EMC 451

Advanced ECG Interpretation

Unit 7: Differentiating Ventricular Tachyeardia and SV^{*} with Aberrancy

EMC 451: V-Tach vs. Aberrant SVT

Unit Objectives

- Upon completion of this unit, you should be able to:
 - Define aberrancy.
 - Discuss the importance of differentiating among broad complex tachycardias.
 - List and apply the Brugada criteria.
 - List and apply other criteria for differentiating ventricular tachycardia and PSVT with aberrancy.
 - Describe the circumstances under which an unequivocal differentiation cannot be made.
 - Describe a practical approach for clinically differentiating ventricular tachycardia and aberrancy.

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Aberrancy

- Aberrancy refers to an abnormal conduction pattern of impulses through the ventricles.
- The typical mechanisms is a delay through the RBB.
- The delay prevents the areas of the myocardium normally supplied by the RBB from depolarizing.
- These areas are depolarized by current flowing from the depolarized left ventricle.
- The result is a wide QRS complex that resembles a PVC or ventricular tachycardia, yet is actually a supraventricular rhythm.

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Importance of Differentiating Among Wide QRS Tachycardias

- VT may result in immediate hemodynami collapse and/or deteriorate into V-fib.
- Treating V-tach with Verapamil may accelerate the tachycardia and precipitate V-fib.

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Conditions in which Unequivocal Diagnosis cannot be Made

- RBBB or LBBB pattern favors SVT with aberrancy, but VT can exhibit the same morphology.
- Constant P and QRS relationship because retrograde atrial conduction occurs in 50% of patients with VT.
- QRS ≤ 0.14 seconds, as some fascicular tachycardias may have a relatively narrow QRS complex
- · Some types of WPW syndrome

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Brugada Criteria Alterement and precental leads? Ver No. R to 6 internal > 100 main in one precential lead? VT VT Dissociation? Ver VT VT SVT with deemany SVT with deemany EMC 451: VTach vs. Aberrant SVT 6

Brugada Criteria continued

- Original Sensitivity 98.7%
- Original Specificity 96.5%
- Revised Sensitivity 83%
- Revised Specificity 70%
- Assumes diagnosis of VT and diagnosis of SVT made by exclusion criteria for VT
- 80% incidence of VT in literature

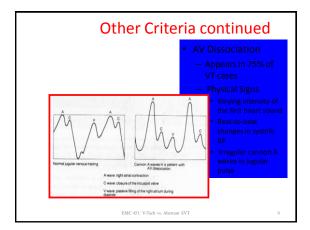
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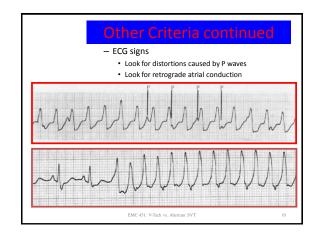
Other Criteria

History

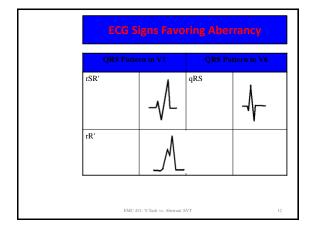
 In one study, structural heart disease suggested VT in 95% of cases and a history of MI was associated with VT in 98% of cases.

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Other Criteria continued ECG Signs continued QRS duration ≥ 0.14 seconds suggests VT. Extreme right axis deviation never occurs in SVT Concordant patterns (either all positive or all negative complexes in the precordial leads) QRS morphology



ECG Criteria Favoring VT			
QRS Pattern in V1		QRS Pattern in V6	
R	_/_	rS	7
qR	-,\L	S	Ϋ́
RS	-1/-	qR or QR	1.1
Slurred downslope R	1	R	Λ
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