

Effect of a topography of abnormal chords on character and frequency of arrhythmias of heart

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The purpose of operation - to study features of an arrhythmic syndrome for the young persons depending on topographical variant of anomalously posed chords in a left ventricle.

Material and methods. Is inspected 154 practically healthy man (average age $20,7 \pm 2,0$) with abnormal chords of a left ventricle under the data of an echocardiography: for 63 men the abnormal chords were transversal, for 32 men - diagonal, for 22 - multiple, and also 37 men of the same age without abnormal chords. The ECG, ECG of a high-resolution for registration of late potentials of ventricles and electrophysiological research of heart by a method of a transesophageal stimulation of the left auricle is conducted diurnal a holter monitoring.

Outcomes. At diurnal a holter monitoring the frequency of ventricular and supra-ventricular arrhythmias in all groups was approximately identical (31,3 - 36,4 % and 50 - 54 % accordingly), specific gravity of ventricular arrhythmias in group with transversal anomalously posed chords in 23,7 times, and with multiple - in 4,8 times is higher, than in a control, and supraventricular arrhythmias - at transversal anomalously posed chords in 2 times. Late potentials of ventricles is authentic more often registered at diagonal abnormal chords ($p < 0,05$). At electrophysiological research in group with transversal abnormal chords in 4, and with multiple - in 6 times more often the paroxysms of a flicker - atrial flutter were provoked, and their duration was much greater.

Outputs. At transversal and multiple anomalously posed chords of a left ventricle the greatest electrical instability of a myocardium is scored, for which detection the electrophysiological research of heart is more informative.