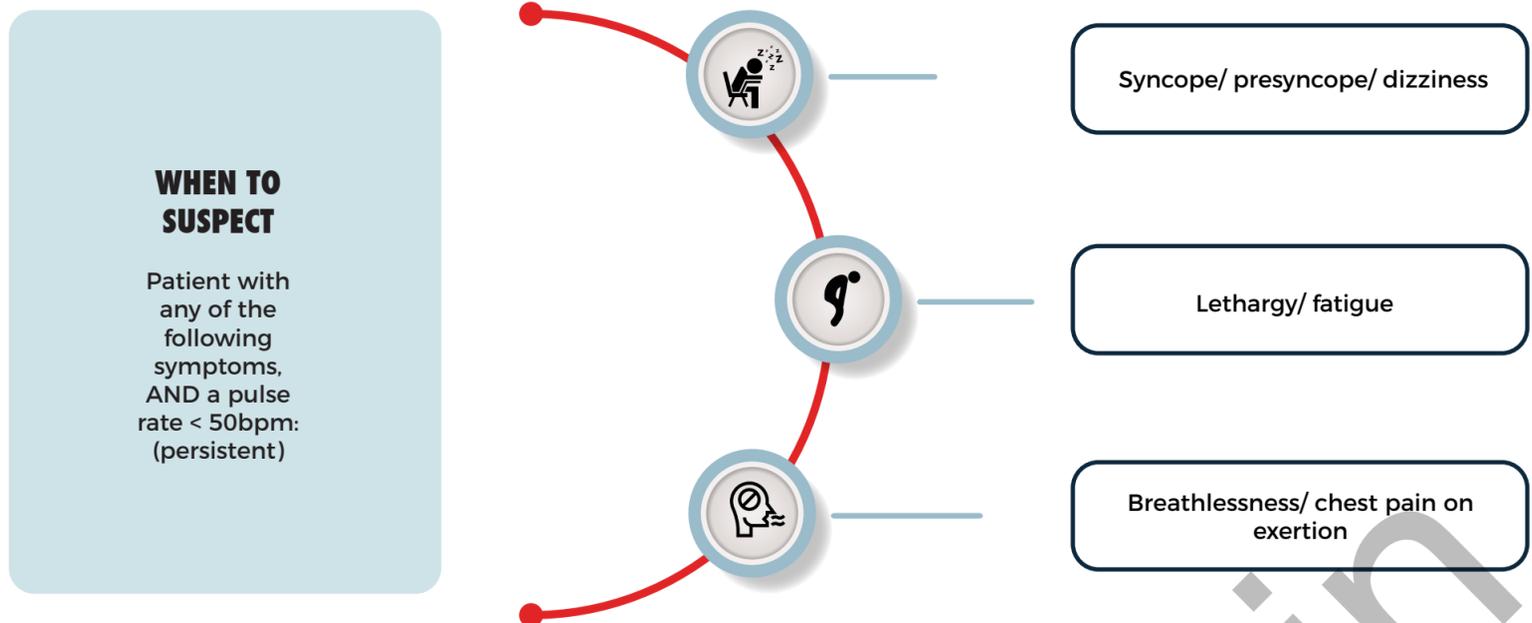




## Standard Treatment Workflow (STW) for the Management of **BRADYARRHYMIAS IN SYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS** ICD-10-R00.1



### BASIC EVALUATION

#### HISTORY

- Syncope/ presyncope: frequency, associated fall/ injury/ incontinence
- Exertional angina or known coronary artery disease
- Known hypothyroidism or kidney disease
- On beta-blockers, Calcium Channel Blockers or digoxin
- Patient with an implanted pacemaker or other device
- Yellow oleander poisoning

#### EXAMINATION

- Drowsiness/ impaired consciousness
- BP, heart rate

#### TESTS TO BE DONE

- Patient presenting to PHC/CHC:**
- 12-lead ECG
  - Blood urea, serum creatinine
  - Electrolytes
  - Blood sugar

### EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF UNSTABLE PATIENTS

#### 1. TREATMENT OF ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS

##### - Hyperkalemia

##### - Suspected drug (BB or CCB) overdose:

- Withhold the drug
- iv insulin (1 U/kg bolus followed by 0.5 U/kg/h) with glucose monitoring(or) iv glucagon if available

#### 2. TEMPORARY PACEMAKER INSERTION

(iv dopamine or adrenaline may be given till the time TPI can be placed)

### EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STABLE PATIENTS

#### Findings on 12-lead ECG

- Atrioventricular block
- Sinus node dysfunction
- Other conduction disorders with 1:1 AV conduction
- Non-diagnostic ECG

### INDICATIONS FOR URGENT TREATMENT/REFERRAL

- Hypotension (SBP <90 mmHg), impaired consciousness or ongoing chest pain
- Recurrent or ongoing syncope/presyncope
- Associated headache with or without neurologic deficit (suspect intracranial event)
- Patient with a pre-existing device
- If ECG available, evidence of any of the following
  - Complete heart block
  - Sinus node disease with pauses >3 s long
  - Bradycardia (HR < 50 bpm)
 (with or without hyperkalemia, serum K > 5 mEq/L)

### GENERAL APPROACH TO PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMATIC BRADYCARDIA

#### 1. Rule out associated conditions

- Renal dysfunction, hyperkalemia
- Drug toxicity (BB, CCB, clonidine, Lithium)
- Sleep apnea (clinical scoring systems such as Epworth Sleepiness Scale may be used for initial assessment)

#### 2. Transthoracic echocardiography

### INDICATIONS FOR PERMANENT PACING

#### AV NODAL DISEASE

- Complete heart block, advanced AV block, or Mobitz Type II block
- Symptomatic patients with AV block other than above
- Associated neuromuscular disease

#### SINUS NODE DYSFUNCTION

- Symptomatic patients with sinus pauses > 3 s long with symptom correlation
- Asymptomatic patients with sinus pauses > 6 s long

#### OTHER CONDUCTION DISORDERS WITH 1:1 AV CONDUCTION

- Symptomatic patients with HV ≥70 ms on EPS
- Others (alternating BBB, infiltrative/ neuromuscular disease)

### RECOMMENDED PACING MODES

#### 1. SND with intact AV conduction

- Atrial-based single or dual chamber pacing
- VVI pacing is reasonable if symptoms are infrequent

#### 2. AV node disease

- VVI/Dual chamber pacing in patients with LVEF >50%
- CRT (or HBP) in patients with LVEF 36-50% and requiring ventricular pacing >40% of the time

### ADDITIONAL TESTING

#### 1. Advanced imaging (cMRI) may be needed if infiltrative disease is suspected

#### 2. Ambulatory ECG may be needed

- In patients with first or second degree AV block for symptom correlation
- In patients with suspected sinus node disease for detection of pauses and symptom correlation
- In symptomatic patients with LBBB or bifascicular block

#### 3. ICM and EPS (consult published society guidelines)

### ECG: SINUS BRADYCARDIA



### ECG: THIRD DEGREE HEART BLOCK

