

**DISCOVERY OF HEART RHYTHM DISTURBANCES AT CHILDREN OPERATED FROM CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS USING HOLTER 24 HOUR ECG MONITORING**

**K.N. Kuzevska- Maneva, R.V. Kacarska, B.K. Gurkova**

*Department of Cardiology, University Children's Hospital, Skopje, Macedonia*

*manevakonstandina@hotmail.com*

We analyzed the appearance and type of heart rhythm disturbances using Holter 24 hour ECG monitoring in a group of children operated from congenital heart defects, with a mean age of 9,2 year (range 4-18 years).

The follows congenital heart defects were: ventricular septal defects (5 children), atrial septal defects (6), atrioventricular septal defects (7), Tetralogy of Fallot (10), Transposition of the great arteries after Senning operation (2) and Atresia of tricuspid valve (1 children). 24 hour Holter monitoring type Spacelabs 90205 recorder was performed in all patients 2-13 year (average 8,4) after the operation.

In this paper were discovered the following heart rhythm disturbances: Sinus node dysfunction (5 cases), AV block I° (3), AV block II° (3), AV block III° (3), RBBB (21), Ventricular extrasistolies (VES) Lown I-III (4), VES Lown IV-V (3), significant supraventricular extrasistolies (6), supraventricular tachycardia (8), atrial flutter (1 case).

Among these children there is no evidence of sudden death.

The pacemaker implantation was recommended in all three cases with AV block III°. The children with sinus node dysfunction had good tolerated heart function, without symptoms and needs follow-up. Antiarrhythmic drug therapy (Amiodarone, Propafenon) was applied to patients with atrial flutter, VES and supraventricular tachycardia.

The Holter 24 hour ECG monitoring is necessary in the follow-up of children operated from congenital heart defects to predict serious heart rhythm disturbances and to avoid sudden death.

