CHAPTER 49 ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY AND PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTING

1	is the process by	A. pulse oximetry	
which a graphic pattern is created from generated within the pumping heart.	the electrical impulses		
2 is the	e condition of having two	on of having two B. electrocardiography	
separate poles, one of which is positive	and the other negative.		
3. An artifact called a is identified by a shift in the baseline from the center position for that lead. Causes include muscle movement or improper application of electrodes which are too loose or incorrectly placed.		C. echocardiography	
4. A is exelectrocardiography which assesses the during exercise (with a treadmill bicycle the demand for oxygen increases.	heart's conduction system	D. polarity	
5. Electrodes are placed on the body.	areas of	E. repolarization	
6	delivers the	F. wandering baseline	
ability to view the moving heart.			
7	is a noninvasive	G. depolarization	
test that measures the saturation of oxyblood.	gen in a patient's arterial		
8. Readings less than 95% indicate		H. hypoxemia (low blood oxygen	
9. Aevaluates a patient's lung volume and c		I. spirometer	
10breathing capacity.	is a test used to measure	J. forced vital capacity (FVC)	
11	is the	K. somatic	
greatest volume of air that can be expe performs rapid, forced expiration.			
12. An instrument called a measures the air taken in by and expelled from the lungs.		L. alternating current	

13	uses a special type of	M. pulmonary function test
ultrasound to look at blood flow th	rough the heart.	
14. Cardiac dysrhythmias or arrhyt		N. stress test
15. An artifact calledinterference happens when the ele electrical current from another pie equipment.	ctrocardiograph picks up	O. irregularities
16. An artifact called interference happens because of muscle movement during shifting of position, tremors, or talking.		P. spirometry
17electrical impulse that initiates a contraction.		Q. ten
18. The resting period of the heart	occurs during	R. doppler