



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

## COURSE SYLLABUS

### The Electrocardiogram (ecg) in The Diagnosis of Arrhythmias and Ischemic Heart Disease

2122-4-H4101D320

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#### Aims

To know the basic principles for reading a normal EKG.  
To know the main electrocardiographic alterations of arrhythmic pathologies.  
To know the main electrocardiographic alterations of the ischemic pathology.

#### Contents

Normal EKG, bradi and tachyarrhythmias, ischemic pathology, electrolyte abnormalities and EKG

#### Detailed program

The EKG: the myocardial action potential, reading a normal EKG

Tachyarrhythmias: isolated atrial and ventricular extrasistolia, supraventricular tachyarrhythmias (paroxysmal tachycardia, flutter and atrial fibrillation), ventricular tachyarrhythmias (tachycardia, flutter and ventricular fibrillation)

Bradyarrhythmias: sino-atrial blocks, atrioventricular blocks (I, II and III degree)

Left ventricular hypertrophy, branch block and ischemic pathology

Electrolyte abnormalities: hypo - and hyperkalemia, hypo - and hypercalcemia

Utility of the EKG HOLTER 24 hours for the diagnosis of arrhythmias and ischemic pathology.

Practical examples of reading electrocardiograms

### **Prerequisites**

Students of the 4th year who have taken the Pathology 3 exam

### **Teaching form**

Lectures (slides), practical exercises for groups (paper material)

Lessons will be provided in presence, subject to any ministerial changes following the COVID pandemic situation

### **Textbook and teaching resource**

Chung EK Diagnosi Elettrocardiografica Antonio Delfino Editore

### **Semester**

II semester, February

### **Assessment method**

Correction of the material elaborated in the exercises

### **Office hours**

by appointment (e-mail)

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