Cardiac arrhythmias in non-cardiac critically ill patients

Thesis

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Critical Care Medicine

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English Summary

Arrhythmias are a common problem in the critically ill and they can have significant effects on patient outcome.

Rather, arrhythmias occur during the ICU stay. It is evident that the occurrence of arrhythmia will depend on underlying disease different etiologies, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary embolism, and valvular heart disease, may lead to arrhythmia the ICU environment, with interventions such as mechanical ventilation, vasopressors, and inotropes or invasive procedures, may be the cause of arrhythmia.

The present study included seventy-two critically ill patients admitted to the general intensive care unit of Critical Care Department of Fayoum University Hospital from May 2015 to November 2016 presenting with different causes of admission with a mean age of (48.9±16.5) years (ranging from 16 to 69), 41 male (56.9%) and 31 females (43.1%).

In the present study, there was 136 episodes of arrhythmias occurred in all of the studied patients, the most frequent was sinus tachycardia as it occurred in 72 patients in the form (**30.15** % of attacks were sinus tachycardia) followed by **22.97%** for atrial extrasystoles, **14.71%** for ventricular extrasystole**, 9**.**56%** for SVT**, 9.56%** for AF, **8.09**% for MAT and least frequency was to sinus bradycardia, atrial flutter, and Ventricular Bigimini.

During our study we found that mortality incidence was **34.7%** (n=25) among the study group. Sinus tachycardia is the most common to occur and mortality incidence is more common in critically ill patients with AF (63.6%) with normal echocardiography.