

## CHAPTER 49 - ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY AND PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTING

1. The cardiac \_\_\_\_\_ is a sequence of contraction and relaxation of the heart muscle
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the electrical impulse that starts a chain reaction resulting in a contraction of the heart.
  3. A licensed practitioner will order a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ function test to evaluate a patient's lung volume and capacity.
  4. In order to minimize electrical interference with the ECG, make sure all other \_\_\_\_\_ equipment is turned off.
  5. The causes of a wandering baseline include mechanical and \_\_\_\_\_ interference
  6. The resting period of the heart occurs during \_\_\_\_\_.
  7. During \_\_\_\_\_ echocardiography, the transducer is passed through the esophagus to produce a clearer image of the heart.
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ is life-threatening and the ventricles of the heart appear to quiver because there is no cardiac output
  9. An artifact called a \_\_\_\_\_ is typically caused by a loose or disconnected wire.
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ delivers the ability to view a moving heart.
  11. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an electrocardiography device with a microchip or small cassette recorder.
  12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the test used to measure breathing capacity with an instrument called a spirometer.
  13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the greatest volume of air that can be expelled when a person performs rapid, forced expiration.
- A. echocardiography  
B. transesophageal  
C. electrical  
D. cycle  
E. somatic  
F. pulmonary  
G. spirometry  
H. repolarization  
I. flat line  
J. depolarization  
K. holter monitor  
L. forced vital capacity  
M. ventricular fibrillation