

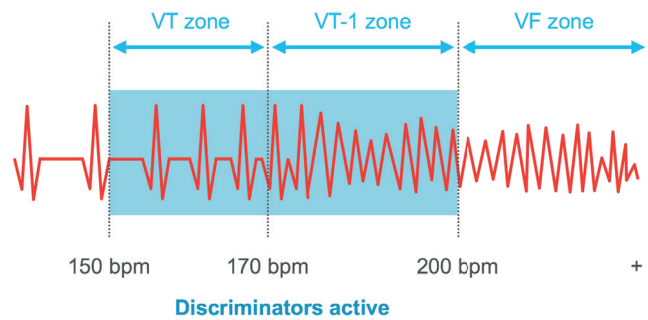
DISCRIMINATING BETWEEN DIFFERENT ARRHYTHMIAS

Discriminators

Key take-away points

- Discriminators take rhythm characteristics into consideration to recognize the rhythm.
- Different discriminators look at different characteristics.
- Discriminators become decisive when a suitably fast and sustained rhythm has occurred.

Rhythm	Onset	Ventricular rate	QRS morphology	AV association	Regular R-to-R
Sinus tachycardia		>100 bpm		$A_s = V_s$	
Atrial fibrillation		~ 30–200 bpm		$A_s > V_s$	
Ventricular tachycardia		~ 170 bpm +		$A_s < V_s$	
Ventricular fibrillation		Up to ~ 500 bpm		$A_s < V_s$	



Notes