

EXPERIENCE OF THE HOLTER MONITORING USE IN DIAGNOSTICS OF CARDIAC RHYTHM DISTURBANCES AT CHILDREN

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The separate measuring can result in the false negative or false positive consequences and not represent the clinical state of the patient.

Purpose of our research - to compare efficiency of holter monitoring with “casual” ECG-diagnostics, prove this test expedience at children with cardiovascular pathology.

We examined group of 38 children (25 boys and 13 girls), in age from 10 to 17 years, that were on stationary treatment in the cardiologic department of the Sumy Regional Children Hospital (term from 2 to 20 days). The diagnosis were: neurocirculatory dystonia (25 children), vascular dystonia (6), other diagnoses (8), concomitant pathology – secondary hypertension, diffuse goiter, hypothalamic syndrome, obesity, cardiomyopathy and other.

Results: at the monitoring data analysis QT segment changes were exposed at 19 children (from 1 to 100% of time of supervision), from them 8 children had normal ECG, certain declinations were registered at 11: at two children- early ventricles repolarisation syndrome, in other sinus arrhythmias, tachycardia, supraventricular ectopic beats, predominance of left ventricle electric activity and other).

At the analysis of presence of ectopic activity the following results were got at holter monitoring: 16 children had pathological supraventricular ectopic activity, 1- pathological supraventricular ectopic activity and bradycardia, 1-bradycardia, 1-promoted amount of ventricular arrhythmias, 2-supraventricular ectopic beats, 1- ventricular ectopic beats. Nine of them had normal ECG, at 6 sinus arrhythmia was observed, at 3 –extrasystoles, at 2- predominance of left ventricle electric activity, at 1- early ventricles repolarisation syndrome and 1 had Q-R-S-T interval shortening. So holter monitoring allows us to expose hidden at non-permanent ECG-diagnostics conducting pathology .

The conclusion is that holter monitoring allows to diagnose disturbances of cardiac rhythm, including those that are not exposed at the non-permanent electrocardiography. Holter monitoring allows us to make a conclusions about reasons, circumstances and rhythm of cardiac rhythm disturbances appearance, other disturbances of cardiac activity, and also to estimate efficiency of therapy. We consider that holter monitoring wide introduction into diagnostics of cardiologic pathology is necessary, it will provide us with ample opportunity of cardiac rhythm disturbances early diagnostics and correct treatment choice.