

Monitoring Arrhythmia and ECG Changes Due to Drugs in ICU Patients

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Abstract: *Identify and analyze ECG changes associated with the use of multiple drugs, such as QT interval prolongation, ST-segment deviations, and other cardiac conduction abnormalities. Arrhythmia Assessment: Systematically monitor and record the occurrence of various arrhythmia, including atrial fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia, and bradycardia, among ICU patients receiving multiple medications. Investigate the correlation between the number and types of medications administered to ICU patients with the ecg changes occurring. Examine patient-specific risk factors, including age, comorbidities, electrolyte imbalances, and concomitant drug interactions, that contribute to drug-induced arrhythmia and ECG alterations. Assess the severity of ECG changes and consequences on length of ICU stays. A prospective observational study was carried out in the inpatient in ICU department of a tertiary care hospital. Total 200 patients were studied over a period of 6 months for monitoring arrhythmia and ECG changes due to drugs. ADRs were assessed using WHO causality scale and Hartwig severity scale.*

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