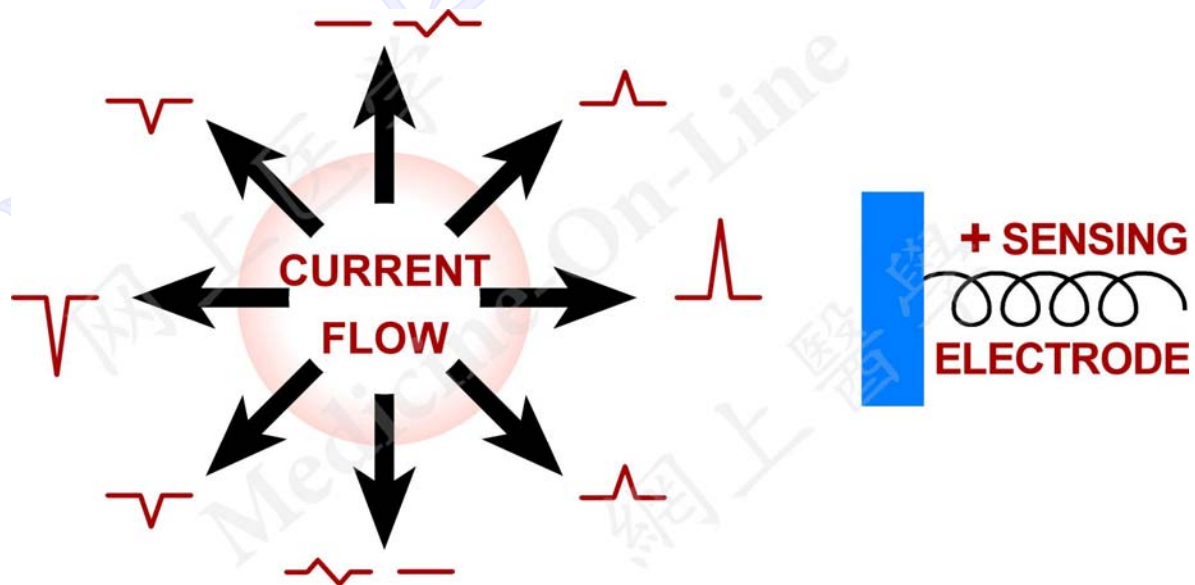


Irrespective of whether it is a limb lead or chest lead, a current surging directly in the direction of the recording electrode will cause a positive deflection on the ECG; a current flowing in the direction but not directly toward the recording electrode will be registered as a positive deflection of lower amplitude; a current running at right angle to the direction of the recording electrode will cause no deflection or a biphasic deflection; a current flowing away in a direction opposite to that of the recording electrode will be registered as a negative deflection; and a current flowing away but not directly will cause a negative deflection of smaller amplitude.



## Waves and Intervals on the ECG

Atrial and ventricular depolarization and repolarization are represented on the ECG as a series of waves: the P wave followed by the QRS complex and the T wave.



### The P Wave

The first deflection is the P wave associated with right and left atrial depolarization. Wave of atrial repolarization is invisible because of low amplitude.