Criteria for a positive 12-lead ECG
Refer for cardiology opinion

**P wave**
left atrial enlargement:
  - negative portion of the P wave in lead V1:
    - 0.1 mV in depth
    - 0.04 s in duration;
right atrial enlargement:
  - peaked P wave in leads II and III or V1: 0.25 mV in amplitude.

**QRS complex**
frontal plane axis deviation:
  - right: +120° or left: 30° to –90°;
increased voltage:
  - amplitude of R or S wave in a standard lead _2 mV,
    - S wave in lead V1 or V2 _3 mV, or R wave in lead V5 or V6 _3 mV;
  - abnormal Q waves _0.04 s in duration or 25% of the height of the ensuing R wave or QS pattern in two or more leads;
  - right or left bundle branch block with QRS duration _0.12 s;
  - R or R0 wave in lead V1 _0.5 mV in amplitude and R/S ratio _1.
ST-segment, T-waves, and QT interval
  - ST-segment depression or T-wave flattening or inversion in two or more leads;
  - prolongation of heart rate corrected QT interval .0.44 s in males and .0.46 s in females.

**Rhythm and conduction abnormalities**
premature ventricular beats or more severe ventricular arrhythmias;
supraventricular tachycardias, atrial flutter, or atrial fibrillation;
short PR interval (.<0.12 s) with or without ‘delta’ wave;
sinus bradycardia with resting heart rate _40 beats/mina;
  - first (PR _0.21 sb), second or third degree atrioventricular block.
  - Not shortening less than 100 beats/min during limited exercise test.
  - Increasing less than 100 beats/min during limited exercise test.

Modified from Corrado et al.3