

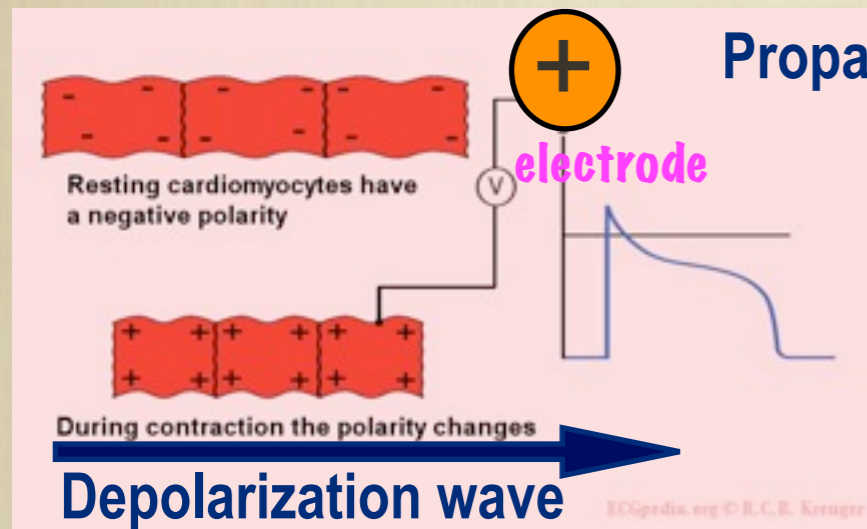
EKG: DEPOLARIZATION WAVES



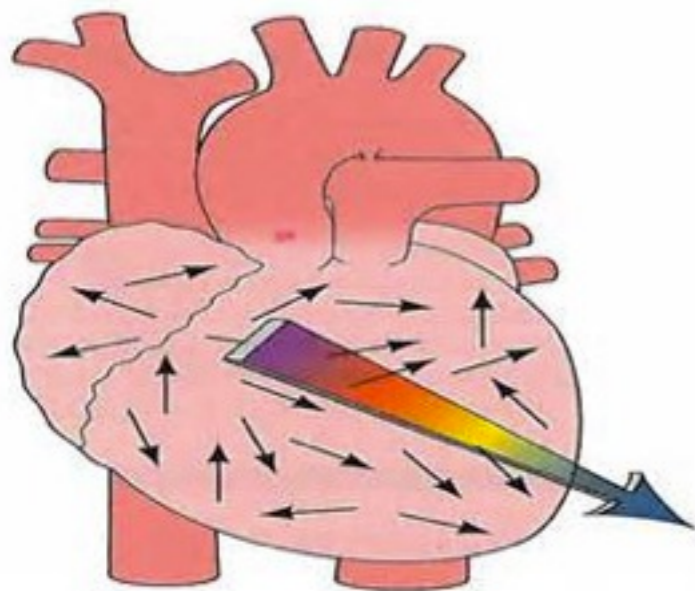
Ask Mish



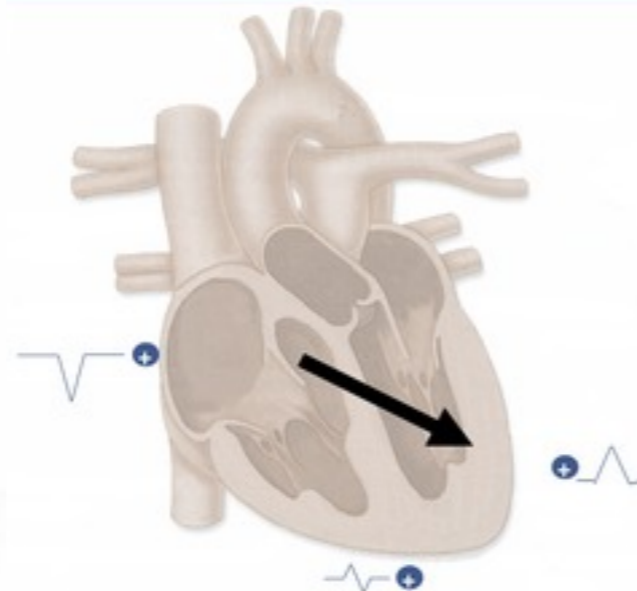
Depolarized cell



- Depolarization: cell **more positive inside** than outside.
- Negative charges propagate toward positive electrode.
- Summing up all the individual directions of depolarization we obtain a **summation (integral) vector** of depolarization.
- If the vector is **toward** the electrode, the wave registered on EKG is **up**, if **away** from the electrode, the wave is **down** and if **perpendicular** to the electrode the wave is **biphasic**
- the **peak** of the wave = tissue **fully depolarized** and the **isoelectric line** = all **charges** reached the electrode and were **neutralized**.



Summation vector

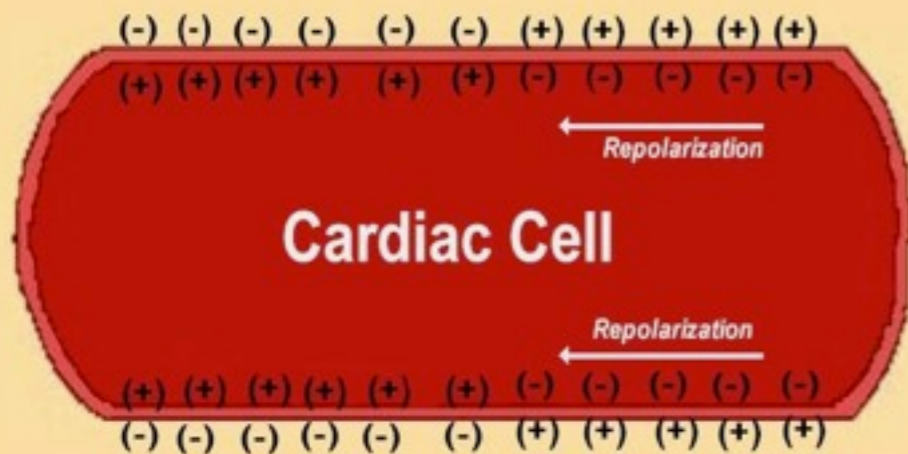


Waves up, down, biphasic

EKG: REPOLARIZATION WAVES



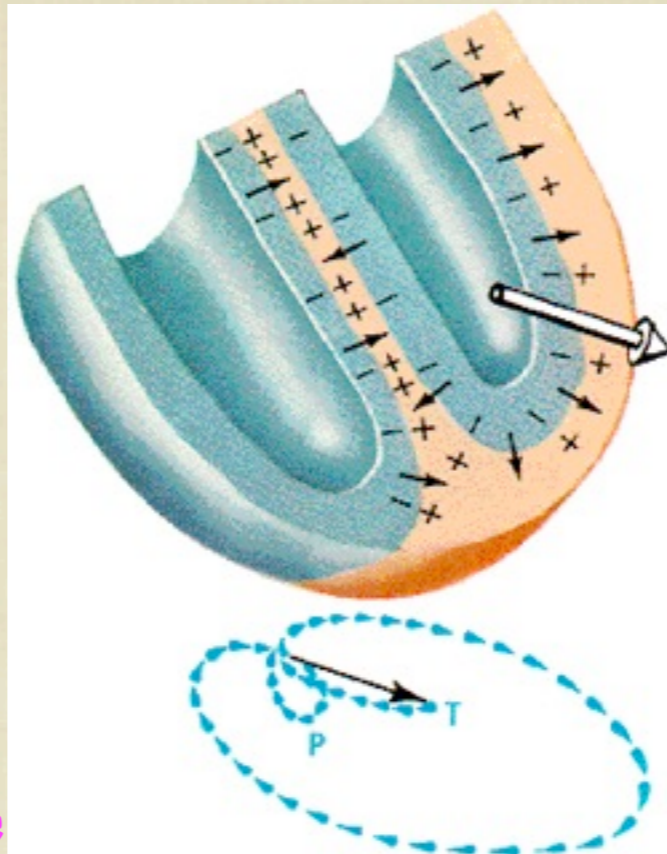
Ask Mish



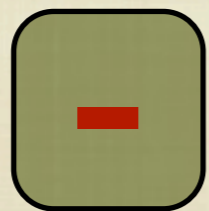
Repolarization wave



electrode



Repolarization summation vector



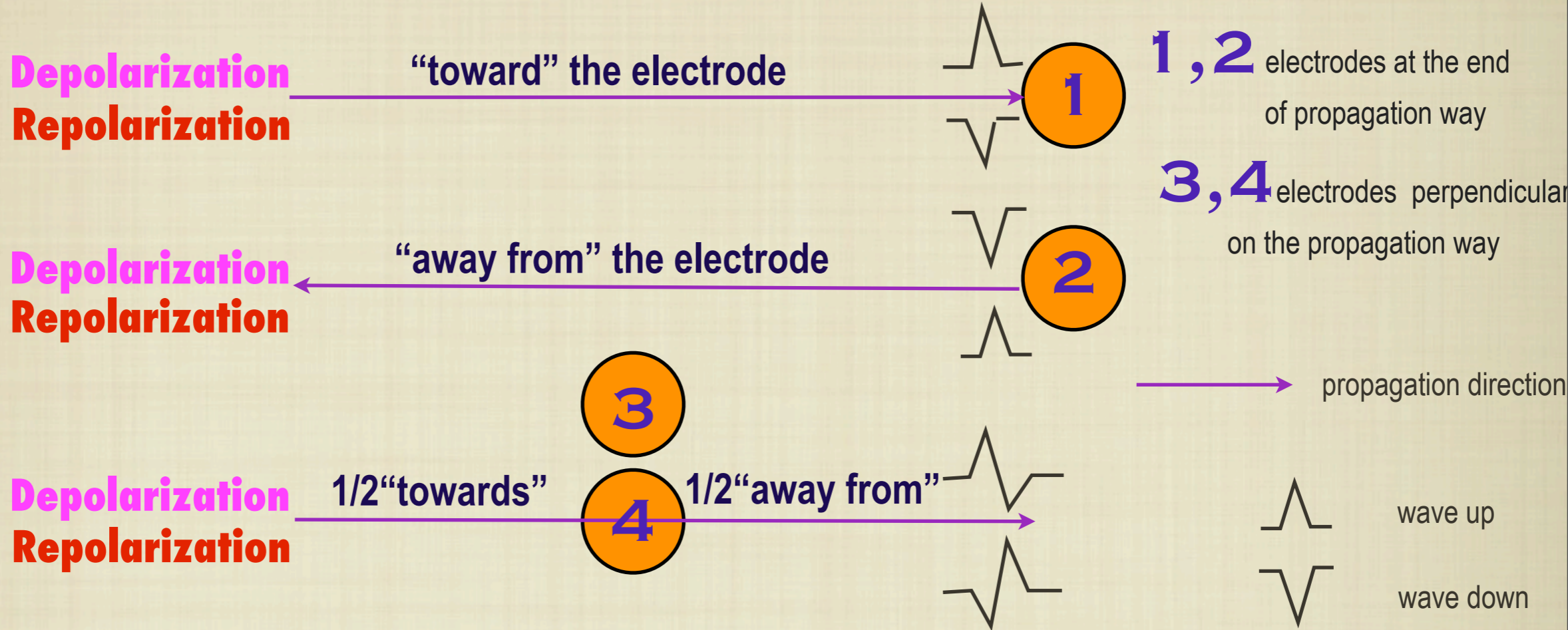
Repolarized cell

- Repolarization: comes after depolarization and cell turns **negative** inside from positive.
- Repolarization begins where the depolarization ends up and goes all the way back until all the tissue(cells) is fully repolarized.
- Despite **reverse polarity** during repolarization, the **summation vector points the same direction as the depolarization one**, so the repolarization wave (T wave) points in the same direction as the depolarization one(R wave).

EKG AT REST: ALL WAVES (1)



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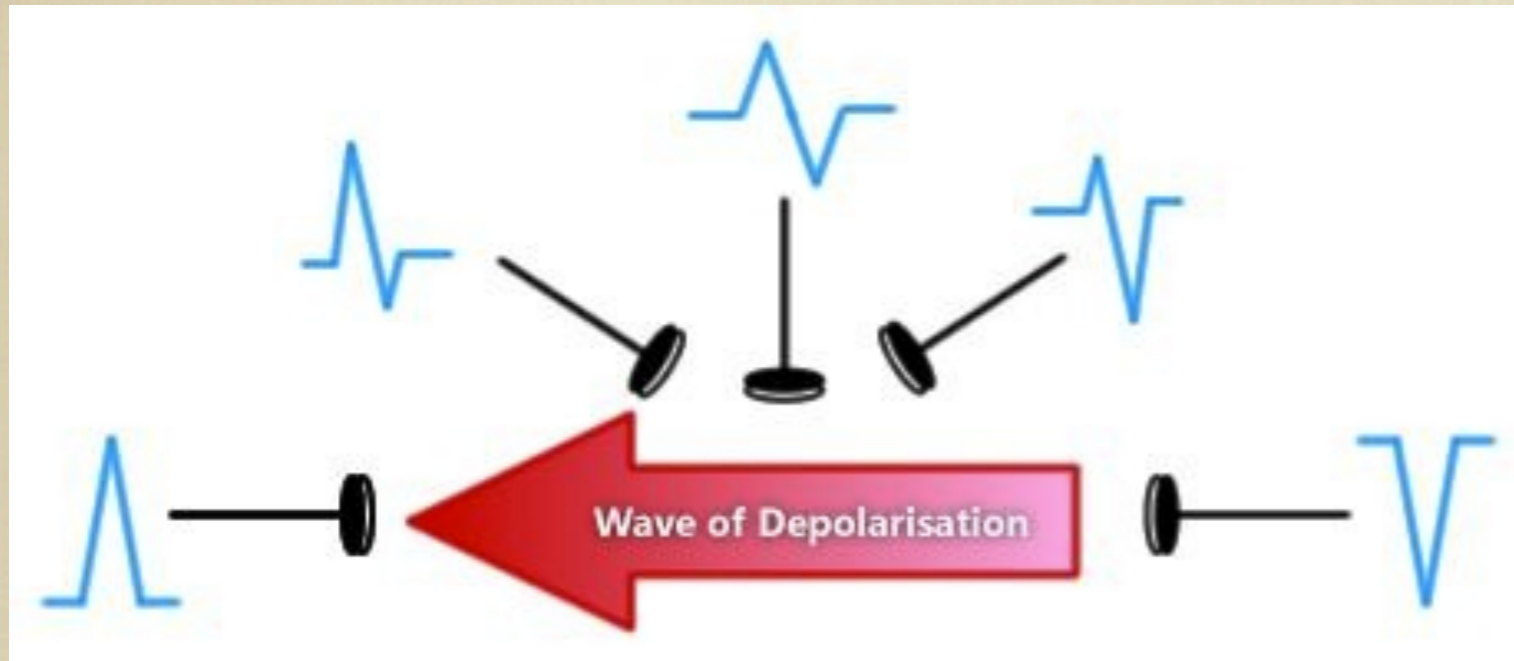


EKG waves	Depolarization wave	Repolarization wave
toward the electrode	UP (positive deflection)	DOWN
away from electrode	DOWN (negative deflection)	UP
reaching electrode	isoelectric line	isoelectric line
electrode perpendicular	biphasic	biphasic

EKG AT REST: ALL WAVES(2)



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- Electrodes placed in btw those situated on the propagation wave and perpendicular on the propagation wave produce **various shaped waves** related to the location of the electrode: on the direction of depolarization/ repolarization or away from it.

