Bradycardia

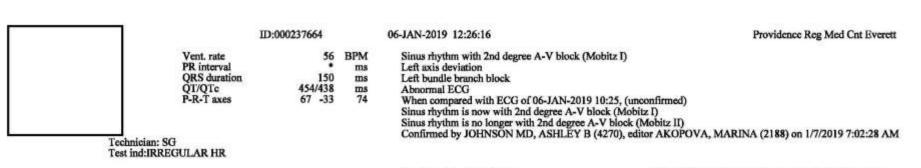
MATT BEECROFT, MD

Goals

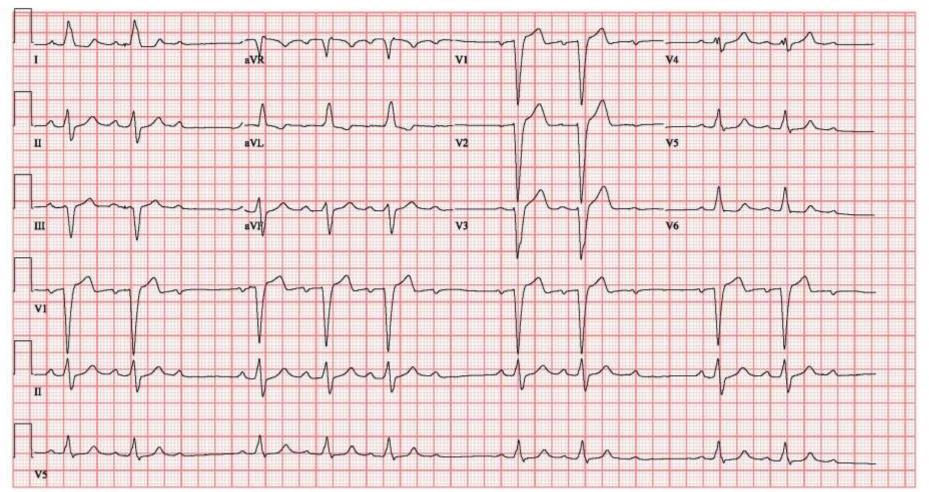
- Beyond atropine and pacing
- Don't let them DIE
- Systematic approach
 - Fast or slow?*
 - Narrow or wide?
 - Regular or irregular?

Case #1 – What you see matters

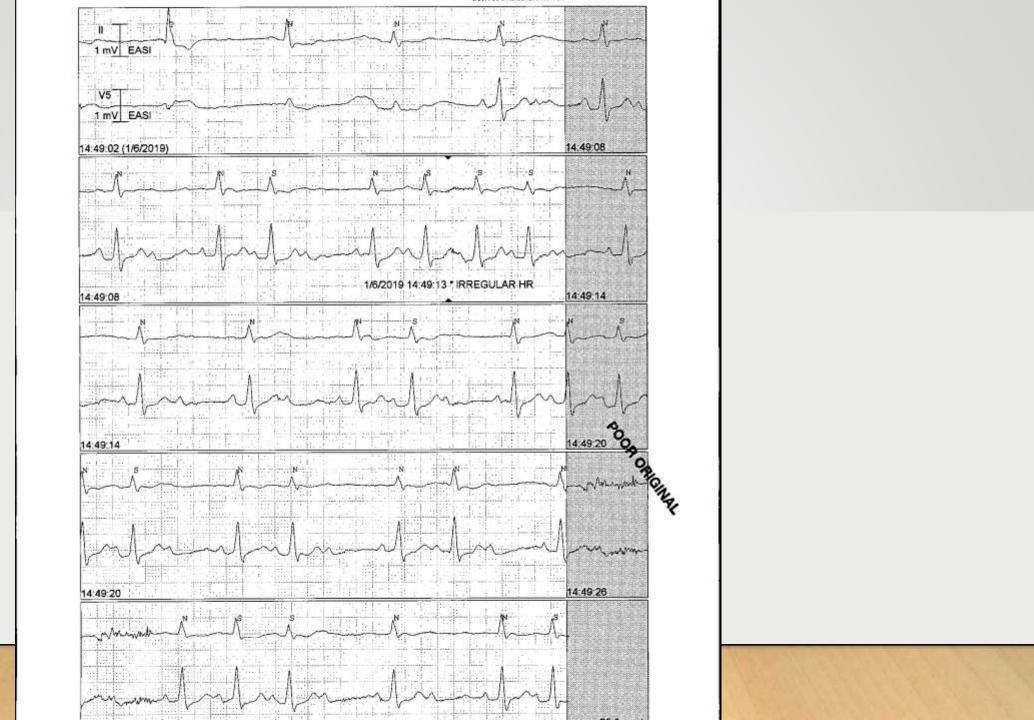
- 65 yo old male with exertional near-syncope and palpitations
- Otherwise quite healthy
- Former paramedic
- No chest pain, but was out of breath
- He's fine at rest

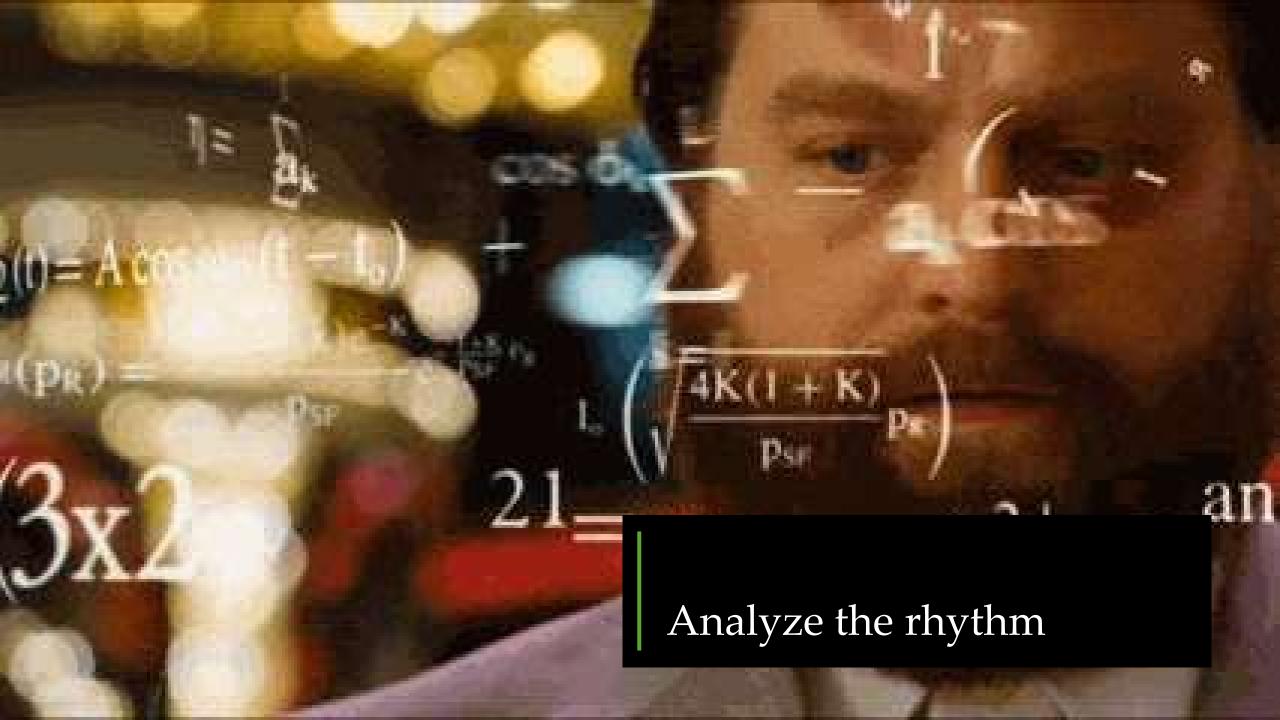


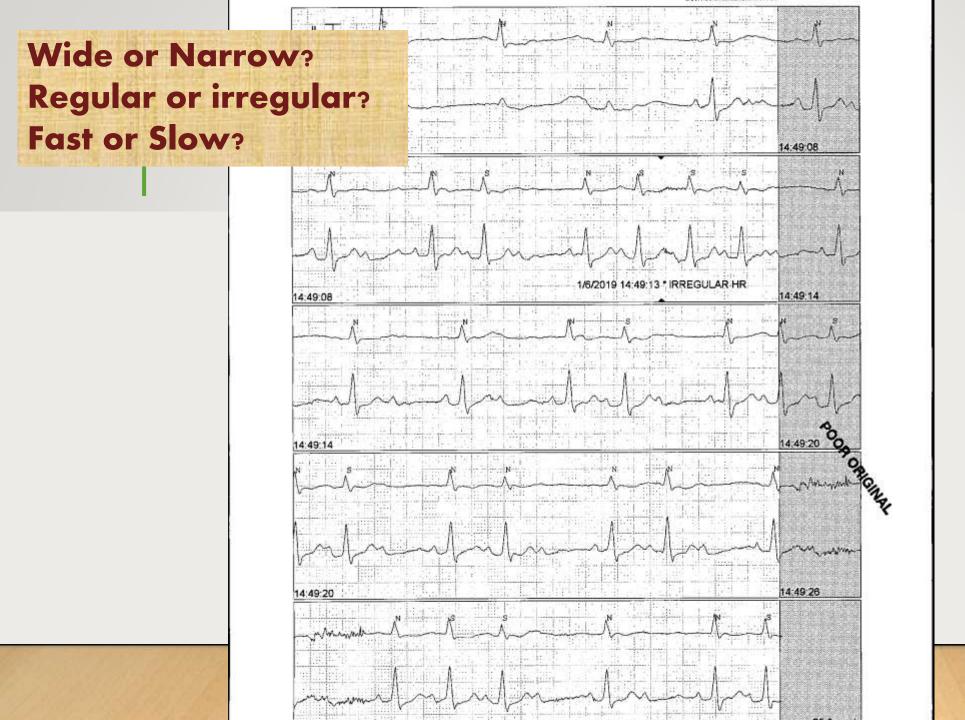
Referred by: JOHNSON Electronically signed by: ASHLEY B JOHNSON MD



25mm/s 10mm/mV 40Hz 8.0 SP2 12SL 241 HD CID: 126



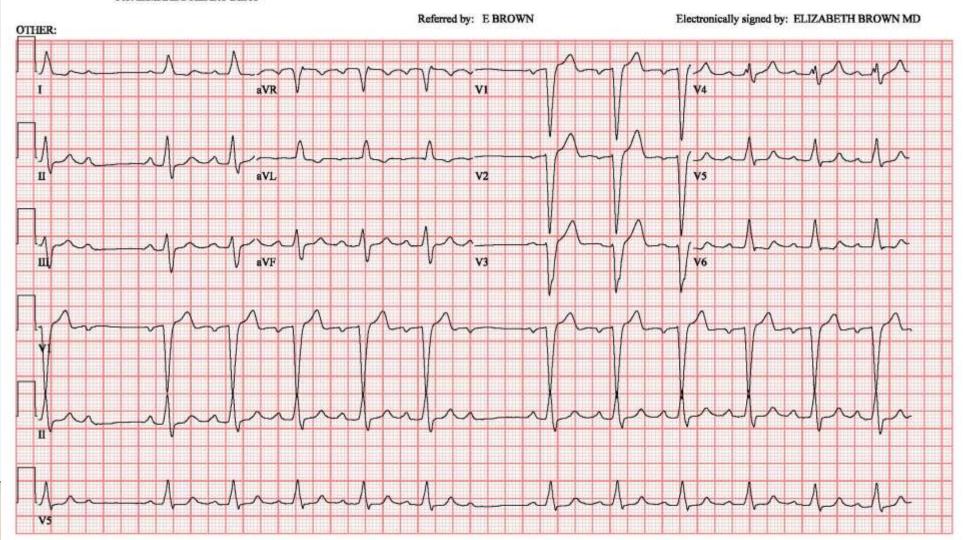


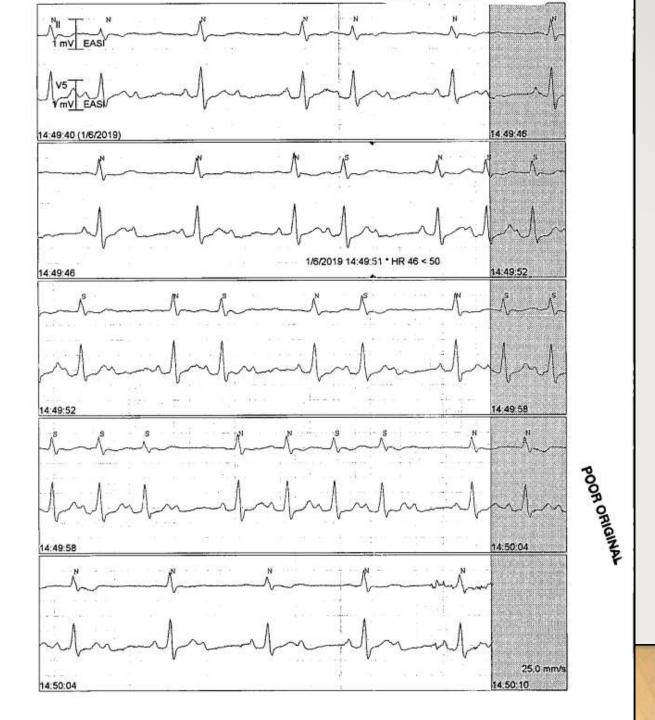


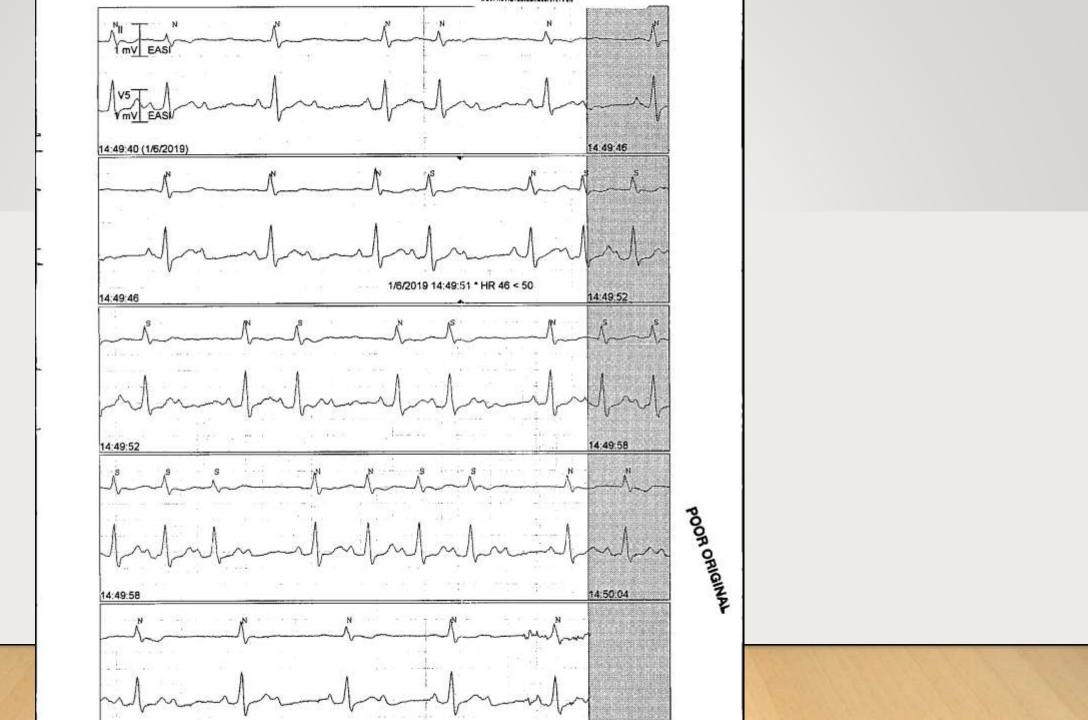
Sinus rhythm with 2nd degree A-V block (Mobitz Π) Left bundle branch block Vent. rate 69 BPM 218 ms 146 ms 426/456 ms 68 11 85 PR interval QRS duration Abnormal ECG QT/QTc P-R-T axes

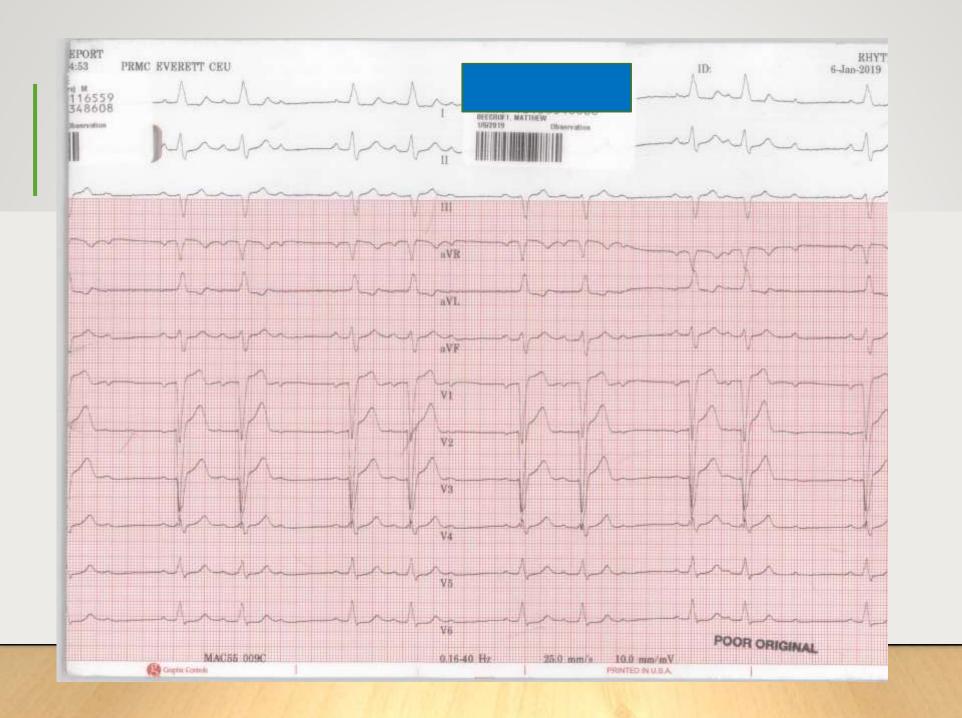
No previous ECGs available Confirmed by BROWN MD, ELIZABETH (8045), editor AKOPOVA, MARINA (2188) on 1/7/2019 7:23:18 AM

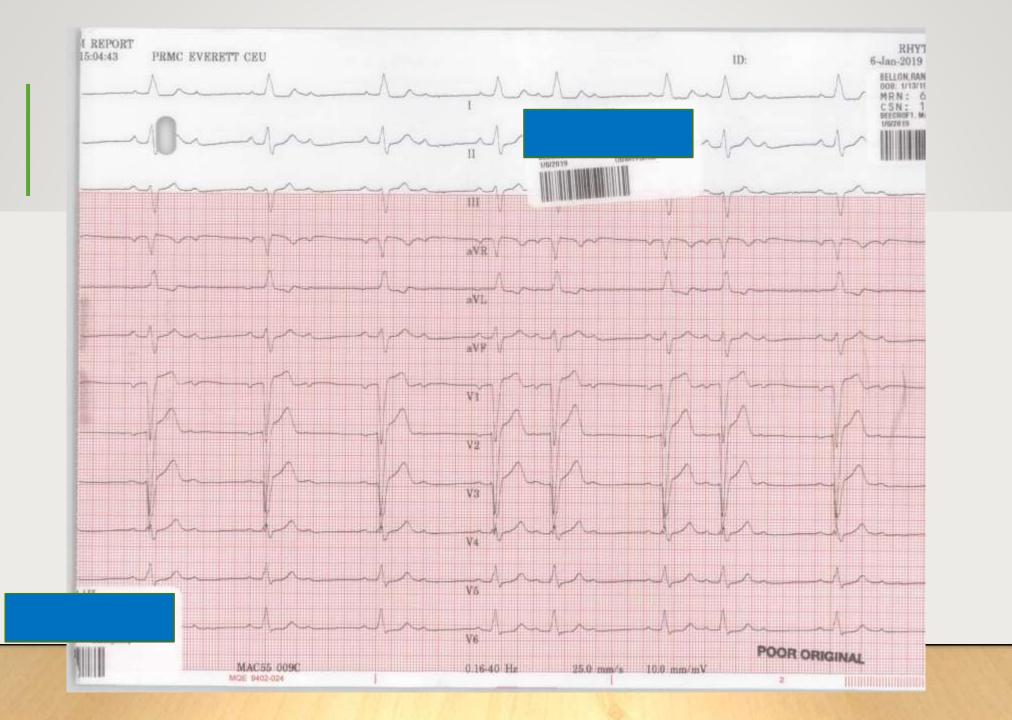
Technician: GH Test ind:IRREG HEART BEAT

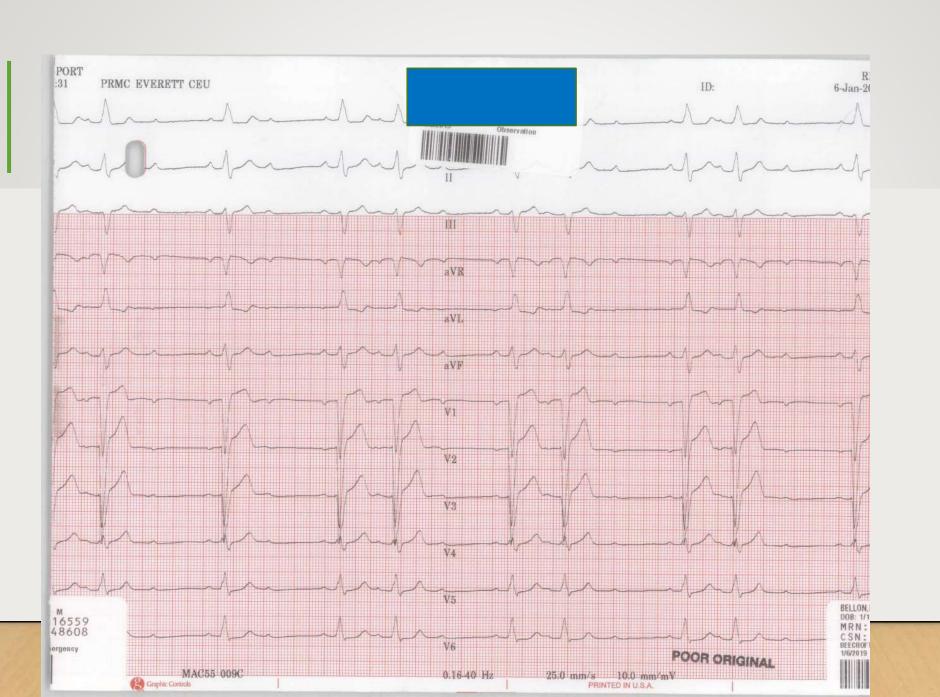


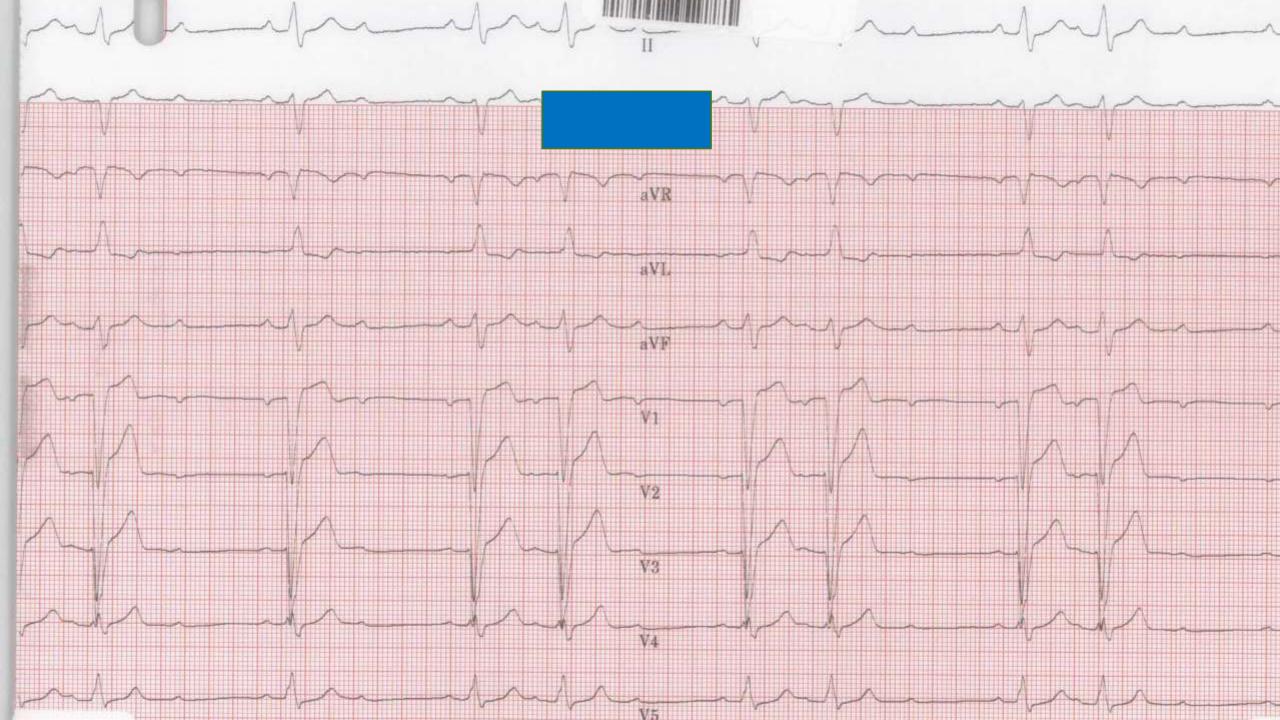










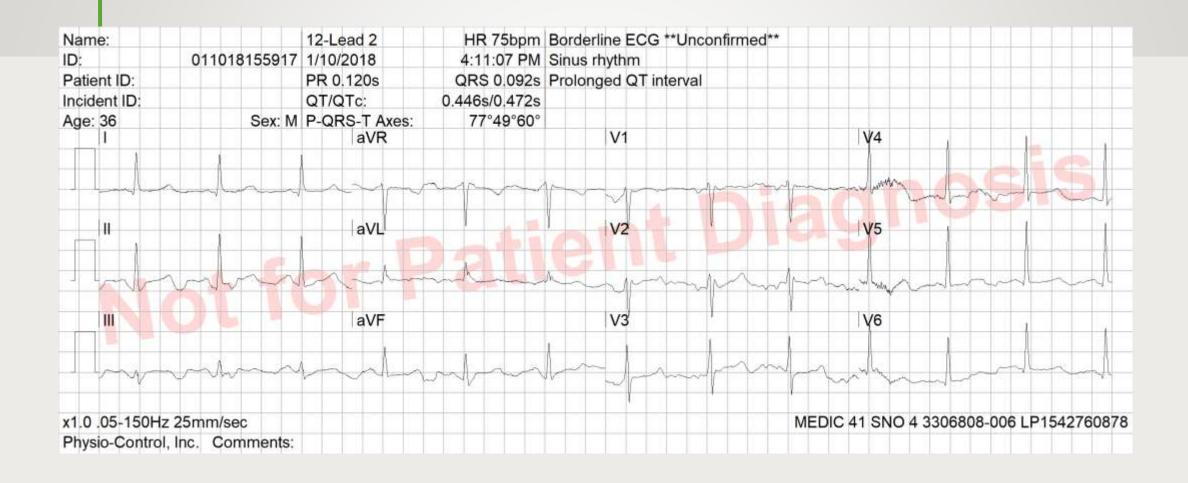


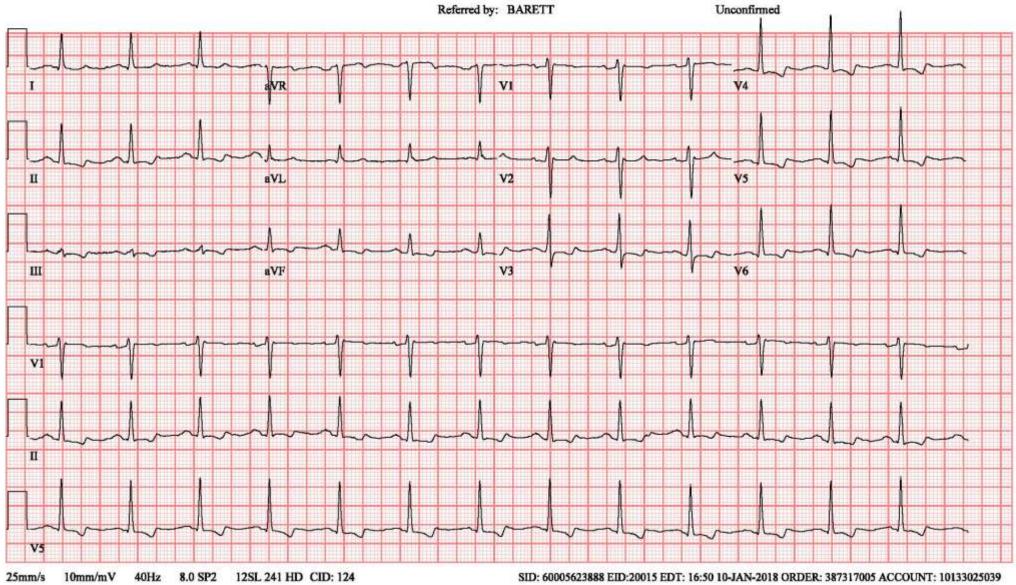
Case #2 – Picked the wrong day to stop sniffing glue

- 36 yo male
- Family drops him at fire station
- History of PTSD (soldier) and depression
- Reported taking "pills" and huffing computer cleaner
- No pill bottles
- BP 154/129, HR 23

Overdose

- 36 yo male
- Family drops him at fire station
- History of PTSD (soldier) and depression
- Reported taking "pills" and huffing computer cleaner
- No pill bottles
- BP 154/129, HR 23
- After atropine, HR goes up to 75, BP 215/145





Page 1 of 1

OD Bradycardia

• WHAT'S ON THE LIST?



OD Bradycardia

- Calcium channel blockers
- Beta-blockers
- Digoxin
- Opiates
- Alpha-2 antagonists (e.g., clonidine)
- Sodium channel blockers (e.g., TCA, carbamazepine, flexeril, antipsychotics, propranolol, cocaine)

What are these?

- Metoprolol
- Amlodipine
- Verapamil
- Atenolol
- Norvasc
- Diltizem
- Digoxin

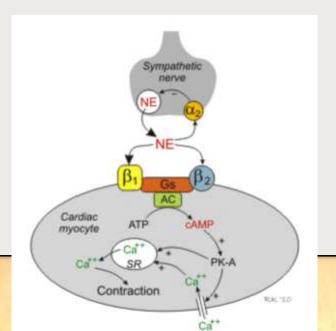
OD Bradycardia – telling them apart

BETA BLOCKER

- More likely to be hypoglycemia
- More likely depressed LOC

CCB

- More likely to be hyperglycemia
- More likely to have normal LOC



Overdose

- 36 yo male
- Family drops him at fire station
- History of PTSD (soldier) and depression
- Reported taking "pills" and huffing computer cleaner
- No pill bottles
- BP 154/129, HR 23
- After atropine, HR goes up to 75, BP 215/145

OD Bradycardia

- Calcium channel blockers
- Beta-blockers
- Digoxin
- Opiates
- Alpha-2 antagonists (e.g., clonidine)
- Sodium channel blockers (e.g., TCA, carbamazepine, flexeril, antipsychotics, propranolol, cocaine)

Clonidine

- Alpha 2 receptor agonist
- Clinically indistinguishable from opiate OD
 - bradycardia
 - hypotension
 - respiratory depression
 - miosis
 - a decreased LOC

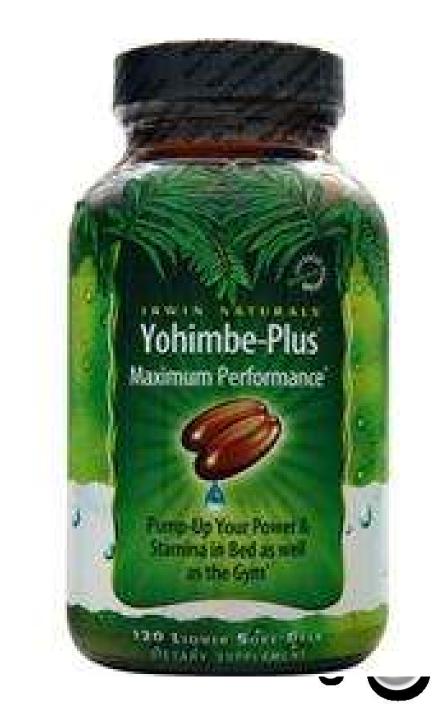


Clonidine

- Alpha 2 receptor agonist
- Clinically indistinguishable from opiate OD
 - bradycardia
 - hypotension
 - respiratory depression
 - miosis
 - a decreased LOC
 - transient response to narcan









OD Bradycardia

- Calcium channel blockers
- Beta-blockers
- Digoxin
- Opiates
- Alpha-2 antagonists (e.g., clonidine)
- Sodium channel blockers (e.g., TCA, carbamazepine, flexeril, antipsychotics, propranolol, cocaine)

Case 2b – Can't wake a sleeping baby

- 18 mo old parent cannot arouse
- Poor respiratory effort
- HR 38
- Sleeps with parent

Clonidine

- Initial transient pressor effect
- Hypertension occurs in about one third of patients
- Usually lasts an hour or two, but can last for up to 10–12 hours, especially in renal disease



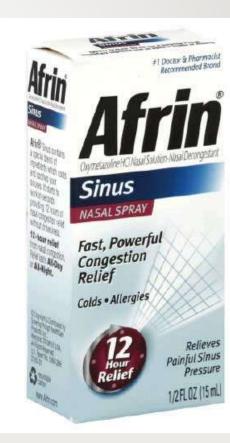
Clonidine/alpha blocker

- Initial transient pressor effect
- Hypertension occurs in about one third of patients
- Usually lasts an hour or two, but can last for up to 10–12 hours, especially in renal disease



Clonidine/alpha blocker

- Initial transient pressor effect
- Hypertension occurs in about one third of patients
- Usually lasts an hour or two, but can last for up to 10–12 hours, especially in renal disease



Case #3 – Something not right about grandma

- Grandma not acting right
- Complained of some visual changes earlier in the day
- H/o "Heart problems," HTN, dementia, kidney problems
- Initially BP 101/56, HR 36



Fast or slow?*
Wide or narrow?
Regular or irregular?

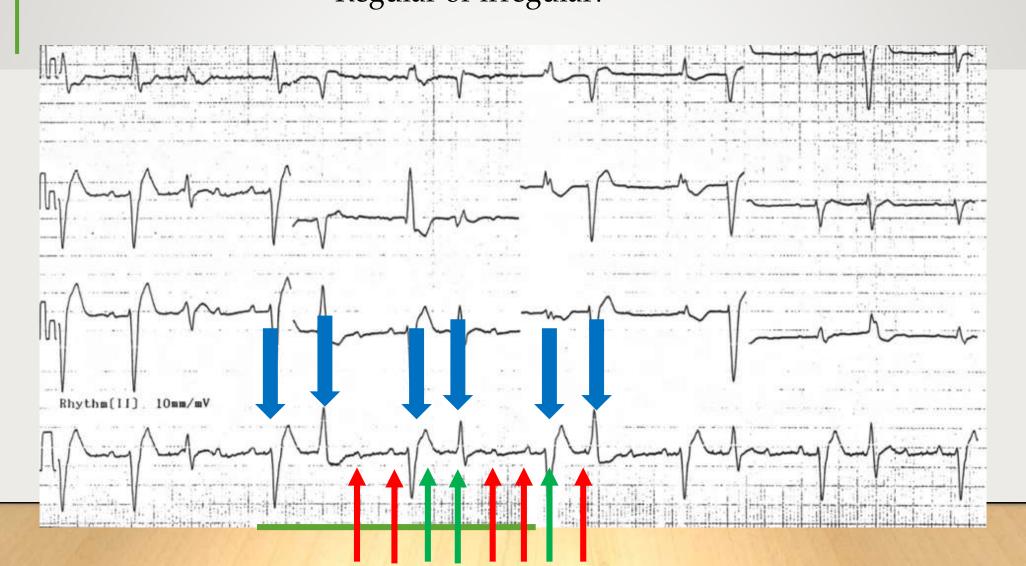


Fast or slow?

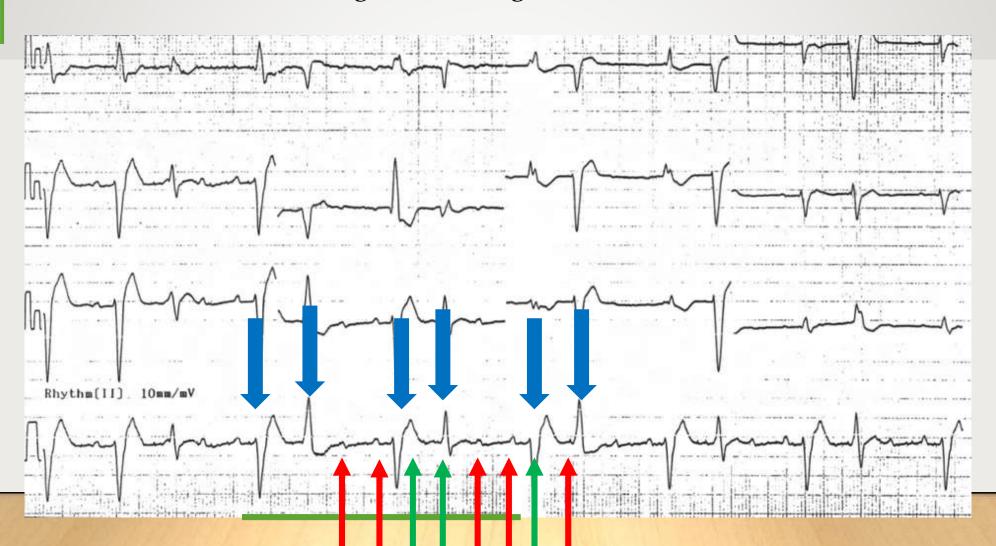
Wide or narrow? Regular or irregular?



Fast or slow?
Wide or narrow?
Regular or irregular?



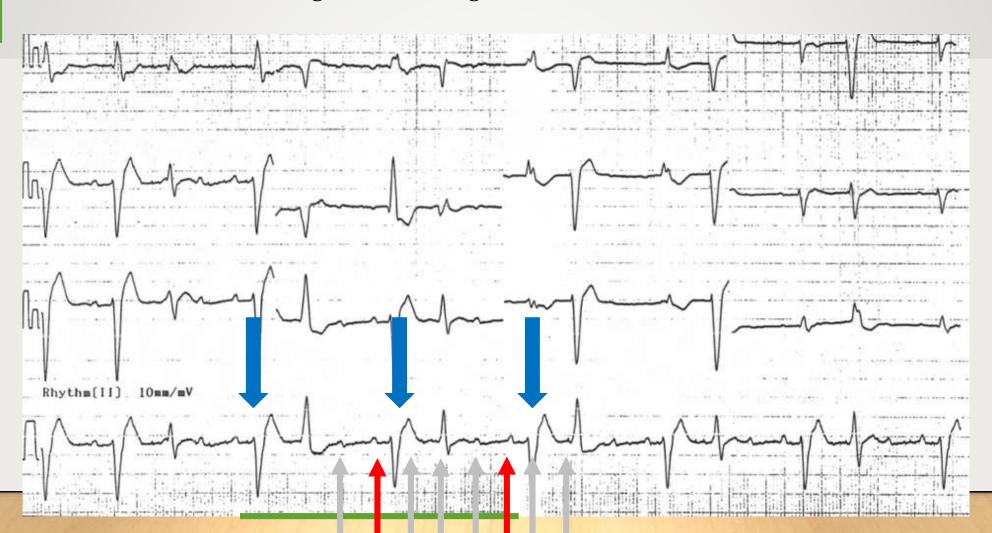
Fast or slow?
Wide or narrow?
Regular or irregular?



Fast or slow?
Wide or narrow?
Regular or irregular?



Fast or slow?
Wide or narrow?
Regular or irregular?



Atrial tachycardia High grade AV block Ventricular ectopy BBB



Digoxin toxicity

- Increased automaticity of atrial and ventricular tissues
 - Atrial fib/flutter
 - Atrial ectopic rhytms
 - Frequent PVCs
 - Polymorphic V-tach
 - Bigeminy is common
- Decreased AV conduction a increased vagal tone at the AV node.
 - AV blocks including 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree AV block.

Case #4 – Fallen Grandma

- 82 yo female with recent back pain per family
- Acting "out of sorts"
- Fell down stairs

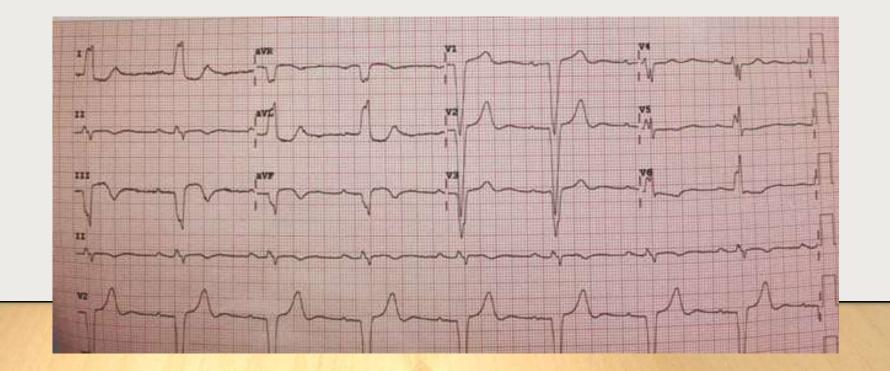






En route

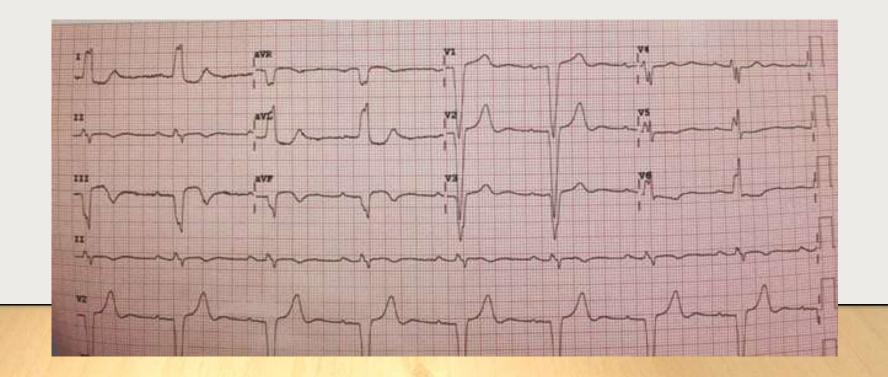
- BP 95/60, HR 50
- Continues to slur words, slightly worse



En route

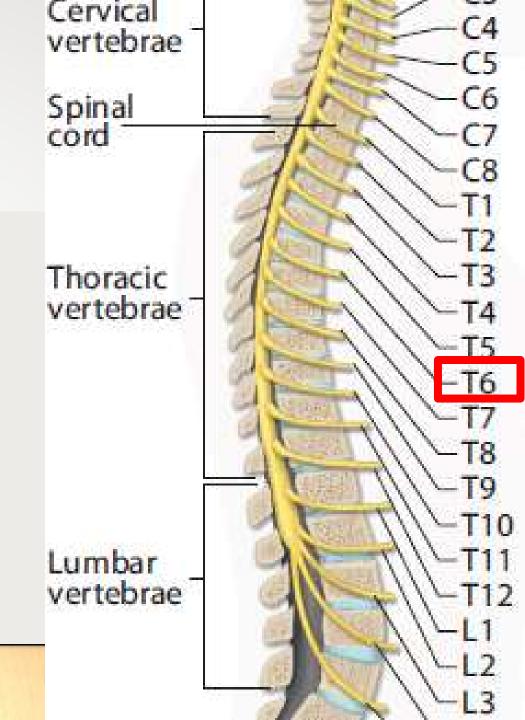
- BP 95/60, HR 50
- Continues to slur words, slightly worse

- •QRS >120 ms
- Dominant S wave in V1
- •Broad monophasic R wave in lateral leads (I, aVL, V5-V6)



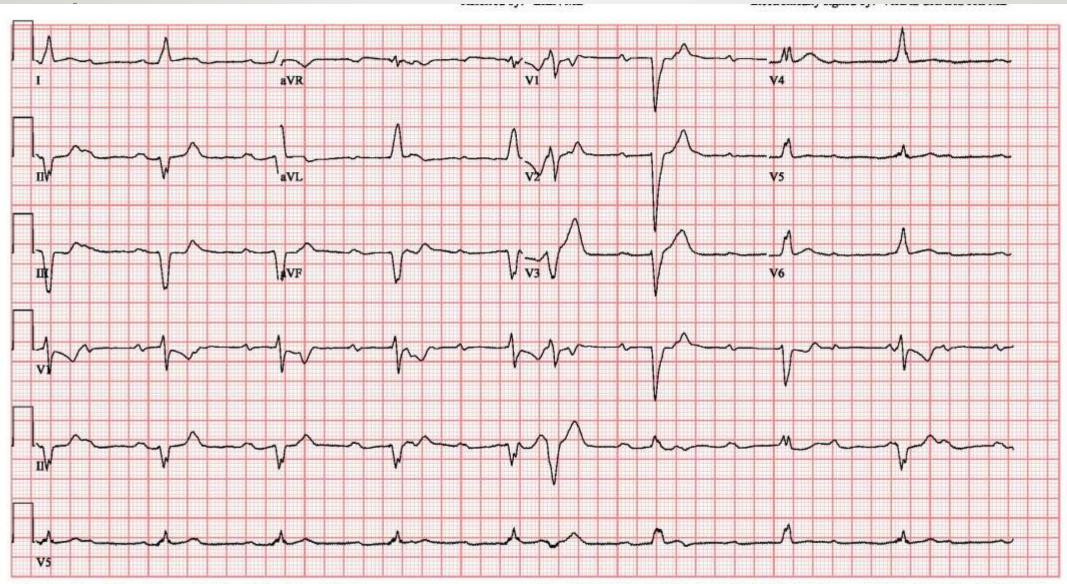
Spinal shock

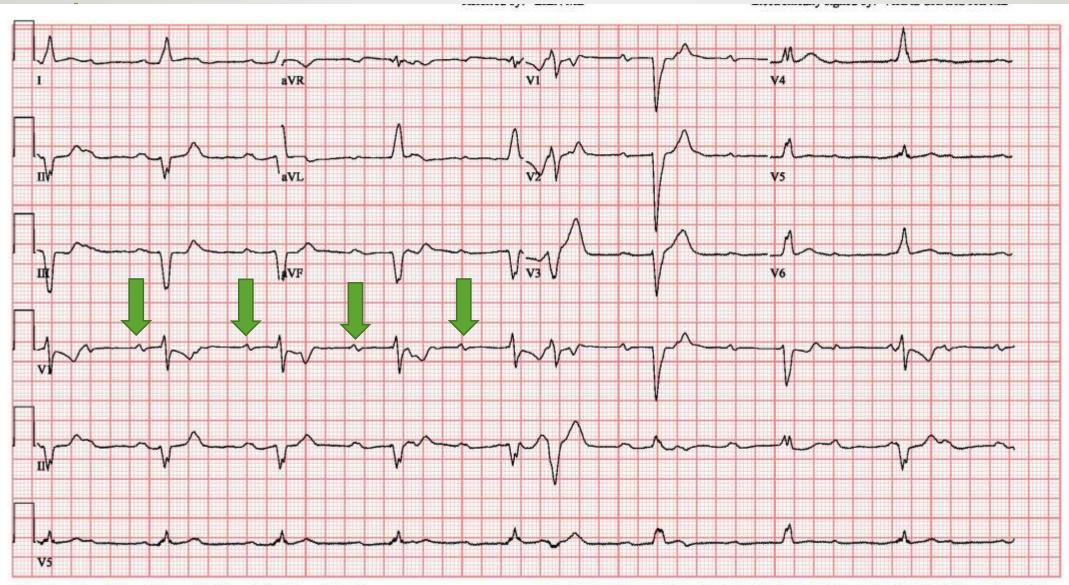
- Sympathetic nervous system Fight or Flight
- Unopposed parasympathetic if injury above
 T6
- Unopposed para
 - Vasodilation
 - Unable to generate tachycardia

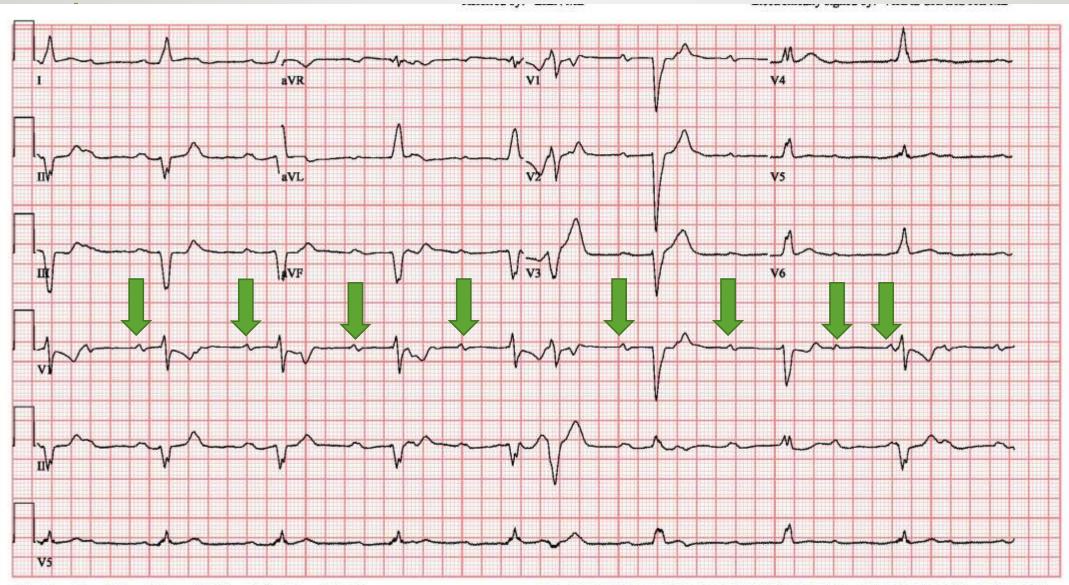


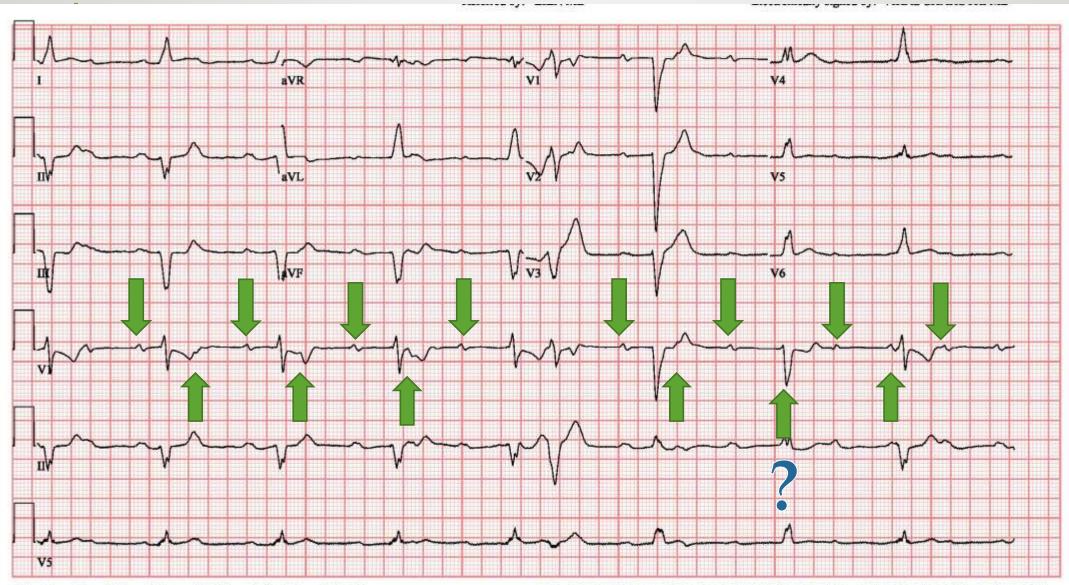
Case #5 – It isn't always obvious

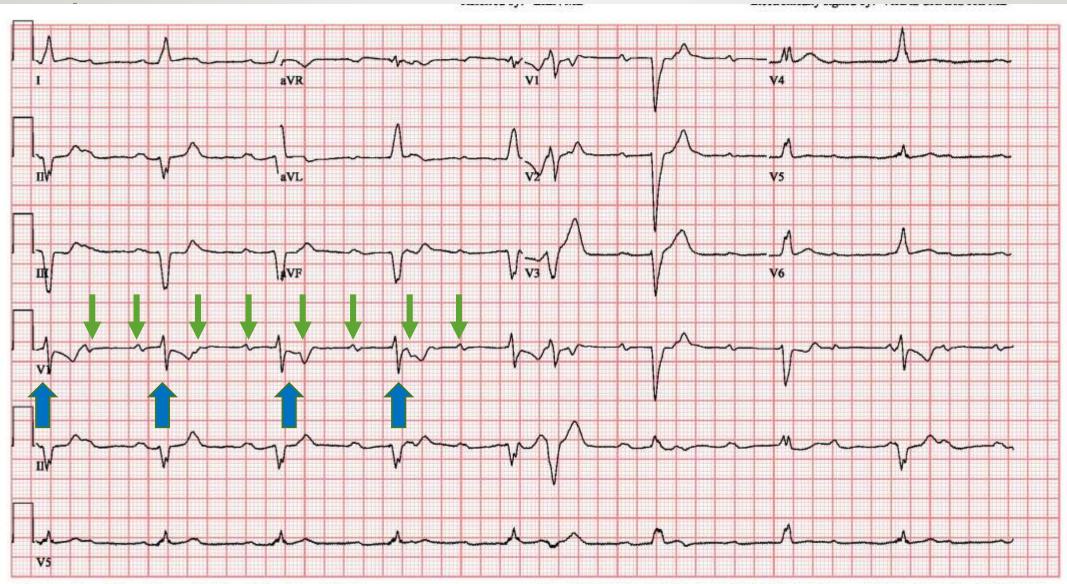
- 77 yo female with afib and CAD
- Increasing SOB for 6-8 weeks
- Currently taking steroids and nebs
 - Not helping
- Worse today when trying to walk to the car to go shopping
- Had to sit down
- 95/45, HR in the 50s

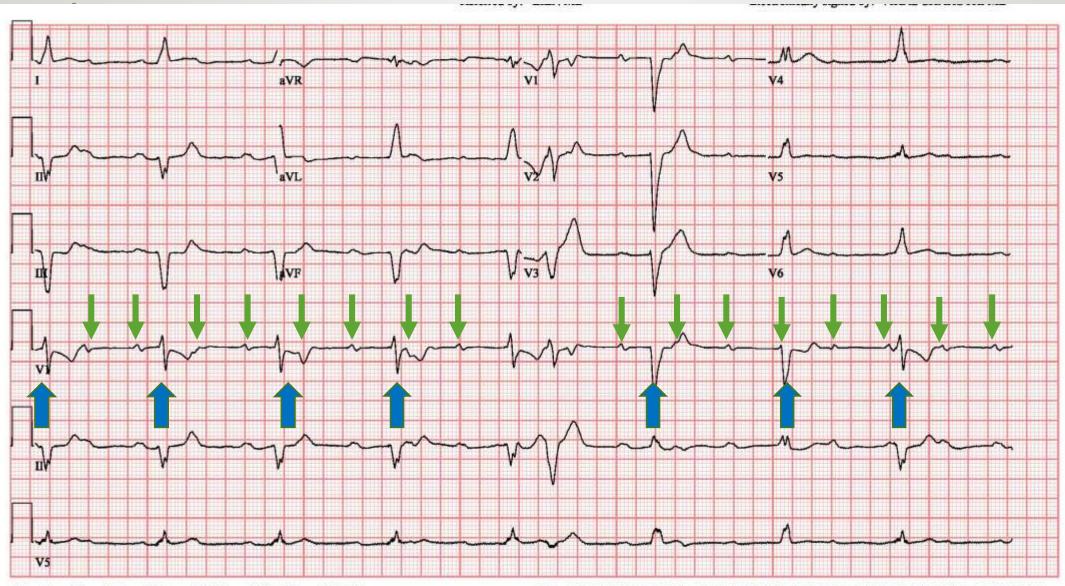




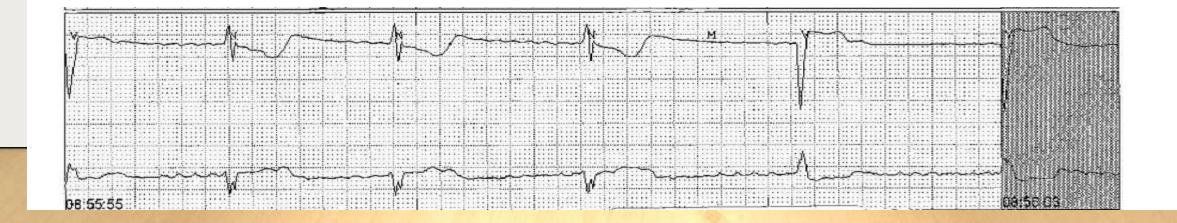


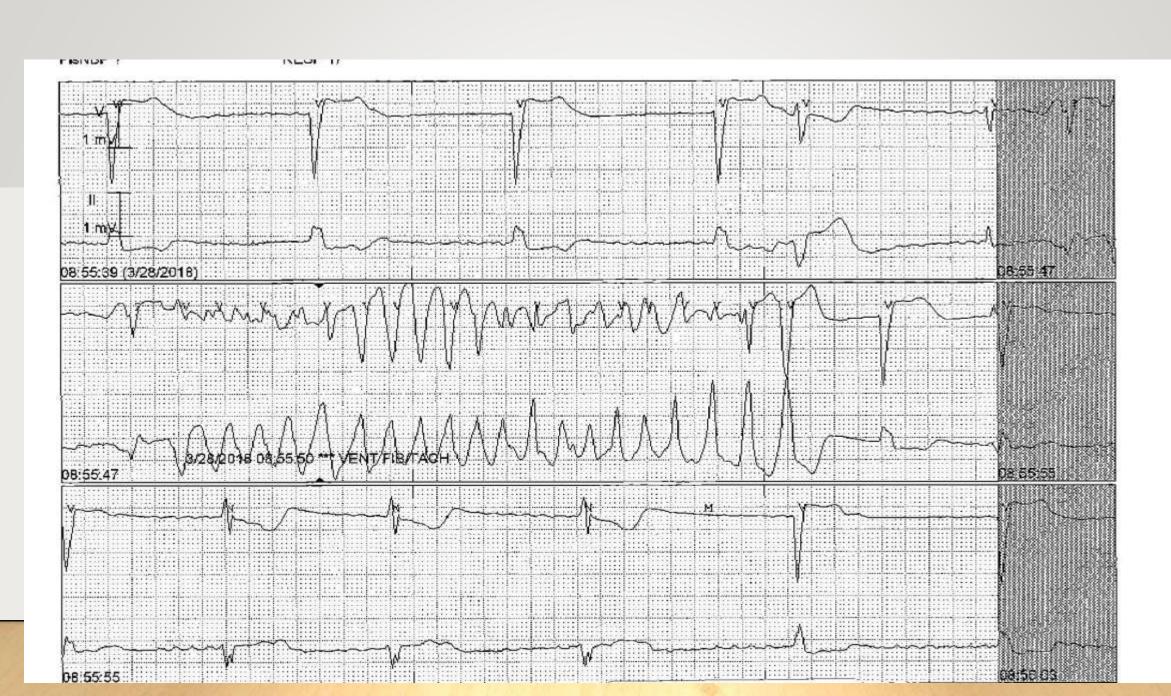


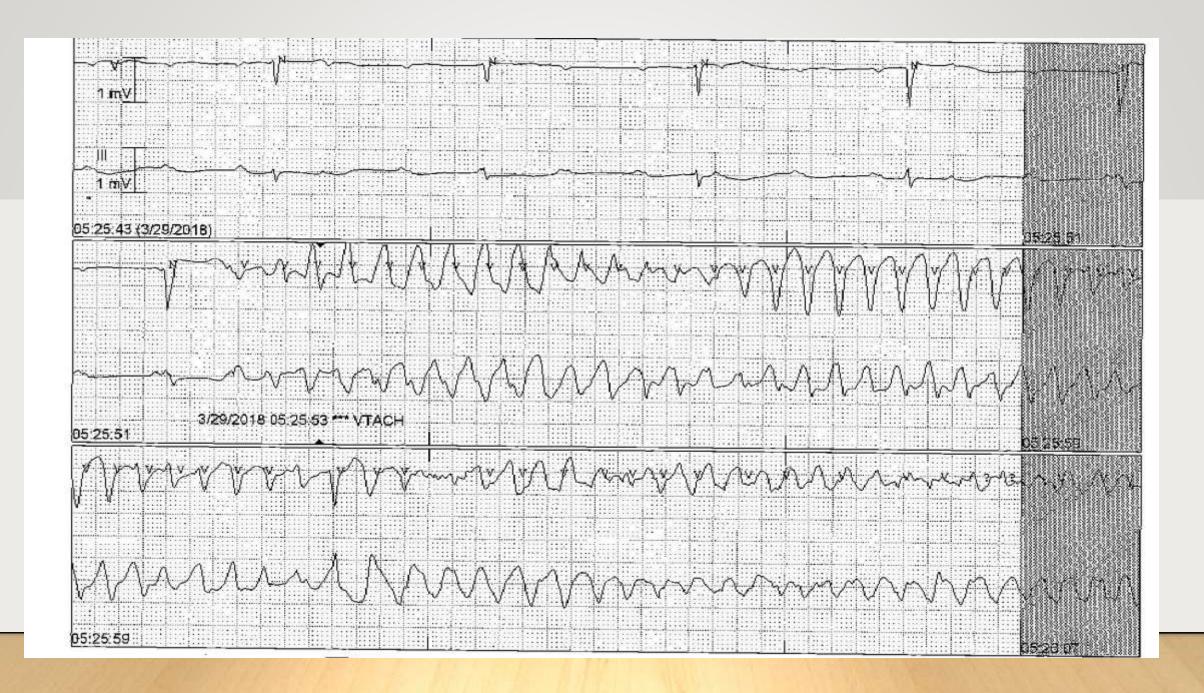


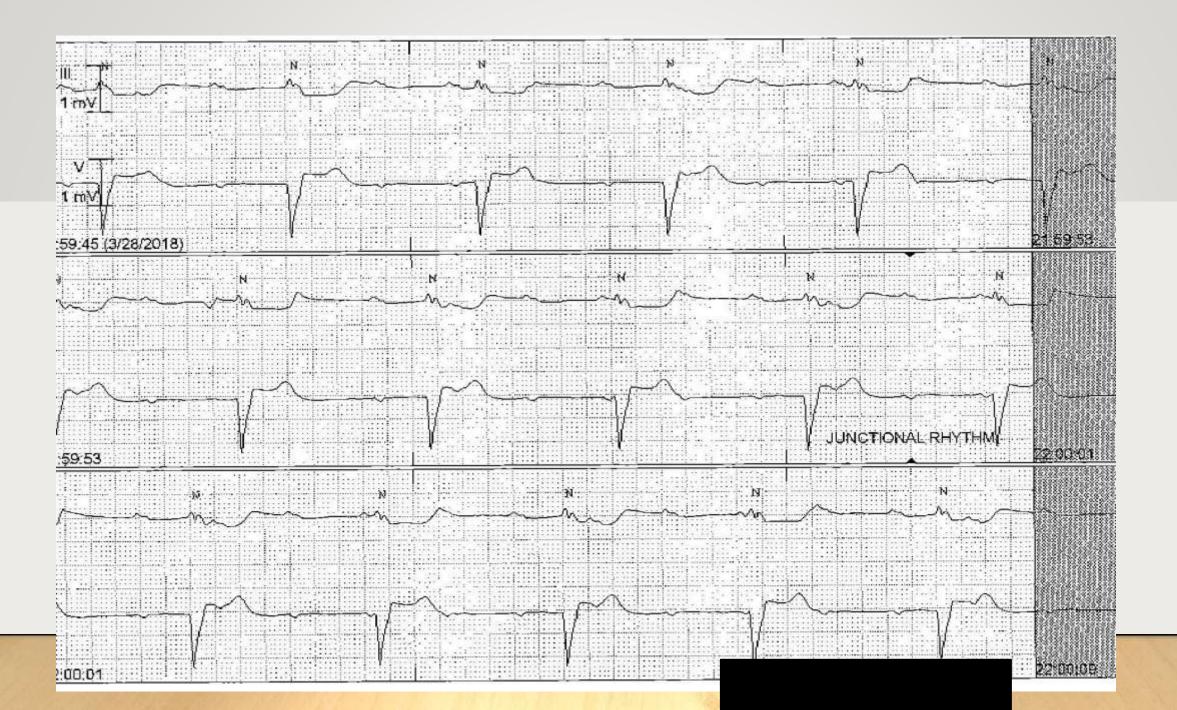












Bradycardia and trouble

- Don't let them DIE
- D Drugs
- I ischemia
- E Electrolytes

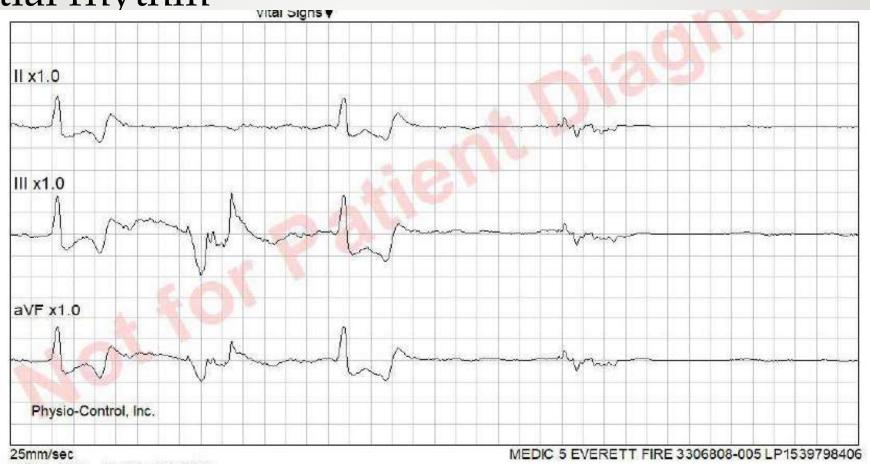
Case #6 – Fake Dementia

- 72 yo male with abnormal behavior
- 3 previous calls for the same
- "fakes dementia"
- Reported seizure, also has faked these

Vitals: "He's just faking again"

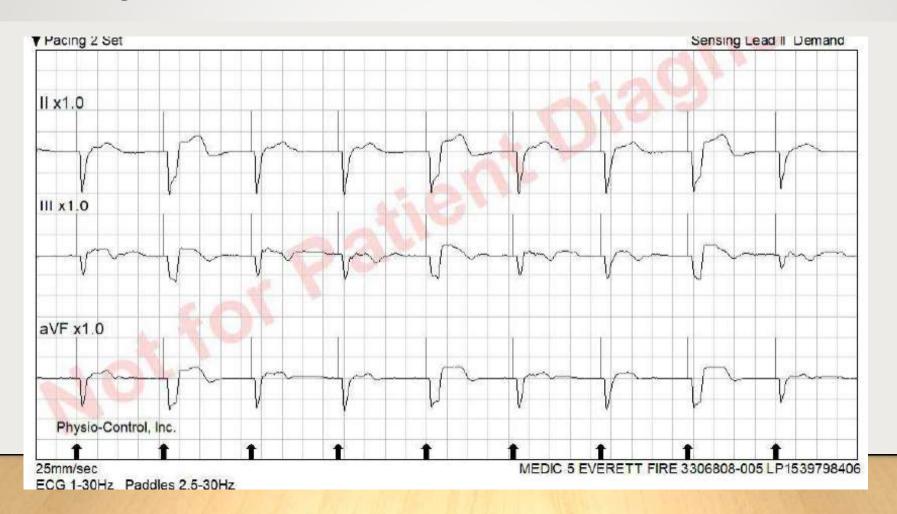
- 90/62, minimally responsive, HR around 40, quickly down to 20.
- Moaning and not really responding

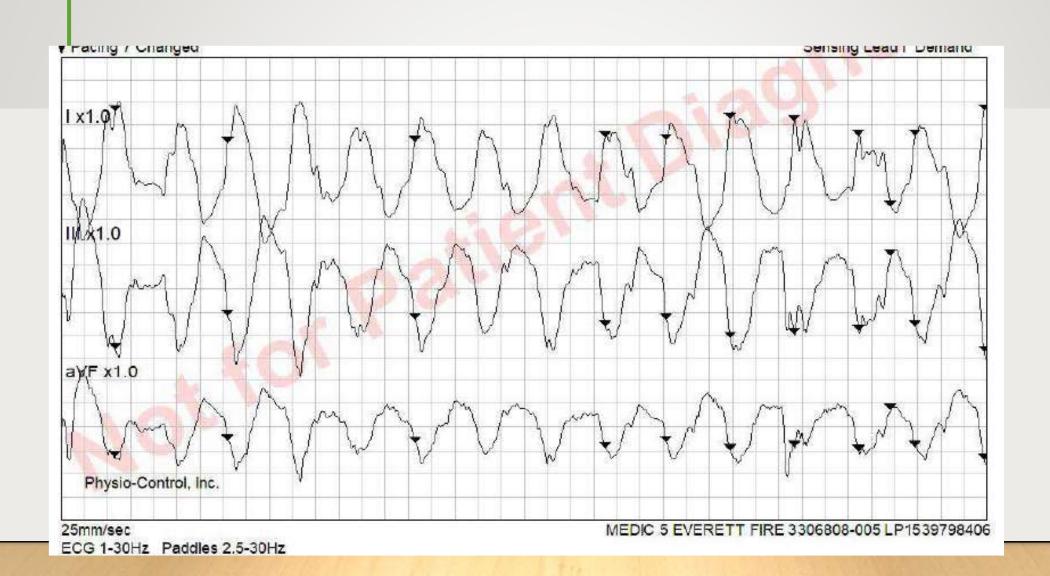
Initial rhythm

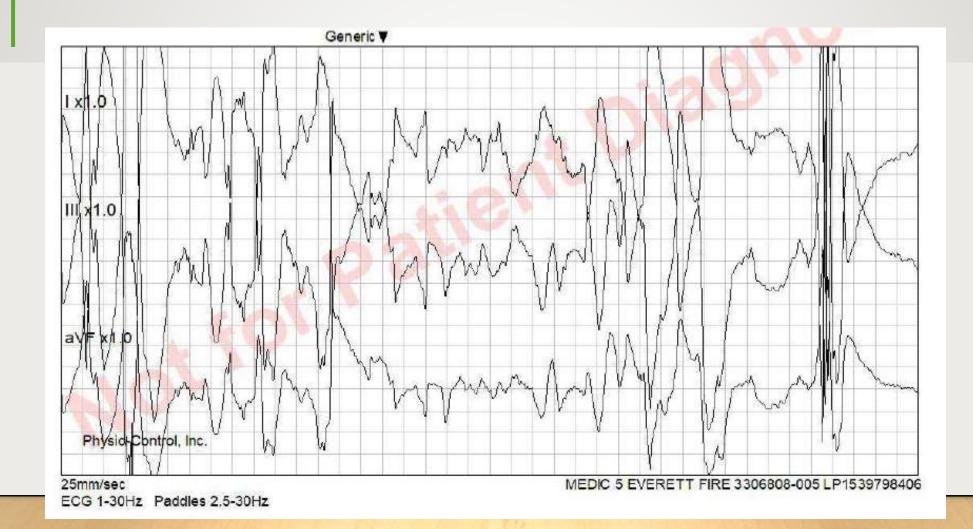


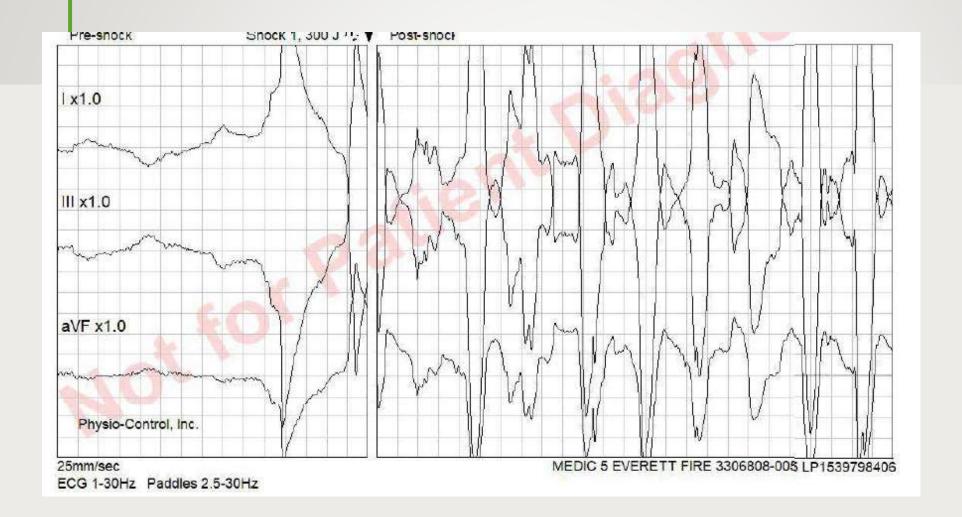
ECG 1-30Hz Paddles 2.5-30Hz

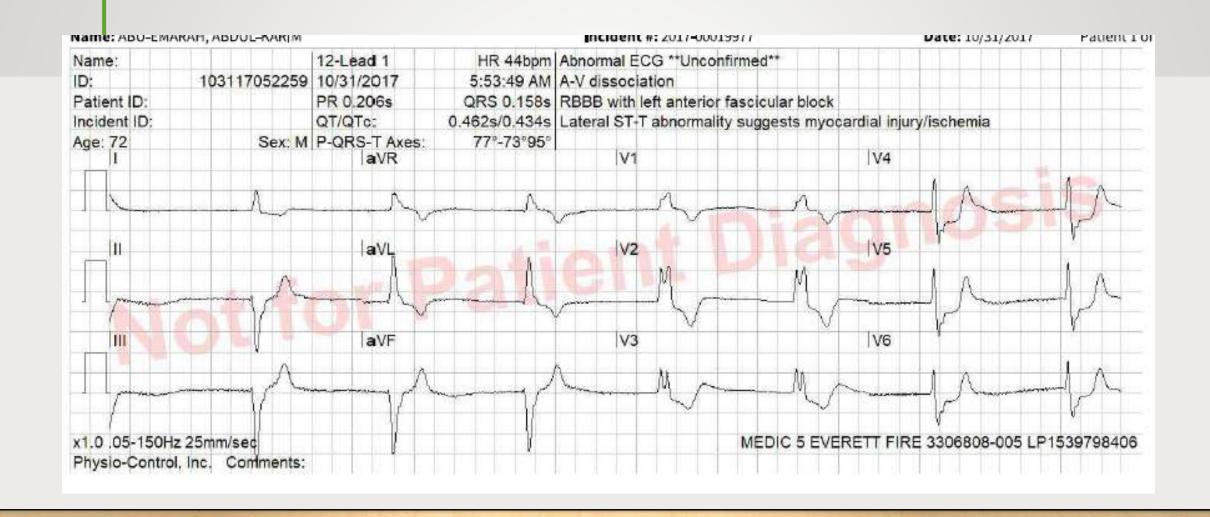
Pacing











Next....

- HR remains in 40s, BP remains around 100 systolic
- Intubated
- Starts gagging on tube

Vent. rate **BPM** 49 PR interval ms 130 QRS duration ms QT/QTc 506/457 ms -88 P-R-T axes * -58

Technician: JS Test ind:POST CODE Undetermined rhythm Left axis deviation

Non-specific intra-ventricular conduction block T wave abnormality, consider inferolateral ischemia

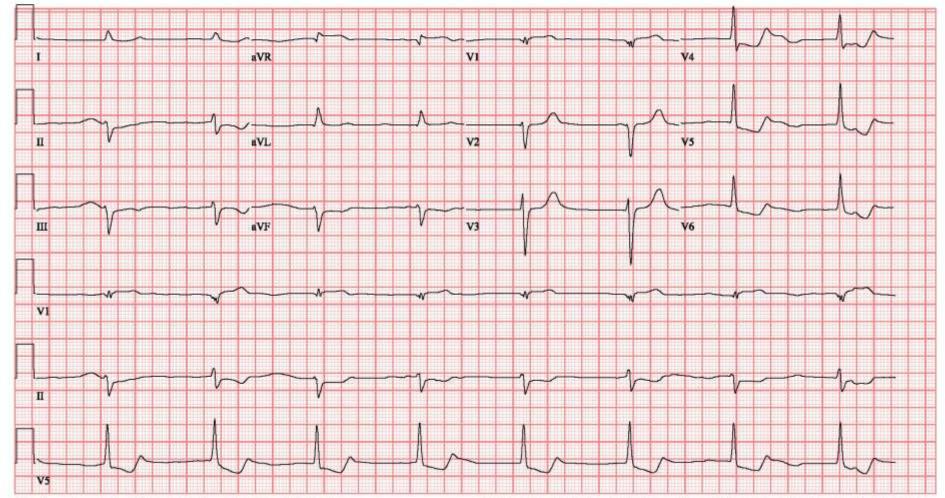
Abnormal ECG

When compared with ECG of 11-SEP-2017 19:27, Current undetermined rhythm precludes rhythm comparison, needs review Questionable change in QRS duration

Confirmed by BEECROFT MD, MATTHEW (4245), editor PILCHARD, MIRANDA (20015) on 11/1/2017

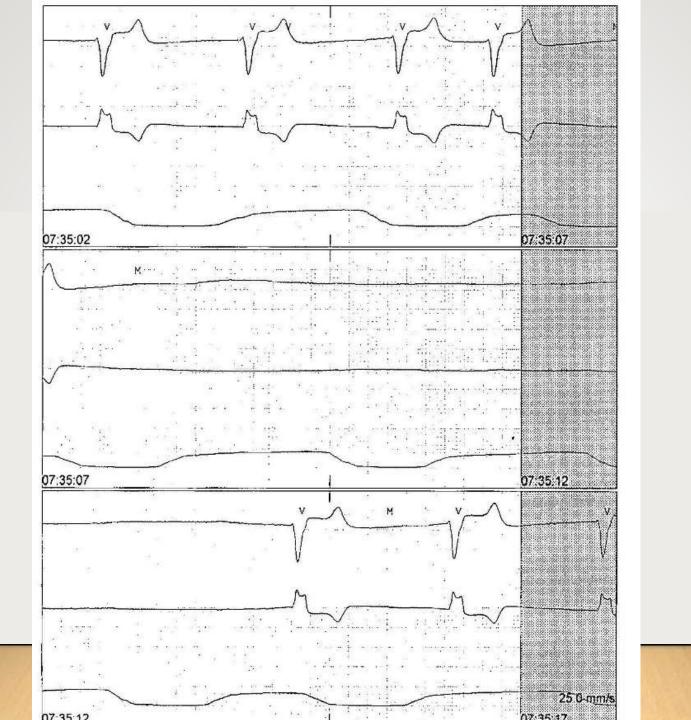
8:20:21 AM

Electronically signed by: MATTHEW BEECROFT MD Referred by: BEECROFT



Now what

- Slows down to 30s and then spaces out without morphology changing
- Pause of about 10 seconds.....does this a couple times
- CPR initiated and he grunts a little and winces
- Held and rhythm is back at 30 then drifts up to 40s
- BP is 88/40



- Don't let them DIE
- D Drugs
- I Ischemia
- E Electrolytes

Right bundle branch block

Abnormal ECG

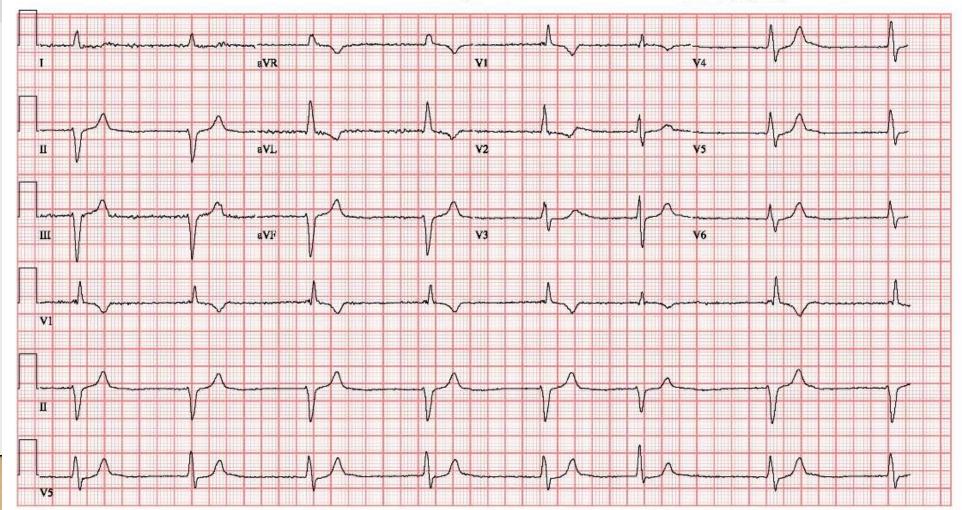
45 BPM * ms Vent. rate PR interval ms 128 472/408 **ORS** duration ms QT/QTc ms 80 P-R-T axes * -74

Wide QRS rhythm with occasional Premature ventricular complexes Left axis deviation

When compared with ECG of 31-OCT-2017 06:22, (unconfirmed)
Previous ECG has undetermined rhythm, needs review
Confirmed by BEECROFT MD, MATTHEW (4245), editor PILCHARD, MIRANDA (20015) on 11/1/2017 8:20:16 AM

Technician: KB Test ind:CARDIAC ARREST

> Referred by: BEECROFT Electronically signed by: MATTHEW BEECROFT MD



Med list

- Albuterol
- Amlodipine
- Aspirin
- Lipitor
- Neurontin
- Glipizide
- Hydrochlorothiazide
- Prinivil
- Glucophage

- Remeron
- Prilosec
- Quetiapine
- Tamsulosin
- Brilinta
- Tramadol
- Verapamil SR

Med list

- Albuterol
- Amlodipine
- Aspirin
- Lipitor
- Neurontin
- Glipizide
- Hydrochlorothiazide
- Prinivil
- Glucophage

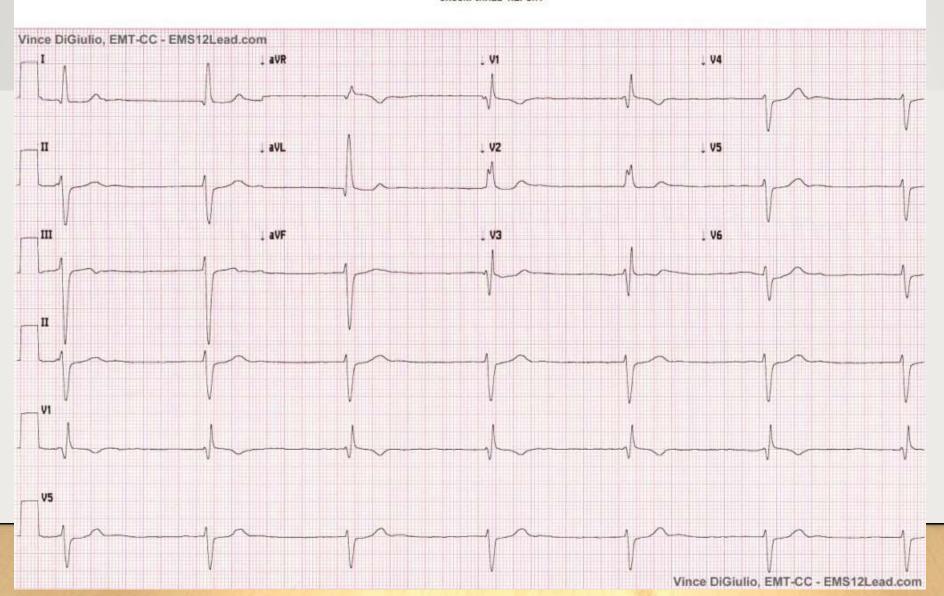
- Remeron
- Prilosec
- Quetiapine
- Tamsulosin
- Brilinta
- Tramadol
- Verapamil SR

Vent rate: 37 BPM
PR int: * ms
ORS dur: 146 ms
OT/OTc: 513/429 ms
P-R-T axes: * -60 22

UNCERTAIN REGULAR RHYTHM
RIGHT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK
LEFT ANTERIOR FASCICULAR BLOCK
VOLTAGE CRITERIA FOR LVH
POSSIBLE ANTERIOR MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, PROBABLY OLD
ABNORMAL ECG

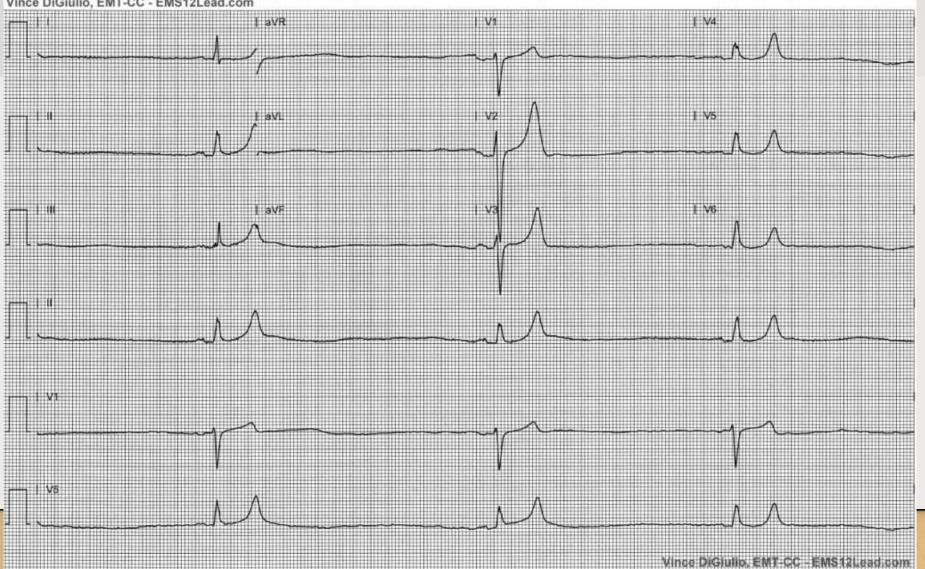
HARNING: DATA QUALITY MAY AFFECT INTERPRETATION

UNCONFIRMED REPORT



20 BPM 131 ms 134 ms 581/302 ms 57 63 75 Vent rate: PR int: QRS dur: QT/QTc: P-R-T axes:

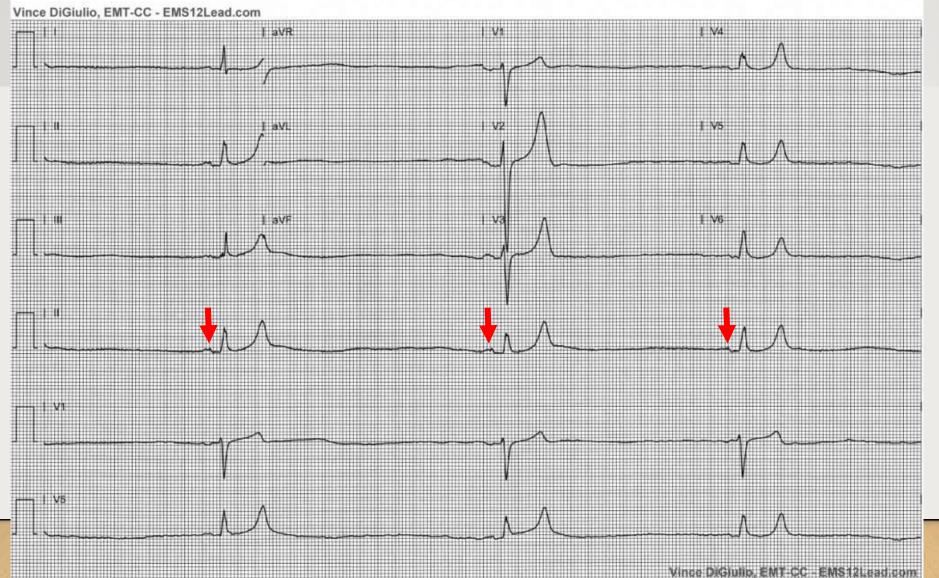




25 mm/s 10 nV 0.05-40 Hz

Vent rate: 20 BPM IN PR int: 131 ms AE QRS dur: 134 ms UI QT/QTc: 581/302 ms P-R-T axes: 57 63 75

..PEDIATRIC ECG INTERPRETATION SINUS BRADYCARDIA INTRAVENTRICULAR CONDUCTION DELAY ABNORMAL ECG UNCONFIRMED REPORT



- Don't let them DIE
- D Drugs
- I ischemia
- E Electrolytes

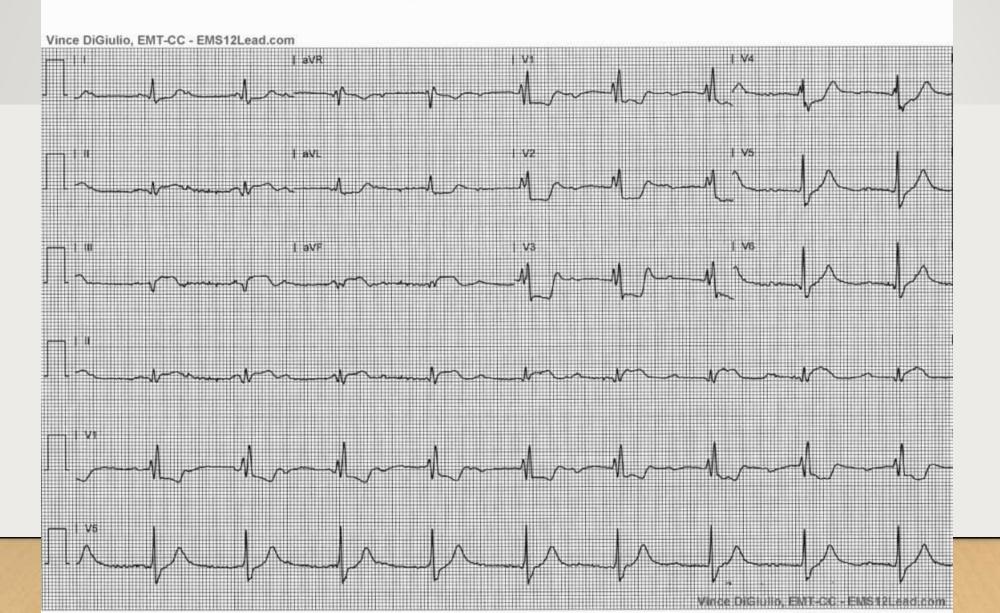
- Standard treatments:
- Atropine
- Dopamine
- Pacing

Case #7 – Crushing substernal chest pain

- 65 yo male with history of HTN, diabetes who smokes
- Diaphoretic and clutching his chest
- Takes no meds
- BP 120/60, HR 45

IDIO' RICULAR RHYTHM ABNC AL ECG UNCONFIRMED REPORT

Vent rate: 56 BPM
PR int: 0 ms
QRS dur: 146 ms
QT/QTc: 467/459 ms
P-R-T axes: 999 -2 23

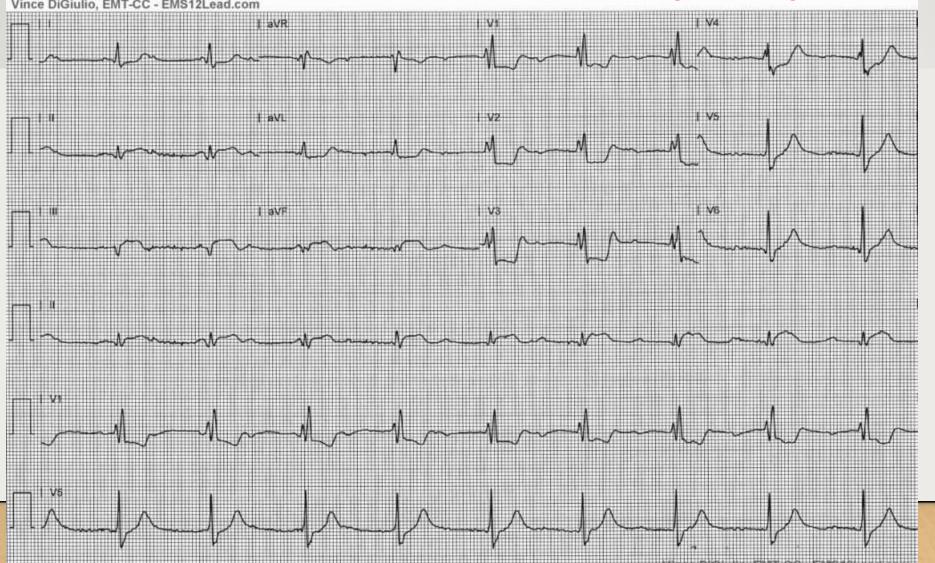


RICULAR RHYTHM ABNU. AL ECG UNCONFIRMED REPORT

Vent rate: 56 BPM PR int. 0 ms QRS dur. 146 ms 467/459 ms QT/QTc. 999 -2 23 P-R-T axes:

Fast or Slow? Narrow or Wide? Reg or Irreg?



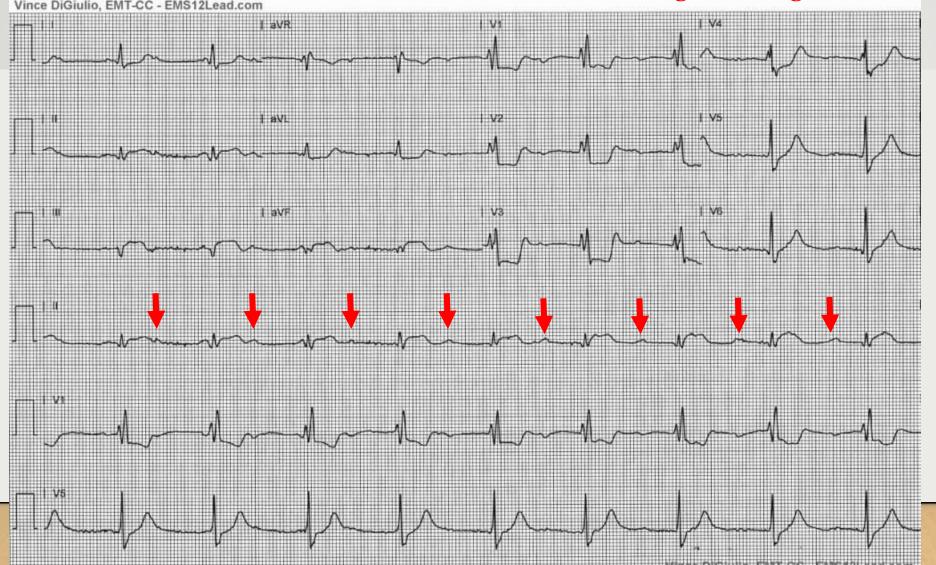


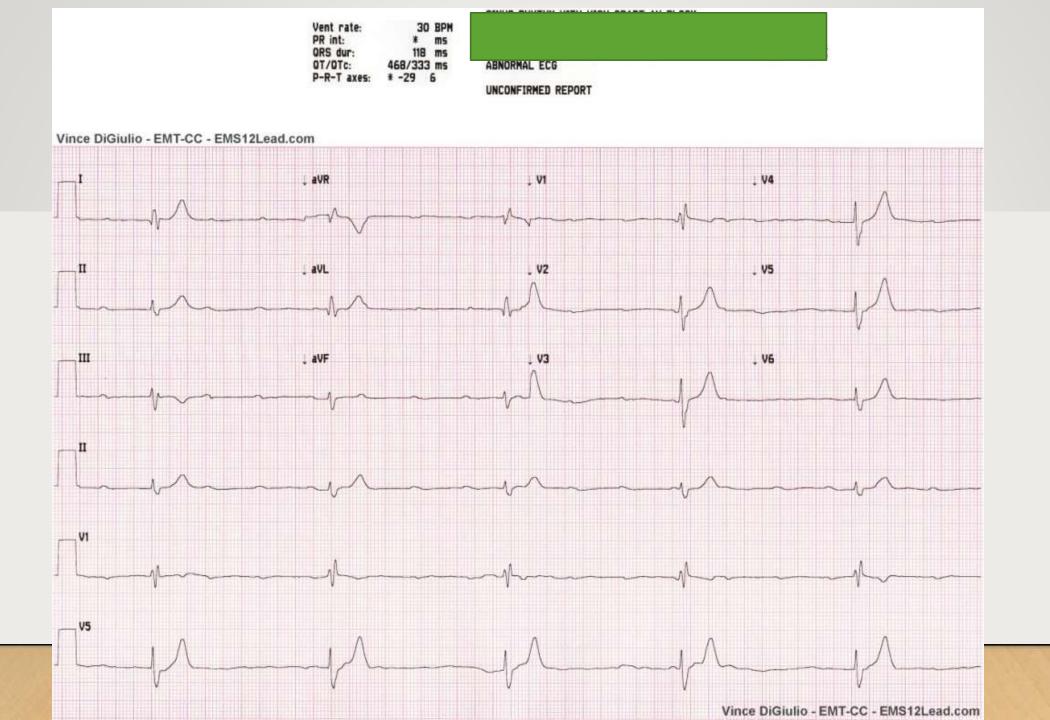
RICULAR RHYTHM ABNU. AL ECG UNCONFIRMED REPORT

56 BPM Vent rate: PR int. 0 ms QRS dur. 146 ms 467/459 ms QT/QTc 999 -2 23 P-R-T axes:

Fast or Slow? Narrow or Wide? Reg or Irreg?

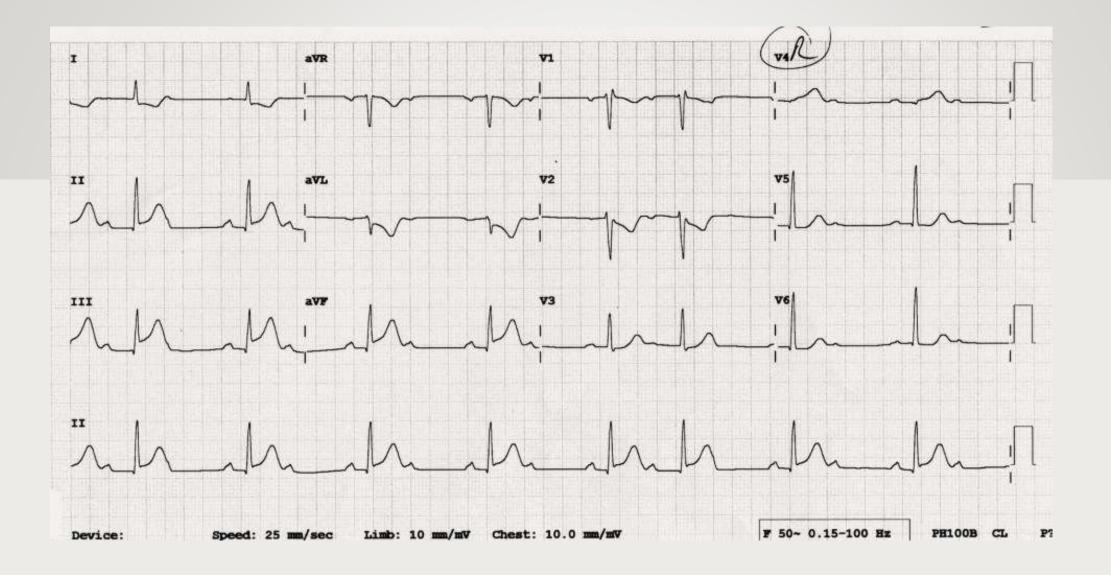
Vince DiGiulio, EMT-CC - EMS12Lead.com



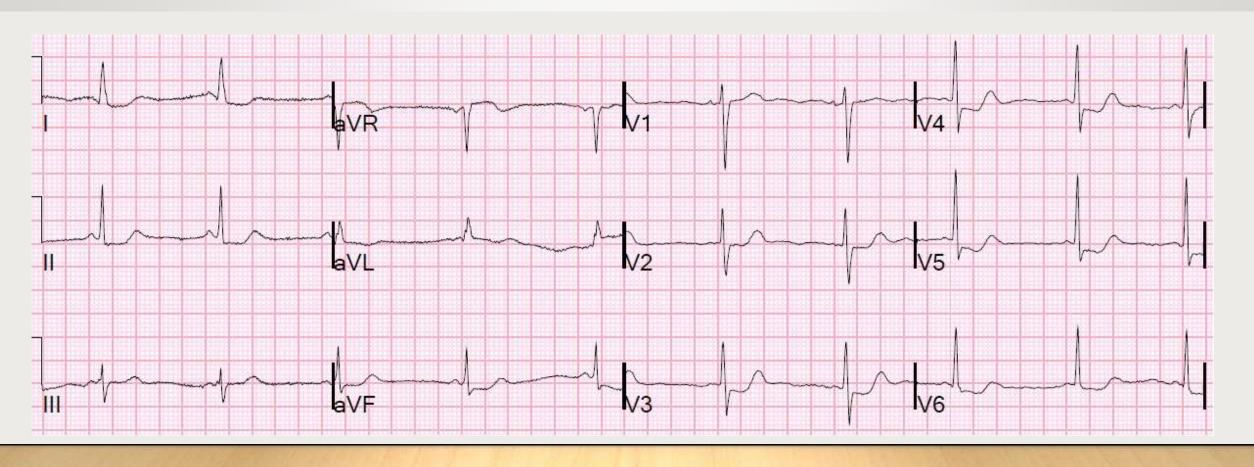


SINUS RHYTHM WITH HIGH GRADE AV BLOCK Vent rate: 30 BPM INDETERMINATE AXIS PR int: * ms INCOMPLETE RIGHT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK QRS dur: 118 ms POSSIBLE LATERAL MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, OF INDETERMINATE AGE QT/QTc: 468/333 ms ABNORMAL ECG P-R-T axes: # -29 6 UNCONFIRMED REPORT Vince DiGiulio - EMT-CC - EMS12Lead.com _ V1 . V4 . aVR aVL . V2 . V5 . aVF . V6 Vince DiGiulio - EMT-CC - EMS12Lead.com

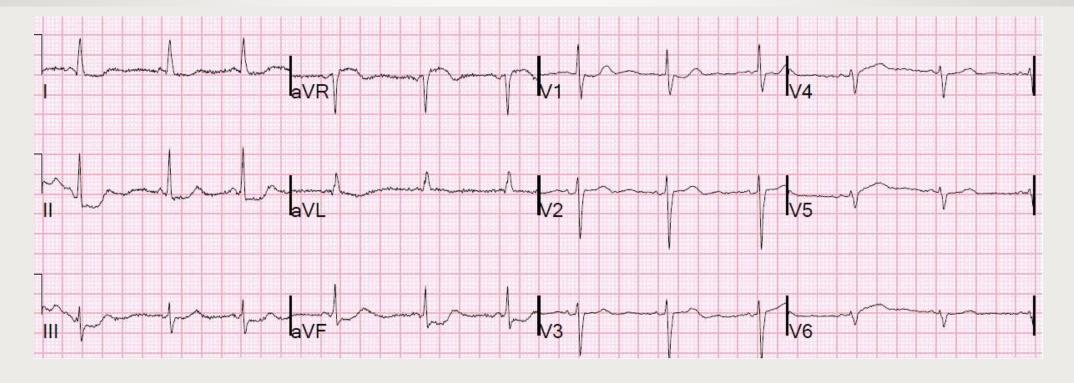
SINUS RHYTHM WITH HIGH GRADE AV BLOCK Vent rate: 30 BPM INDETERMINATE AXIS PR int: * ms INCOMPLETE RIGHT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK QRS dur: 118 ms POSSIBLE LATERAL MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, OF INDETERMINATE AGE QT/QTc: 468/333 ms ABNORMAL ECG P-R-T axes: # -29 6 UNCONFIRMED REPORT Vince DiGiulio - EMT-CC - EMS12Lead.com ↓ V1 . V4 . aVR aVL . V2 . V5 . aVF . V6 Vince DiGiulio - EMT-CC - EMS12Lead.com



Right sided MI



Here's with Right sided leads



- Don't let them DIE
- D Drugs
- I ischemia
- E Electrolytes

- Don't let them DIE
- D Drugs
- I ischemia
- E Electrolytes

- Beta Blockers
- Calcium channel blockers
- Digoxin
- Clonidine (visine, afrin)
- TCA's
- Flexeril
- Opiates
- Supplements

- Don't let them DIE
- D Drugs
- I ischemia
- E Electrolytes

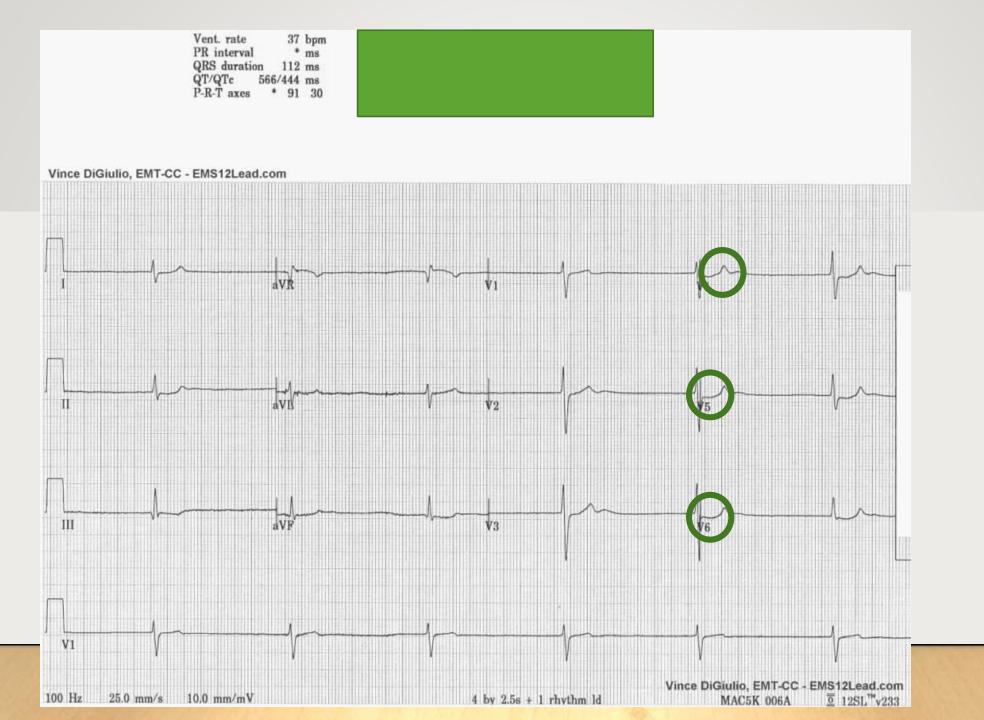
- Typically associated with inferior MIs
- Complete HB with anterior MI has a poor prognosis

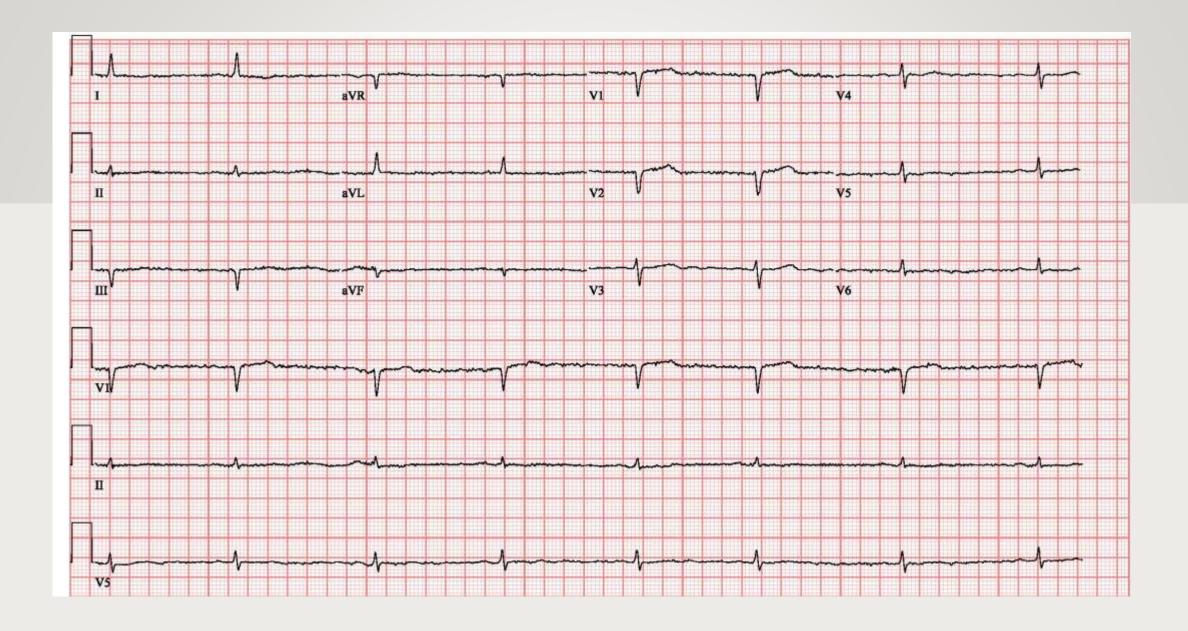
Non-toxicologic causes

- MI with cardiogenic shock
- Hyperkalemia
- Myxedema coma
- Spinal cord injury
- Hypothermia

UNCERTAIN REGULAR RHYTHM Vent rate: PR int: 38 BPM RIGHT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK * ms LEFT ANTERIOR FASCICULAR BLOCK ORS dur: 190 ms SEPTAL MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, OF INDETERMINATE AGE ABNORMAL ECG WARNING: DATA QUALITY MAY AFFECT INTERPRETATION 529/447 ms QT/QTc: P-R-T axes: # -74 32 UNCONFIRMED REPORT Vince DiGiulio, EMT-CC - EMS12Lead.com . aVR . V1 _ V4 . aVL . V2 . V5 . aVF . V6 Vince DiGiulio, EMT-CC - EMS12Lead.com

Vince DiGit	Vent. PR in QRS o QT/Q P-R-T	terval * ms duration 112 ms Tc 566/444 ms axes * 91 30	*** Age and gender specif Junctional bradycardia Rightward axis ST abnormality, possible of Abnormal ECG	fic ECG analysis ***		
I I		aVR				-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\
П		aVI	→	_	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
1111		dVP			V6	
Vi		——————————————————————————————————————		·	<u></u>	





Summary

- Have an approach.
- Don't let them DIE
- Atrium relationship to the ventricles
- Know your meds
- Still try atropine and pacing
- Be thorough