

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The arrhythmia affects people with severe heart conditions. The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute reports that people over the age of 60 are more likely to develop a more serious arrhythmia. Older people are at increased risk for heart disease and often take medications that affect the heart's rhythm.

Even though several kinds of arrhythmia are not lethal but without treatment, arrhythmia can lead to life threatening complications such as heart failure, stroke, or cardiac arrest.

Complications of heart arrhythmias includes stroke, sudden death and heart failure. It has increased 33% in these 20 years. Heart arrhythmias are associated with an increased risk of blood clots. If a clot breaks loose, it can travel from the heart to the brain, causing a stroke. During cardiac arrest, the heart suddenly and unexpectedly stops beating, causing death if it is not treated within minutes. If not treated, arrhythmias can damage the heart, brain, or other organs.

Arrhythmias occur when the electrical signals that coordinate the heart's beats don't work properly. It is commonly found in North America and in most of the Asian countries.

Most of the heart disease end up in severe conditions due to negelection of regular checking of heart rate and avoidance of abnormalities in a person. This can be done with simple software even without the help of master checks-ups or specialist concern for first level of confirmation.