

البحث الثالث

(بحث مشترك منشور دولياً مشتق من رسالة علمية)

عنوان البحث:

نمط عودة الاستقطاب البطيني في المرضى الذين يعانون من أمراض خلقية بالقلب.

Repolarization Pattern in Congenital Heart Disease

المشاركة في البحث :

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to study the repolarization patterns in pediatric patients with cyanotic and acyanotic congenital heart diseases as prolonged QT indicates a myocardium at risk of ventricular arrhythmia. A cross-sectional case-control study included 50 patients with acyanotic congenital heart diseases and 50 patients with cyanotic congenital heart diseases who presented to Catheterization Unit of Cairo University Pediatric Hospital between March 2013 and June 2014. We included 50 healthy children as a control. For all the patients' measurement of oxygen saturation, echocardiography and 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) were done and the corrected QT (QTc) was measured. The mean QTc was significantly higher in acyanotic congenital heart diseases with volume overload than in control: 0.426 versus 0.4 s ($p = 0.009$). Increased left ventricular end diastolic dimension was significantly associated with QTc prolongation ($p = 0.01$). Early repolarization was higher in congenital heart diseases (18 % in acyanotic patient, 48 % in cyanotic patients) than in control 6 %. Decreased oxygen saturation was significantly associated with early repolarization ($p = 0.01$). Prolonged QTc was higher in acyanotic congenital heart diseases with volume overload and increased left ventricular end diastolic dimension was a significant association. Decreased oxygen saturation was a significant associate

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