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INCIDENCE OF VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS IN COVID-19

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Background: Covid-19 has been a global pandemic with evidence of significant cardiovascular involvement including myocarditis, coronary thrombosis, heart failure, and atrial and ventricular arrhythmias. Given the need for rapid data release, most of these reports are from small case series and little is still known about the incidence of potentially lethal ventricular arrhythmias in the various states of Covid-19 cardiac involvement.

Objective: The objective of this study is to determine the incidence of VT/VF in Covid-19.

Methods: A Systematic Review was conducted in PubMed, Embase, and CINAHL from Jan. 2019-Jan. 2021 using the search terms Ventricular tachycardia (VT) or Ventricular Fibrillation (VF) and Covid-19, SARS-CoV-2, or Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. The primary endpoint of presence of ventricular arrhythmia was extracted in the individual patient populations: outpatient, hospitalized, ICU, and presence of myocardial involvement.

Results: 31 studies (n = 15,305 patients) were included. The overall incidence of VT/VF in hospitalized patients not in an ICU was 0.73% (95% CI 0.59-0.87%). Covid-19 patients with myocarditis and troponin elevation had increased incidence of VT/VF of 9.5% (95% CI 0.22.1%) and 6.5% (95% CI 3.44-9.62%) respectively. ICU patients had 1.2% (95% CI 0.03- 2.29%) incidence of VT/VF. No outpatient Covid-19 patients had documented ventricular arrhythmias.

Conclusion: VT/VF is an important complication of Covid-19. VT/VF had an increased incidence in those with myocarditis and myocardial injury.

Study or Subgroup	Prevalence	SE	Weight	Prevalence IV, Random, 95% CI	
Chen 2020	5.5555	6.10957	0.1%	5.56 [-6.42, 17.53] -	
Cho 2020	2.0979	2.349	0.5%	2.10 [-2.51, 6.70]	
Chorin 2020	2.78884462	2.03699246	0.7%	2.79 [-1.20, 6.78]	+
Çinar 2020	6.25	11.8610115	0.0%	6.25 [-17.00, 29.50] -	
Guo 2020	5.88235294	3.37245636	0.3%	5.88 [-0.73, 12.49]	
Huang 2020	2.31213873	1.58359918	1.1%	2.31 [-0.79, 5.42]	+
Jain 2020	0.1908397	0.37368872	13.6%	0.19 [-0.54, 0.92]	+
Linschoten 2020	0.46496181	0.24299499	21.8%	0.46 [-0.01, 0.94]	-
Liu 2020	4.27350427	2.59153032	0.4%	4.27 [-0.81, 9.35]	+
Maraj 2020	2.1978022	3.01233997	0.3%	2.20 [-3.71, 8.10]	
Rav-Acha 2020	0.51282051	0.70890823	5.1%	0.51 [-0.88, 1.90]	+
Russo 2020	3.38164251	1.74120367	0.9%	3.38 [-0.03, 6.79]	<u> </u>
Saleh 2020	0.16985794	0.10029434	34.4%	0.17 [-0.03, 0.37]	
Self 2020	2.29645094	1.34144253	1.6%	2.30 [-0.33, 4.93]	<u>+</u>
Si 2020	0.03529412	0.28236192	18.9%	0.04 [-0.52, 0.59]	+
Turagam 2020	5	3.61026315	0.2%	5.00 [-2.08, 12.08]	+
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.40 [0.06, 0.73]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	= 0.07; Chi ² = 1	9.94, df = 15	(P = 0.1)	7); l ² = 25% -	10 10
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.34 (P = 0.02) 15 Studies excluded due to prevalence of 0					U 10 20

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INFLUENZA VACCINATION DECREASES THE RISK OF POTENTIAL LETHAL VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE: A POPULATION-BASED LONGITUDINAL STUDY

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Background: Influenza vaccination could decrease the risk of major cardiac events in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Objective: The vaccine's effects on decreasing the risk of ventricular arrhythmia (VA) development in such patients remain unclear.

Methods: We retrospectively analysed the data of 18,658 patients with COPD (\geq 55 years old) from the National Health Insurance Research Database during January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2012. After a 1:1 propensity score matching by the year of diagnosis, we divided the patients into vaccinated and unvaccinated groups.

Results: The risk of VA occurrence was significantly lower in the vaccinated group during influenza season, noninfluenza season, and all seasons (adjusted hazard ratio [aHR]: 0.49. 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.32-0.75; aHR: 0.57, 95% CI: 0.36-0.90; and aHR: 0.53, 95% CI: 0.39-0.72, respectively). Those vaccinated more than four times during the follow-up period showed a low risk of developing VA during influenza season (aHR: 0.61, CI: 0.31-1.20; aHR: 0.65. CI: 0.38-1.12: and aHR: 0.27. CI: 0.13-0.57 for those vaccinated 1 time. 2-3 times and more than 4 times. respectively). The dose-dependent protective effects remained significant during influenza and noninfluenza seasons. Among patients with ischemic heart disease and hypertension, male patients, and patients with CHA2DS2-VASc scores of ≥ 2 , the influenza vaccination decreases the risk of future VA occurrence.

Conclusion: Influenza vaccination decreases the risk of VA among patients with COPD. Its protective effects are dose-dependent and persist during both influenza and noninfluenza seasons.



B-PO02-174

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL PREDICTOR AND ANATOMICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN PATIENTS WITH VENTRICULAR TACHYARRHYTHMIA ARISING FROM THE LEFT VENTRICULAR SUMMIT

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Background: The ablation of intramural origins of left ventricular outflow tract - ventricular tachyarrhythmias (LVOT-VAs) remain challenging.

Objective: To elucidate the electrophysiological predictors of the intramural origins of LVOT-VAs, and to clarify the involvement of anatomical factors.

Methods: Twenty-nine successfully ablated LVOT-VAs patients with origins in the aortomitral continuity (AMC) (n = 8), aortic