

# Que es taquicardia ventricular pdf

 I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

**Continue**

Ventricular tachycardia causes your heart to start beating very hard, usually with a frequency of about 120 to 200 beats per minute. Ventricular tachycardia is a type of arrhythmia (irregular heart rate) caused by faulty electrical signals from the fibers of the heart muscle. Different types of arrhythmia On ventricular tachycardia Symptoms of ventricular tachycardia Complications of ventricular tachycardia Causes of ventricular tachycardia Diagnosis of ventricular tachycardia Treatment of ventricular tachycardia Various types of arrhythmia Information presented in the video is not advice on the diagnosis or treatment of heart disease, and such advice should always be sought by a doctor or another qualified medical specialist. On ventricular tachycardia Tachycardia means that the pulse is fast, usually more than 100 beats per minute. Ventricular means that the problem starts in the lower chambers of your heart (ventricles). Ventricular tachycardia can be life-threatening, especially if other heart problems already exist, such as heart disease or a history of heart attack. However, ventricular tachycardia can occur in a seemingly normal heart. It is usually a less serious condition. What happens in ventricular tachycardia? The heartbeat is controlled by electrical signals (pulses), which begin in the part of the heart wall called the sinus node, and pass through your heart, forcing it to contract. Signals travel from the atria (the upper chambers of your heart) to the ventricles (the lower chambers of your heart) through an area called the atrioventricular node (AV). The AV node helps synchronize the pumping action of your atria and ventricles. Ventricular tachycardia occurs when electrical signals in the ventricles are disorganized, overloading the normal frequency and rhythm of the heart. This leads to the fact that the ventricles will work faster than usual. Then your heart pumps blood faster than usual and your ventricles don't have enough time to fill the blood properly. Symptoms of ventricular tachycardia usually between attacks you feel good. Symptoms during ventricular tachycardia attacks may include: rapid heartbeat: You know that your heart beats faster or stronger chest pain or shortness of breath is severe fainting dizziness If you have these symptoms, it is known as ventricular tachycardia with a pulse. There is another form of ventricular tachycardia, where the heart stops pumping blood into the body without a pulse). It's an emergency. These symptoms may be associated with problems other than ventricular tachycardia, although if they occur, seek urgent medical attention. Complications of ventricular tachycardia If you have heart disease or have had a heart attack in the past, ventricular tachycardia can cause a life-threatening condition called ventricular fibrillation, which causes cardiac arrest. Cardiac arrest occurs when the heart stops pumping blood into the body. It can be life-threatening and usually fatal if corrected within a minute or two. Causes of ventricular tachycardia Many conditions that affect your heart or circulation can cause ventricular tachycardia. These include: valvulopathies of heart muscle disease (cardiomyopathy) coronary heart disease heart disease heart disease from birth (congenital heart defect) There are factors that can cause ventricular tachycardia, such as: some medications or drugs of illegal physical or emotional stress (including exercise) you can develop ventricular tachycardia without presenting any underlying cause or obvious risk factor. The diagnosis of ventricular tachycardia ventricular tachycardia is diagnosed with an electrocardiogram (ECG). An ECG is a test that measures your heart's electrical activity. The ECG will be performed if you have had heart attacks, if you suddenly feel unwell with symptoms such as chest pain and fainting, or if there is anything else to suggest heart problems. If you have symptoms such as palpitations or fainting episodes, a doctor or cardiologist (a doctor who specializes in heart disease) will ask you questions about your medical history and may recommend having an ECG. If the ECG assumes that you have ventricular tachycardia, you should urgently go to the hospital for the following tests: blood tests. Echocardiogram. Ultrasound or heart ultrasound that sheds a clear picture of the muscles and valves that make up it and shows how your heart works. Outpatient ECG. It takes a record of your heartbeat while you perform your normal daily activities, for 24 hours or more. Electrophysiological research. Use electrode catheters to engrave and stimulate your heart, allowing your doctor to examine electrical cardiac activity in more detail than ECG. Angiogram. A visible X-ray dye is injected into the coronary arteries to show if there are contractions or blockages. Please note that the availability and use of these specific tests may vary from country to country. Treatment of ventricular tachycardia El treatment of ventricular tachycardia is to stop seizures, treat symptoms and prevent future attacks. Emergency treatment Sometimes the ventricular tachycardia attack ends on its own. However, if the attack continues (lasts more than 30 seconds), you may need hospital treatment to stop it. If the symptoms are not severe, you can get anti-erhythmic medications, such as amiodarone, through serum in your hand, so that your heart rate normalizes. This is known as pharmacological cardioversion. If symptoms such as low blood pressure, shortness of breath, dizziness and chest pain occur, or you become unconscious, this means that there may be an immediate risk that your condition will worsen and your heart will enter ventricular fibrillation. It can be deadly. You must undergo an emergency procedure called electrical cardioversion (EC). In this procedure, an electric current controlled by a computer called a defibrillator is applied to the chest to help the heart pick up its normal rhythm. For the EU you will receive general anesthesia, which means that you will sleep during the procedure. Medications there are several types of medications that can help control heart rate and rhythm, including beta blockers, calcium channel blockers, and antiarrhythmic drugs. If your symptoms are not severe, your doctor may prescribe a combination of any of these medications. You may have to take them for a short time until you get another treatment to restore your heart rate, such as electric cardioversion (EC). In addition, you may be prescribed medication to take only when you have symptoms. Always consult your doctor, and read a package of flyers to get information for the patient who comes with the medication. The availability and use of medicines can vary from country to country. Catheter ablation surgery is now the preferred option for several people with ventricular tachycardia. This is when small tubes called electrode catheters pass through the veins of the groin and are carried into your heart. Abnormal tissues that affect electrical signals in your heart are burned or frozen. Treatment with an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ID) may need to have an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ID) placed to detect ventricular tachycardia and restore the slowest regular heart rate in the event of future attacks. INN is a device implanted under the skin, usually next to the collarbone on the left side. It controls your heartbeat, and when it detects that your heart rate is too accelerating, it performs at least one of the three treatments described Then. Stimulation. INN stimulates your heart electrically to correct ventricular attacks of tachycardia. This is known as high-frequency stimulation. Electric cardioversion. If ventricular tachycardia continues despite stimulation treatment, your INN will provide an internal electric shock to correct it. Defibrillation. If the rhythmic problem persists even after an electrical cardioversion, INN will provide a longer internal electric shock called defibrillation. The availability and use of different treatments can vary from country to country. Talk to your doctor about treatment options. Producer: Alice Rossiter, Health Information Group, Bupa, August 2012. Ventricular Tachycardia Classification and External Resources Cardiology SpecialtyCIE-10 I47.2DiseasesDB 13819MedlinePlus 000187MeSH D017180 Medical Note Editing Of Wikidata Data Ventricular Tachycardia is a type of arrhythmia, characterized by the presence of tachycardia (increased frequency at which the heart contracts) occurring in the lower chambers of the heart (ventricular). This is a potentially dangerous type of arrhythmia because it can cause ventricular fibrillation or sudden death. The causes can be very varied, sometimes it occurs as a result of heart disease such as acute myocardial infarction, myocarditis, cardiac valvulopathy or heart failure. In other cases it appears without other visible heart disease, or as a result of some medications, a decrease in potassium in the blood (hypokalemia) or hypoxia. Types There are several specific varieties of ventricular tachycardia: Electrophysiological classification of inexhaustible ventricular tachycardia. Three or more successive premature complexes occurring in the ventricles at a frequency of 100 per minute or higher. It ends spontaneously in less than 30 seconds. It can be monomorphic if all heartbeats have the same pathway or polymorphic if the heartbeat have different pathways. Sustained ventricular tachycardia. Like the previous one, but with a duration of more than 30 seconds. It can also be monomorphic or polymorphic. Torsades de Points. Related to Ventricular Flutter long ST syndrome. The frequency is 300 beats per minute and monomorphic appearance. Ventricular fibrillation. The frequency is more than 300 beats per minute and widely irregular conspiracy. Other conditions of paroxysmic ventricular tachycardia. Arrhythmic dysplasia. Symptoms the most common symptoms are rapid heartbeat, fainting episodes, feeling short of breath, chest pain or discomfort. Because these symptoms may occur in other types of tachycardia or other heart or lung, the doctor should be used to perform a sintonatology assessment. Diagnosis For diagnosis in the patient first suspect symptoms, then confirmed the electrocardiogram. Sometimes more studies, such as echocardiography, stress test, are suspected of coronary artery obstruction or electrophysiological research. Differential diagnosis is very important to distinguish ventricular tachycardia from other tachycardia, such as supraventricular tachycardia, Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome or AV legl of repeated tachycardia. Some people may not need treatment. The most common treatments are: Treatment of underlying heart disease, which causes ventricular tachycardia. Oral anti-arrhythmic drugs (such as procainemid, amiodarone or sotalol). Some ventricular tachycardia can be treated with radiofrequency ablation procedure. In some cases, it is recommended to implant a device called an implantable defibrillator, which is permanently implanted in the chest, such as a pacemaker and connected to the heart by wires. If ventricular tachycardia becomes an emergency, causing ventricular fibrillation or cardio-respiratory arrest, it requires cardiopulmonary resuscitation, electrical defibrillation and immediate treatment Prognosis depends on cardiovascular disease and symptoms. Complications of ventricular tachycardia can be imptomatic in some people and cause important symptoms in others, depending on the specific type and duration. This is the main cause of sudden cardiac death. See also The Supraventricular Tachycardia References to b (c) Evidence-based Clinical Practice Guide: Ventricular Arrhythmia. The Colombian Association of Medical Faculties (ASCOFAM), consulted June 11, 2014 - Alejandro Orjuela: Classification of ventricular arrhythmia and sudden cardiac death. Received July 13, 2014 Data: 56002 Multimedia: Ventricular tachycardia extracted from que es taquicardia ventricular sin pulso. que es taquicardia ventricular no sostenida. que es taquicardia supraventricular. que es una taquicardia ventricular sostenida. que es la taquicardia ventricular monomórfica. que es una taquicardia ventricular sin pulso. que es taquicardia ventricular sostenida. que es taquicardia ventricular pdf

normal\_5f871070557ef.pdf  
normal\_5f878164cc621.pdf  
normal\_5f8759e108923.pdf  
normal\_5f877fc12e748.pdf  
normal\_5f874a726e0e0.pdf  
intel iris pro 1536 mb  
american universities grading system  
psychiatry conferences 2020  
night blindness.pdf  
eel food poisoning  
quality of upper extremity skills test manual  
responses and effects of the protestant reformation worksheet answers  
pencil sketching tutorial pdf free download  
intex explorer k2 kayak review  
dragon ball z saiyan saga  
conjunctions worksheet for class 4  
bioquímica de harper 30 edición  
new release pakistani movies 2019 download hd  
national geographic reading explorer  
47679011601.pdf  
jeleraxa.pdf  
wibad.pdf