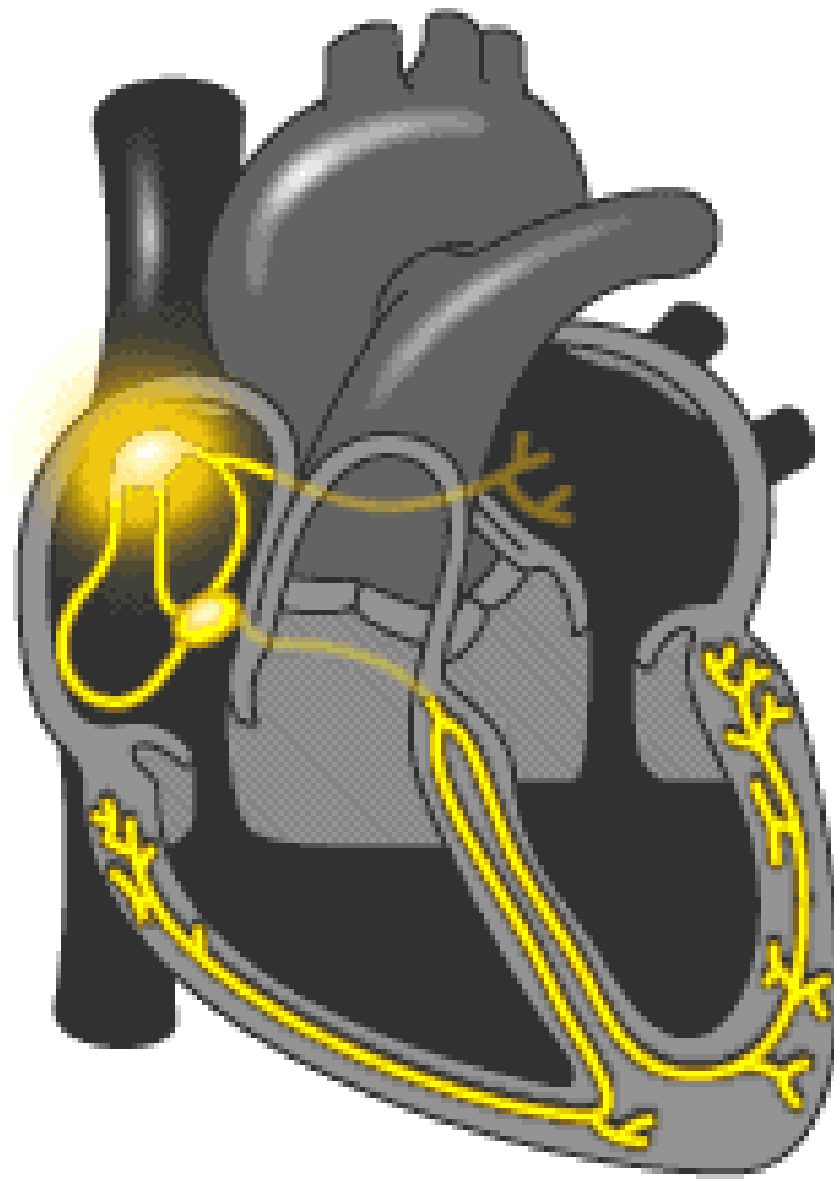


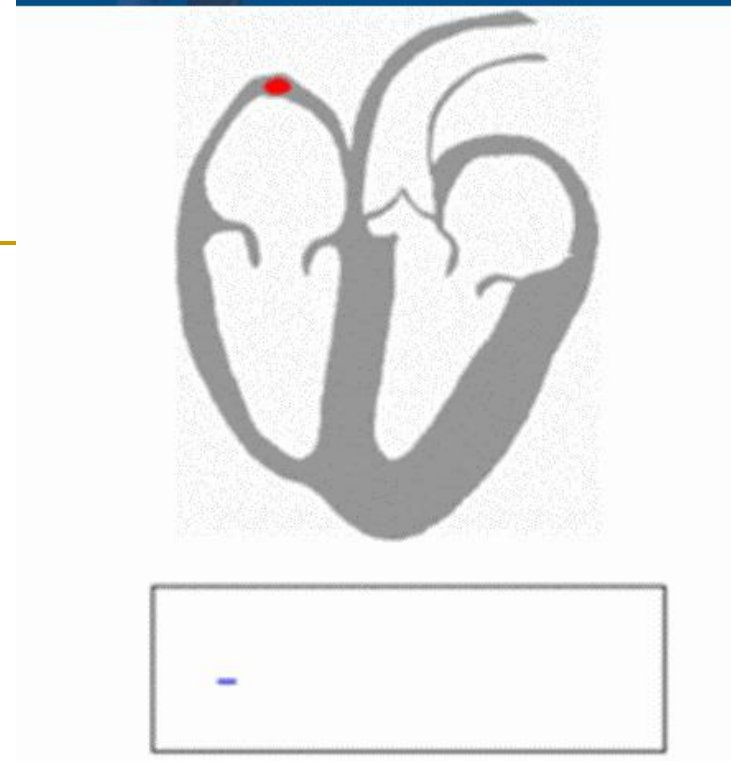
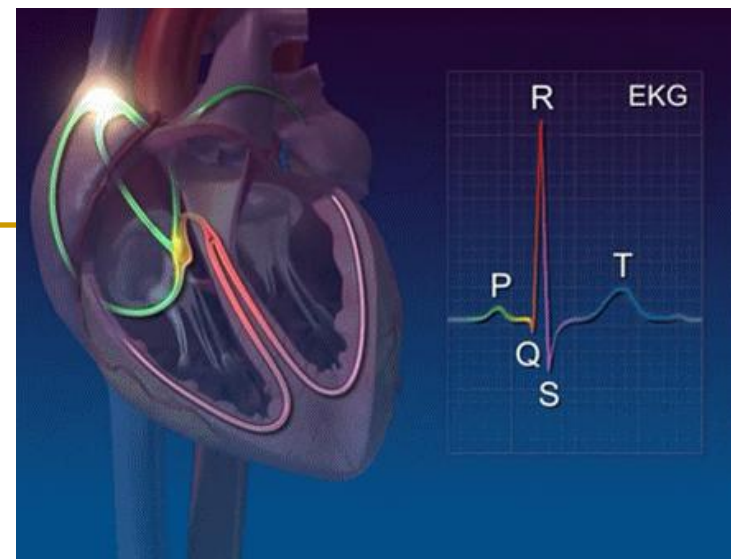
心电图—ECG





心电图 (ECG)

是利用**心电图机**在体表
记录心脏每一**心动周期**
所产生**电活动变化** 的
曲线图形



心肌细胞电生理



心电向量

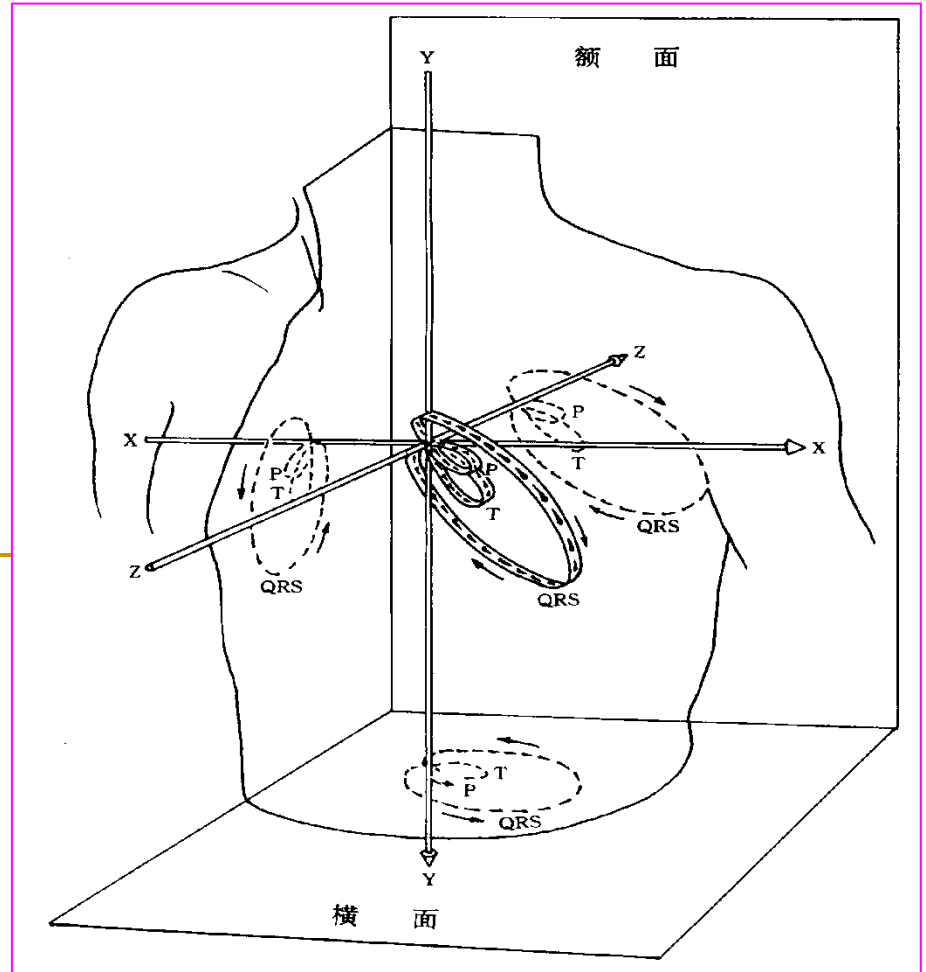


心电图

二次投影概念

- **第一次投影：立体心电向量环在三个平面（额面、横面、侧面）投影成平面向量环**

立体向量环 → **平面**
↓
平面向量环



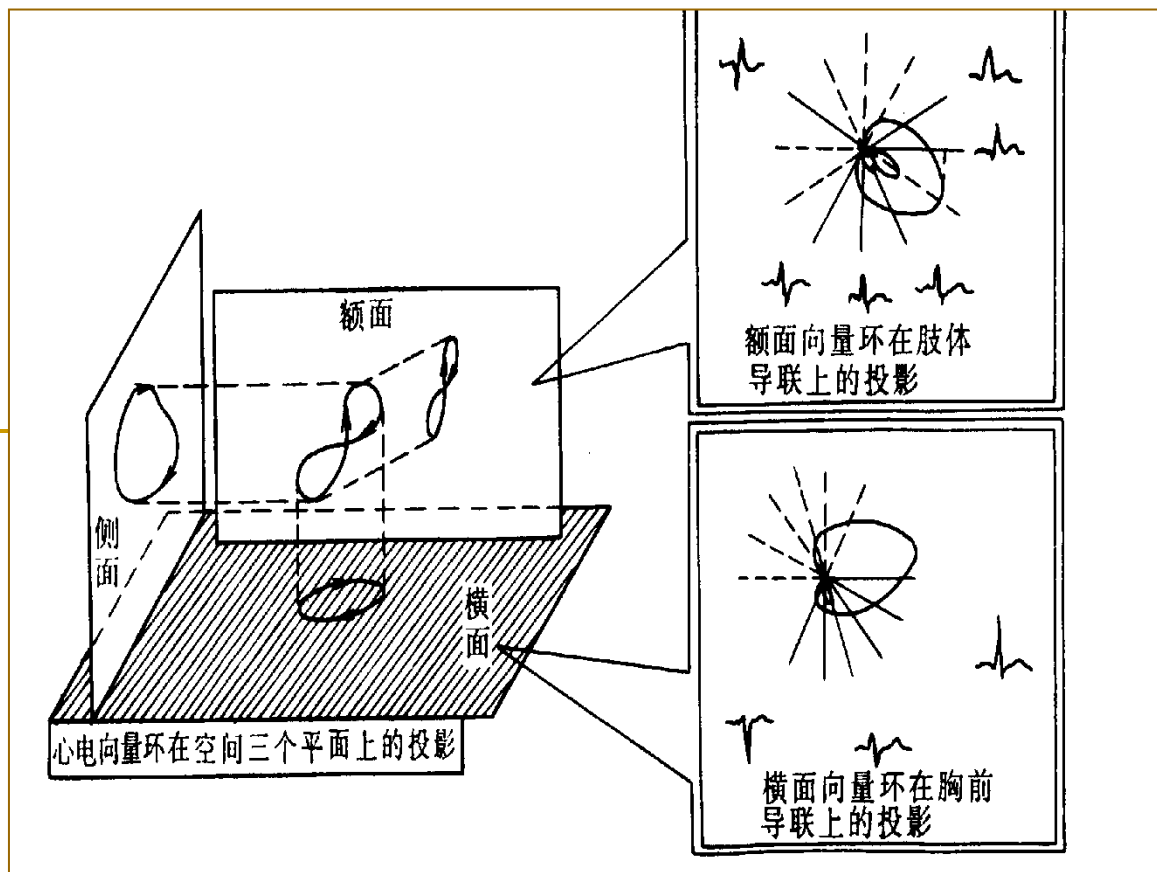
二次投影概念

第一次投影

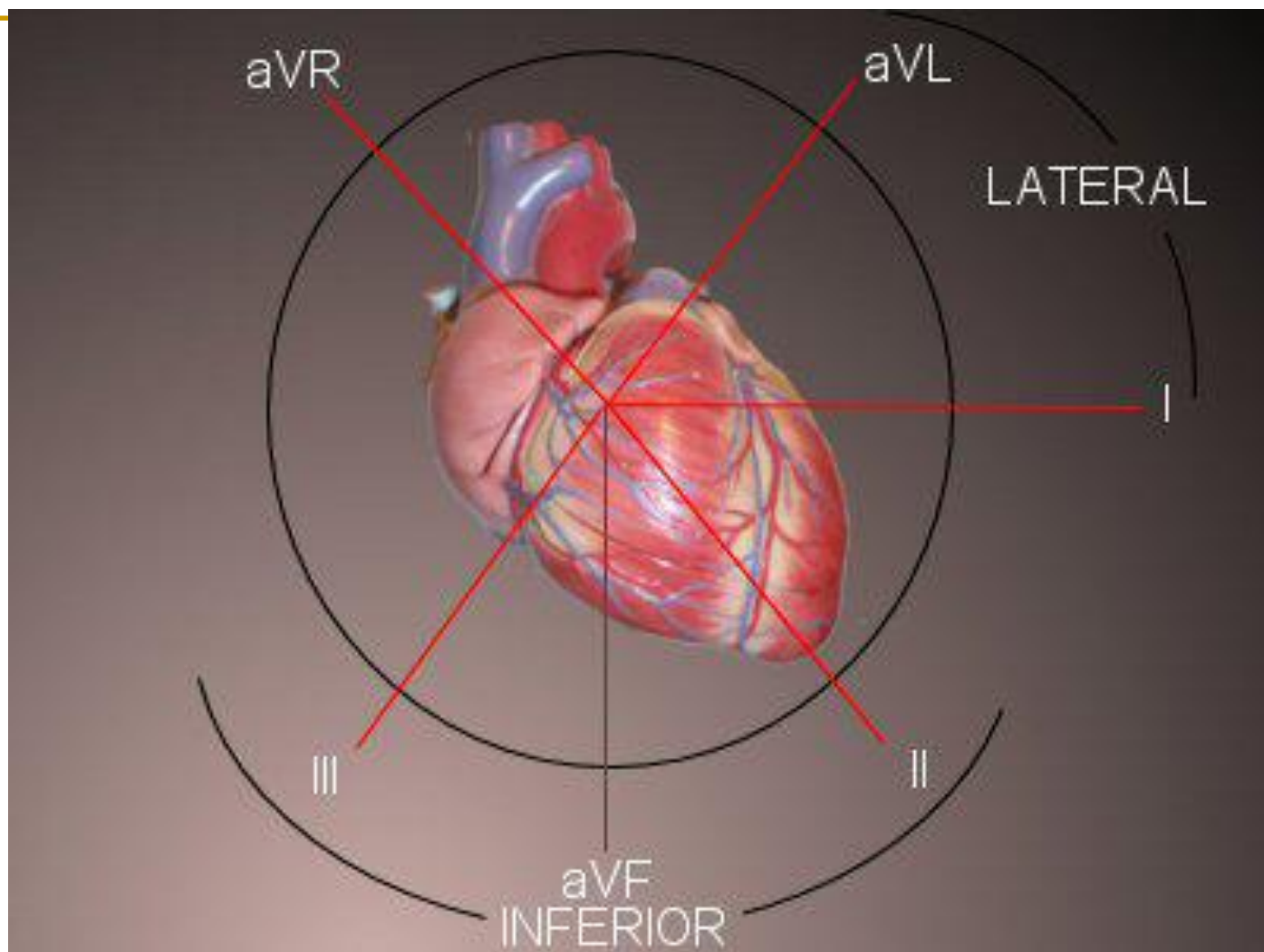
立体 → 平面

第二次投影

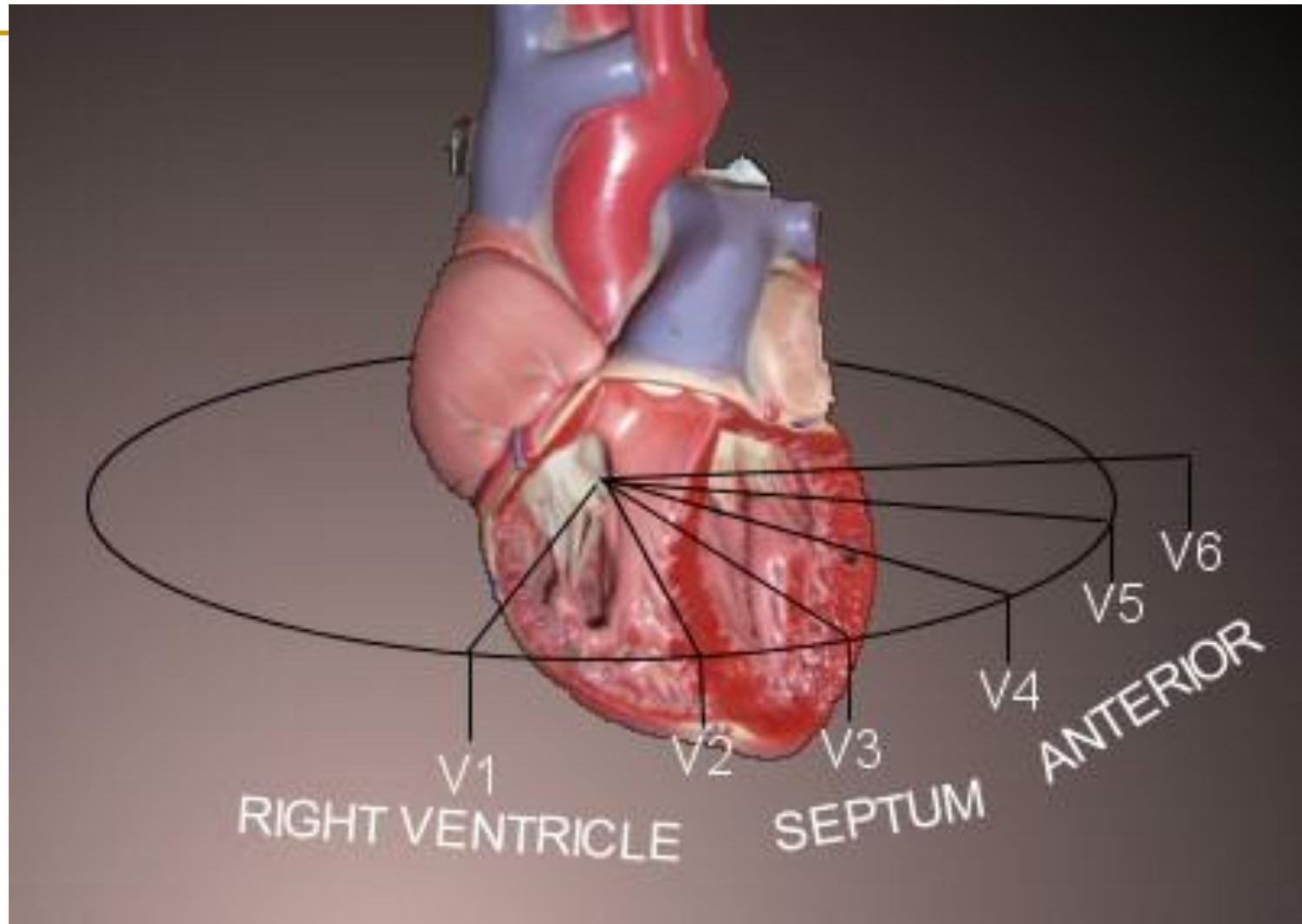
平面 → 导联轴



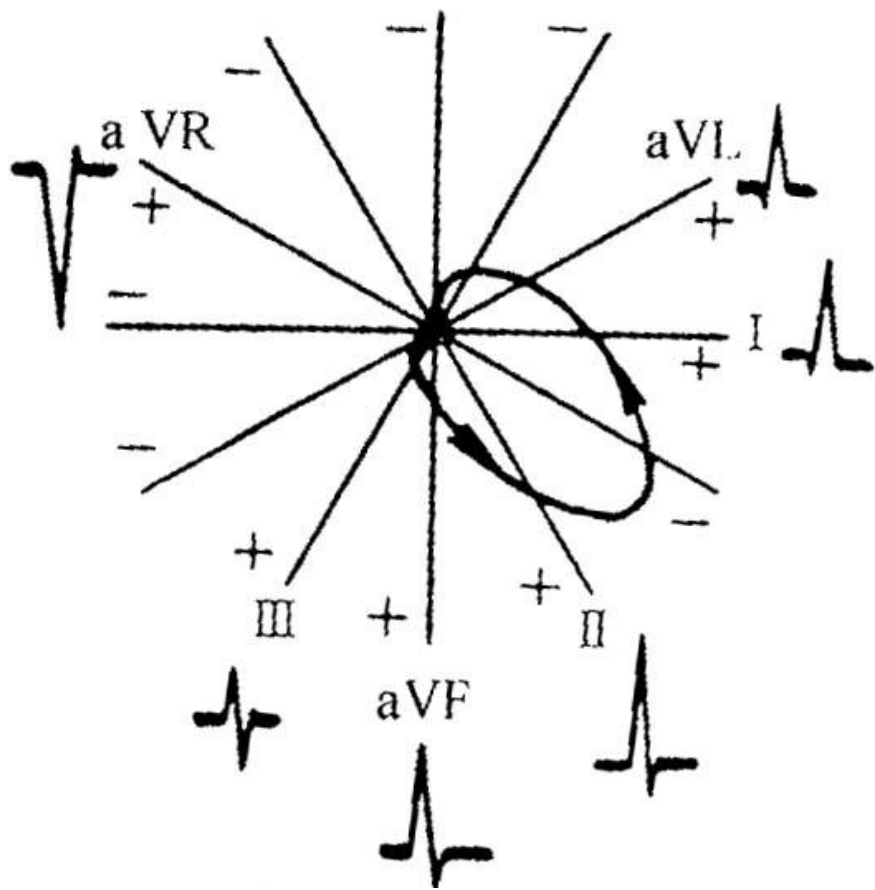
肢体导联系统—反映冠状面（额面）情况



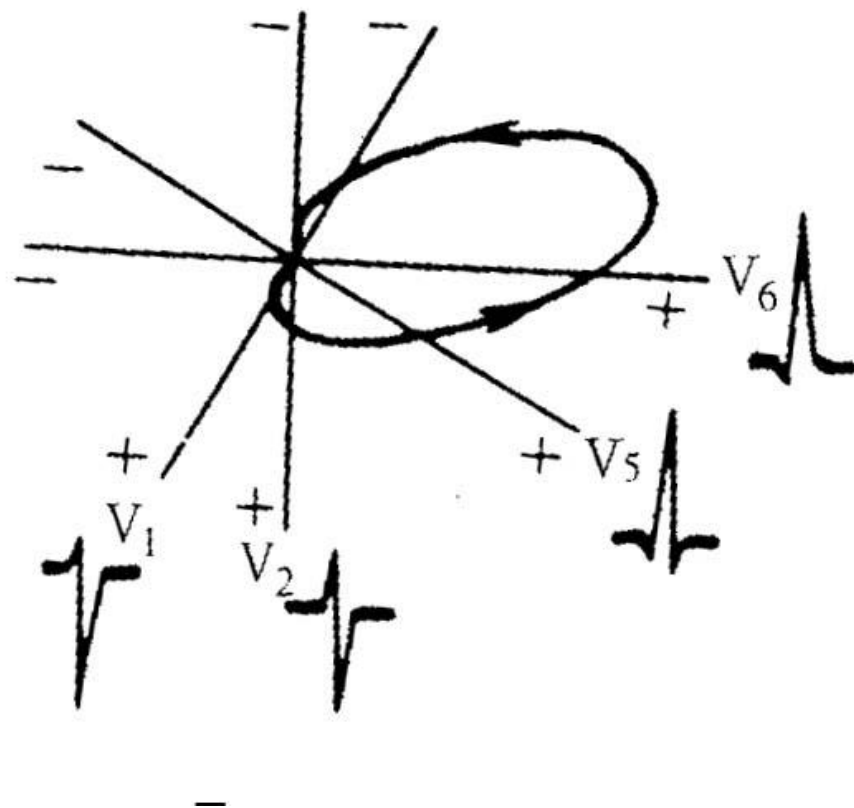
胸导联—反映水平面（横面）情况



QRS向量环与心电图的关系



A 额面



B 横面

临床应用

诊断 { 1、心律失常
2、心肌梗塞（定位、分期）

协助诊断 { 3、心房、心室肥大的诊断
4、各种心肌疾患的诊断：如心肌炎、心肌病等
5、各种心包疾患的诊断

6、观察电解质紊乱情况

7、观察药物对心肌的影响

心电图的分析步骤

- 全面的一般性阅读：看有无干扰、基线、定标电压
- 确定基础心律
- 计算心率
- 确定心电轴的方向，必要时精确计算
- 观察和测量各波、段的形态、方向、时间和电压，测量间期的时间，判断是否正常
- 注意四方问题：心律、传导、房室肥大、心肌
- 阅读临床提供的申请单，结合病人的一般信息和表现进行综合分析作出心电图诊断



正常心电图

窦性心律

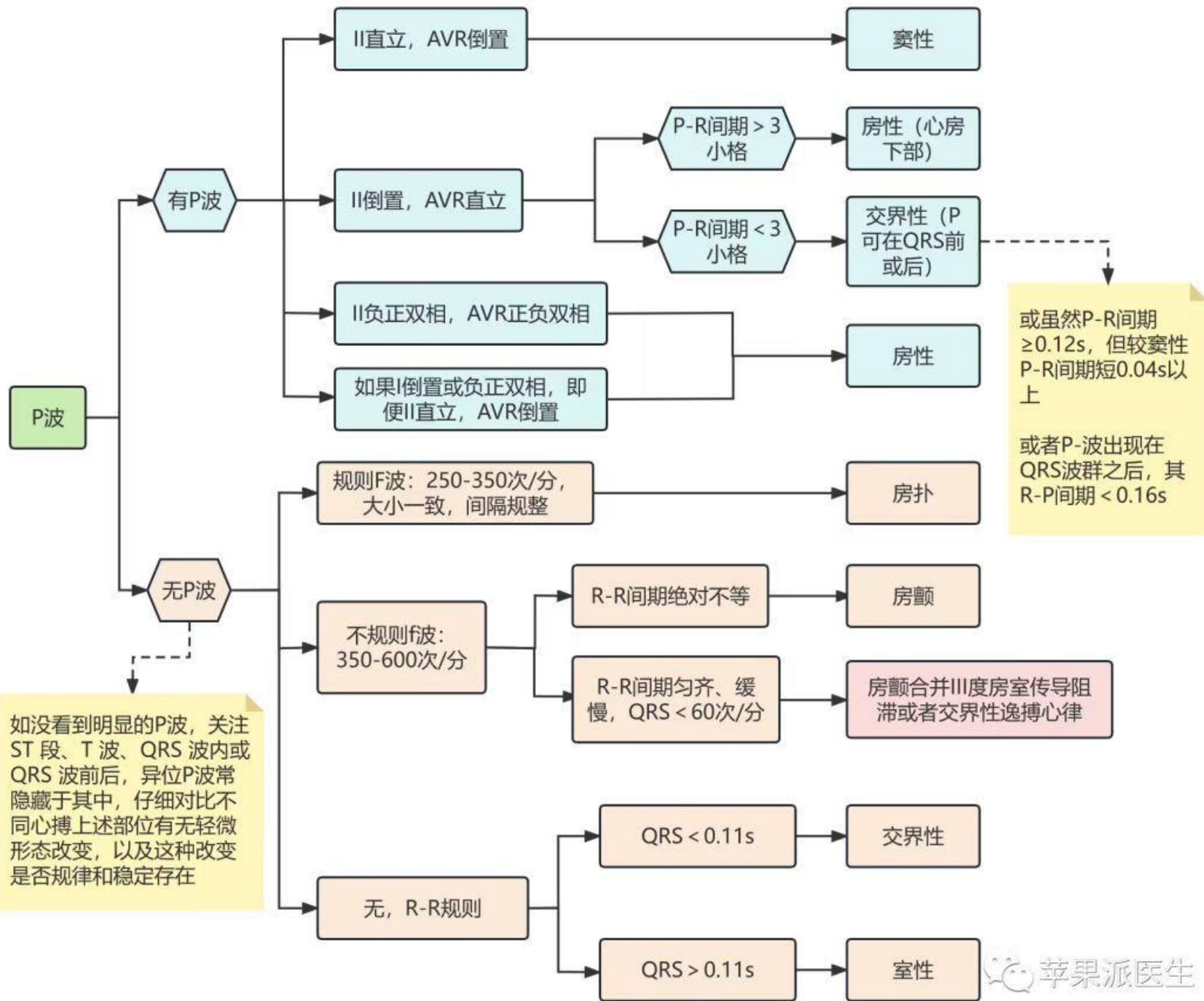
➤ 窦性心律(sinus rhythm)

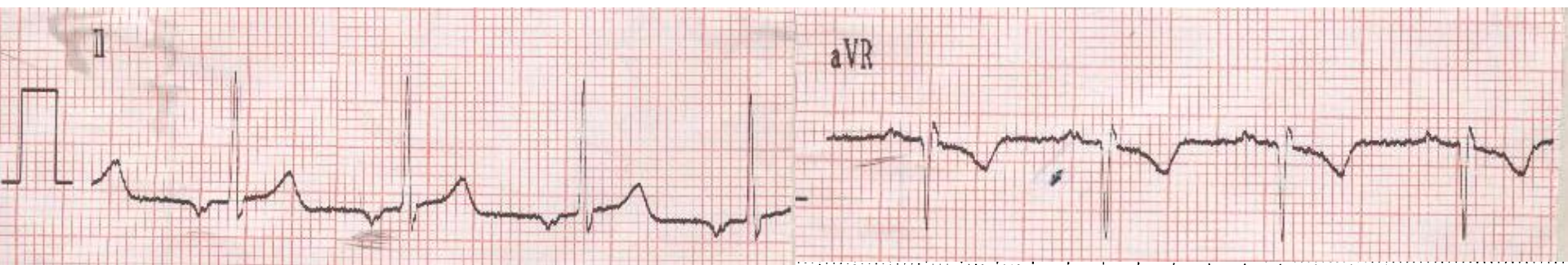
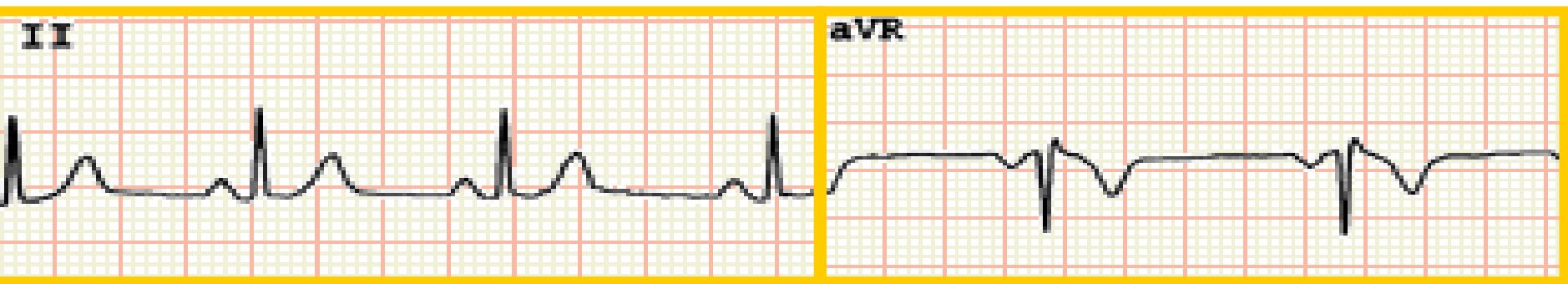
凡激动起源于窦房结的心律称为窦房结性心律，简称窦性心律

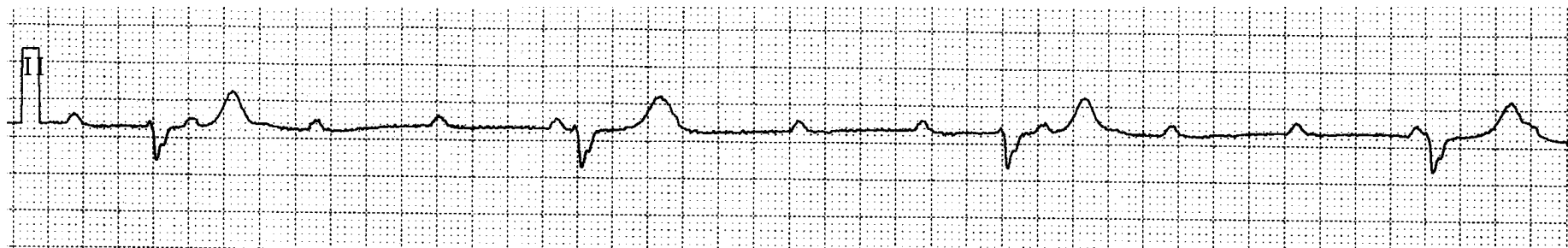
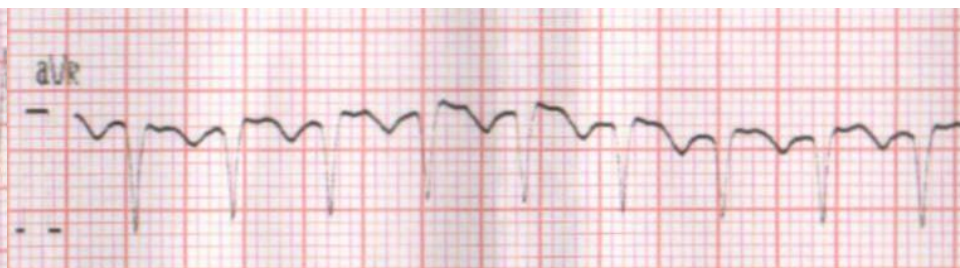
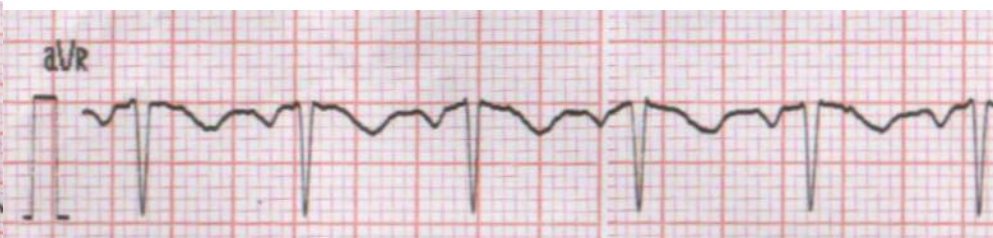
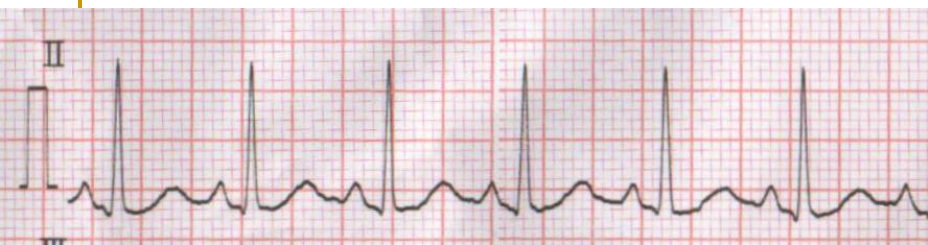
➤ 正常窦性心律心电图诊断

- P波方向：PⅡ直立，PavR倒置
- P-R间期：0.12 ~ 0.20s
- P-P间期：PP间期的互差在同一导联 < 0.12秒
- 频率： 60 ~ 100次/分

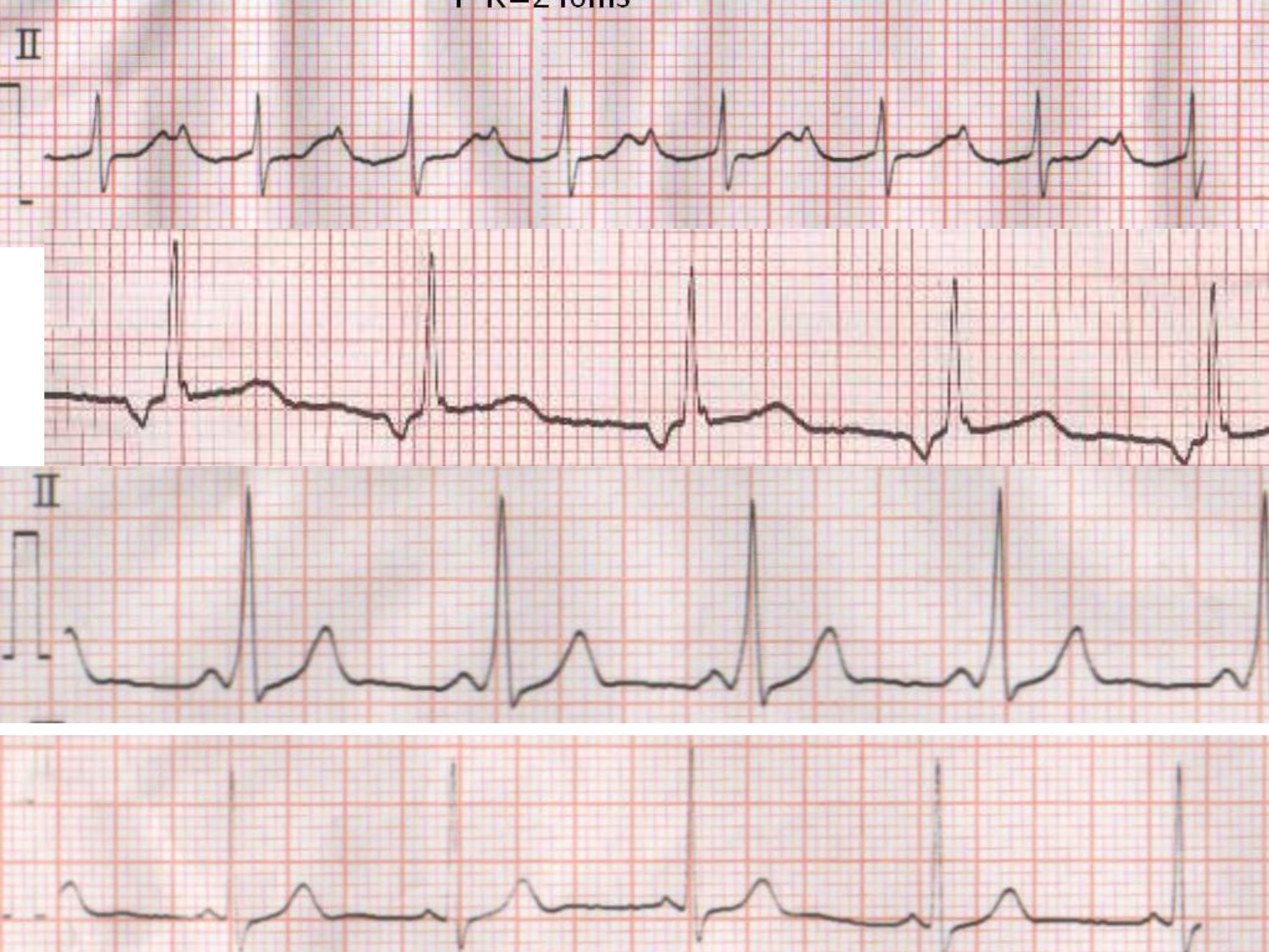


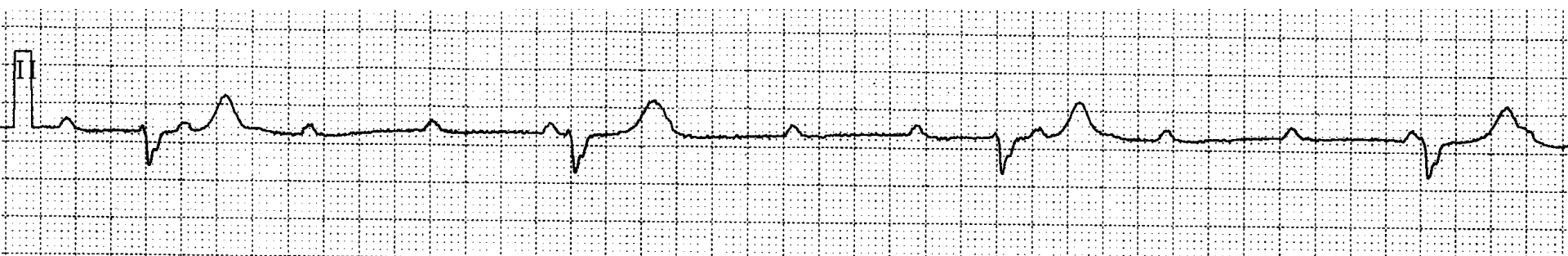
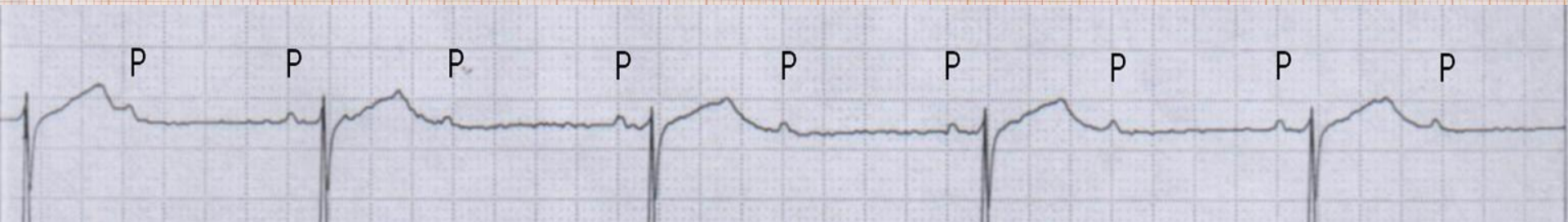


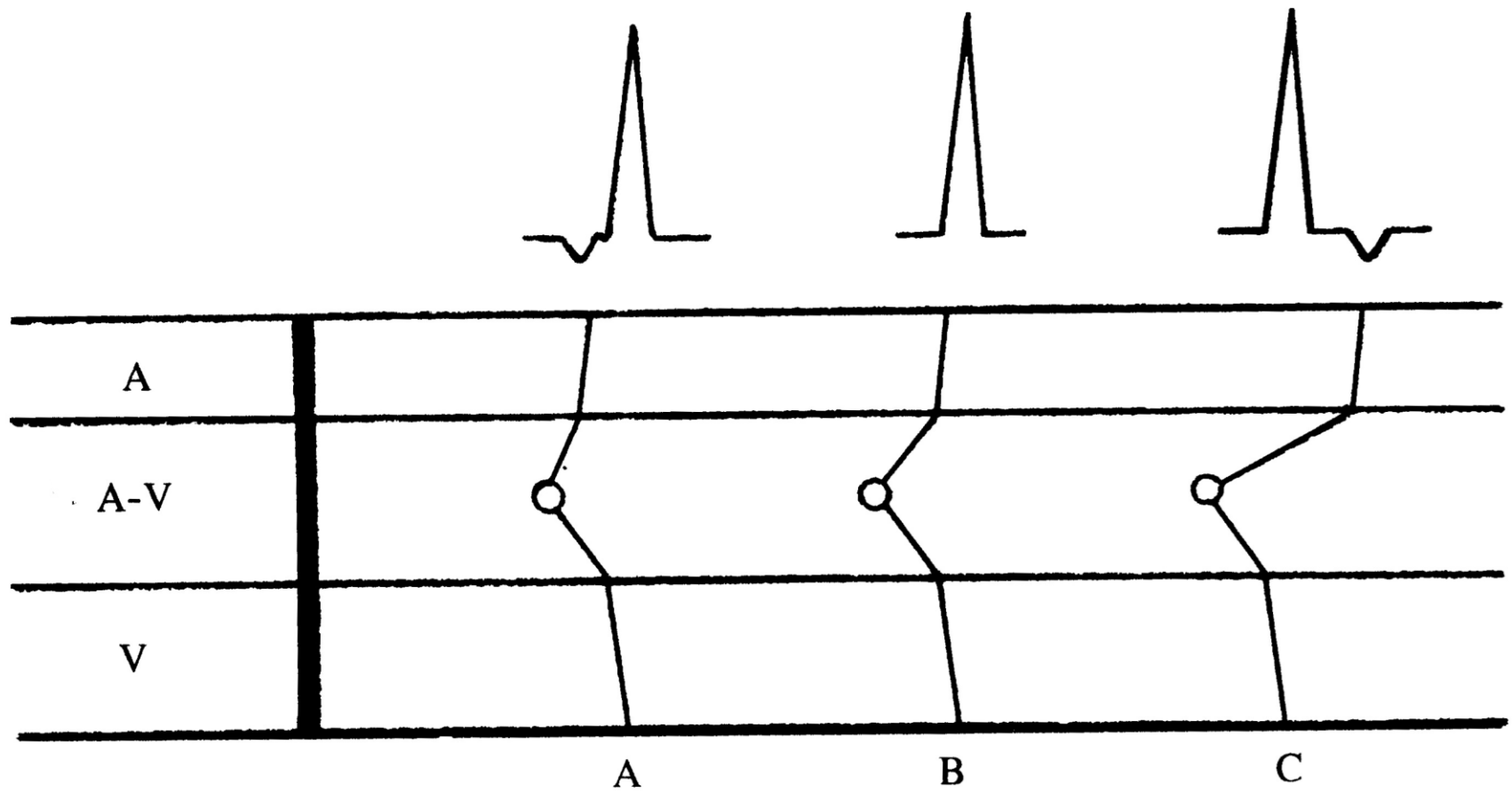




PR-210115





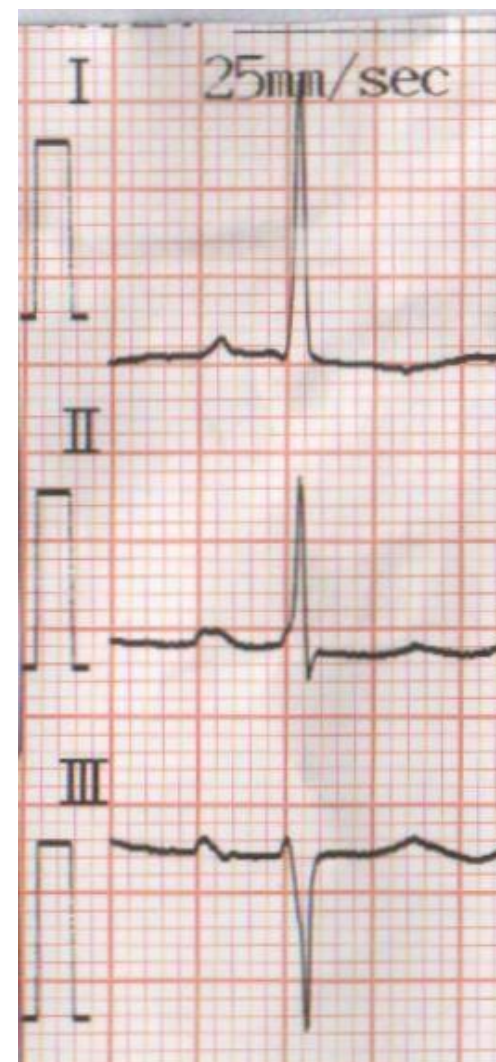




电轴不偏

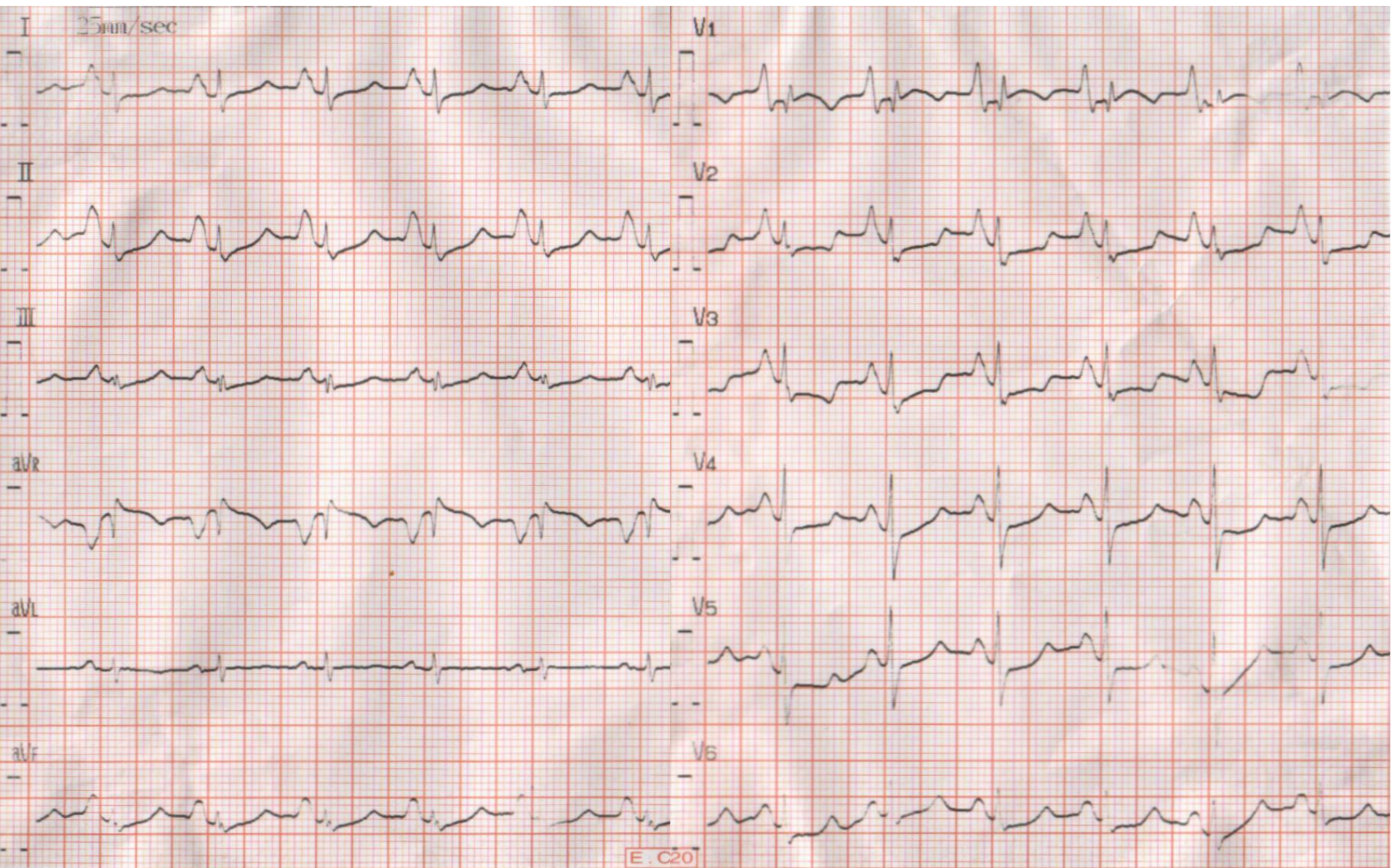


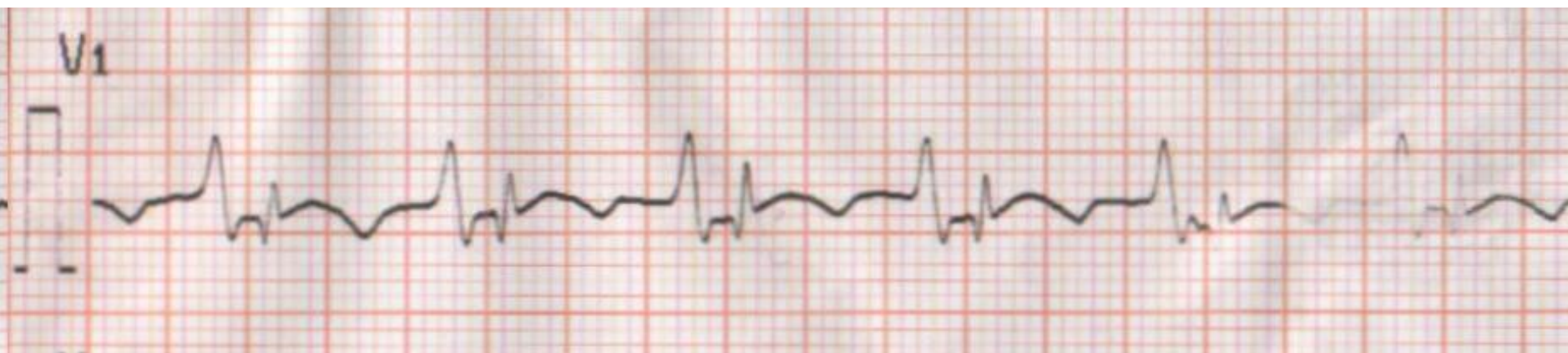
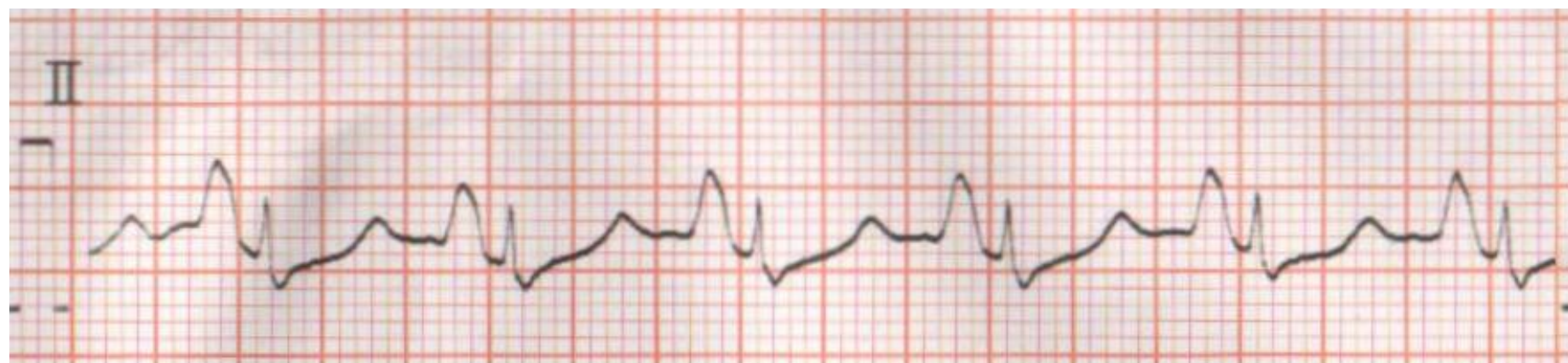
电轴右偏



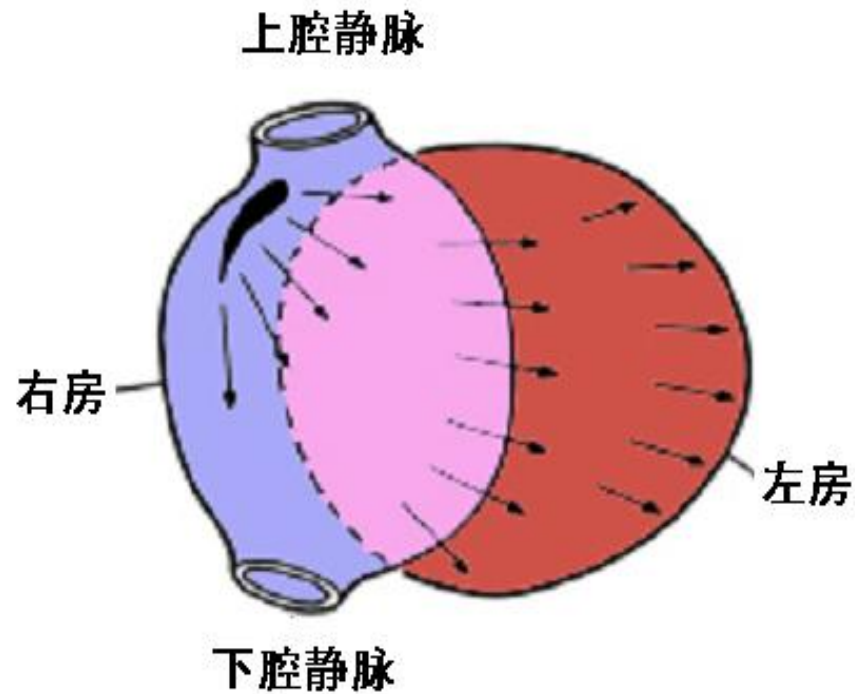
电轴左偏

右房肥大

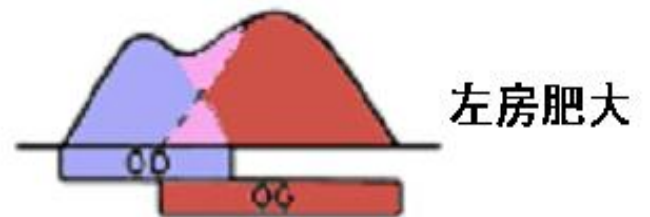
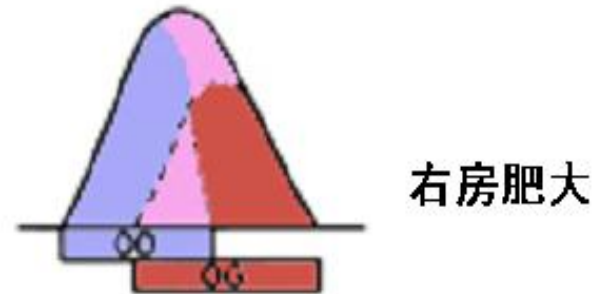
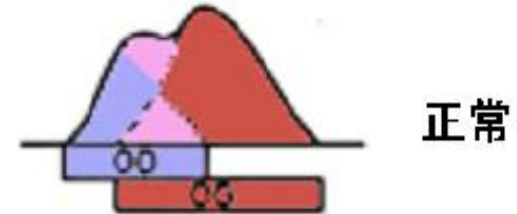




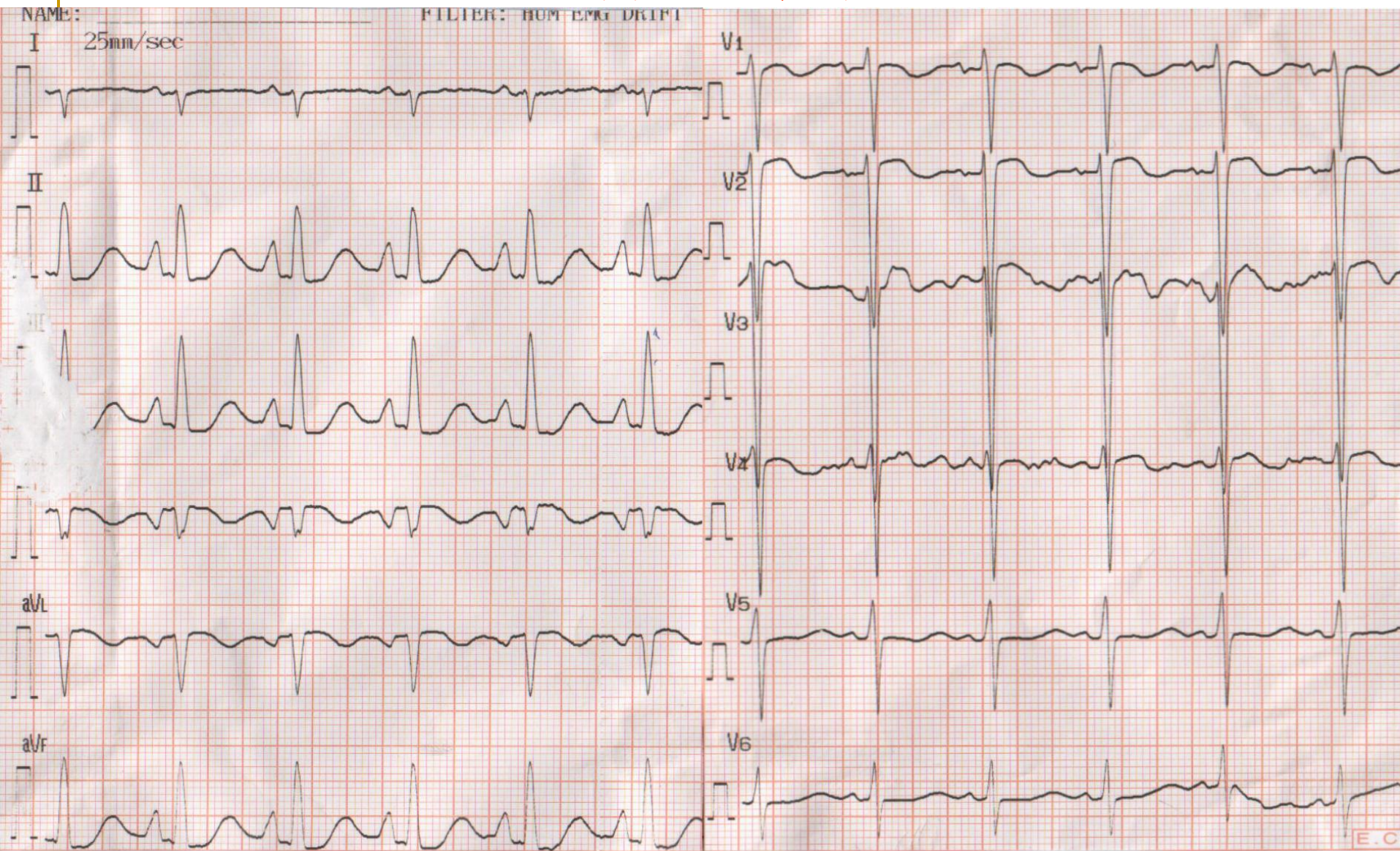
心房肥大示意图



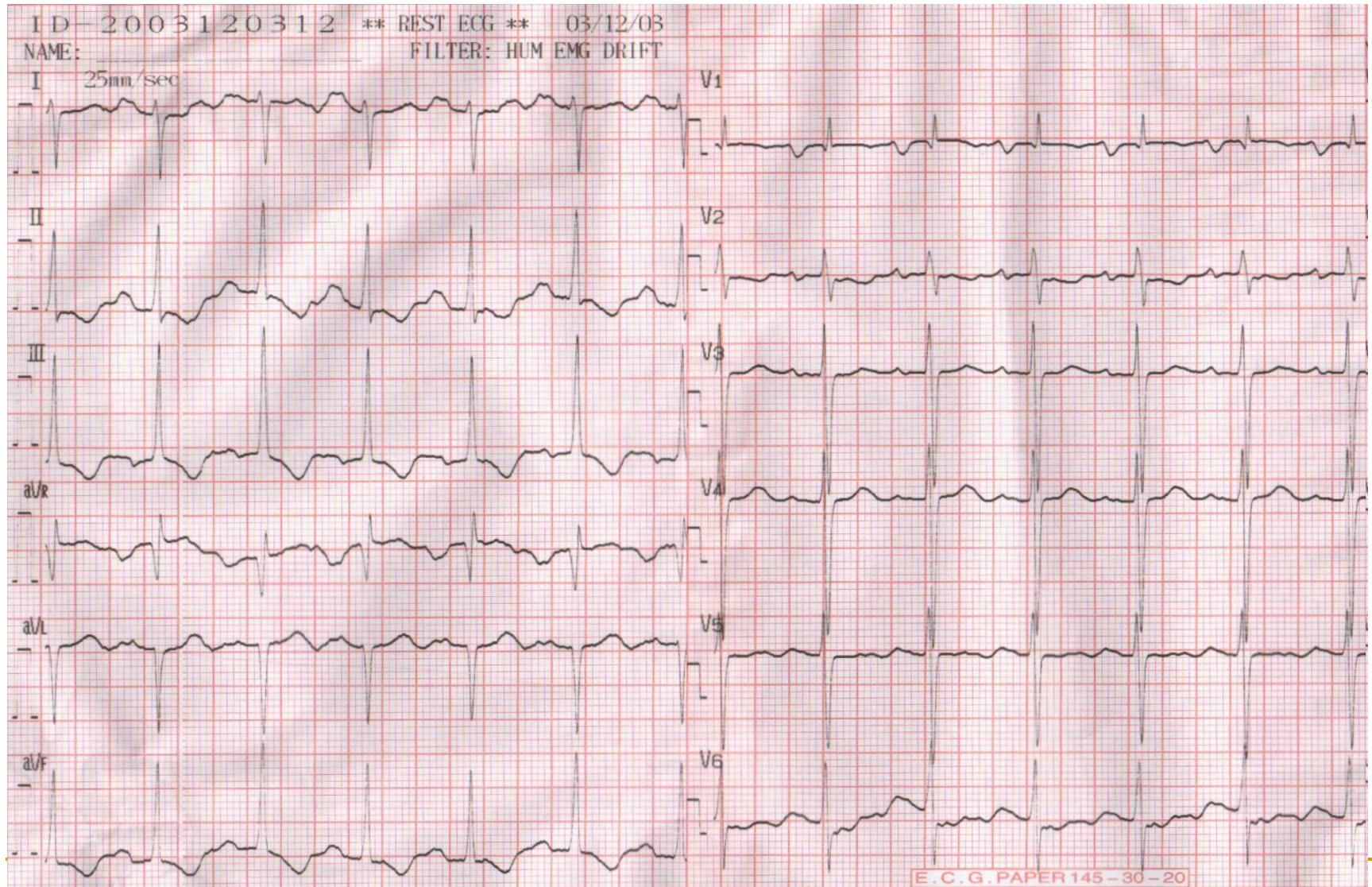
正常心房冲动传递

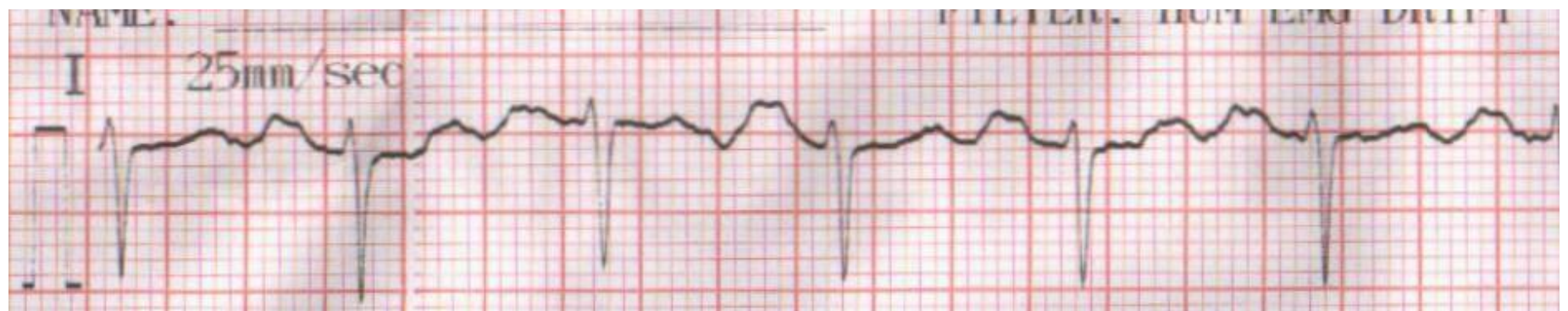


右房右室肥大

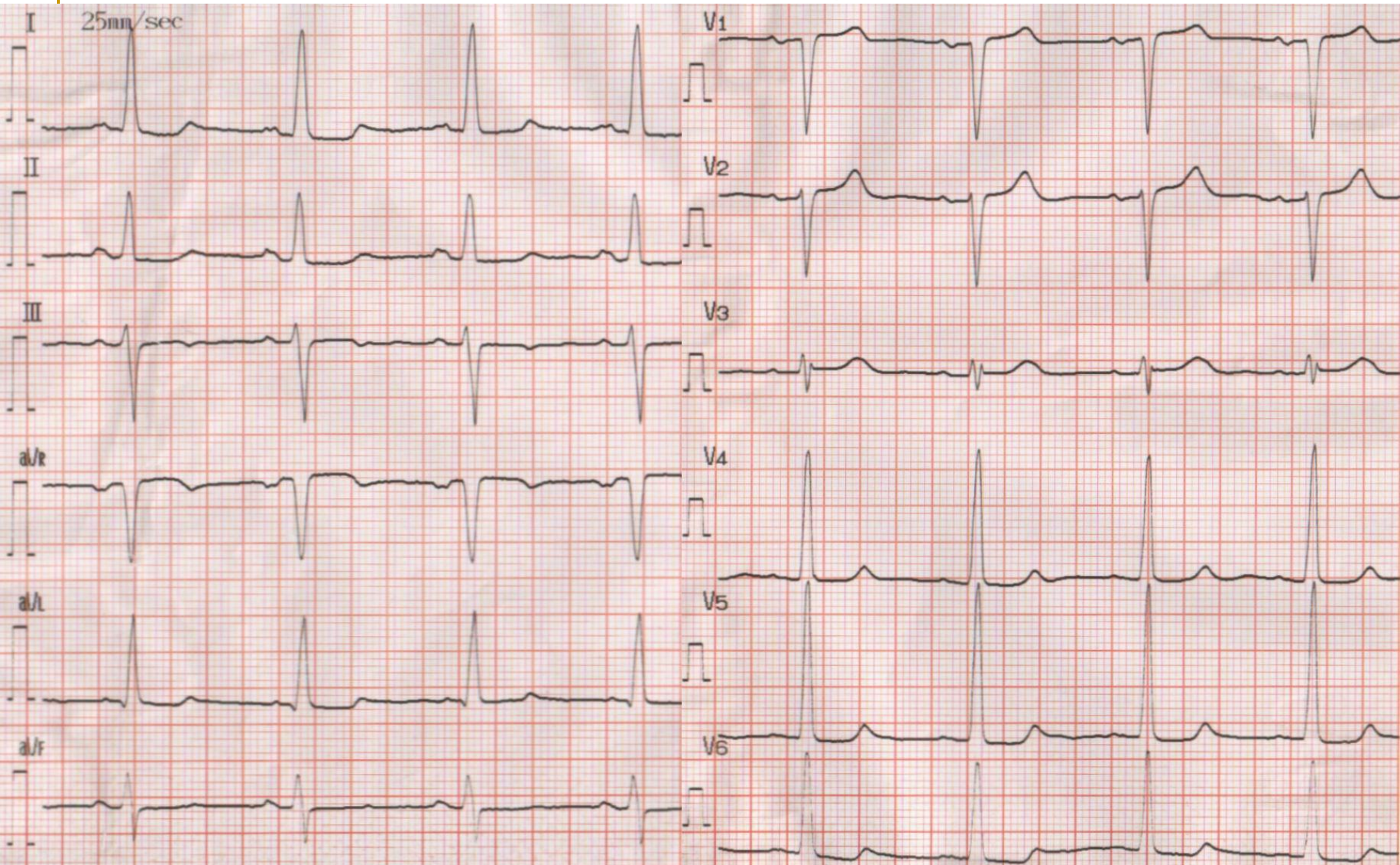


左房右室肥大

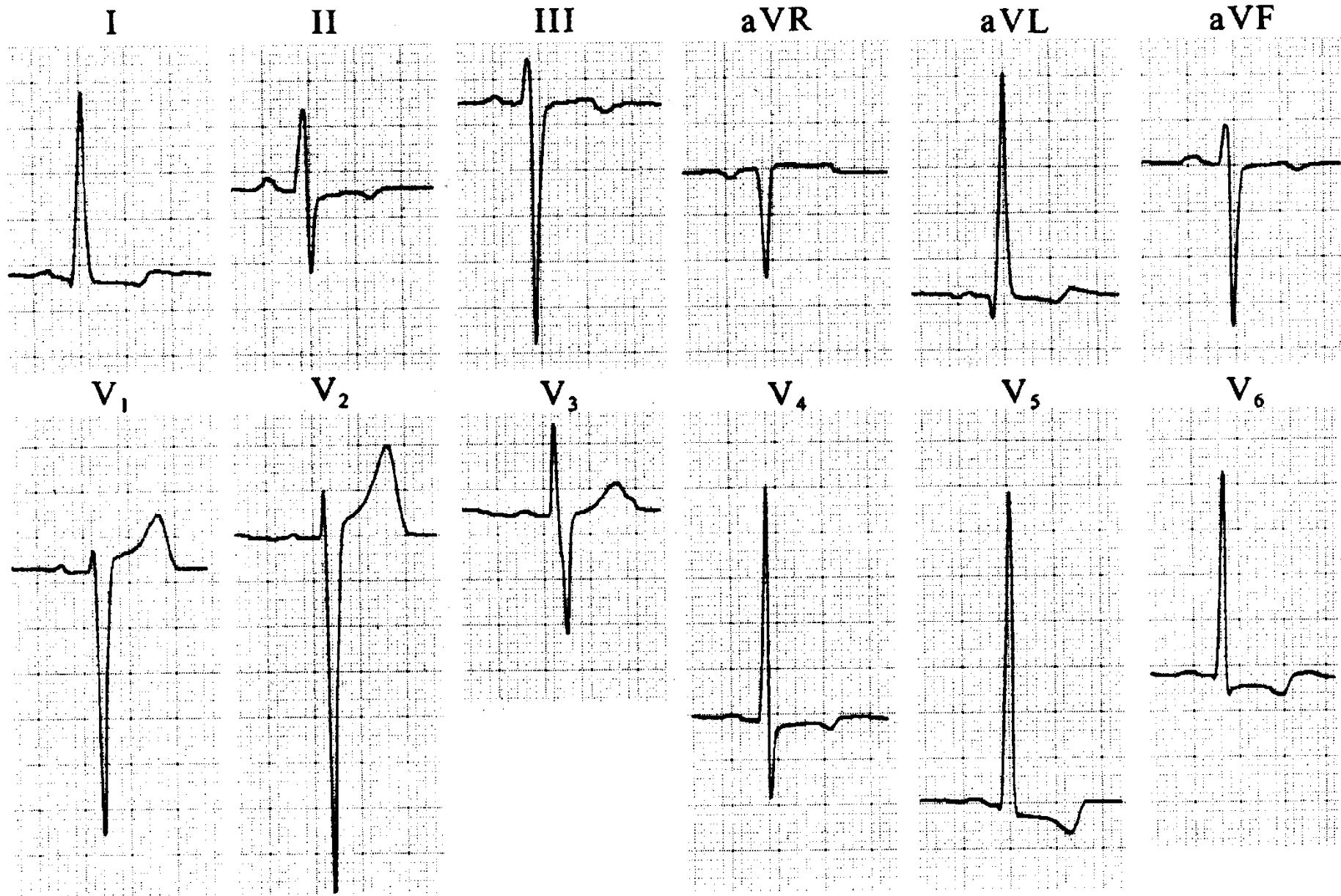




左室肥大伴劳损



左室肥大伴劳损

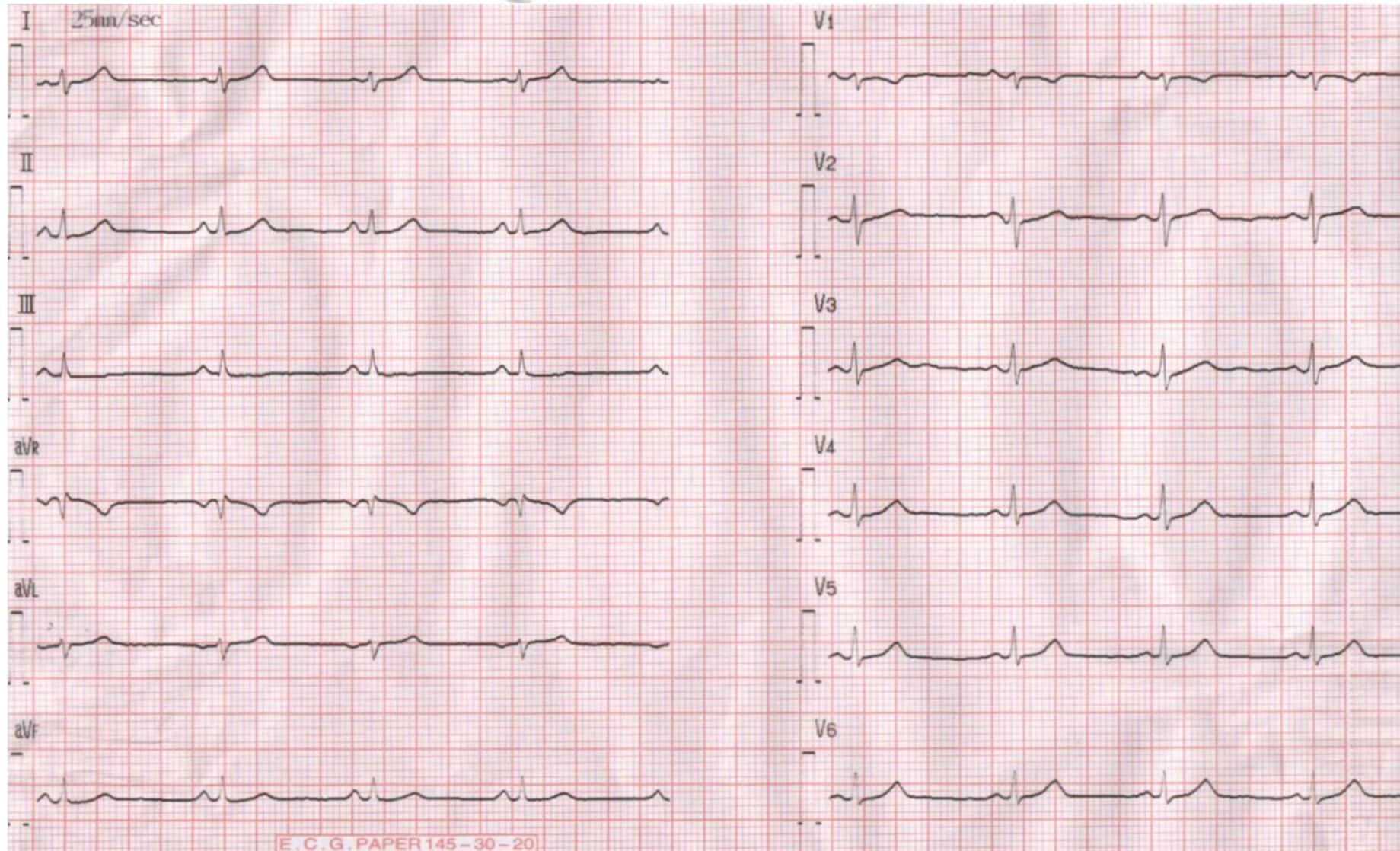


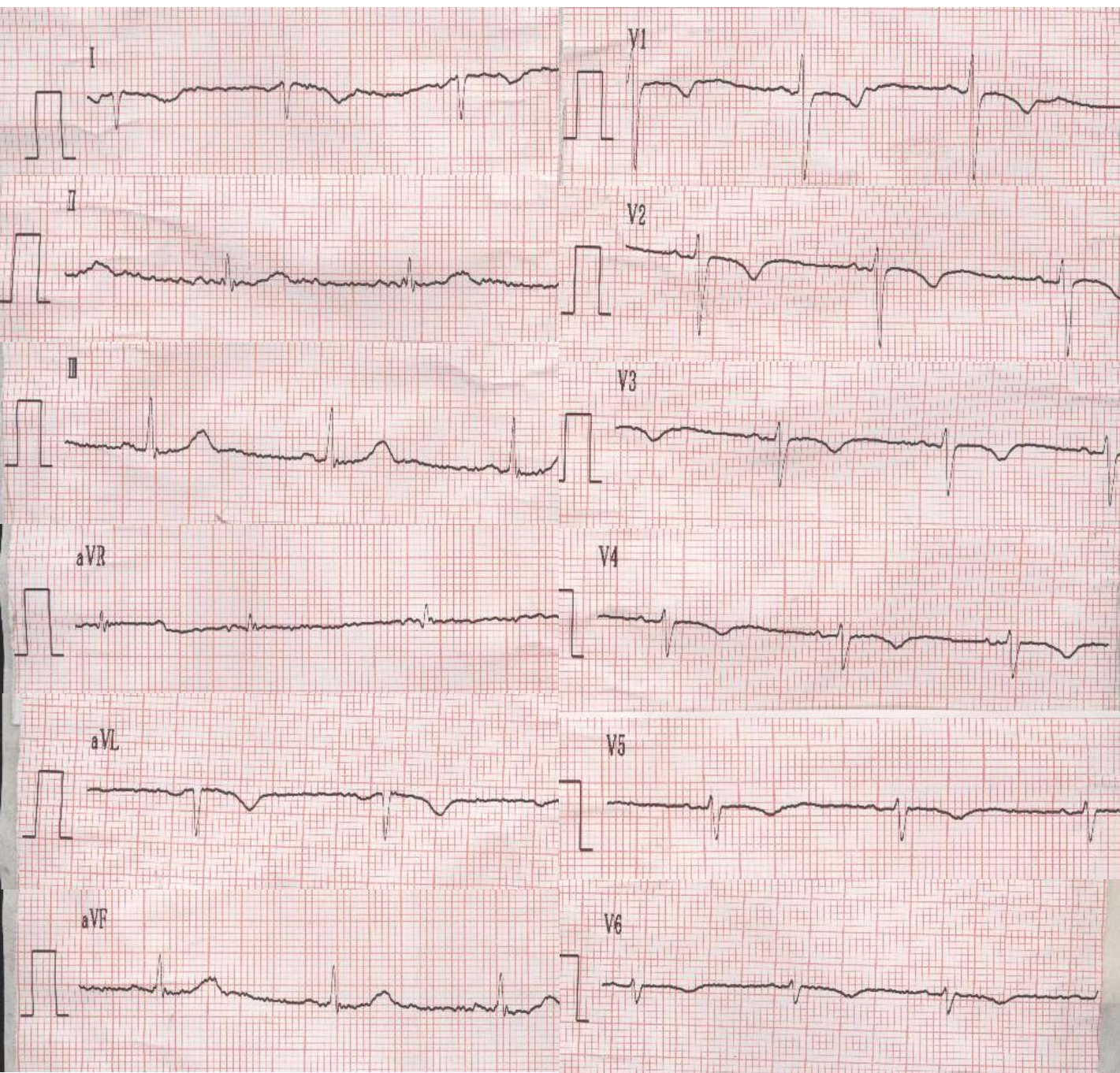
心房、心室肥大

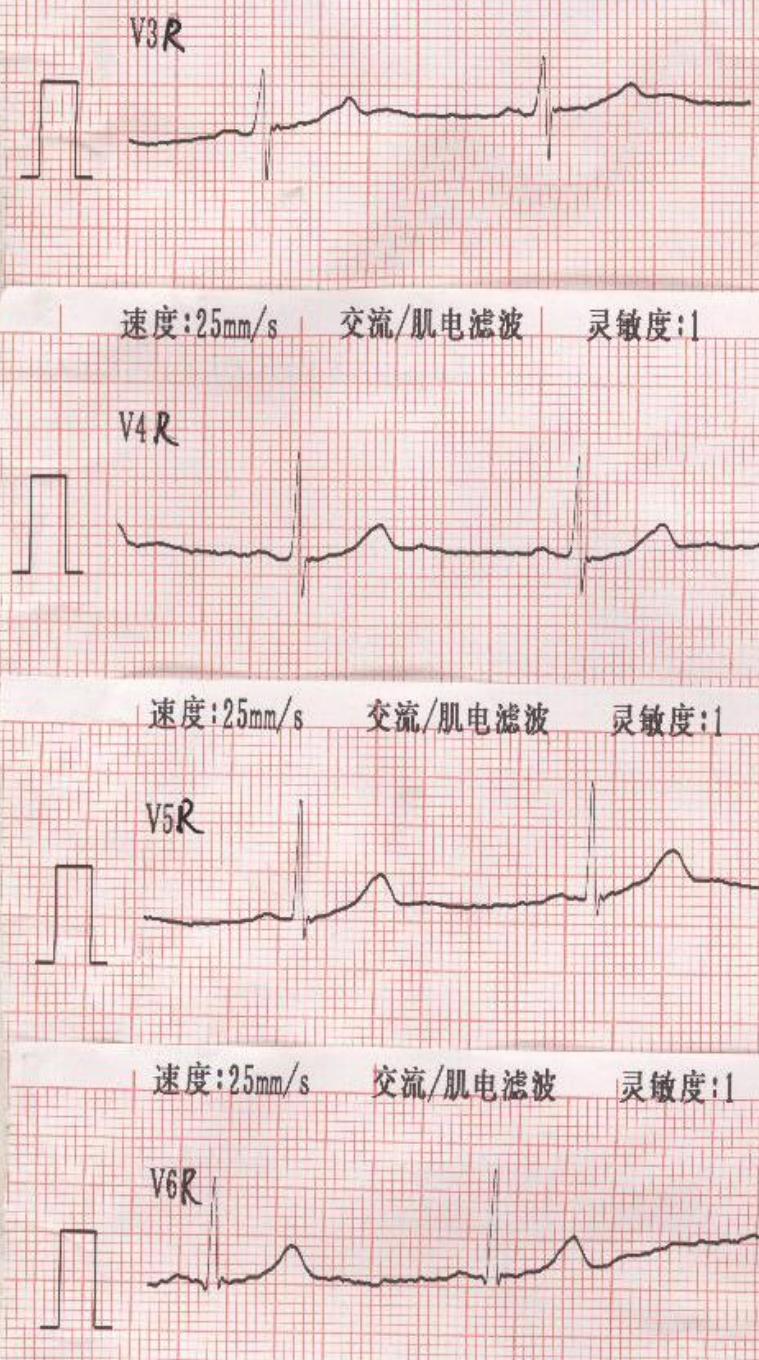
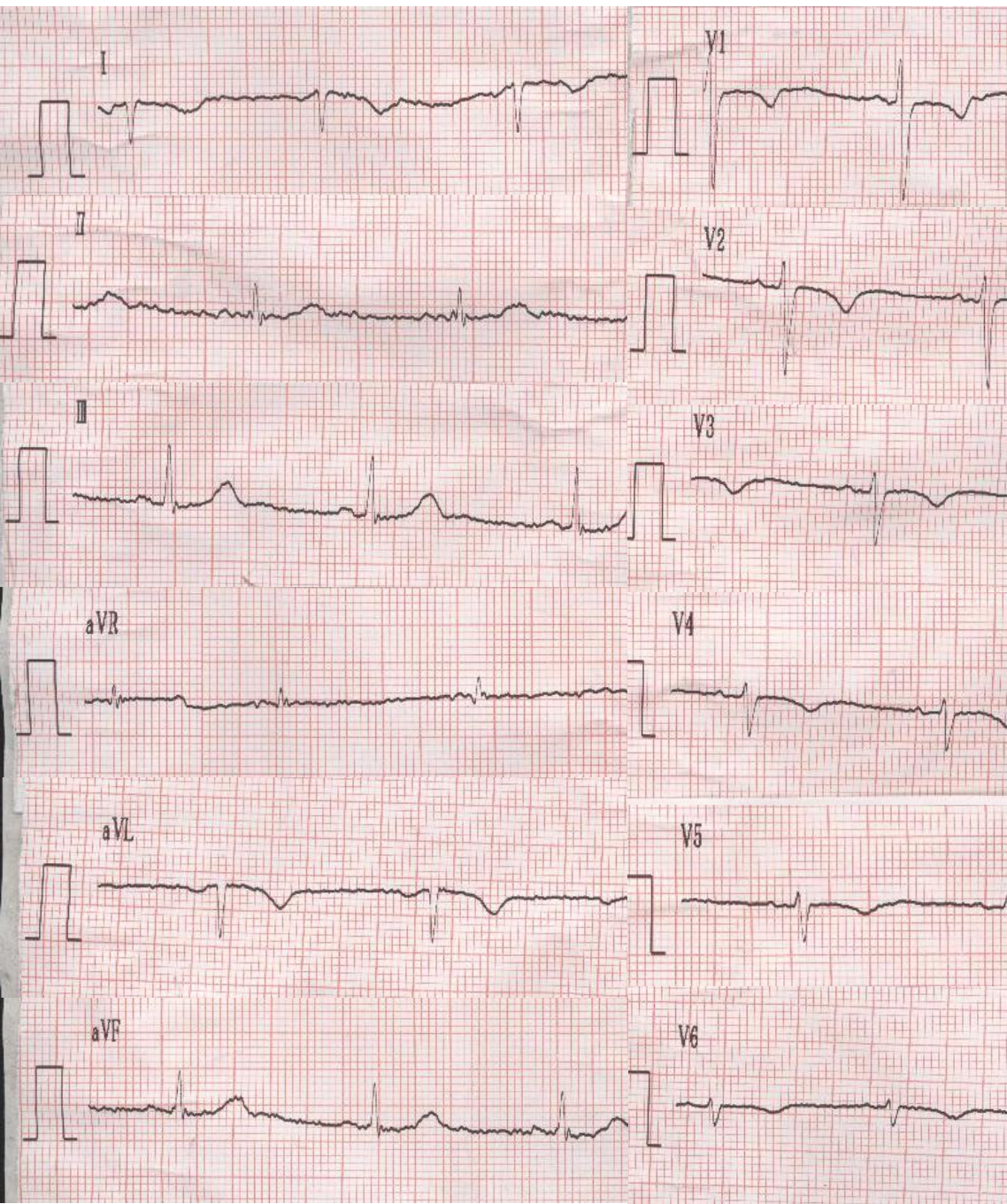
■ 心电图变化机理

- 心肌纤维肥大与增粗，除极面积及体积增大，由心肌除极所产生的**电压增高**
- 心壁增厚、心腔扩大以及心肌细胞变性所致心脏传导功能低下使心肌激动的总**时间延长**
- **心室**肥厚与劳损及相对性血液供应不足，致使心肌**复极**顺序发生改变，导致**继发性ST-T改变**

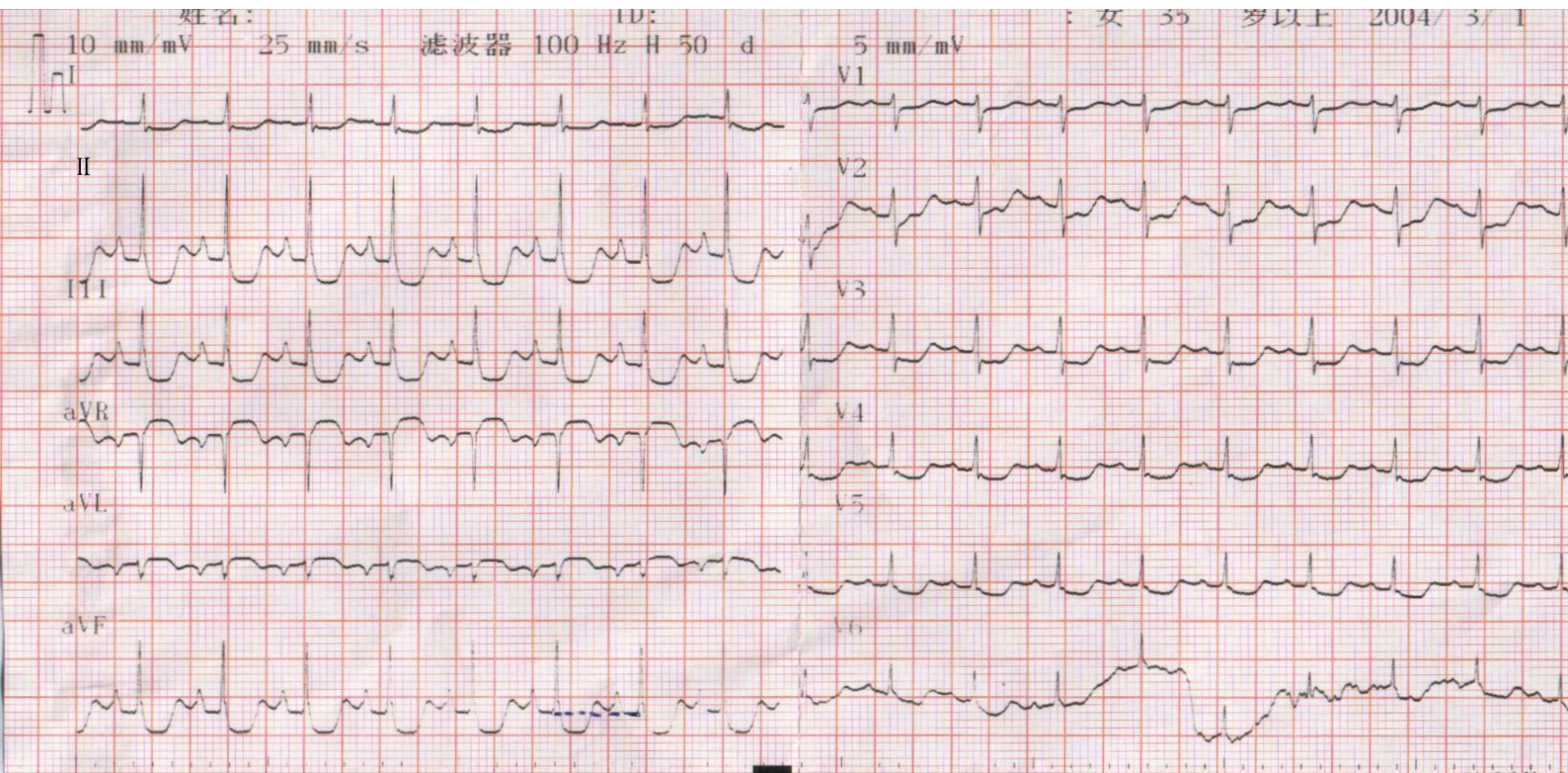
QRS低电压







ST段压低



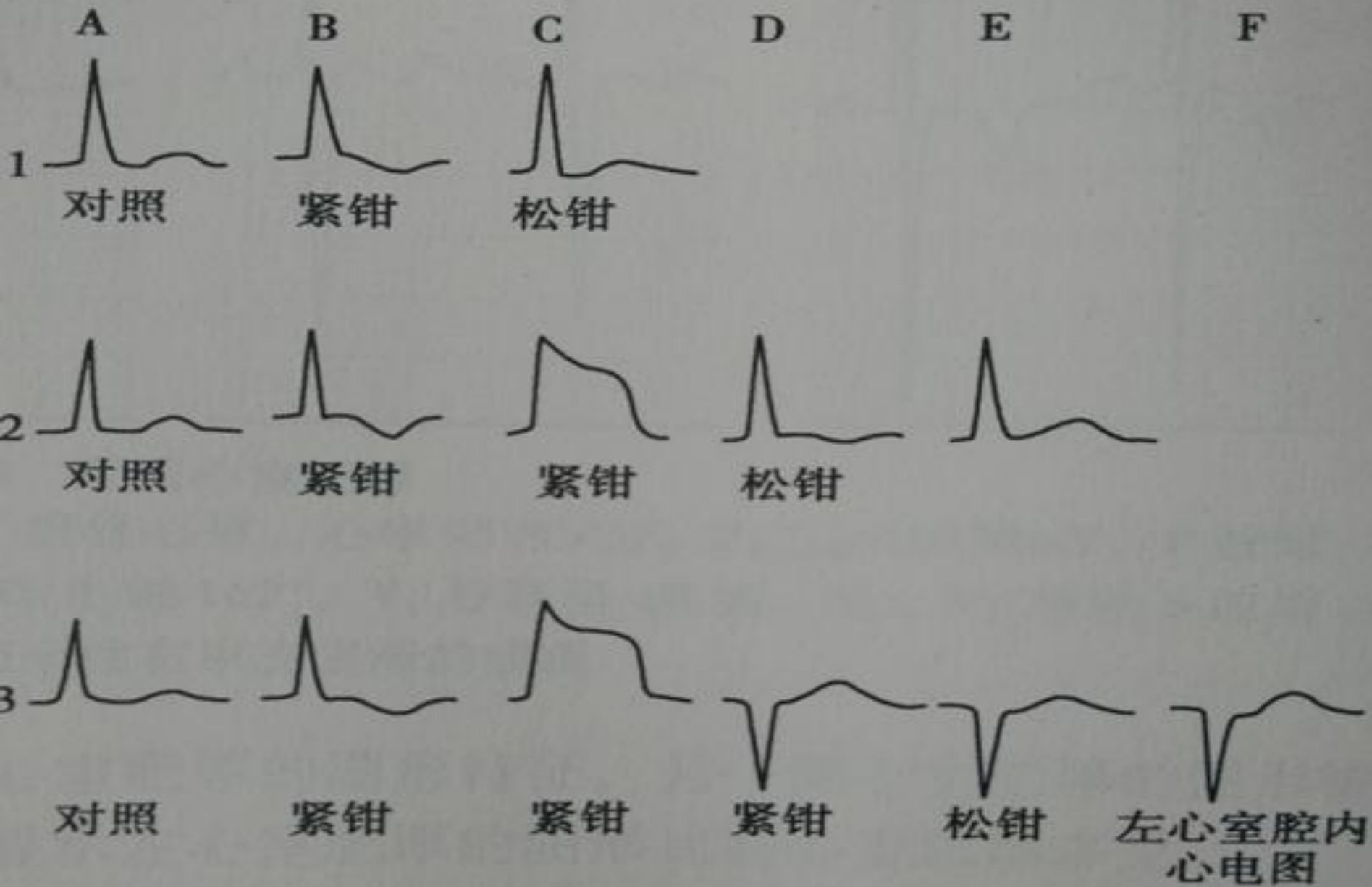
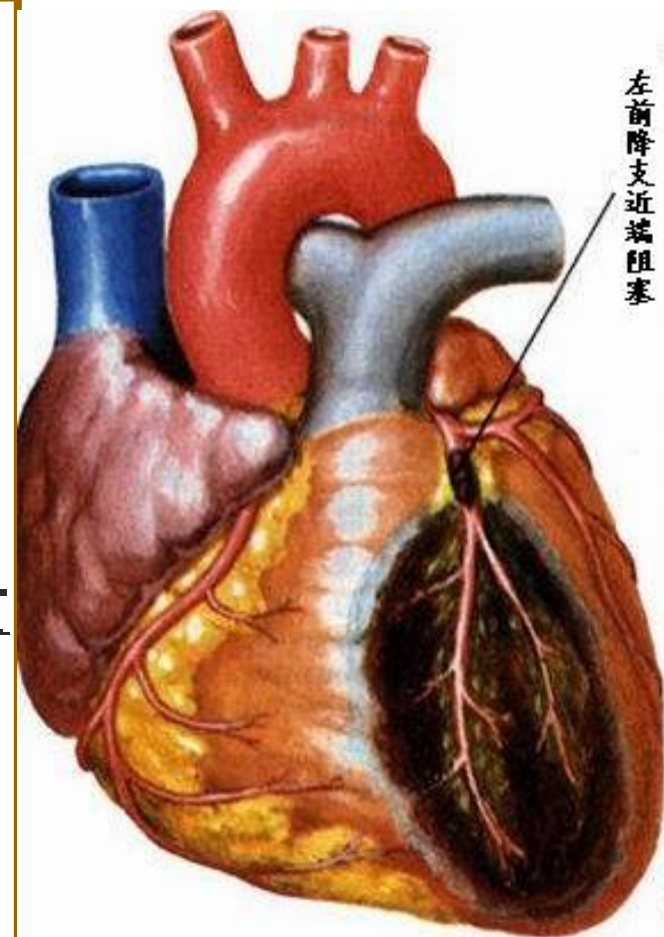
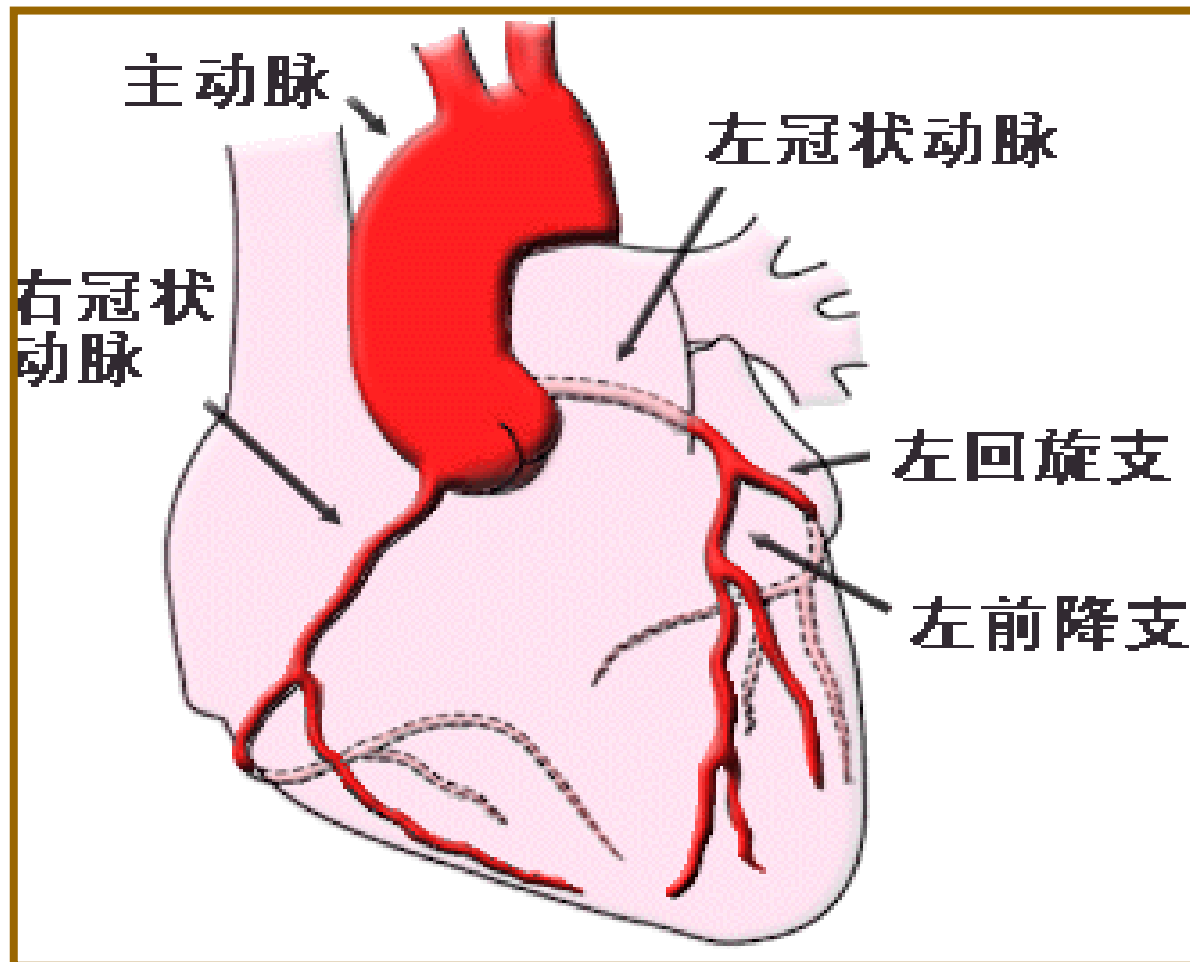
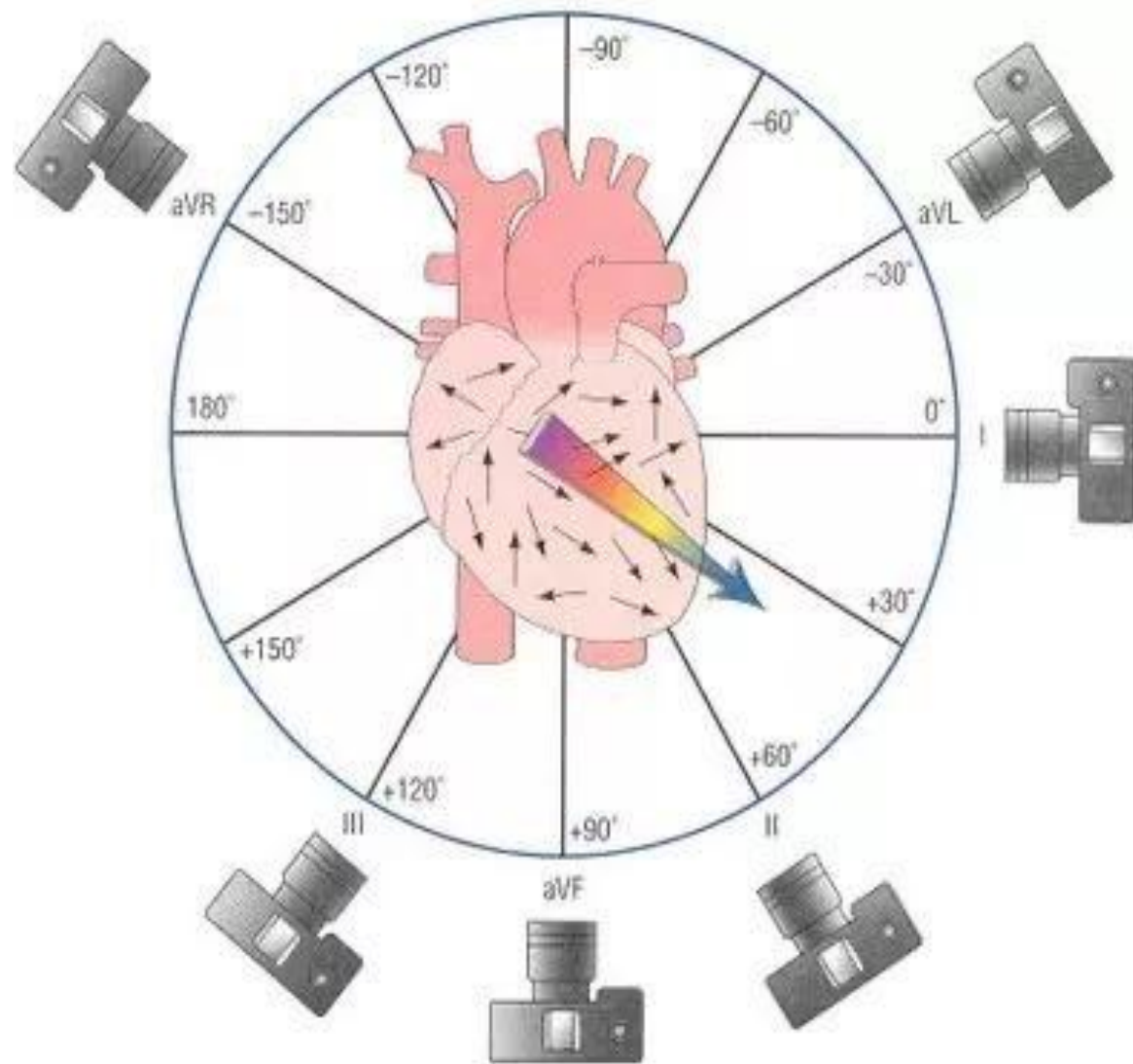
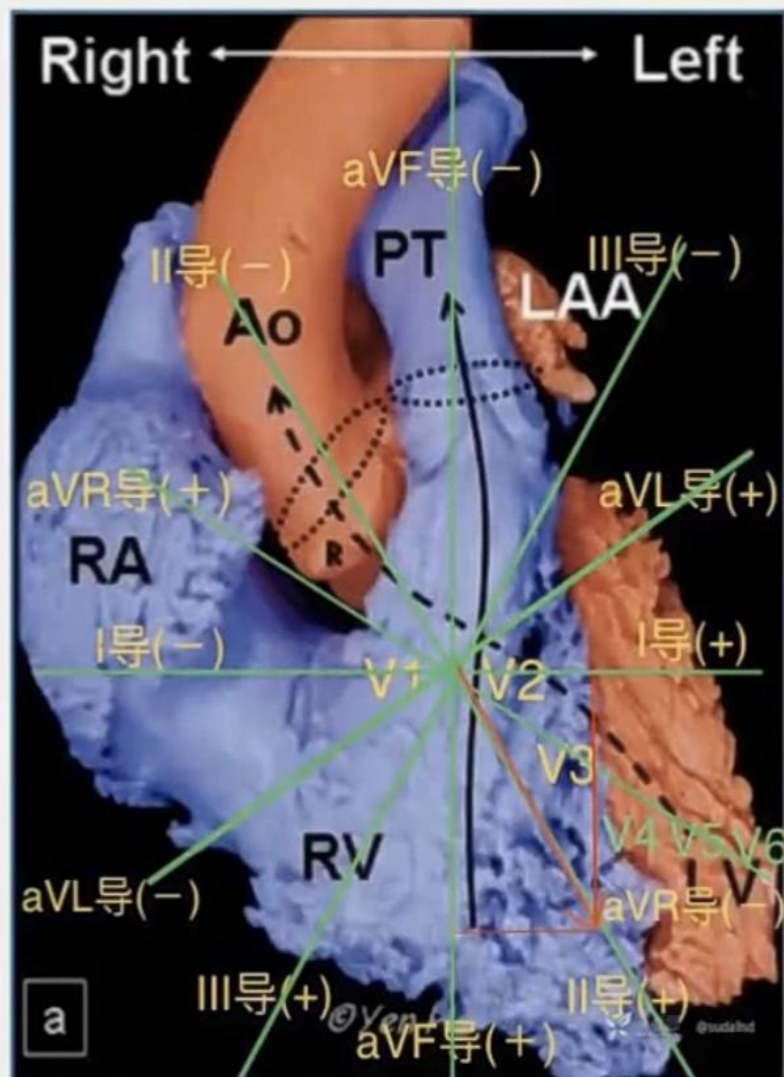


图 4-1 犬冠状动脉急性阻塞后不同程度心肌缺血的心电图改变模式

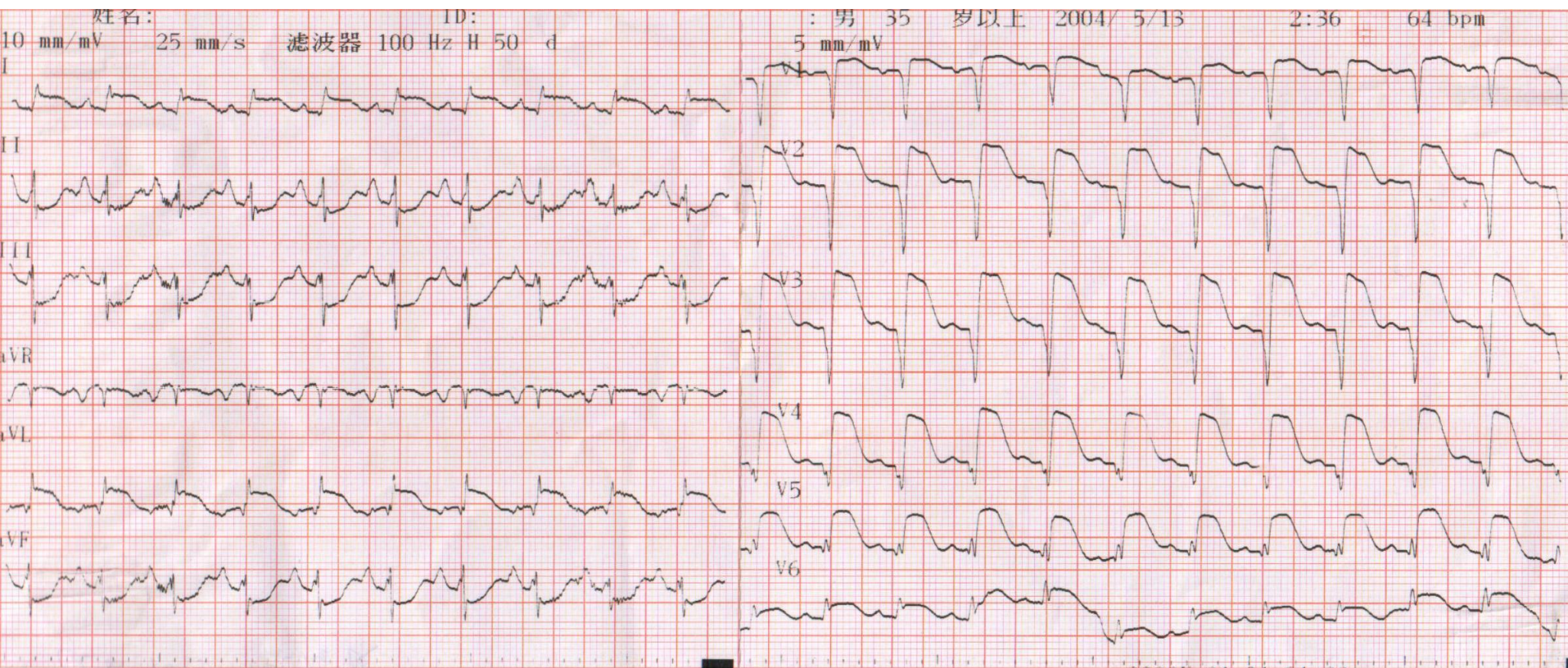
心肌梗死的定位诊断



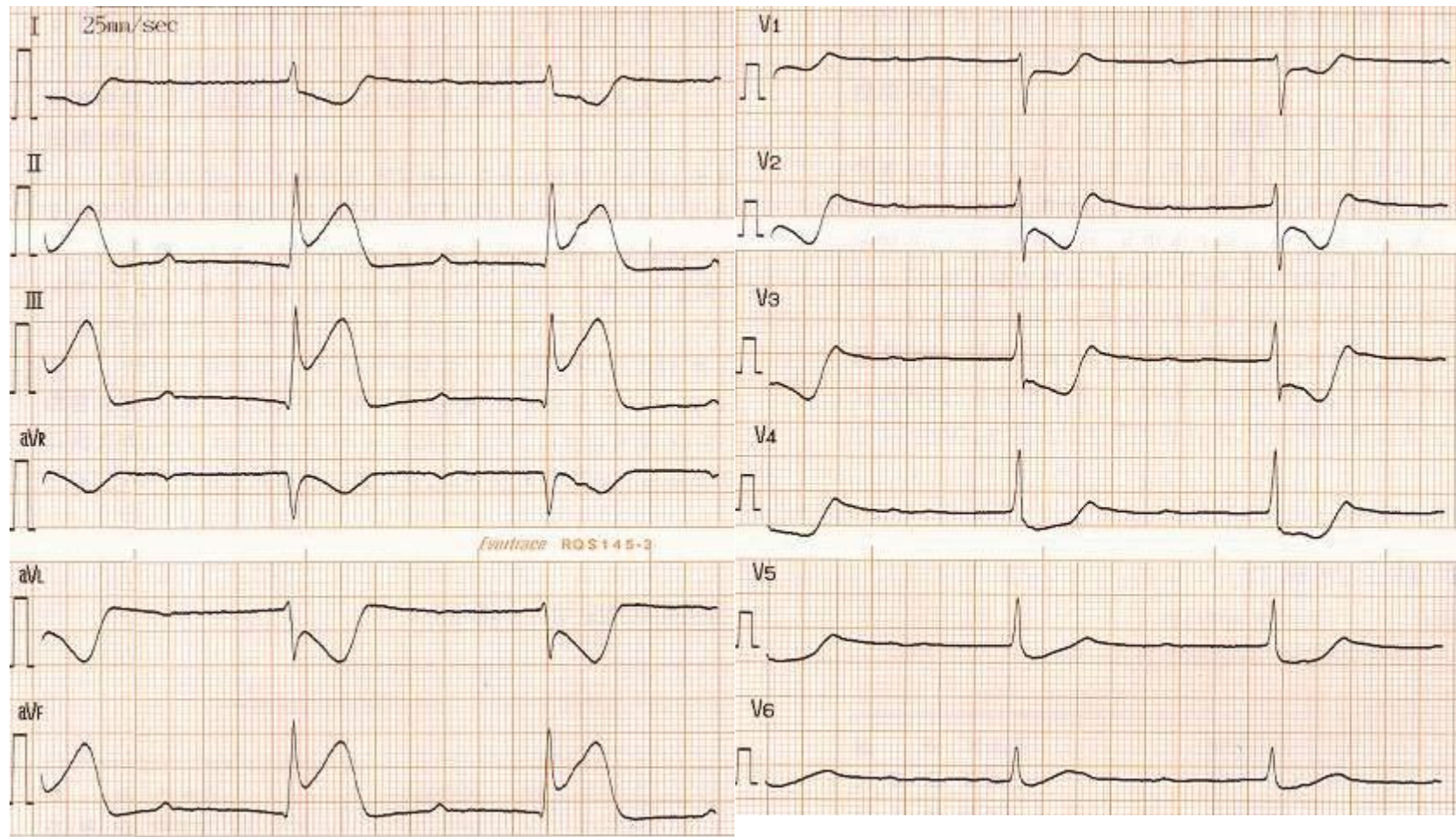




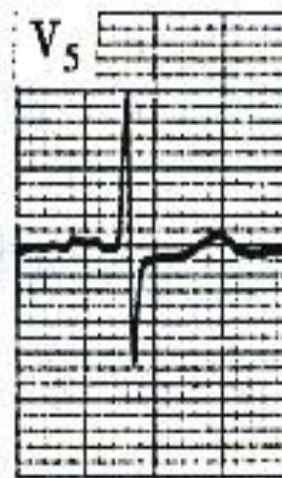
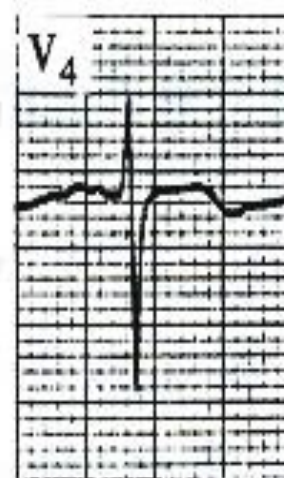
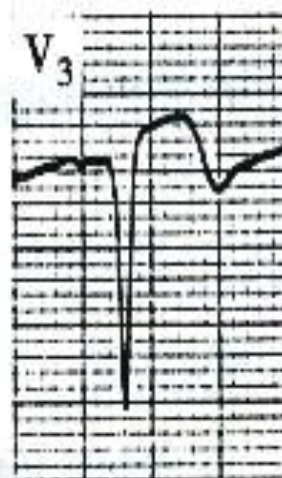
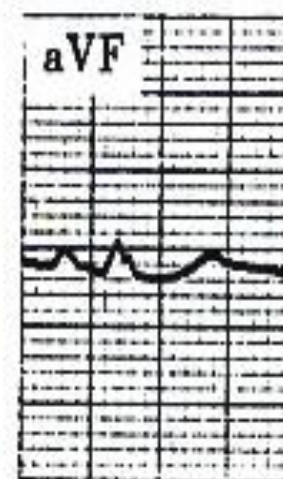
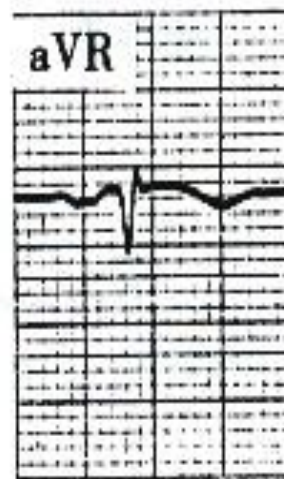
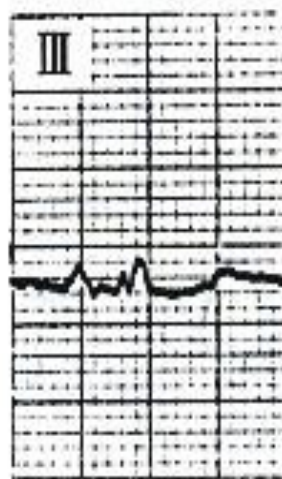
广泛前壁心肌梗死急性期



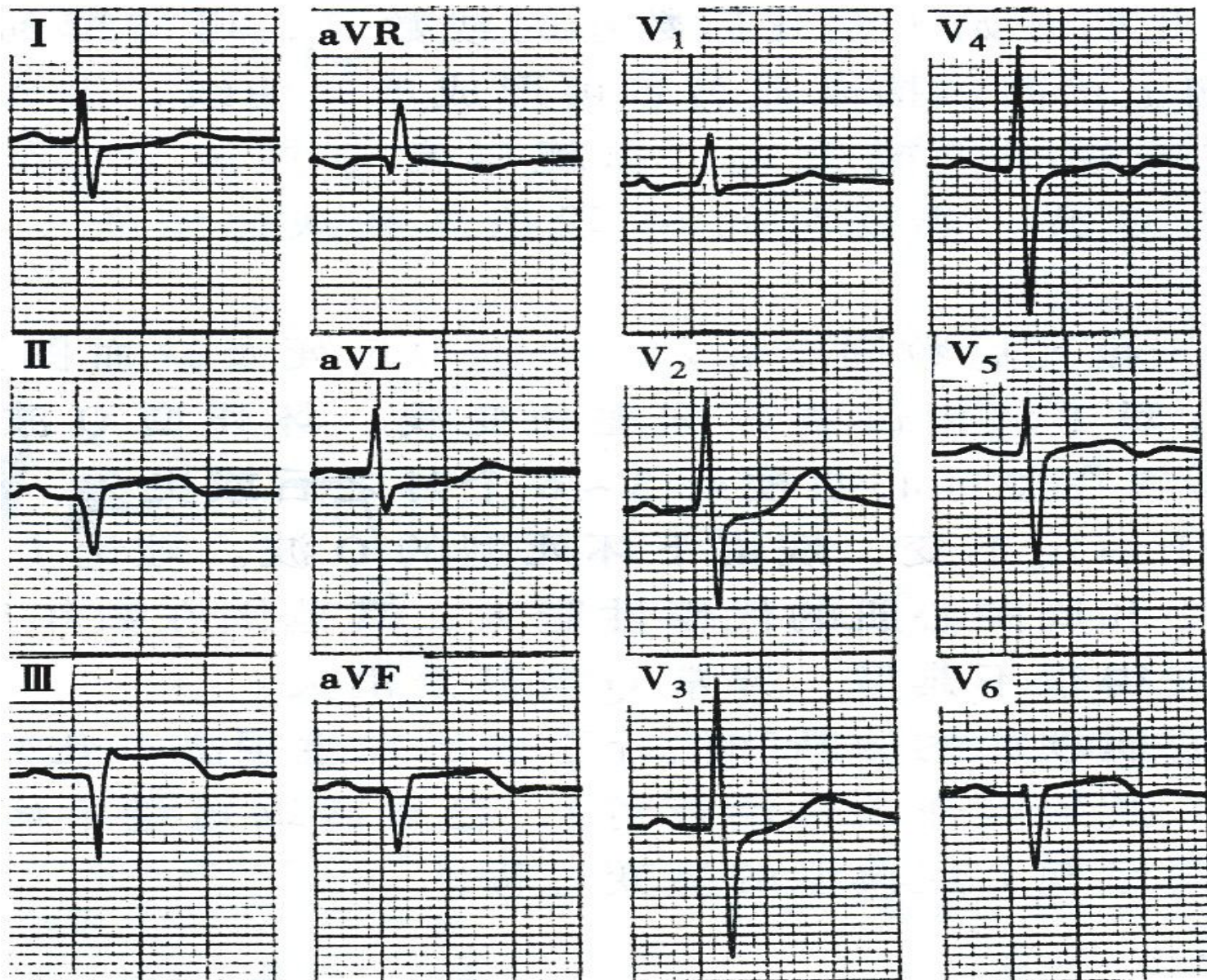
超急性下壁心肌梗塞



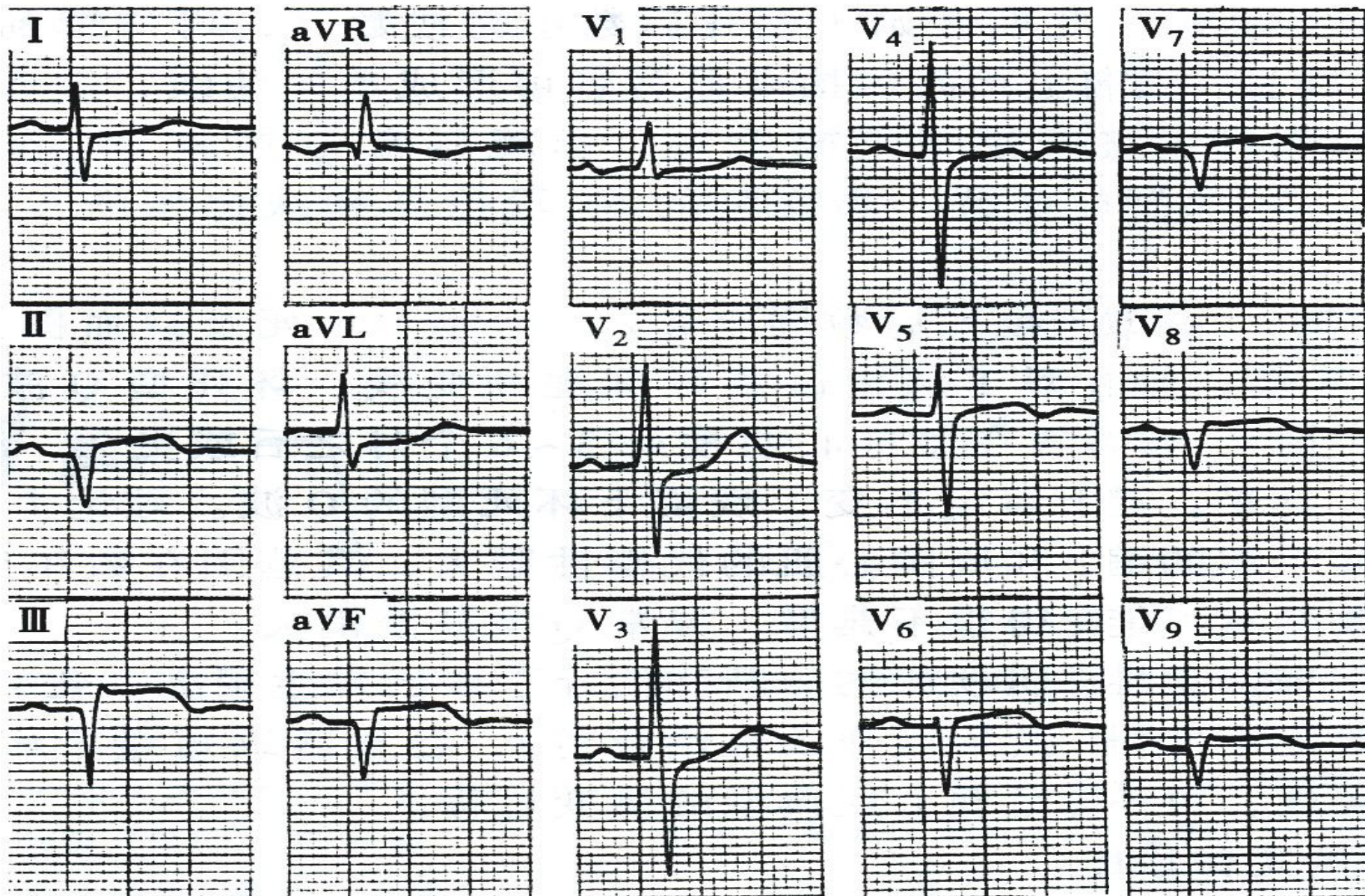
前间壁心肌梗死急性期



急性下壁心肌梗死



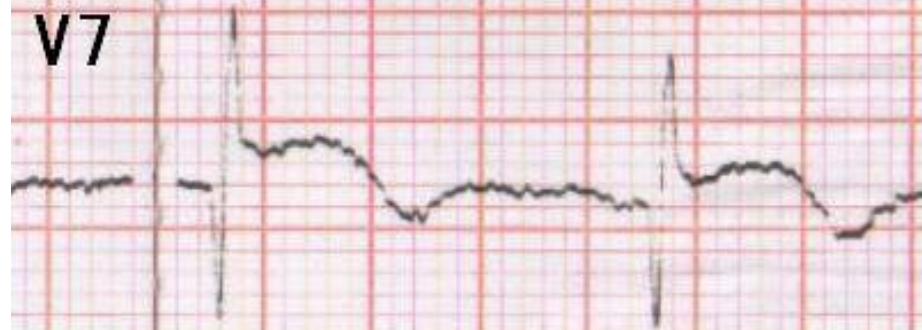
急性下壁后壁心肌梗死



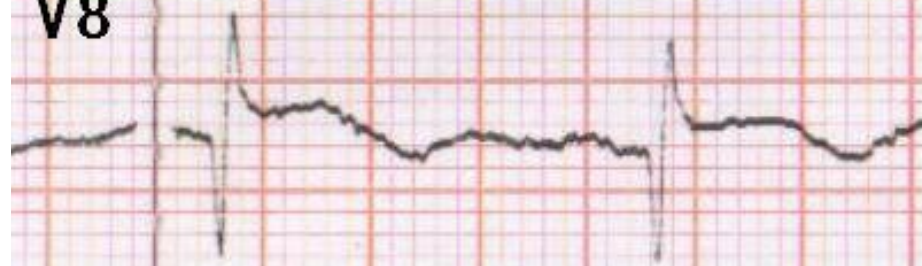
侧壁下壁后壁心肌梗死急性期

20mm/mv

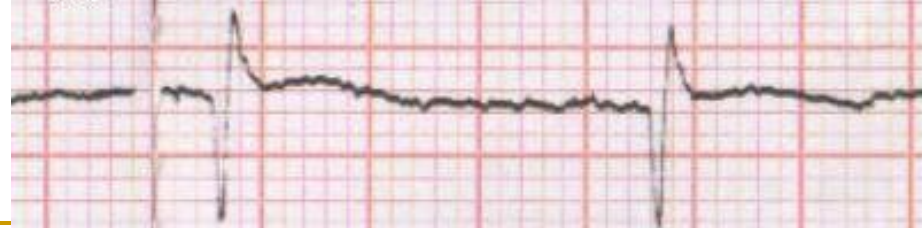
V7



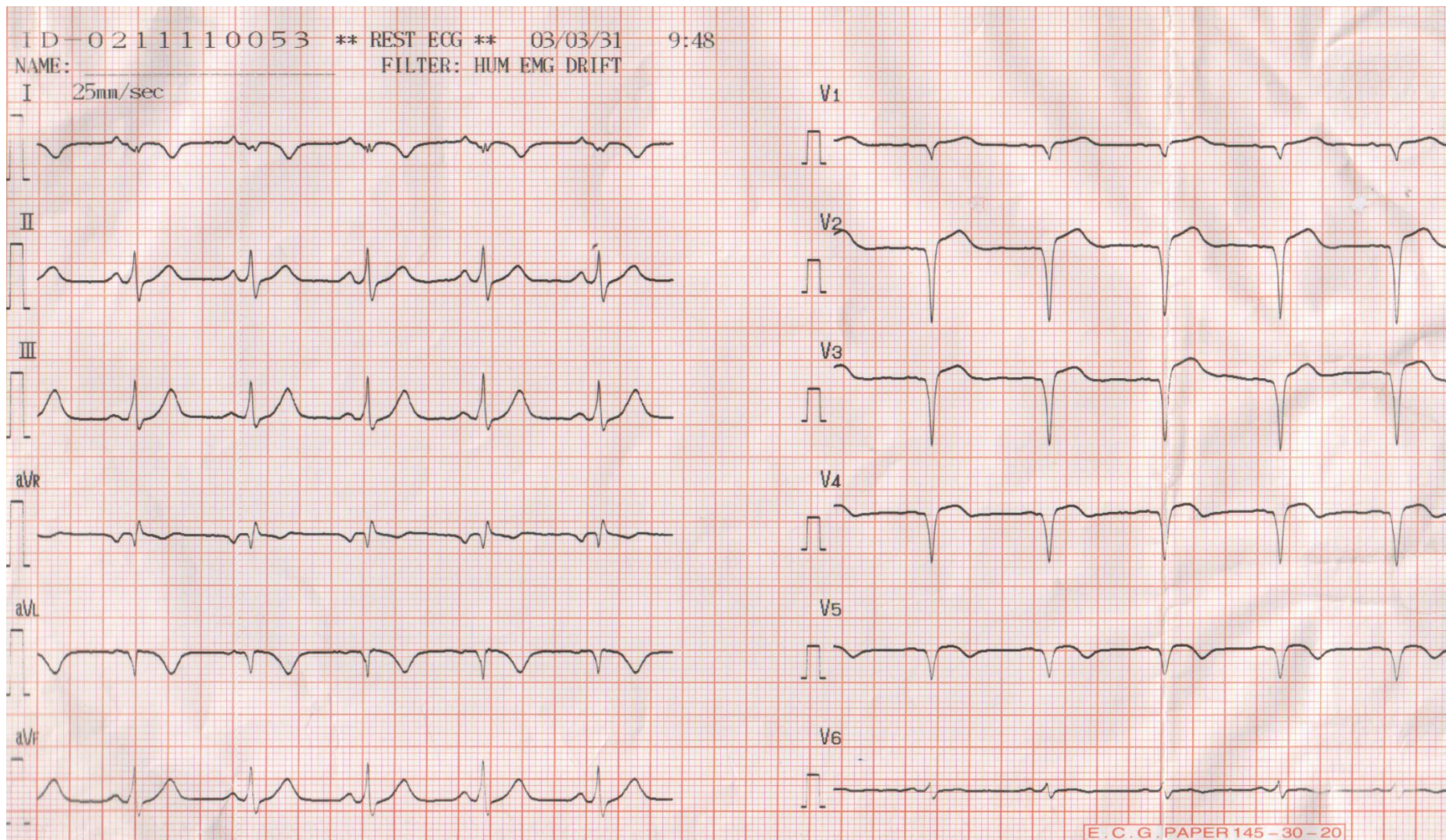
V8



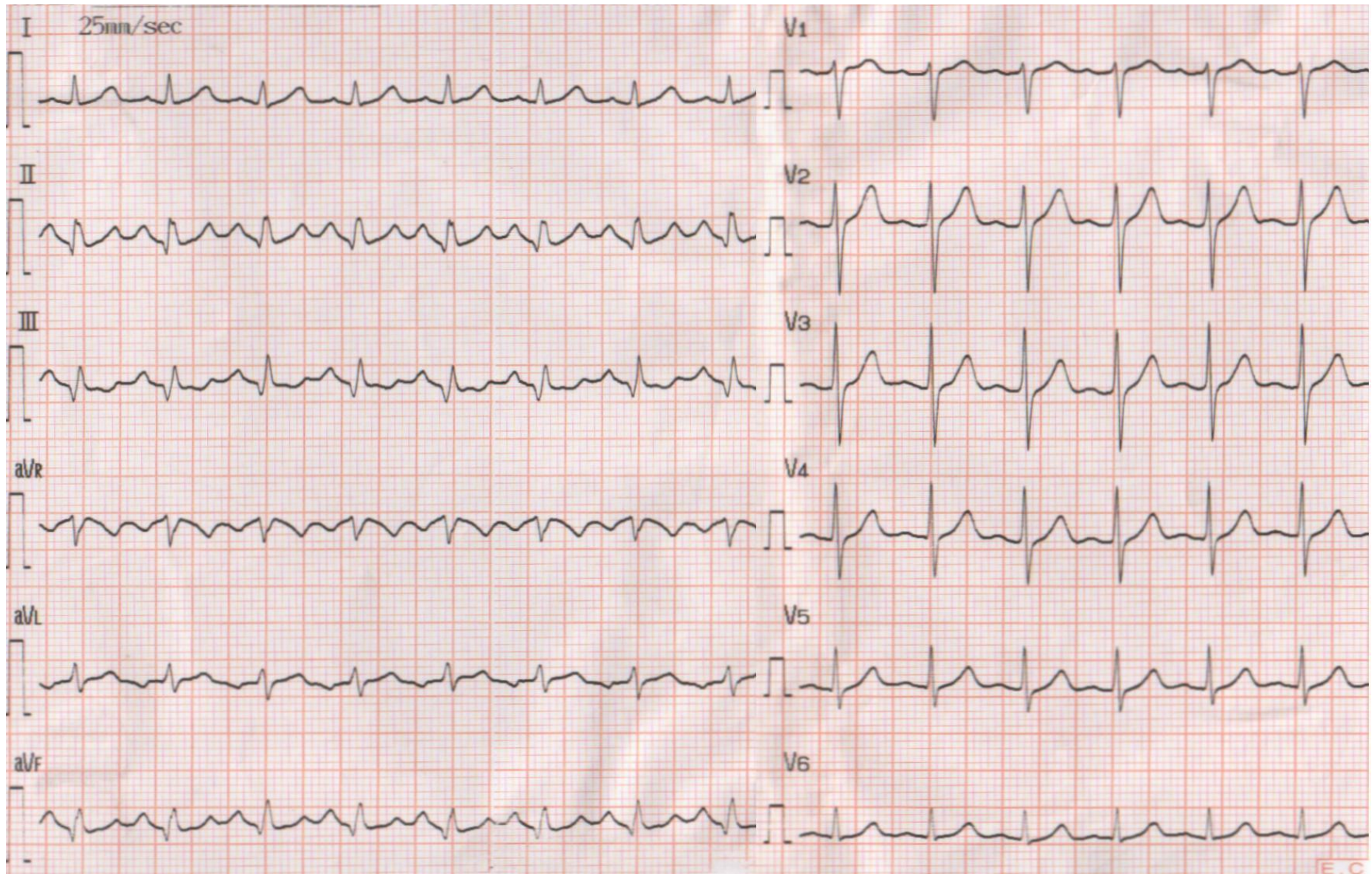
V9



广泛前壁心肌梗死亚急性期



陈旧性下壁心肌梗死



室早（二联律）

周晓勤

科别: 内科

心电图号: 2000-40

门诊号: 990451

临床诊断: 心律失常原因待查

女 35 岁 身高:

cm

体重:

kg

住院号:

病区:

病床:

心血管用药:

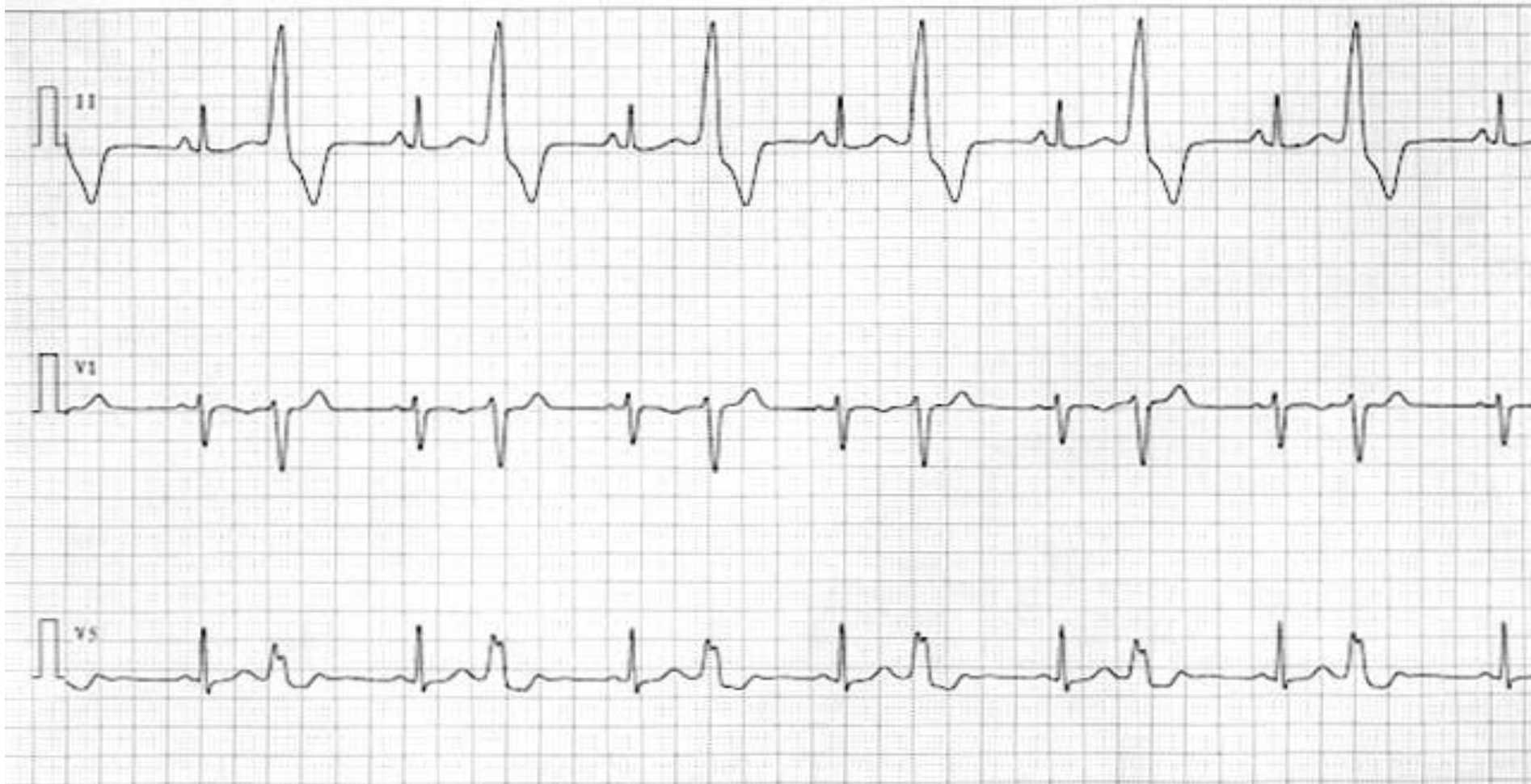
心率: 94 b/m QRS时限: 0.09 "

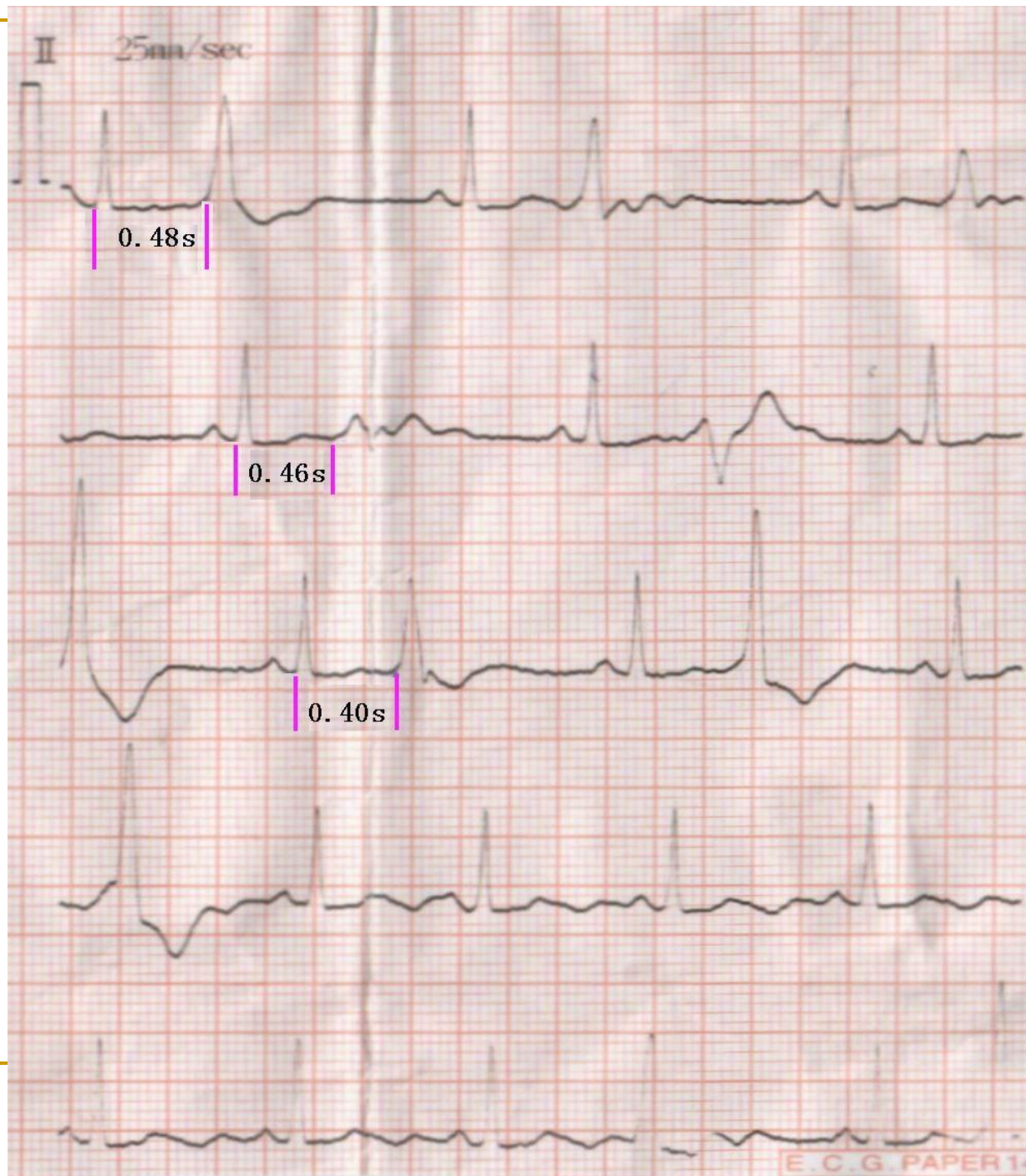
P-R间期: 0.12 " Q-T间期: 0.39 "

QTc: 0.49

电轴: 50 度

心电图诊断:

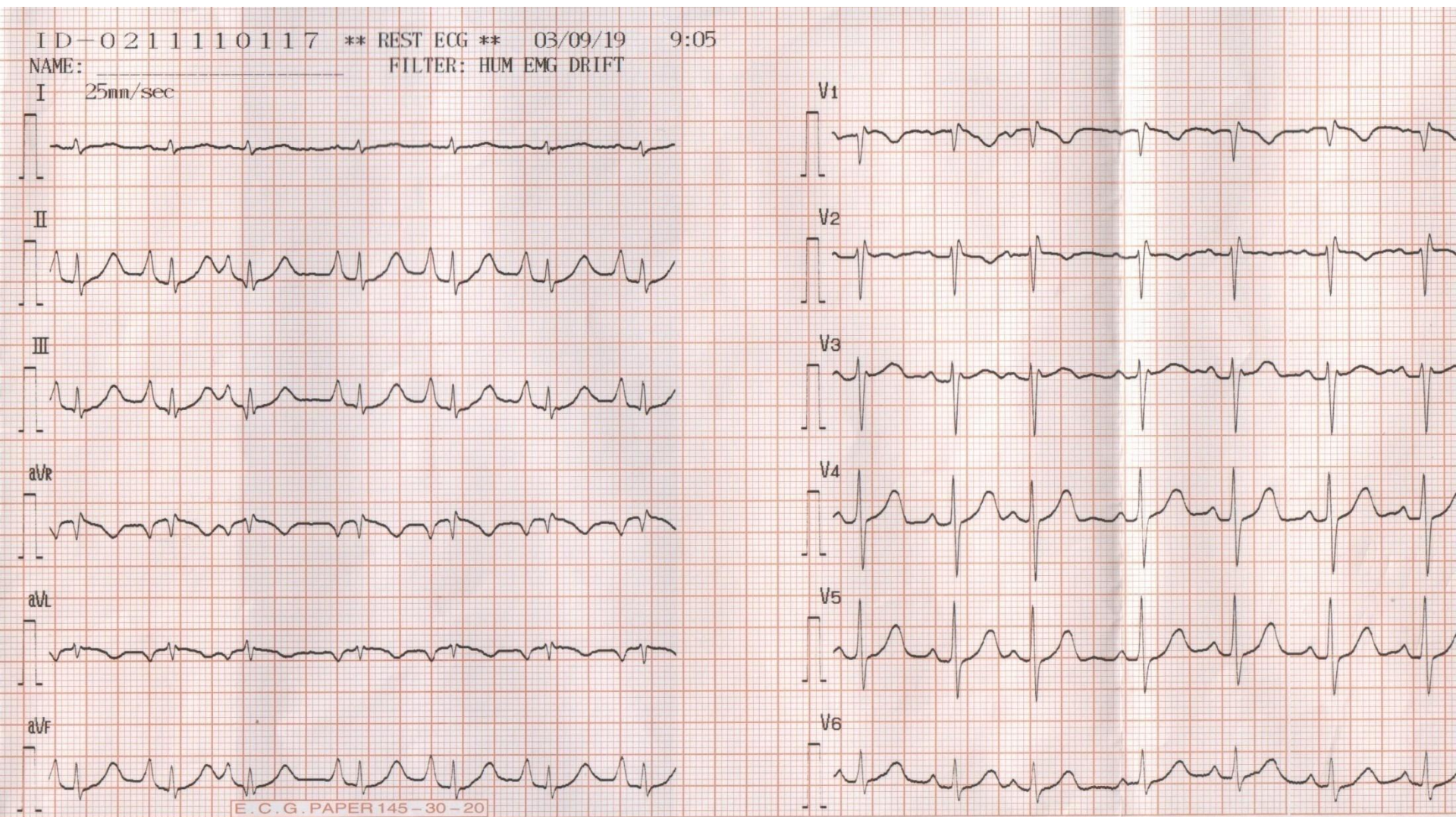




多源性室早二联律

插入性期前收缩

房性期前收缩



II



V1



V2

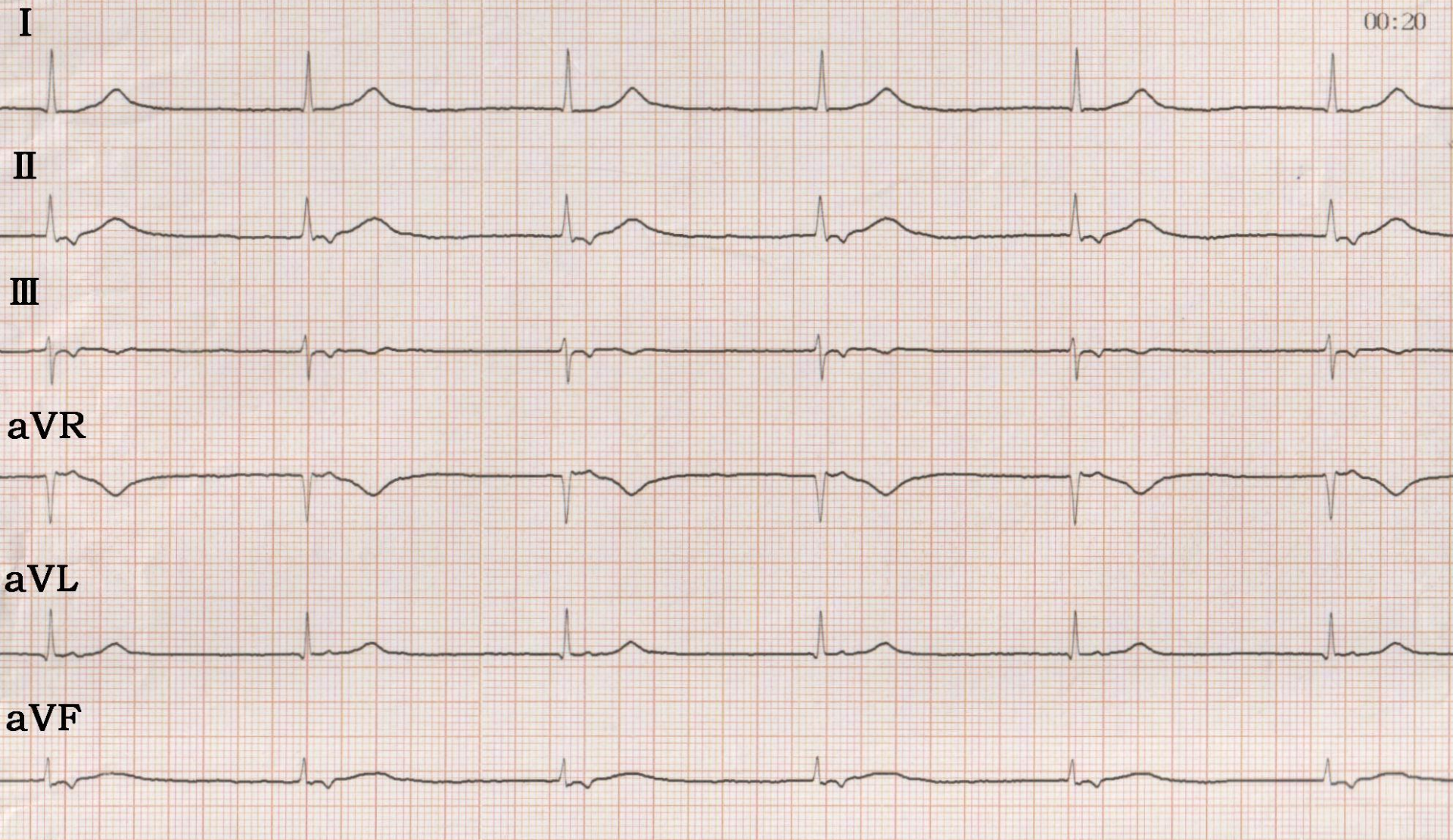


房室交界性期前收缩

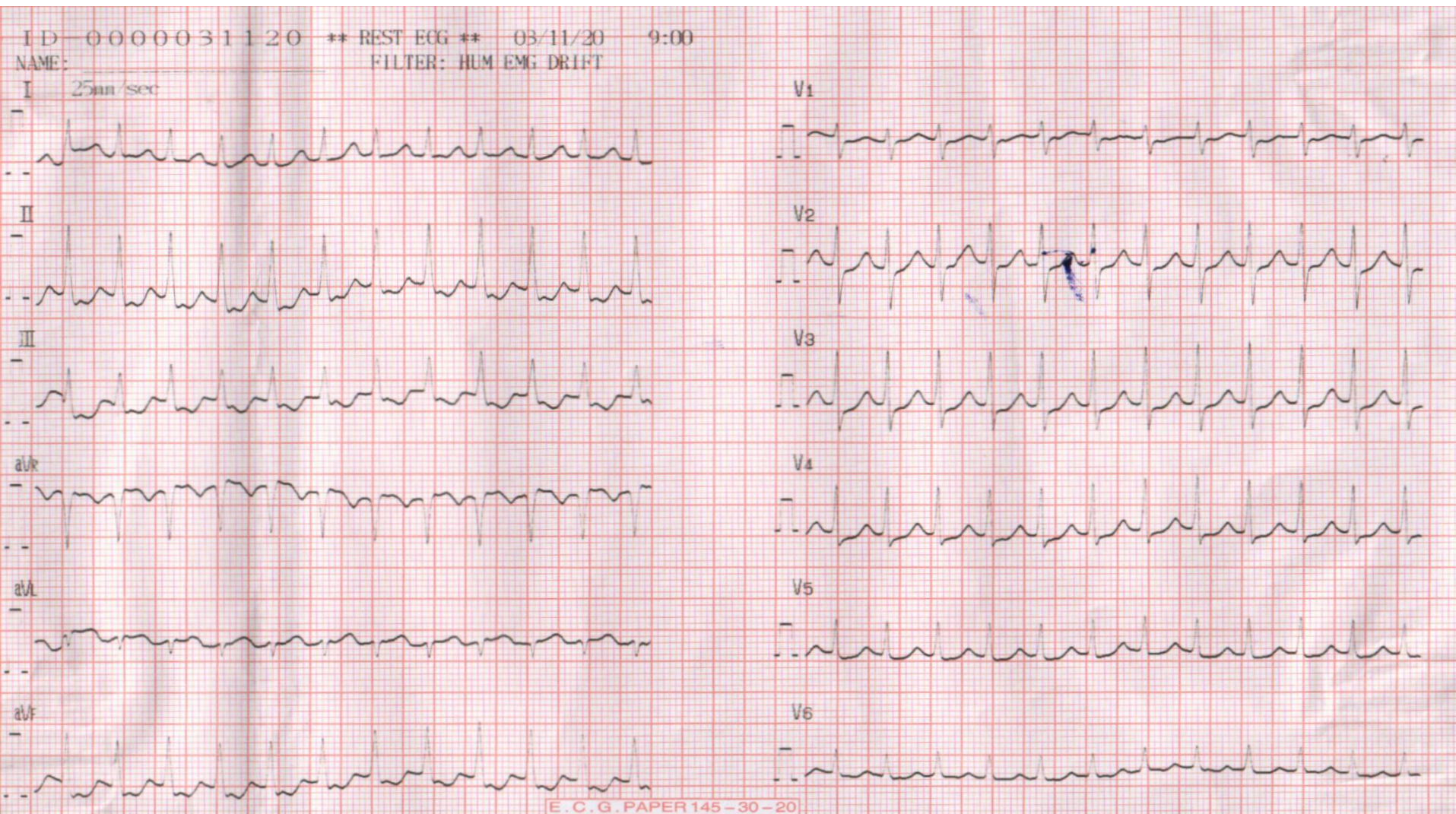
房室交界性逸搏心律

10mm/mv

00:20



阵发性室上性心动过速



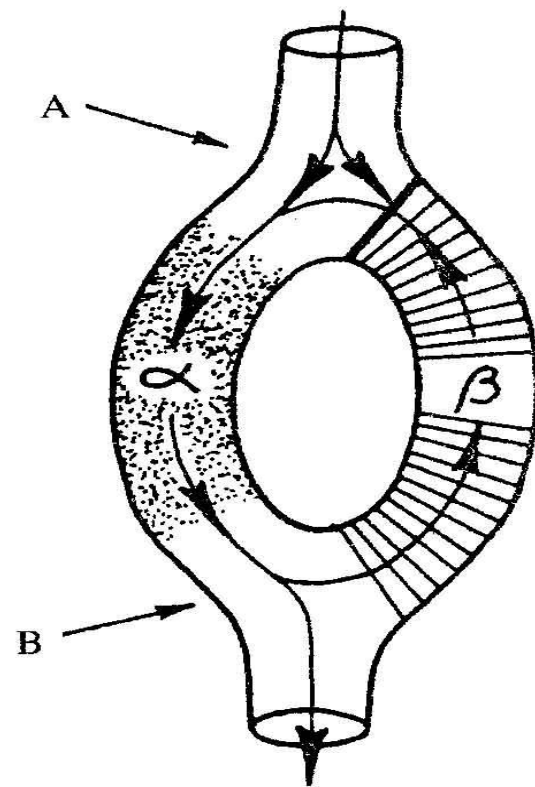
发生机制

★房室结折返性心动过速(AVNRT)

慢径路(α): 传导速度慢, 不应期短

快径路(β): 传导速度快, 不应期长

★房室折返性心动过速(AVRT): 房室旁路(AP)参与折返



10 蘇麗花 女 67 安靜時心電圖

827498

(3.50)

2017年 12月26日 21時54分

標識號 =
 年齡/性別 = 歲/
 身高/體重 = cm/ kg
 血壓 = / mmHg
 心率 = 132/分(0.453秒)
 PR = 0.112秒
 QRS = 0.090秒
 心軸 = 48度
 QT/QTc = 0.330秒/0.488
 RV5 = 2.42mV
 SV1 = 0.46mV
 藥物 =

*** 臨界線異常 ***
 428:可疑S-T-T異常(側下壁)
 812:實性心動過速

代表心搏波形

濾波器:干擾,漂移
 運動負荷試驗:可(需小心)

有干擾混入或基線漂移。
 (V5, V6)

請確認測量值有無錯誤。

因P波不明顯,請確認。

V6) -ST = 0.09mV

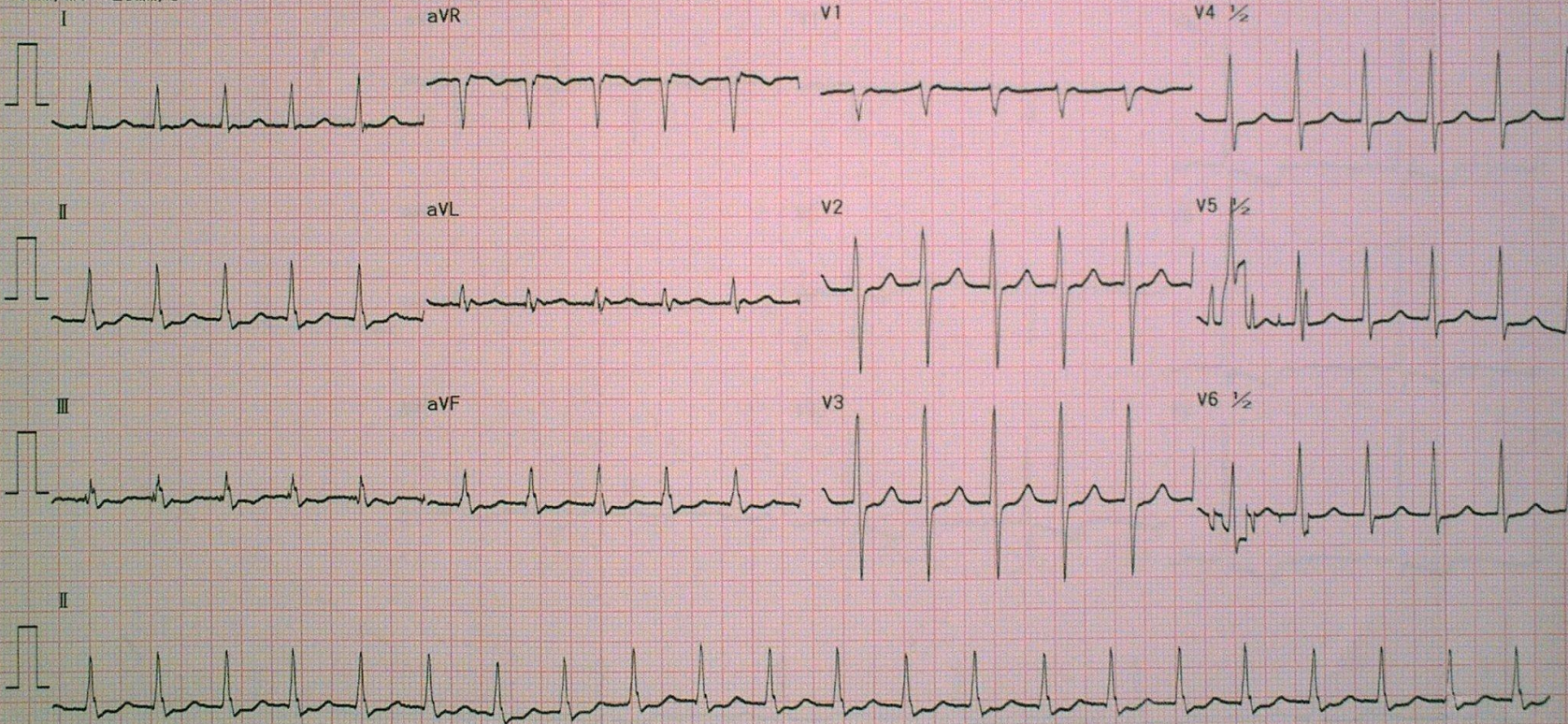
II) -ST = 0.08mV

***** 請醫師總合分析診斷。 *****

醫師名:

4-2 5-5 6-5 3-7-3

10mm/mV 25mm/s



Bi

[Kenz Cardico1210 V-3.50]

日本光电 E.C.G. 911

14床 靜止時心電圖 67岁 84/98

日本光电 9130P/K SPECIAL PAPER

2017年 12月27日 07時34分

標識號 =
 年齡/性別 = 歲/
 身高/體重 = cm/ kg
 血壓 = / mmHg
 心率 = 47/分(1.269秒)
 PR = 0.242秒
 QRS = 0.088秒
 心軸 = 43度
 QT/QTc = 0.480秒/0.424
 RV5 = 2.51mV
 SV1 = 0.53mV
 藥物 =

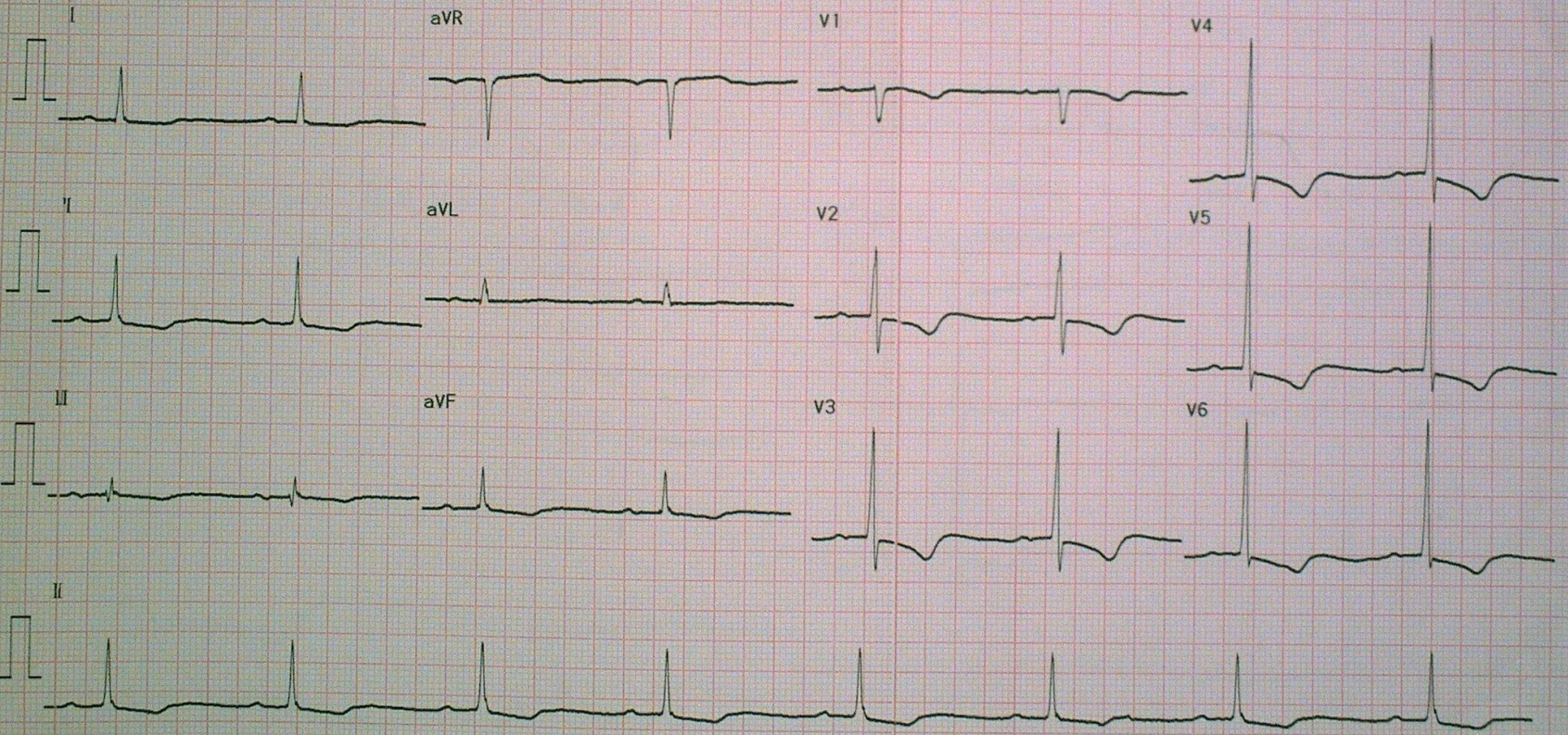
*** 異常心電圖 ***
 611: I 度房室阻滯
 436: S T - T 異常 (前側壁)
 425: 可疑 S T - T 異常 (下壁)
 141: 逆鐘向轉動
 有時反映心肌缺血、心室肥厚等，需要注意。
 建議進行24小時動態心電圖監測、心臟超聲波檢查等。

濾波器: 干擾, 漂移
 運動負荷試驗: 不可

• PR = 0.242s
 • V4) -T = 0.42mV
 • V5) -T = 0.31mV
 • II) -ST = 0.03mV
 • V2) R = 1.14mV, S = 0.58mV

***** 請醫師總合分析診斷。 *****
 醫師名:
 4-1 5-2 6-3 8-8-3 9-4-1

10mm/mV 25mm/s



窦性心动过速

病态窦房结综合征

1 持续窦性心动过缓(HR<50bpm)

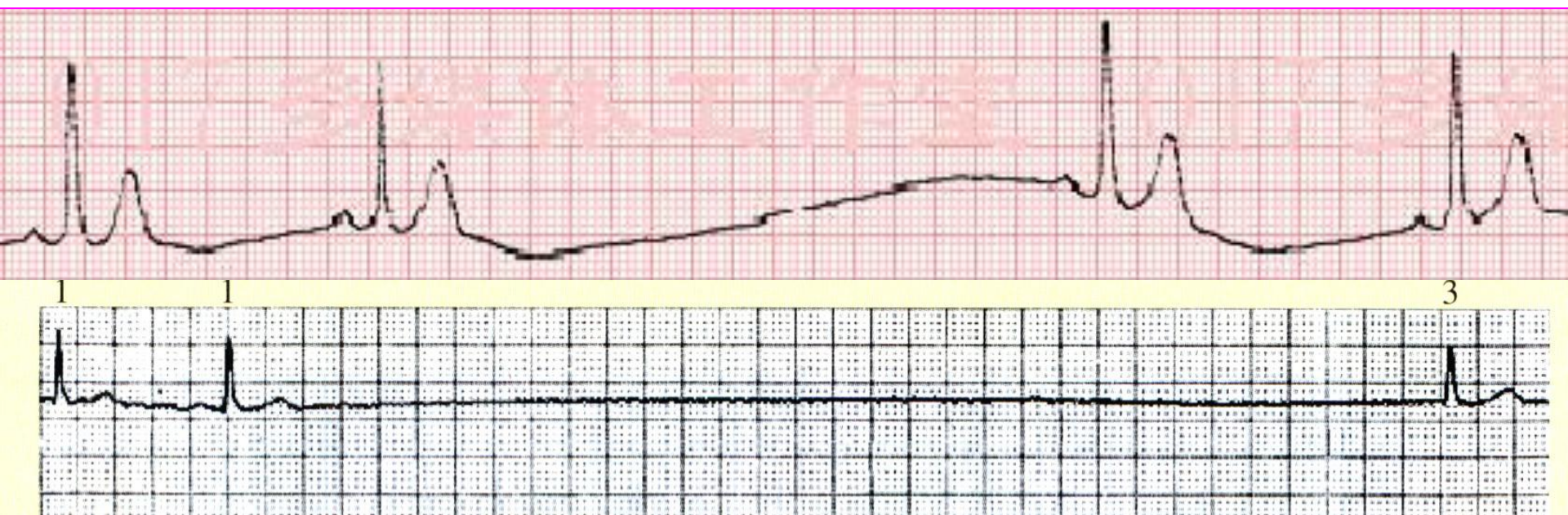
2 窦性停搏或窦房阻滞

3 慢-快综合征

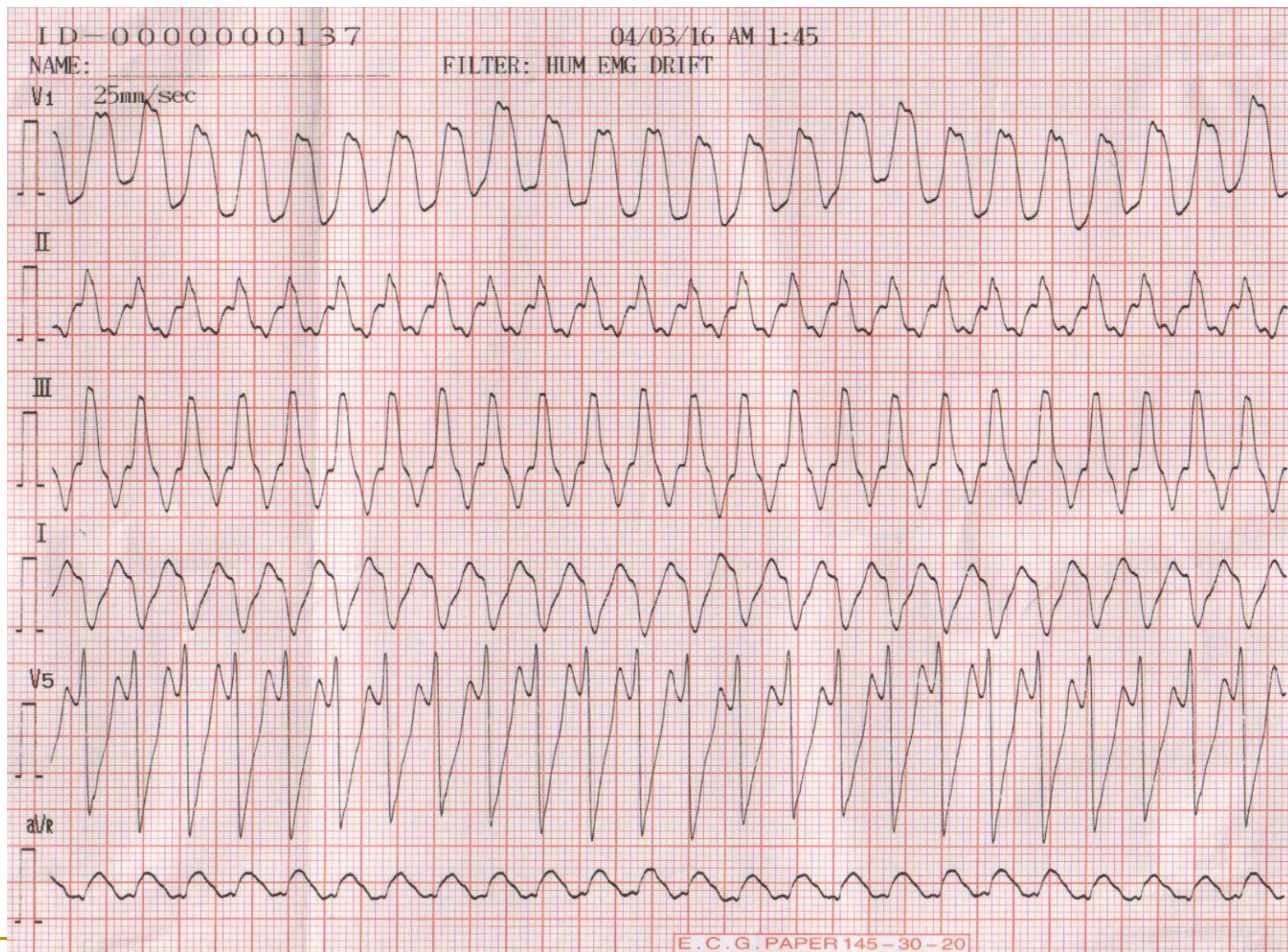
4 可累及AVN，称双结病变

临床意义

可见于冠心病、心肌炎、心肌病以及起搏传导系统退行性病变



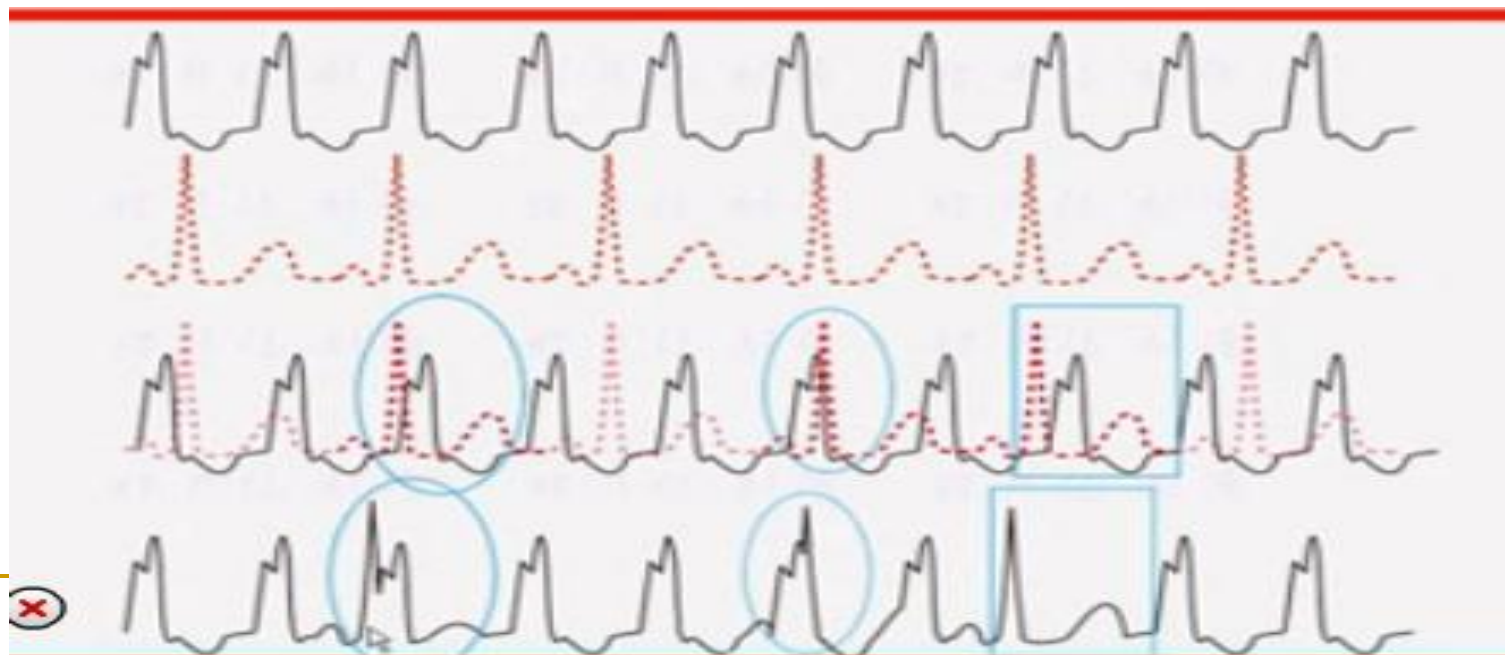
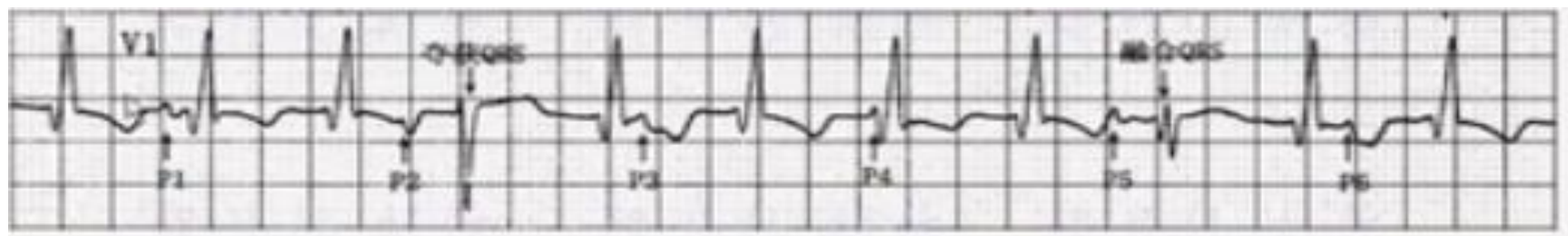
室速



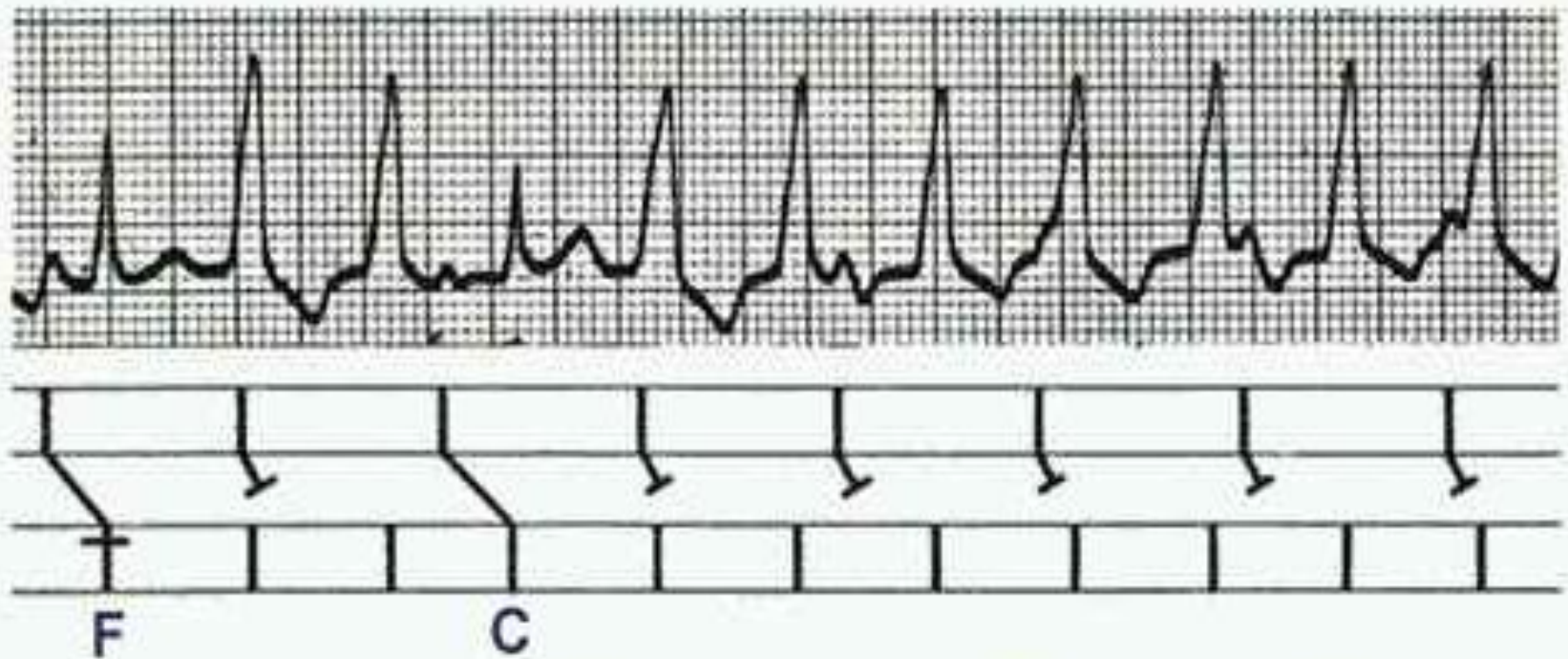
阵发性室性心动过速

1. 突然发生突然终止。
 2. 心率快而略不整齐(同导联中R-R间期相差 $< 0.03s$)，一般为140~200次/分。以 < 200 次/分为多。
 3. QRS波群形态宽大畸形，时限 $> 0.12s$ 。
 4. 常见房室分离，心室夺获，室性融合波。
- 临床意义：
阵发性室性心动过速多发生于严重的器质性心脏病，如冠心病、洋地黄过量。

室速时房室分离、心室夺获、室性融合波



Lead II



**Ventricular Tachycardia with fusions (F)
and captures (C)**

非阵发性交界性心动过速



非阵发性房性心动过速

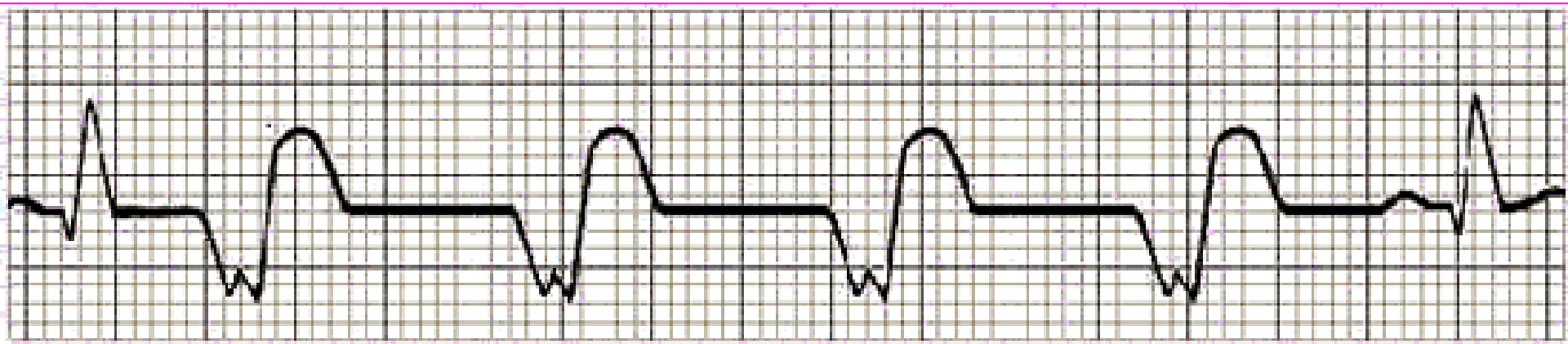


速度:25mm/s 灵敏度:1

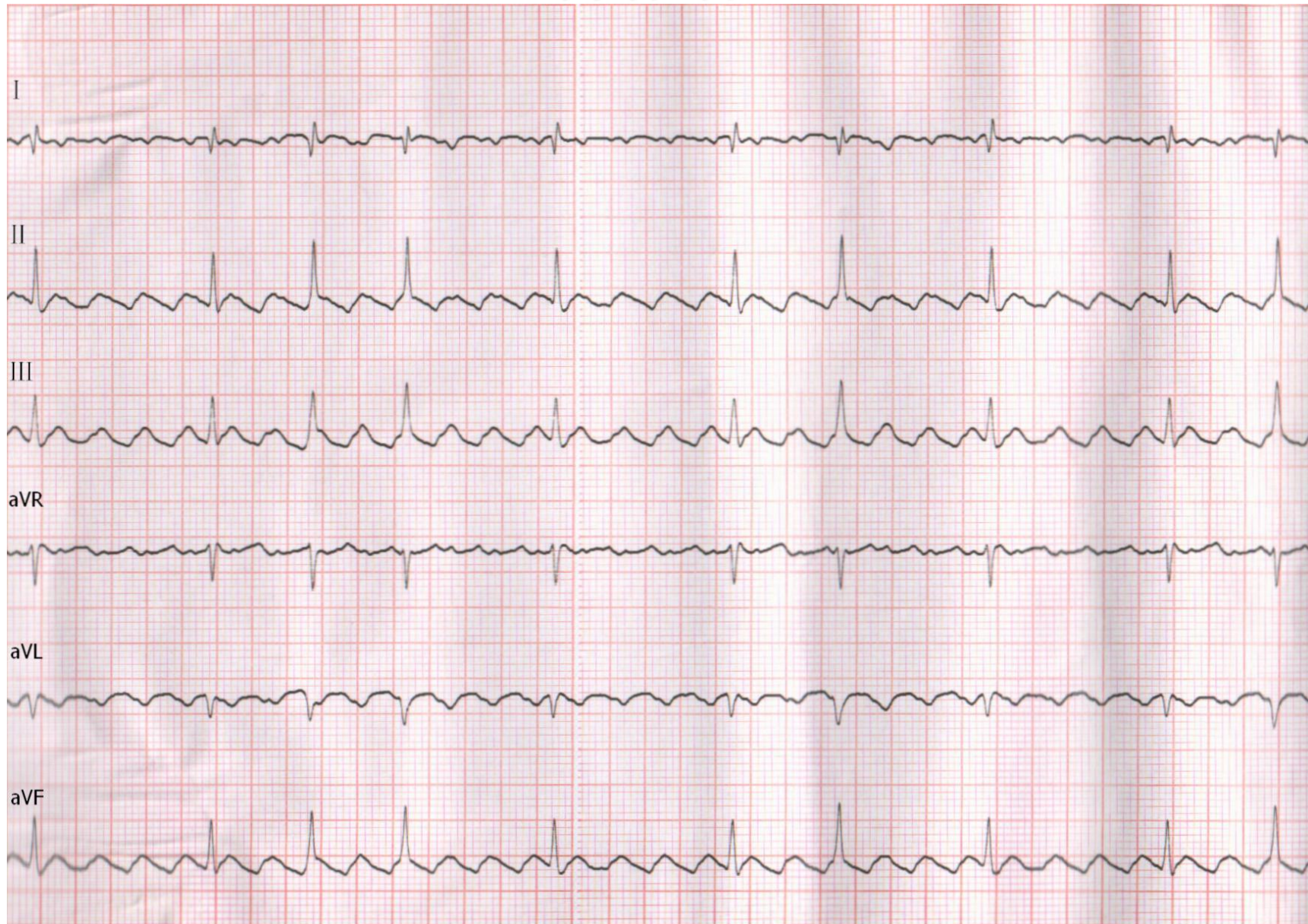


非阵发性心动过速

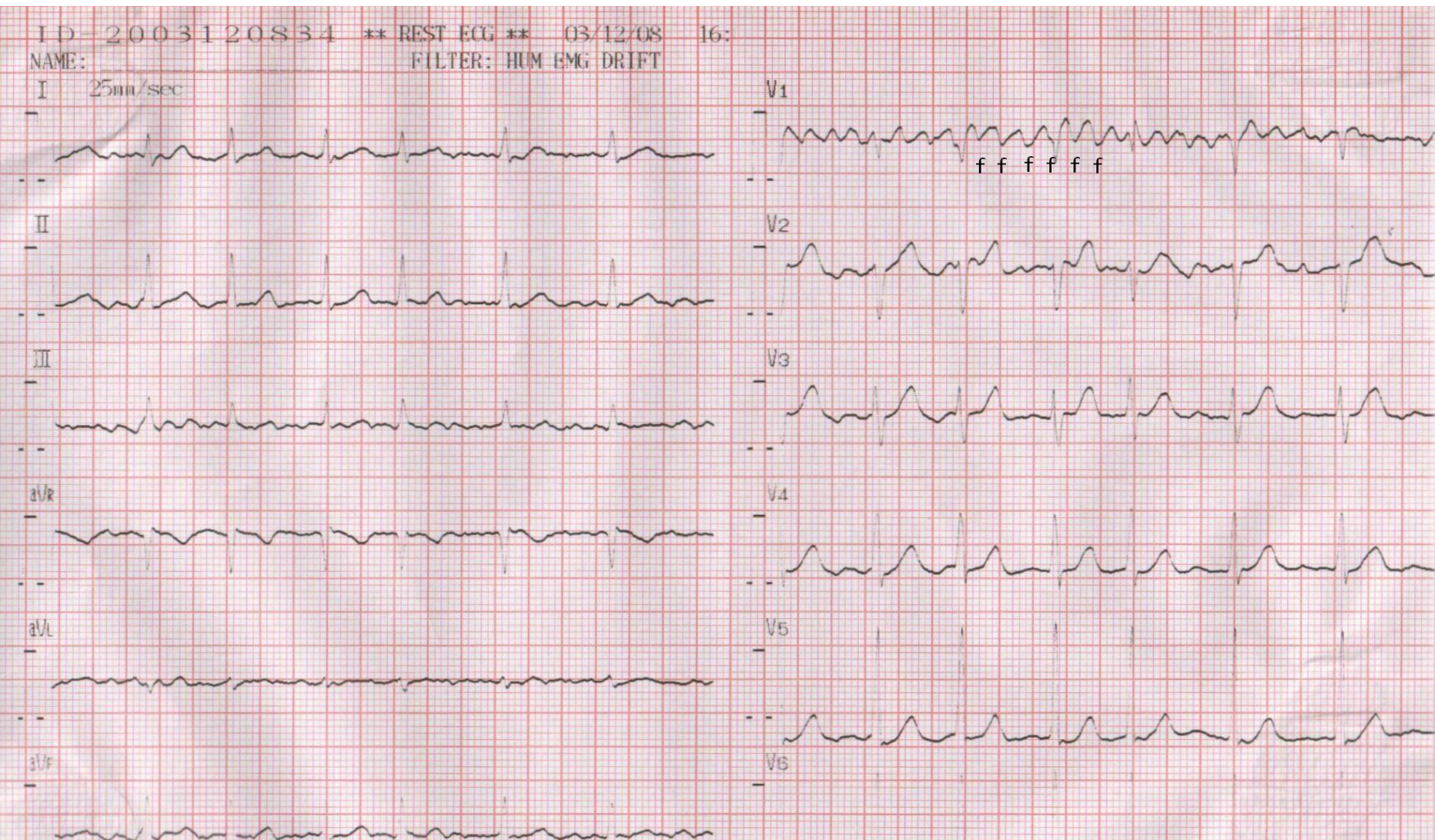
- 加速的房性、交界性（**70-130bpm**）、室性自主心律（**60~100bpm**）。机制是异位起搏点自律性增高



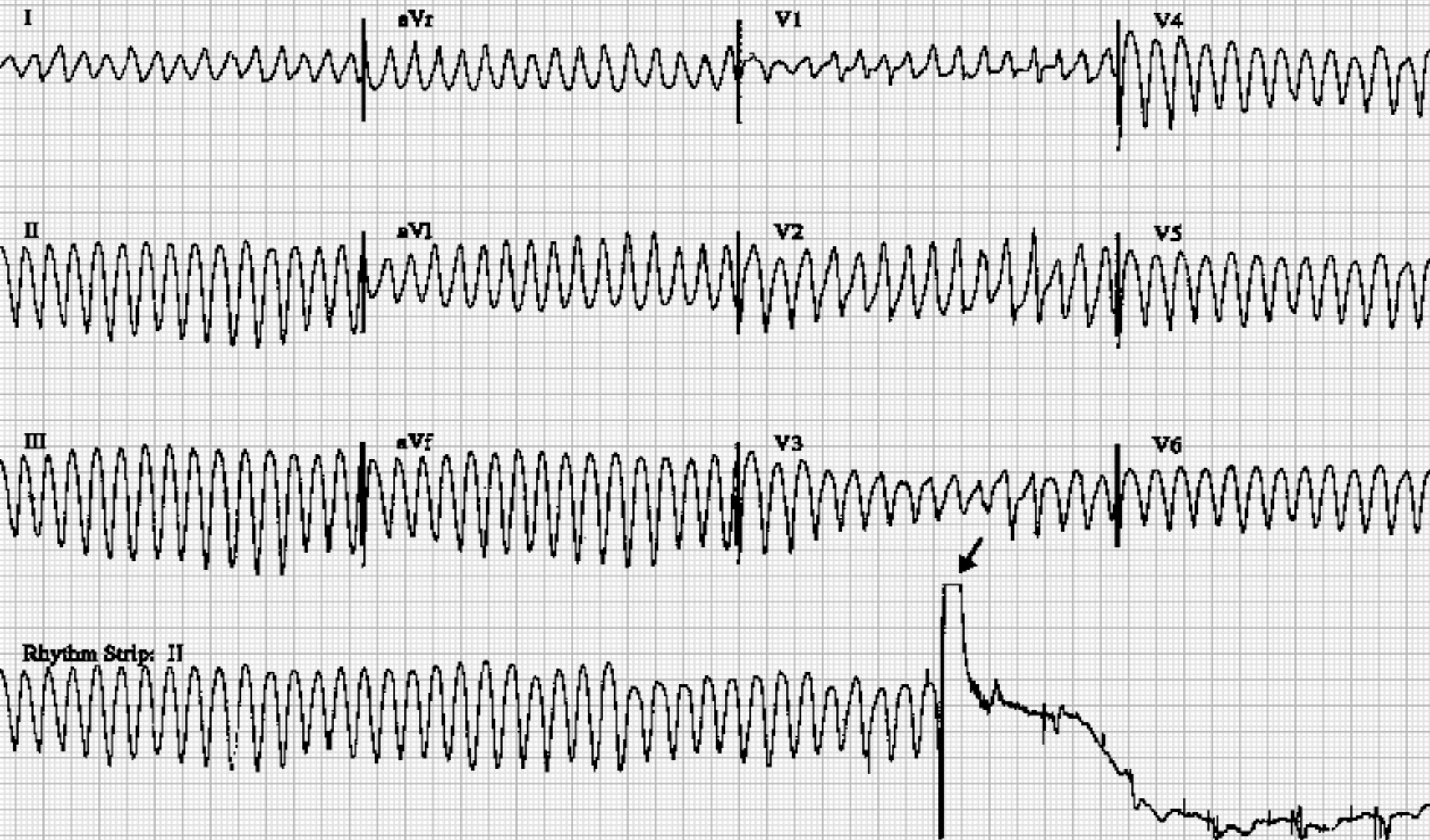
心房扑动



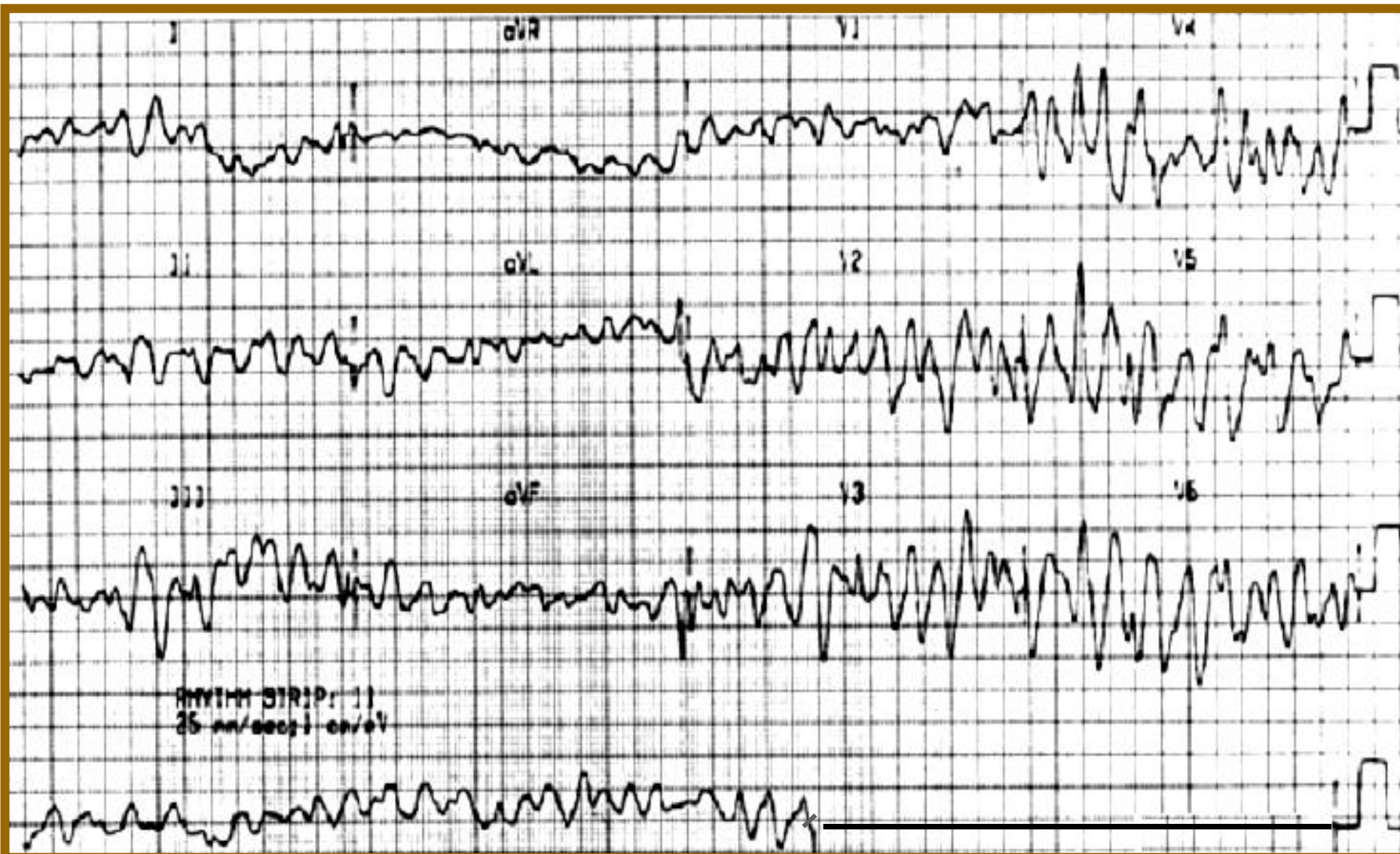
心房颤动

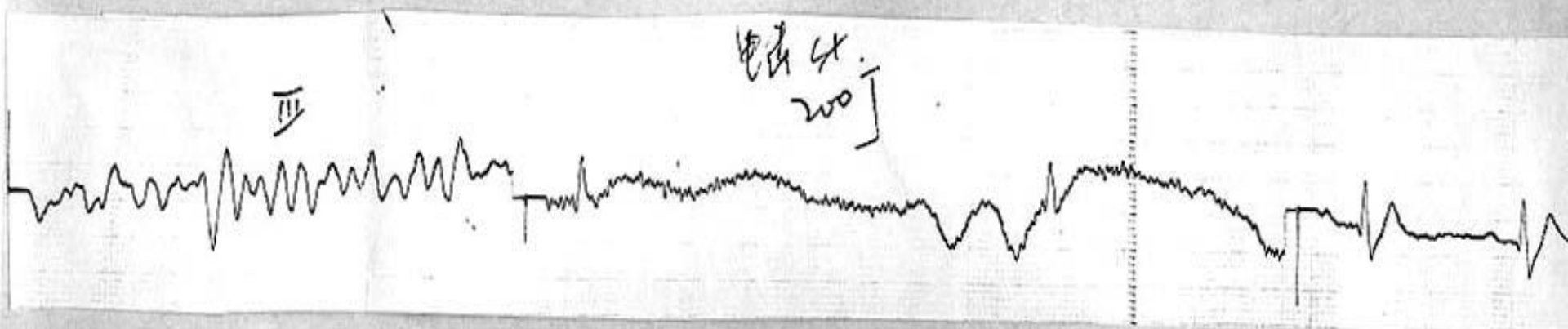
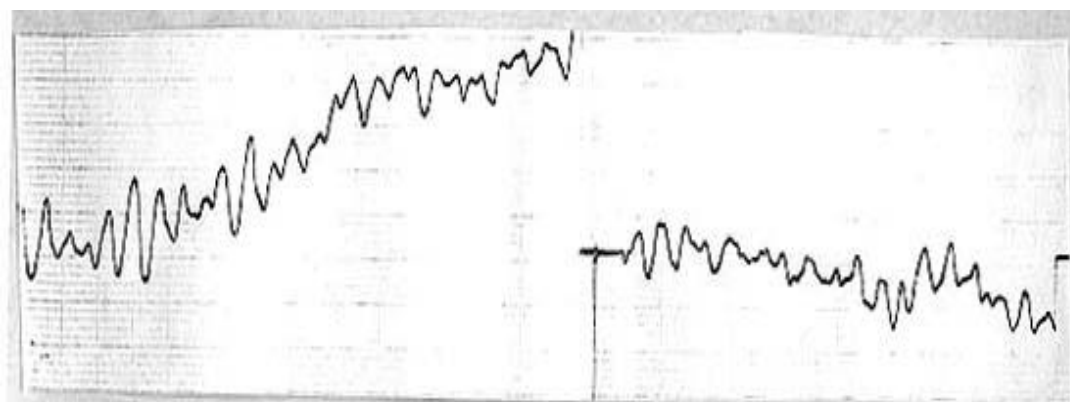


心室扑动



心室颤动





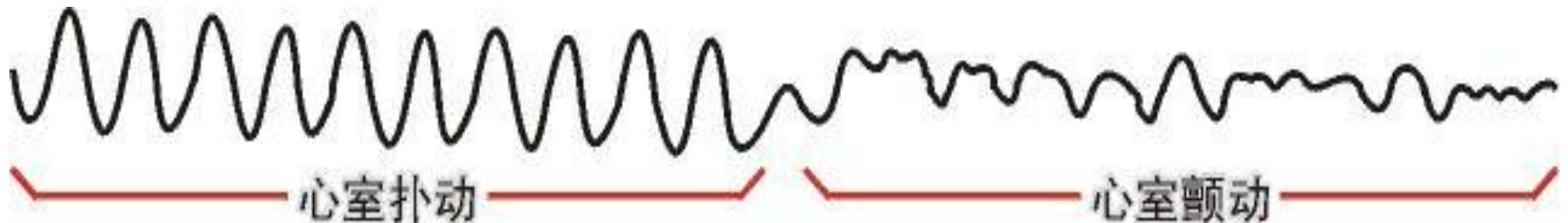
心室扑动与心室颤动

➤ 心室扑动(VF)简称室扑

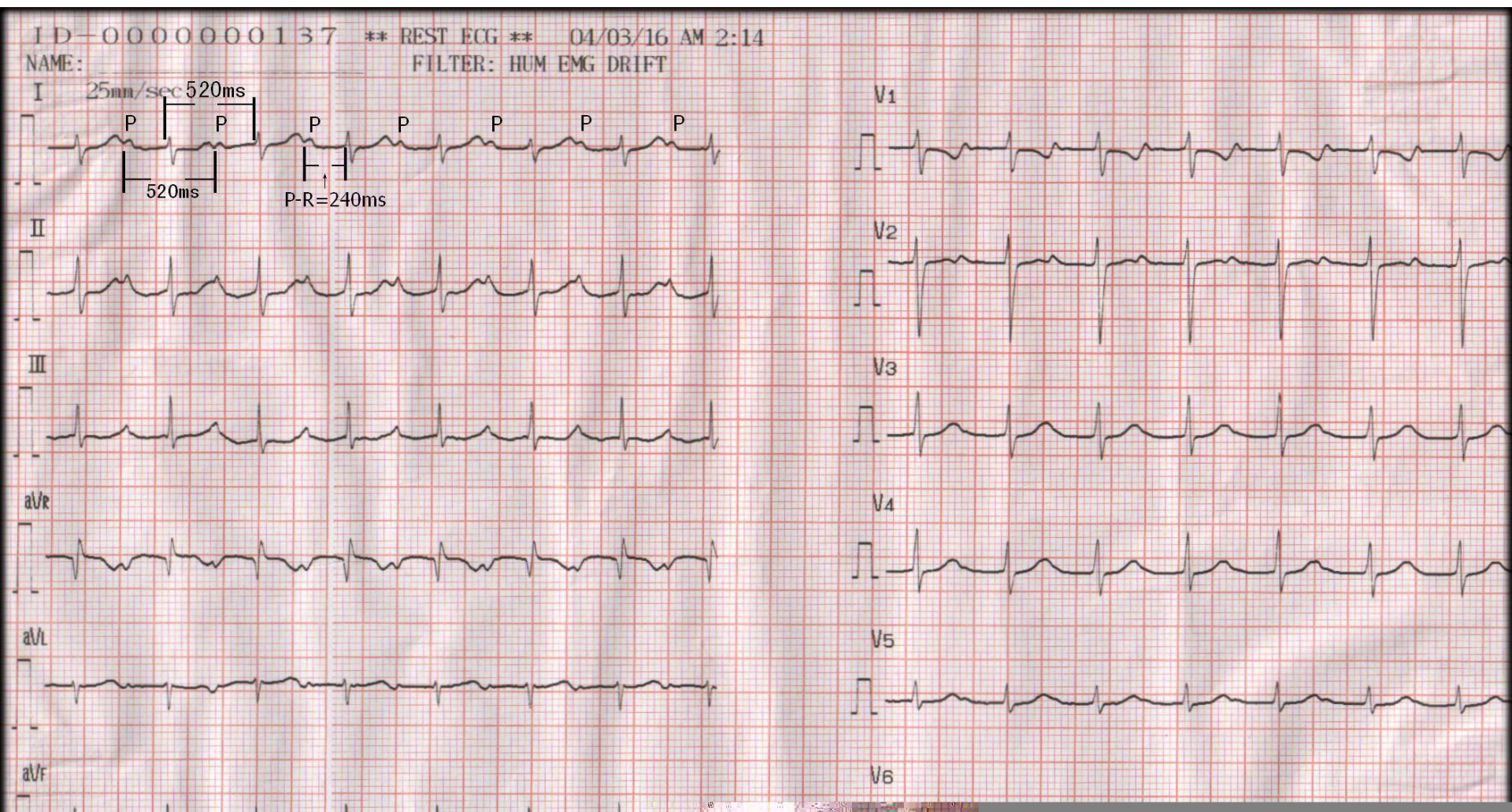
1. **P-QRS-T波群消失**，代以形态和间距相同、连续出现的规整大波动，不能辨认出**QRS**波群，为正弦曲线
2. 频率为**150~250次/分**

➤ 心室颤动(Vf)简称室颤

1. **P-QRS-T波群消失**，代以形态和间距不同、极不规整的波动
2. 频率为**250~500次/分**



I° 房室传导阻滞





II° II型房室传导阻滞

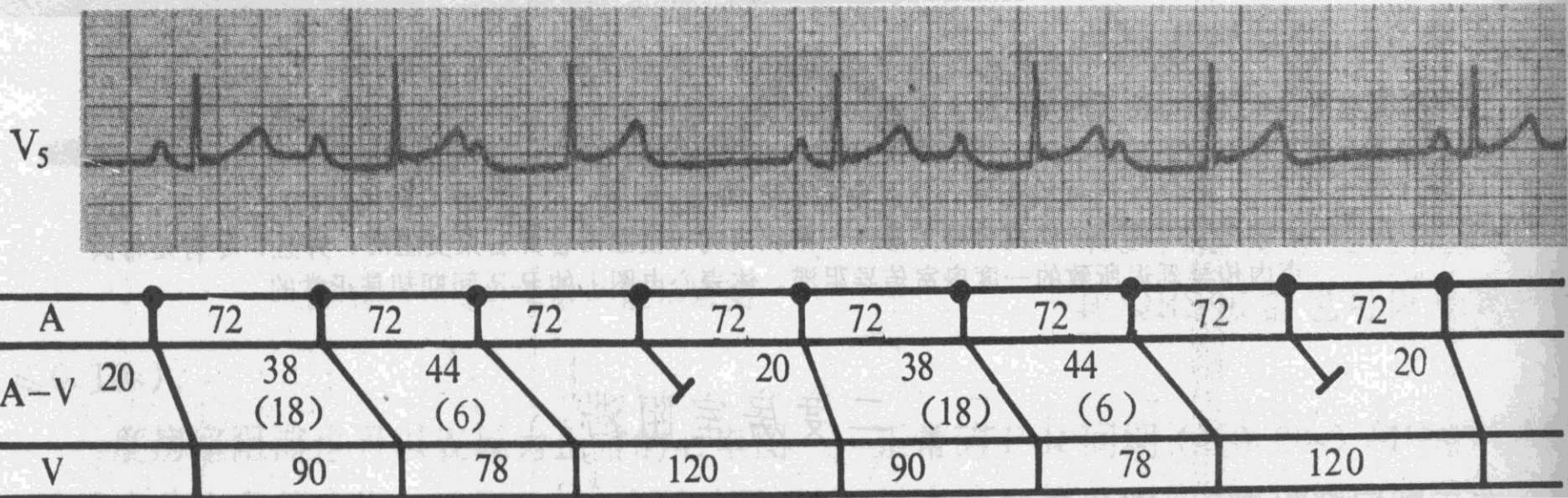
II 度 I 型房室传导阻滞

二度 I 型AVB

文氏现象

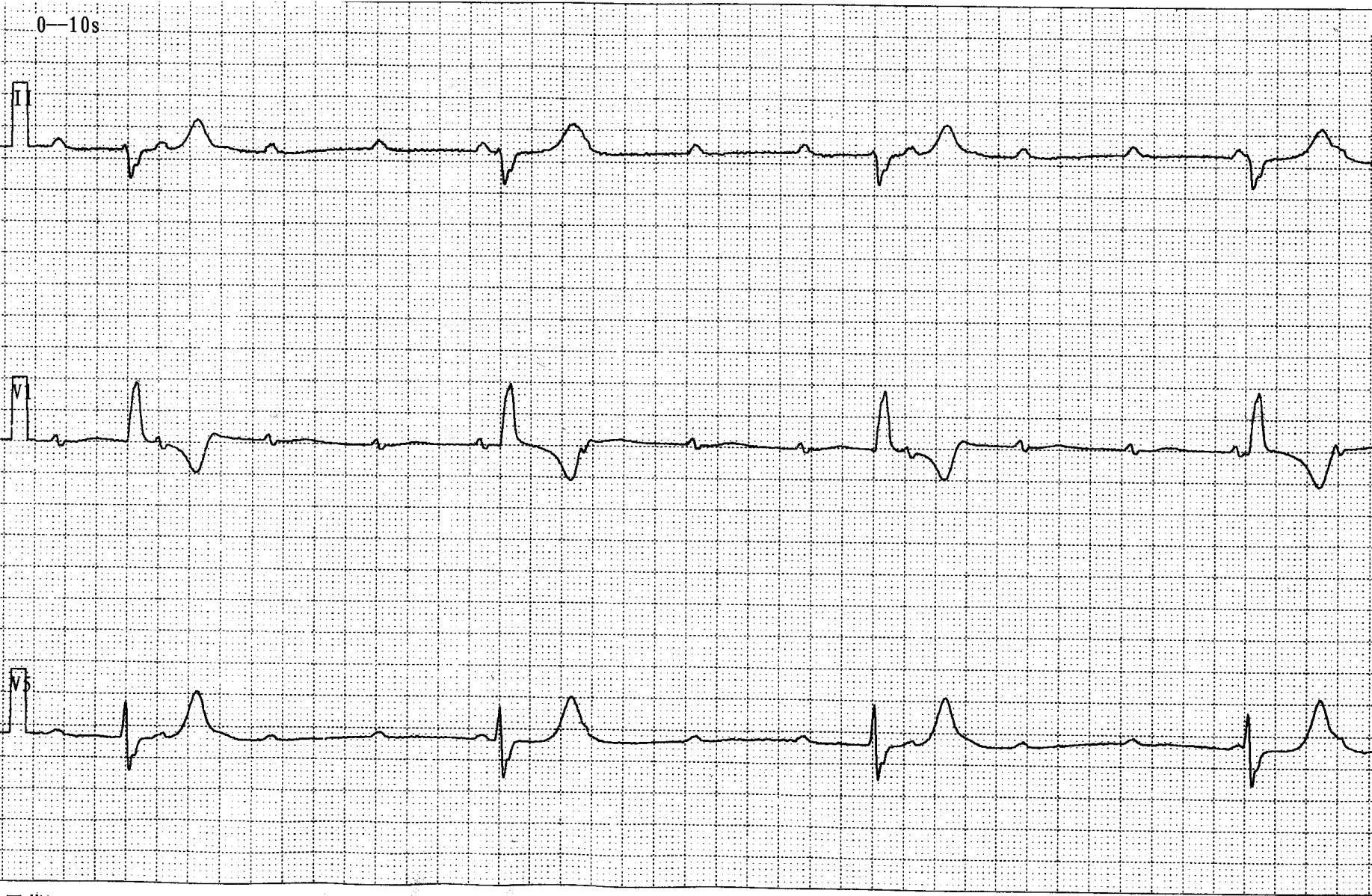
- P - R间期逐渐延长，直至发生QRS脱漏
- R - R间期逐渐缩短
- 长的RR间期短于两个短RR间期之和
- QRS波群时间、形态一般正常(除非合并室内传导异常)
- 房室传导比例一般 $>2:1$
 - 比如 $3:2$ ， $4:3$ 等

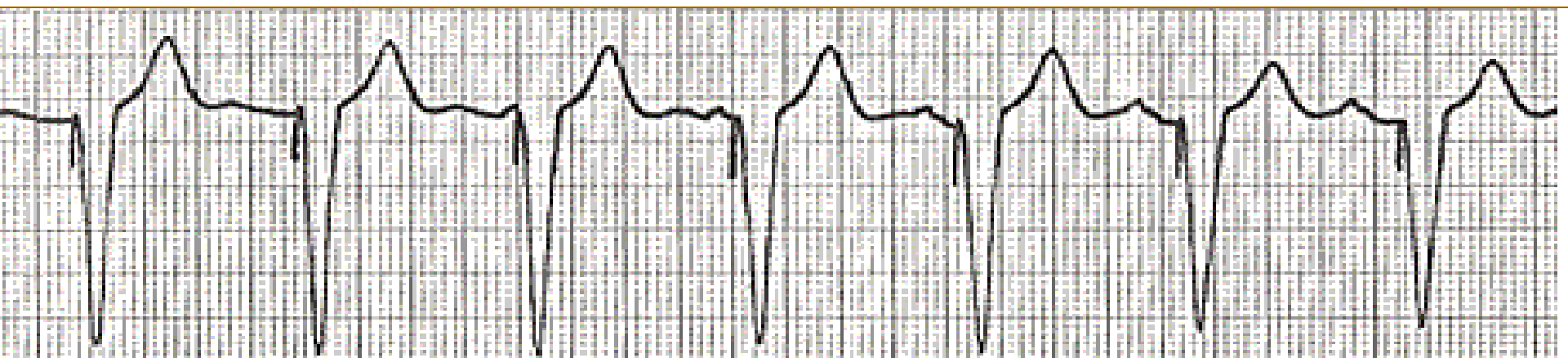
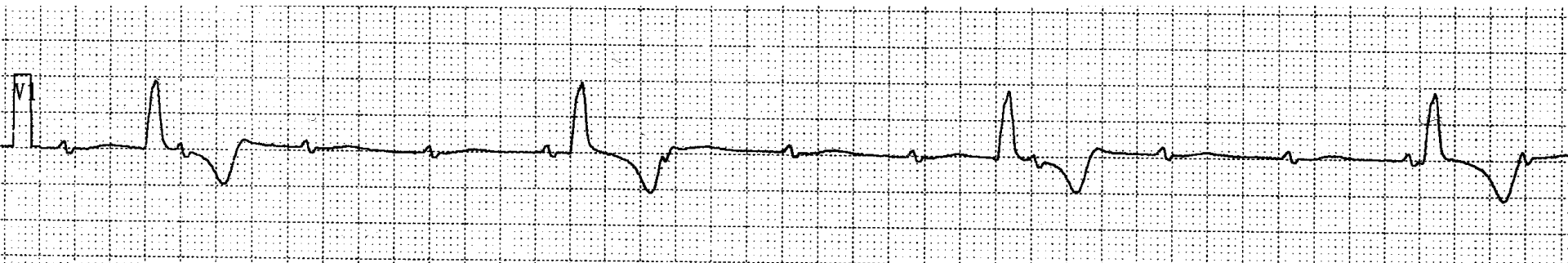
二度 I 型房室传导阻滞



4: 3传导

III度房室传导阻滞伴室性逸搏心律



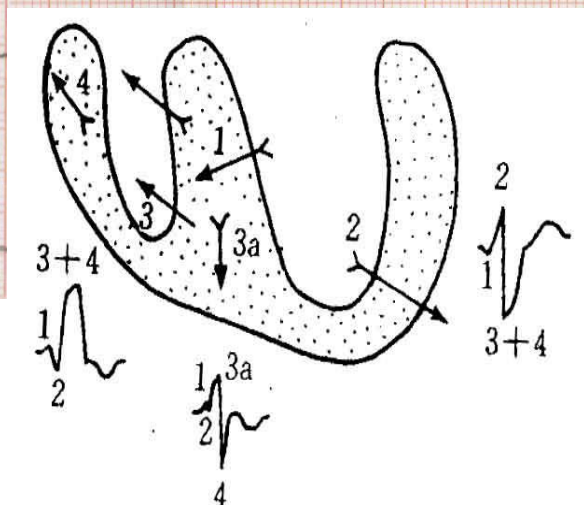
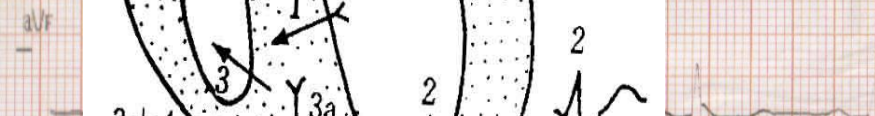
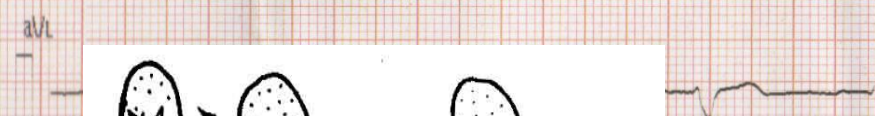
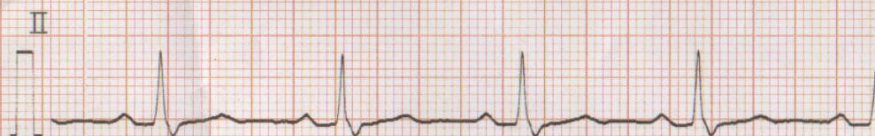


置入起搏器

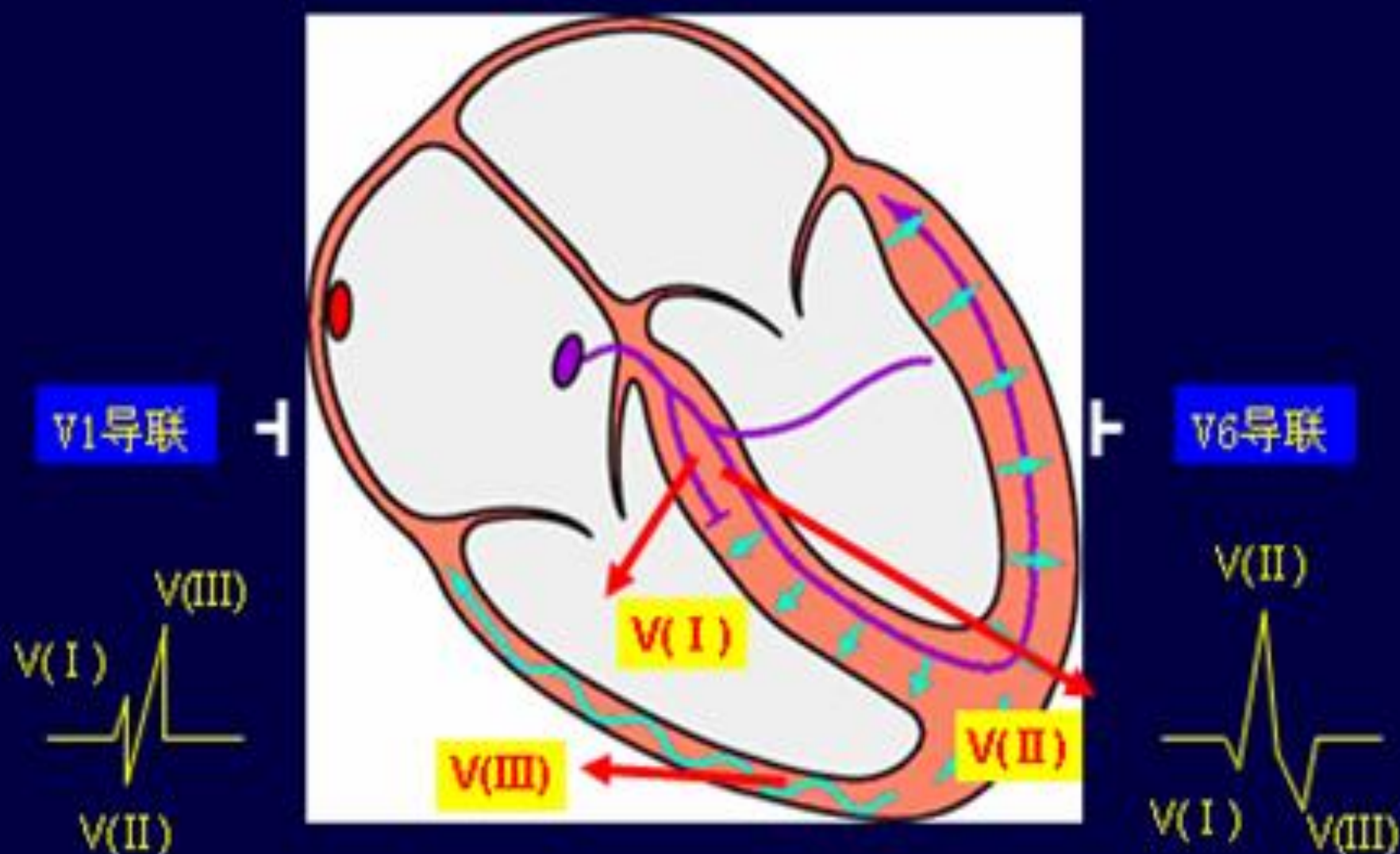
完全性右束支传导阻滞

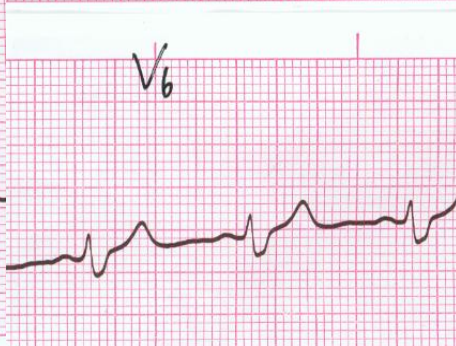
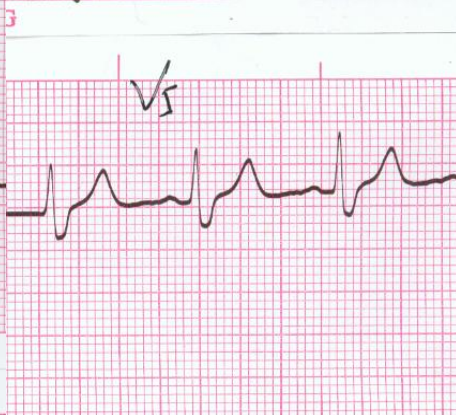
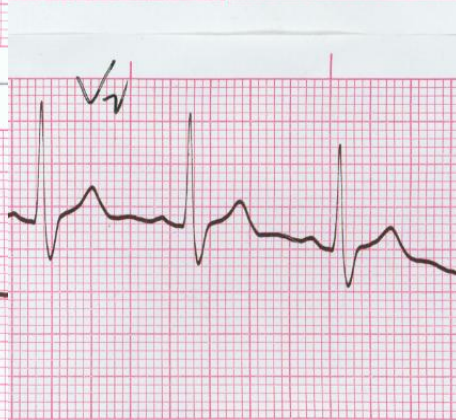
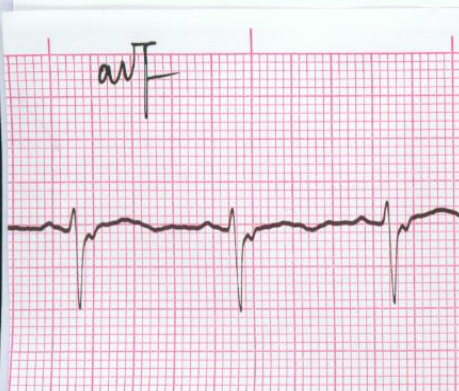
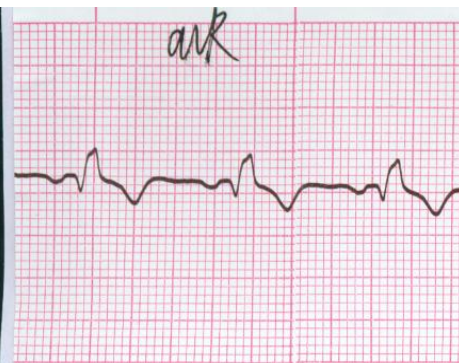
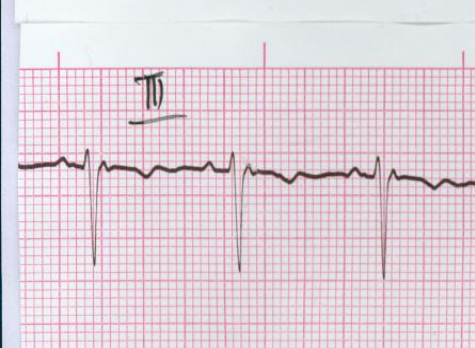
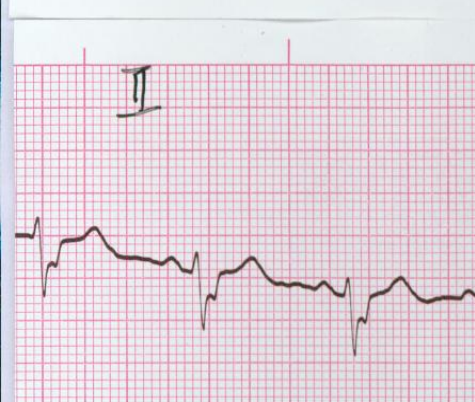
ID-5010090080 ** REST ECG ** 02/09/27 7:12
NAME: FILTER: HUM EMG DRIFT

I 25mm/sec

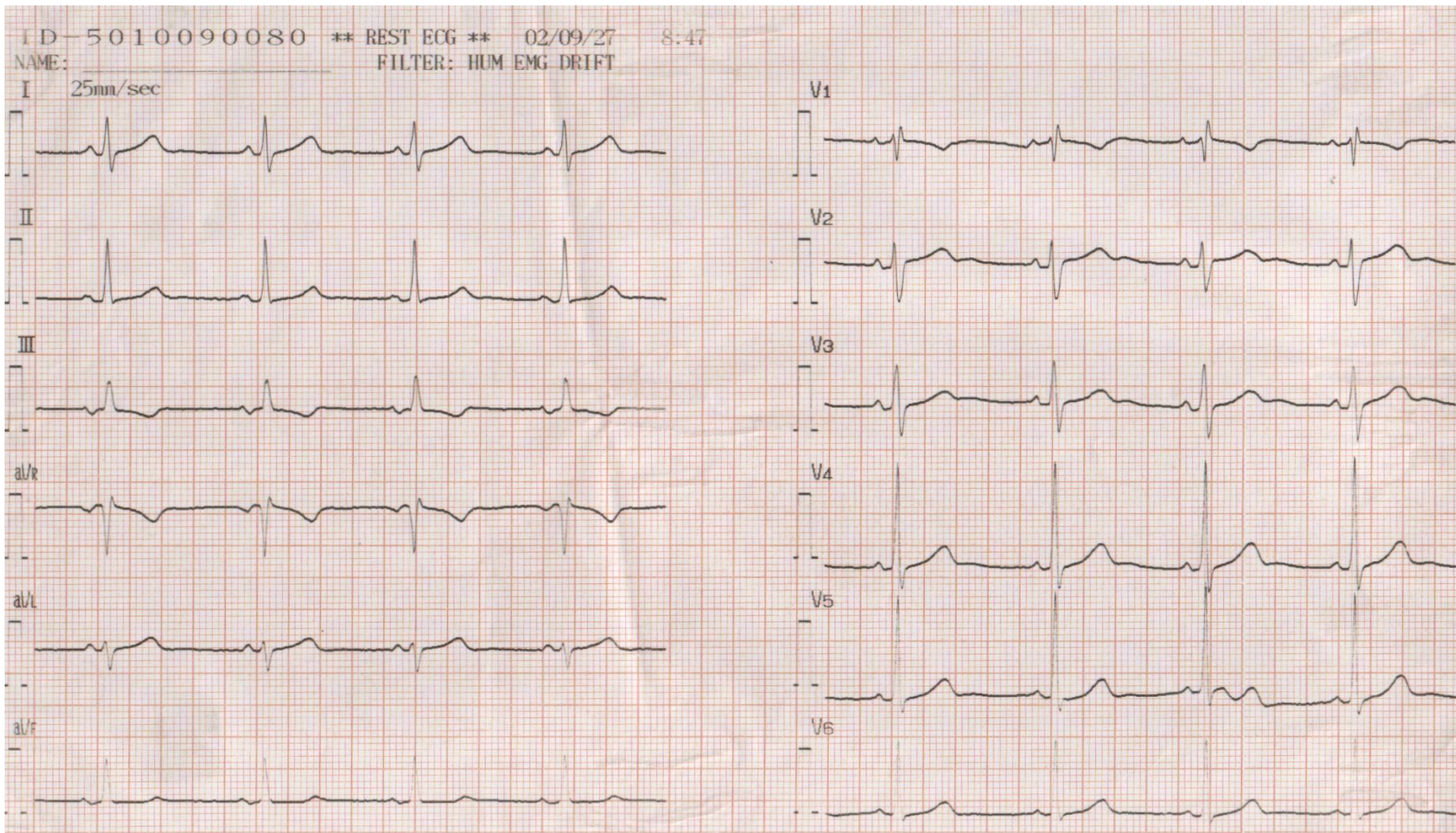


右束支传导阻滞向量变化





不完全性右束支传导阻滞



▶ 图形与完全性右束支传导阻滞相同，QRS波群时限 $<0.12s$

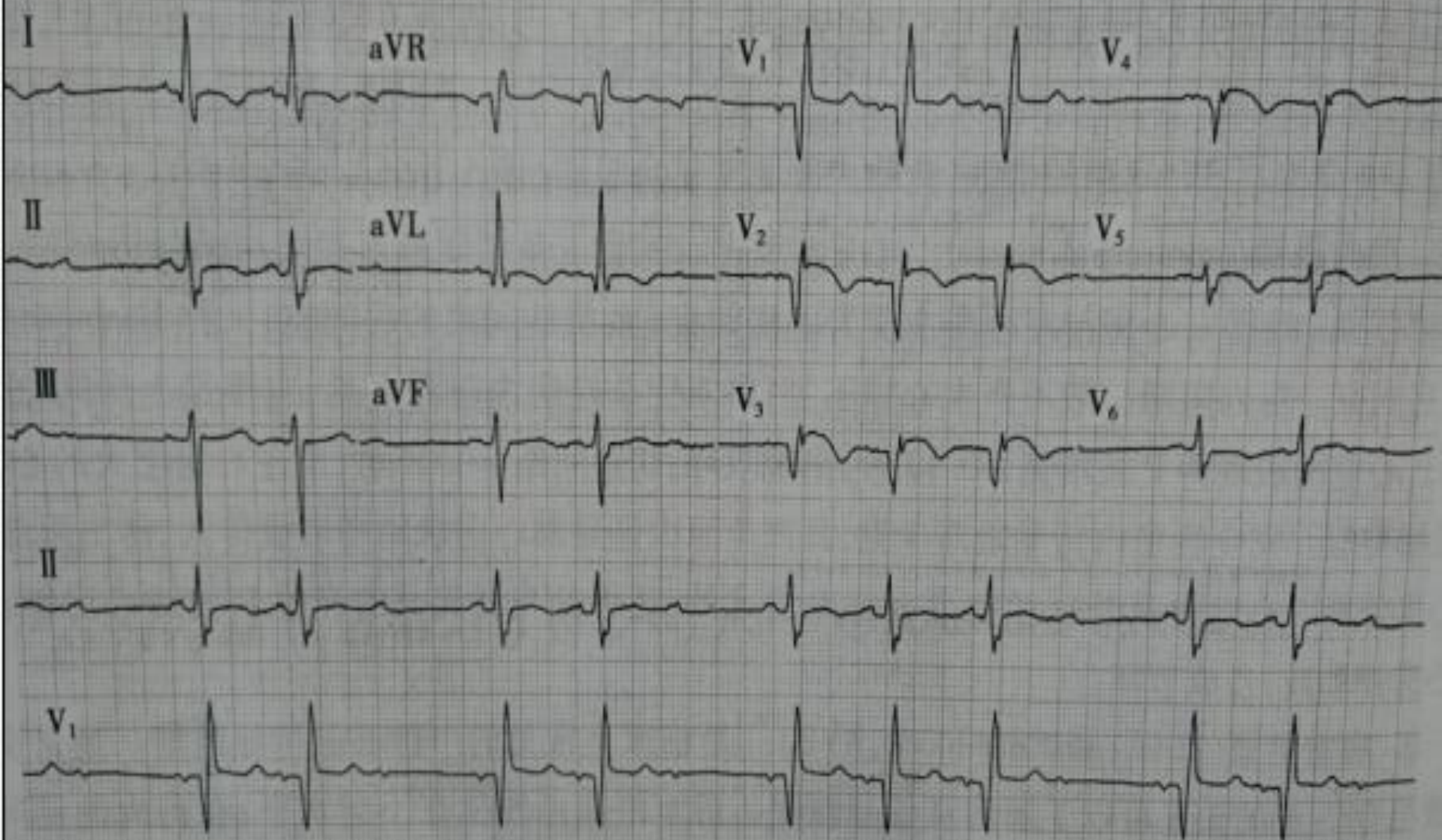
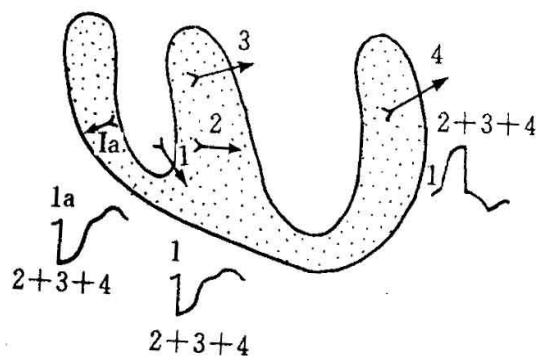
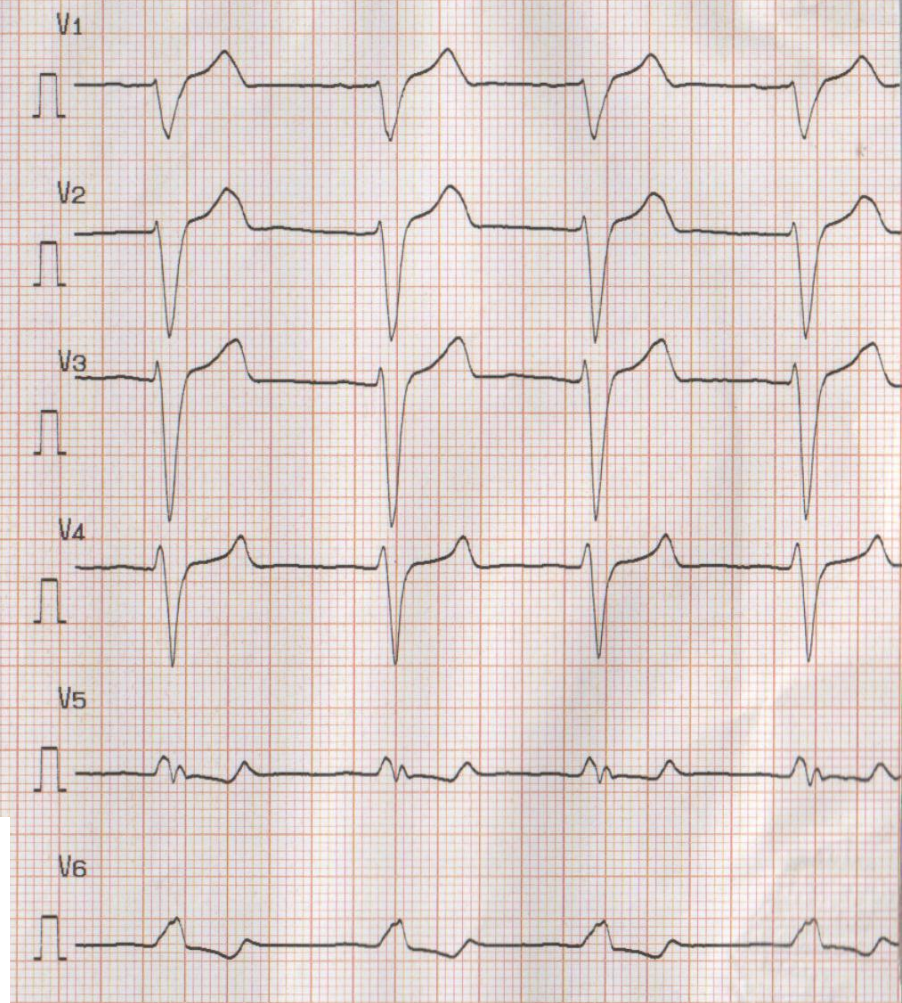
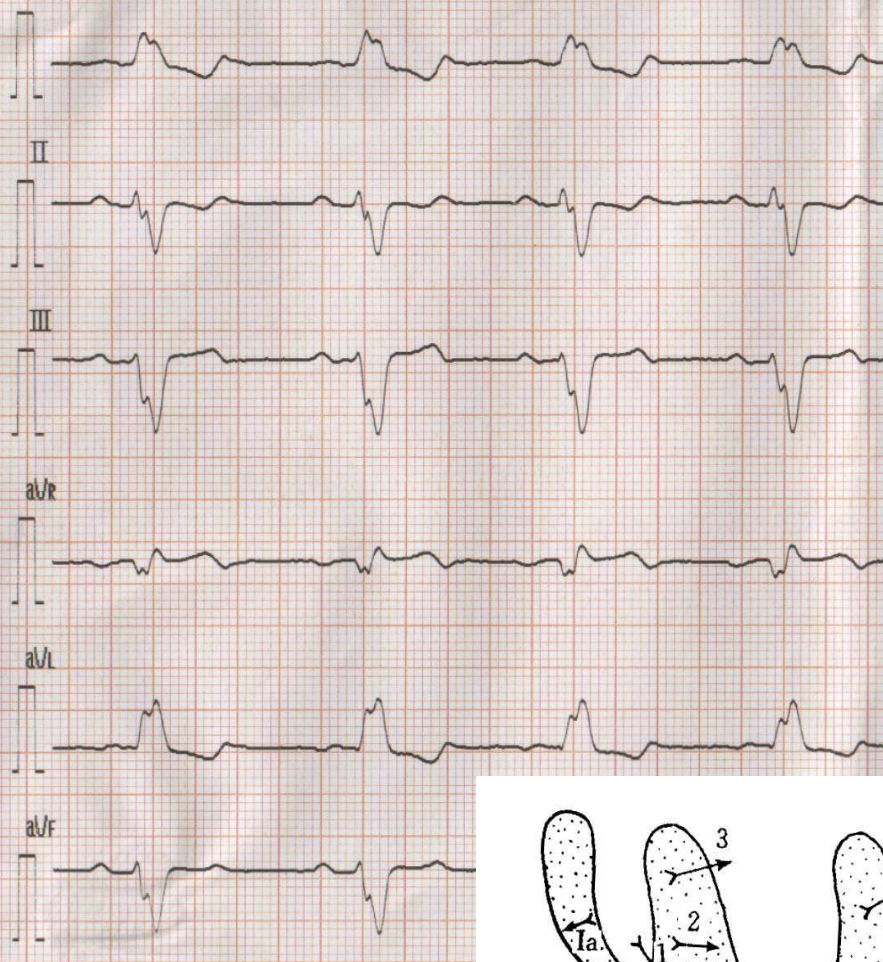


图 5-1-69 急性前壁心肌梗死、右束支阻滞、二度 II 型房室阻滞
(3:2、4:3 传导)

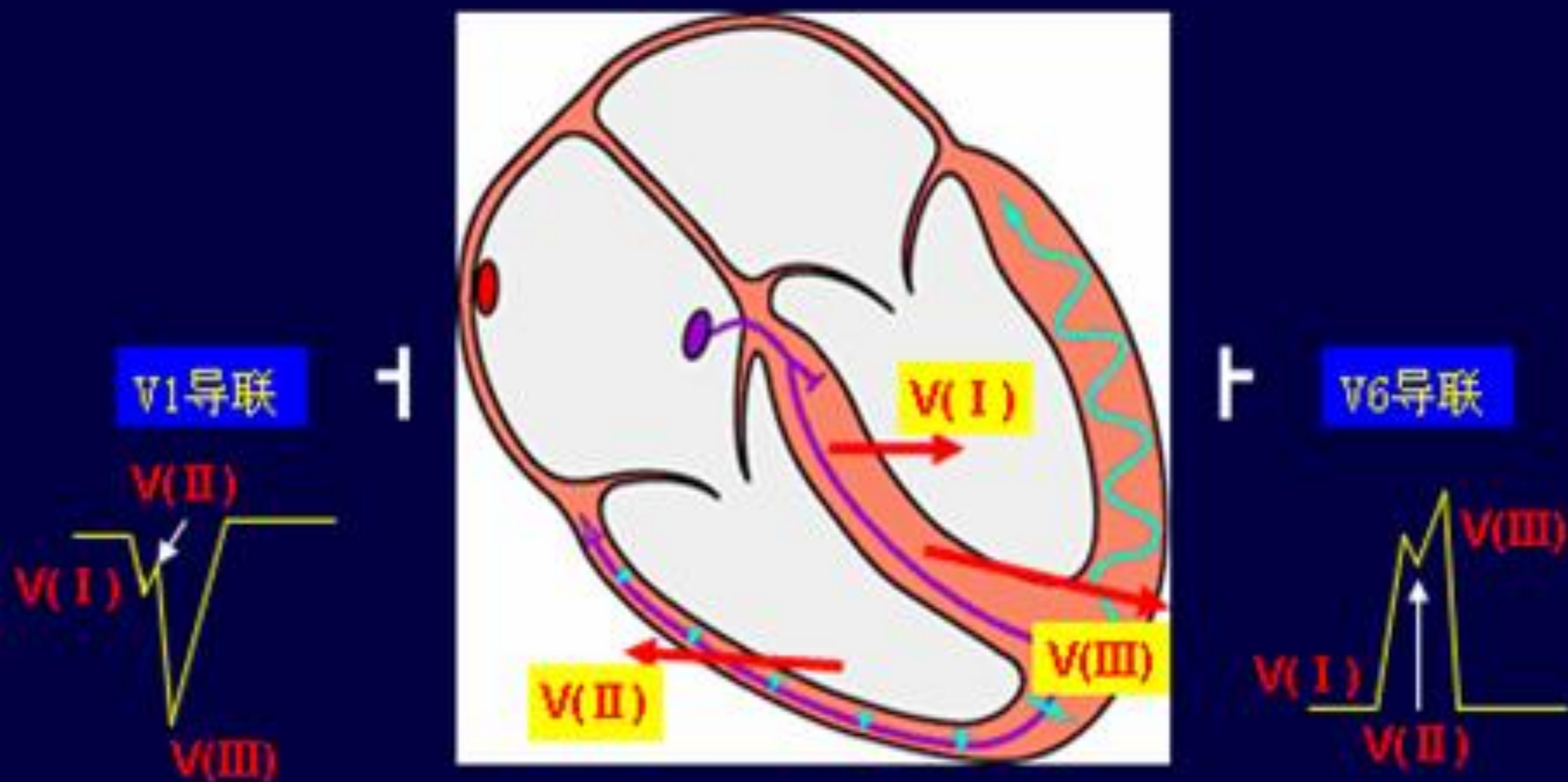
完全性左束支传导阻滞

ID: 0211110005 ** REST ECG ** 02/11/20 9:17
NAME: FILTER: HUM EMG DRIFT

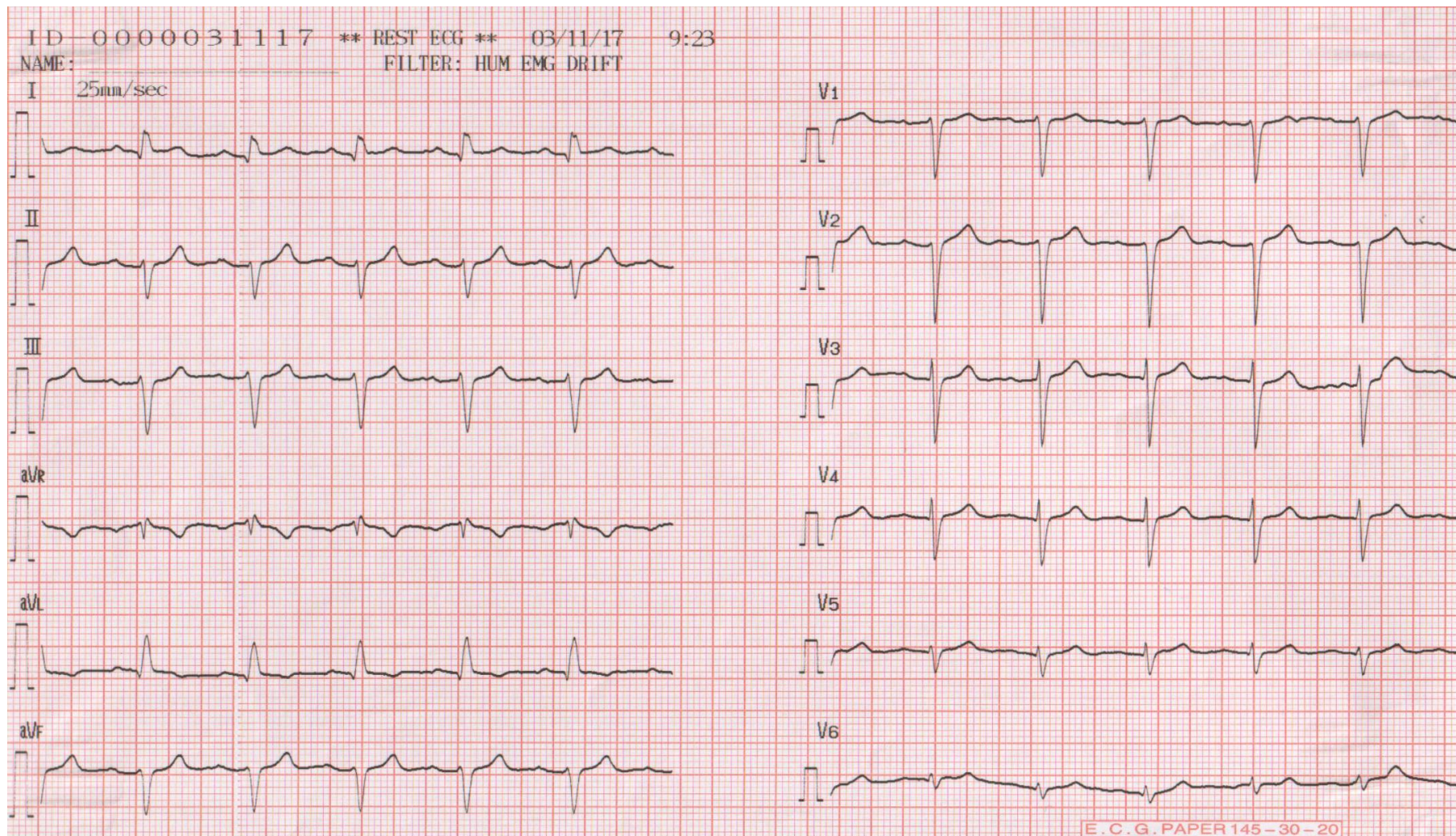
I 25mm/sec



左束支传导阻滞向量变化



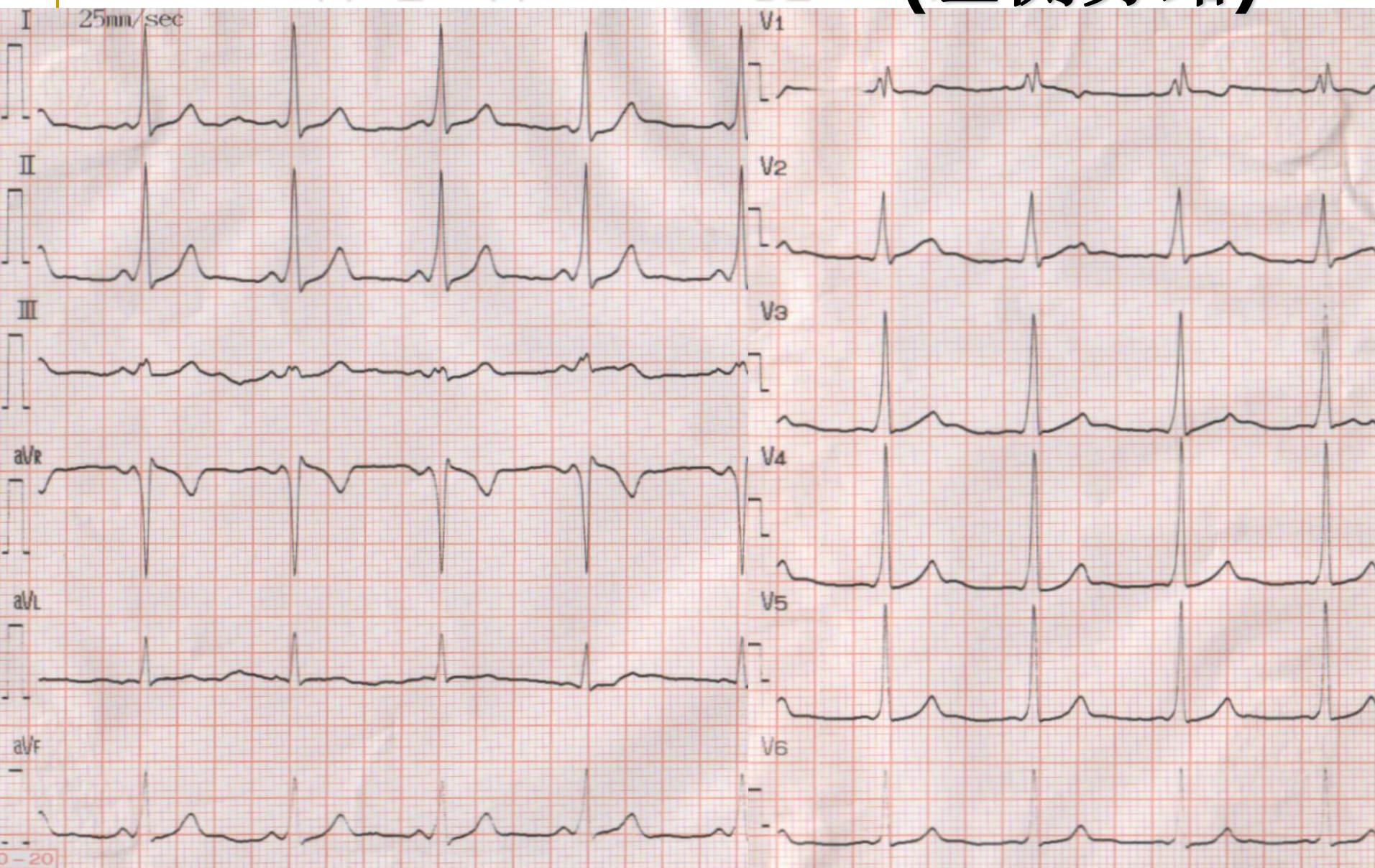
左前分支传导阻滞



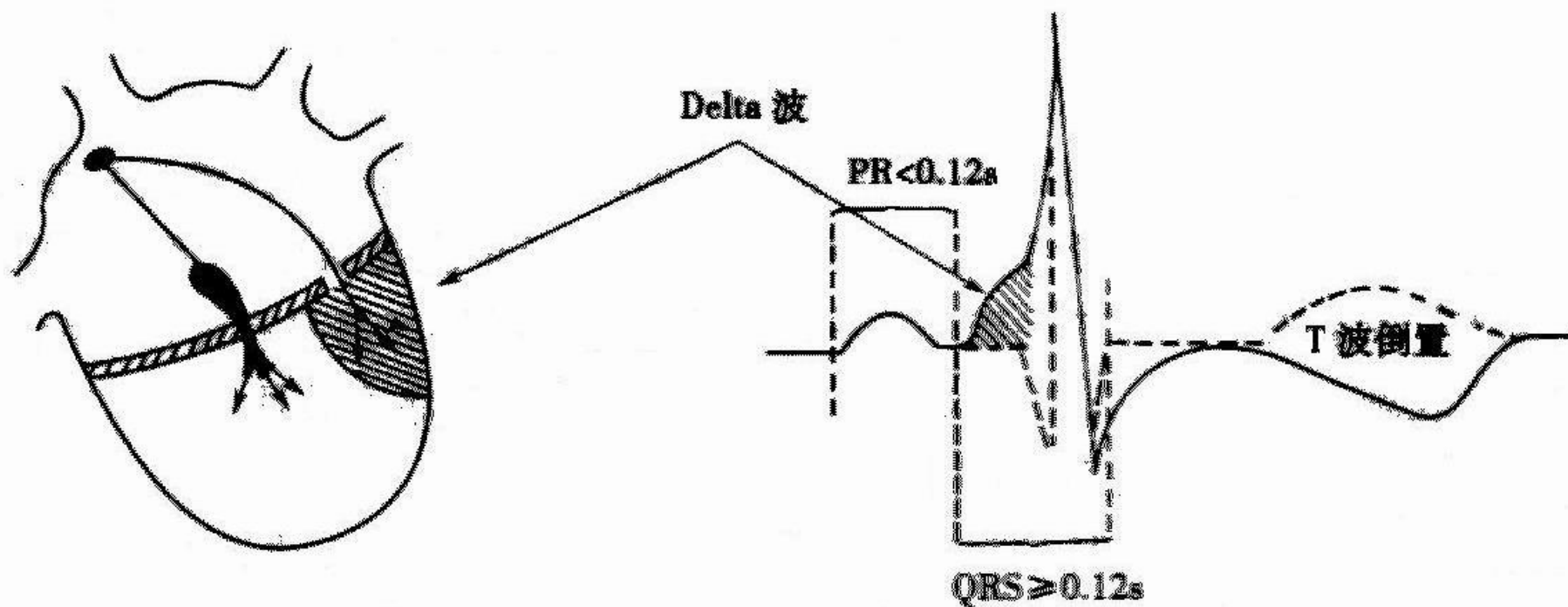
W-P-W

~A

(左侧旁路)



WPW示意图



WPW综合征特殊的心电图特征

W-P-W **~B** (右侧旁路)

wpw定位

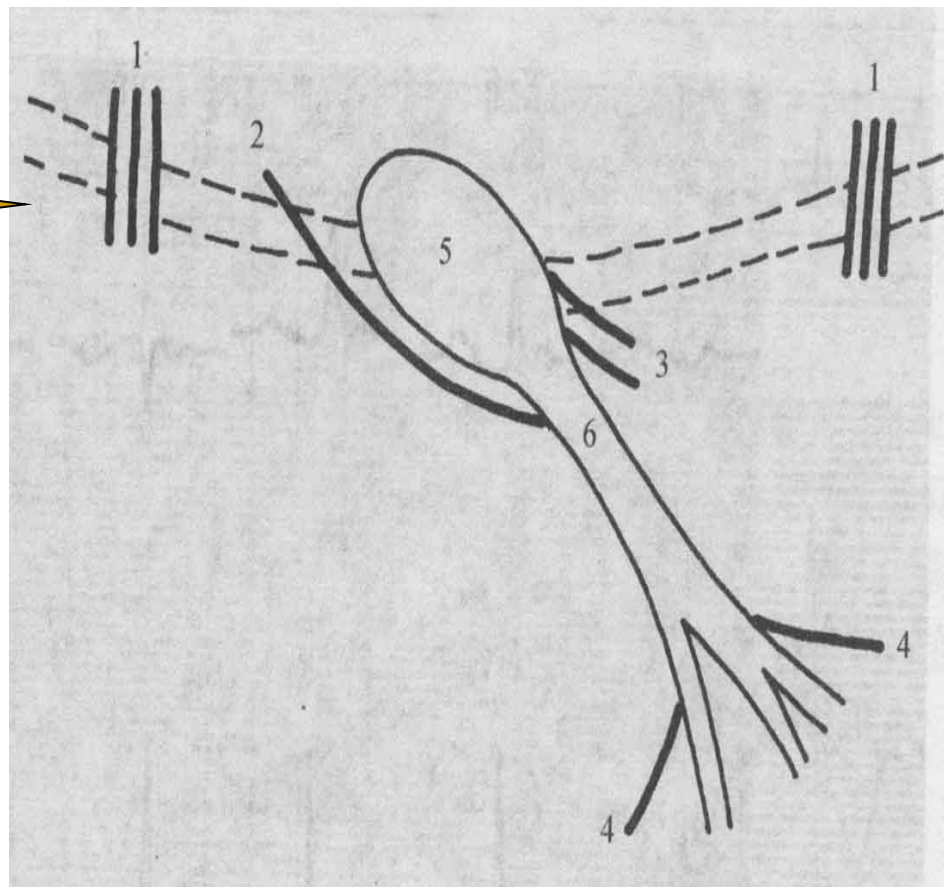
- 按照胸导联 δ 波及QRS波群主波方向提出的分型
- A型：V1～V6导联 δ 波均为正向，QRS波群主波向上，提示为左侧房室旁路
- B型：V1～V3导联 δ 波为负向或正向，QRS波群主波向下，V4～V6导联 δ 波正向、QRS波群主波向上。提示为右侧房室旁路

短P-R综合征

旁路示意图



1-kent束 , 2- James束
3- Mahaim,
4-分支纤维



谢谢聆听

