Spring 3-3-2017

Arrythmias in Hospitalized Heart Transplanted Patients: A United States National Study

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Arrhythmias in Hospitalized Heart Transplanted Patients: A United States National Study

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Background

- Abnormal anatomy, sympathetic denervation, rejection, infection, and immunosuppressive drugs may increase the risk for arrhythmias in heart transplanted (HT) patients.
- Data are limited regarding arrhythmias in hospitalized HT patients.

Objective

- To identify various arrhythmias identified and documented in hospitalized HT patients using a large US national database.

Methods

- Nationwide Inpatient Sample databases from 2003 through 2012 were queried for hospitalizations in HT recipient patients ≥ 18 years of age using ICD9 code V42.1.
- Hospitalizations with a primary or secondary discharge diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction were excluded.
- Individual arrhythmias and associated discharge diagnoses were then identified using appropriate ICD-9 and CCS codes.

Results

- Of the 132,552 hospitalizations in HT patients, a diagnosis of arrhythmia was present in 17,693 (13.3%).
- Atrial arrhythmias (7.8%) were substantially more common than ventricular arrhythmias (1.0%). Atrial fibrillation (AF) (6.0%) was the most common arrhythmia followed by atrial flutter (1.8%; Figure 1A).

Figures:

- Figure 1: A) Various arrhythmias in hospitalized heart transplanted patients. B) Principal discharge diagnosis for hospitalization in heart transplanted patients with arrhythmias.

Conclusion

- Among hospitalizations in which an arrhythmia was present in a HT patient, the primary discharge diagnosis was more likely to be an infectious disease (21%), rather than the arrhythmia (13%) or congestive heart failure (5.5%; Figure 1B).
- In patients primarily admitted with complications of the transplanted heart including rejection and allograft vasculopathy (n=443), 24.7% had a diagnosis of an arrhythmia, with almost half having AF (11%).

Disclosures

- None of the authors have any relevant disclosures.

Presented at ACC Scientific Sessions 03/2017, Washington D.C.