

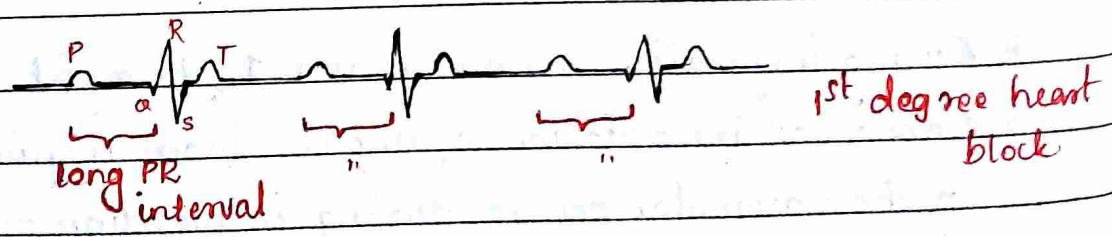
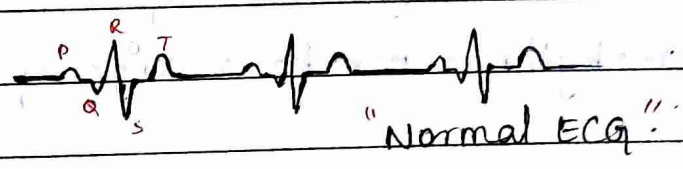
* AV conduction block

Disturbances in the normal conduction of impulse from atria to ventricles.

1. Incomplete (partial) heart block:
Conduction b/w atria and ventricles is slowed, but not completely interrupted.
↳ 1st degree block
↳ 2nd degree block

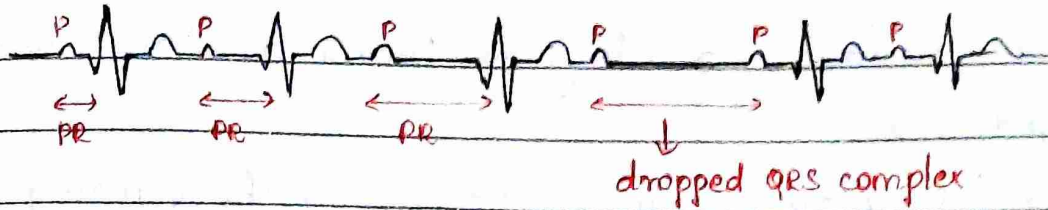
2. Complete heart block:
↳ Complete block in conduction of impulse from atria to ventricles
↳ 3rd degree block

→ 1st degree heart block:
↳ All atrial impulses reach ventricles, but at a slower rate
↳ PR interval is abnormally long and fixed



→ 2nd degree heart block:
↳ Mobitz type I block
↳ Mobitz type II block
↳ Fixed pattern block

① Mobitz type I block:
PR interval lengthens progressively until one ventricular beat (QRS complex) is dropped.
(Wenckebach phenomenon)



② Mobitz type II

PR interval is same, but in b/w P is not followed by QRS
 i.e., all atrial impulses are not conducted to ventricles
 A ventricular beat occurs in every 2 or 3 atrial beats
 (2:1 or 3:1 block)



③ Fixed pattern block:

Here ventricular beats appear at regular intervals and do not follow all P waves.
 (2:1 block, 3:1 block etc).

→ 3rd degree block (complete heart block):

- Complete interruption of conduction b/w atria & ventricles
- P waves become dissociated from QRS complexes.
- Very low ventricular rhythm and there is decrease in cardiac output
- Medical emergency - treatment with artificial pacemakers.
- Can occur as AV nodal block (at AV node) or infranodal block (below AV node).

