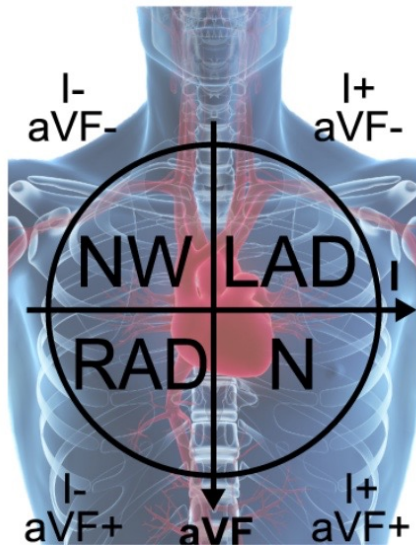


Quick look method

- Normal axis results in positive QRS complexes in I and aVF (and II, and aVL)
- Positive QRS complex in lead I but a negative QRS complex in lead aVF indicates left axis deviation (LAD)
- Negative QRS complex in lead I but a positive QRS complex in lead aVF indicates right axis deviation (RAD)
- Negative QRS complexes in both lead I and aVF indicates a "North-West" or Extreme Right Axis Deviation



Isoelectric lead method

- Look for the isoelectric limb lead (the most "balanced" QRS complex with equal positive and negative voltages).
- This isoelectric lead suggests that the bulk of electrical current is moving in a perpendicular direction to that leads axis.
- Look at the lead that is perpendicular to the isoelectric lead. If this lead is positive then the axis of the QRS complex approximates this leads axis.
- For example – if aVL is the most isoelectric lead then check the electrical signal in lead II. If this signal is positive then the axis is approximately 60°

