UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

COURSE SYLLABUS

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

2324-4-H4101D320

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

1CFU 7 hours Didactic delivery with presentation of Slides and interactive teaching with practical group exercises (paper materials)

Textbook and teaching resource

Chung EK Diagnosi Elettrocardiografica Antonio Delfino Editore

Semester

II semester, February/March

Assessment method

Correction of the material elaborated in the exercises

Office hours

by appointment (e-mail)

simonetta.genovesi@unimib.it

Sustainable Development Goals

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING