hospital setting is known as:

- A. Holter monitoring
- B. Telemetry monitoring
- C. Exercise electrocardiography
- D. Echocardiogram

Chapter 01: Role of the Electrocardiographer **Key**

Another type of continuous monitoring done in the hospital is known as telemetry monitoring. Telemetry monitors are small boxes with electrodes and lead wires attached to the chest.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Outcome: Compare the uses of the ECG in the hospital, in the doctor's office or ambulatory clinic, or outside of a health care facility.

Chapter 01: Role of the Electrocardiographer **Key**

- (p. 8)
10. 8) Which of these ECGs is done in a doctor's office?
- A. Treadmill stress testing
 - B. Holter monitor
 - C. 12-lead ECG
 - D. All of the above

The 12-lead ECG is a routine diagnostic test performed in any doctor's office. Two other tests that may be performed in an office include treadmill stress testing and the Holter monitor.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: Compare the uses of the ECG in the hospital, in the doctor's office or ambulatory clinic, or outside of a health care facility.

11. (p. 12) What symptoms would indicate the use of a telemedicine monitor?
- A. Palpitations
 - B. Chest pain
 - C. Dizziness
 - D. All of the above

It is useful to record the ECG tracings on a telemedicine monitor when the patient has symptoms. These symptoms include chest pain, shortness of breath, dizziness, or palpitations.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Outcome: Compare the uses of the ECG in the hospital, in the doctor's office or ambulatory clinic, or outside of a health care facility.

12. (p. 10) What device enables lay rescuers to help a patient with sudden cardiac arrest?
- A. Automatic external defibrillator (AED)
 - B. Telemedicine monitor
 - C. Pacemaker
 - D. 12-lead ECG