

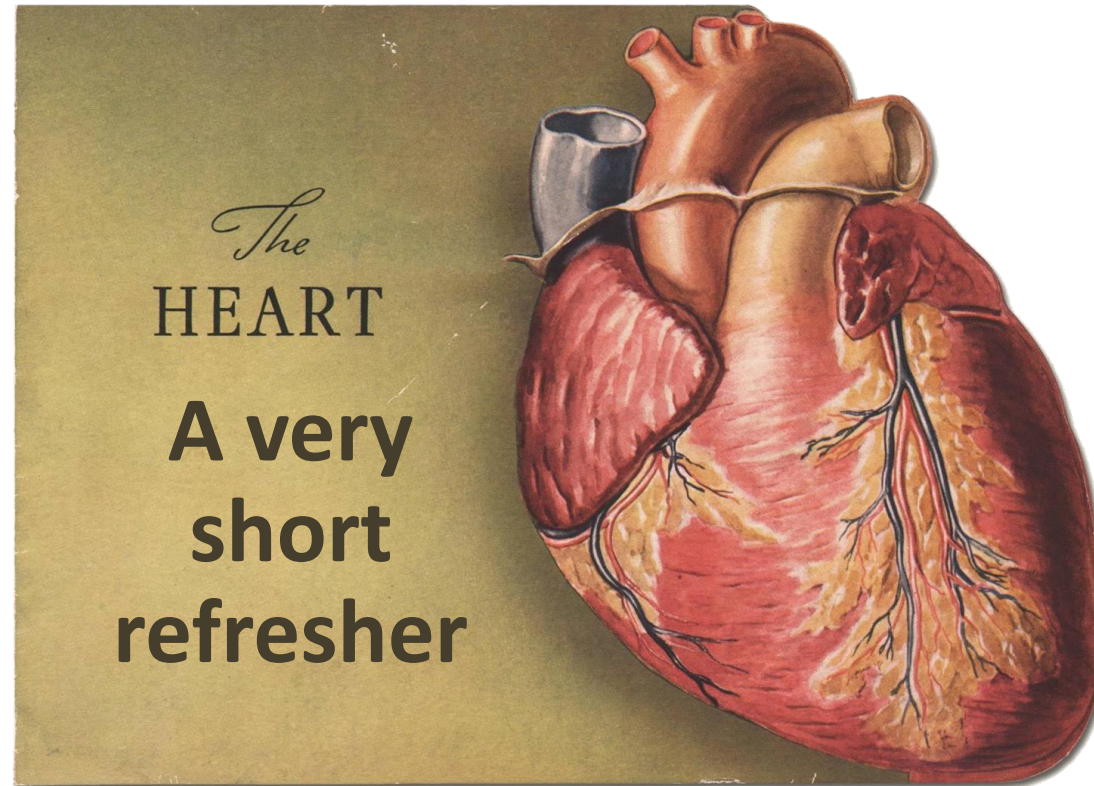
# HARTRITMESTOORNISSEN IN VOGELVLUCHT

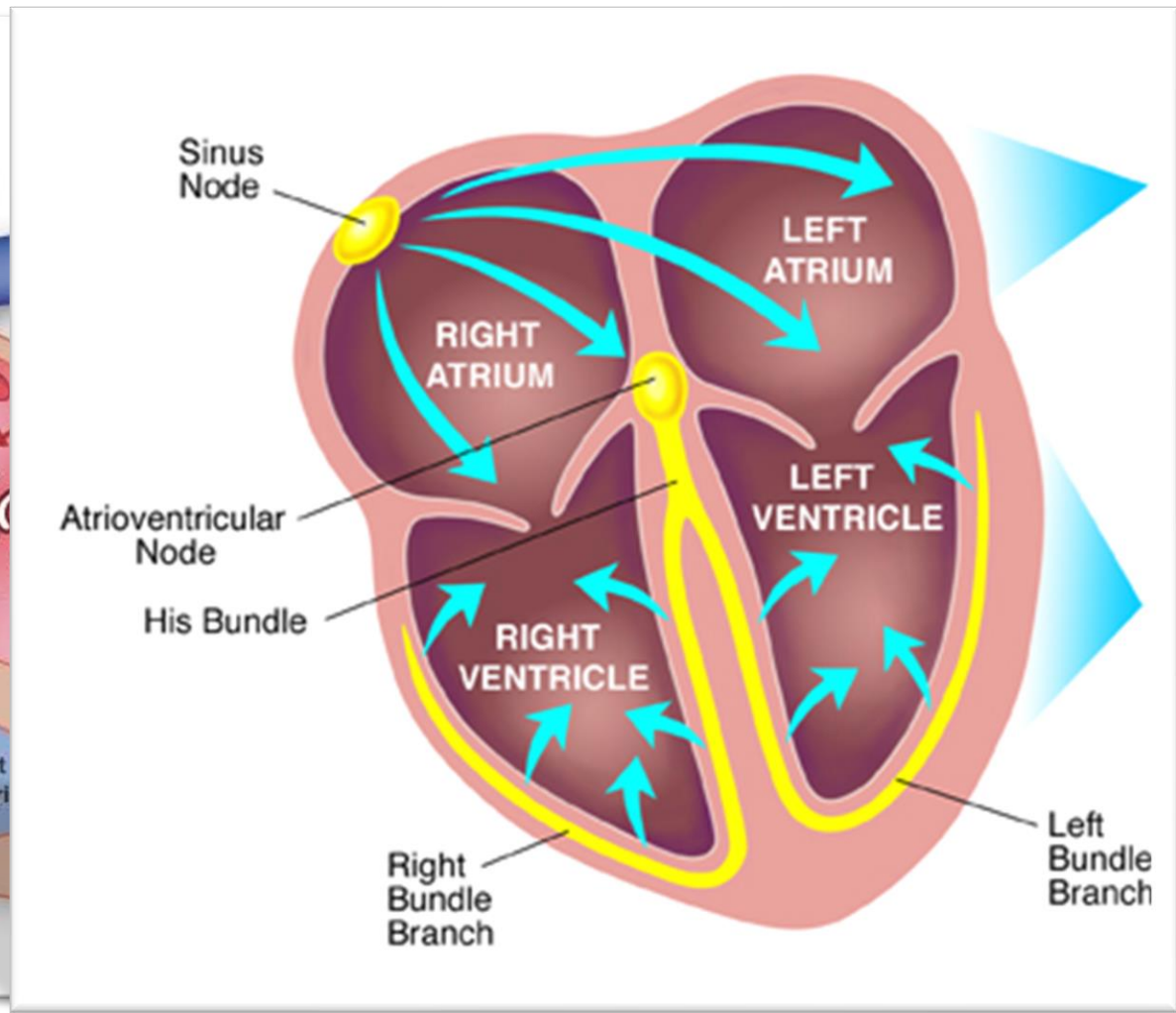
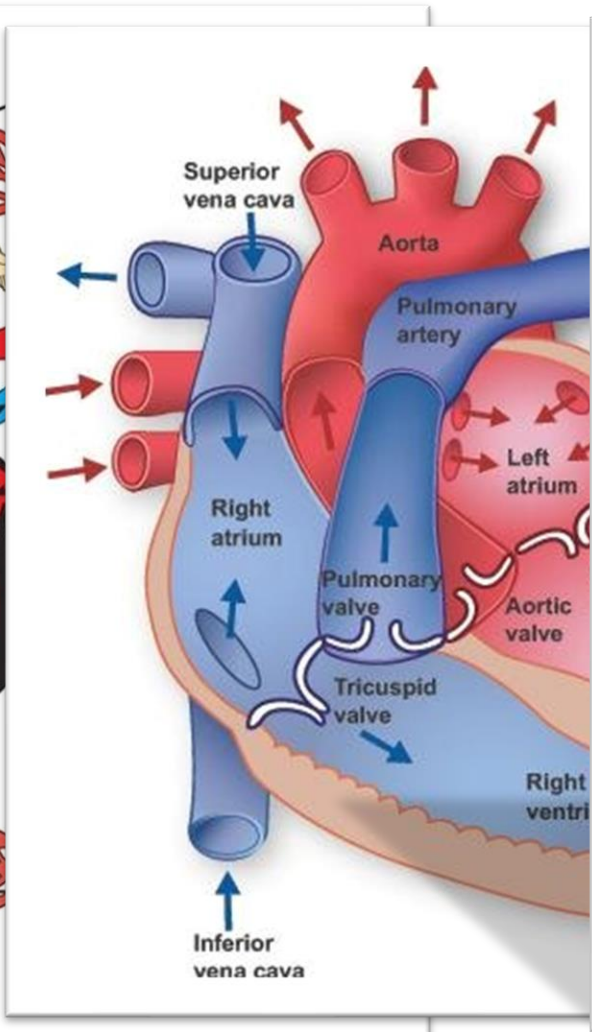
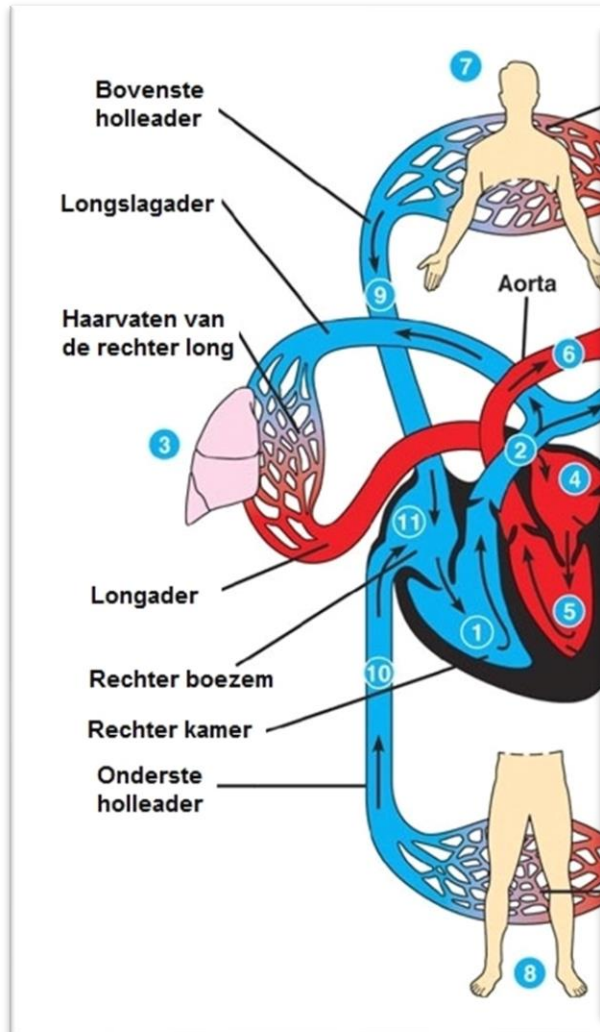


**André de Wit**  
Verpleegkundig Specialist Elektrofysiologie  
Erasmus MC

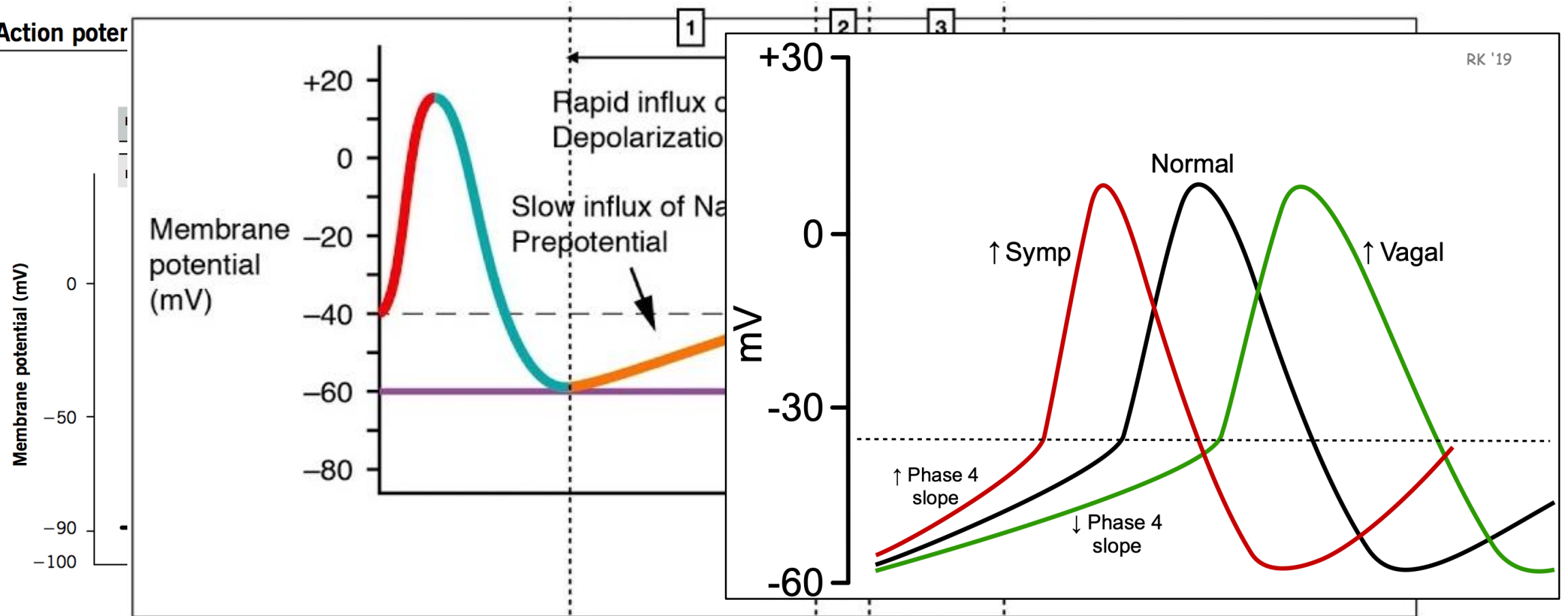


# HOE ZAT HET OOK ALWEER





Action poter



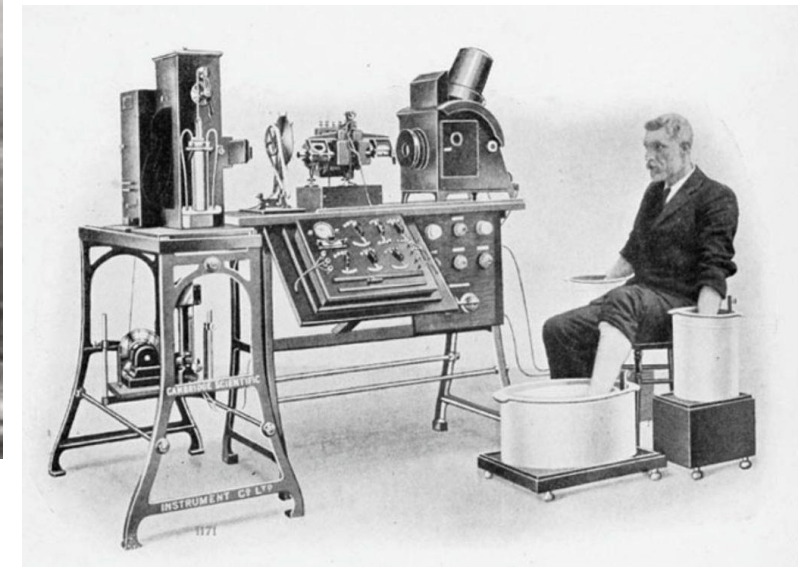
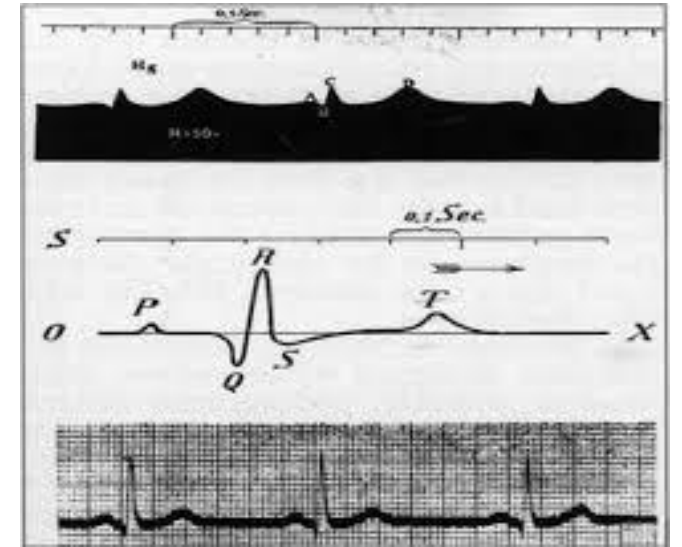
RK '19

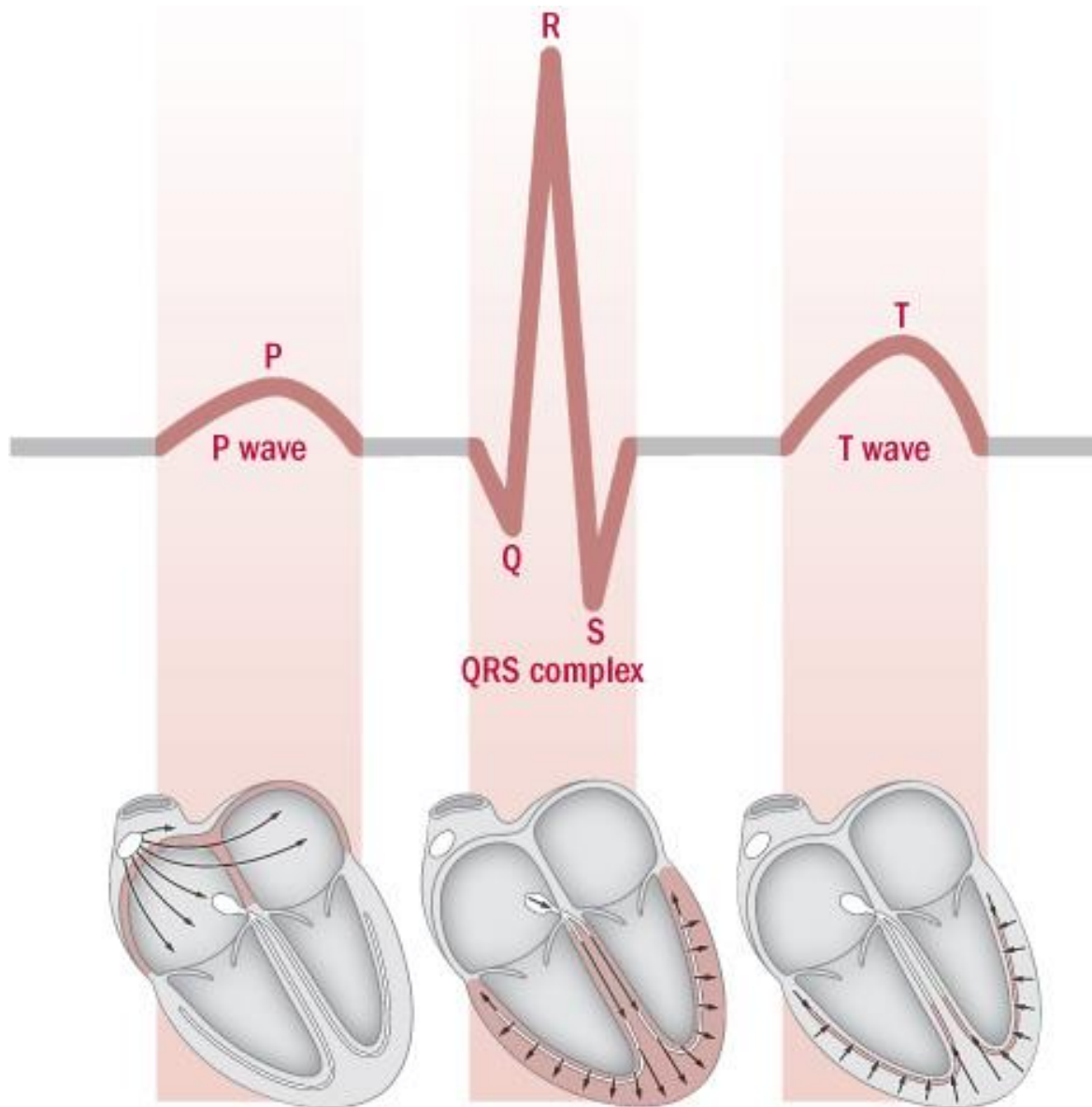


1865 eerste verloop van hartslag juist beschreven door Franciscus Cornelis Donders

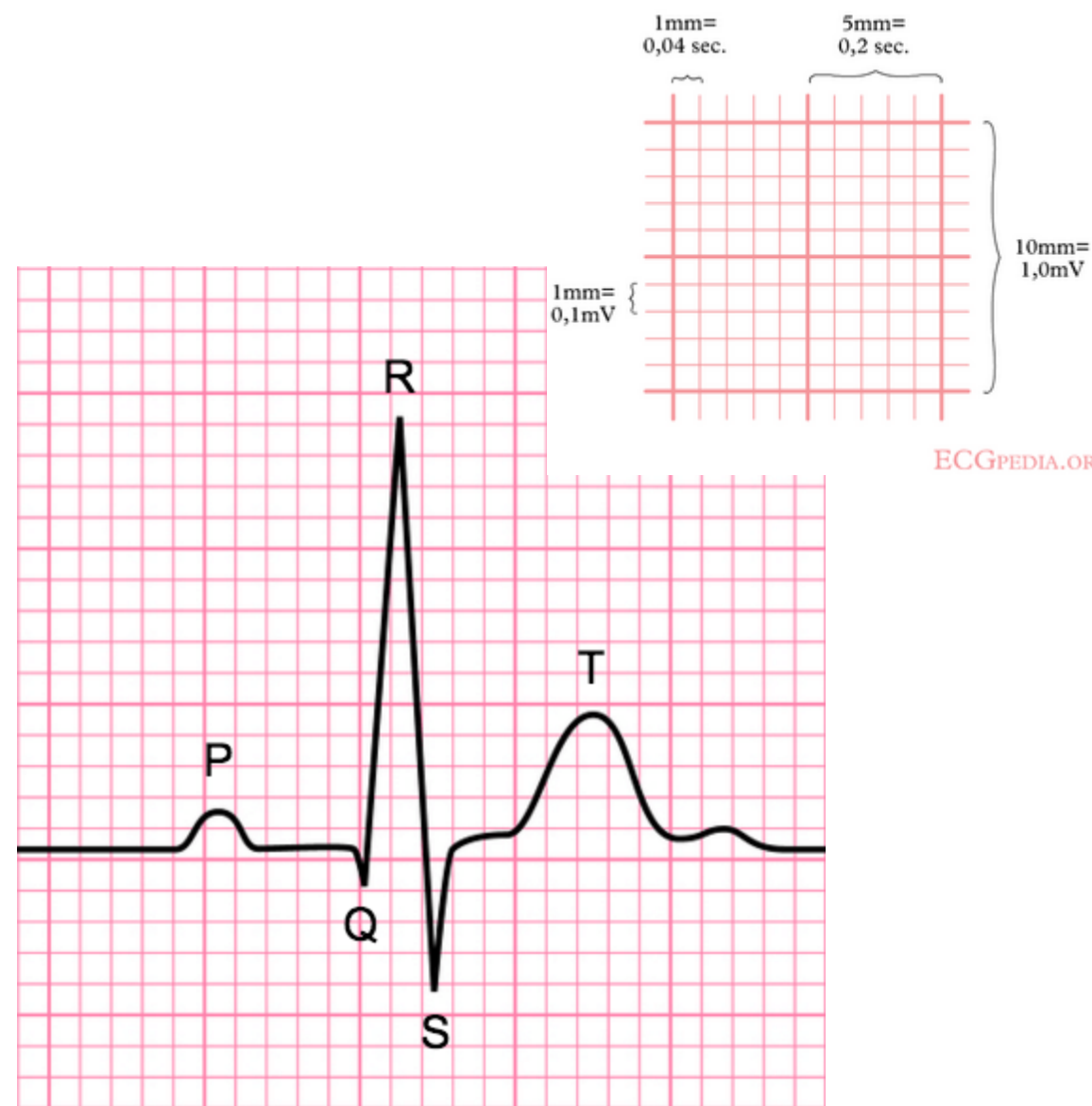
1896 Zelfstandigheid van het hart beschreven door Theodor Wilhelm Engelmann

1902 Eerste ECG vastgelegd door Willem Enthoven middels een snaargalvanometer





**Activation of the atria** (two upper chambers of the heart)    **Activation of the ventricles** (two large lower chambers)    **Recovery phase**

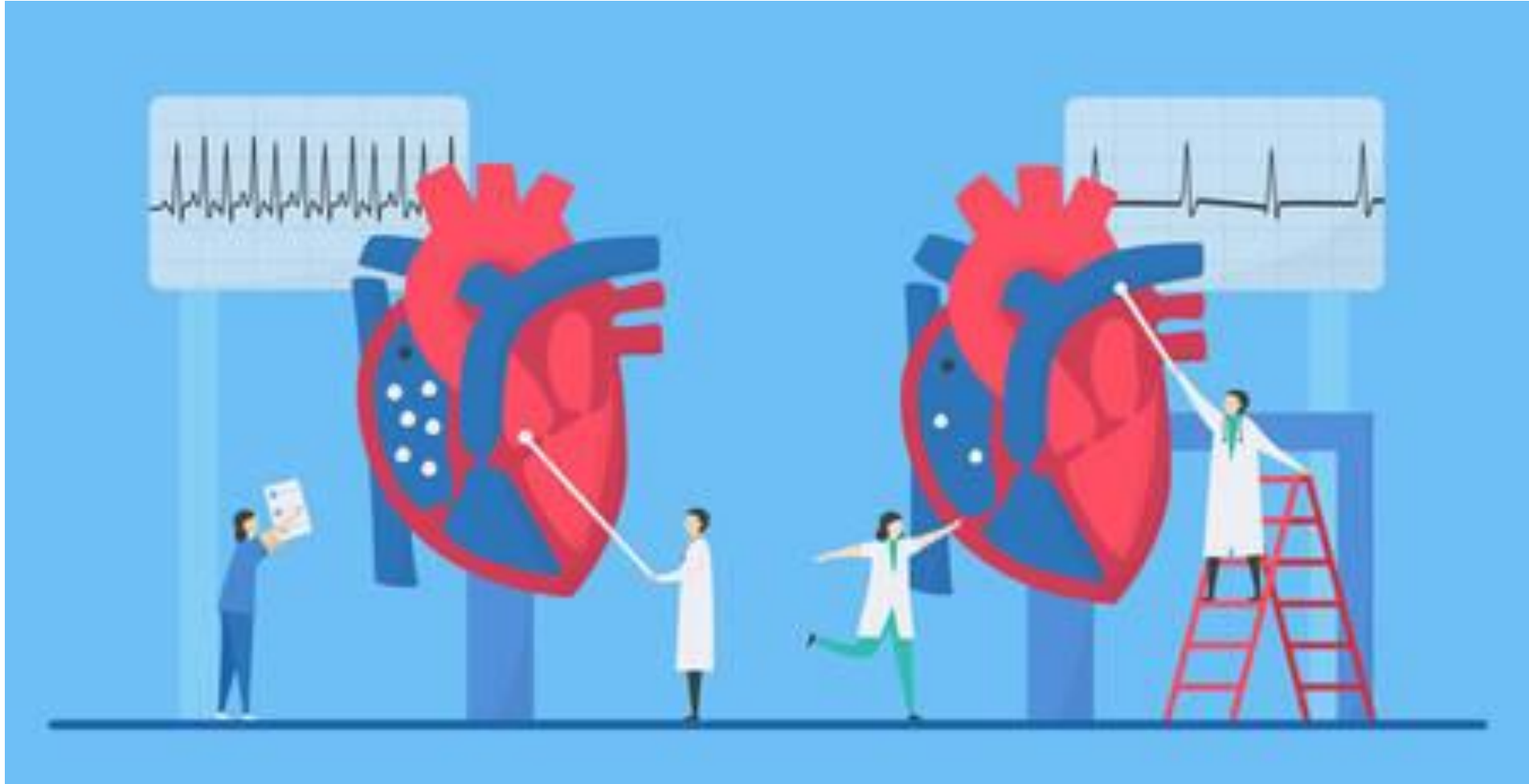


**VRAGEN?**

**THERE ARE NO  
STUPID QUESTIONS  
ONLY STUPID  
ANSWERS**



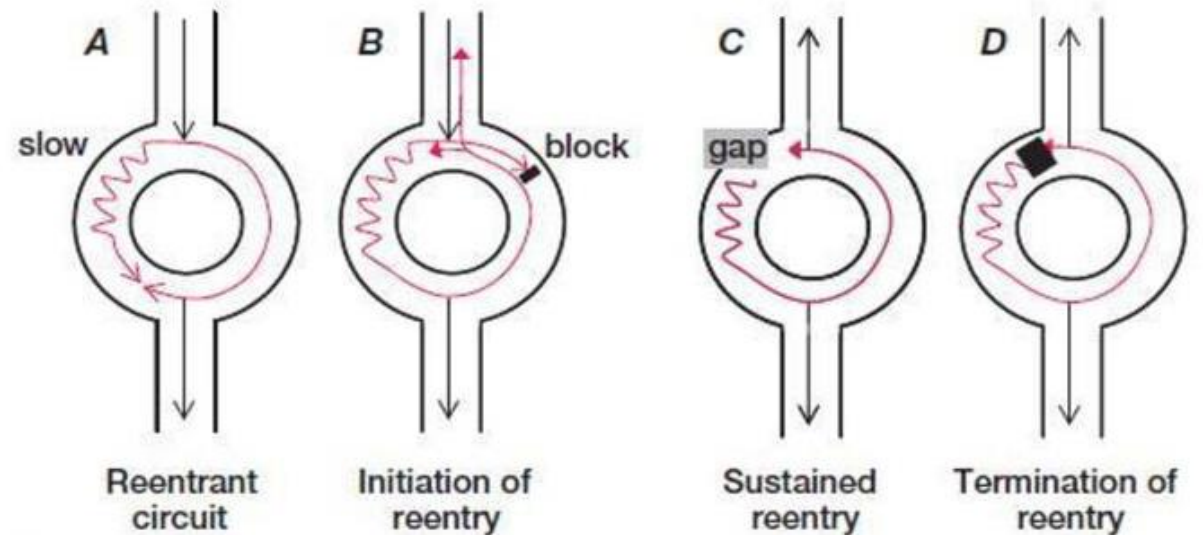
# HARTRITMESTOORNISSEN



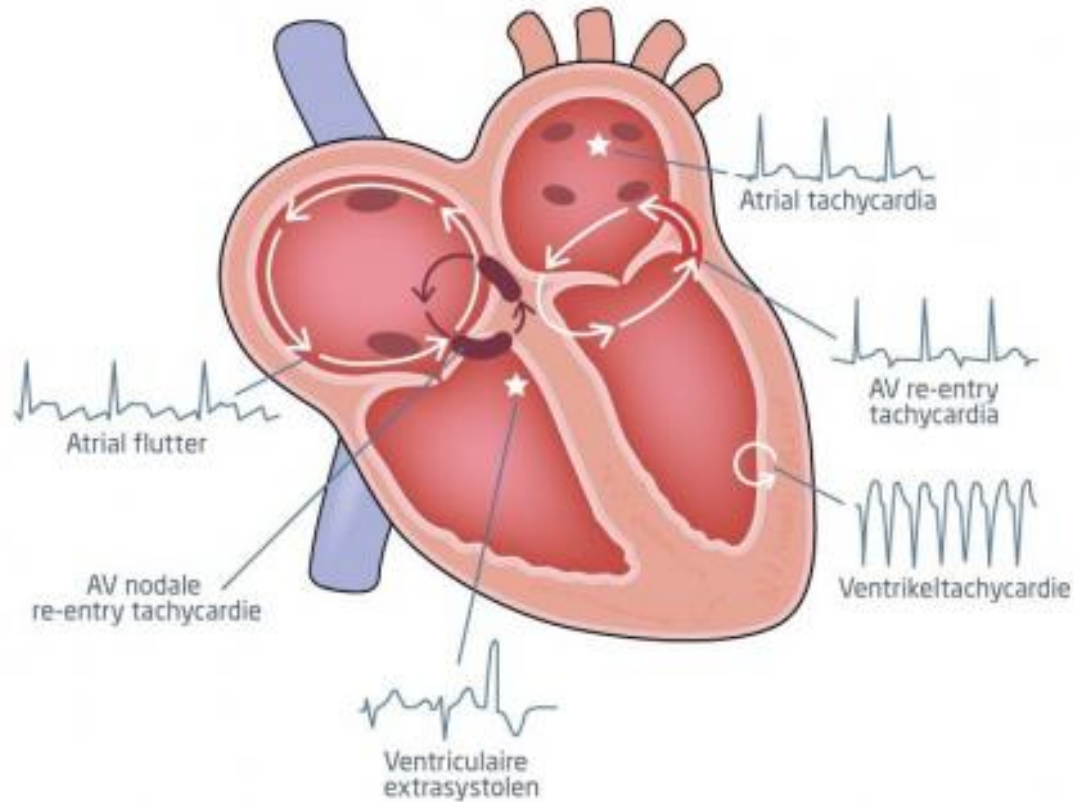


# HARTRITMESTOORNISSEN

- **Probleem in de impulsvorming**
  - Automaticiteit
  - Triggered activity
- **Probleem in de voortgeleiding**
  - Vertraging/blokkade
  - Re-entry



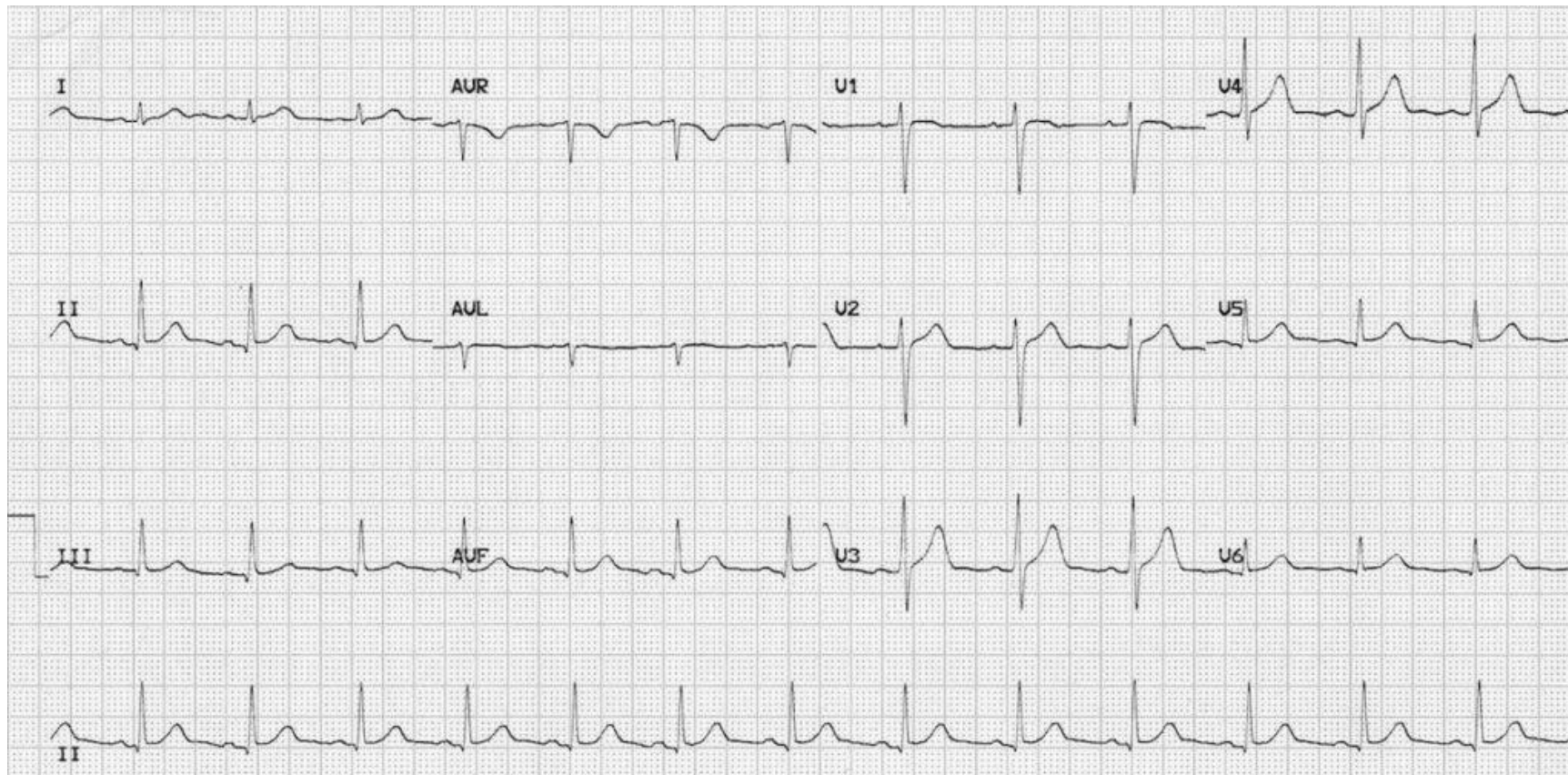
# RITMESTOORNISSEN



# SINUSRITME



# SINUSRITME?



Normaal sinusritme met een positieve P-top in I, II en AVF én een bifasische P-top in V1



# SINUSRITME MET PVC



# SINUSRITME MET PVC

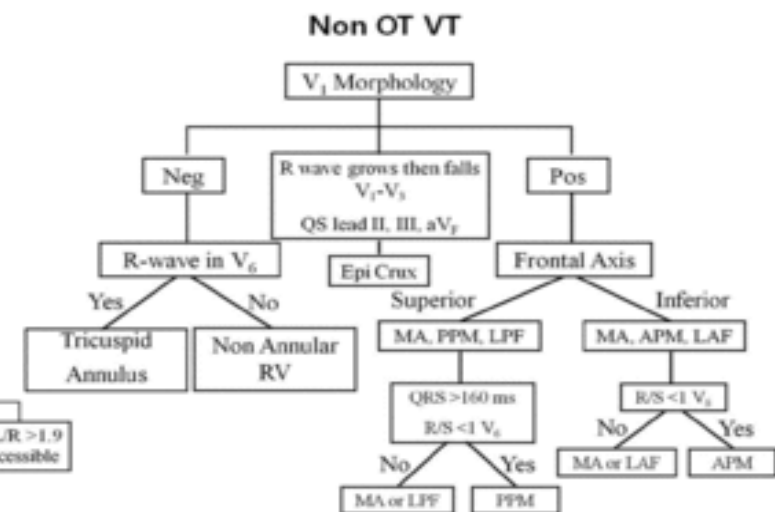
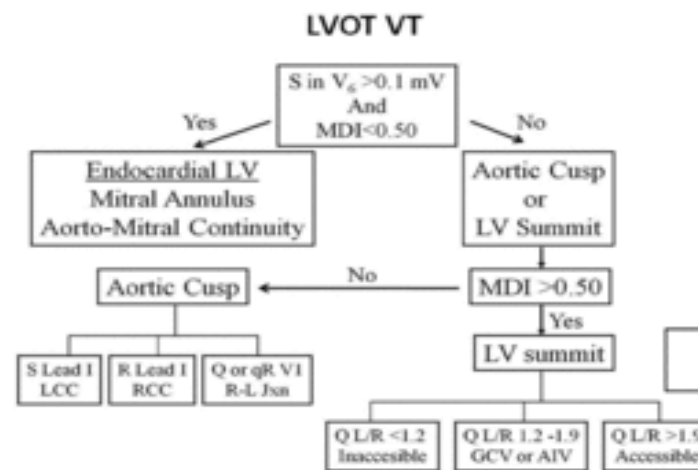
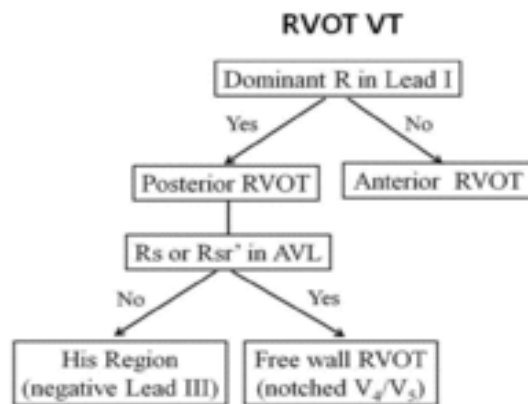
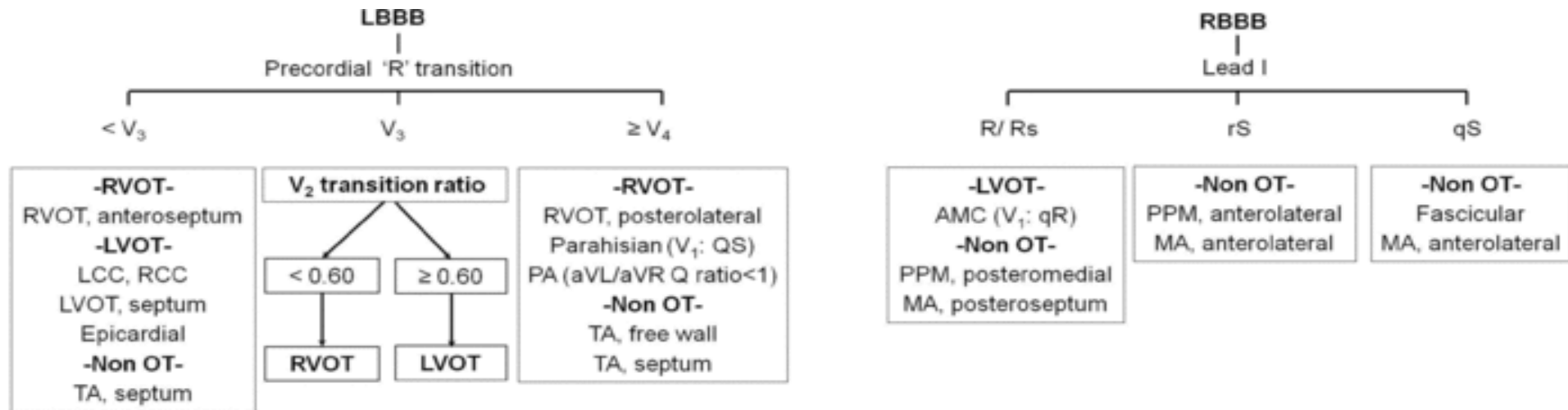


120180000862 ECG Kliniek

Site 12 App. # 949 ELI Link 5.1.2.1 Volgnr. # 25 25mm/s 10mm/mV 0.05-300 Hz W



# SINUSRITME MET PVC



# SINUSRITME MET BLOK

First degree AV block



Second degree AV block (Mobitz I or Wenckebach)



Second degree AV block (Mobitz II)



Second degree AV block (2:1 block)



Third degree AV block with junctional escape

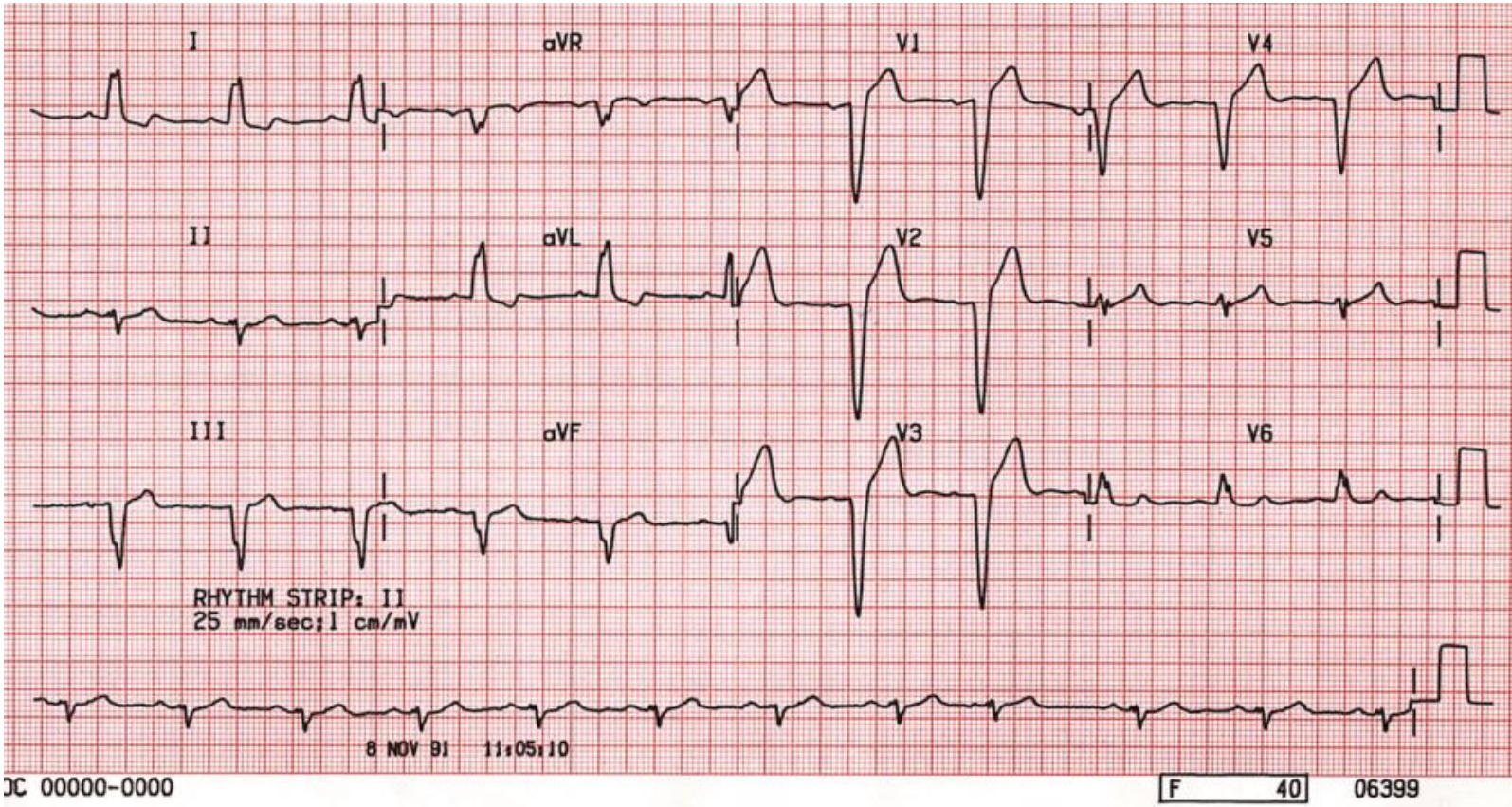


	V1	V6
Normal		
RBBB		
LBBB		

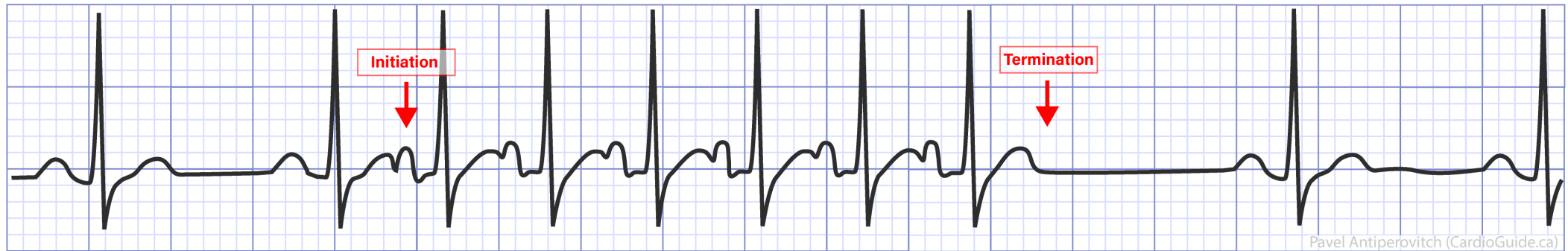




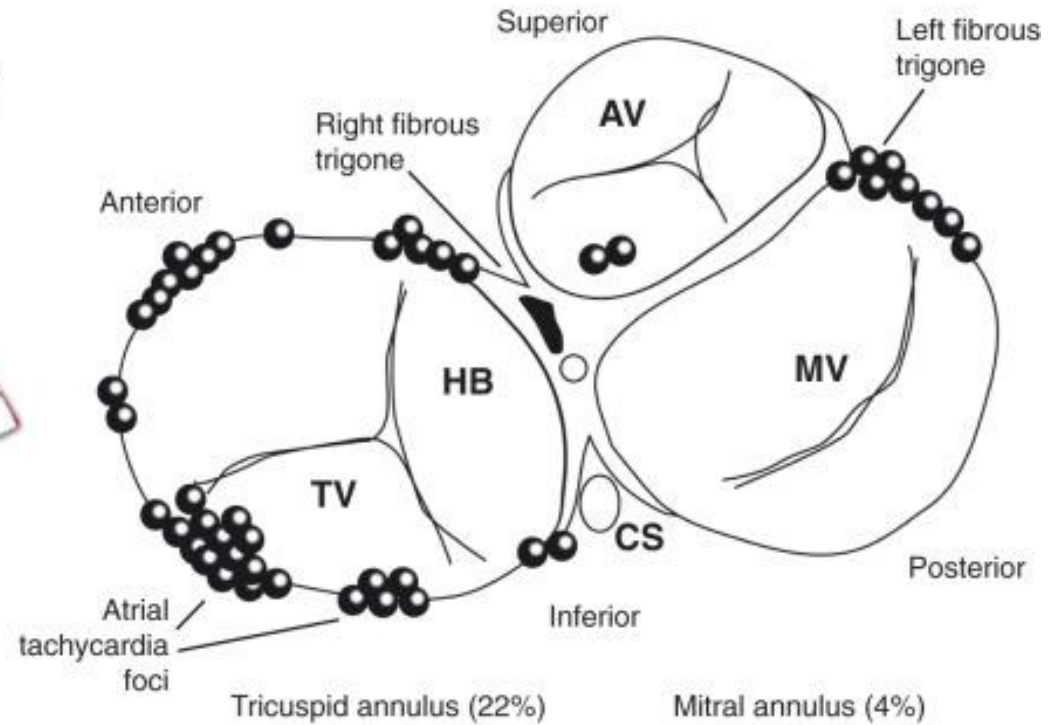
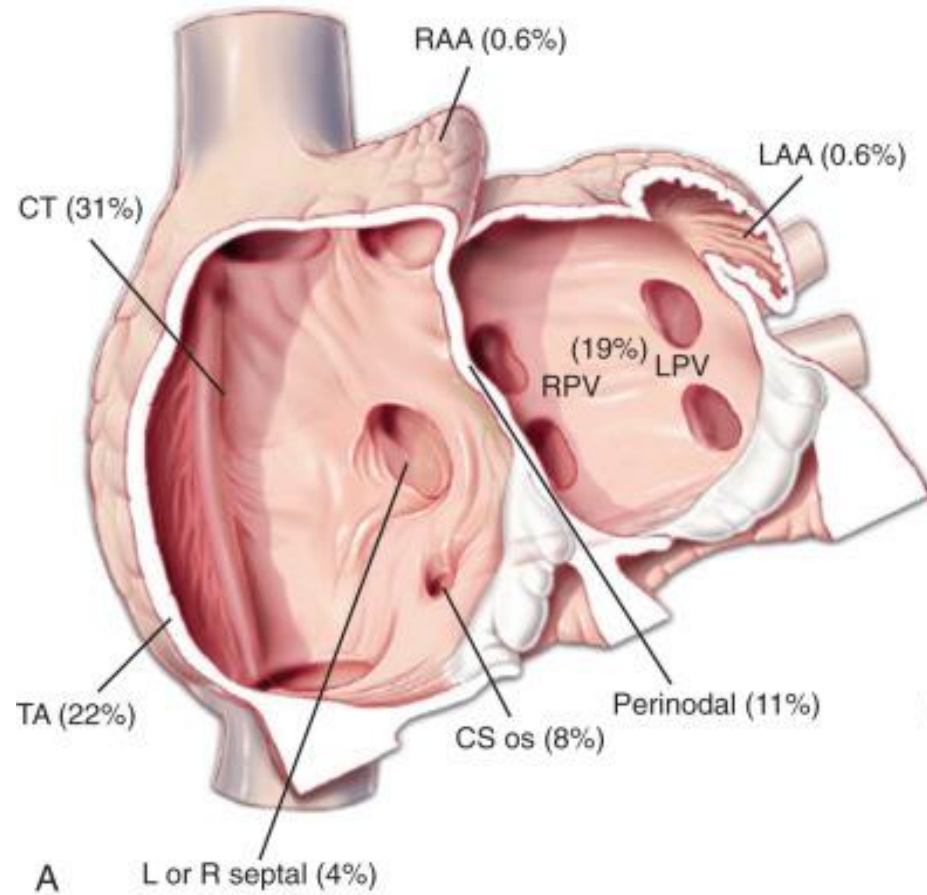
# SINUSRITME MET BLOK



# ATRIALE TACHYCARDIE



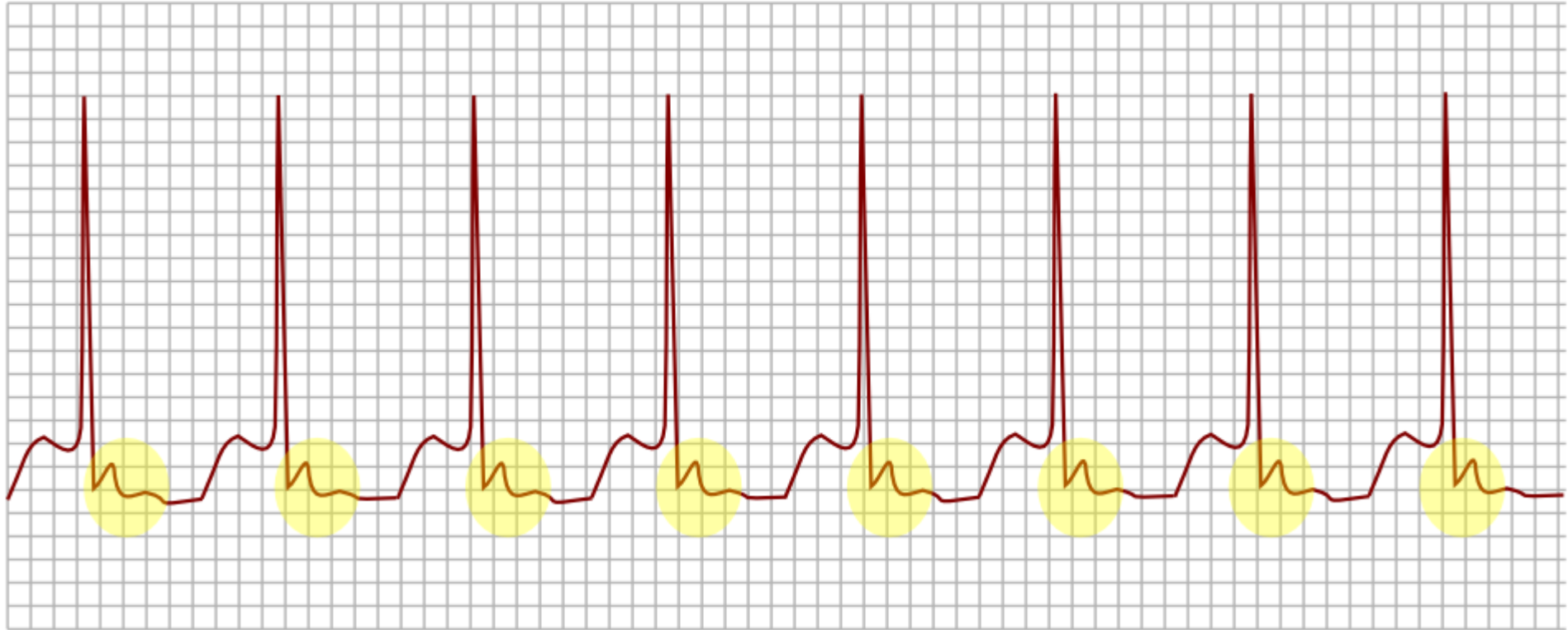
# ATRIALE TACHYCARDIE



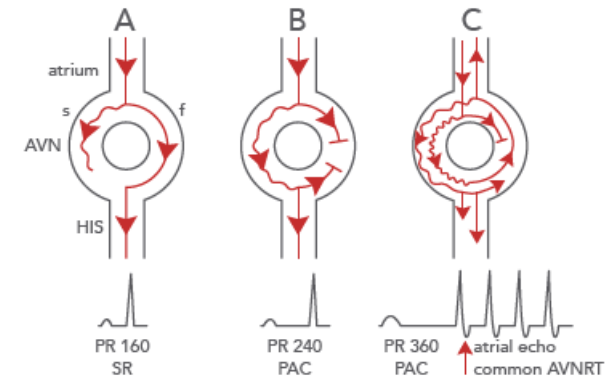
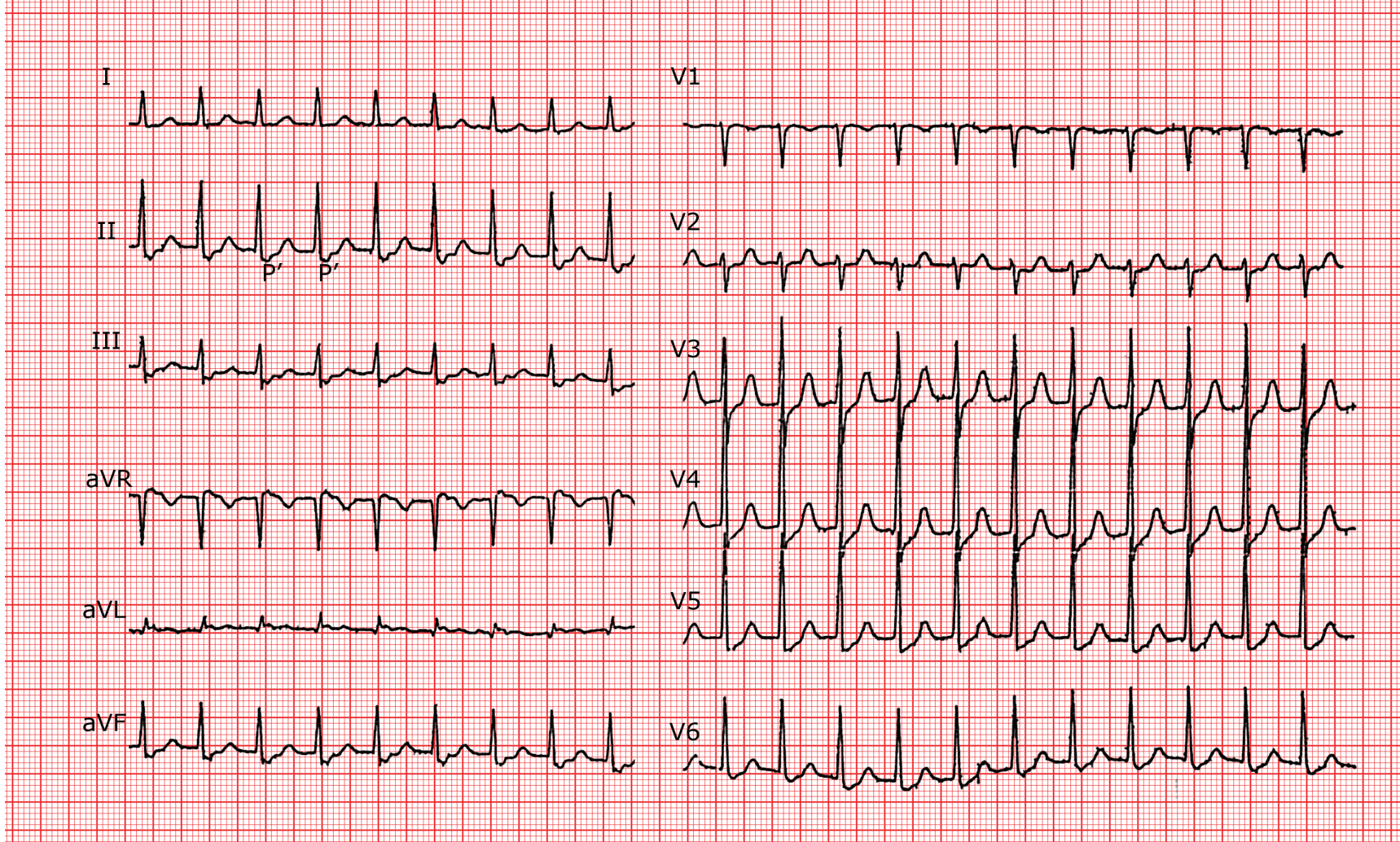
B



# AVNRT



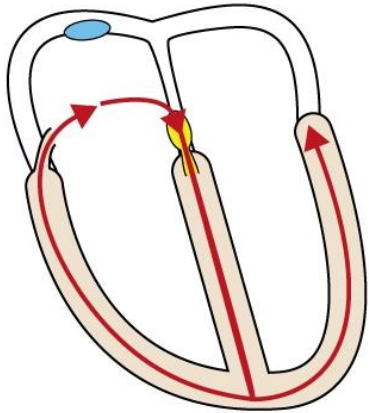
# AV(N)RT



# AVRT

## Orthodromic AVRT

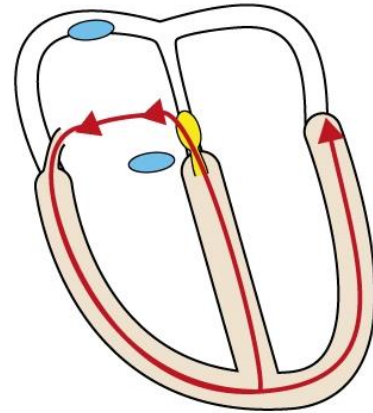
Antegrade conduction through atrioventricular node



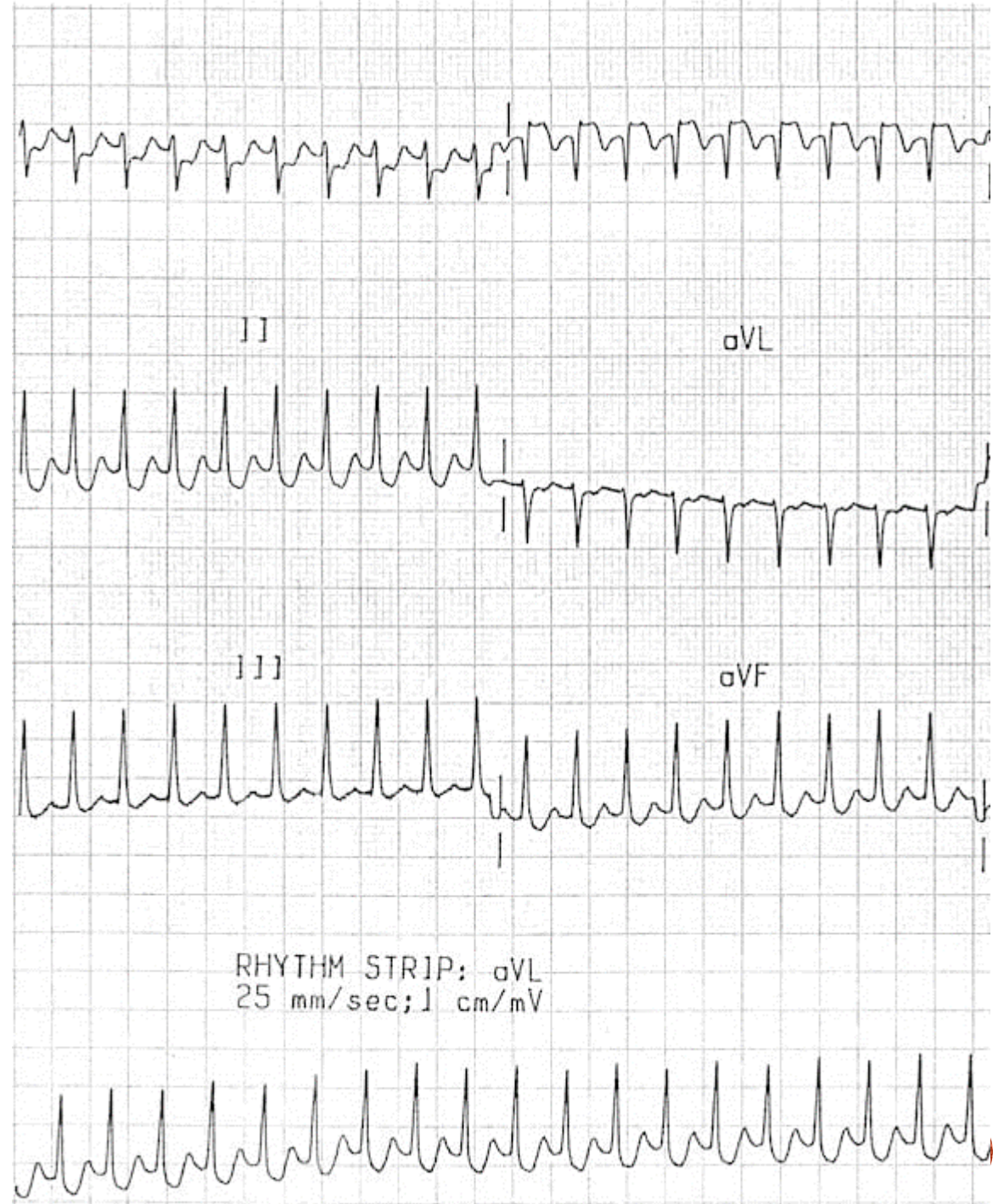
- Normal QRS duration
- No delta wave
- Retrograde P-wave after QRS

## Antidromic AVRT

Retrograde conduction through atrioventricular node



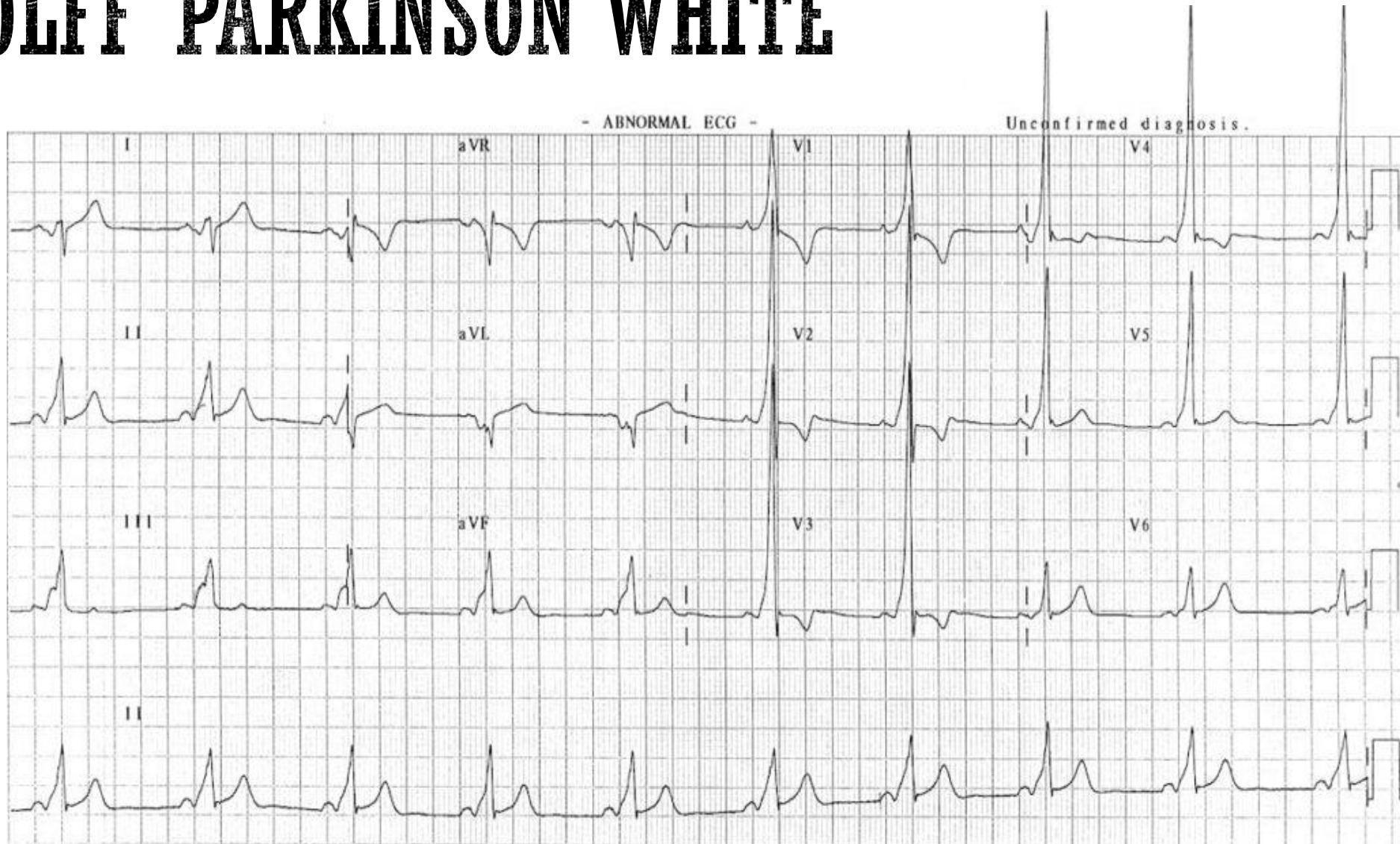
- Wide QRS complex with delta wave
- P-wave rarely seen
- If P-wave visible, it is retrograde and occurs just before the QRS



# WOLFF PARKINSON WHITE

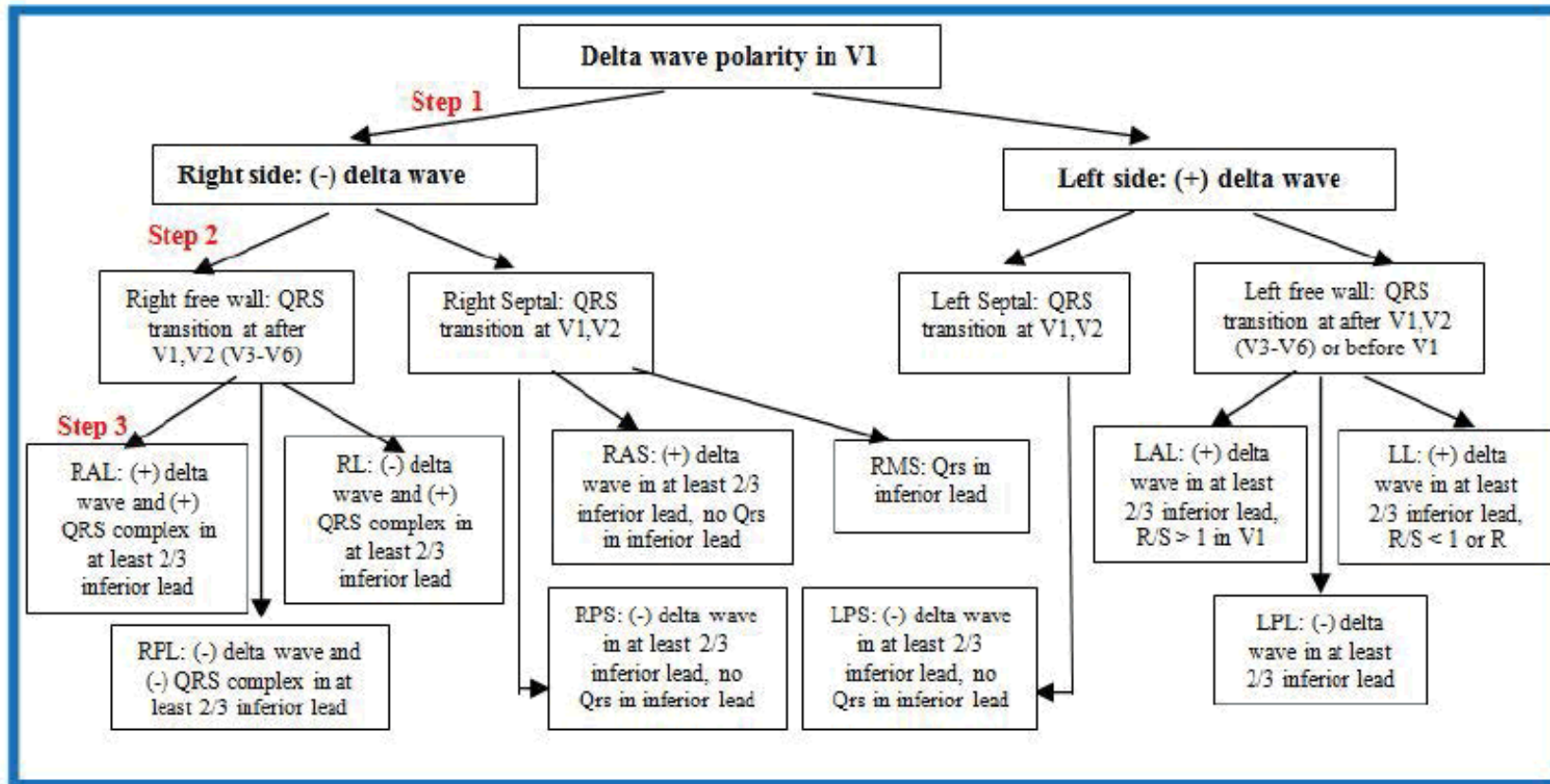


# WOLFF PARKINSON WHITE

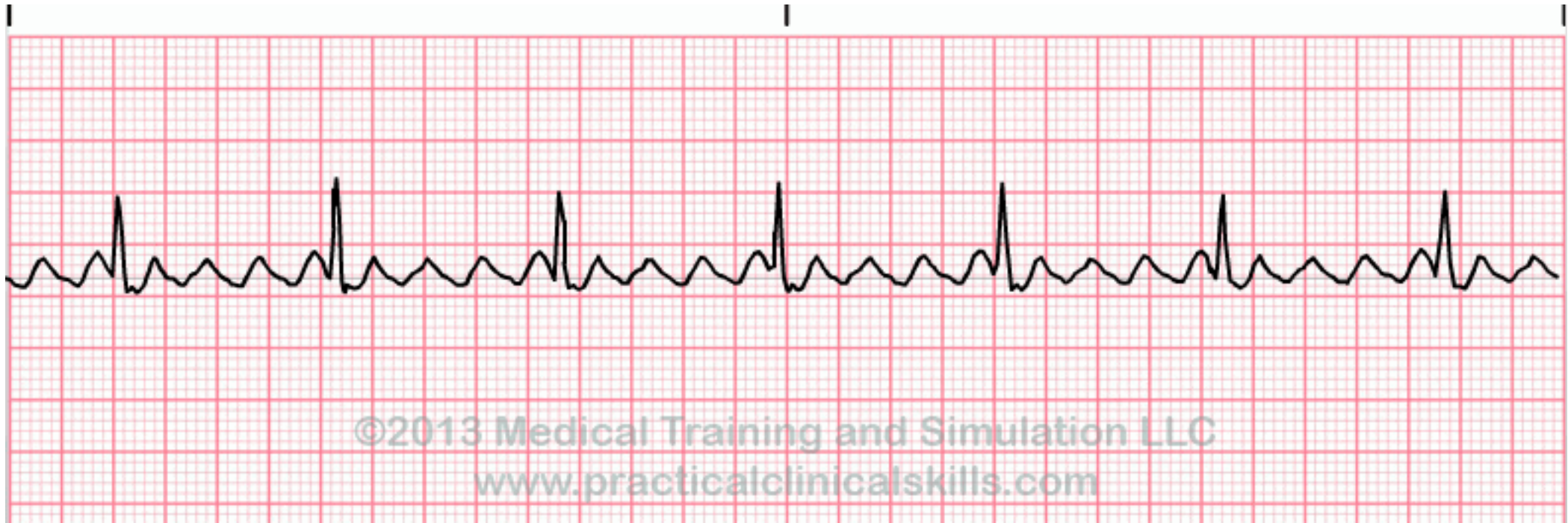




# WOLFF PARKINSON WHITE

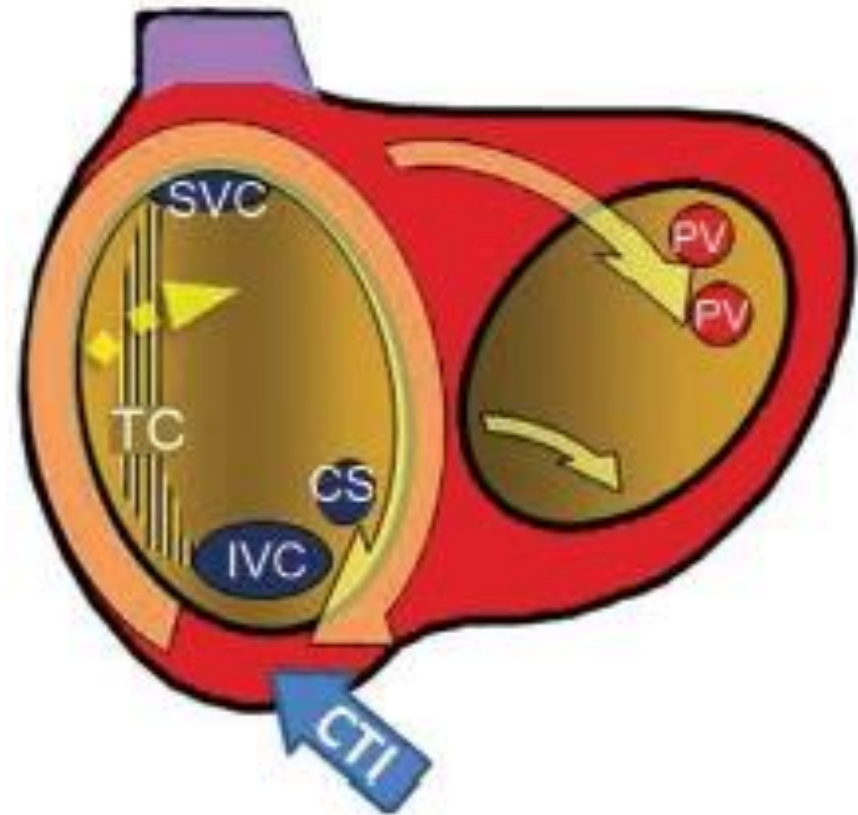
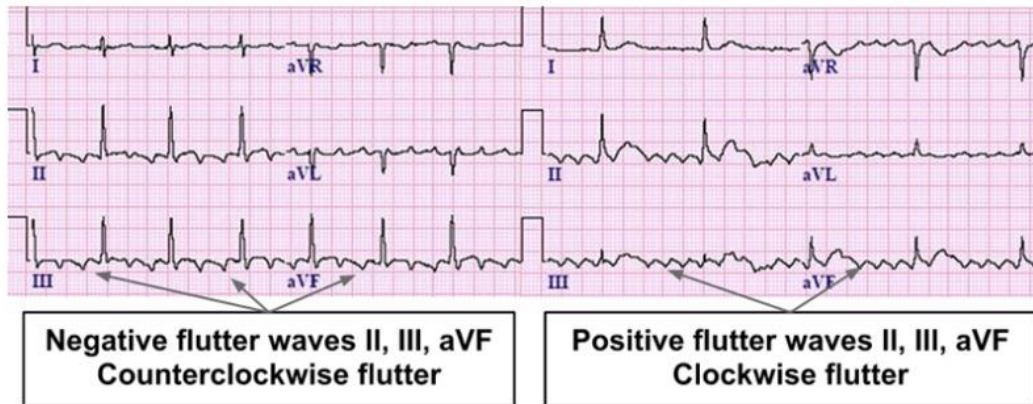


# ATRIAL FLUTTER

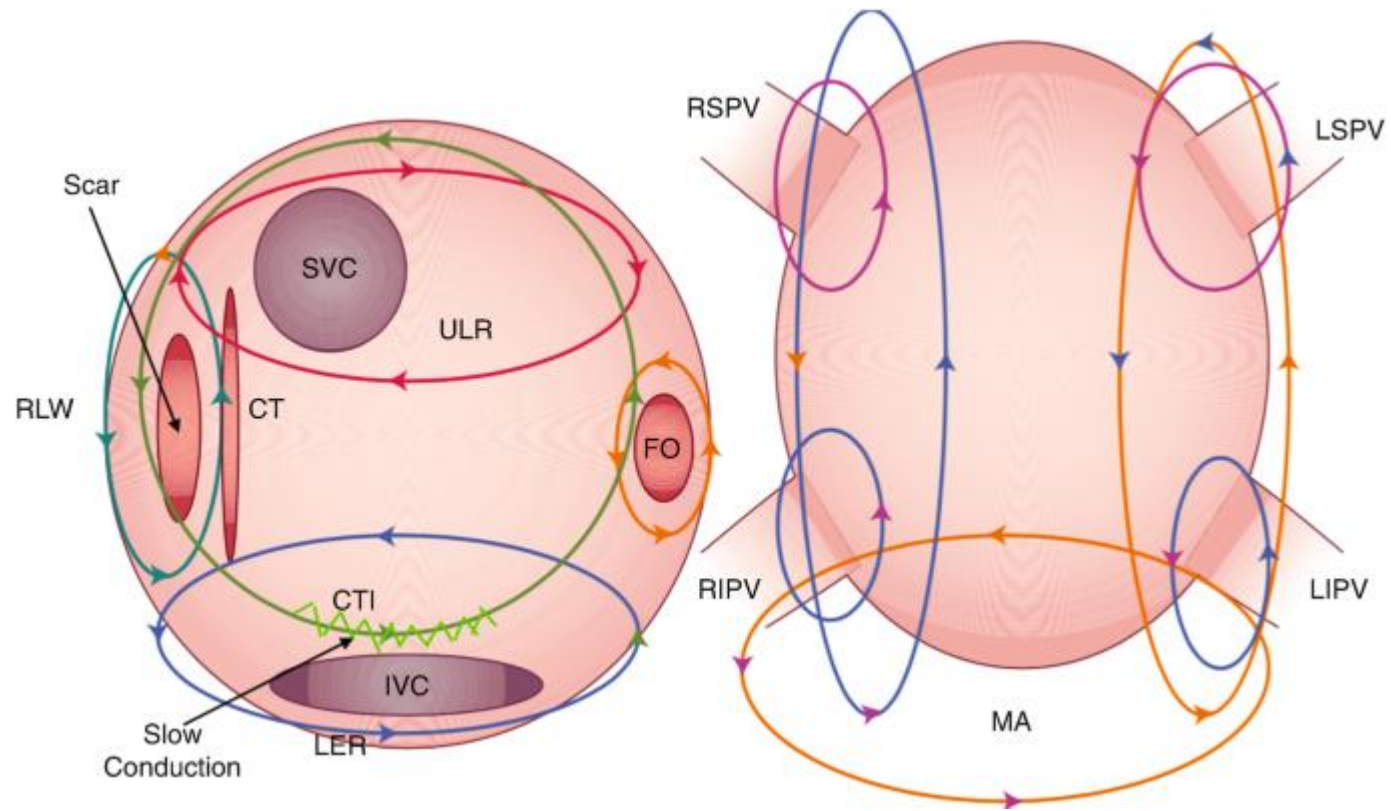


# ATRIAL FLUTTER

Typical atrial flutter is counterclockwise in direction and originates from a reentrant circuit around the tricuspid valve annulus and through the cavo-tricuspid isthmus. This results in negatively-directed flutter waves in the inferior leads. At times, the direction of the circuit can reverse, causing clockwise atrial flutter from the same anatomical location. This appears as positively-directed flutter waves in the inferior leads.



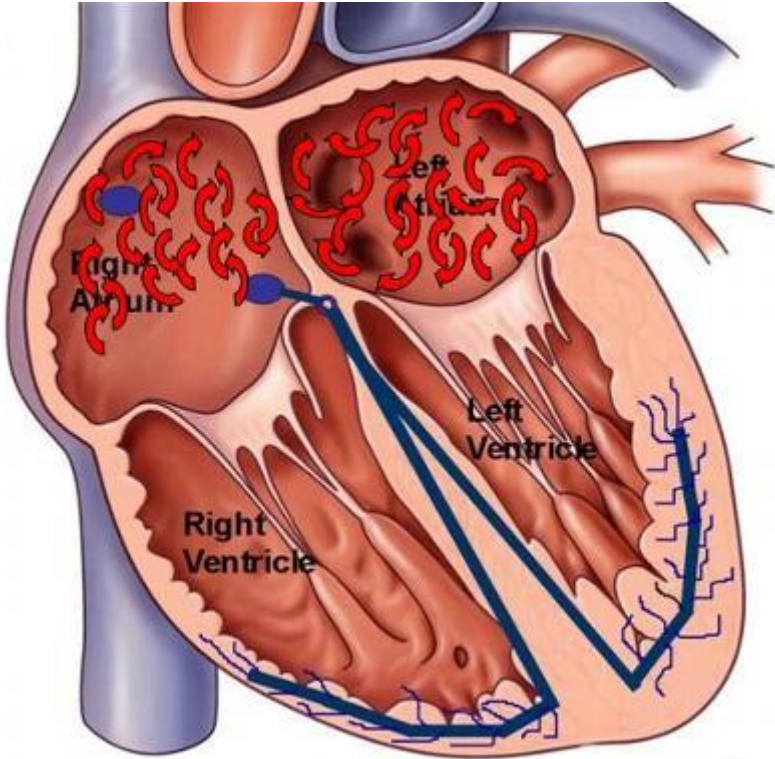
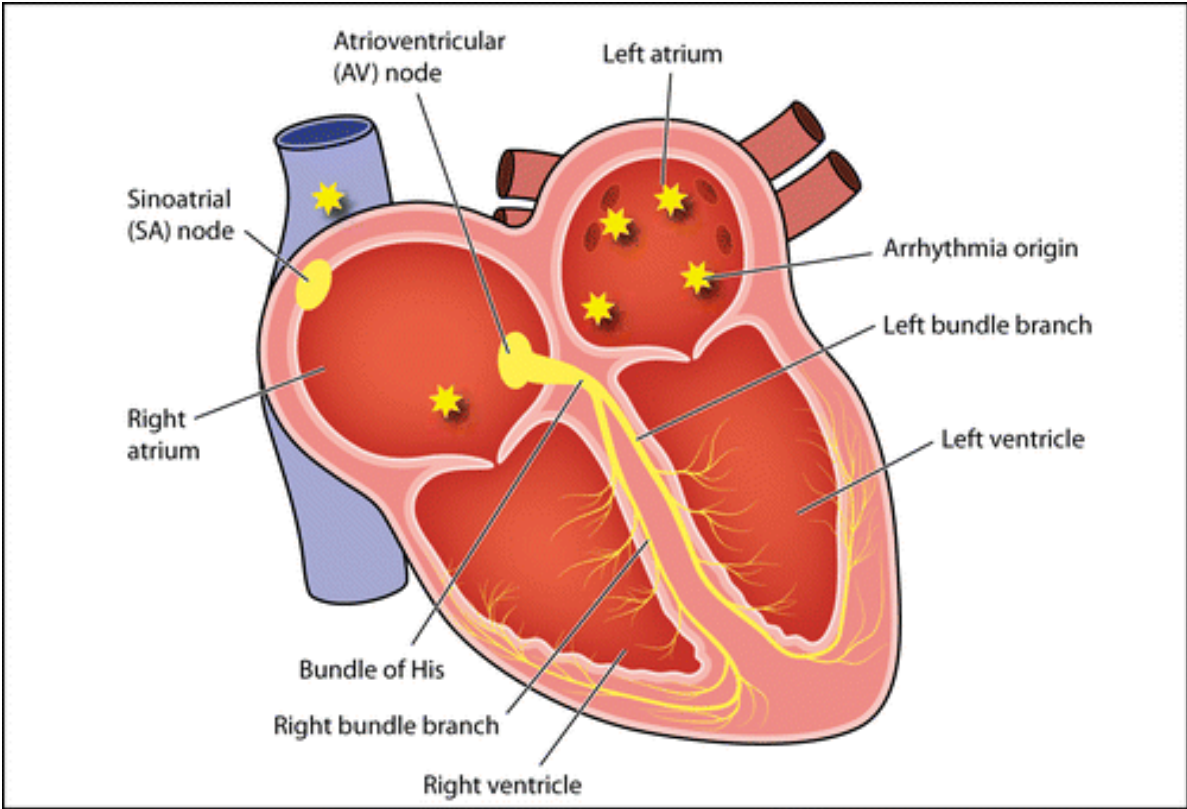
# ATRIALE FLUTTER (ATYPISCH)



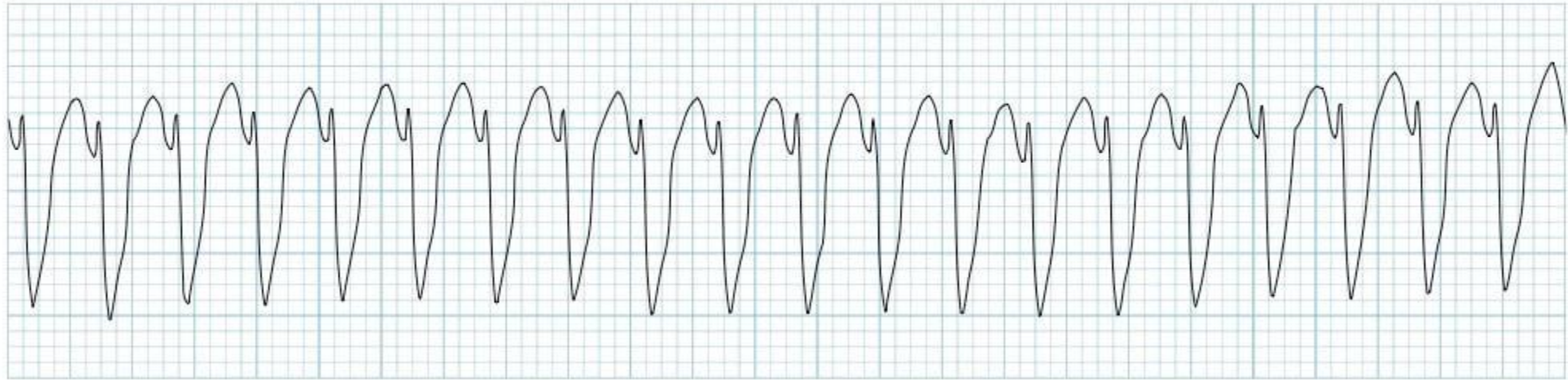
# ATRIUM FIBRILLEREN



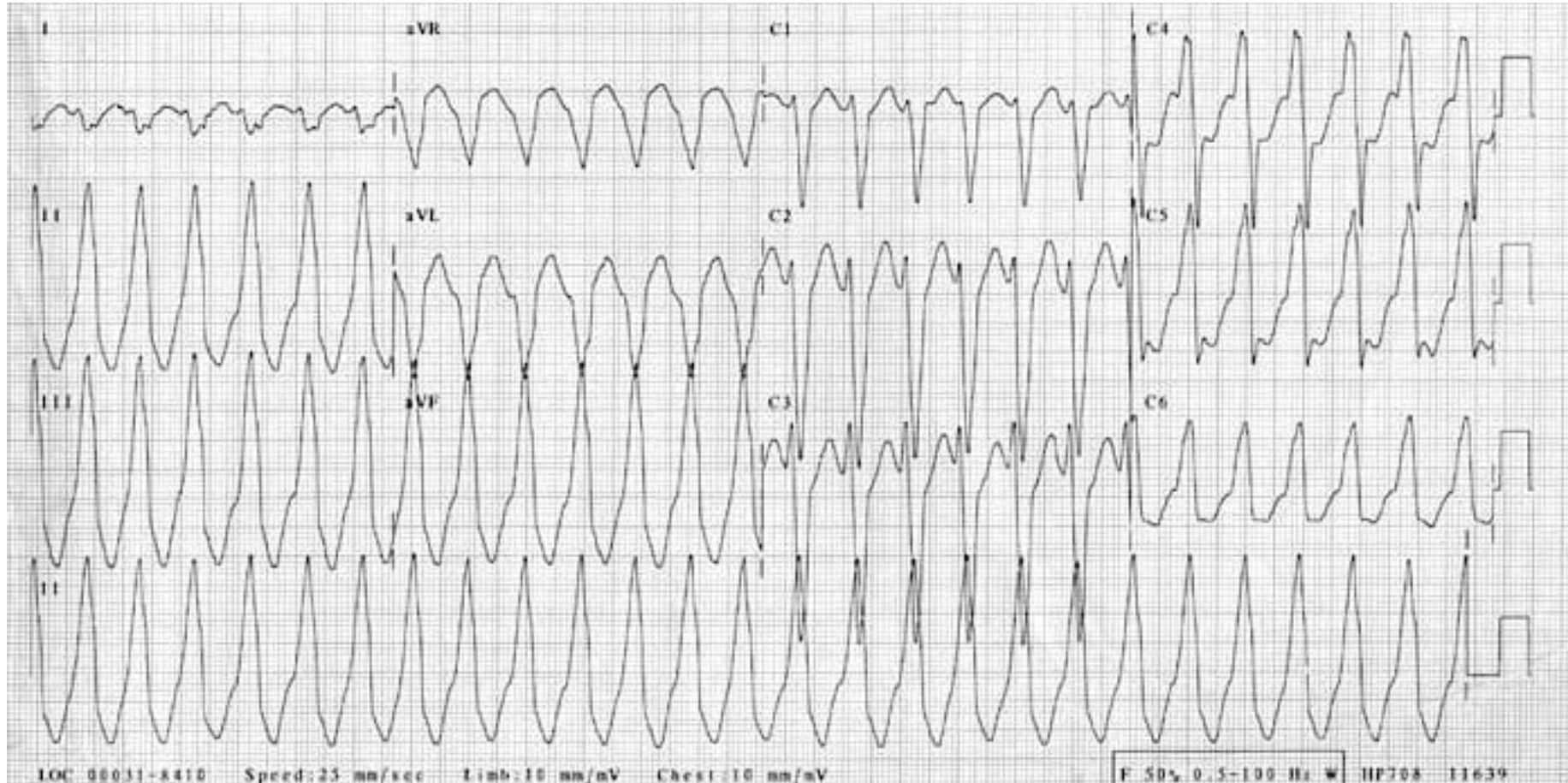
# ATRIUM FIBRILLEREN



# VENTRICULAIRE TACHYCARDIE

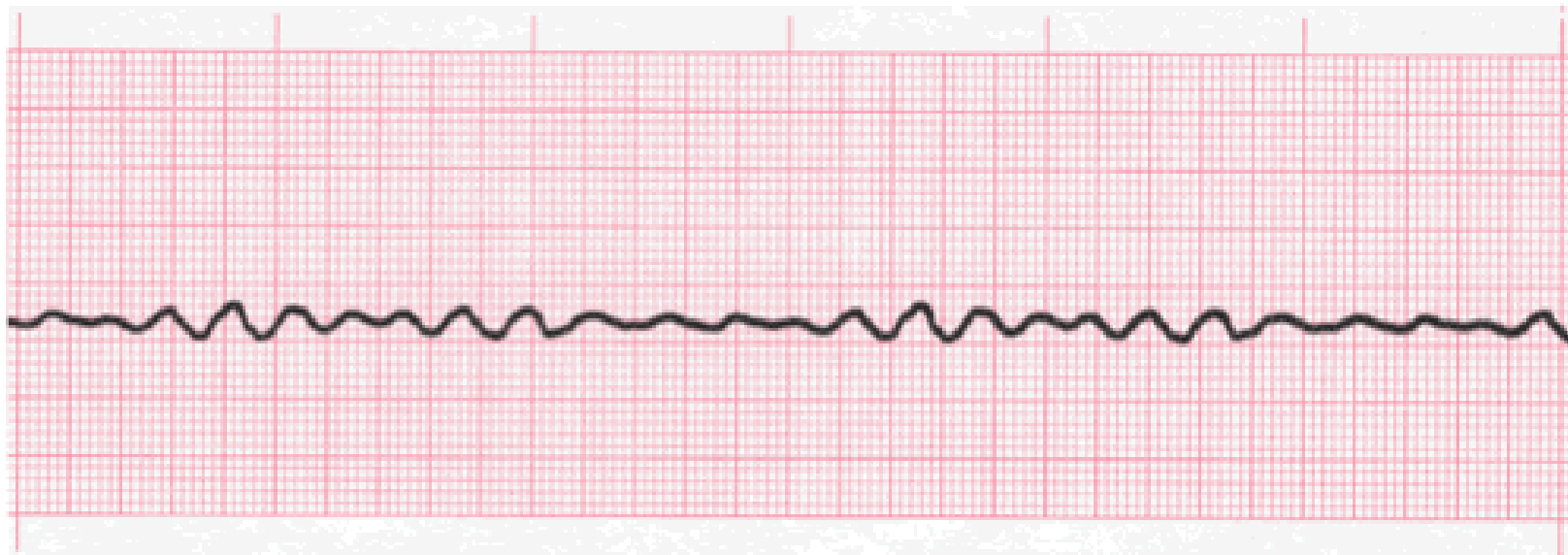


# VENTRICULAIRE TACHYCARDIE





# VENTRIKEL FIBRILLEREN



# VENTRIKEL FIBRILLEREN







**Bedankt voor jullie  
aandacht!**