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Mortality follow-up analysis in patients with sinus node dysfunction

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Introduction & Aim: Sinus node dysfunction (SND) morbidity increases with age, it is associated with coronary heart diseases, may cause sudden death, and leads to pacemaker implantation. It was shown that different types of pacemakers may unequally impact on the mortality rate in SND patients. Aim of the study was survival analyze in Follow-up (FU) analysis in patients with SND with implanted pacemaker.

Method: A register of patients with SND (n=610) has been set and analyzed for general mortality depending upon SND variant, type of electric pacemaker and rhythm after implantation in the FU period (39,7±0,8 months).

Results: Most unfavorable SND variant was sinoatrial node block of II grade (19.7 % of deaths) and favorable – bradycardia (11.4 %). Maximal number of deaths were observed in ventricular pacemakers VVI group (24, 6%, Fig. 1), less – in dual-chamber pacemakers DDD (11.7 %) and minimal – in atrial AAI (5.5 %). Sinus rhythm after pacemaker's implantation was most favorable (9.2 %), mortality increased in electric pacemaker rhythm (13.2 %) and most unfavorable was in atrial fibrillation (20 %).

Conclusions: Long term FU general mortality analysis showed most unfavorable sinoatrial node arrest SND variant; patients with AAI pacemaker implantation showed better life expectancy then with DDD and especially VVI; after pacemaker implantation sinus rhythm was superior to pacemaker rhythm and atrial fibrillation.

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