

RETROSPECTIVE DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS WHOSE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS IS AN ARRHYTHMIA IN THE OUT-OF-HOSPITAL SETTING IN THE COMMUNITY OF MADRID

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Background:

The Emergency Medical Service of Madrid (SUMMA 112) is the outpatient medical emergency service of the Regional Ministry of Health of the Community of Madrid. Its scope of competences includes homes and work emergencies in the city of Madrid and all emergencies in the rest of the Community.



Results & discussion:

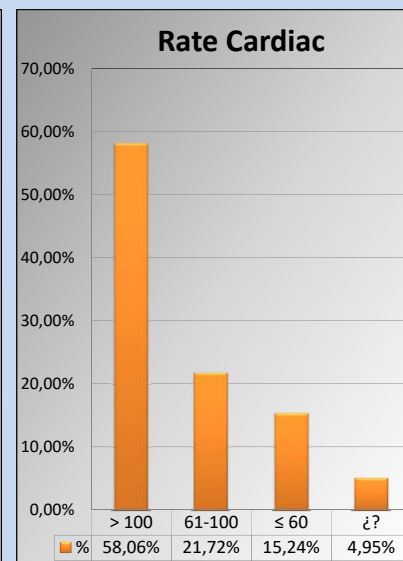
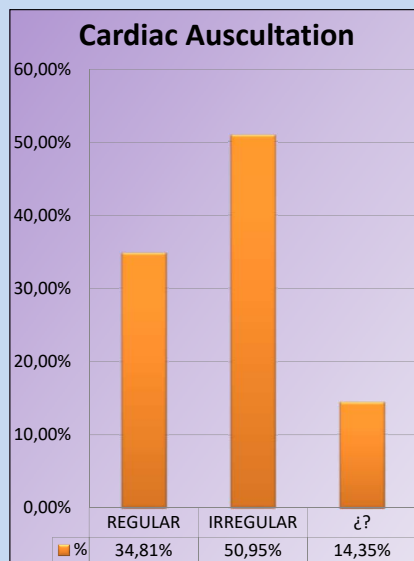
On physical examination, it seemed essential to collect data on cardiac auscultation and pulmonary auscultation.

In 274 (34.81%) the cardiac auscultation was regular and in 401 (50.95%), it was irregular. In a significant number of cases, 113 (14.35%) are not reflected, in the clinical history, data on cardiac auscultation.

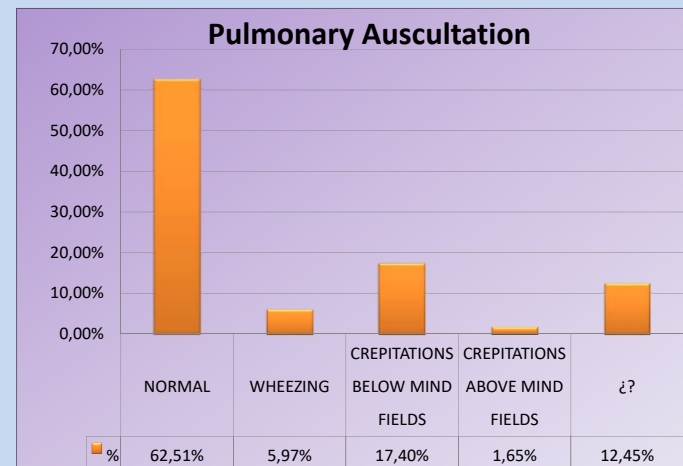
Regarding pulmonary auscultation, it was normal in 492 cases (62.51%), with wheezing 47 (5.97%). Heart failure data, with crepitations below mean fields, appeared in 137 cases (17.40%) and data of severe left heart failure, with crackles above mid-range fields, in 13 (1.65%). In 98 cases (12.45%), pulmonary auscultation is not reflected.

Patients & Methods :

Taking into account all of the above, it was decided to conduct a retrospective descriptive study in the specific period of the first semester of 2017 based on the clinical records of SUMMA 112. There were 3752 clinical records with ICD 9 corresponding to some diagnosis of some type of arrhythmia. It was decided to exploit a sample of 20%, which corresponded to a figure of 750-800 medical records. Finally, data from 827 clinical histories were collected, of which 787 were considered valid, a figure that represented the final N of our analysis. This analysis is intended to describe, in a representative way by the sample size, the exploration Physics of patients who are finally diagnosed with an arrhythmia in the Community of Madrid.



According to the heart rate presented by patients, following the usual division of arrhythmias in adults, the patients reviewed had tachycardia (HR > 100 bpm) in 457 cases (58,06%), presented bradycardia (HR ≤ 60 bpm) 120 cases (15.24%). In 171 cases (21.72%) the heart rate was normal (61 to 100 bpm) and in 39 cases (4.95%) this data is not recorded.



Conclusion & perspectives:

Therefore, we can deduce that a significant percentage of patients, who could reach up to a fourth or fifth of them (depending on how strict we are when applying the above criteria), would present clinical and / or exploratory data of hemodynamic instability. In these sections of AC and AP we were again struck by the absence of registration in medical records in a very high percentage, above 14% and 12% respectively.