

An aerial photograph of Zurich, Switzerland, taken during the 'blue hour' of sunset. The city's dense urban landscape is visible, with numerous buildings and a prominent green-domed structure in the center. The sky is a mix of soft orange and pale blue, with a few wispy clouds. In the foreground, the dark silhouettes of some buildings and trees are visible, creating a sense of depth.

Herzrhythmusstörungen

Supraventrikuläre Rhythmusstörungen

PD Dr. Alexander Breitenstein
Oberarzt Kardiologie / Rhythmologie
Universitätsspital Zürich

Rhythmusstörungen

Bradykard

Tachykard

"Supra- hissär"

- Sinusbradykardie
- AV Block I°
- AV Block II° (Typ I)

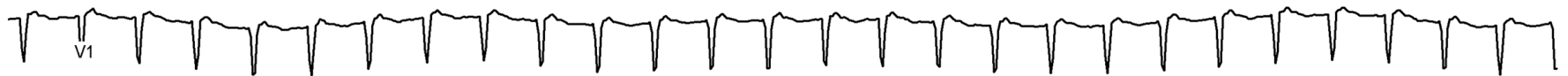
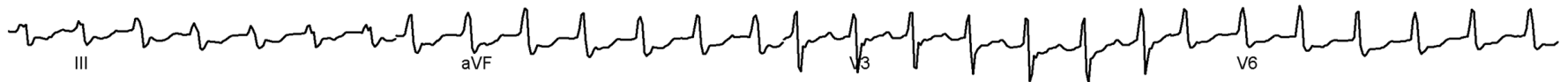
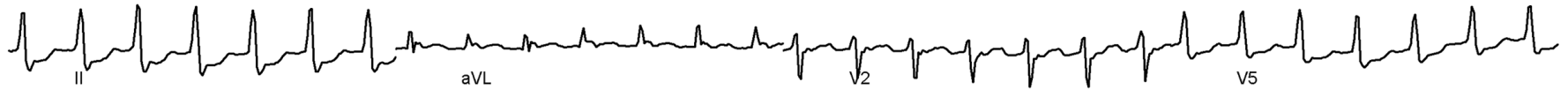
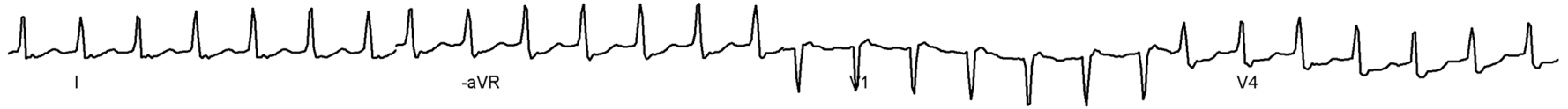
- Vorhofflimmern
- Vorhofflattern
- Atriale Tachykardie
- AVNRT
- AVRT / WPW

"Infra- Hissär"

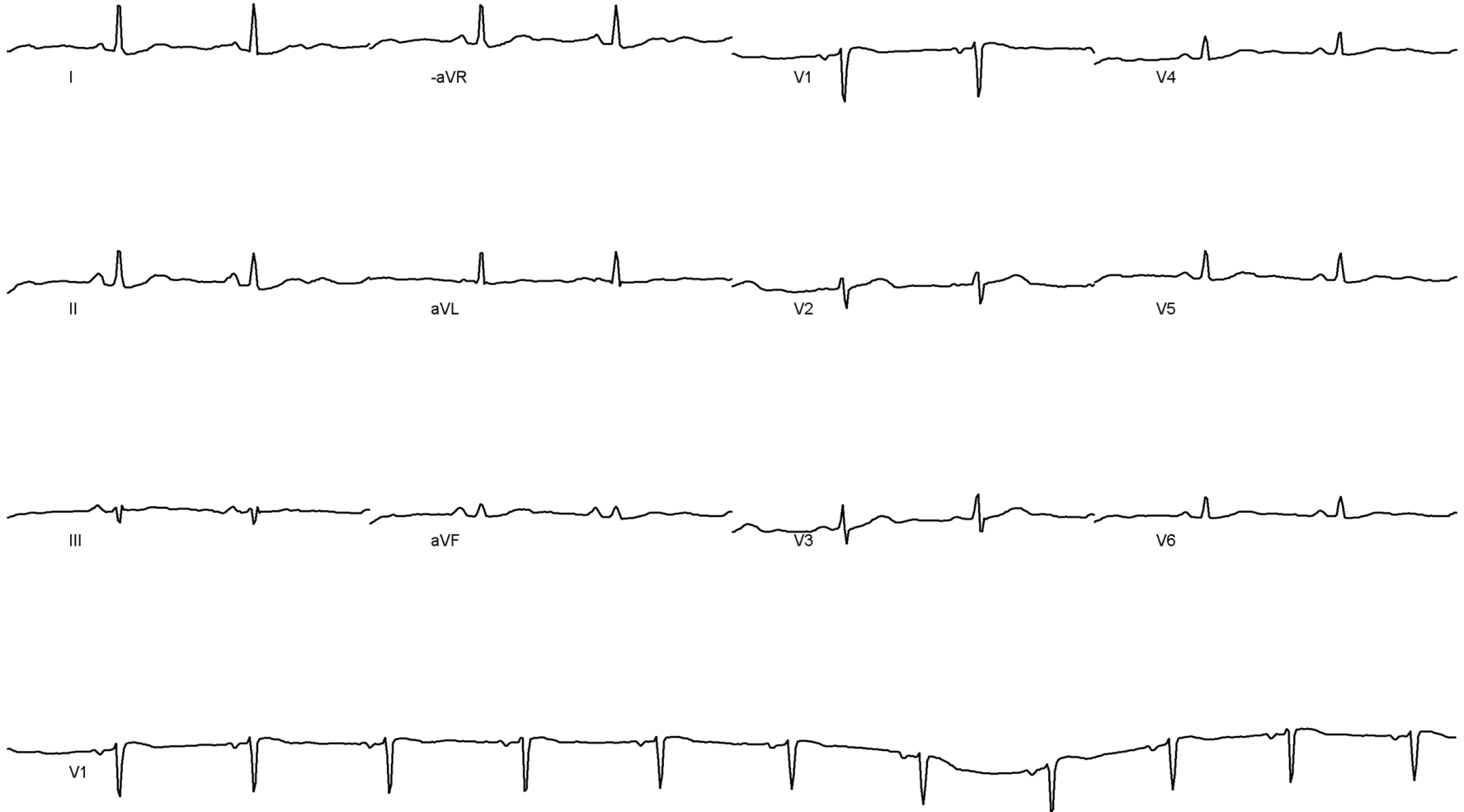
- AV Block II° (Typ II)
- AV Block III°

- Ventrikuläre
Tachykardie
- Kammerflimmern

Typische AVNRT



Selber Patient im Sinusrhythmus

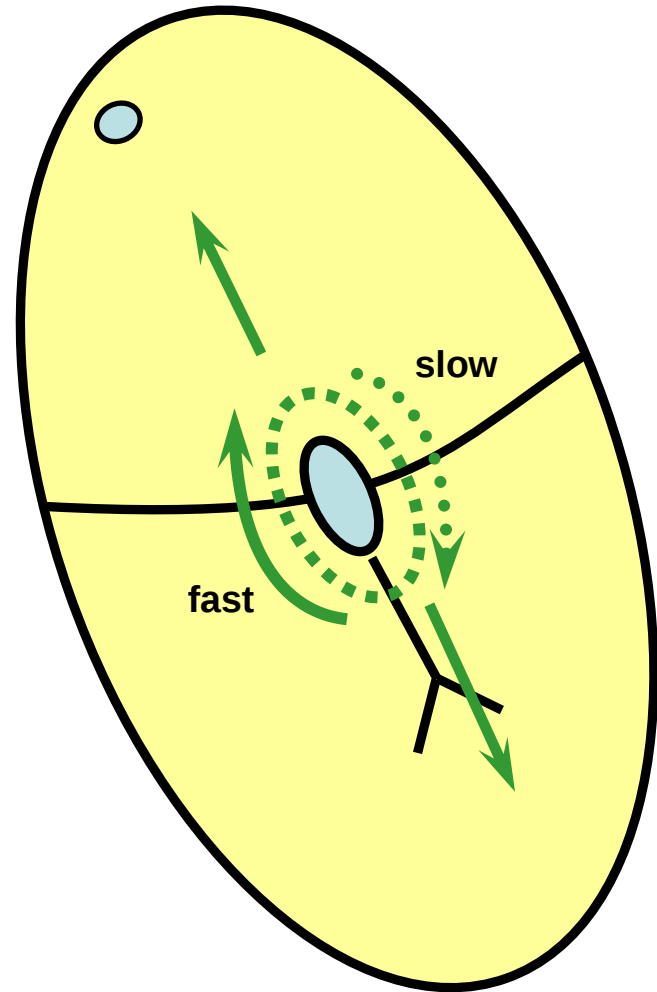
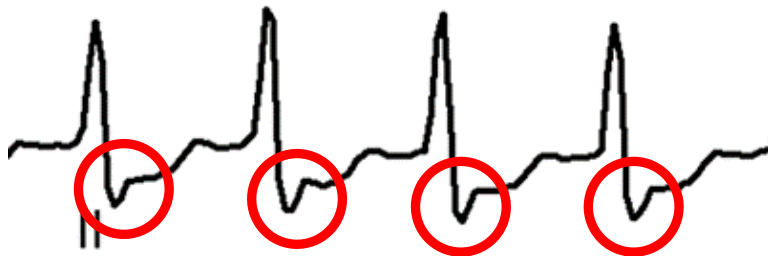


Typische AVNRT

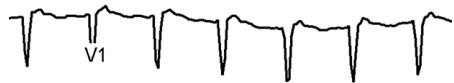
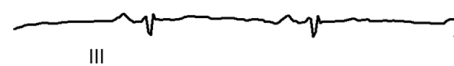
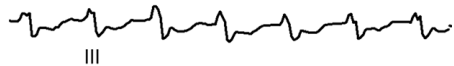
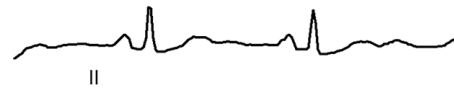
- Schmalkomplextachykardie
- Kurze R-P Dauer ($< 90\text{ms}$)
- Typische Klinik...

Atypische AVNRT

- Lange R-P Dauer ($> 90\text{ms}$)
- "Slow-slow", "fast-slow", ...



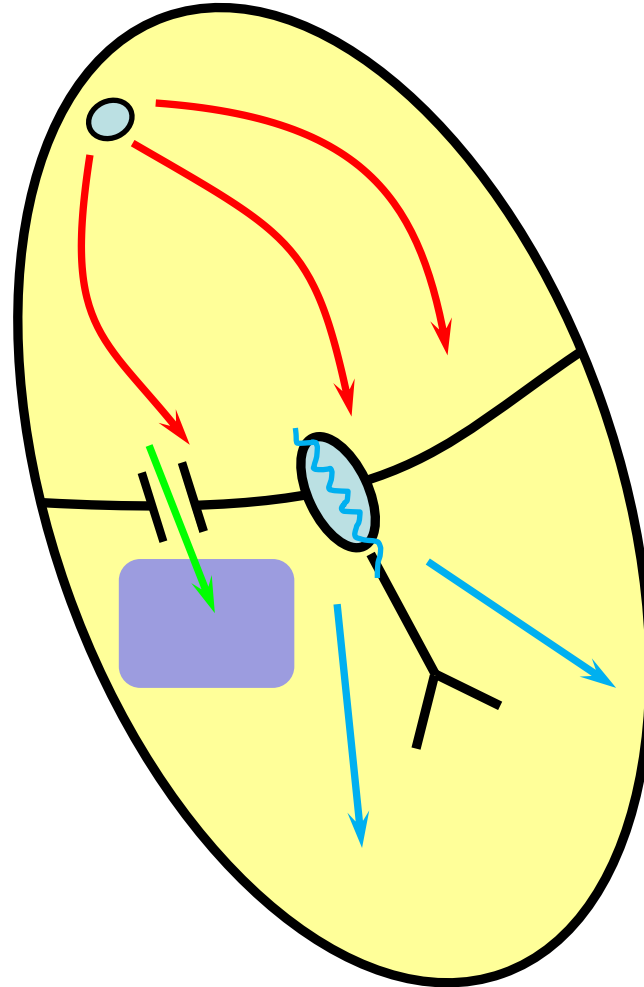
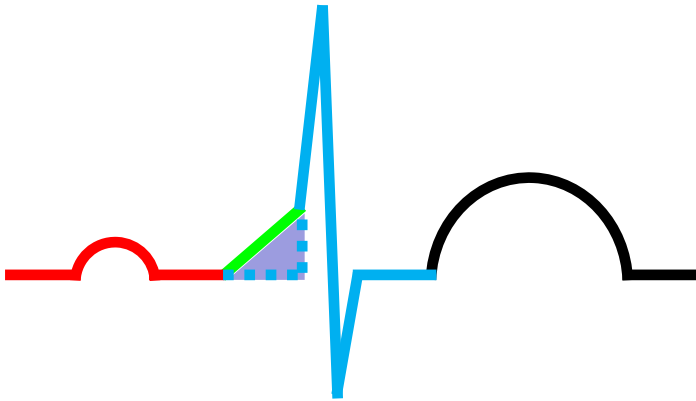
Typische AVNRT vs. Sinusrhythmus



Wolf-Parkinson-White (WPW)



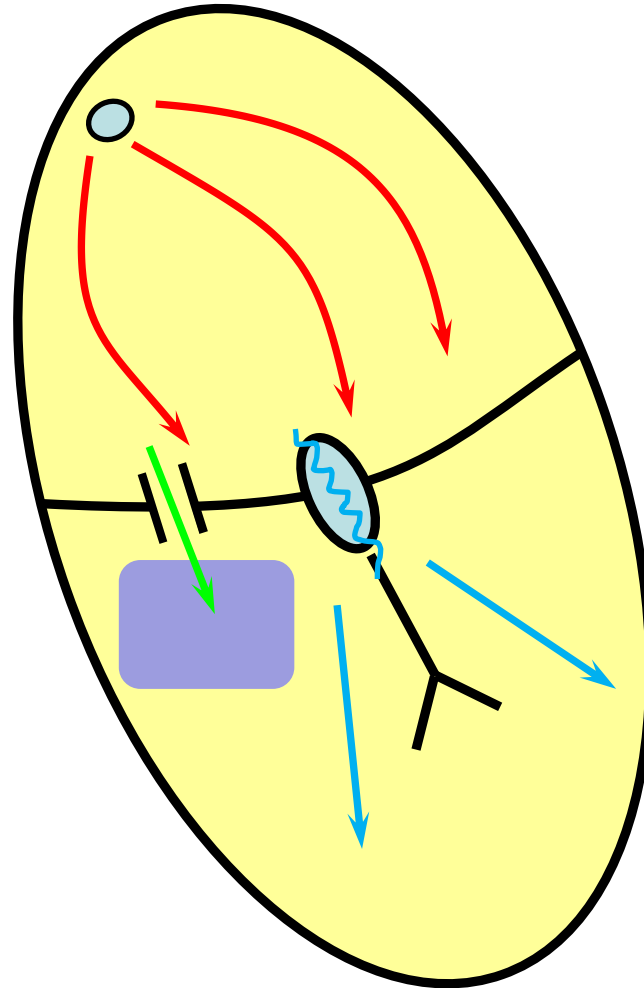
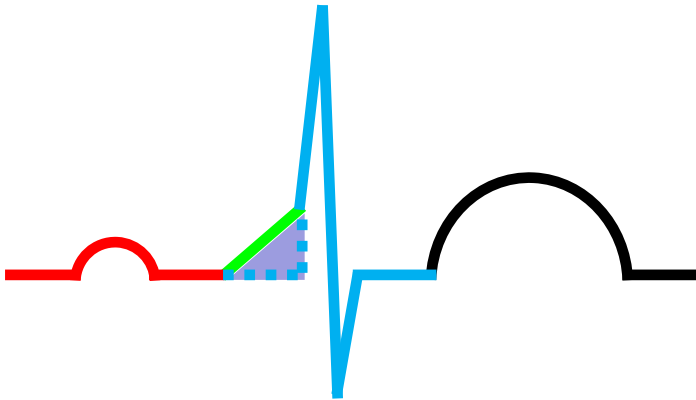
WPW



Orthodrome AVRT

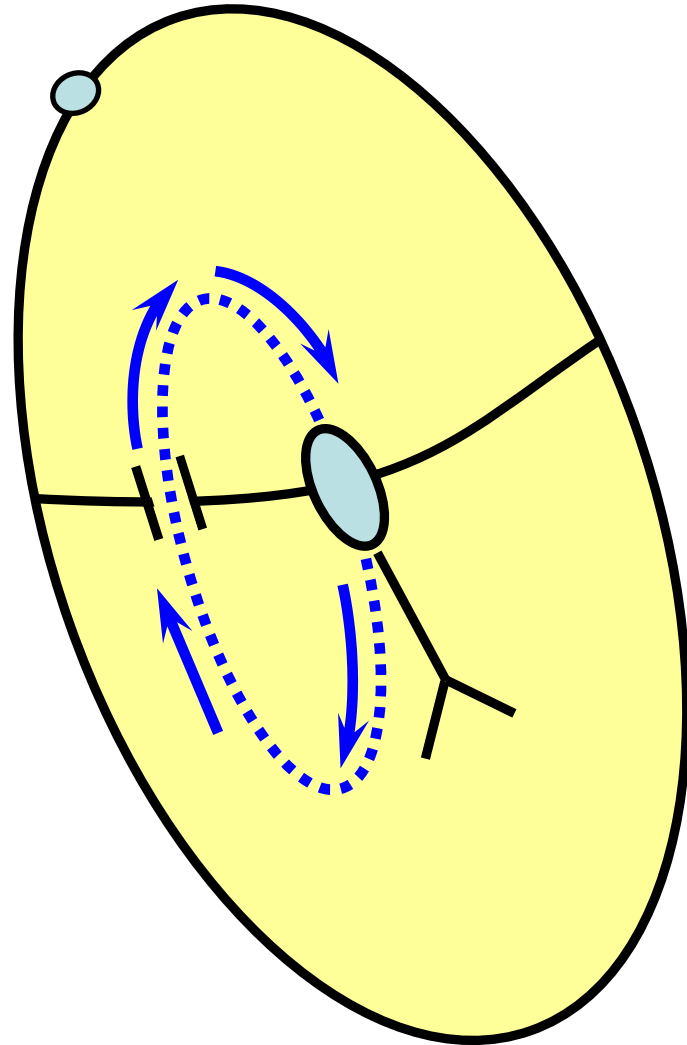
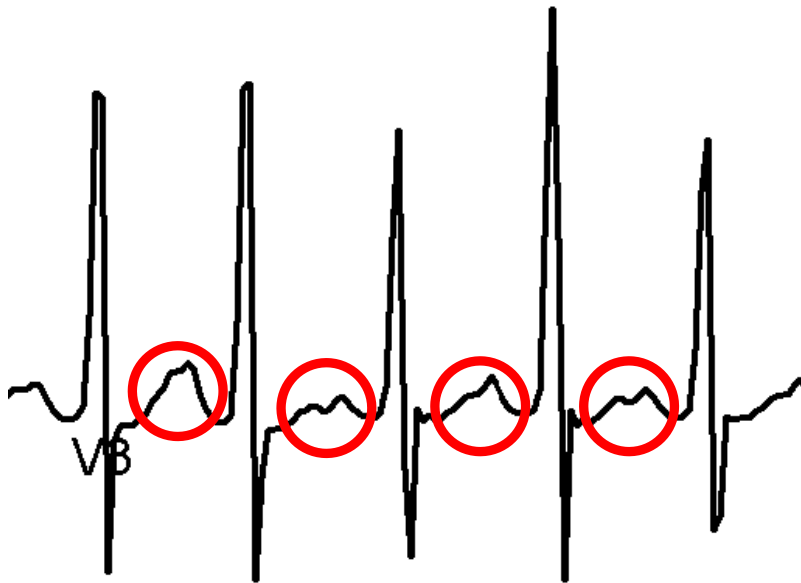


WPW

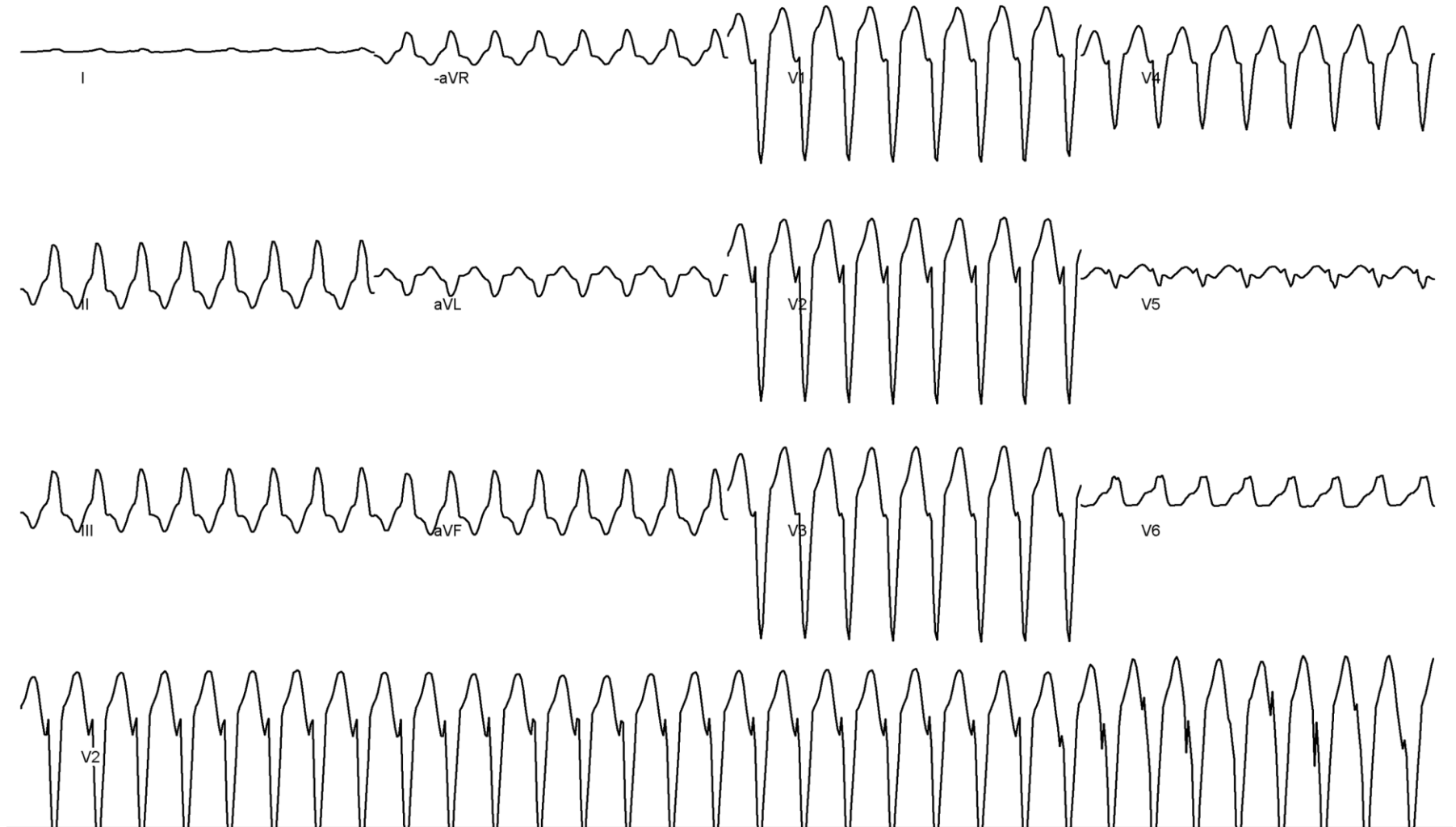


Orthodrome AVRT

- Schmal-komplextachykardie
- Lange R-P Dauer ($> 90\text{ms}$)

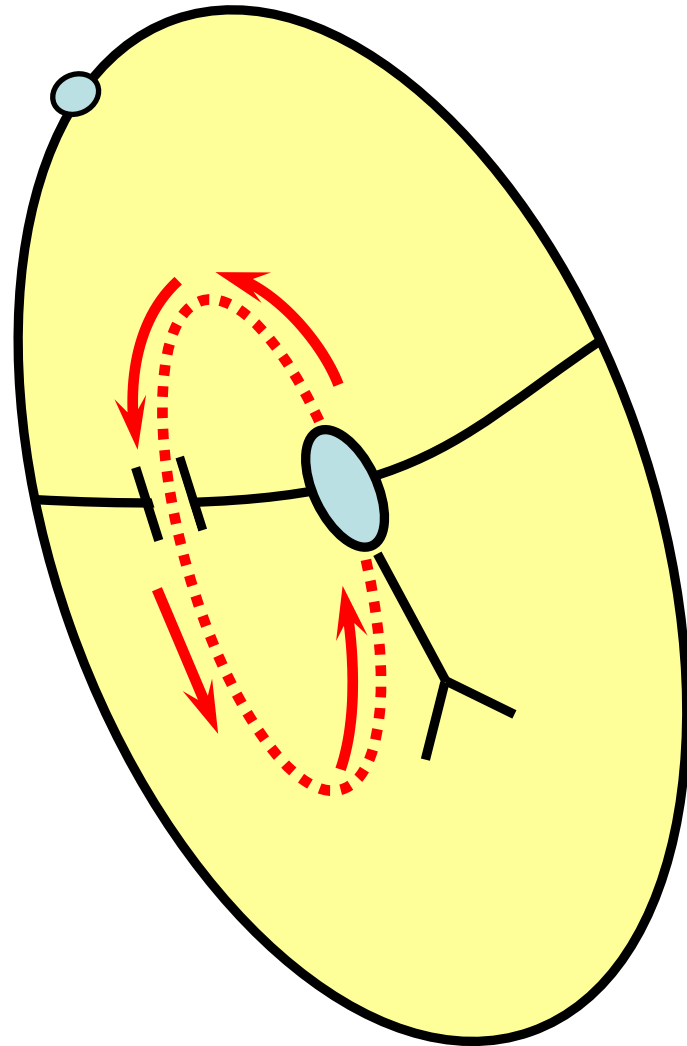
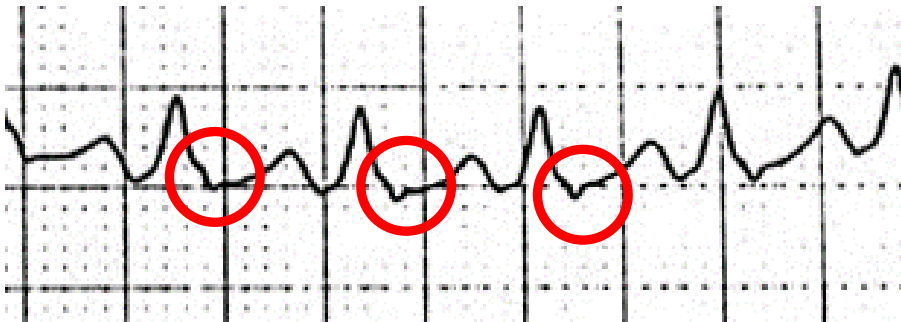


Antidrome AVRT

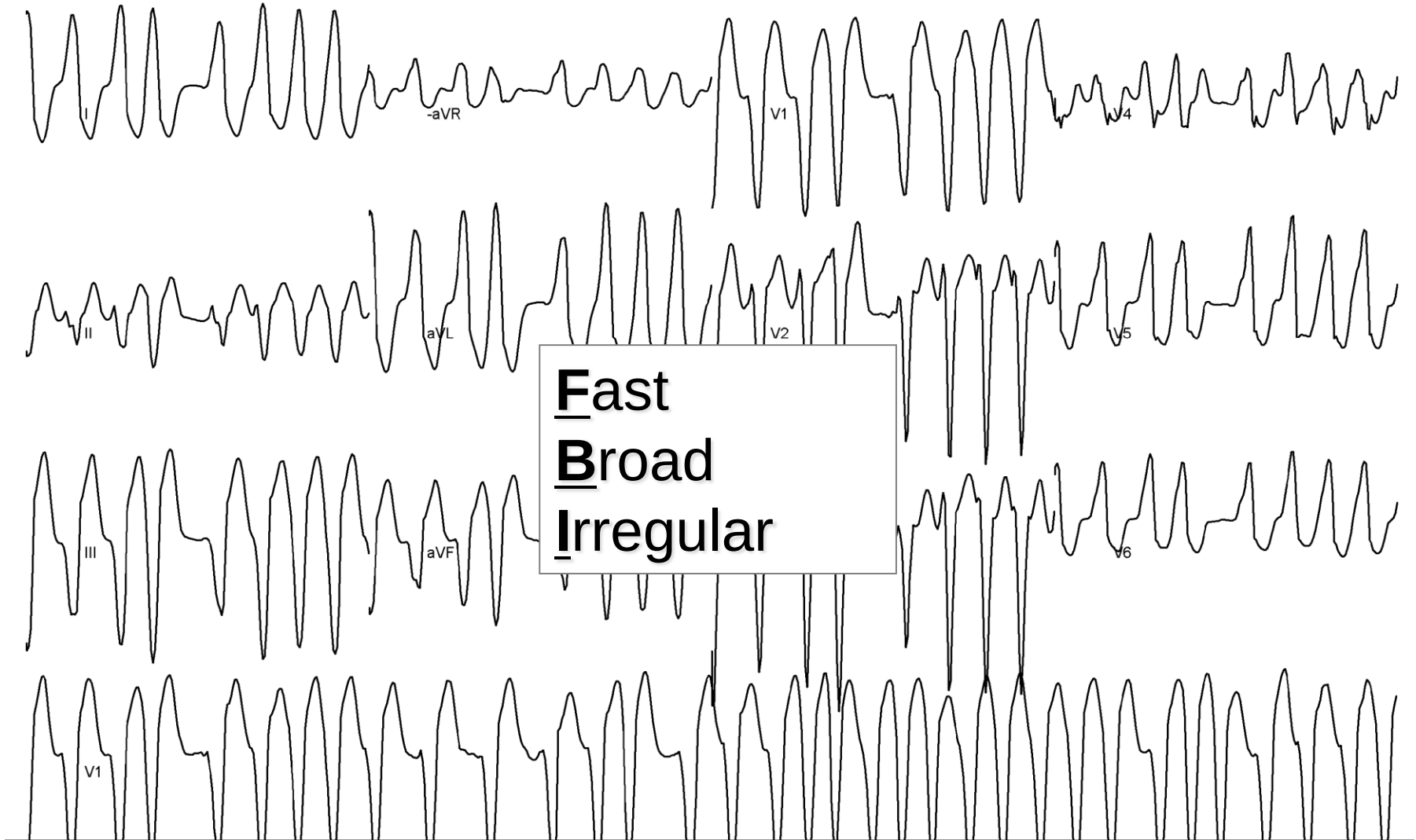


Antidrome AVRT

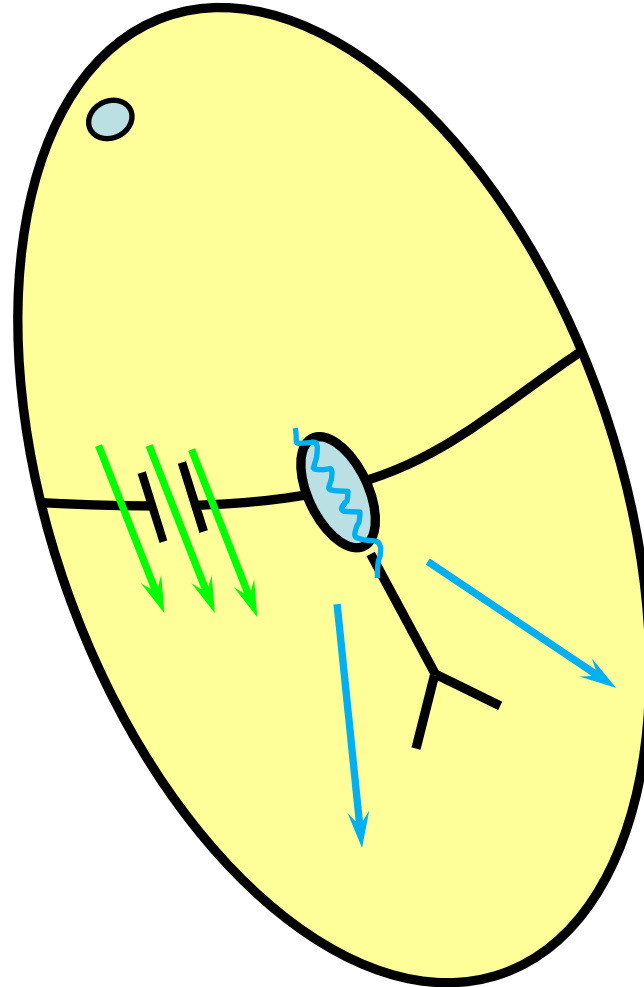
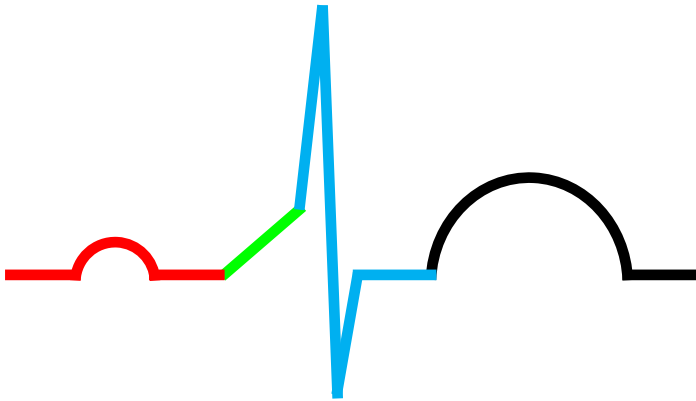
- Breitenkomplextachykardie
- Lange R-P Dauer ($> 90\text{ms}$)



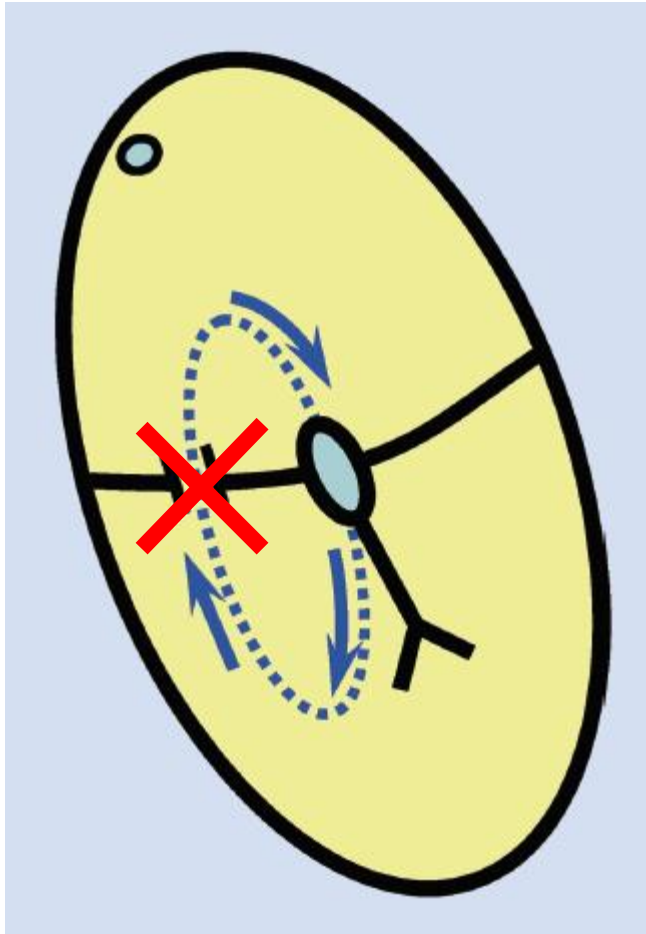
"Herzgesunder" Patient kommt auf die Notfallstation...



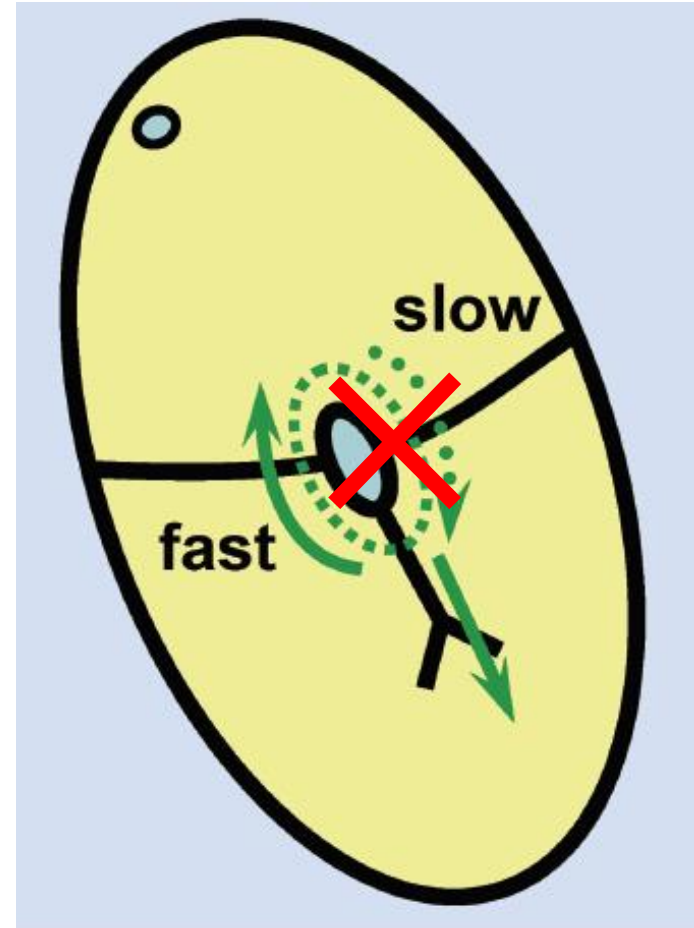
WPW



AVRT vs. AVNRT

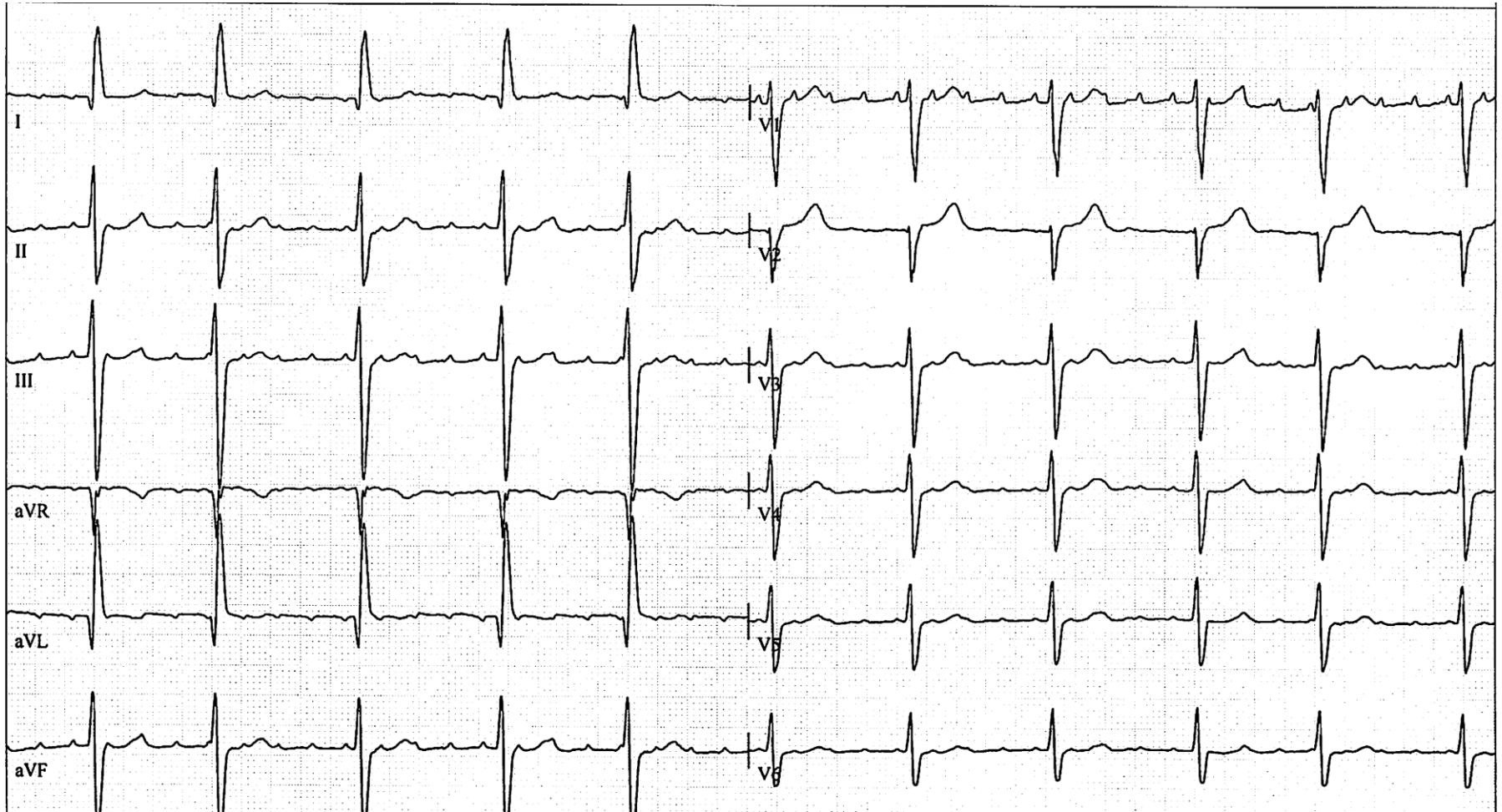


AVRT (WPW)

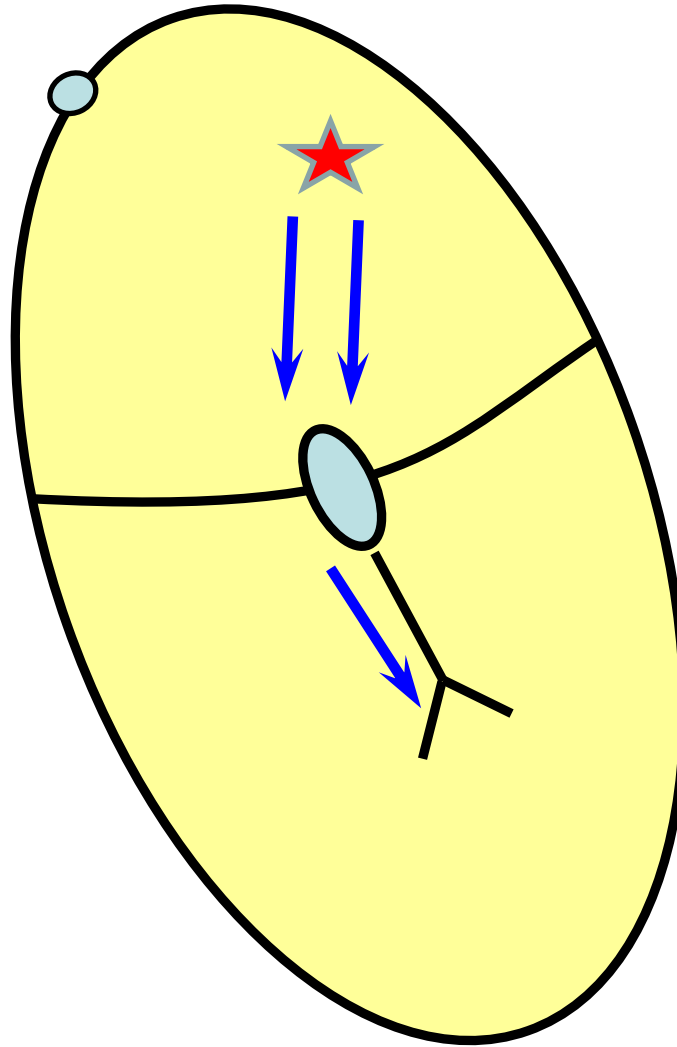


(typische) AVNRT

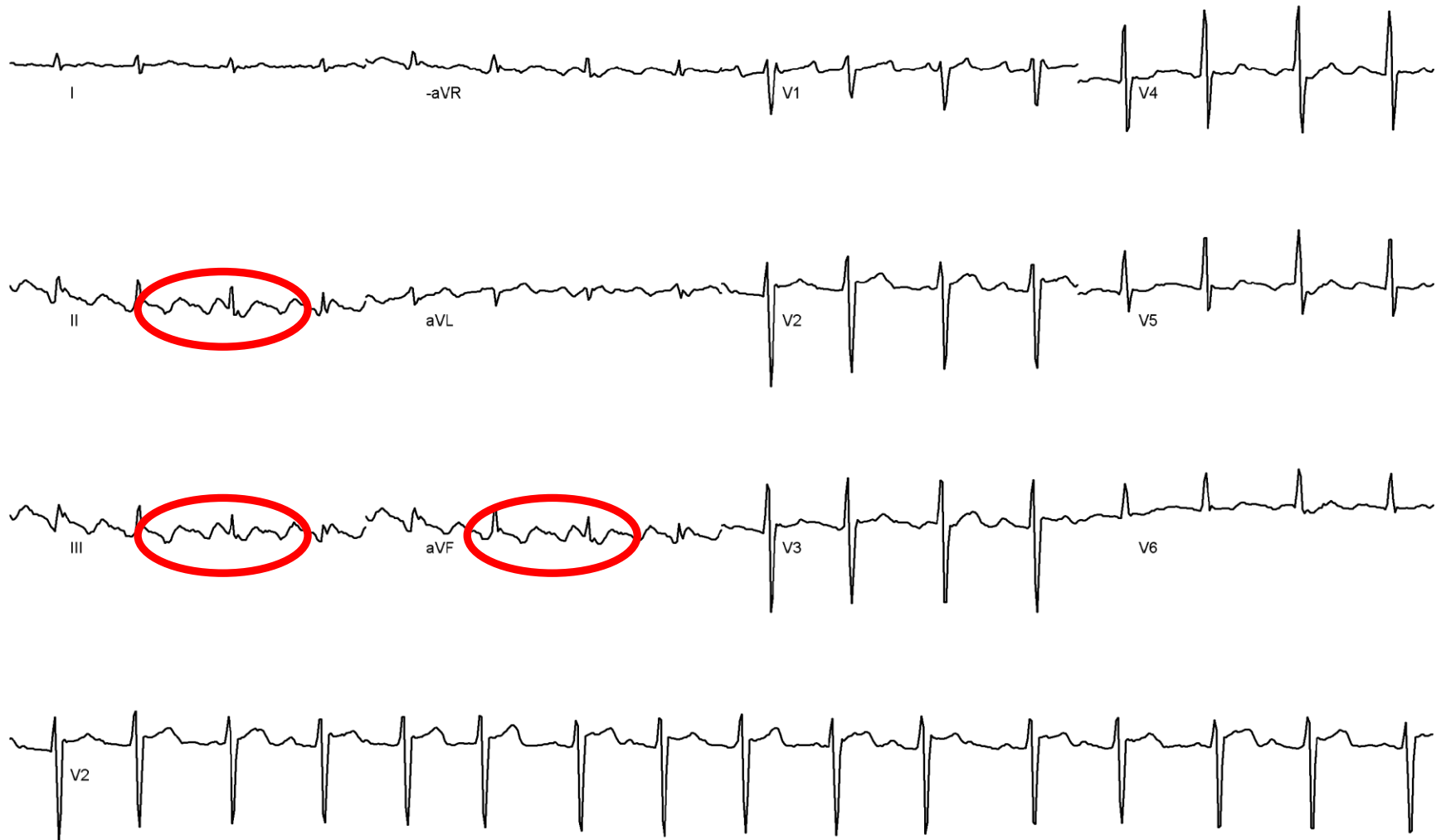
Fokale atriale Tachykardie



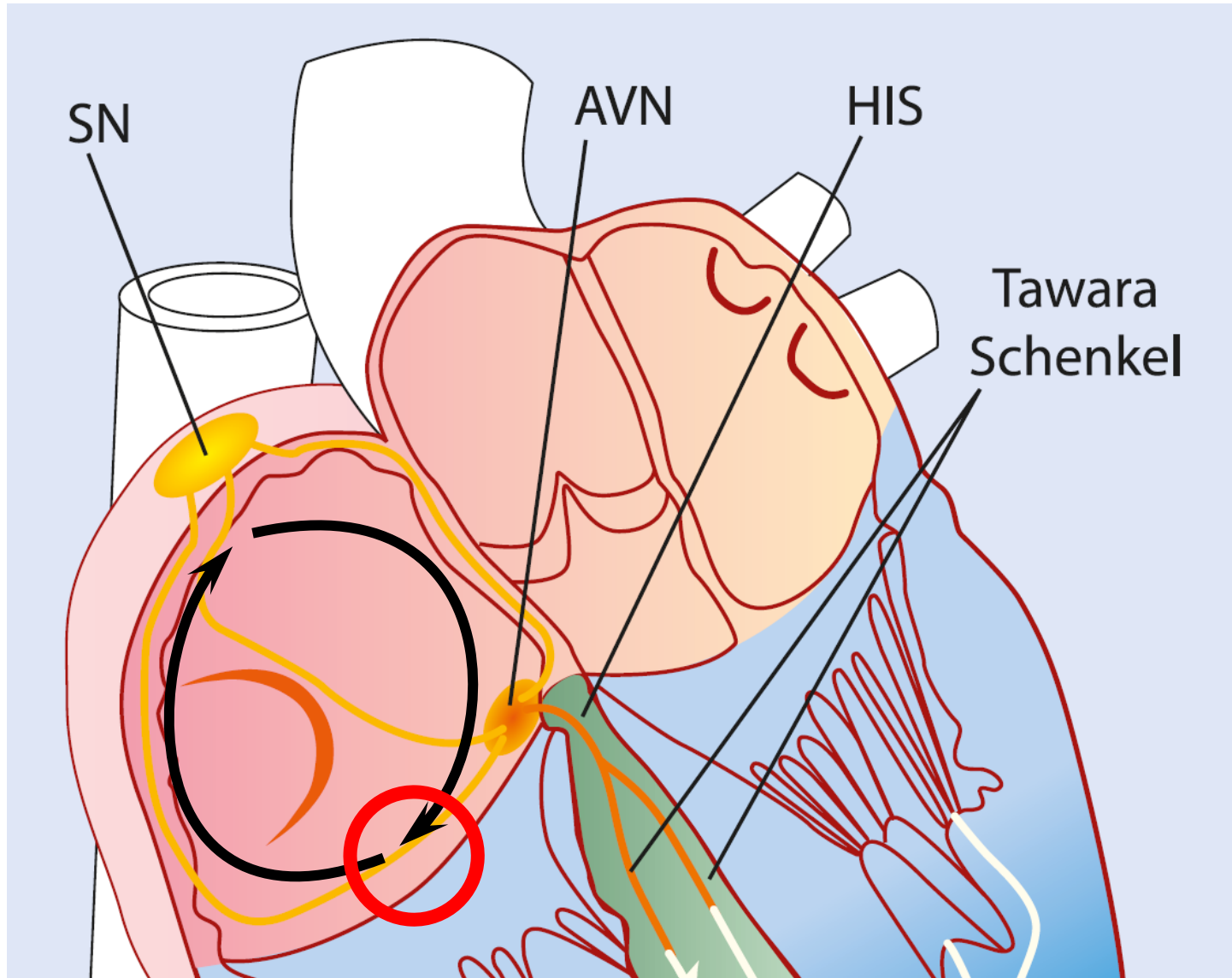
Fokale atriale Tachykardie



"Typisches" Vorhofflattern

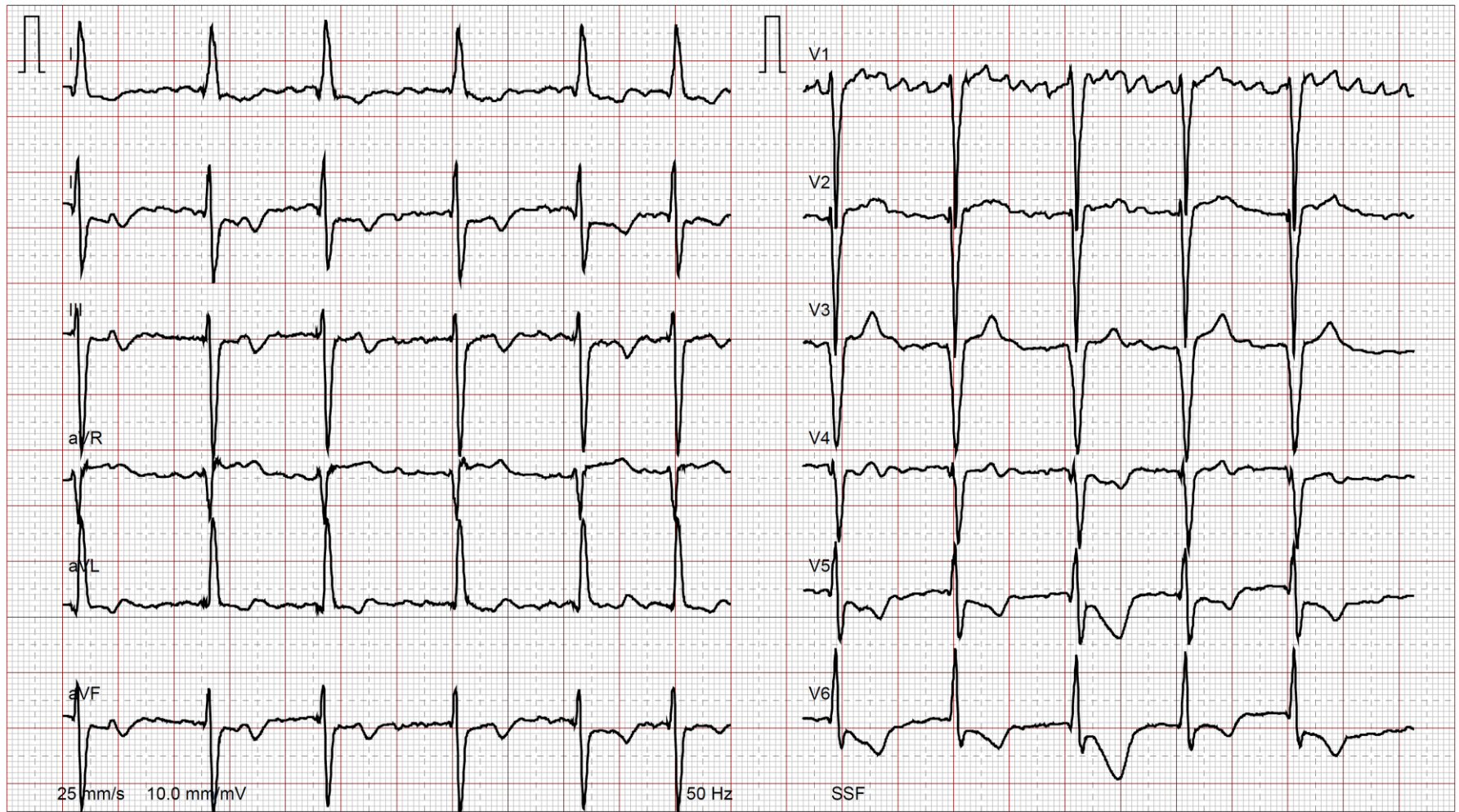


Vorhofflattern



"Isthmusabhängiges" Vorhofflattern

Vorhofflimmern



Vorhofflimmern

- Verantwortlich für 1/3 aller Hospitalisationen für Rhythmusstörungen¹
- Geschätzte Prävalenz:
 - Europa: 4.5 million¹
 - USA: 5.1 million²
- Etwa 2.5% der US Bevölkerung hat VHF²
- Fast jeder Vierte 55 Jährige wird VHF entwickeln (24% der Männer, 22% der Frauen)³

1. ACC/AHA/ESC guidelines: Fuster V et al. Circulation 2006;114:e257–354 & Eur Heart J 2006;27:1979–2030; 2. Miyasaka Y et al. Circulation 2006;114:119–25;
3. Heeringa J et al. Eur Heart J 2006;27:949–53

Vorhofflimmern

2 Behandlungsziele:

1. Behandlung der Arrhythmie
2. Prävention des Schlaganfalls

Vorhofflimmern

2 Behandlungsziele:

1. Behandlung der Arrhythmie
2. Prävention des Schlaganfalls

Thrombeombolierisiko bei VHF – CHA₂DS₂-VASc Score

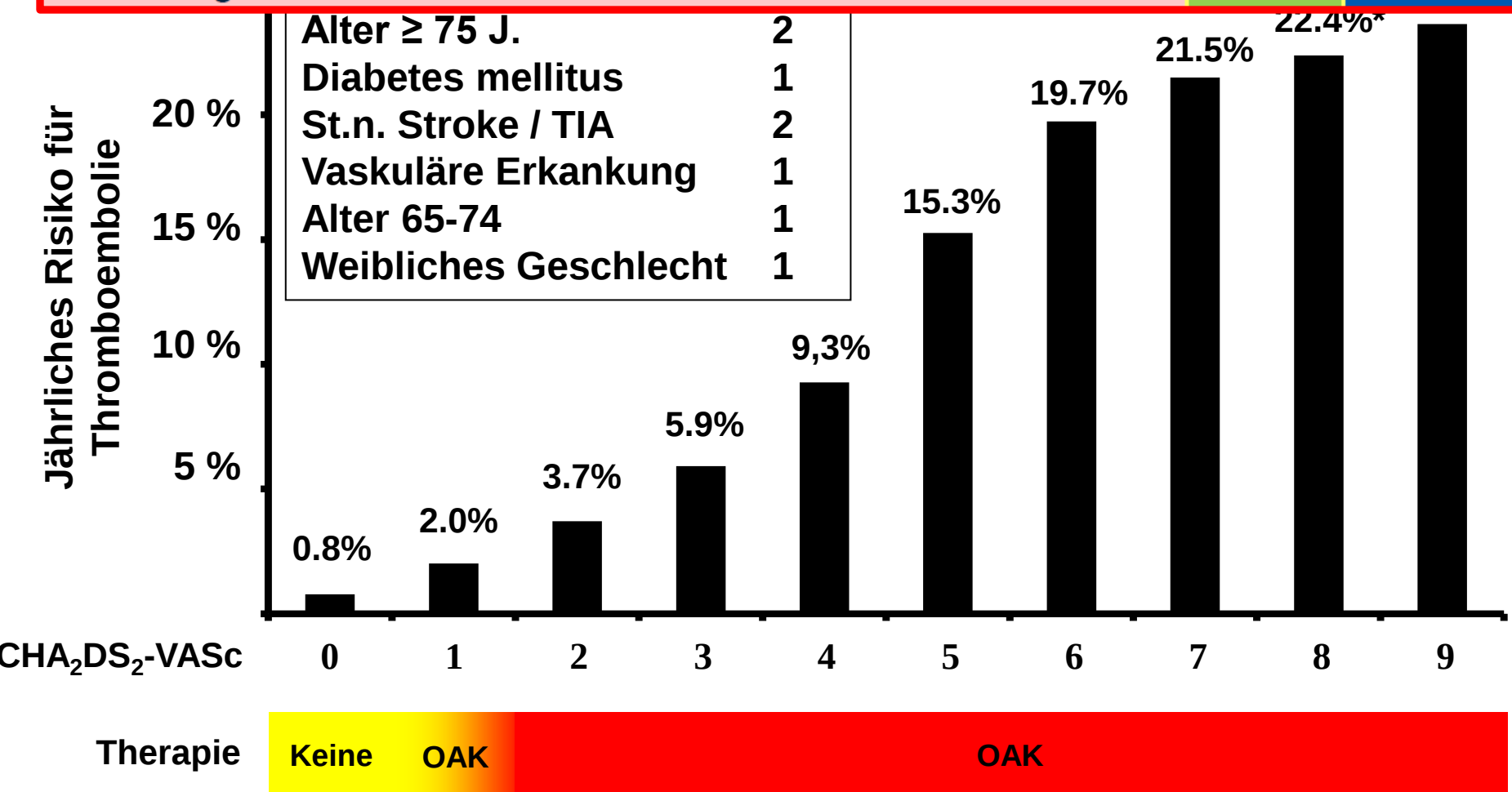
Risikofaktor

Pts.

The CHA₂DS₂-VASc score is recommended as a means of assessing stroke risk in non-valvular AF.

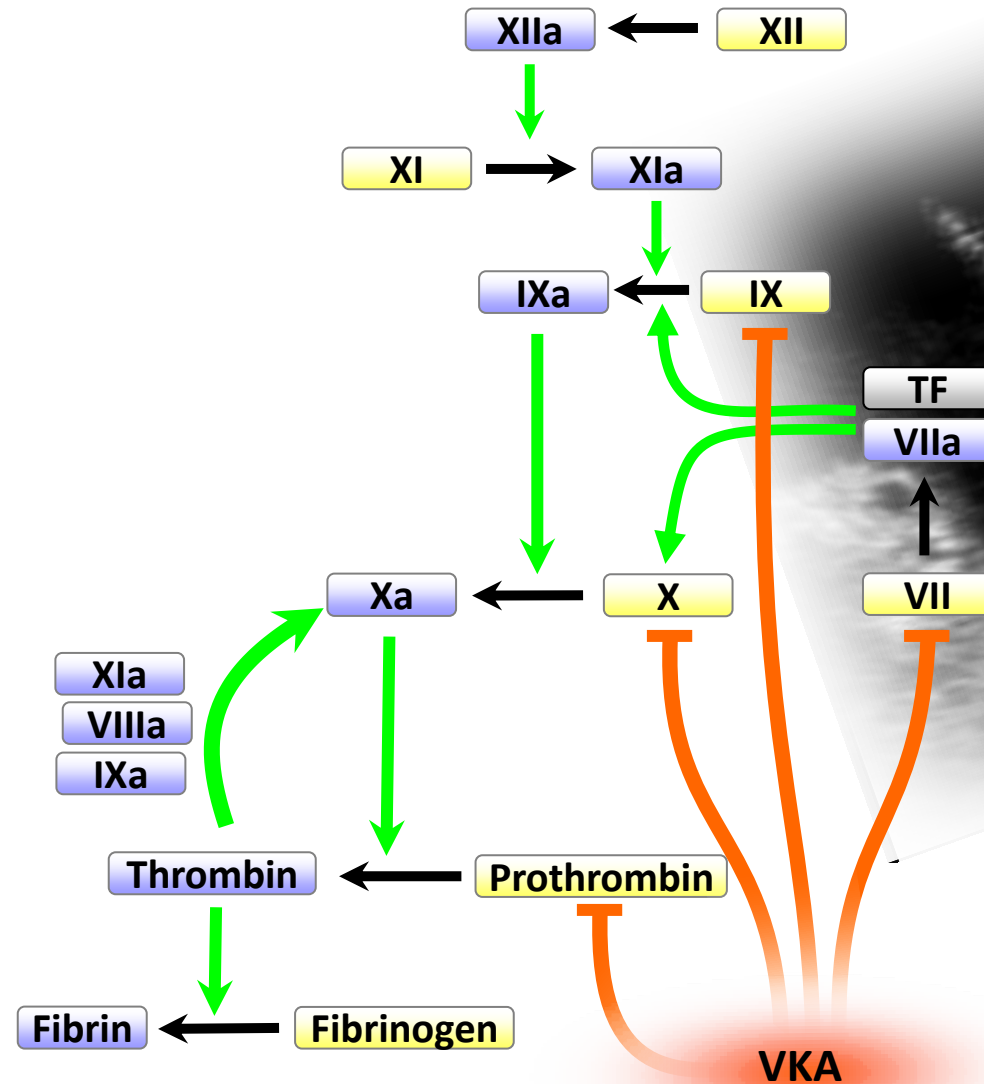
I

A

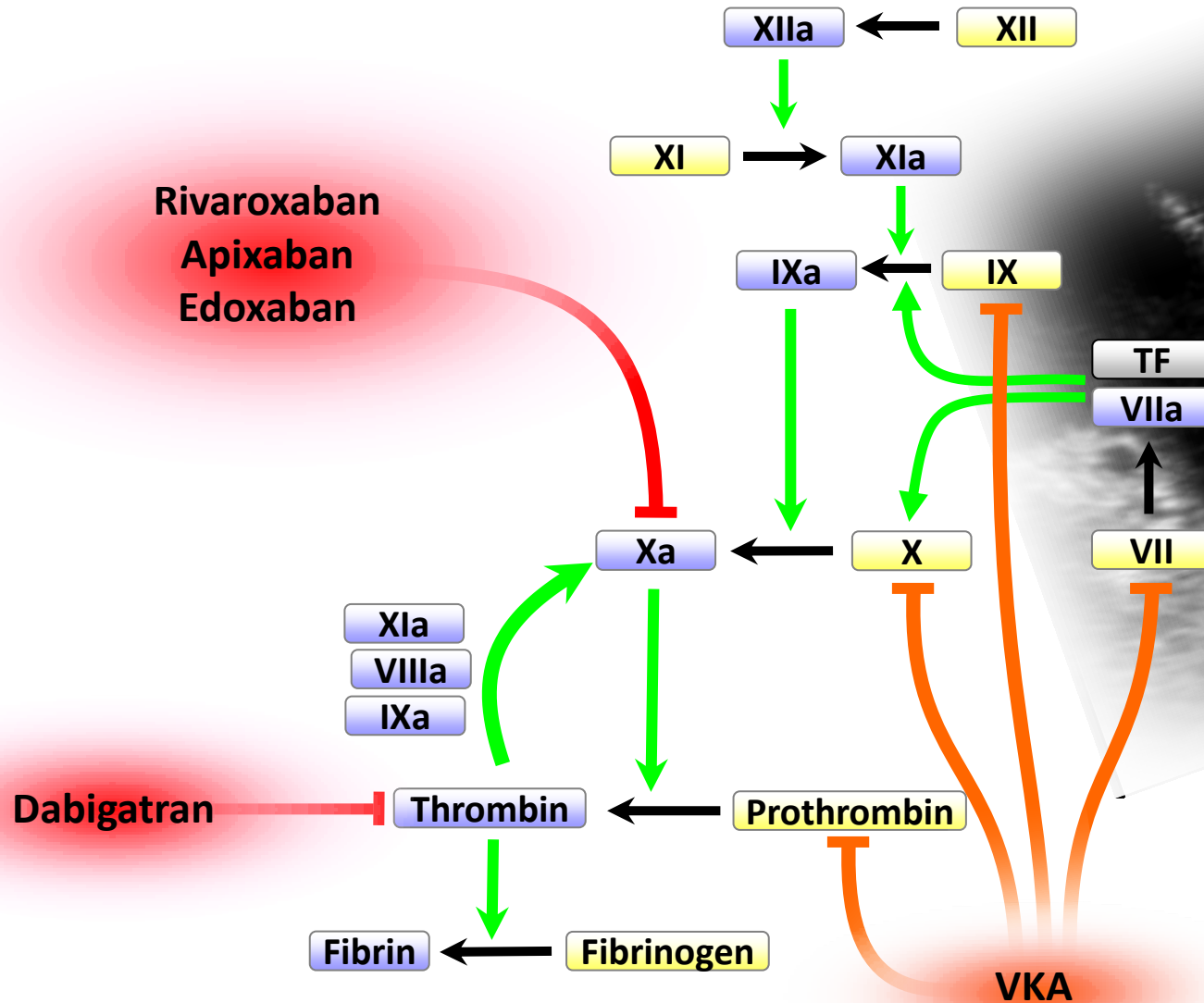


*ASS (+/- Clopidogrel) nur, wenn Pat. OAK (NOAC / VKA) ablehnt oder nicht toleriert (jedoch nicht wegen Blutungsproblemen)

Vitamin K antagonists and novel anticoagulants



Vitamin K antagonists and novel anticoagulants



An aerial photograph of Zurich, Switzerland, taken during the 'blue hour' of sunset. The city's dense urban landscape is visible, with numerous buildings and a prominent green-domed church (Grossmünster) in the center. The sky is a mix of soft orange and pale blue, with a few wispy clouds. The overall mood is serene and professional.

Herzrhythmusstörungen

Supraventrikuläre Rhythmusstörungen

PD Dr. Alexander Breitenstein
Oberarzt Kardiologie / Rhythmologie
Universitätsspital Zürich



Lüscher
Steffel (Hrsg.)
Module
Innere Medizin

Steffel · Lüscher

Herz-Kreislauf

2. Auflage

 Springer