

RESULTS OF TRANSTELEPHONIC ECG MONITORING USING EPISODIC RECORDER IN DIFFERENT CLINICAL INDICATIONS

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AIMS

**The study investigated efficacy
of longer-term ECG monitoring
using episodic recorder with automatic detection
in patients with less frequent symptoms**

EPISODIC RECORDER

- Longer-term ECG monitoring
- Continuous ECG analysis by pre-set parameters
- Automatic transtelephonic ECG transmission
- Automatic ECG reception on server
- Automatic release of memory
- Forwarding ECG to physician by e-mail



PATIENTS / RECORDINGS

Year 2012

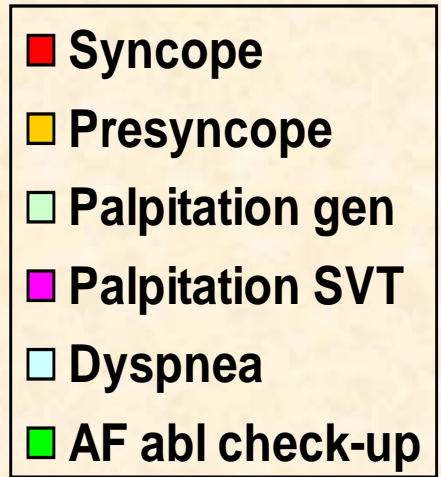
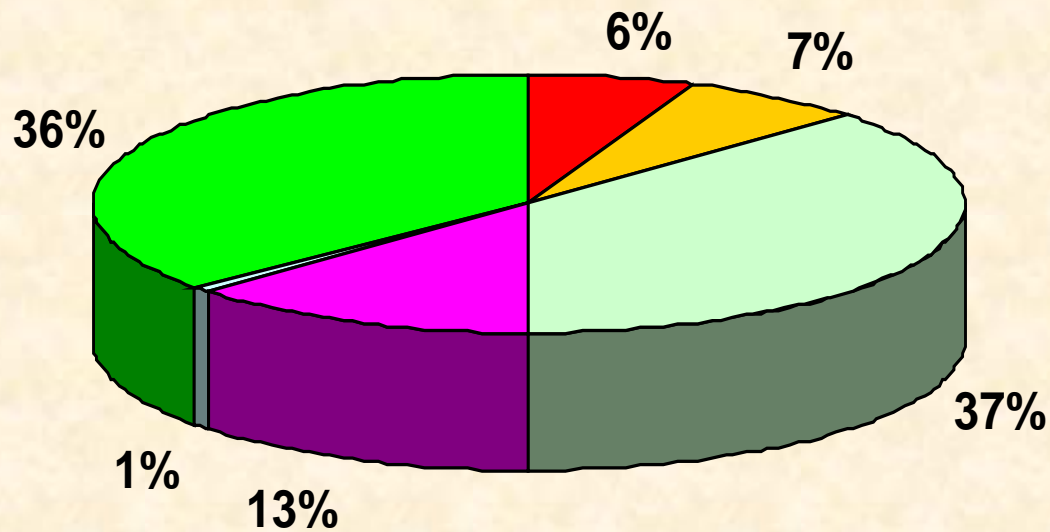
376 patients / 383 examinations

One monitoring period - 14.6 ± 8.8 days

84,753 ECG recordings

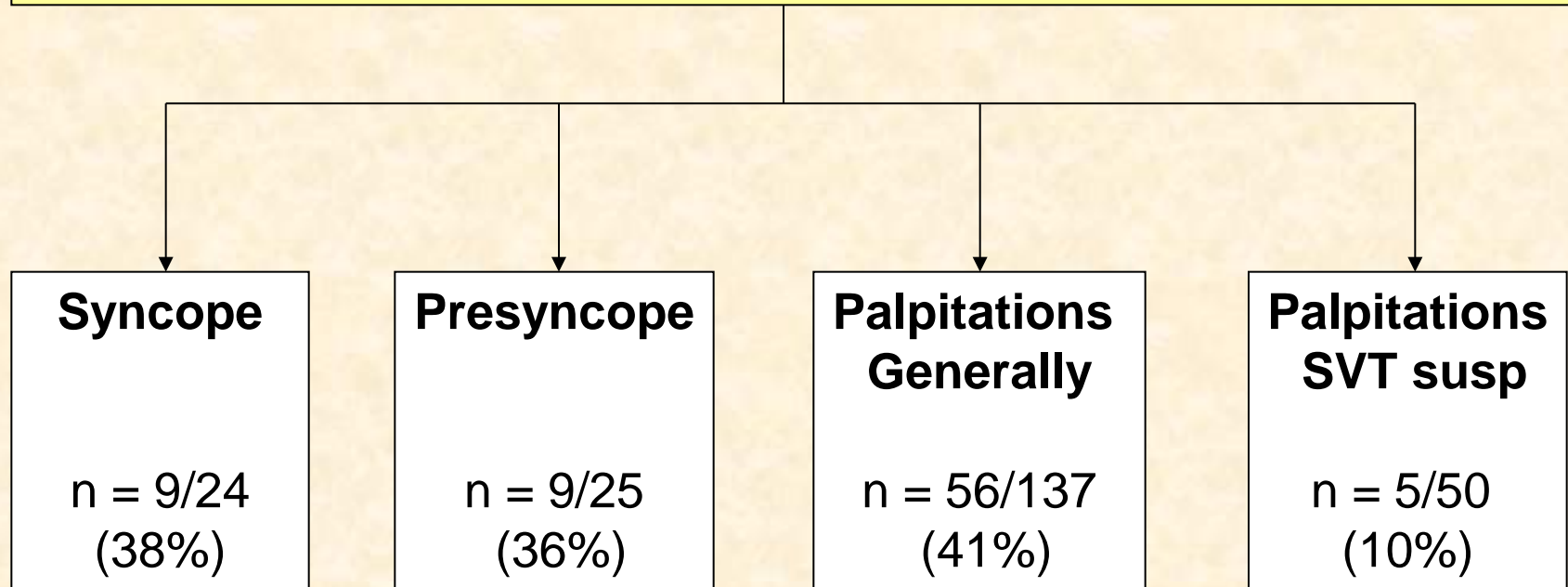
221 ± 380 recordings / 1 monitoring period

INDICATION TO MONITORING



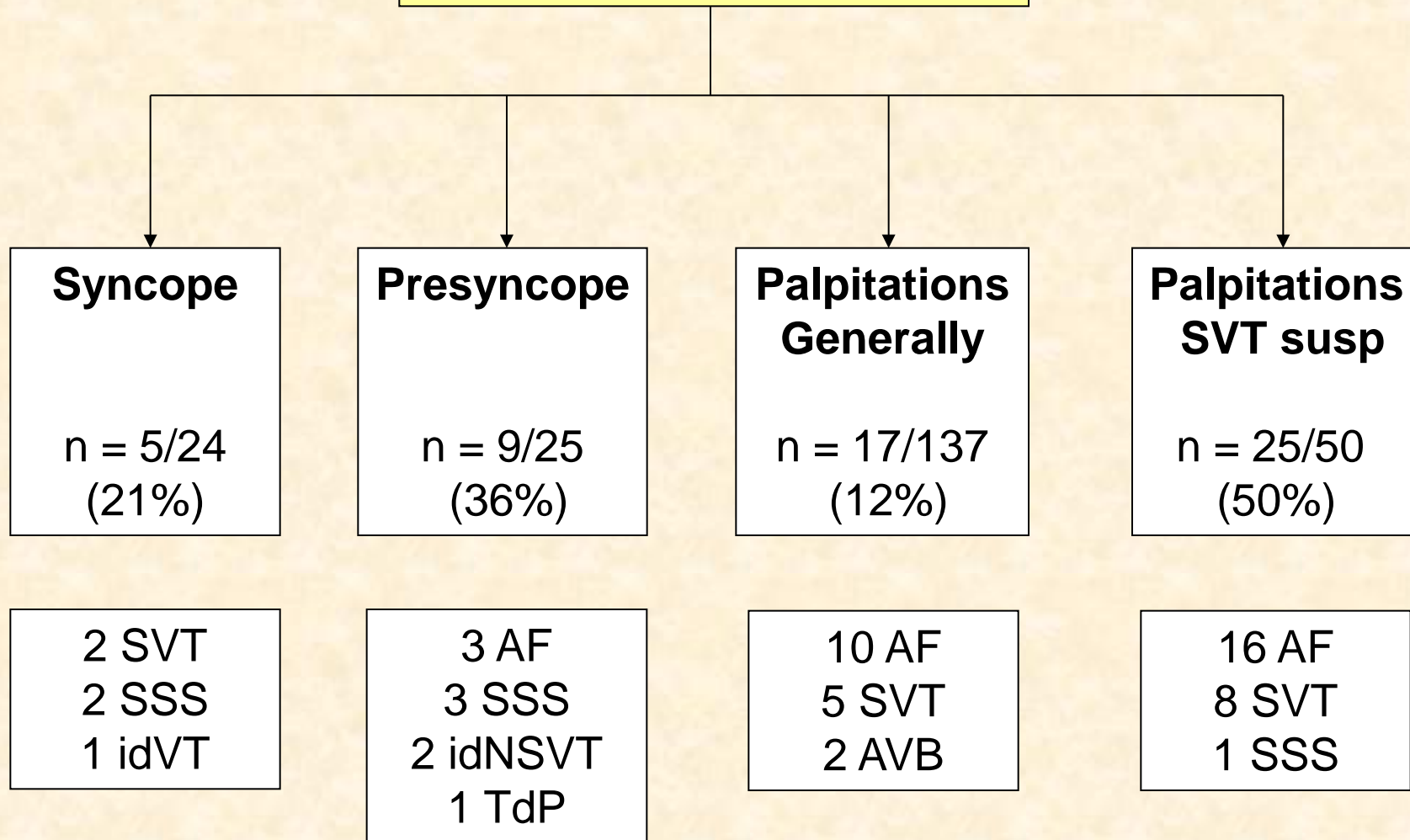
RESULTS

Sinus tachycardia or A/VPBs at the time of palpitations



RESULTS

Diagnosis was obvious



RESULTS

Syncope

n = 5/24
(21%)

2 SVT
2 SSS
1 idVT

3 Ablation
2 Pacing

Presyncope

n = 9/25
(36%)

3 AF
3 SSS
2 idNSVT
1 TdP

5 Ablation
3 Pacing
1 ICD

Palpitations Generally

n = 17/137
(12%)

10 AF
5 SVT
2 AVB

8 Ablation
1 Pacing
9 AAD/
Reassur

Palpitations SVT susp

n = 25/50
(50%)

16 AF
8 SVT
1 SSS

15 Ablation
1 Pacing
10 AAD/
Reassur

RESULTS

AF post-ablation check-up

AF/AT present	35/135 (26%)
Asymptomatic	17/35 (49%)

CONCLUSION

In 241 patients with indication to monitoring for symptoms

- diagnosis/treatment was directly determined in 56 (23%) patients
- Serious arrhythmia was excluded in 61 (25%) patients with palpitations

In 135 patients with indication to monitoring after AF ablation

- Asymptomatic AF/AT episodes found in 17/135 (13%) patients

If EPS/CA (negative) had not been performed before longer-term ECG monitoring, 20 000 € would have been saved