

Promotion slide



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**Head
Connector**



**Micro
Electronic
Circuit**

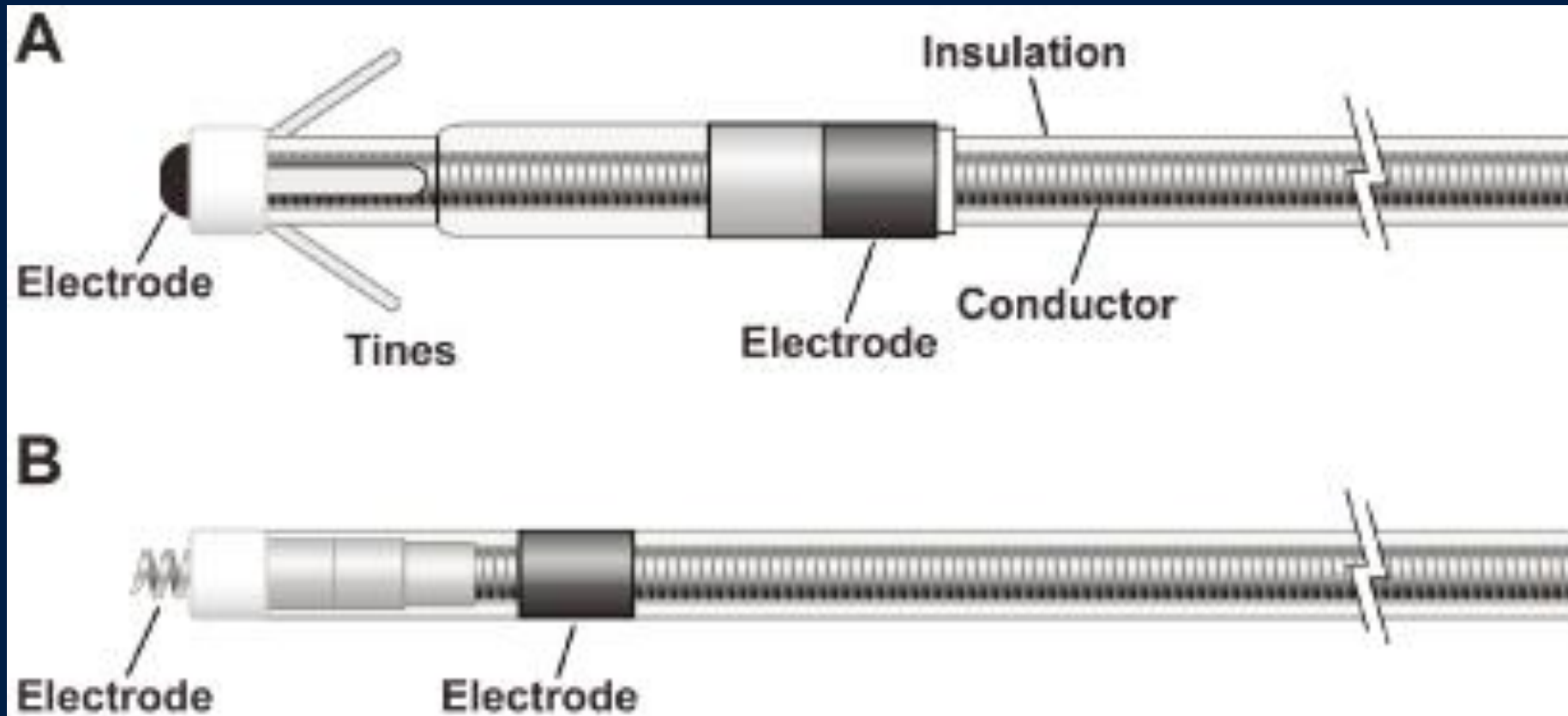


Battery



Leads

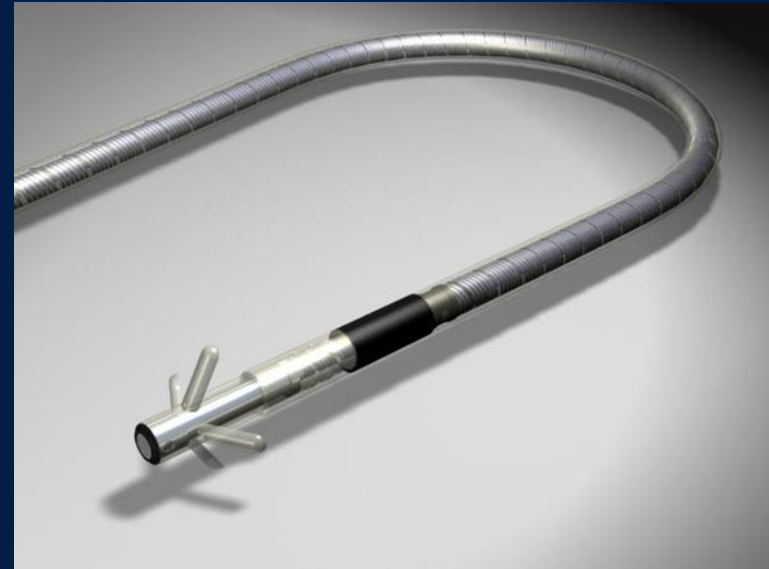
A. Passive Leads and B. Active Leads



Component of Pacemaker



IPG (Implantable Pulse Generator)



Leads

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Materi Referensi Arrhythmia



MATERI REFERENSI ARITMIA JANTUNG

What is Arrhythmia?

Arrhythmia Diagnosis

ECG Guidelines

Implant Guidelines

Additional Information

TACHYCARDIA WHAT IS IT?

WHAT IS TACHYCARDIA?
Tachycardia is a condition where the heart beats too fast. Sometimes, a fast heart rate can be a normal response. When tachycardia is caused by a fast heart rate, it is called sinus tachycardia. When the heart beats too fast without a normal response, it is called supraventricular tachycardia (SVT). SVT is a fast heart rate that starts and stops suddenly. It is caused by an abnormal electrical pathway in the heart.

WHAT IS SINUS BRADYCARDIA?
Sinus bradycardia is a condition where the heart beats too slow. It is usually a normal response to a slow heart rate. When the heart beats too slow without a normal response, it is called sinus bradycardia. Sinus bradycardia is usually caused by a slow heart rate that starts and stops suddenly. It is caused by an abnormal electrical pathway in the heart.

PERMANENT PACEMAKER (PPM) CARE PATHWAY AND TOOLS – BRADYCARDIA THERAPY

THE OTHER BRADYCARDIA
There are other types of bradycardia, such as sick sinus syndrome (SSS) and atrioventricular block (AVB). SSS is a condition where the heart's natural pacemaker, the sinoatrial node, does not work properly. AVB is a condition where the heart's natural pacemaker, the sinoatrial node, does not work properly.

HOW DOES A PACEMAKER WORK?
A pacemaker is a device that sends electrical impulses to the heart to keep it beating at a normal rate. It is usually implanted in the chest and connected to the heart by leads. The pacemaker has two main parts: a pulse generator and a lead system. The pulse generator is the part that sends the electrical impulses. The lead system is the part that connects the pulse generator to the heart.

EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL CARE PATHWAY AND TOOLS

1. RECOGNIZE THE SYMPTOMS
2. EARLY DIAGNOSIS H&P AND 12-LEAD ECG
3. REFER PATIENT FOR ECHO AND HOLTER

1. RECOGNIZE THE SYMPTOMS
Heart symptoms include chest pain, shortness of breath, dizziness, fainting, and palpitations. These symptoms can be caused by a variety of conditions, including heart disease, lung disease, and anxiety.

2. EARLY DIAGNOSIS H&P AND 12-LEAD ECG
A healthcare provider will perform a physical exam and a 12-lead ECG to diagnose the condition. The physical exam will look for signs of heart disease, such as a fast heart rate, a slow heart rate, and a heart murmur. The 12-lead ECG will look for signs of heart disease, such as a fast heart rate, a slow heart rate, and a heart murmur.

3. REFER PATIENT FOR ECHO AND HOLTER
The patient will be referred to a cardiologist for further evaluation. The cardiologist will perform an echocardiogram (ECHO) and a Holter monitor to diagnose the condition. The ECHO will look for signs of heart disease, such as a fast heart rate, a slow heart rate, and a heart murmur. The Holter monitor will look for signs of heart disease, such as a fast heart rate, a slow heart rate, and a heart murmur.

SINUS RHYTHM WITH 3RD DEGREE AV BLOCK (COMPLETE HEART BLOCK) ECG INTERPRETATION

Atrial rate
Atrial rate is the underlying rhythm (i.e. Sinus, Atrial Fibr, etc.)

Ventricular rate
Ventricular rate is from the dissociated escape rhythm

Parameter	Value
Atrial Rate	Regular
P-P Regularity	Regular
P-R Regularity	Regular
P wave	Present
P-QRS Ratio	Variable, dissociated
PR Interval	Variable, No pattern
QRS Width	Normal (functional escape rhythm, Wide (Ventricular escape rhythm)

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