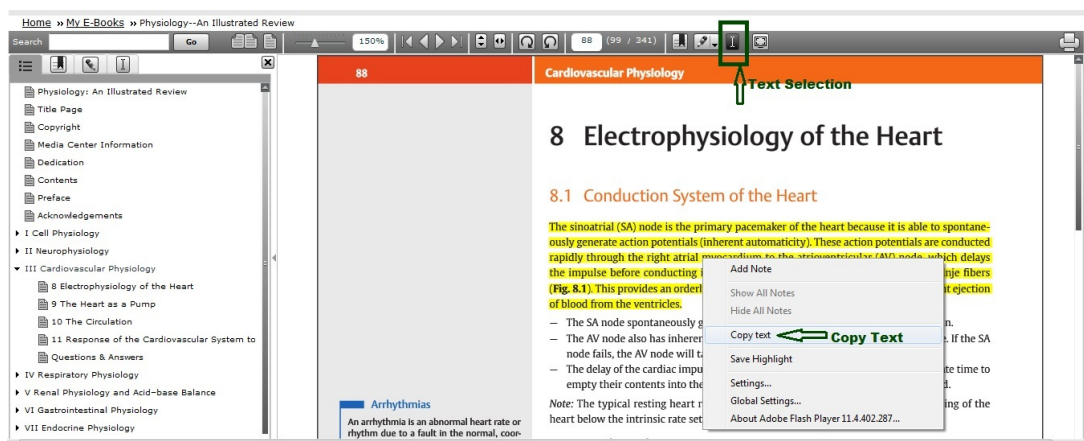


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Arrhythmias

An arrhythmia is an abnormal heart rate or rhythm due to a fault in the normal, coordinated propagation of action potentials through the heart. There are many causes of arrhythmias, including coronary artery disease, hypertension, structural abnormalities, scarring of heart tissue (e.g., following a myocardial infarction), diabetes, hyperthyroidism, and drugs (e.g., caffeine and alcohol). Arrhythmias can be asymptomatic, or they may cause a fluttering sensation in the chest, a sensation of a racing/abnormally slow heartbeat, dyspnea (shortness of breath), dizziness, or syncope (fainting). Complications of arrhythmias include stroke and heart failure. There are four main classes of antiarrhythmic drugs, the selection of which will depend on the particular arrhythmia. Class I drugs are Na⁺-channel blockers, class II drugs are β -blockers, class III drugs are K⁺-channel blockers, and class IV drugs are Ca²⁺-channel blockers. In addition to antiarrhythmic drugs, warfarin, an anticoagulant agent, is used in certain arrhythmias (e.g., atrial fibrillation) to prevent thromboembolic stroke.

NOTE

The AV node also has inherent pacemaker activity. If the SA node fails, the AV node will take over activity of the heart.

The delay of the cardiac impulse at the AV node gives the contracting atria adequate time to empty. This is due to vagal slowing of the heart rate.

SA Node

AV Node

Bundle of His

Left bundle branch

Right bundle branch

Interventricular septum

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