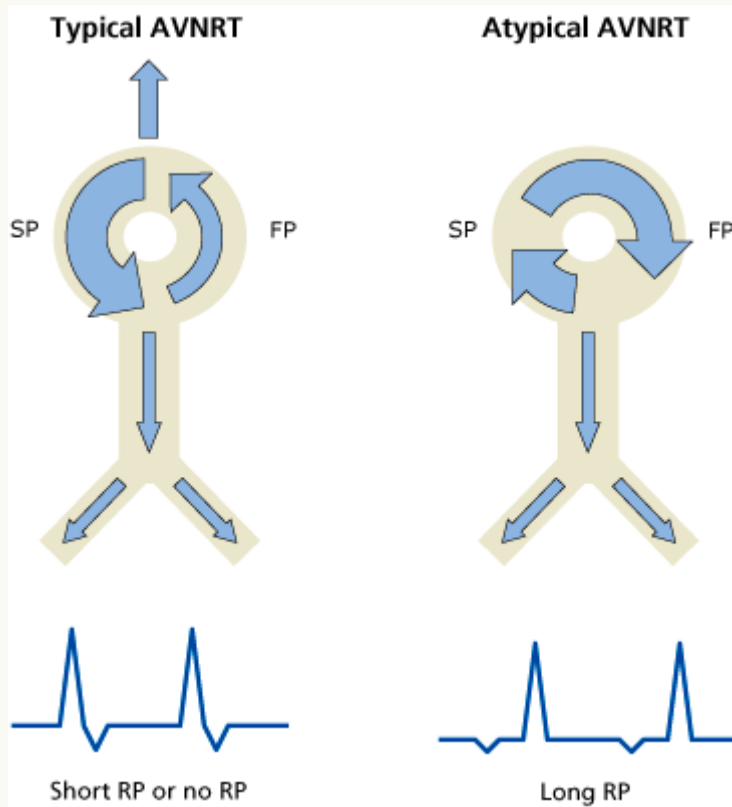




Mechanism of Atrioventricular Nodal Reentrant Tachycardia (AVNRT)



In typical AVNRT (*left*) anterograde conduction occurs via the slow pathway (SP) and retrograde conduction via the fast pathway (FP). On the surface electrocardiogram, the P wave is seen either just after the QRS complex (short RP) or buried within it (no RP). In atypical AVNRT (*right*), the circuit is reversed. Because the slow pathway conducts more slowly, the P wave is seen on the surface electrocardiogram much later, just preceding the next QRS complex (long RP).

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