Cardiac arrhythmias in COVID-19: Mechanisms, outcomes and the potential role of proarrhythmia

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Cardiac arrhythmia seems to be a risk factor for mortality in coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). However, the mechanisms, risk factors and outcomes of new arrhythmic events (NAEs) in this disease are unclear.

Methods: All patients with confirmed COVID-19 were retrospectively included in this single centre study. Patients who were alive and admitted <30 days before the database lock were excluded.

Results: 3416 consecutive patients were reviewed and 1476 finally enrolled (65.9 ± 20.9 years, 57.3% male). 76 (5.1%) patients had NAEs. Most of them were new atrial fibrillation episodes (48 patients, 3.2%), mostly seen in patients with no previous arrhythmia (38 patients, 79.2%). Atrial flutter (AFL) accounted for 20% of all NAEs. Ventricular arrhythmias were seen in 9 (0.6%) patients. Multivariable analysis showed that prior AFL, heart failure, dyslipidaemia, lopinavir/ritonavir, and combined hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin were independently associated with NAEs. 66 (86.8%) patients with NAEs died. The Kaplan-Meier analysis showed a lower survival of patients with NAEs (P < 0.001). Eight out of 9 (88.9%) and 41 out of 48 (85.4%) patients with ventricular arrhythmias and atrial fibrillation respectively died. Older age, male gender and NAEs were independently associated with death. NAEs and other outcomes, such as heart failure, thromboembo-lism, and bleeding independently predicted death.

Conclusions: NAEs are relatively uncommon in COVID-19 patients and mainly have an atrial mechanism. AFL is particularly frequent in this disease. The use of hydroxychloroquine, azithromycin and lopinavir/ritonavir, is associated with them, especially when used in combination. NAEs are independently and strongly associated with death.

Abstract Figure.

