

Pediatric EKG Quiz

4/04

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1. The T wave of which lead is expected to invert on day of life 3-4 in a neonate?
 - a. I
 - b. AVF
 - c. V1
 - d. V6
2. What is the most sensitive sign of ischemia in a pediatric patient?
 - a. ST elevation
 - b. ST depression
 - c. T wave inversion
 - d. Q wave prolongation
3. Classic EKG finding in Tricuspid Atresia?
 - a. Peaked T wave
 - b. Peaked p wave
 - c. QT prolongation
 - d. ST elevation
4. What percent of patients with IHSS will have an abnormal electrocardiogram?
 - a. 10%
 - b. 30%
 - c. 60%
 - d. 90%
5. What is the formula for correcting the QT interval?
6. Which are the best leads to pick up a delta wave?
 - a. I, V5, V6
 - b. 2,3,AVF
 - c. V1, V2
 - d. V5, V6
7. Benign cause of ST elevation you may see on pediatric EKGs?
 - a. Ischemia
 - b. Early repolarization
 - c. Left bundle branch block
 - d. Hypokalemia
8. Common cyanotic congenital heart lesion, which classically is associated with a normal EKG and cyanosis in the early neonatal period?
 - a. Transposition of the great arteries
 - b. Truncus arteriosus
 - c. Tricuspid atresia

- d. Tetralogy of Fallot
9. Surgery commonly associated with PR prolongation on a post-surgical EKG?
- a. Patent ductus arteriosus
 - b. Coarctation of the aorta
 - c. Ventricular septal defect
 - d. Atrial septal defect
10. Another potential EKG findings in patients undergoing the surgery referred to in question 9?
- a. Sinus bradycardia
 - b. Multifocal atrial tachycardia
 - c. Atrial flutter
 - d. Right bundle branch block