ms is defined intraventricular desynchronisation. Ventricular desynchronisation (VD) includes SP-WMD $\geq$ 130 ms and/or SLD $\geq$ 60 ms. Patients with QRS $\geq$ 120 ms are A group, including A1 (VD) subgroup and A2 (non-VD) subgroup. Patients with QRS 0.05).

Conclusion QRS duration is not a only marker to evaluate VD, and the patients with narrow QRS in heart failure also present VD. There is a good correlation between QRS duration and TNF α , and the combination of QRS duration and TNF α can increase the sensitivity to detect VD.

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RELATION OF QRS DURATION AND TNF α IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIAC DESYNCHRONISATION IN CHRONIC HEART FAILURE

Zhang Zhengxun, Liu Xincan, Chen Xiaoling, Li Shengjun, Zhang Xiaoyi, Wang Honghui *The First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Tcm*

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Objective To investigate the sensitivity of tumour necrosis factor α (TNF α), QRS duration and the parameter of cardiac function in evaluating cardiac desynchronisation.

Methods A total of 268 patients with chronic heart failure (CHF) were enrolled. Selection criteria included patients with optimal pharmacological treatments, New York Heart Association (NYHA), left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) <35%. All enrolled patients underwent the following checks: electrocardiography (ECG); TNF α ; M-echocardiography: measured the SP-WMD and SLD, SP-WMD $\geq$ 130 ms and/or SLD $\geq$ 60