RELATION OF QRS DURATION AND TNFα IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIAC DESYNCHRONISATION IN CHRONIC HEART FAILURE
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Objective To investigate the sensitivity of tumour necrosis factor α (TNFα), 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); TNFα; M-echocardiography: measured the SP-WMD and SLD, SP-WMD≥130 ms and/or SLD≥60 ms is defined intraventricular desynchronisation. Ventricular desynchronisation (VD) includes SP-WMD≥130 ms and/or SLD≥60 ms. Patients with QRS≥120 ms are A group, including A1 (VD) subgroup and A2 (non-VD) subgroup. Patients with QRS 0.05).

Conclusion QRS duration is not only a 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 TNFα, and the combination of QRS duration and TNFα can increase the sensitivity to detect VD.