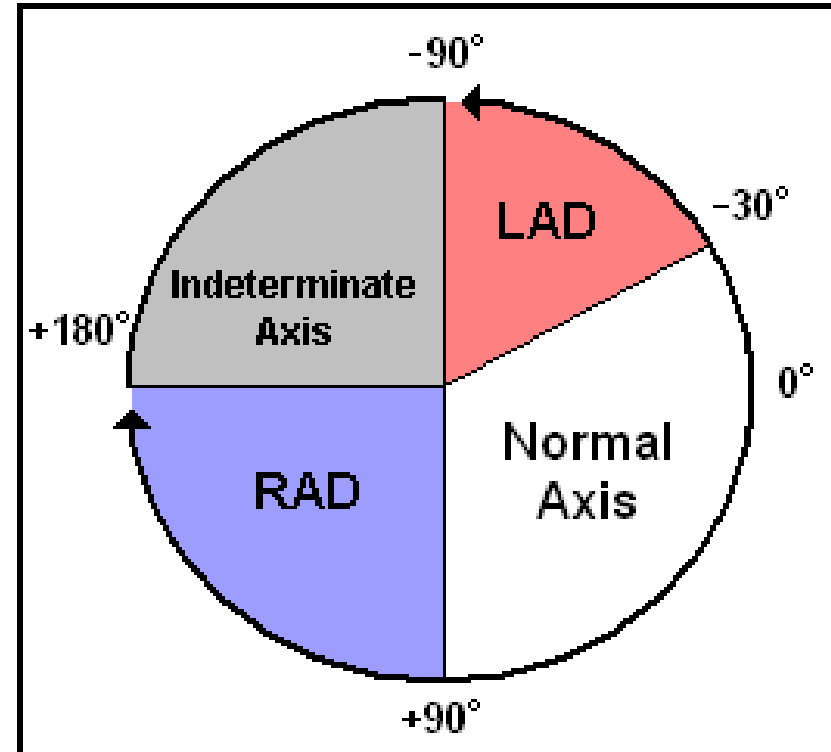


QRS Axis Deviation on ECG

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The QRS Axis

- ▶ **Normal Axis:**
-30° to +90°
- ▶ **Left Axis Deviation (LAD):**
-30° to -90°
- ▶ **Right Axis Deviation (RAD):**
+90° to +180°

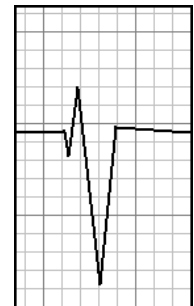


Determining the Axis

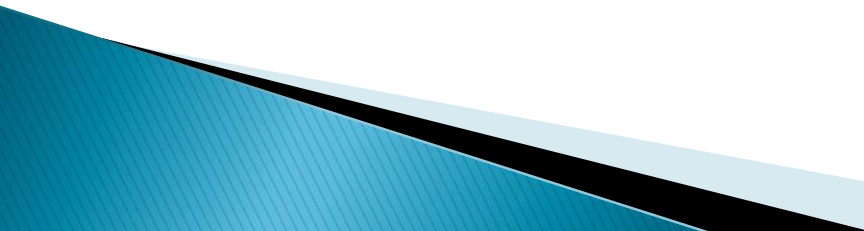
▶ The Quadrant Approach

- Examine QRS complex in leads I and aVF and determine if they are predominantly positive or negative.
- The combination places the axis into one quadrant

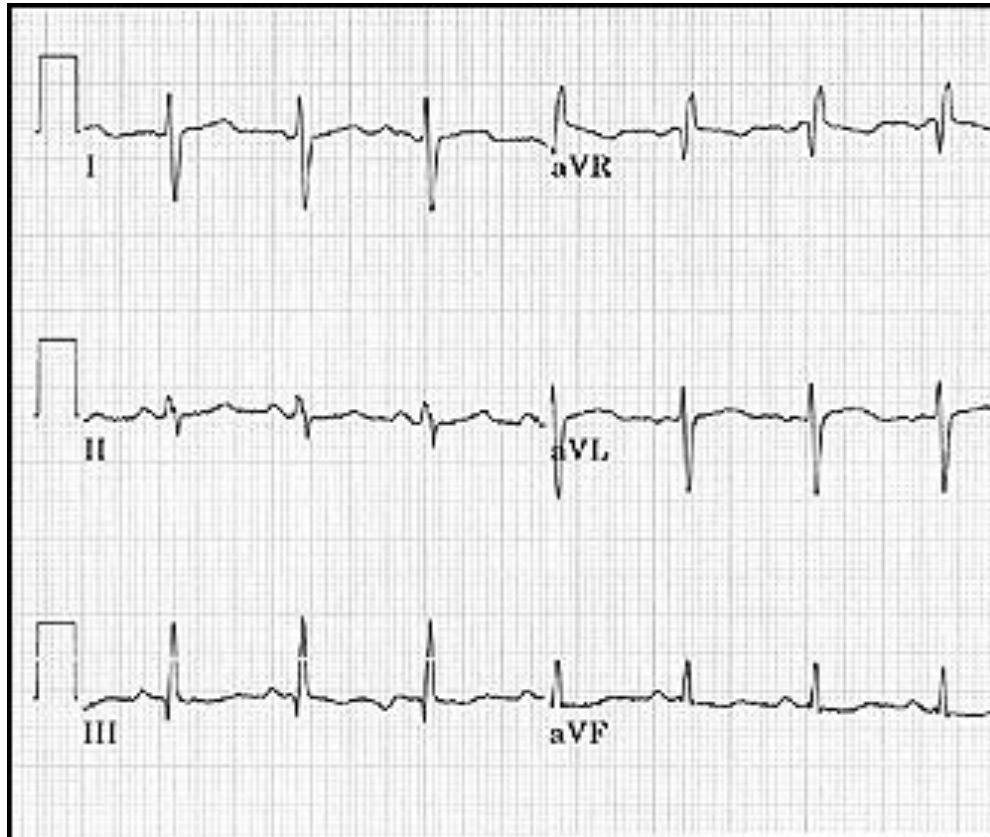
		Lead aVF	
		Positive	Negative
Lead I	Positive	Normal Axis	LAD
	Negative	RAD	Indeterminate Axis



Determining the Axis

- ▶ If LAD is suspected, examine lead II to determine if this deviation is pathologic.
 - ▶ If QRS in II is positive, the LAD is non-pathologic (normal axis).
 - ▶ If it is predominantly negative, it is pathologic.
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Example



Negative in Lead I, positive in Lead aVF → Right Axis Deviation