

Table 2. Different ECG abnormalities that were exposed for the participants to interpret.

<b>ECG</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Normal sinus rhythm</b>	NSR	A normal electrocardiogram rhythm
<b>Atrial fibrillation</b>	AFib or AF	Irregular, often rapid heart rate that commonly causes poor blood flow
<b>Hyperkalemia</b>	N/A	Potassium level imbalance in the blood (higher than normal)
<b>Atrial flutter</b>	N/A	An arrhythmia causing a rapid heart rate
<b>Ventricular tachycardia</b>	VT	Fast ventricular rate
<b>Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome</b>	WPW	An accessory pathway between the atria and ventricles
<b>Ventricular paced rhythm</b>	N/A	An artificial pacemaker inserted to activate the ventricle(s)
<b>Left bundle branch block</b>	LBBB	Blockage of electrical impulse travelling down the left bundle branch
<b>ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction</b>	STEMI	A heart attack during which one of the major arteries is blocked. There are different locations of STEMI that look different on ECG: anterior STEMI, inferior STEMI, lateral STEMI, anterolateral STEMI, inferolateral STEMI
<b>Complete heart block</b>	AV block	A medical condition in which the nerve impulse generated in the sinoatrial node in the atrium of the heart cannot propagate to the ventricles