

Treatment for Arrhythmia Procedures in the countryside of the city of Rio de Janeiro for a decade

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INTRODUCTION

Cardiac arrhythmias are electrical changes responsible for potentially complicated rhythm or frequency changes with heart disease and death. Treatment may vary from pharmacological, ablation, pacemaker or implantable internal defibrillator. The objective was to analyze the current panorama of arrhythmia treatment procedures performed in the city of Vassouras for 10 years and to correlate the current epidemiology with the results obtained.

METHODS

A systematic literature review and observational, descriptive, and cross-sectional collection of arrhythmia treatment data, available at DATASUS - SUS Hospital Information System (SIH / SUS), for a period of ten years - December 2008 to December 2018.

RESULTS

During the analyzed period, there were 245 hospitalizations for arrhythmia treatment procedures, representing a total expenditure of R\$ 175,896.40, with 2010 being the year with the largest number of hospitalizations (38) and 2009 the year responsible for the highest value. spent during the period (R\$ 27,863.34). Of the total number of procedures, 3 were performed electively and 242 were urgent, and all 245 were considered of medium complexity. The total mortality rate in the 10 years studied was 5.31, corresponding to 13 deaths, with 2008 being the year with the highest mortality rate, 40.0, while 2009 had the lowest rate, 3.33. The mortality rate of elective procedures was 33.33 compared to 4.96 in urgent cases. The average total length of stay was 5 days.

CONCLUSIONS

The study showed a significant reduction between 2008 and 2009 and can be extrapolated for the interpretation of progressive medical-technological advances in treatment. It is worth noting that more should be invested in prevention and early recognition as most procedures were done on an emergency basis. Also, the need for correct notification of procedures is reinforced, aiming to improve the current epidemiological analysis.