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12 lead electrocardiogram features of accessory pathways localization in typical wolff-parkinson-white syndrome patients

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Objective: This study was designed characteristics of 12 lead electrocardiogram to compare the position of accessory pathway in the typical Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, can build a new electrocardiogram algorithm for the localization of accessory pathway.

Subject & Method: In 189 patients, typical Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome have a single anterogradely conducting accessory pathways on 12-lead electrocardiogram parameters were compared with the localization of accessory pathways identified by successful radiofrequency catheter ablation.

Result: We found that the 12 lead electrocardiogram parameters in typical Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome such as polarity delta wave in V1, R/S ratio in V1, the transition of the QRS complex, polarity delta wave/polarity QRS complex and morphology QRS was "QRS pattern" in inferior (DII, DIII, AVF) leads in diagnosis for the localization of accessory pathways with height accuracy predicted from 74.5% to 100%.

Conclusion: The surface electrocardiogram parameters in typical Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome closely related to accessory pathways localization and can be used as a new electrocardiogram algorithm for the localization of accessory pathways by using simple parameters as above.

Biography

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