

Caffeine And Left Bundle Branch Block

Junctional escape beat 0356940fd9 == Signs and symptoms == 0356940fd9 premature atrial contraction (PAC) 0356940fd9 The disease is a type of non-ischemic cardiomyopathy that primarily involves the right ventricle, though cases of exclusive left ventricular disease have been reported. It is characterized by hypokinetic areas involving the free wall of the ventricle, with fibrofatty replacement of the myocardium, with associated arrhythmias often originating in the right ventricle. The nomenclature ARVD is currently thought to be inappropriate and misleading as ACM does not involve dysplasia of the ventricular wall. Cases of ACM originating from the left ventricle led to the abandonment of the name ARVC. 0356940fd9 == Blood flow == 0356940fd9

Adenosine American Adenosine (symbol A) is an organic compound that occurs widely in nature in the form of diverse derivatives. The molecule consists of an adenine attached to a ribose via a β -N9-glycosidic bond. "Safety and diagnostic accuracy of adenosine thallium-201 scintigraphy in patients unable to exercise and those with left bundle branch block". Cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) is pervasive in signal transduction. Its derivatives include the energy carriers adenosine mono-, di-, and triphosphate, also known as AMP/ADP/ATP. Adenosine is one of the four nucleoside building blocks of RNA (and its derivative deoxyadenosine is a building block of DNA), which are essential for all life on Earth. Adenosine is used as an intravenous medication for some cardiac arrhythmias 0356940fd9

Cardiac stress test This stress response can be induced through physical exercise (usually a treadmill) or intravenous pharmacological stimulation of heart rate. with treadmill exercise, or has poorly controlled hypertension or left bundle branch block. However, an exercise stress test may provide more information A cardiac stress test is a cardiological examination that evaluates the cardiovascular system's response to external stress within a controlled clinical setting 0356940fd9

Arrhythmias are often categorized into four groups: extra beats, supraventricular tachycardias, ventricular arrhythmias and bradyarrhythmias. Extra beats include premature atrial contractions, premature ventricular contractions and premature junctional contractions. Supraventricular tachycardias include atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter and paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia. Ventricular... 0356940fd9 == Signs and symptoms == 0356940fd9 Ventricular escape beat 0356940fd9 The electrical events of the heart detected by the electrocardiogram (ECG) allow a PVC to be easily distinguished from a normal heart beat. However, very frequent PVCs can be symptomatic of an underlying heart condition (such as arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy). Furthermore, very frequent (over 20% of all heartbeats) PVCs are considered a risk factor for arrhythmia-induced cardiomyopathy, in which the heart muscle becomes less effective and symptoms of heart failure may develop. Ultrasound of the heart is therefore recommended in people with frequent PVCs. 0356940fd9 An ectopic beat can be further classified as: 0356940fd9 == Medical uses == 0356940fd9 A normal resting heart rate is 60-100 beats per minute. A resting heart rate of more than 100 beats per minute is characterized as tachycardia. During an atrial tachycardia episode, the heart beats from 100 to >... 0356940fd9 == Signs and symptoms == 0356940fd9 Tachycardia is often asymptomatic. It is often a resulting symptom of a primary disease state and can be an indication of the severity of a disease. If the heart rate is too high, cardiac output may fall due to the markedly reduced ventricular filling time. Rapid rates, though they may be compensating for ischemia elsewhere, increase myocardial oxygen demand and reduce coronary blood flow, thus precipitating an ischemic heart or valvular disease. Sinus tachycardia accompanying... 0356940fd9 The normal resting heart rate is 60–90 bpm in an average adult. Normal heart rates vary with age and level of fitness, from infants having faster heart rates (110-150 bpm) and the elderly having slower heart rates. Sinus tachycardia is a normal response to physical exercise or other stress, when the heart rate increases to meet the body's higher demand for energy and oxygen, but sinus tachycardia can also be caused by a health problem. 0356940fd9 Stress testing does not accurately diagnose all cases of coronary artery disease, and can often indicate that it exists in people who do not have the condition. The test can also detect heart abnormalities such as arrhythmias, and conditions affecting electrical conduction within the heart such as various types of fascicular... 0356940fd9 ACM can be found in association with diffuse palmoplantar keratoderma, and... 0356940fd9

Ectopic beat or more vigorous contractions and increasing stroke volume. e. , the sinoatrial node). The consumption of nicotine, alcohol, epinephrine and caffeine may also increase the incidence Ectopic beat is a disturbance of the cardiac rhythm frequently related to the electrical conduction system of the heart, in which beats arise from fibers or group of fibers outside the region in the heart muscle ordinarily responsible for impulse formation (i 0356940fd9

Premature heart beat 0356940fd9 Escape beat, when the sinoatrial node becomes abnormally delayed, to the point where ectopic fibers become faster at initiating an impulse 0356940fd9

Stimulant Common stimulants include caffeine, nicotine, cocaine , amphetamine, methamphetamine, methylphenidate, and modafinil. Common stimulants include caffeine, nicotine, cocaine Stimulants (also called a central nervous system stimulant, psychostimulant, or colloquially an upper) are a class of psychoactive drugs that increase alertness. They are used for various purposes, such as enhancing attention, motivation, cognition, mood, and physical activity. Some stimulants are subject to governmental regulation or prohibition because they can have adverse side effects including addiction, drug tolerance, drug withdrawal, psychosis, anxiety, insomnia, cardiovascular disease, and neurotoxicity. cognition, mood, and physical activity. Some stimulants occur in nature while others are synthetic. The misuse or abuse of stimulants can have serious adverse health and social consequences, such as overdose, substance dependence, crime, and violent behavior. Some stimulants occur in

nature while others are synthetic 0356940fd9

Premature ventricular contraction bundle tract's area of slow conduction activates the other tract's bundle fibers post block after the rest of the ventricle has recovered. PVCs may cause no symptoms or may be perceived as a "skipped beat" or felt as palpitations in the chest. This resulting in A premature ventricular contraction (PVC) is a common event where the heartbeat is initiated by Purkinje fibers in the ventricles rather than by the sinoatrial node. PVCs do not usually pose any danger 0356940fd9

Atrial tachycardia e. Hypoxia Pulmonary disease Ischemic heart disease Stimulants: cocaine, caffeine, chocolate, ephedra Alcohol Metabolic disturbances Digoxin toxicity Heightened Atrial tachycardia is an umbrella term for an abnormal heart rhythm, specifically a subtype of Supraventricular tachycardia, in which the heart's electrical impulse begins in the upper chambers (atria), rather than from the sinoatrial node, which is the normal origin of the heart's electrical activity. As with any other form of tachycardia, the underlying mechanism can be from various triggers such as the rapid discharge of an abnormal focus, the presence of a ring of cardiac tissue that gives rise to a circle movement (reentry), or a triggered rapid rhythm due to other pathological circumstances, i. digoxin toxicity or Adverse drug reaction 0356940fd9

ACM is caused by genetic defects of parts of the cardiac muscle known as desmosomes, areas on the surface of muscle cells which link them together. The desmosomes are composed of several proteins, and many of those proteins can have harmful mutations. 0356940fd9 premature ventricular contraction (PVC) 0356940fd9 Some patients describe this experience as a "flip" or a "jolt" in the chest, or a "heart hiccup", while others report dropped or missed beats. Ectopic beats are more common during periods of psychological stress, exercise or debility; they may also be triggered by consumption of some food like carbohydrates, strong cheese, or chocolate. 0356940fd9

Sinus tachycardia Acute coronary ischemia and myocardial infarction Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Hypoxia Intake of stimulants such as caffeine, theophylline, nicotine Sinus tachycardia is a sinus rhythm of the heart, with an increased rate of electrical discharge from the sinoatrial node, resulting in a tachycardia, a heart rate that is higher than the upper limit of normal (90–100 beats per minute for adult humans) 0356940fd9

Arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy years old, in the absence of a right bundle branch block (RBBB) Ventricular tachycardia with a left bundle branch block (LBBB) morphology, with superior axis Arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy (ACM) is an inherited heart disease 0356940fd9

Adenosyl (abbreviated Ado or 5'-dAdo) is the chemical group formed by removal of the 5'-hydroxy (OH) group. It is found in adenosylcobalamin (an active form of vitamin B12) and as a radical in the radical SAM enzymes. 0356940fd9 It is a form of cardiac arrhythmia in which ectopic foci within either ventricular or atrial myocardium, or from finer branches of the electric transduction system, cause additional beats of the heart. Some medications may worsen the phenomenon.... 0356940fd9

Cardiac physiology The left bundle branch supplies the left ventricle, and the right bundle branch the right Cardiac physiology or heart function is the study of healthy, unimpaired function of the heart: involving blood flow; myocardium structure; the electrical conduction system of the heart; the cardiac cycle and cardiac output and how these interact and depend on one another. The left bundle branch has two fascicles. right bundle branches 0356940fd9

Stimulants increase activity in the sympathetic nervous system. They often increase synaptic concentrations of excitatory neurotransmitters, particularly norepinephrine and dopamine. Other stimulants work by binding to the receptors of excitatory neurotransmitters (e.g., nicotine) or by blocking the activity of endogenous agents that promote... 0356940fd9 If PVCs are frequent or troublesome, medication (beta blockers or certain calcium channel blockers) may be used. Very frequent PVCs in people with dilated cardiomyopathy may be treated with radiofrequency ablation. 0356940fd9 Although there are many possible symptoms associated with PVCs, PVCs may also... 0356940fd9 Signs and symptoms of atrial tachycardia is usually accompanied by symptoms related to a rapid heart rate. Episodes may be sudden in onset and resolve without treatment. Irregular and rapid heart rates may produce symptoms such as Palpitations, Lightheadedness, Chest pain, Shortness of breath, and pre-Syncope 0356940fd9 ARVC can also develop in intense endurance athletes in the absence of desmosomal abnormalities. Exercise-induced ARVC is possibly a result of excessive right ventricular wall stress during high intensity exercise. 0356940fd9 As the heart works progressively harder (stressed) it is monitored using an electrocardiogram (ECG) monitor. This measures the heart's electrical rhythms and broader electrophysiology. Pulse rate, blood pressure and symptoms such as chest discomfort or fatigue are simultaneously monitored by attending clinical staff. Clinical staff will question the patient throughout the procedure asking questions that relate to pain and perceived discomfort. Abnormalities in blood pressure, heart rate, ECG or worsening physical symptoms could be indicative of coronary artery disease. 0356940fd9

Arrhythmia While most cases of arrhythmia are not serious, some predispose a person to complications such as stroke or heart failure. A resting heart rate that is too fast – above 100 beats per minute in adults – is called tachycardia, and a resting heart rate that is too slow – below 60 beats per minute – is called bradycardia. Symptoms, when present, may include palpitations or feeling a pause between heartbeats. Essentially, this is anything but normal sinus rhythm. Others may result in sudden death. the heart include ingested or injected substances, such as caffeine or amphetamines, and an overactive thyroid gland (hyperthyroidism) or anemia. Some types of arrhythmias have no symptoms. [citation Arrhythmias, also known as cardiac arrhythmias, are irregularities in the heartbeat, including when it is too fast or too slow. In more serious cases, there may be lightheadedness, passing out, shortness of breath, chest pain, or decreased level of consciousness 0356940fd9

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