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STUDY OF NORMAL ECG AND ECG-RECORDING METHODOLOGY UNDER SIMULATION CONDITIONS

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Resume: This article cites the normal ECG and the technique of its acquisition, its achamity, which states that the ECG examination of the heart is carried out in such an order. The methodology of this process and the sequence of execution are presented on the basis of the procedure on what skills students will acquire in the process of disembarkation to students. This was done on the basis of the basic law rules on how to perform this process in the work of a doctor to students. This allows students a great deal in accurately diagnosing heart disease. Knowing how to read ECG results is of important practical importance.

Keywords: heart disease, heart electrical axis, electrode, heart rhythm, interval, heart contractions, standard circuits, amplified circuits.

Relevance. Electrocardiogram [electro., kadio... and gramma] (ECG) is a curve in which the electrical impulses generated when the heart muscle is working are recorded. An electrocardiogram is lowered into a paper or Photoplay using an electrocardiograph. Heart currents (movement currents) that distribute throughout the body are recorded with electrodes that are mounted on different parts of the body (chest, arms and legs)and connected to an electrocardiograph. Hoz. modern medical equipment achievements the person being examined is able to record the ECG using televisions or radio transmitters, even if they are at a much longer distance.

Such methods provide the opportunity to observe the cardiac activity of athletes, astronauts and other(s)in severe physical tests. The ECG of healthy people depends on body structure, age and other(s). But in a normal ECG, it is always possible to distinguish between teeth and intervals (intervals)that reflect the successive excitation of the heart muscle. In various diseases, the size, spacing and orientation of ECG teeth, the duration of intervals (Cements), and the position change significantly. With the help of ECG, various changes in the heart rhythm, ischemic heart disease, the character and stages of myocardial infarction are determined. ECG is considered more effective than other methods for diagnosing heart disease.

Modern cardiology is now unimaginable without exocardiography and coronary examinations. In addition to them, a number of other examination methods are used to diagnose cardiovascular diseases, such as stsintigraphy, ventriculography, magnetic resonance imaging. Electrocardiography, which has a history of more than 150 years, despite the increasingly widespread introduction of the above-mentioned modern methods of verification into practice, still occupies a leading place in cardiology and remains so thereafter. The reason for this is its wide use in all medical institutions, its convenience, affordability, co-availability and, finally, the possibility of obtaining important information about cardiac activity using ECG.

Purpose of scientific work. To teach students the skills of working with the patient by learning the technique of obtaining ECG in simulation conditions and performing it in practice in patients.

Material and methods. Simulation training was carried out at the Andijan State Medical Institute simulation center using therapeutic simulators in simulation rooms designed for therapeutic directions. The cardiac ECG in the patient examination was used.

Research results. In the studies of the conducted simulation, students were able to perform the following actions independently and apply it in practice in patients.

Normal ECG. Checking the electrodes for the location of the collar and recording errors (pomexa). Checking the amplitude of the control millivolt. In the registry vaccine, the rate of coagulation is achieved. Anicization of the heart rhythm (the arrangement from AVR, v1 networks should come before the R toothpick "+" and the QRS complex in all networks). The R-R interval is bisobed in millimeters. Converting R-r to Seconds (mm. multiply ni by 0.02 if the speed is 50mm\s, and 0.04 if the speed is 25mm\s). Frequency of heart cysts-anicization of the load (number). YUKS=60\ r-r(c). Anicization of the ECG voltage. Anicization of cardiac electrical Oke's state in three standard networks (normal – maximum R in network II, horizontal – maximum R in network I, vertical – maximum R in network III). R anicization of tishpnng duration and amplitude. R is the Q interval (from the beginning of R to the beginning of Q). Q anicization of the amplitude and duration of the tooth. The duration of the QRS complex is anicization (Q NI to S NI to the end). R-tooth amplitude anicization. S determination of tooth amplitude. The S-T Interval (s ni from end to T tooth head, in the norm it is eki +_1mm in isoelectric drawing. must be). T determination of tooth duration and amplitude. Q-T interval.

Checking hardware performance. Checking the wires, annealing the disconnected areas. If the wires are twisted and twisted to give birth to them. Checking marks on the electrode (kizil, sarik, green, kora.) Machining the melting wire into any metal tool. Close the apparatus and wait for the indicator light bulb to light up. To check if the machine has the required millimeter of tin. Checking the condition of the writing instrument (pischik). Check the tape for damage. If siyox is used when writing check its adequacy. The examination is carried out after 10-15 dakika rest of the patient, and after 2 hours if ovulated. The ECG is performed on the patient's lying position. The patient is undressed to the waist, the lower third of his calves should be sharply blurred. Things made of metal must be taken.

Placement of electrodes for Standard networks. Both the lower third of the lake wrist and the lower third of the bolts (where the electrodes are installed) are wiped with alcohol 70 degrees on the inner surface (for degreasing). If there are a lot of hairs, the skin is wiped with a soap solution. Then electrodes are placed on these sockets, on which a conductive paste is applied. If there is no paste, the sockets on which the electrode is installed will be impregnated with a solution of sodium chlorine. Kizil electrode is the bottom of the right wrist. 1/3 is sung to the inner surface of the kismi (I tarmok "+" elektrd on the left Lake , "-" electrode on the right lake). The Sarik electrode is worn on the inner surface of the lower 1/3 kismi of the left wrist (II tarmok "+" elektrikd on the left foot , "-" electrode on the right lake). The green electrode is worn on the inner surface of the lower 1/3 kismi of the left calf (grid III "+" electrode on the left foot , "-" electrode on the left). Kora electrode is burned on the inner surface of the bottom 1/3 kismi of the right hammer (zazemlenie, grounding).

Installation of nozzle electrodes. On the front surface of the nozzle, certain nuktas on which the electrode is worn are moistened with water. The collarbone of the V1-IV covurge is the place of attachment to the right girth. V2-IV is the place of attachment of the collarbone of the rib to the left elbow. V3-V2 vav4 is performed in an imaginary drawing between the nuktas. V3 is located in the middle of the same notch. V4-l.medioclavicularis sinistrae on the V-costal orifice. V5-l. the axillaries anterior are in the range of a V rib. V6-l. in the case of axilaris media, V is in the rib range. Setting the rate of lentanang decay. We turn off the"Start "by closing the"start" and pressing the millivolt 2-3 March. Move the tumbler to network I to catch the"start". We turn off "Start", transfer the tumbler to network II, and again"start". In the same order, a complex of 4 is crushed in all branches.

Conclusion. Using the EKG apparatus in the simulation rooms for the therapeutic areas of the simulation center of the Andijan State Medical Institute, students were taught the EKG of the heart in simulation conditions, through which they were endowed with the skills of working with

the patient. This, of course, allows students to carry out the technique of placing ECG on the heart in the process of examining them in the conditions of working with the patient without hesitation. These heart diseasesinierta will be of great help to diagnose. The fact that ECG is the easiest, cheapest and most effective method for diagnosing heart disease in the current period is fundamental. Now this is the most effective and basic method.

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