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Pecularities of electrical activity of the heart in patients in the acute period of Q-myocardial infarction after primary coronary intervention.

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Introduction: The study of the prognostic value of heart rate variability (HRV) in relation to the mechanisms of occurrence, formation and progression of complications in the acute period of Q-myocardial infarction (Q-MI) after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) determines the relevance of this work.

Aim of the study: To identify features of HRV in patients with acute period of Q-MI after PCI.

Material and methods: 55 patients with acute period of Q-MI were examined: 1st group (n = 30) - patients after PCI, median age 62 (49; 72) years, 2nd group (n = 25) - patients with standard drug therapy, median age 69 (64; 75) years.

Results: In group 1 there was a significantly lower number of patients with group supraventricular extrasystoles (77.7%, p = 0.01) and episodes of ST depression (54.5%, p = 0.04), significantly higher total power of the HRV during the day (28.3%, p = 0.04), significantly fewer patients with significantly and moderately reduced HRV: 10 vs 16 (at 60% p = 0.04). There was a tendency to a shorter duration of the average daily adjusted QT (by 1.46%, p = 0.08), to a smaller number of patients with episodes of ST elevation (by 42.8%, p = 0.05).

Conclusions: In all patients in the acute period of Q-MI there is a tension of regulatory systems with a predominance of the sympathetic component of HRV. In patients receiving standard drug therapy, this is accompanied by a decrease in total HRV capacity, an increase in the duration of the average daily adjusted QT. Extrasystolic arrhythmia and episodes of myocardial ischemia were less common in patients after PCI.

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