

12 Lead ECG Interpretation – Basic
Wednesday, February 8, 2017
1:00 – 3:00 p.m.

Learning Outcome: As a result of this activity, the learner should be able to evaluate and interpret basic 12 Lead ECGs.

Learning objectives: Upon conclusion of this program, participants should be able to:

- Describe the electrical pathway of the heart
- Identify the three planes of electrocardiography: standard limb leads, augmented leads, precordial leads
- Describe the components of a normal 12 Lead ECG
- Describe the six step systemic approach to interpretation of 12 Lead ECG
- Relate coronary artery anatomy to myocardial perfusion
- Recognize common ECG patterns associated with various locations of injury/infarction.
- Interpret various 12 lead ECG examples

Faculty:

Marcia K. Britain, D.N.P., APRN, C.N.P.

Gayle L. Flo, M.S.N., APRN, C.N.P.

Marci D. Newcome, M.S.N., APRN, C.N.P. – Lead

12 Lead ECG Interpretation - Advanced
Wednesday, February 8, 2017
3:15 – 5:00 p.m.

Learning Outcome: As a result of this activity, the learner should be able to analyze a 12 Lead ECG in relation to physiological events and various disease states, including conduction abnormalities, probability of supraventricular versus ventricular tachycardia, and describe clinical significance.

Learning objectives: Upon conclusion of this program, participants should be able to:

- Describe clinical significance of electrical deflections on ECG
- Review ECG changes in relation to physiological events
- Analyze QRS axis shifts in relation to various disease states
- Evaluate ECG patterns for presence of myocardial ischemia, injury and infarction
- Determine the presence of conduction abnormalities indicating bundle branch blocks
- Determine probability of Supraventricular (SVT) vs. Ventricular Tachycardia (VT)
- Describe causes, clinical presentation and treatments for QT prolongation

Faculty:

Marcia K. Britain, D.N.P., APRN, C.N.P.

Gayle L. Flo, M.S.N., APRN, C.N.P. - Lead

Marci D. Newcome, M.S.N., APRN, C.N.P.