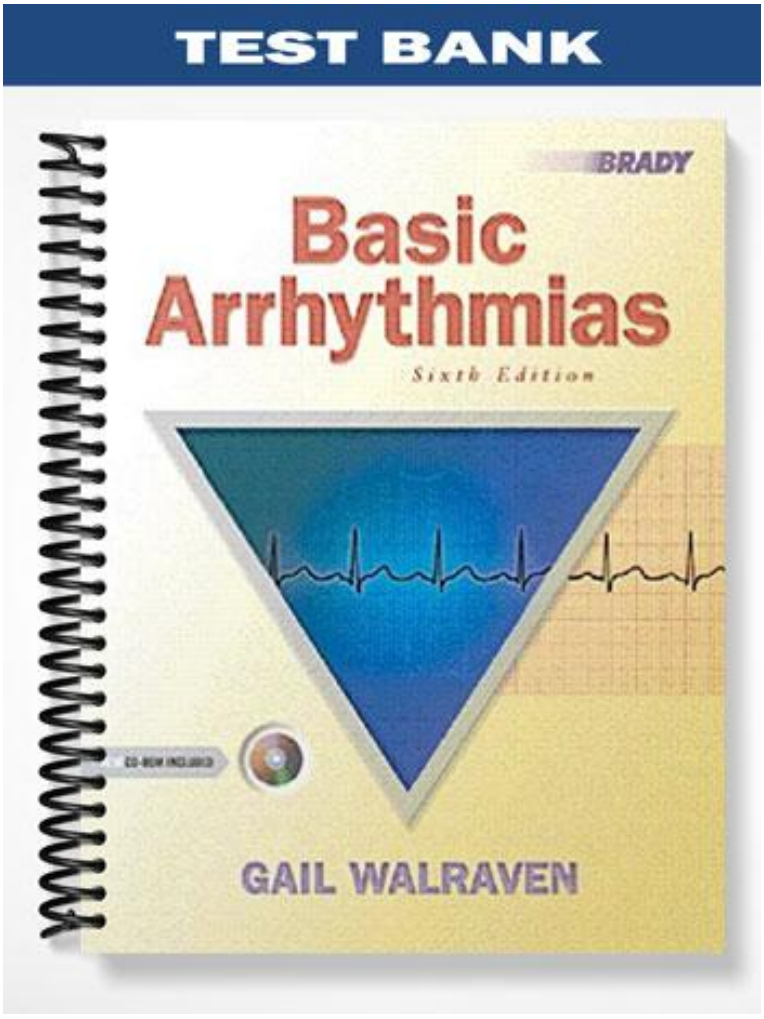
TEST BANK



**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1) The inherent rate of the SA node is _____ beats per minute. 1) _____
A) 100-120 B) 40-60 C) 60-100 D) 30-60

2) The inherent rate of the AV junction is _____ beats per minute. 2) _____
A) 20-40 B) 60-100 C) 40-60 D) 100-120

3) The inherent rate of the ventricle is _____ beats per minute. 3) _____
A) 40-60 B) 100-120 C) 60-100 D) 20-40

4) The built-in rate of each of the three major areas of the conduction system is referred to as the _____ rate. 4) _____
A) fast B) heart C) inherent D) escape

5) What term is used to refer to the process of electrical discharge and the flow of electrical activity? 5) _____
A) repolarization B) polarized C) depolarization D) polarization

6) In a cardiac cell the electrical charges are provided primarily by which two electrolytes? 6) _____
A) magnesium and potassium B) sodium and potassium
C) calcium and magnesium D) chloride and sodium

7) If polarizing is considered the ready state, then _____ would be considered the recovery state. 7) _____
A) discharge B) depolarization C) repolarization D) polarization

8) After leaving the area of the AV node, impulses go through the _____ to reach the right and left bundle branches. 8) _____
A) AV junction B) Purkinje fibers C) Bundle of His D) SA node

9) Part of the parasympathetic branch of the autonomic nervous system is the _____ nerve. 9) _____
A) inherent B) AV conduction C) vagus D) SA node

10) When stimulated, the _____ branch of the nervous system will increase heart rate, AV conduction, and irritability. 10) _____
A) sympathetic B) pacemaker
C) parasympathetic D) inherent

11) When an EKG machine is turned on but not yet connected to the patient, the stylus will produce a straight line called the _____ line. 11) _____
A) straight B) standard C) equal force D) isoelectric

12) The EKG machine will produce an upright deflection on the graph paper if the flow of electricity is toward the _____ electrode. 12) _____
A) inverted B) straight C) positive D) negative

13) The horizontal lines on the EKG graph paper measure: 13) _____
A) speed. B) pattern. C) time. D) voltage.

14) The vertical lines on the EKG graph paper measure: 14) _____
A) pattern. B) time. C) voltage. D) speed.

15) The distance between two "tic" marks is _____ seconds. 15) _____

A) 4 B) 5 C) 3 D) 6

16) On EKG graph paper, the time between two heavy vertical lines is five small boxes or _____ seconds. 16) _____
A) .20 B) .30 C) .15 D) .10

17) On EKG graph paper, the distance in time between two light vertical lines, or across one small square, is _____ seconds. 17) _____
A) .08 B) .10 C) .04 D) .06

18) A series of cardiac cycles makes up a(n): 18) _____
A) QRS complex. B) P-P interval.
C) wave segment. D) EKG rhythm strip.

19) The deflections above and below the isoelectric line are referred to as: 19) _____
A) repolarization. B) waves. C) atria. D) voltage.

20) The short period of electrical inactivity that follows a P wave is called the: 20) _____
A) PR segment. B) PR interval. C) P wave. D) pulse.

21) The PR interval begins at the first sign of the P wave and ends at the first sign of the next deflection, which is called the: 21) _____
A) PR segment. B) QRS complex. C) AV node. D) T wave.

22) The PR interval reflects all _____ activity. 22) _____
A) atrial B) cardiac C) ventricular D) QRS

23) A measurement of _____ seconds is NOT a normal QRS measurement. 23) _____
A) .08 B) .06 C) .11 D) .20

24) No impulse can cause depolarization during the _____ refractory period. 24) _____
A) original B) absolute C) impulse D) relative

25) A strong impulse can cause a premature abnormal discharge during the _____ refractory period. 25) _____
A) impulse B) absolute C) relative D) original

1) C
2) C
3) D
4) C
5) C
6) B
7) C
8) C
9) C
10) A
11) D
12) C
13) D
14) B
15) C
16) A
17) C
18) D
19) B
20) A
21) B
22) A
23) D
24) B
25) C