

How to Have Good Rhythm Even if You Can't Dance

Understanding Normal Variants & Concerning Abnormalities
John Clark MD



Objectives:

- Describe benign variants in the pediatric ECG
- Describe concerning abnormalities in the pediatric ECG
- Determine to need for referral

Topics

PACs PVCs

SVT

WPW

VT, VF

HCM

LQT

- A 16 year old, competitive swimmer presents to ER with a near drowning event. A cardiac cause is found. The most likely etiology is:
- HCM
- LQTS
- ARVD
- Commotio cordis

- A 16 year old, competitive athlete presents with cardiac arrest during any sport other than swimming. The most likely etiology is:
- HCM
- LQTS
- ARVD
- Commotio cordis

- A patient with known WPW shows up in SVT. All of the following medications would be appropriate except:
- Amiodarone
- Adenosine
- IV beta blocker
- IV procainamide

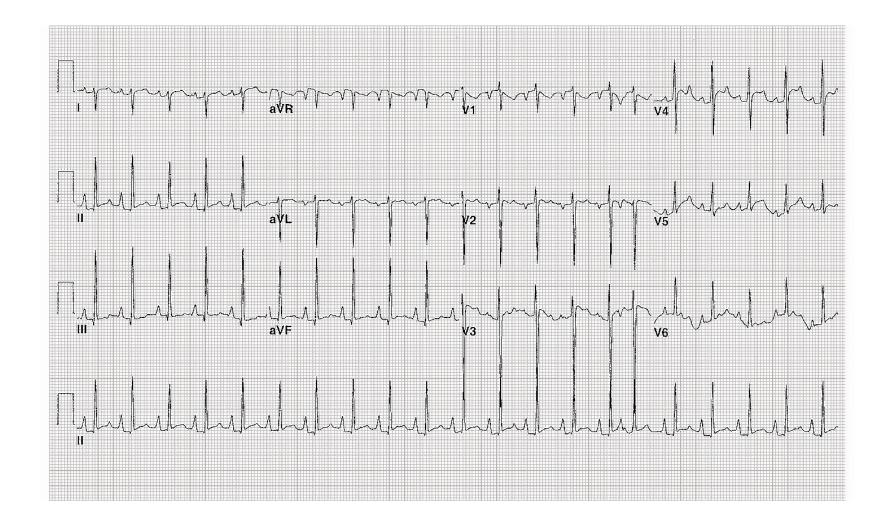
PACs

Newborns

Benign

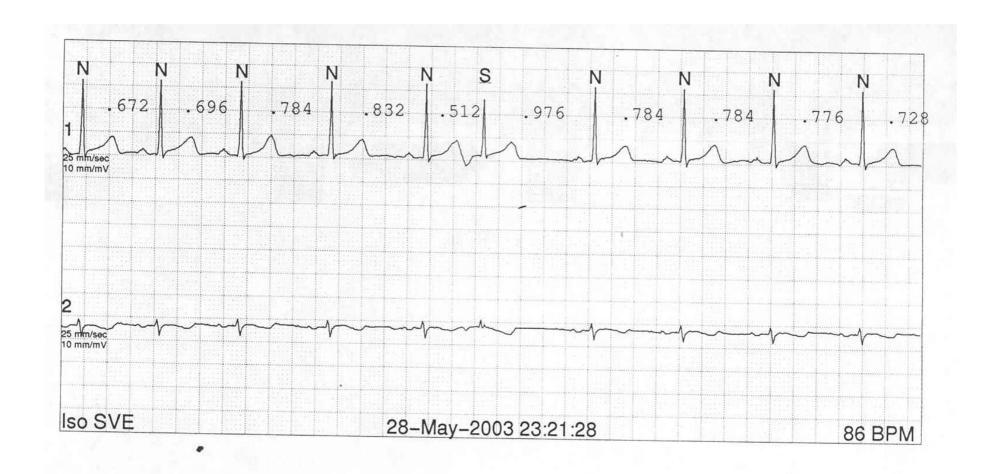
Resolve

Follow up 2 months

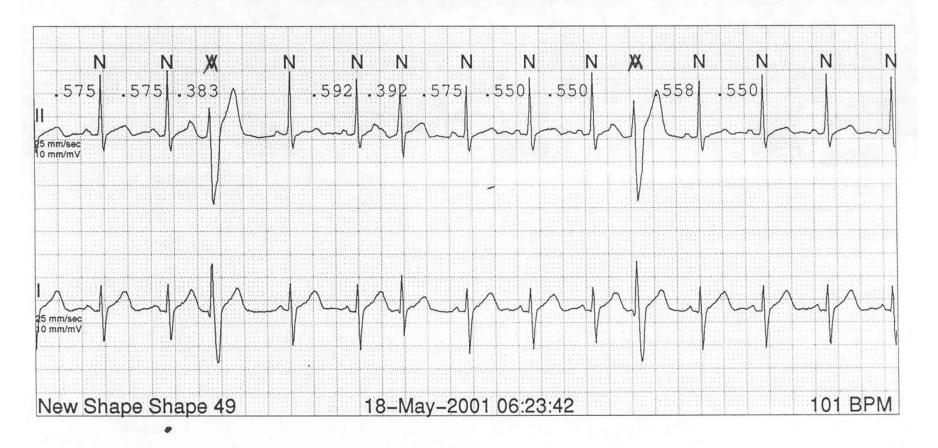


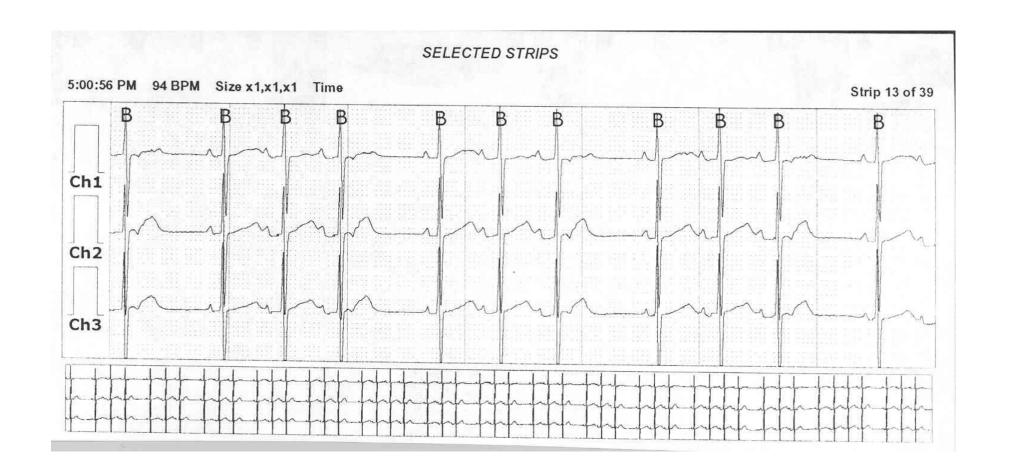
Three things that can happen to a PAC:

- Conducts normally QRS looks the same as a sinus beat.
- Conducts aberrantly QRS is wider than sinus beat.
- Blocks no QRS after the PAC. There will be a pause after the last QRS.



PVC'S VS-PAC W/ABERRNCY





PVC



PVCs

Teenage

Isolated, monomorphic, suppress with exercise, normal heart, asymptomatic.

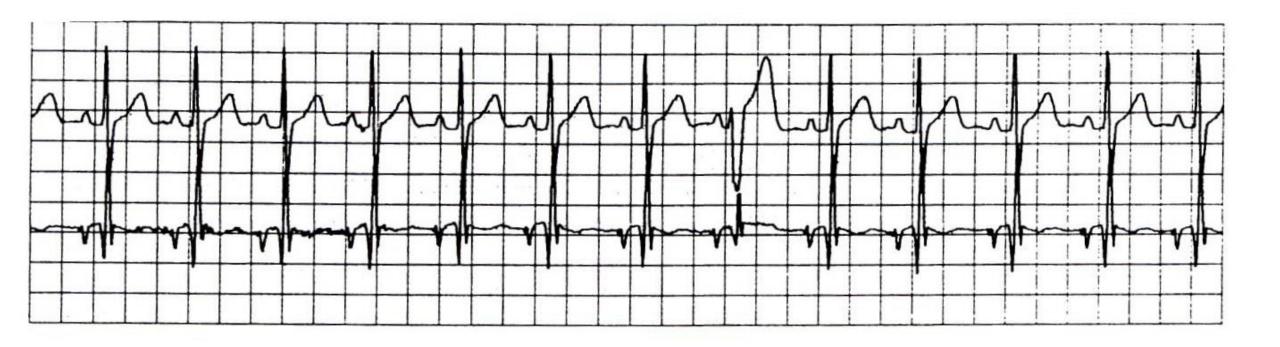
Usually found incidentally

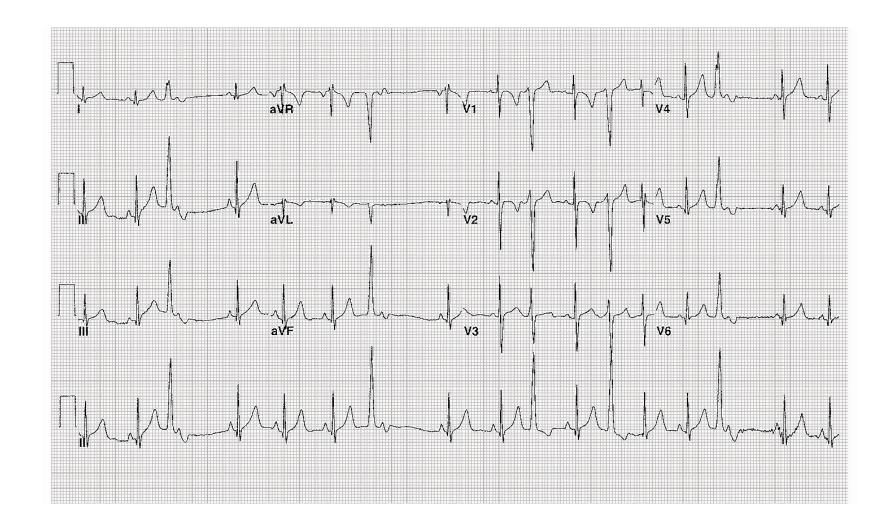
Sometimes c/o flutter, skip, thump or need to cough

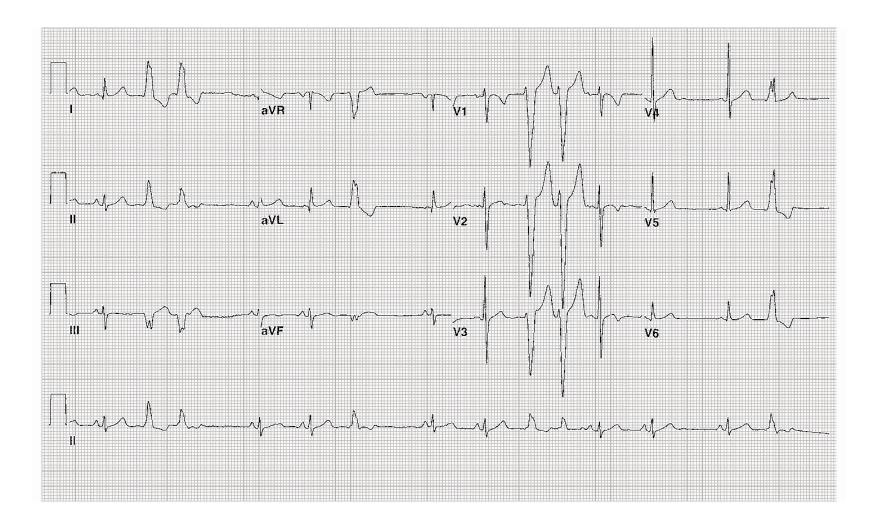
<30% vs >40%

Criteria for diagnosing PVCs:

- QRS morphology always different from sinus beat (usually wide).
- Beat comes early
- AV dissociation
- Fusion beats

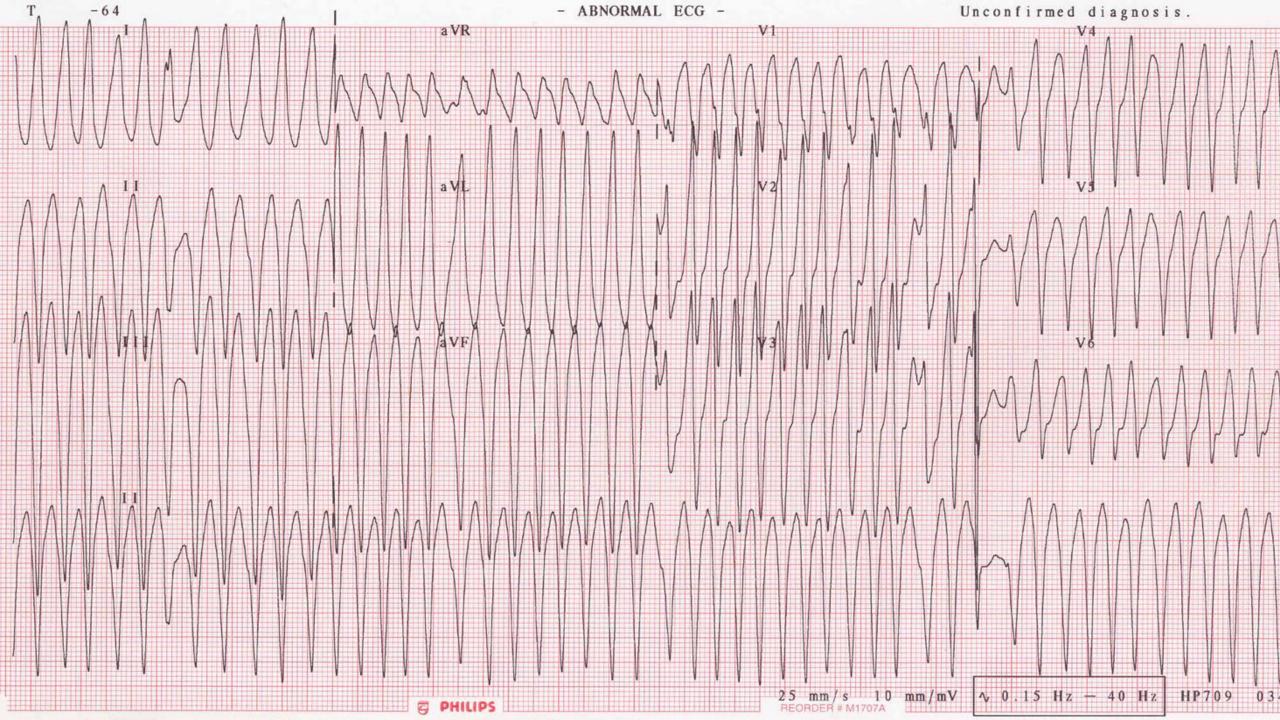


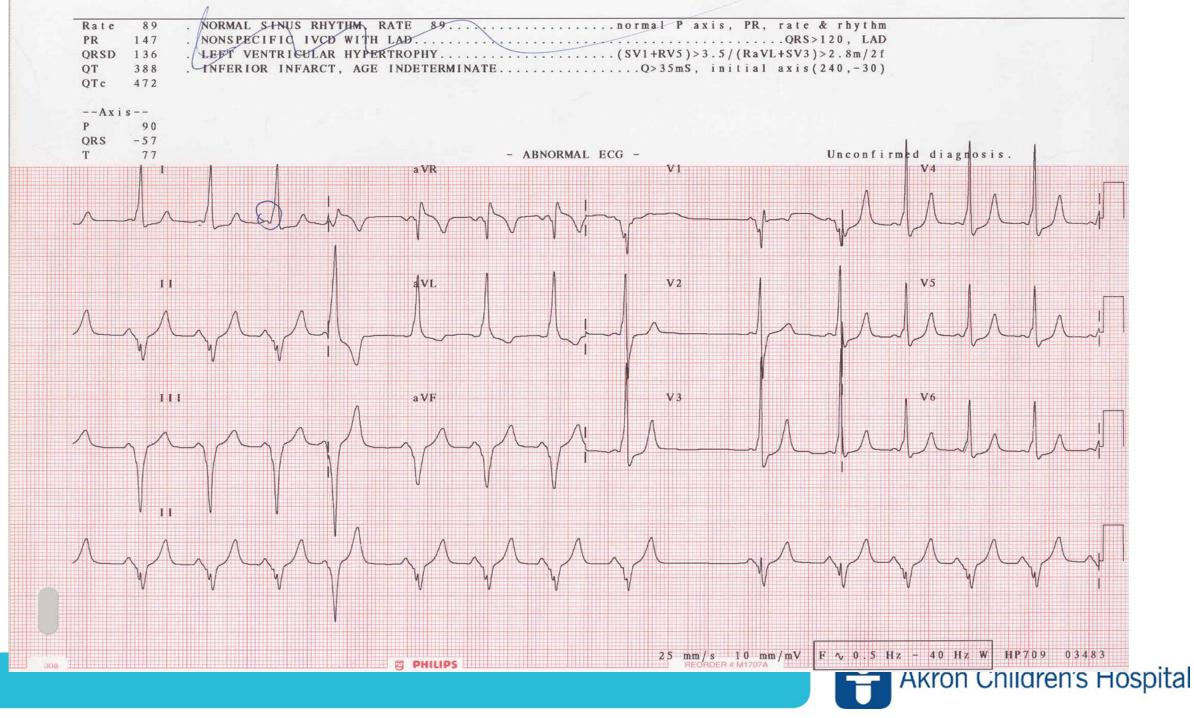




Supraventricular Tachycardia

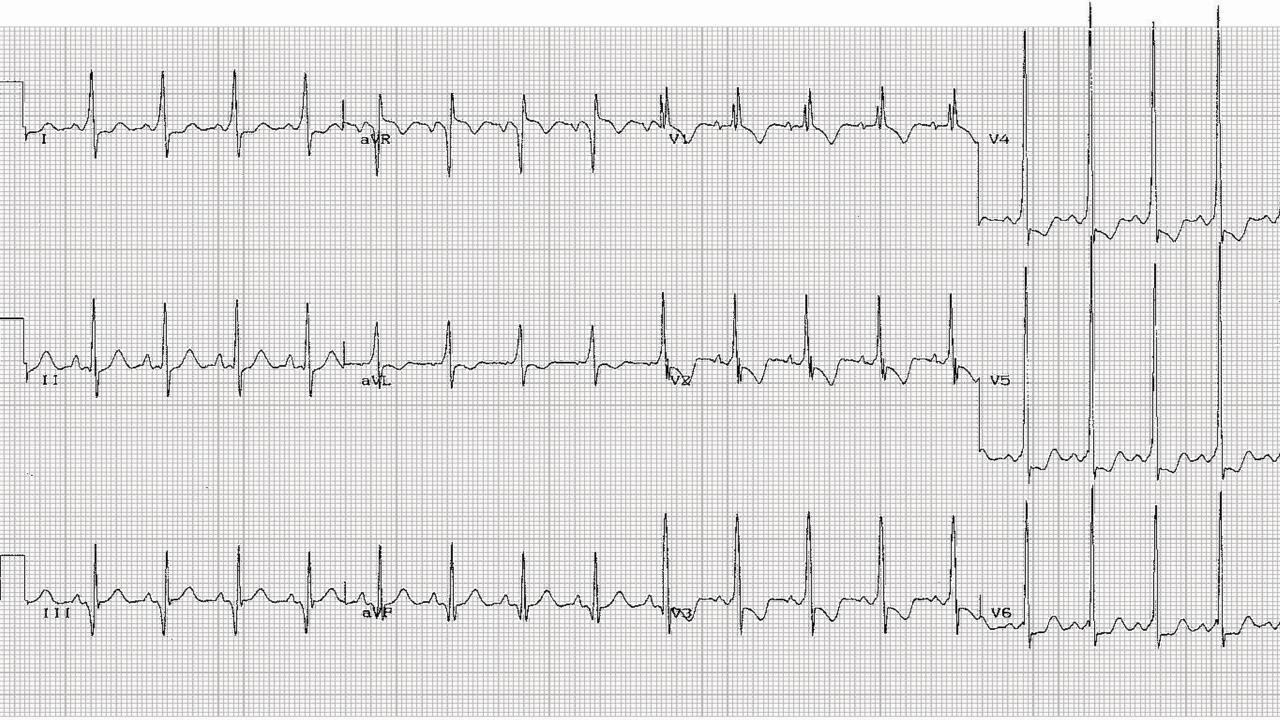
- Reentrant vs automatic (ectopic)
- Infant vs toddler vs school age vs teen
- Vagal vs meds vs ablation





Supraventricular Tachycardia

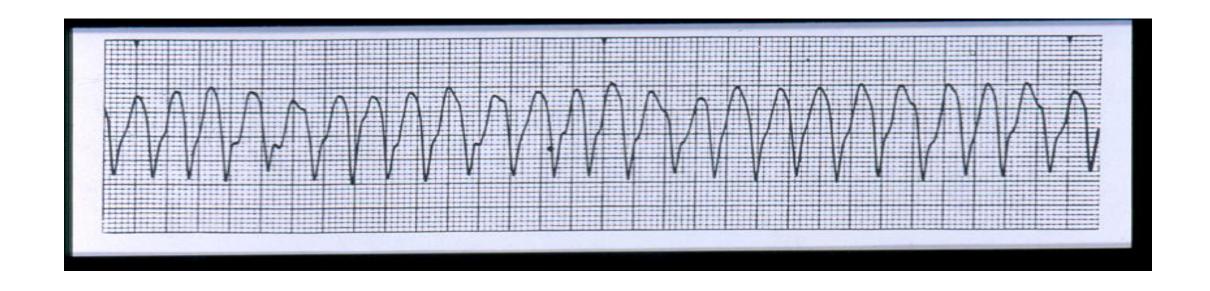
- Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome
 - short PR interval
 - widened QRS
 - Delta wave present



WPW

- Atrial fib
- EPS to risk stratify

VT

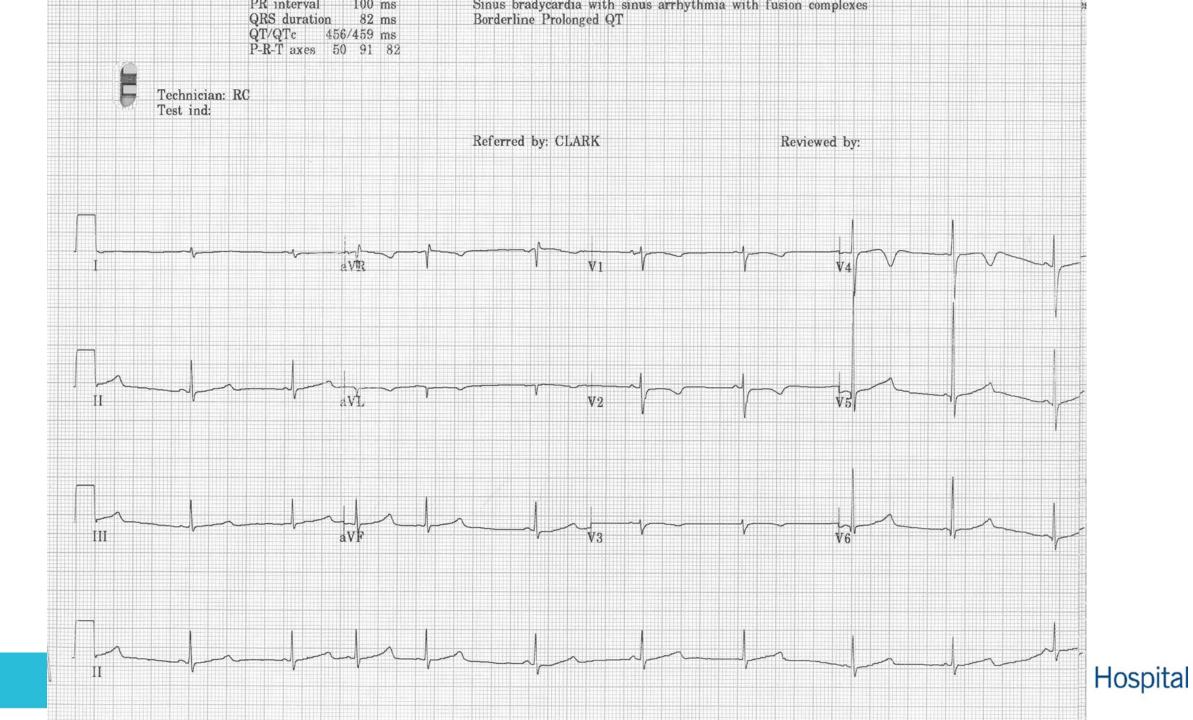


VT

- No treatment
- Meds
- Ablation
- ICD

VT

- HCM
- 50% SCD with sports



LQT

History - syncope, seizure Family hx - SCD? Meds, ICD, sympathectomy

- A 16 year old, competitive swimmer presents to ER with a near drowning event. A cardiac cause is found. The most likely etiology is:
- HCM
- LQTS
- ARVD
- Commotio cordis

- A 16 year old, competitive athlete presents with cardiac arrest during any sport other than swimming. The most likely etiology is:
- HCM
- LQTS
- ARVD
- Commotio cordis

- A patient with known WPW shows up in SVT. All of the following medications would be appropriate except:
- Amiodarone
- Adenosine
- IV beta blocker
- IV procainamide