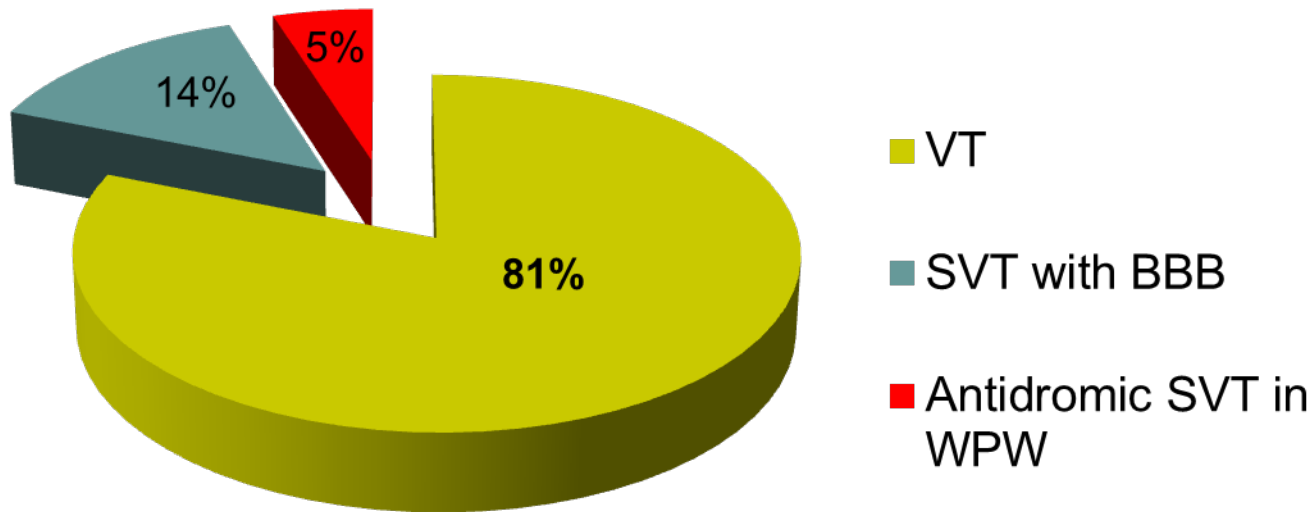
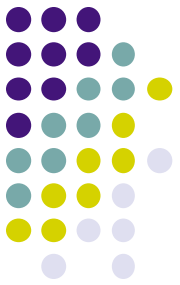
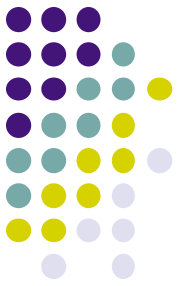


Etiologies of regular WCT



VT was misdiagnosed in 68% !

Currently used criteria in regular WCT



History

Clinical presentation

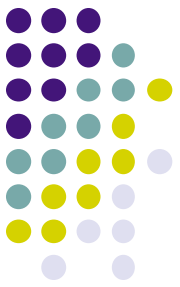
Pharmacological test

- e.g. Adenosine / ATP / Verapamil

ECG features

Regular WCT – VT or SVT ?

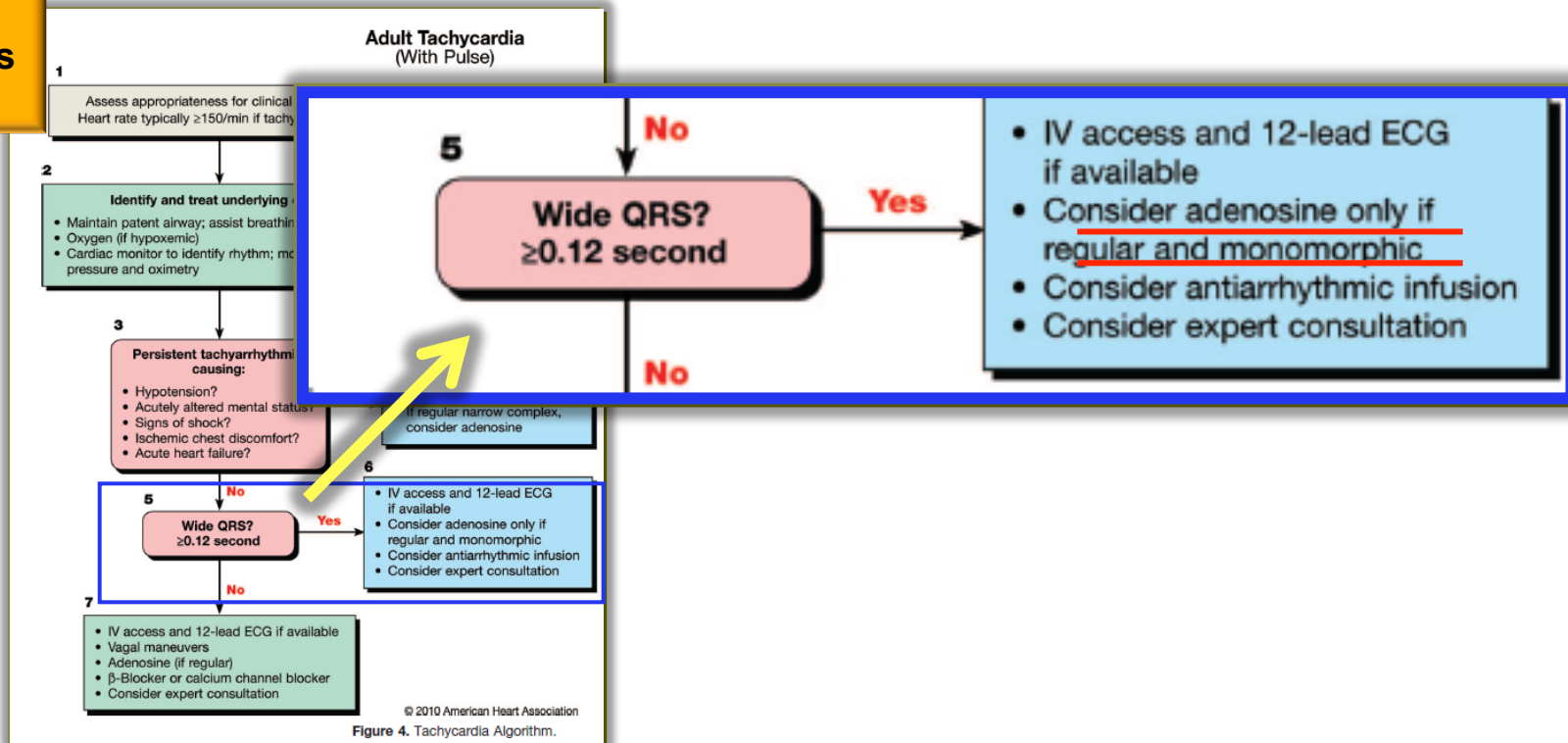
~ Role of Pharmacological Test ~



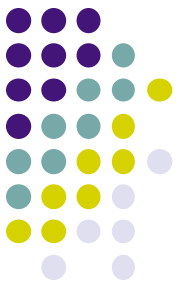
Adenosine (or ATP – derivative of adenosine)

- Transiently depresses AV node activity
- Effectively terminates >90% of SVT & some VT (eg. Idiopathic VT)

ACLS
Guidelines
2010



- IV access and 12-lead ECG if available
- Consider adenosine only if regular and monomorphic
- Consider antiarrhythmic infusion
- Consider expert consultation



Regular WCT – VT or SVT ?

~ Role of Pharmacological Test ~

Verapamil (Isoptin)

Blocks AV node

Terminates > 90% of SVT & some VT (eg. Fascicular VT)

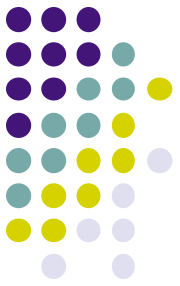
-ve inotropic effects

High incidence of hemodynamic collapse, **VF** & cardiac arrest when verapamil given to patients with VT

IV verapamil should **NEVER** be given to patients with **WCT** unless dx of **SVT** is certain !!!

Regular WCT – VT or SVT ?

~ ECG features of VT ~



Presence of
fusion or
capture beats

AV
dissociation

Absence of
RS complex
on chest leads

ECG features of VT

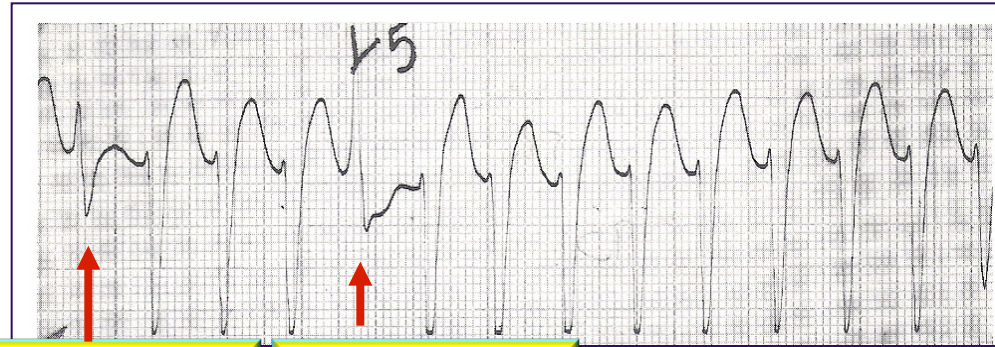
Presence of fusion & capture beats



Fusion & capture beats ?

Strong indicators of VT

- Seen in slow VT, helpful in 5 - 10% of patients



Fusion beat

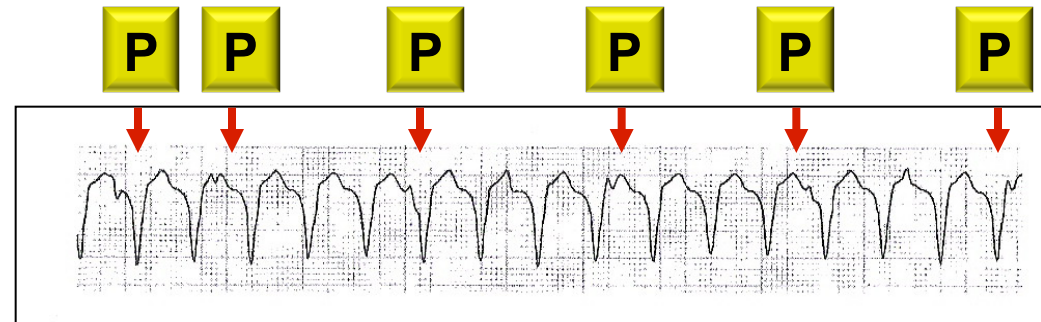
Capture beat

ECG features of VT

AV dissociation



AV dissociation (independent P waves bearing no relation to QRS complexes) ?

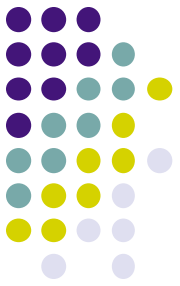


Need 12-lead ECG for interpretation

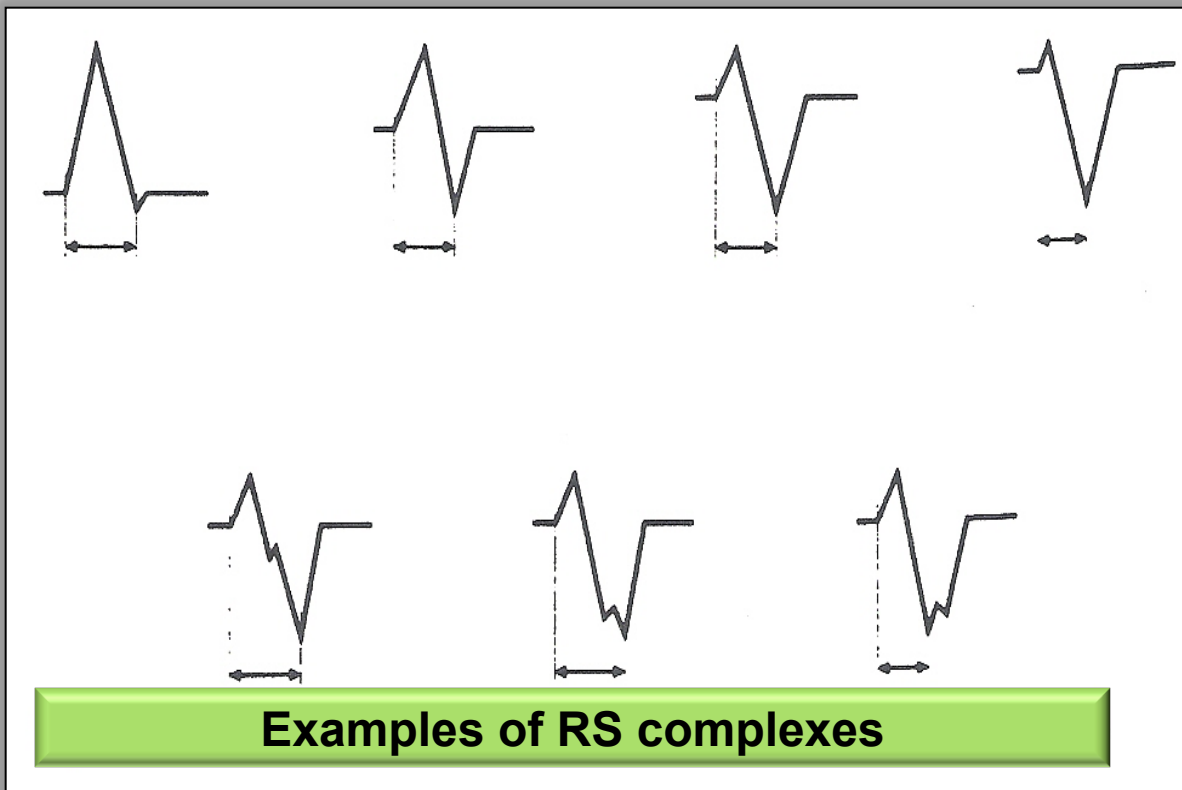
Strongly suggestive of VT

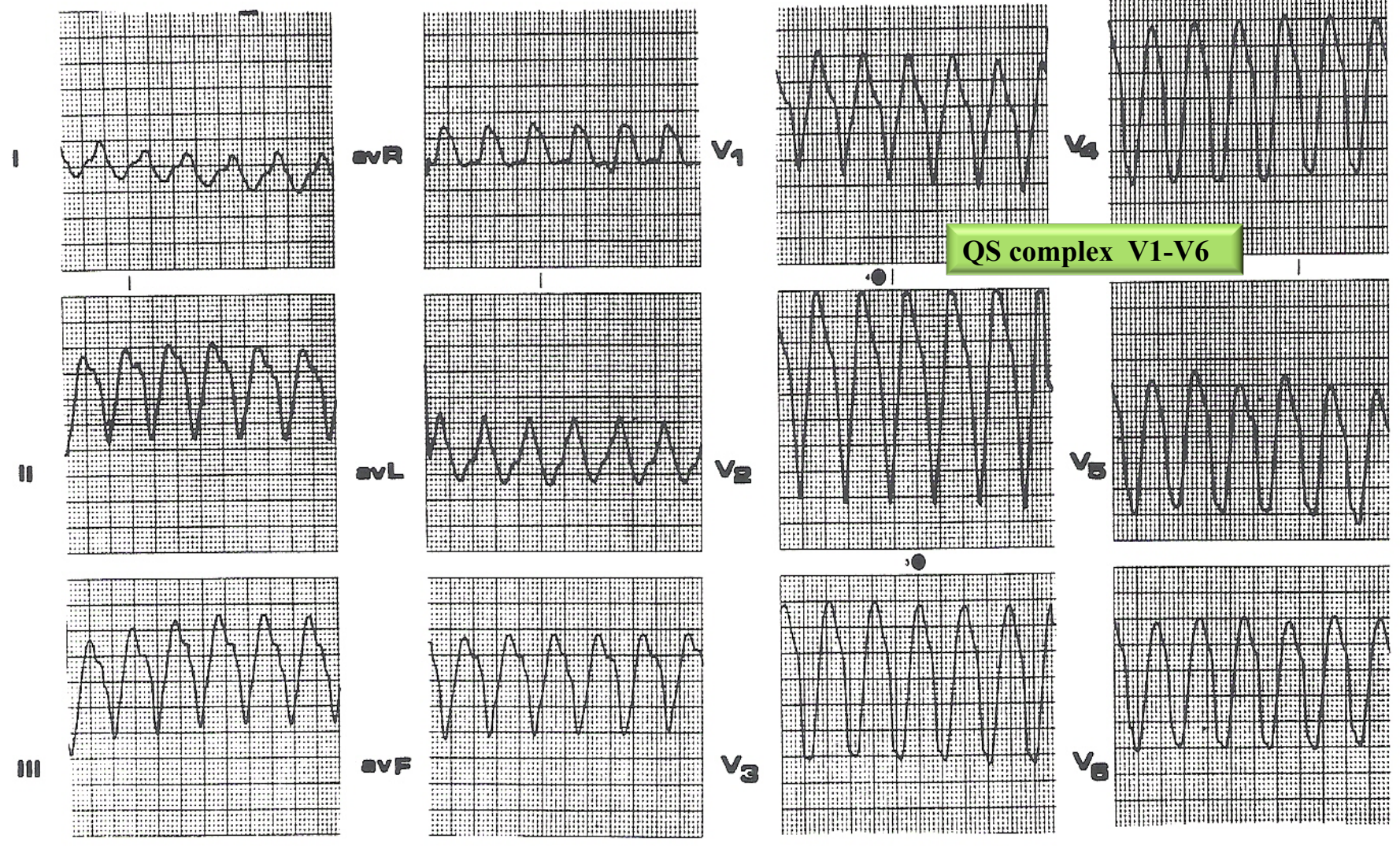
ECG features of VT

Absence of RS complex



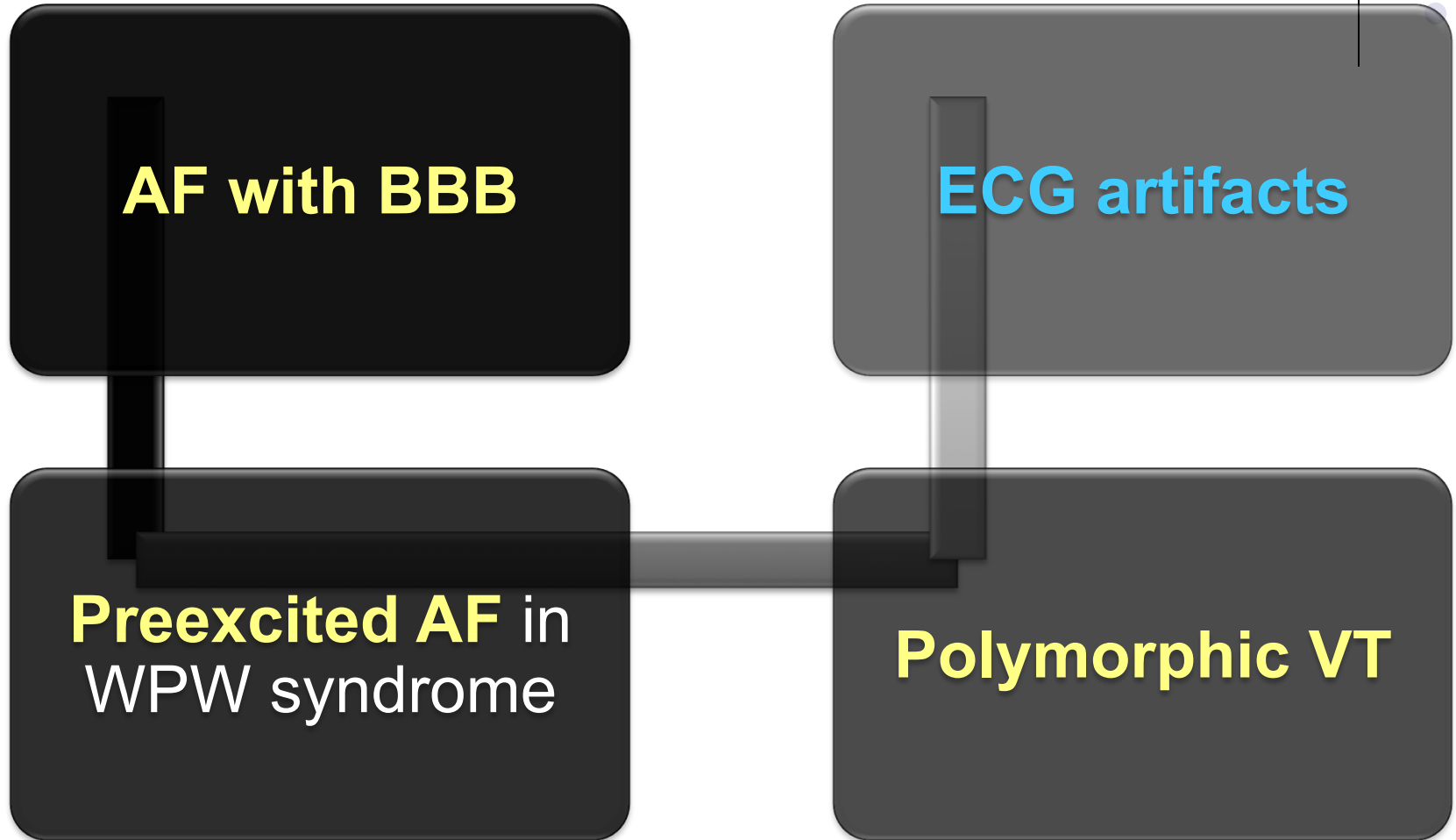
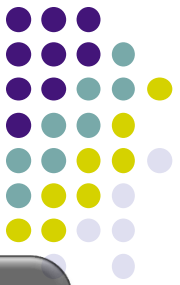
Absence of an RS complex in all chest leads ?



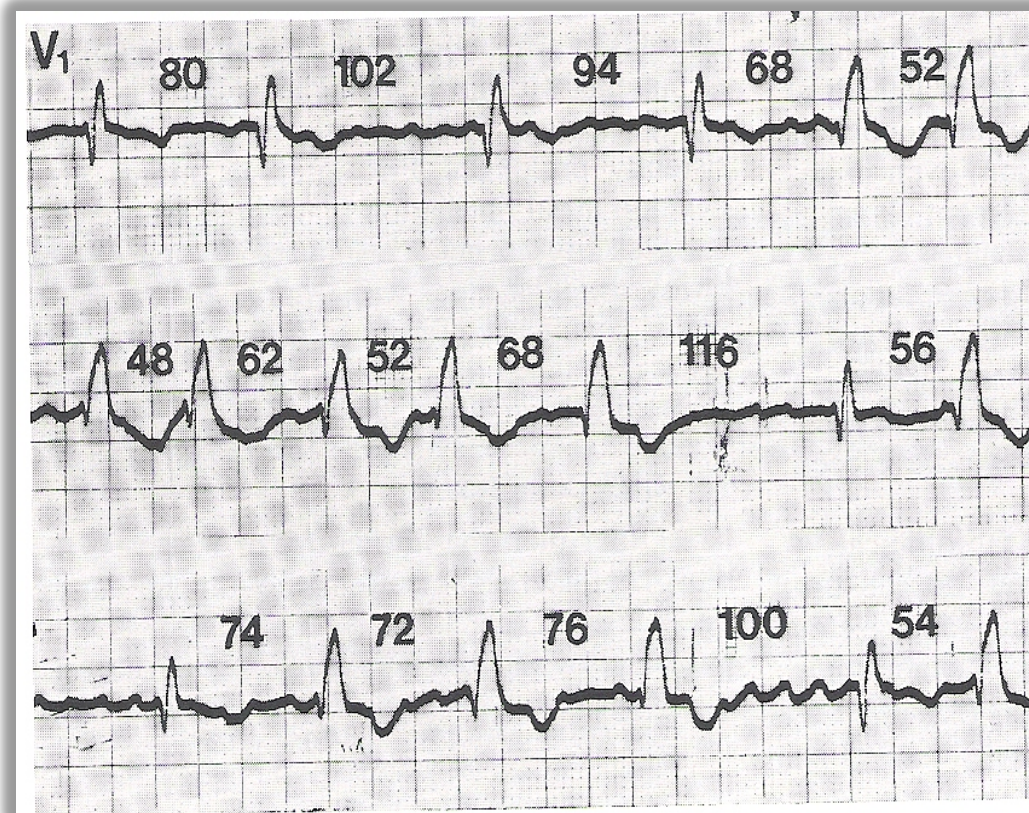
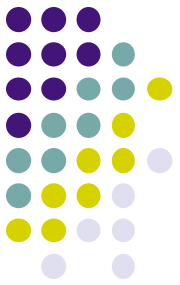


Absence of RS complex = VT

Irregular WCT - DDX



AF with BBB



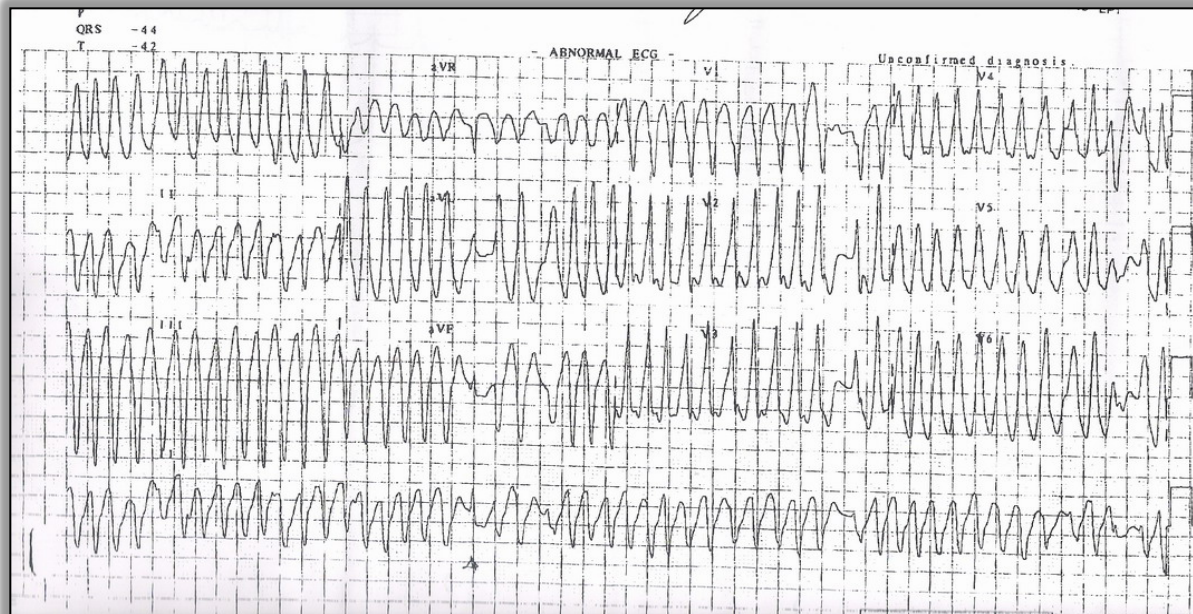
AF with rate-related RBBB

Preexcited AF in WPW syndrome

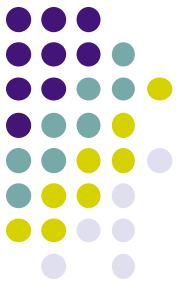


F : Fast **B**: Broad **I**: Irregular

Preexcited AF with rapid ventricular response

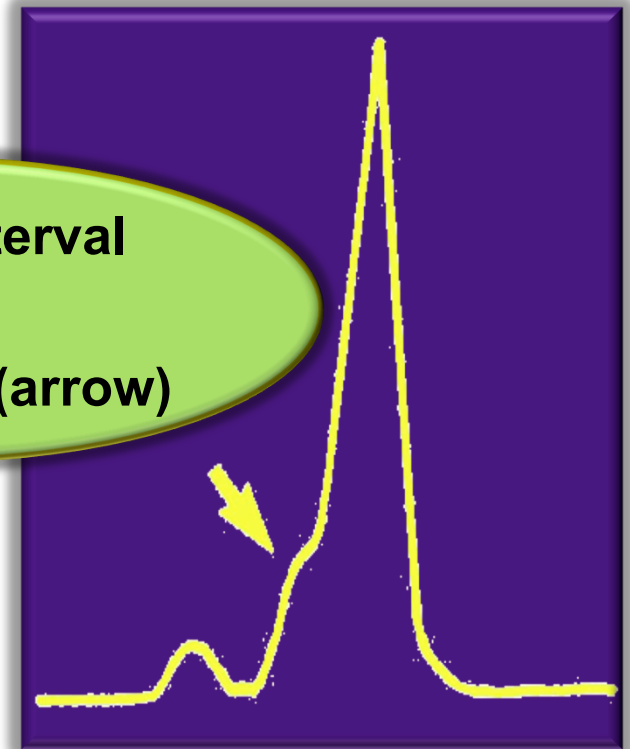


The WPW Syndrome



Louis **WOLFF**
John **PARKINSON**
Paul **WHITE**

- Short PR Interval
- Wide QRS
- Delta Wave (arrow)

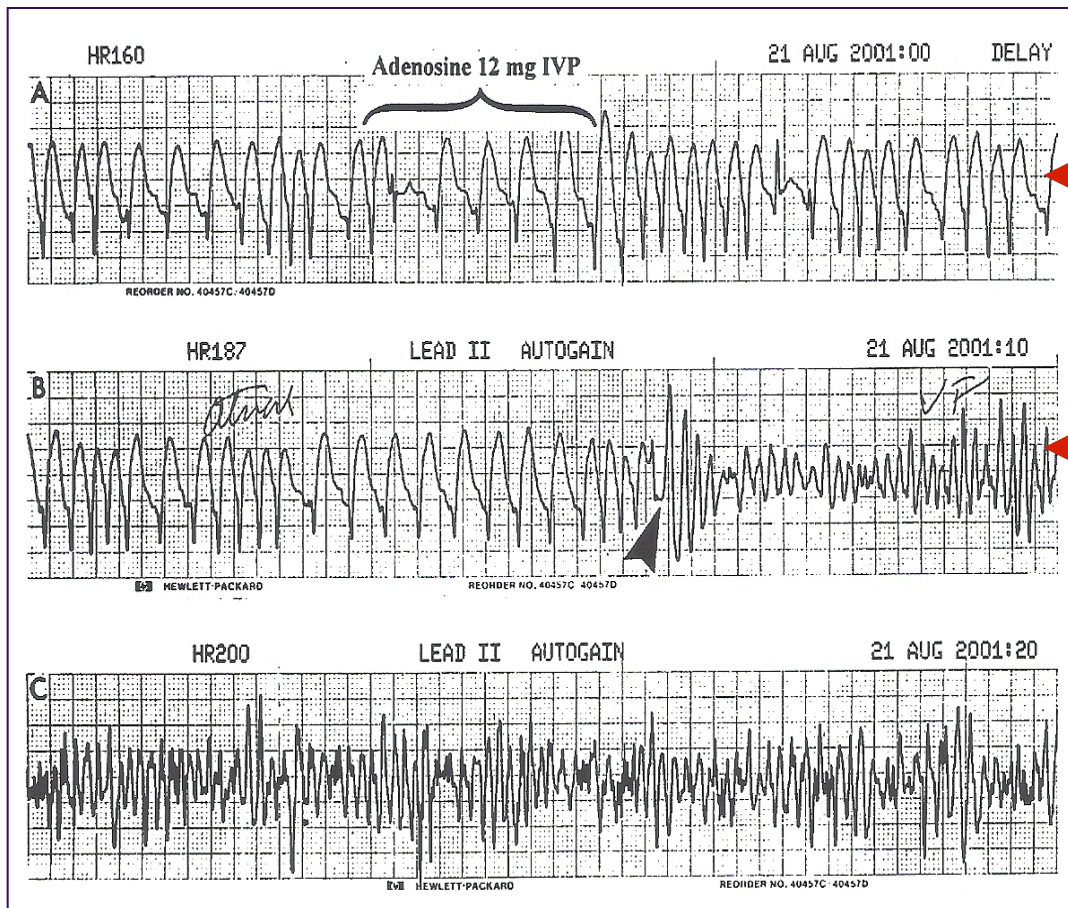
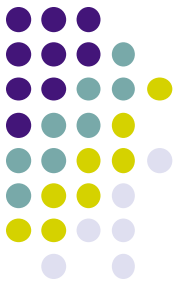


Adenosine Induced Ventricular Fibrillation in Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome

ANOOP K. GUPTA, CHETAN P. SHAH, ALOK MAHESHWARI, RANJAN K. THAKUR, OLIVER W. HAYES, and YASH Y. LOKHANDWALA

From the Thoracic and Cardiovascular Institute, Michigan State University and Sparrow Health System, Lansing, Michigan

PACE April 2002



Pre-excited AF

Adenosine-induced VF