

# SYNCOPE

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# Syncope

➤ Transient loss of consciousness caused by reversible brain ischaemia. Patient gets conscious again without any electric, or pharmacological intervention.



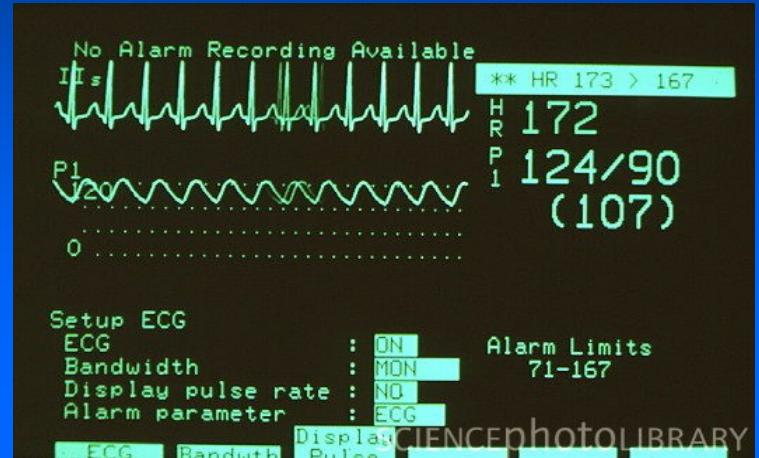
# Syncope x Collaps

- **Syncope – loss of consciousness is due to brain hypoperfusion**
- **Collapses**
  - without unconsciousness (psychogenic, cataplexia, TIA)
  - with unconsciousness (hypoglycaemia, hypoxia, hyperventilation, seizures, intoxication)



# Hospital admissions due to syncope

- 1 - 6% - all hospitalizations
- 3% - hosp. in the ICU
- 50% - out hospital diagnosis
- 92% - syncope
- 6% - non syncopal collapses
- 2% - syncope of unknown etiology



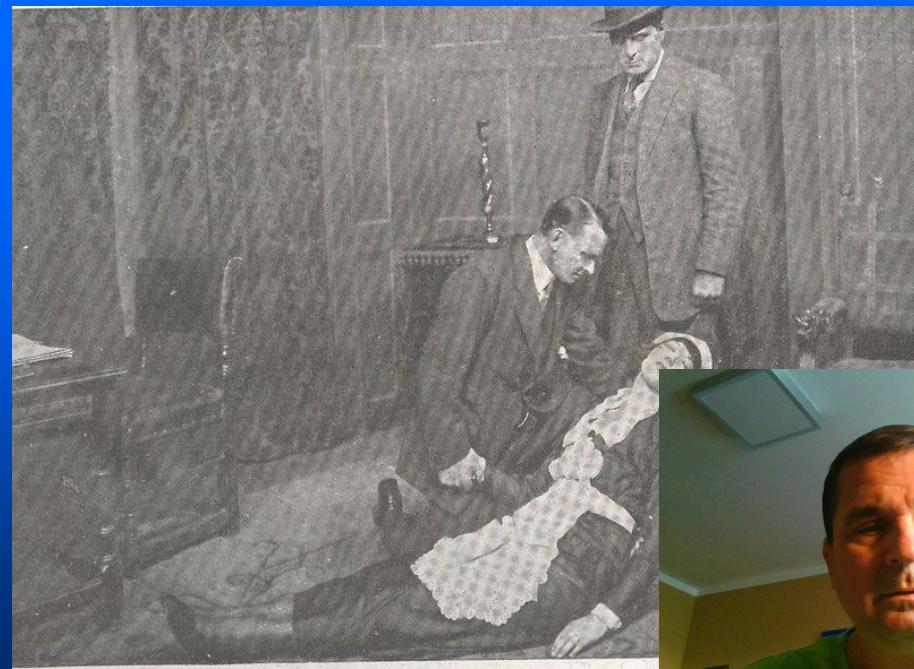
## Etiology of the syncope

- **Reflex (neurovegetative)** 71%
- **Orthostatic hypotension** 11%
- **Cardiac arrhythmias** 12%
- **Structural heart disease** 5%
- **Cerebrovascular** 1%



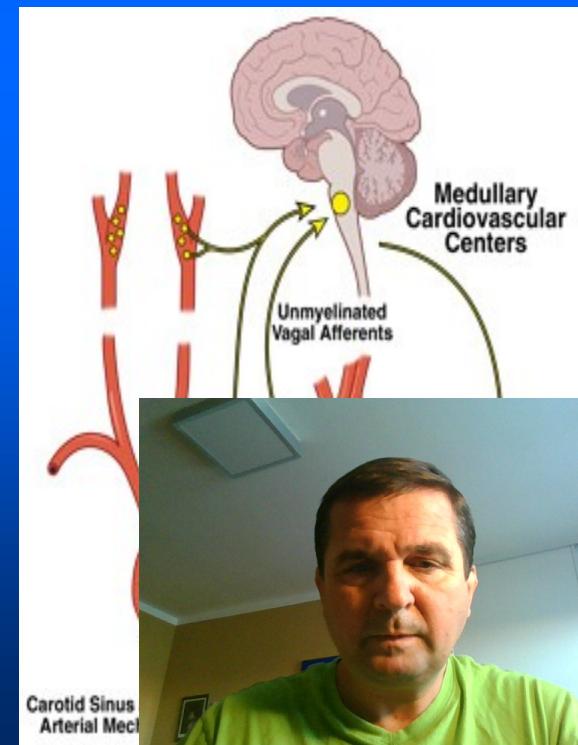
## Reflex - neurovegetative

- Vasovagal
- Hypersenzitive carotic sinus
- Caugh, micturial, deffecation, pain, brass instruments, weight lifting ...)



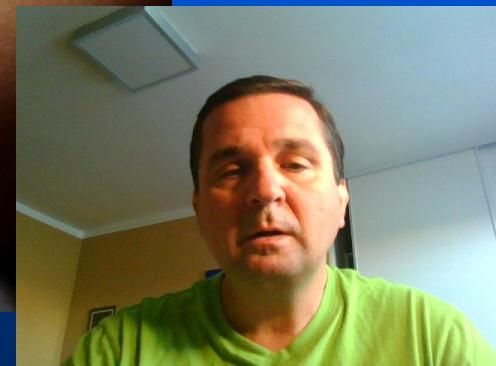
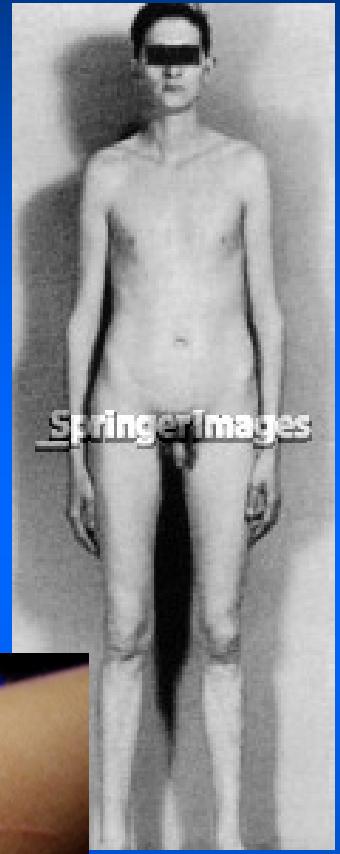
## Mechanism of VVS

- pooling of the blood in LE and GIT
- decreased blood return to the RV - volumoreceptors
- sympathetic activation + hypercontraction
- mechanoreceptor irritation
- afferentation n.IX, X, C sympathetic fibres
- centre of the reflex NTS
- efferentation - vasodilatation, bradycardia



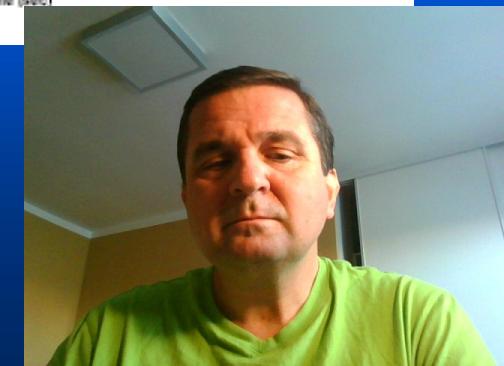
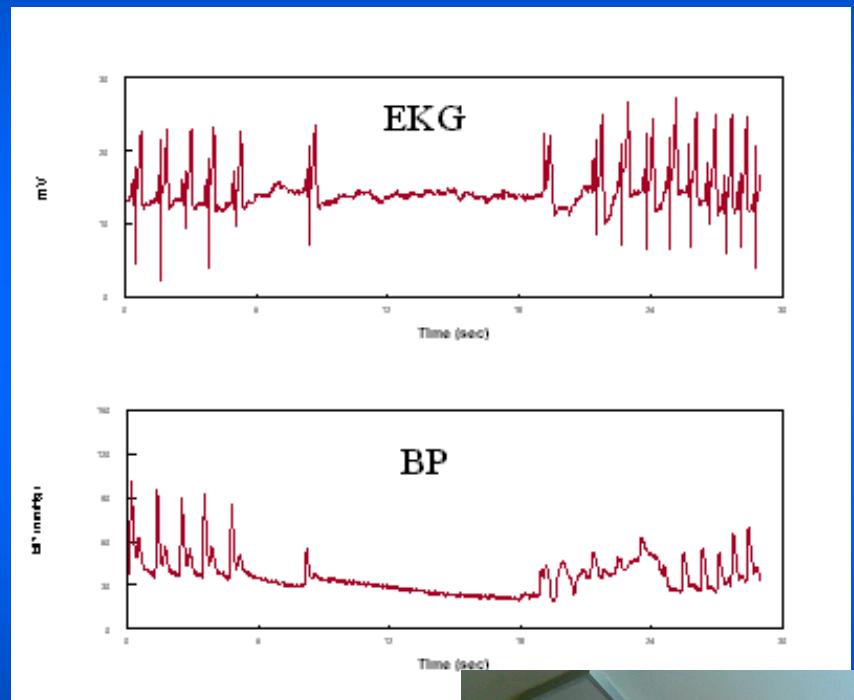
# VVS

- asthenic patients
- increased dermografismus
- standing, sitting
- long standing in crowded places



# Clasification VVS

- Type I - mixed
- Type II - cardioinhibitory
- Type III - vasodepresoric



## **Head upright tilt test - HUT**

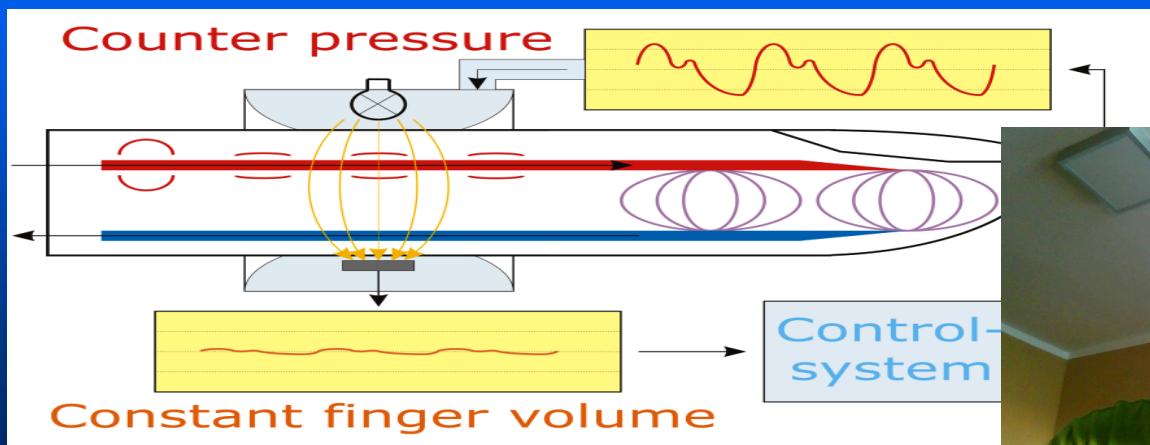
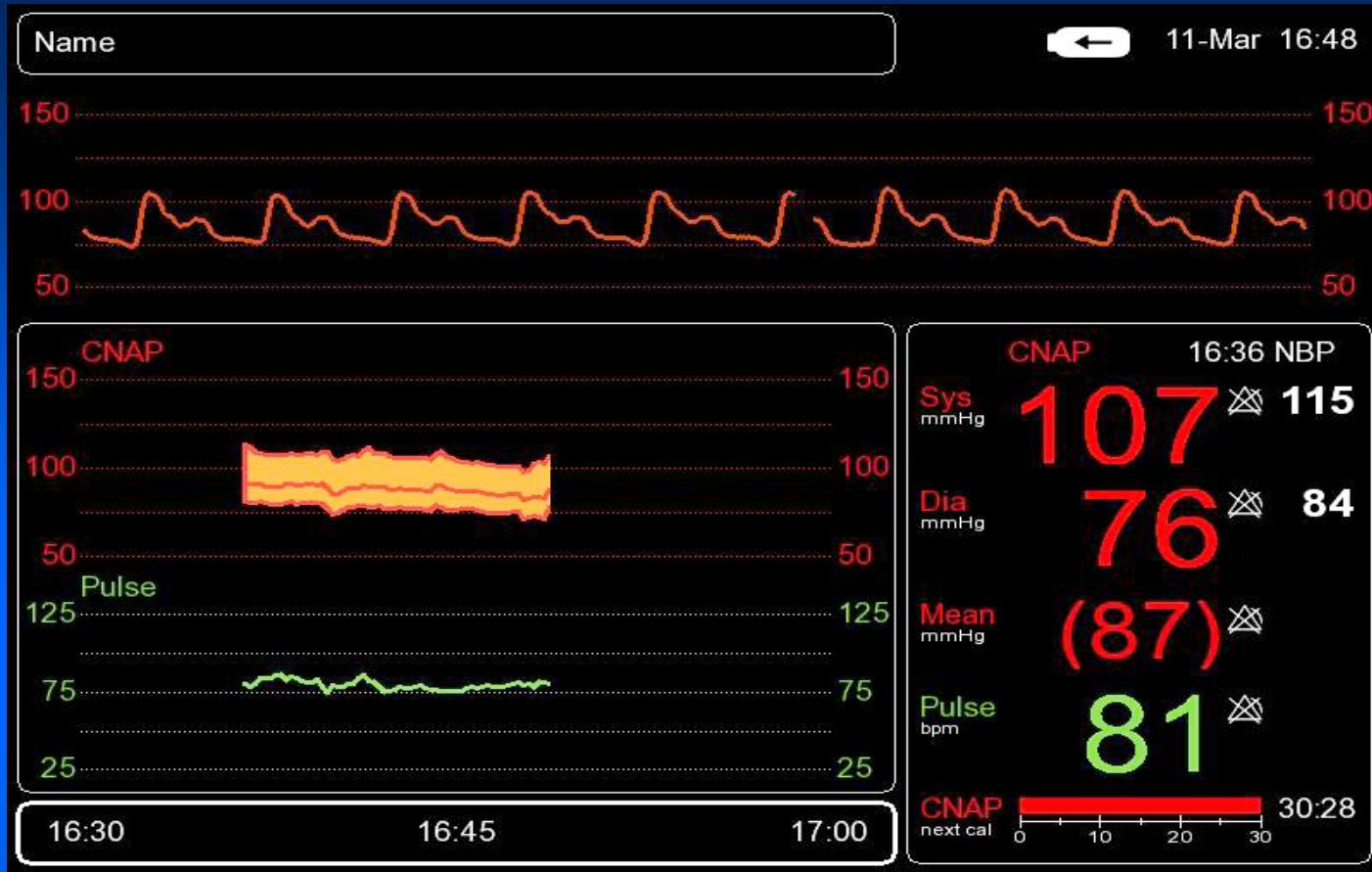
- **passive phase - 40 min ortostasis ( 60st.)**
- **farmacologic provocation**
- **- 5 min horiz. position**  
**isoproterenol ( 3microg/kg/min )**
- **- nitroglycerin ( 1/2 - 1 tbl.)**
- **- 20 min active orthostatic position**



# NIBPM







# Therapy of the VVS

- regimen recommendation !!!
- beta I selective BB
- teophyllin
- verapamil
- disopyramid
- scopolamin
- cardiac pacing DDI



# Orthostatic hypotension

- **Sympathetic dysfunction**
  - Primary: Shy-Drager, Parkinson
  - Secondary: DM, amyloidosis
  - Postexercise
  - Postprandial
- Drug and alcohol induced (ACEI, diuretics)
- Volume depletion (hemorrhage, diarrhea)



# Cardiac arrhythmias

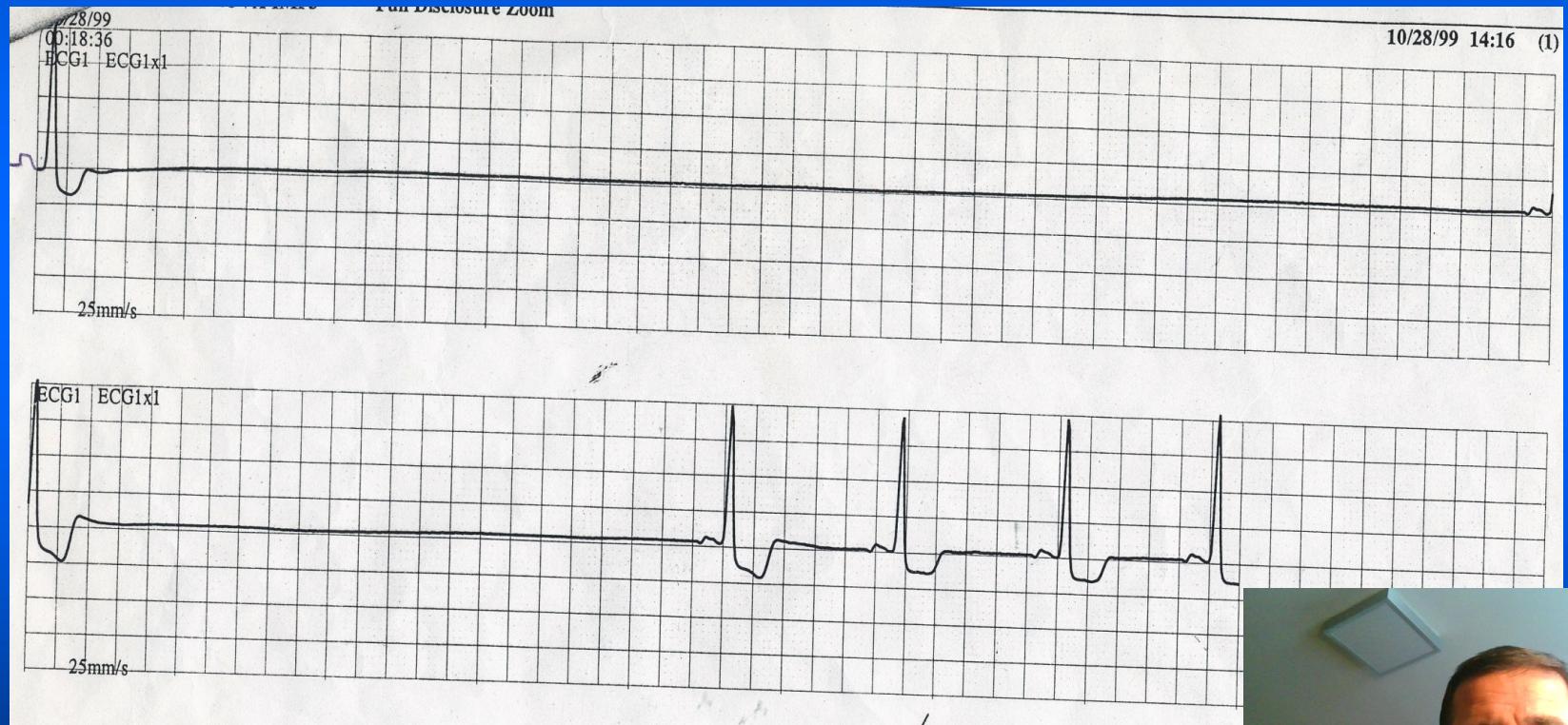
- SA node (SSSy)
- AV node (AVB II.-III.st)
- Supraventricular, ventricular tachycardias
- Genetic channel disorders (LQT, Brugada)
- Dysfunction PM, ICD
- Proarrhythmia



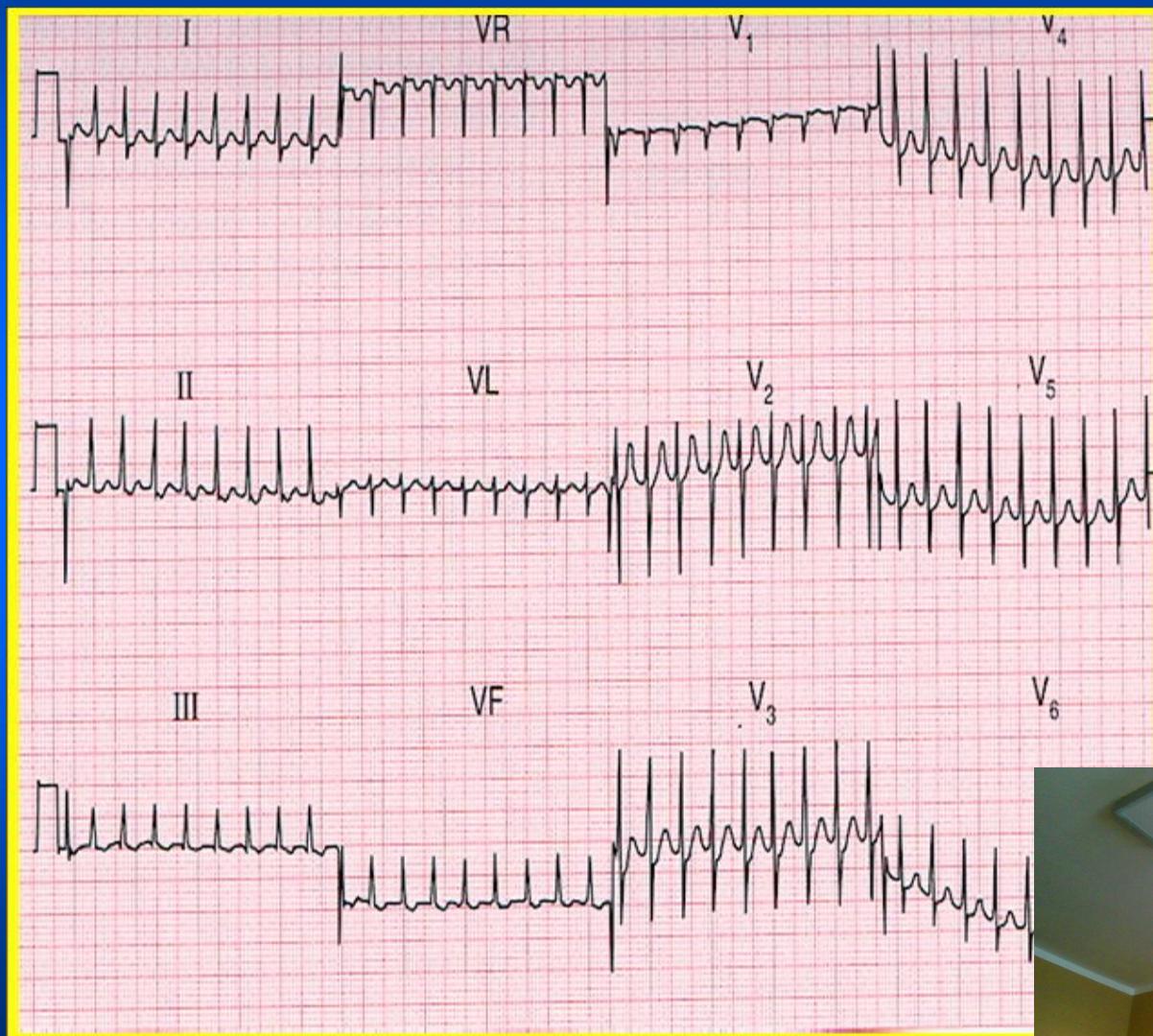
# Bradycardia



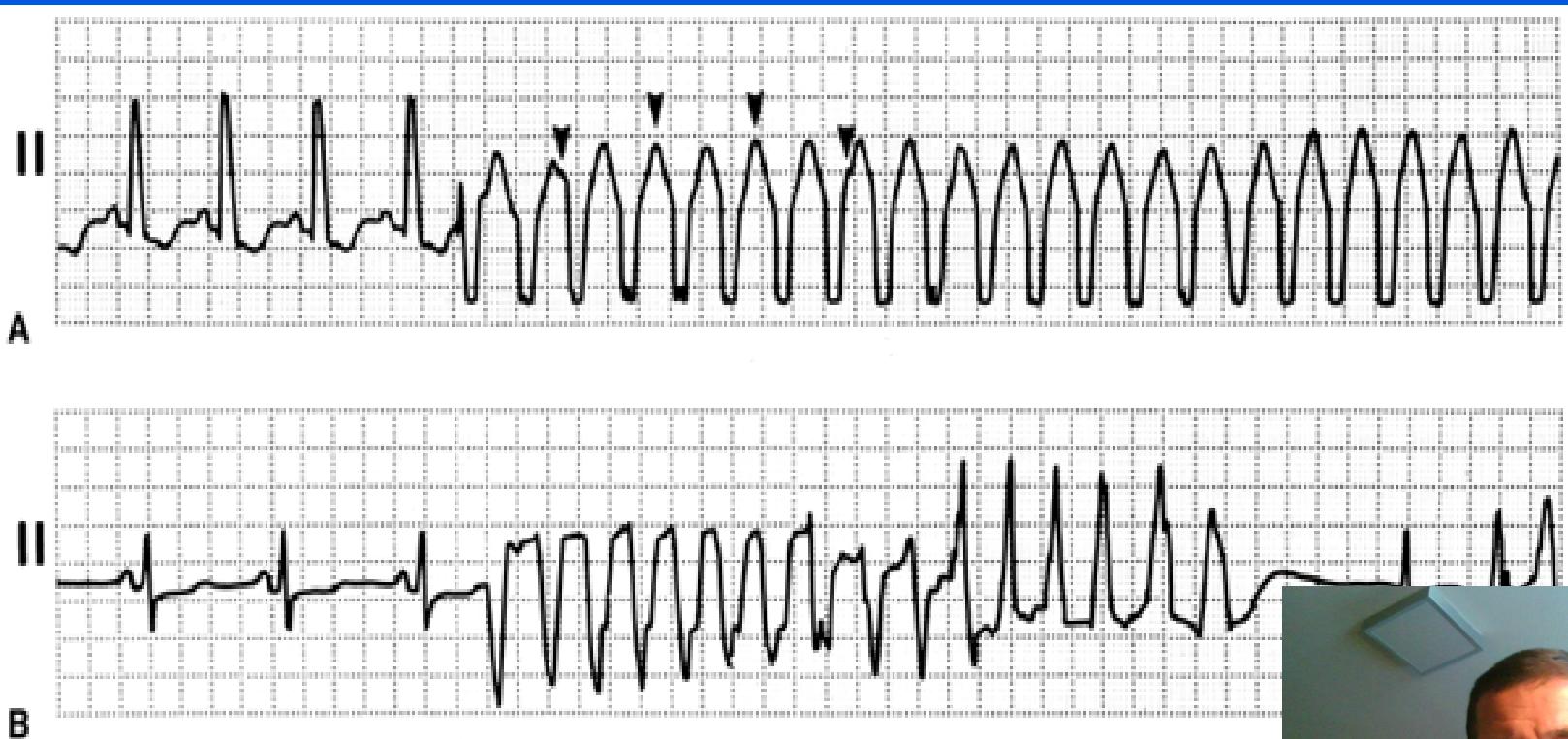
# Bradycardia



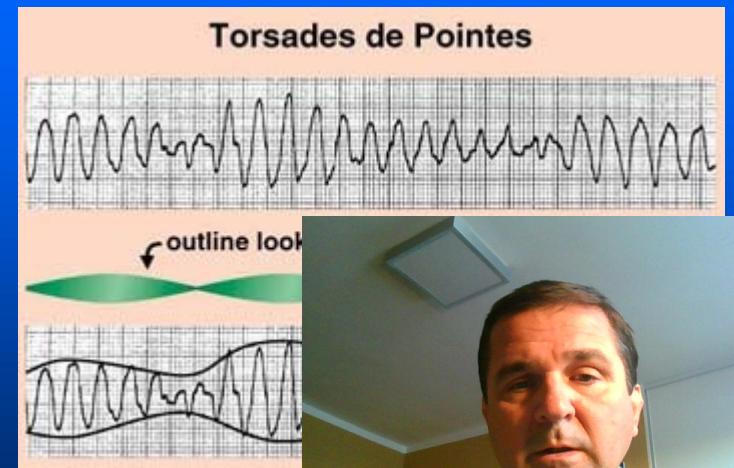
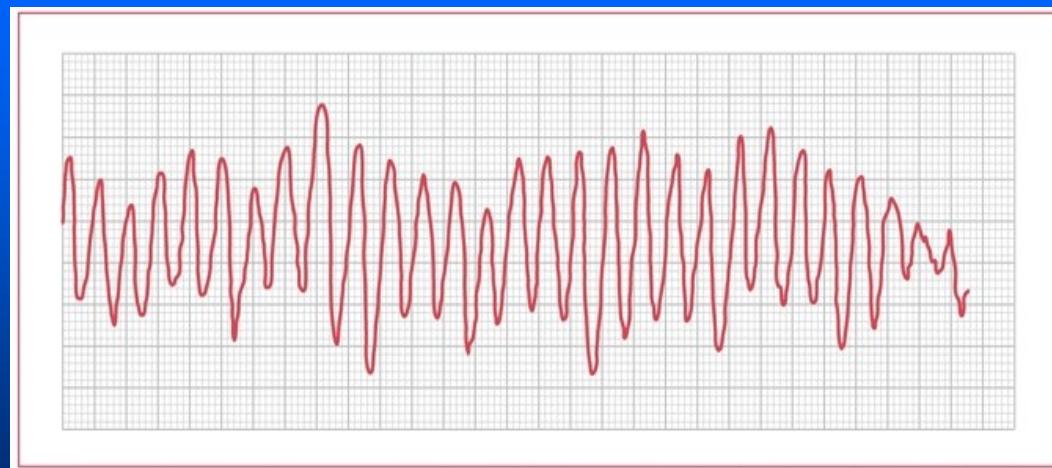
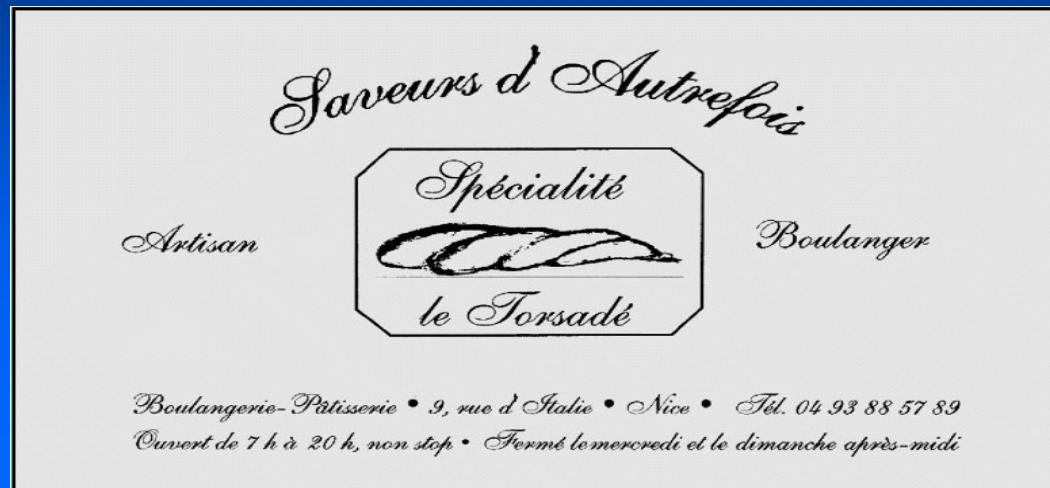
# SVT



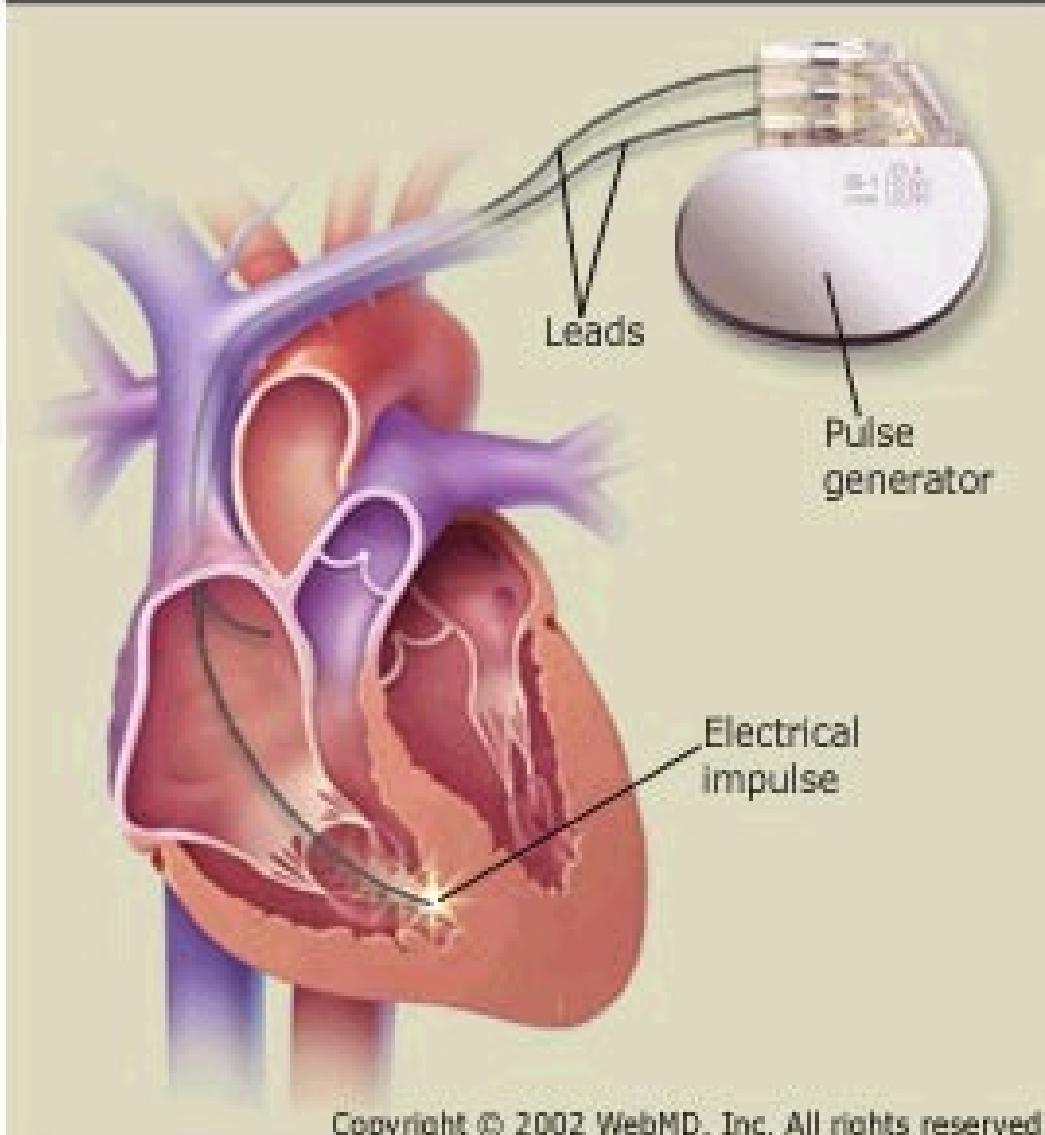
# NSVT



# TdP - torsade de pointes



## Pacemaker

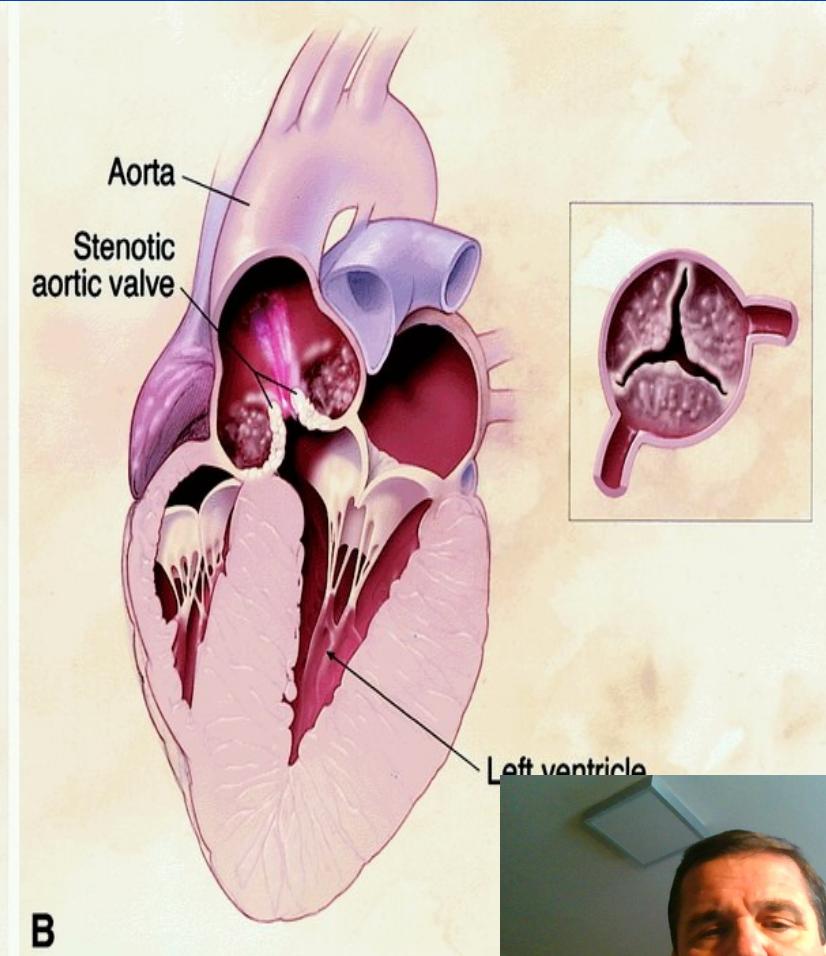
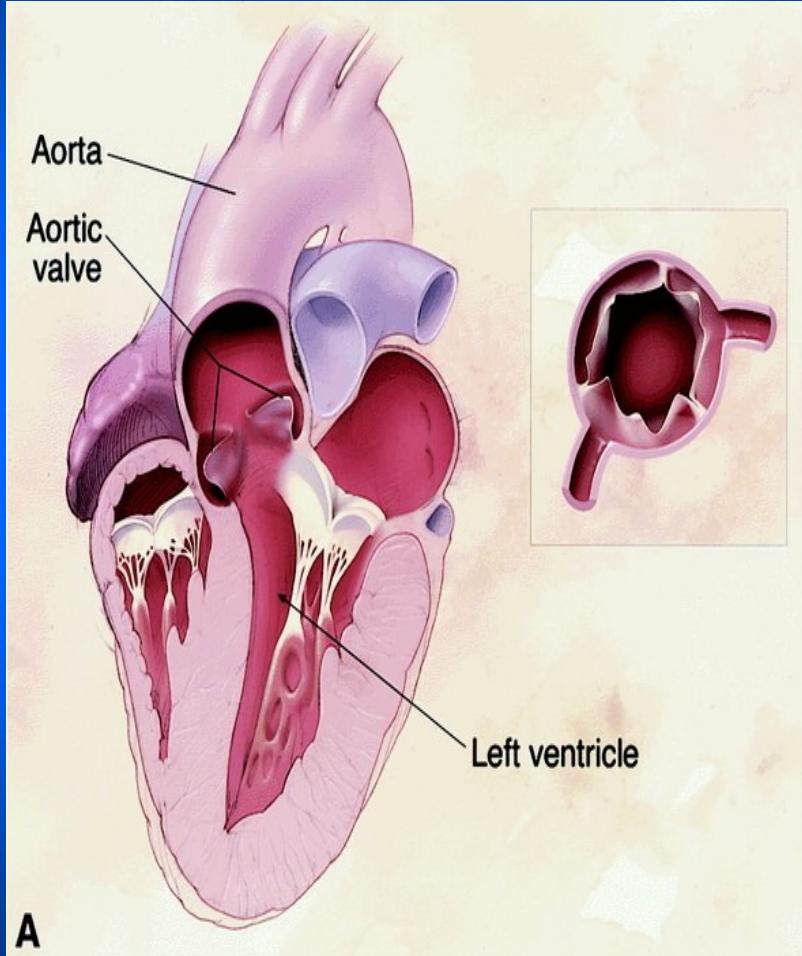


# Structural heart disease

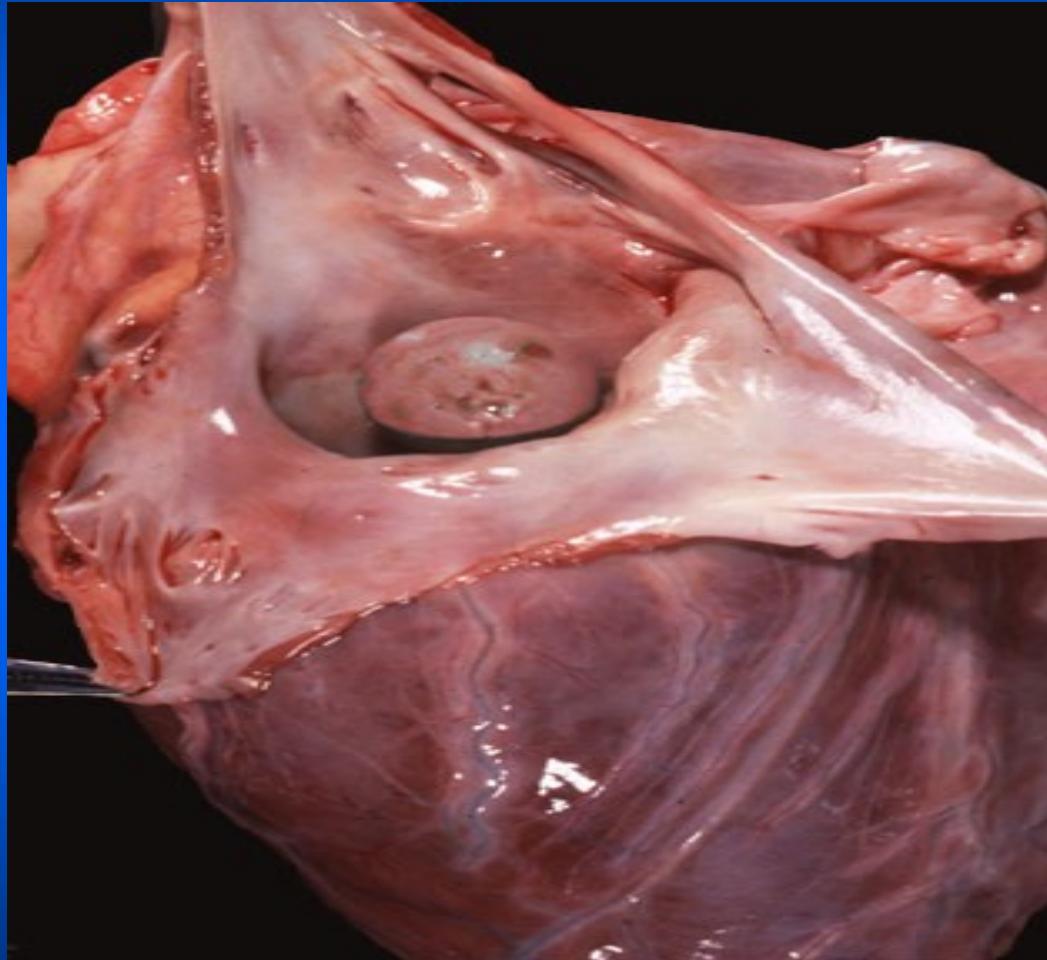
- **Valvular disease**
- **HOCMP**
- **Atrial myxoma**
- ***Acute aortic dissection***
- ***Pericardial tamponade***
- ***Pulmonary embolism***



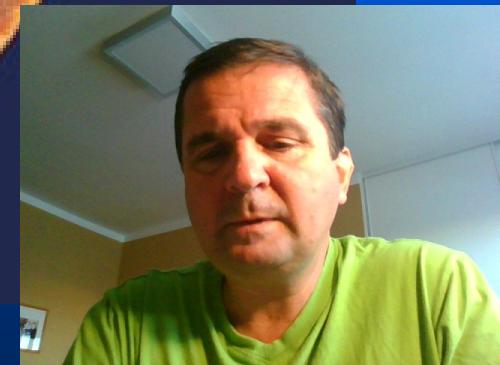
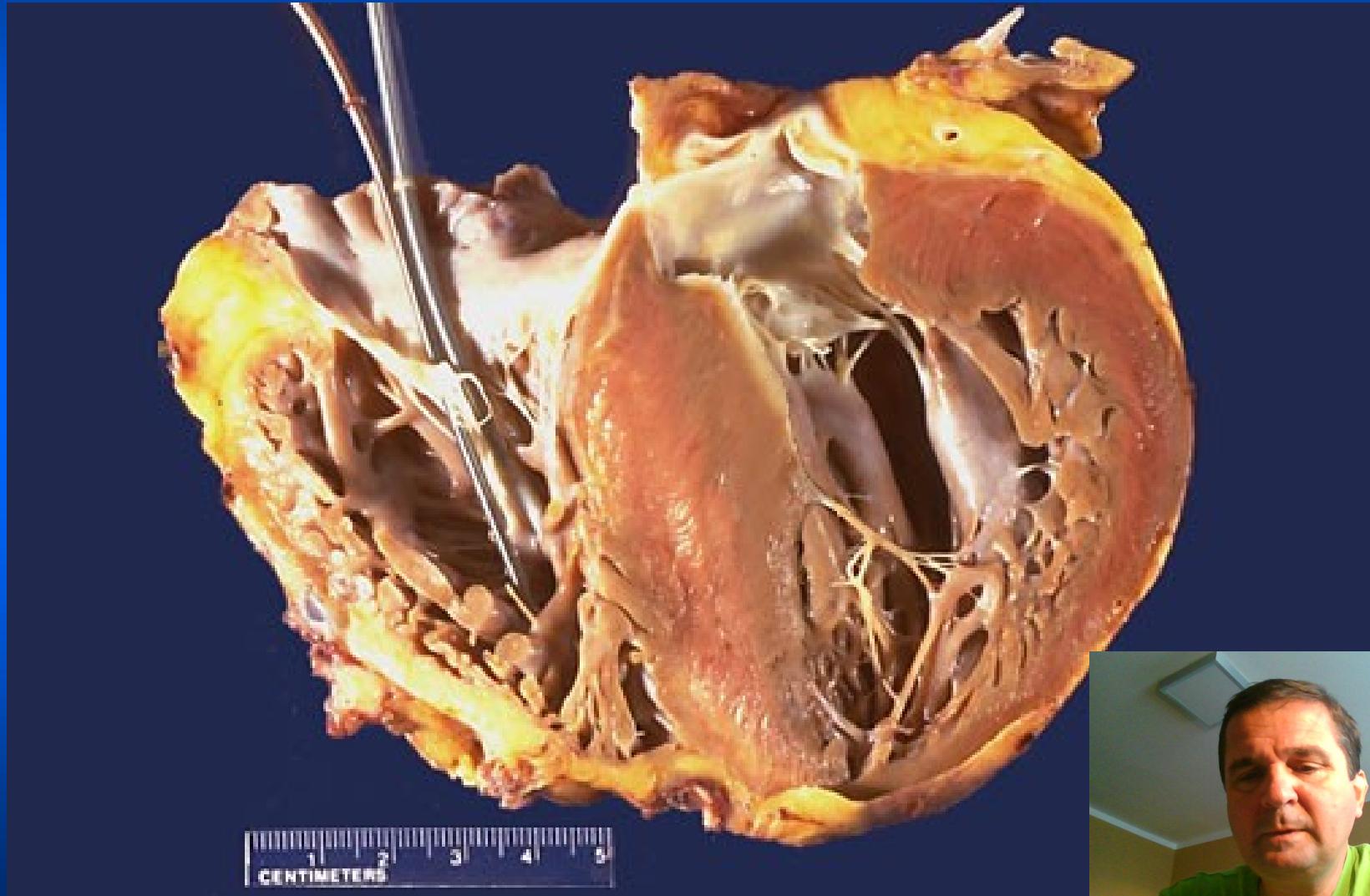
# Ao stenosis



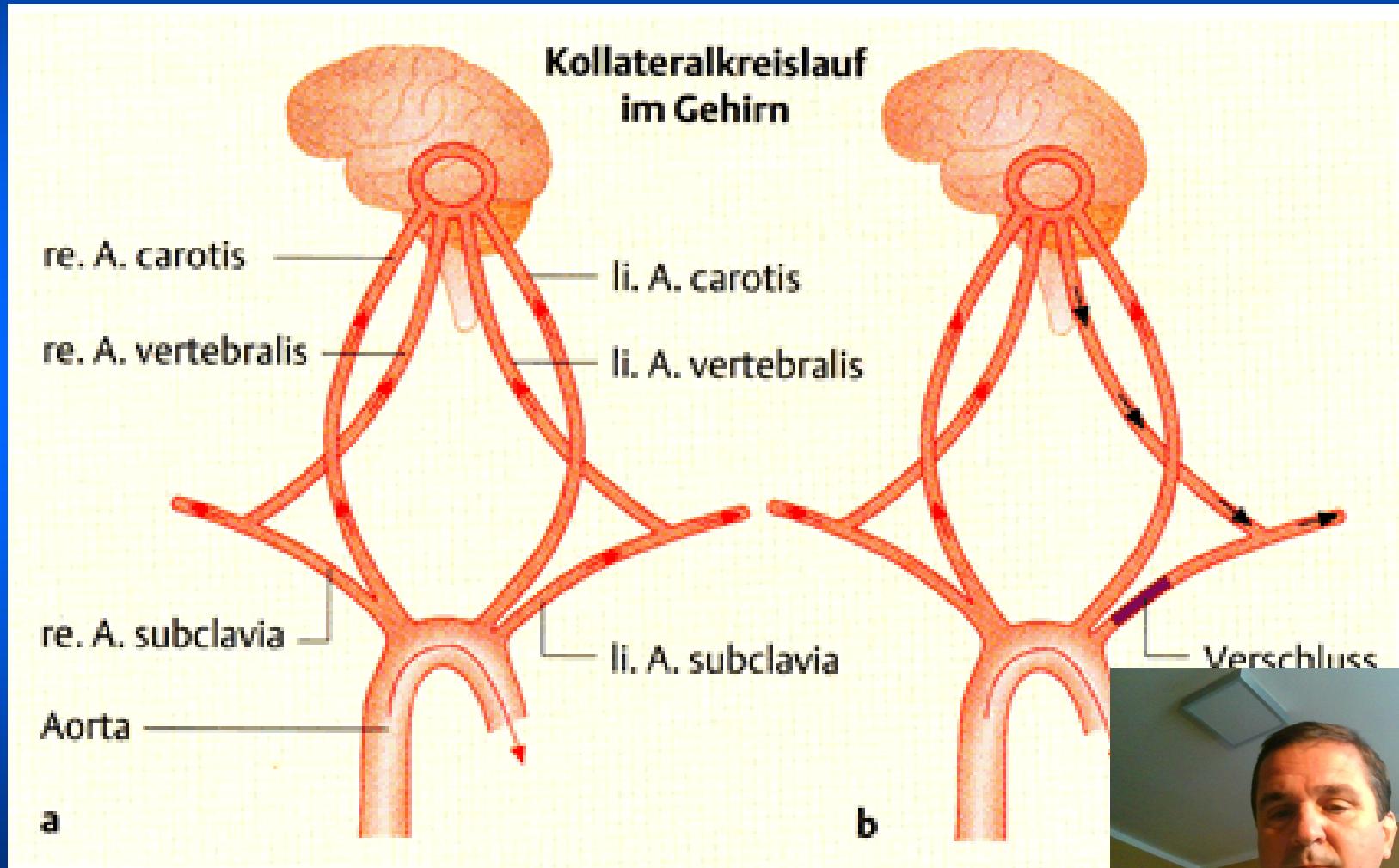
# Myxoma



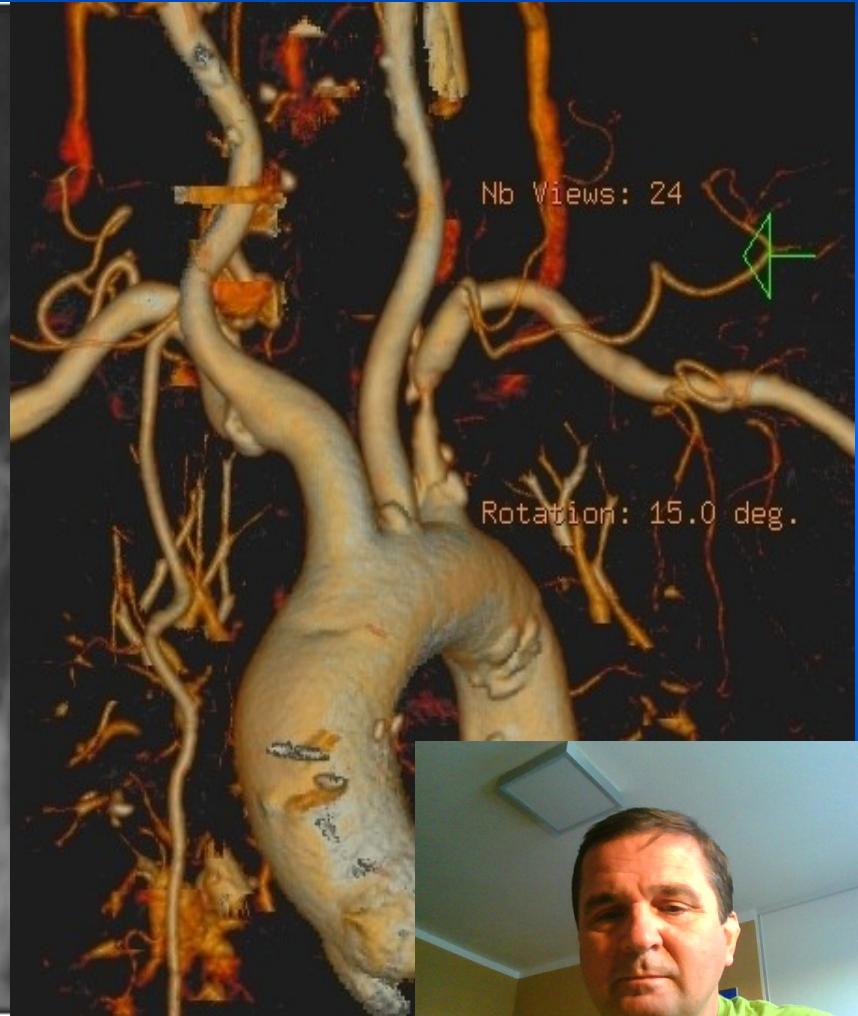
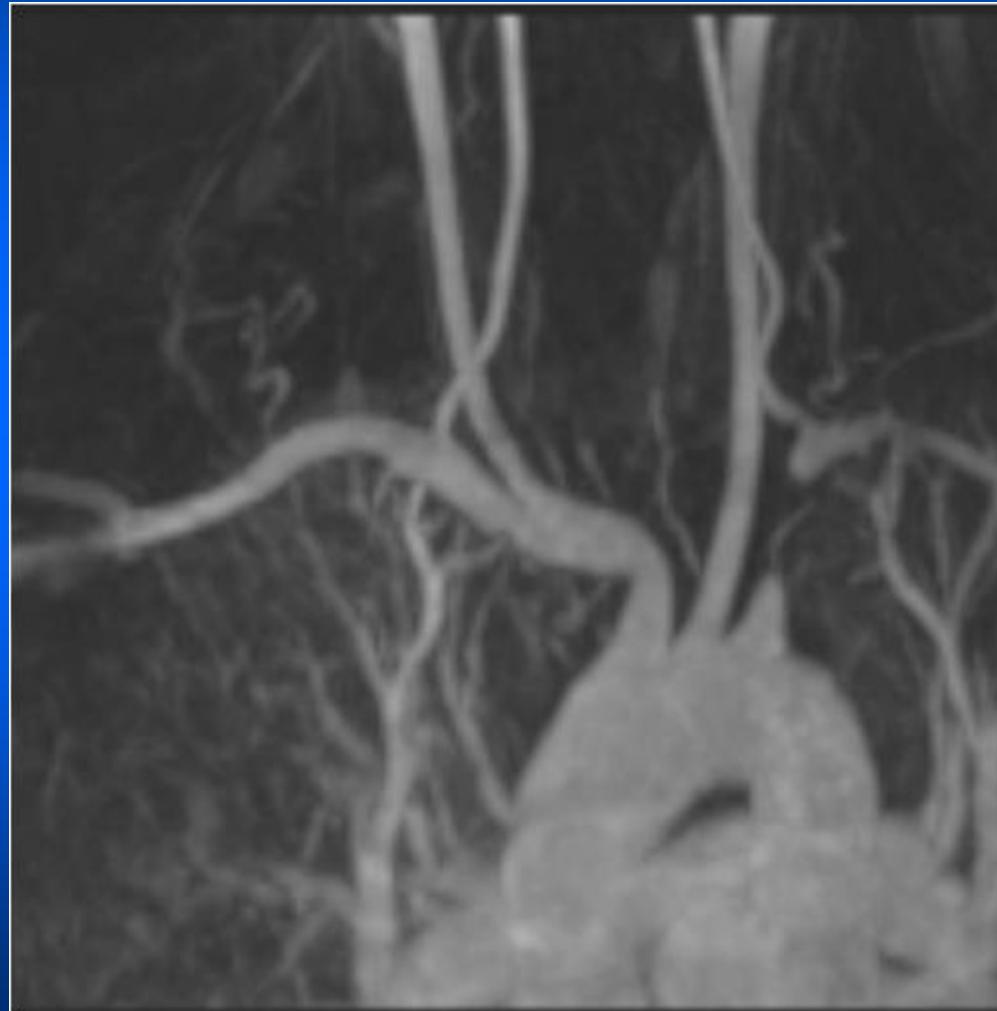
HOCMP



# Cerebrovascular – steal phenomenon



# Cerebrovascular – steal phenomenon



# **Investigation of syncope**

- History + physical examination
- ECG, OT test, Carotid sinus massage, Holter, ECHO, EEG, US carotic art.
- HUT test, EP study, prolonged monitoring, psychiatric examination
- Single syncope of unknown etiology:
- Stop further investigation in the right time and inform patient



# Recurrent syncope of unknown etiology

- Indication for an ILR (Implantable Loop Recorder) implantation

