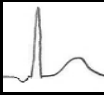


# Test Your Knowledge!

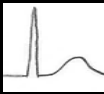
The P waves in Junctional Rhythm can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Inverted
- b. Retrograde (Behind the QRS)
- c. Hidden
- d. Upright with a short PR.
- e. All of the above.

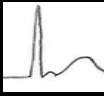
E : All of the above.



Inverted P waves indicate the AV node depolarized the atria from the bottom up.



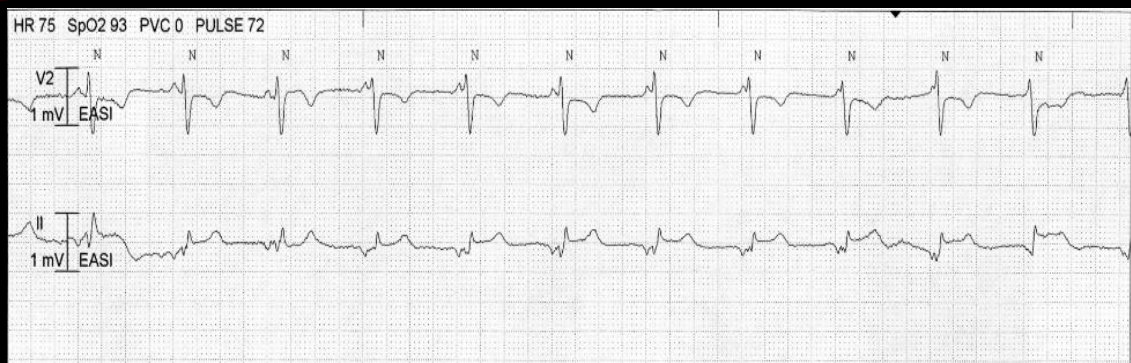
Hidden P waves indicate that atrial depolarization and ventricular depolarization occurred simultaneously.



Retrograde P waves indicate the ventricles were depolarized just before the atria.



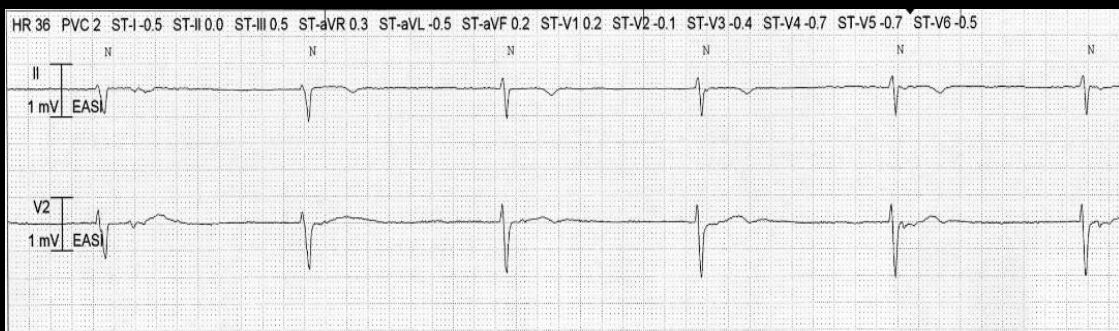
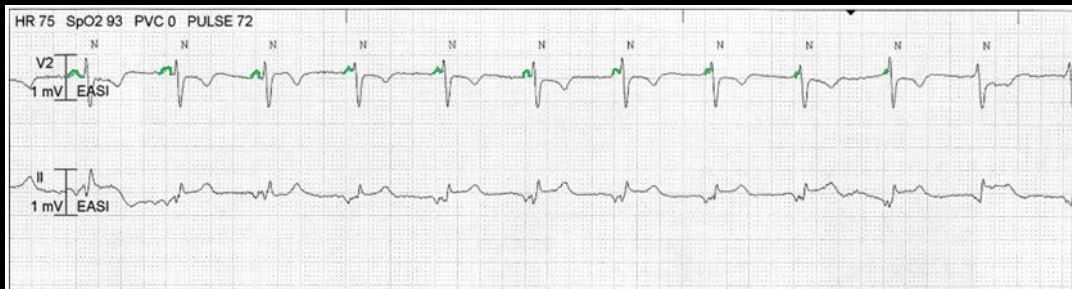
Short upright P waves merging into the QRS indicate the SA node initiated atrial depolarization but the AV node depolarized the ventricles before atrial depolarization was complete.



Correctly label the above strip.

## Accelerated Junctional Rhythm

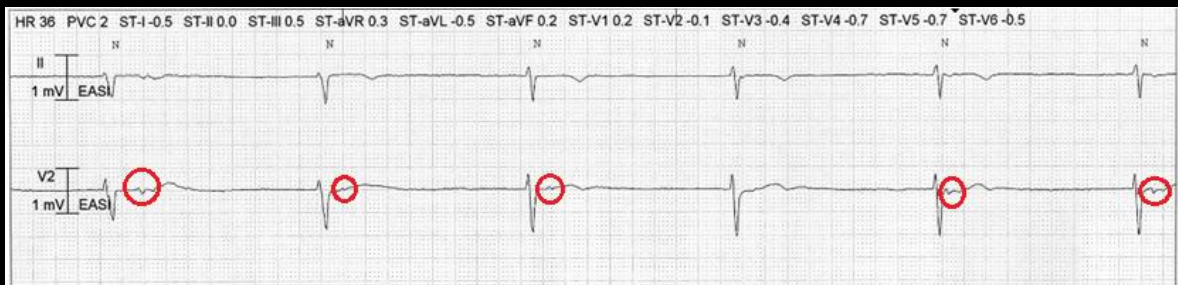
The beginning of the strip shows Sinus Rhythm with a P wave in front of each QRS. Then the P wave begins to merge into the QRS complex. This is because the AV Node is pacing faster than the SA Node.



Correctly label the above strip.

## Junctional Rhythm

The rhythm is regular, has a narrow QRS, and a heart rate of 36 bpm. The P waves appear to be retrograde (behind the QRS).



Correctly label the above strip.

### Sinus Arrest with a Junctional Escape Beat

The beginning of the strip shows Sinus Bradycardia with a Bundle Branch Block. Each QRS has a P wave in front of it. Then the P waves stop, indicating Sinus Arrest, followed by a Junctional Escape Beat (JEB).

