

51st CARDIOCON 2022: ABSTRACT

FREQUENCY OF RIGHT VENTRICULAR INFARCTION WITH ACUTE INFERIOR WALL MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION ON THE BASIS OF ECG

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Objectives: To determine frequency of RVI in patients with acute IWMI presenting to Cardiology department Khyber Teaching Hospital Peshawar.

Methodology: This cross-sectional study (descriptive) was conducted at department of Cardiology, Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar from 05 Sept, 2019 to 05 Mar, 2020. A thorough history was taken and detail systemic examination was performed. A proforma was filled showing demographics of the patients. Two sets of ECGs were performed. One for diagnosis of IWMI and other for diagnosis of RV infarction. ECG was done through Fuduka-ME-C110-ECG machine at a standard paper speed of 25mm/sec with 0.1 mV/mm. The ECGs were looked for diagnosis of IWMI and RV infarction in leads II, III, aVF for ST segment elevation and also ST segment elevation in V3R, V4R, V5R, and V6R respectively. Furthermore, the ECGs findings were verified by a team of consultant cardiologists.

Results: Mean and SDs for age was 64±8.97. (Table No. 1). 100 (38.46%) patients were recorded in 30-50 years age group and 160 (61.53%) patients were recorded in 51-70 years age group. 141 (54.23%) male patients and 119 (45.76%) female patients were recorded. 63 (24.23%) patients were recorded with RV infarction (RVI). In age group 30-50, 16 (6.15%) patients had RVI and in age group 31-70, 47 (18.07%) patients experienced RV infarction. P Value: 0.01. 37 (14.2%) males had RVI and 26 (10%) female patients had RV infarction. P Value: 0.410.

Conclusion: We have come to this conclusion that diagnosis of RVMI is highly probable, therefore, specific treatment includes fluid loading and vasopressors, which should be administered immediately. In addition, patients with RV involvement should be given/kept under continuous monitoring and observation because they are at a significantly higher risk for ventricular fibrillation, sustained ventricular tachycardia and high-degree AV blockade, any of which can further aggravate the overall prognosis of this disease.

Keywords: Arrhythmias, Revascularization, RV MI

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