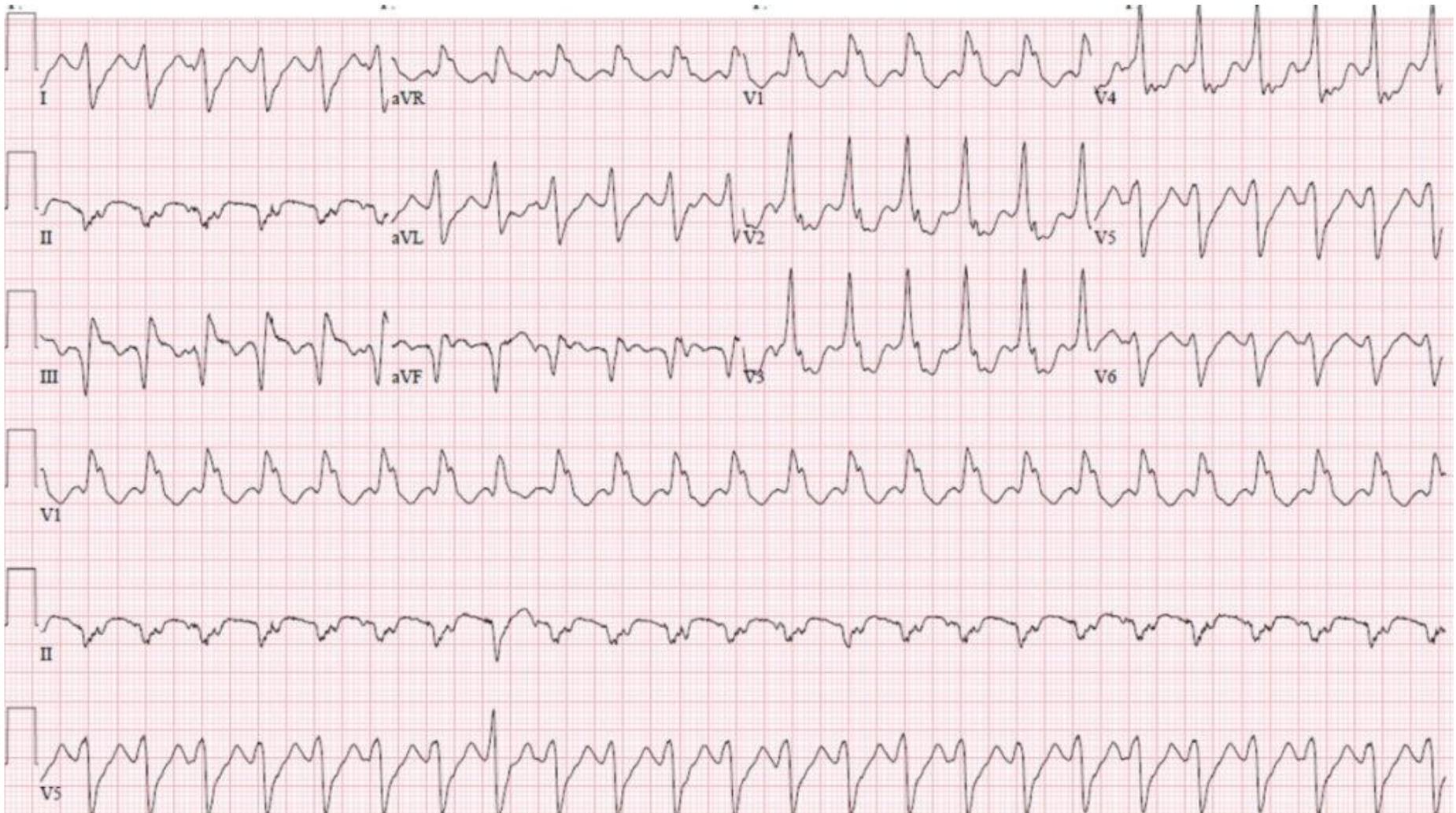


### Case 1

A 65-year-old man with a recent MI presents to the ED complaining of palpitations. He is cognitively intact without lightheadedness and has palpable pulses.  
Courtesy of Andrew Prouse, MD



What is the rhythm?

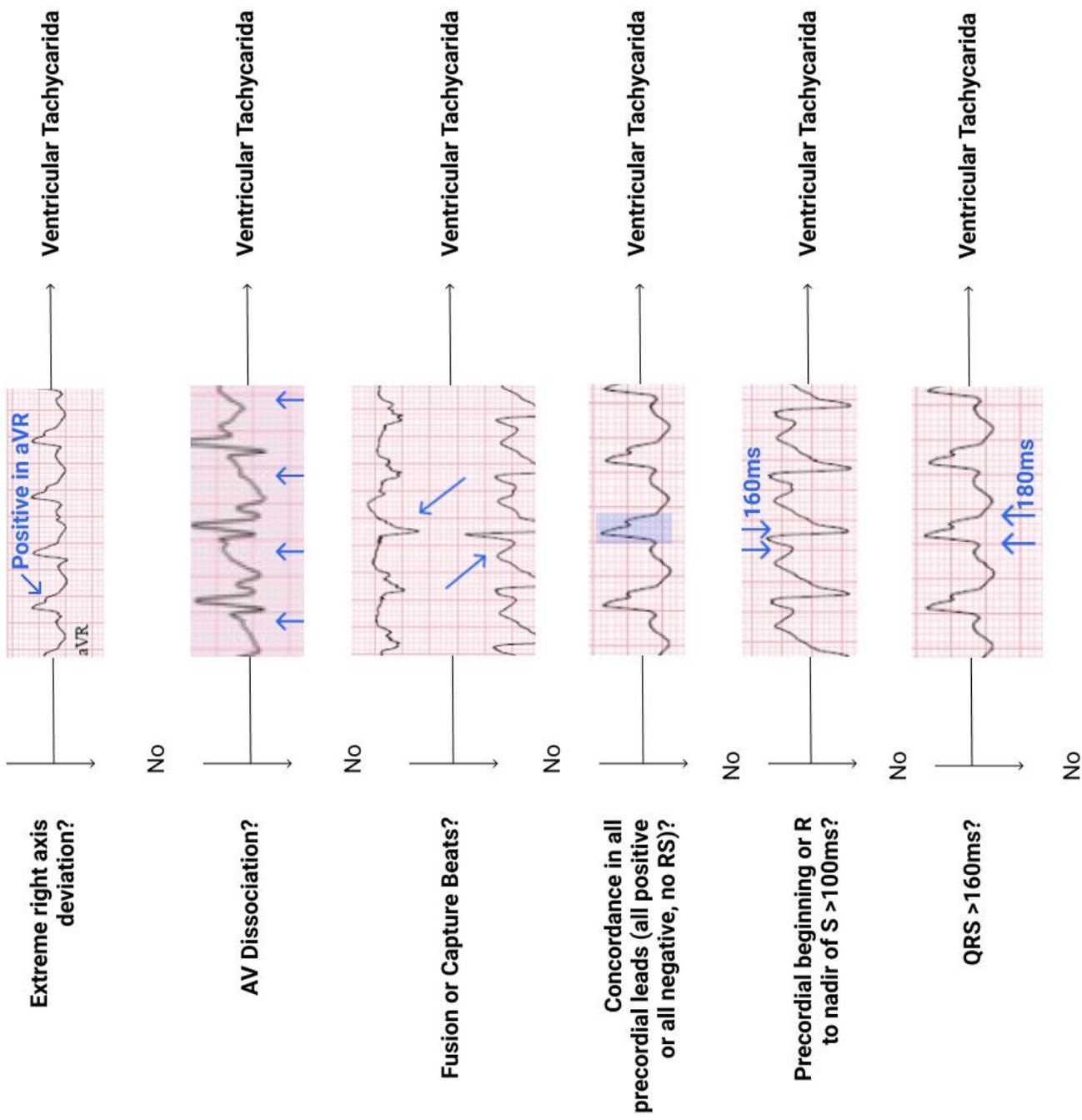
How do you want to manage it?

## Brief Guide to Identifying Ventricular Tachycardia

### Clinical Context:

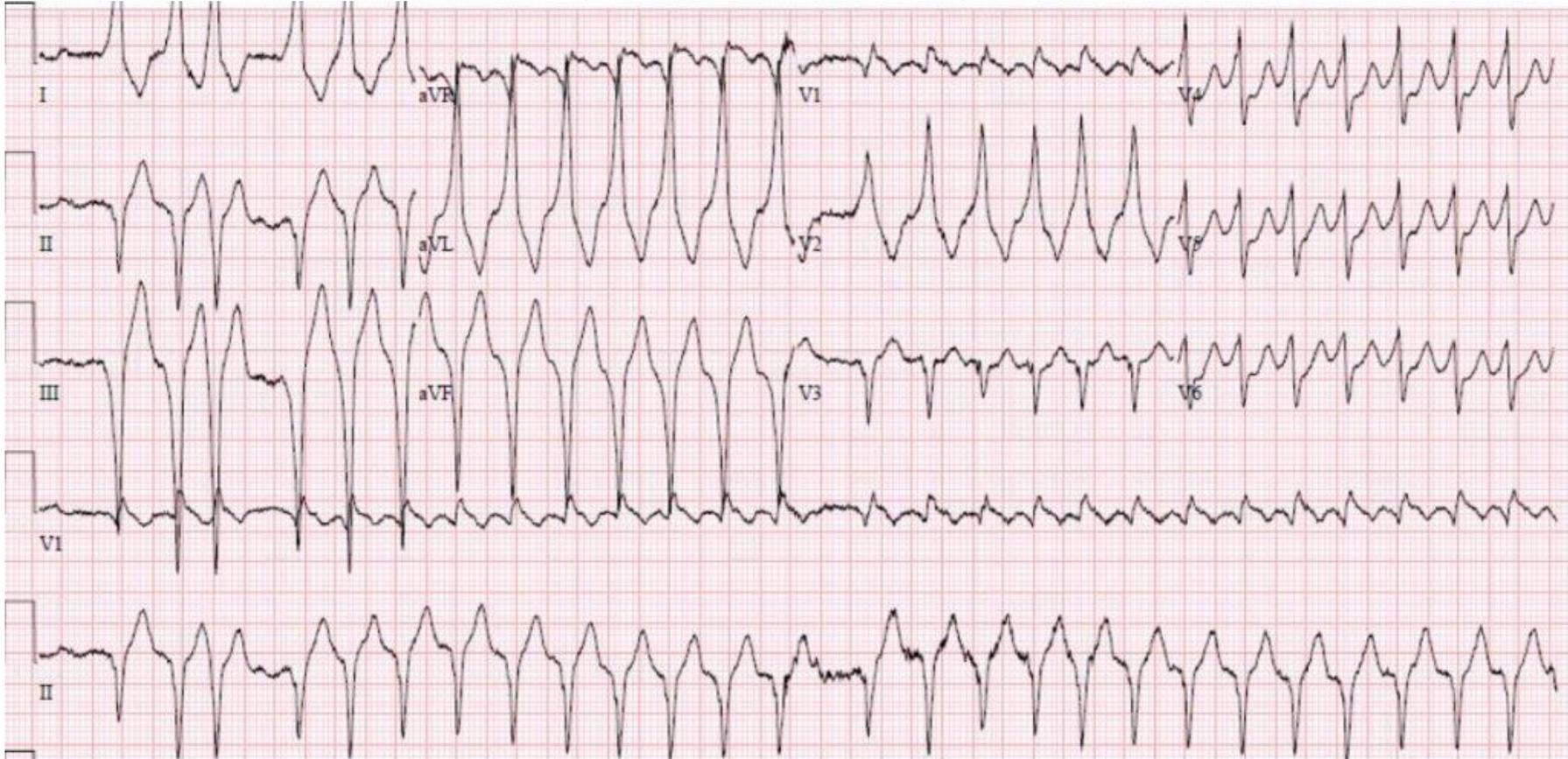
VT is more common than SVT with aberrancy, especially in older patients and those with ischemic heart disease or cardiomyopathies

Is this VT?



## Case 2

26-year-old male with chest pain and SOB and no history of structural heart disease. Hemodynamically stable.

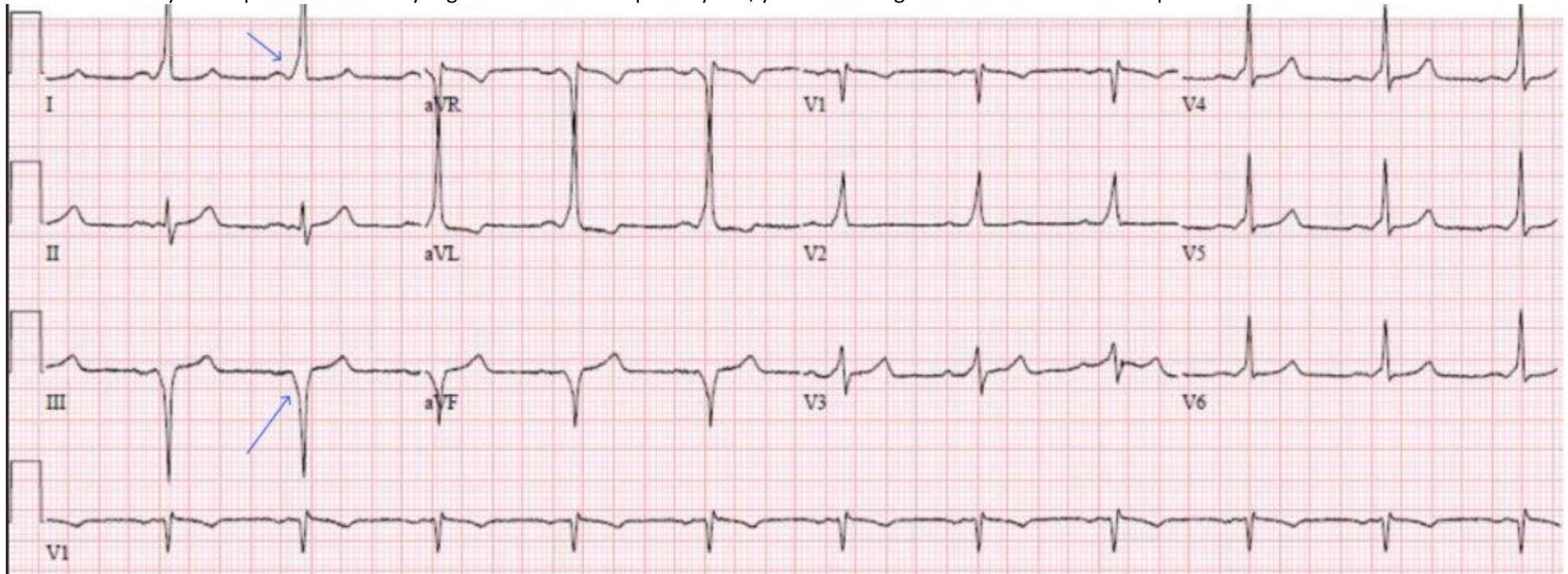


Adapted with permission from Dr. Smith's ECG blog, <http://hqmeded-ecg.blogspot.com/>

What is the rhythm?

How do you want to manage it?

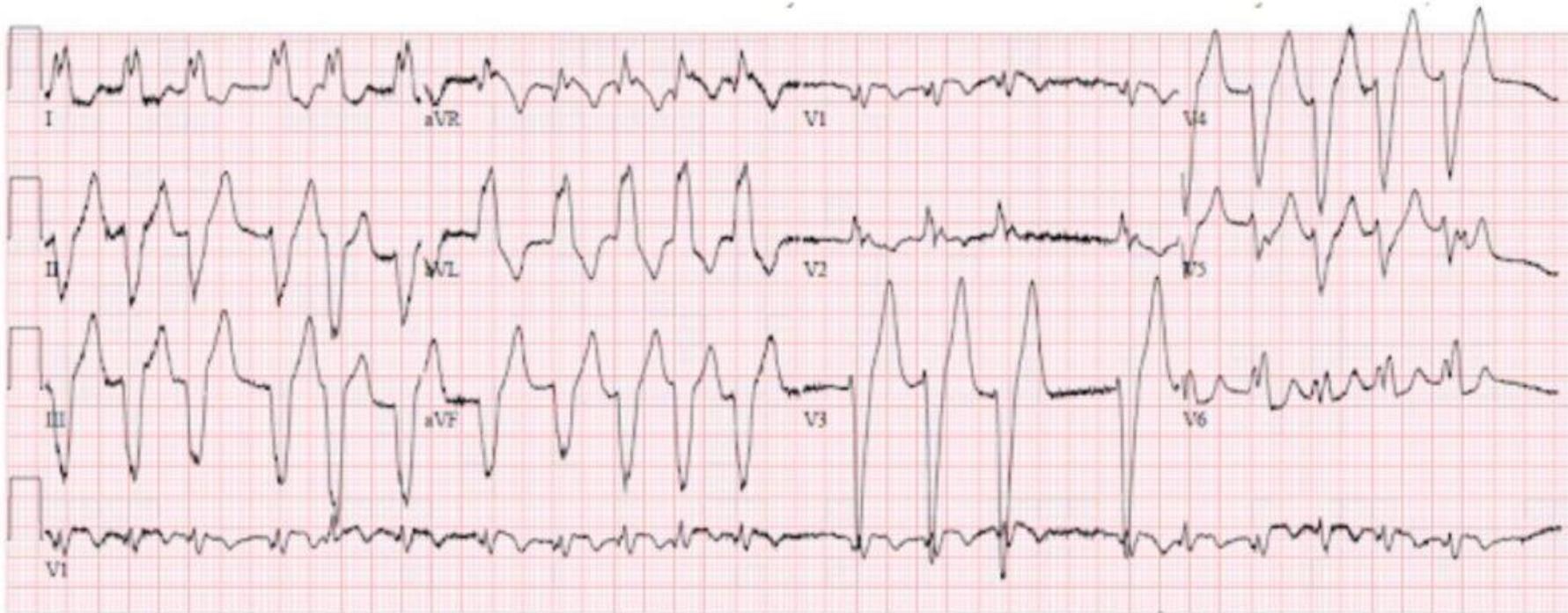
Given the stability of the patient and mostly regular and monomorphic rhythm, you decide to give **adenosine**. Here is the post-conversion ECG.



Adapted with permission of Dr. Smith's ECG blog, <http://hqmeded-ecg.blogspot.com>

### Case 3

A 60-year-old woman presents to the ED with fever, cough, and shortness of breath found to have the following ECG. She is tachycardic but has a normal blood pressure and cognitively intact. There is no prior ECG available for comparison.



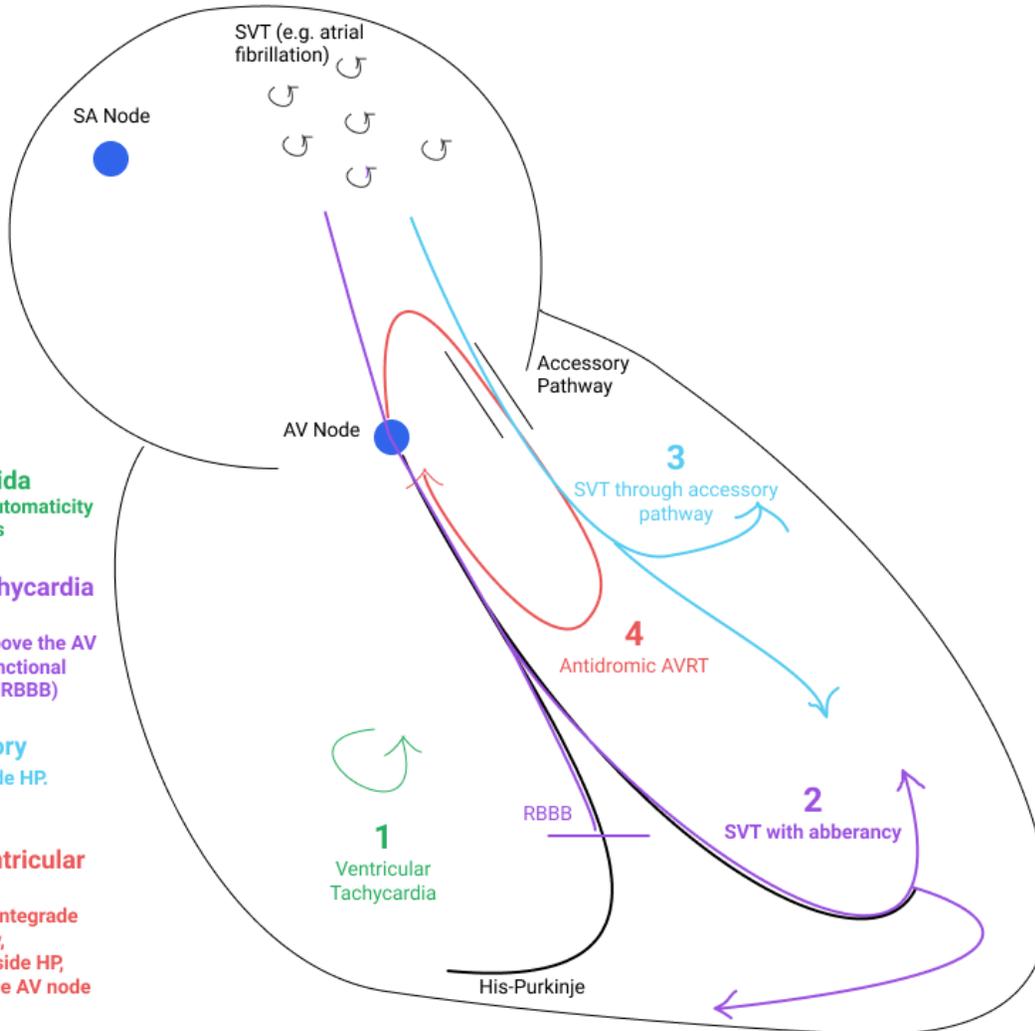
Adapted with permission from Dr. Smith's ECG Blog (<http://hqmeded-ecg.blogspot.com>)

What is the rhythm?

How do you want to manage it?

# Wide Complex Tachycardias

## Electrophysiology



## Management

