

**EMS Cardiac Confusion  
Post Test**

**1. If you can not distinctly recognize a P wave then there is not one present and the origin of the rhythm is not in the SA node.**

- a. True**
- b. False**

**2. The P wave represents what portion of the cardiac cycle?**

- a. Repolarization of the right and left atria.**
- b. Depolarization of the left ventricle.**
- c. The total refractory period of the ventricles.**
- d. The left to right depolarization of the atria.**

**3. Atrial repolarization occurs simultaneously with depolarization of the ventricular myocardium. Thus, the atrial T wave is hidden by the QRS complex.**

- a. True**
- b. False**

**4. The PR interval includes time for:**

- a. Total contraction of the cardiac muscle.**
- b. Ventricular depolarization and ventricular repolarization.**
- c. Atrial depolarization, conduction through the AV node and conduction through the His-Purkinje fibers.**
- d. The PR interval is not normally measured and is not important to rhythm diagnosis.**

**5. Which of the following does not normally cause a prolonged PR interval?**

- a. Hyponatremia.**
- b. Digoxin.**
- c. Hyperkalemia.**
- d. Hypercalcemia.**
- e. All of the above.**

**6. Supraventricular tachycardia may be “wide QRS” if a bundle branch block or other intraventricular conduction disturbance is present.**

- a. True**
- b. False**

**7. What is the normal conduction path for electrical impulses through the heart?**

- a. SA node, across the right and left atrium, through the AV node and His fibers, and through the Purkinje fibers into the right and left ventricle.**
- b. SA node, across the left and right atrium, through the Purkinje /His fibers, through the AV node, and into the right and left ventricle.**
- c. AV node, across the left and right ventricle, through the SA node, and into the Purkinje Fibers.**
- d. SA node, across the right and left atrium, through the His fibers, through the Purkinje fibers, across the AV node, and into the right and left ventricle.**

**8. Which of the following describes atrial fibrillation:**

- a. Sudden onset, absent P wave, irregular pulse.**
- b. Sudden onset, present P wave, regular pulse.**
- c. Uncertain onset, present P wave, regular pulse.**
- d. Uncertain onset, absent P wave, irregular pulse.**

**9. Which of the following describes supraventricular tachycardia:**

- a. Sudden onset, absent P wave, irregular pulse.**
- b. Sudden onset, present P wave, regular pulse.**
- c. Uncertain onset, present P wave, regular pulse.**
- d. Uncertain onset, absent P wave, irregular pulse.**

**10. If there is confusion if the rhythm is supraventricular tachycardia or atrial fibrillation then you should treat as supraventricular tachycardia. If the rhythm does not convert then you know that it was atrial fibrillation.**

- a. True.**
- b. False.**