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12 lead electrocardiogram features of accessory pathways localization in typical Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome patients**Chu Dung Si^{1,2}, Pham Quoc Khanh² and Tran Van Dong²**¹Vietnam National University, Vietnam²Vietnam Heart Institute, Vietnam

Objective: This study was to assessment the accuracy of the new electrocardiogram algorithm in predicting localization of accessory pathway in patients with typical Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome to compare with accessory pathway location identified by successful RF.

Subject & Method: A new algorithm is proposed for localization of accessory pathways by 12 lead electrocardiograms before RF catheter ablation in typical Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome from 109 patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome; were compared with accessory pathways location identified by successful radiofrequency catheter ablation.

Results: The new electrocardiogram algorithm for the localization of accessory pathways with high accuracy predicted by using simple parameters such as polarity delta wave in V1, R/S ratio in V1, the transition of the QRS complex, polarity delta wave/polarity QRS complex in at least 2/3 inferior leads and morphology QRS was "QRS pattern" in inferior leads with sensitivity and specificity from 75% to 100%.

Conclusion: The surface electrocardiogram parameters of new algorithm in typical Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome closely related to accessory pathways localization with high sensitivity and specificity. Therefore, can be used to a new electrocardiogram algorithm in predicted the location accessory pathways with high accuracy predicted.

Biography

Chu Dung Si is currently working as a Professor at Vietnam National University, Vietnam.

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