Cite this as: Qin-hui SHENG, Chih-chi HSU, Jian-ping LI, Tao HONG, Yong HUO, 2014. Correlation between fragmented QRS and the short-term prognosis of patients with acute myocardial infarction. *Journal of Zhejiang University-Science B (Biomedicine & Biotechnology)*, **15**(1):67-74 [DOI:10.1631/JZUS.B1300091]

Correlation between fragmented QRS and the short-term prognosis of patients with acute myocardial infarction

碎裂QRS波对急性心肌梗死患者的短期预后评估

Key words: Fragmented QRS, Acute myocardial infarction, Short-term prognosis

关键词：碎裂QRS波；急性心肌梗死；短期预后

- AMI is a high-risk disease whose primary cause of death is malignant cardiac arrhythmia and heart failure Therefore, the objective of risk evaluation immediately after admission is to provide early risk stratification and to identify high-risk patients and predict complications.

- As a new electrocardiographic index, fragmented QRS(fQRS) has been proved to be a valuable tool for detecting and predicting the incidence of malignant cardiac arrhythmia and left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) in patients with cadiac disease.

- The correlation between incidence of malignant cardiac arrhythmia, LVSD, or mortality in patients with AMI and factors such as fQRS onset and duration, fQRS distribution in ECG leads, coronary lesion, and percutaneous coronary intervention, is still poorly understood.

Correlation between fQRS and the short-term prognosis of patients with acute myocardial infarction

fQRS:

1. fQRS onset time
2. Duration of fQRS

Around 24 to 48 hours

Short-term prognostic outcome with fQRS :

1. fQRS and malignant cardiac arrhythmia, LVSD and mortality
2. fQRS and the short-term prognosis for patients with STEMI and NSTEMI
3. Correlation between PCI and the short-term prognosis for patients with positive fQRS

Worse prognosis for STEMI with fQRS

An indication of early intervention