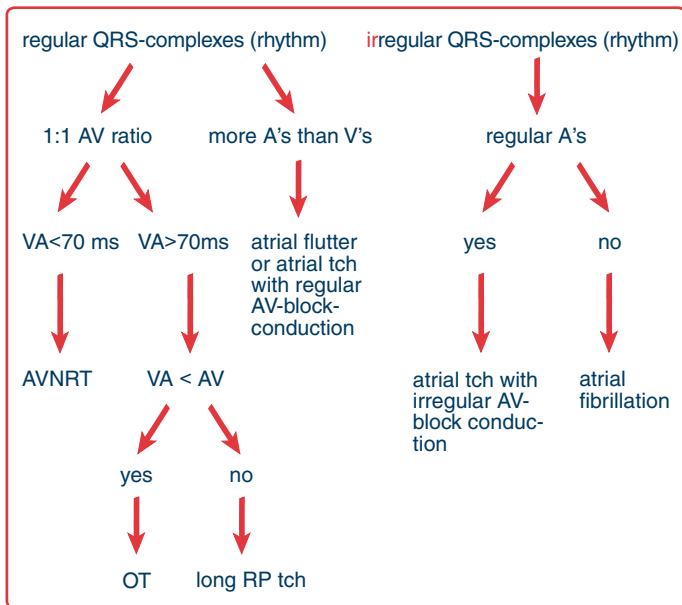


Diagnostic flowchart

Tachycardias with narrow QRS-complexes



Abbreviations:

- A atrial electrogram from esophageal lead
- AVNRT AV-nodal reentrant tachycardia
- OT orthodromic WPW tachycardia
- tch tachycardia
- V ventricular electrogram from esophageal lead

The flowchart assumes that the P-waves can be distinctly located. The easiest way to achieve this is through a recording of an esophageal lead electrogram.

“Regular A’s” during irregular QRS-complexes (irregular heart rhythm) means that recurring, distinct atrial electrograms can be identified either as P waves or in the esophageal electrogram.

The flowchart is an extract from the handbook **TACHYCARDIAS** by M.D, Ph.D Börje Darpö and M.D, Ph.D Märten Rosenqvist and can be ordered from Item Development AB.

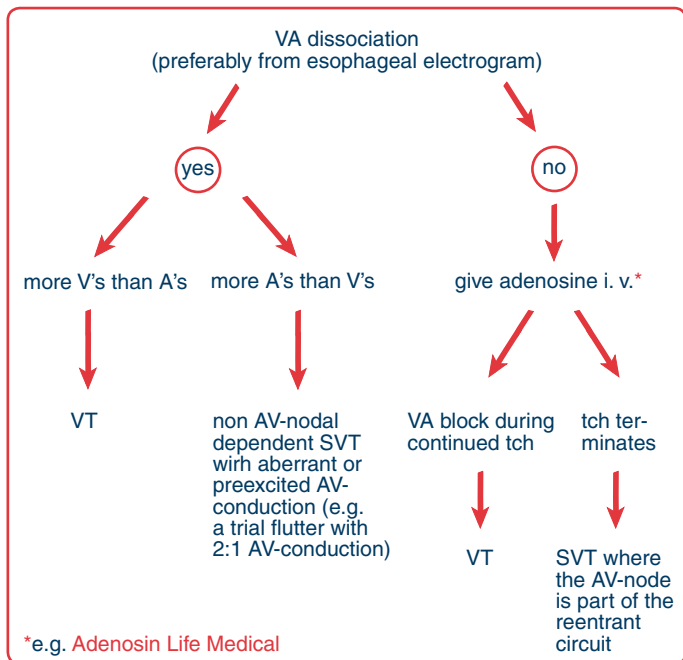
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Diagnostic flowchart

Tachycardias with **wide** QRS-complexes



Abbreviations:

- A atrial electrogram from esophageal lead
- tch tachycardia
- V ventricular electrogram from esophageal lead
- VT ventricular tachycardia
- SVT supraventricular tachycardia

The flowchart assumes that the P-waves can be distinctly located. The easiest way to achieve this is through a recording of an esophageal lead electrogram. If this is not possible, DC cardioversion is the safest treatment.

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