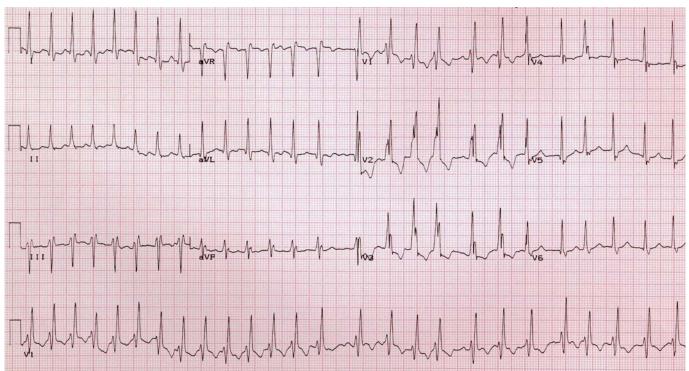


## A Okreglicki Cardiac Clinic University of Cape Town / Groote Schuur Hospital Cardiac Arrhythmia Society of Southern Africa (CASSA)



A 58-year-old man presents to the Emergency Unit with a 3-day history of shortness of breath, decreased effort tolerance (NYHA Class III) and palpitations. He has a past medical history of hypertension only, on hydrochlor-thiazide (12.5mg/d). His baseline is usually excellent. He admits to a few previous episodes of palpitations.

On examination, he is moderately distressed, tachypnoeic, well perfused, pulse of 156, BP 145/95, JVP elevated by 6cm, crackles audible in the lungs and soft normal heart sounds. This is his admission ECG.

## **QUESTION:** Which ONE of the following is the best management strategy?

- (a) Intravenous furosemide, sublingual nitrates; later echo and warfarin
- (b) Electrical cardioversion under sedation, amiodarone; later consider for implantable Cardioverter defibrillator (ICD)
- (c) Electrical cardioversion; later electrophysiological study and ablation of accessory pathway
- (d) Intravenous adenosine; later electrophysiological study and ablation; verapamil in interim.
- (e) Ablation of the "tricuspid annulus-to-inferior vena cava" isthmus after a transesophageal echo or alternatively after a month of warfarin.

Please analyze the ECG carefully and commit yourself to an answer before checking the explanation.

**ANSWER** on page 90