



Chronic coronary artery disease

Extended Abstract

Exercise-induced non-sustained ventricular tachycardia in patients without significant findings during exercise stress testing – what does it tell us?

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Goal: Indicate the prognostic significance of non-sustained ventricular tachycardia (NSVT) in the recovery phase of stress testing.

Patients and Methods: From total of 584 findings, 14 patients who developed an episode of NSVT (3 beats of ventricular origin and more) in the recovery phase of stress testing (according to the Bruce protocol) were analyzed. Patients who did not have a significant finding during exercise stress testing (without significant ST-segment changes and significant heart rhythm disorders) were included.

Results: After 247 ± 53 seconds (4 minutes and 11 seconds) in average patients developed NSVT, and were referred for coronary angiography. Of total number, 4 had a significant finding on coronary angiography; 3 patients had single-vessel coronary disease (one received a stent on right coronary artery (RCA), two on left anterior descending artery (LAD)), and one had triple-vessel coronary disease (received a stent on circumflex artery (CX) and LAD).

Conclusion: The prognostic significance of NSVT is quite unclear, and the origin of NSVT can be ischemic or idiopathic.^{1,2} Regardless, patients with NSVT are candidates for additional evaluation of ischemic heart disease (stress echocardiography, multi-slice computed tomography (MSCT) or invasive coronary angiography).

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LITERATURE

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