

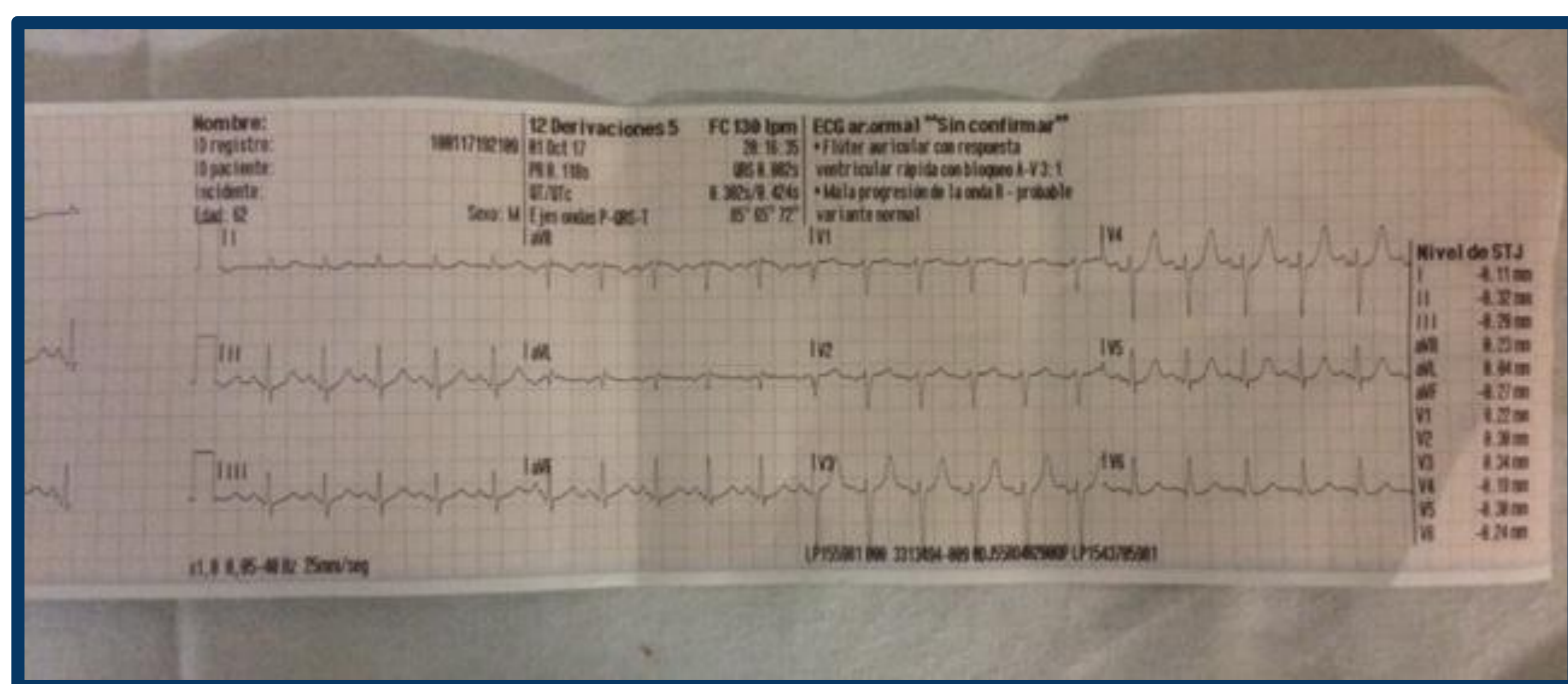
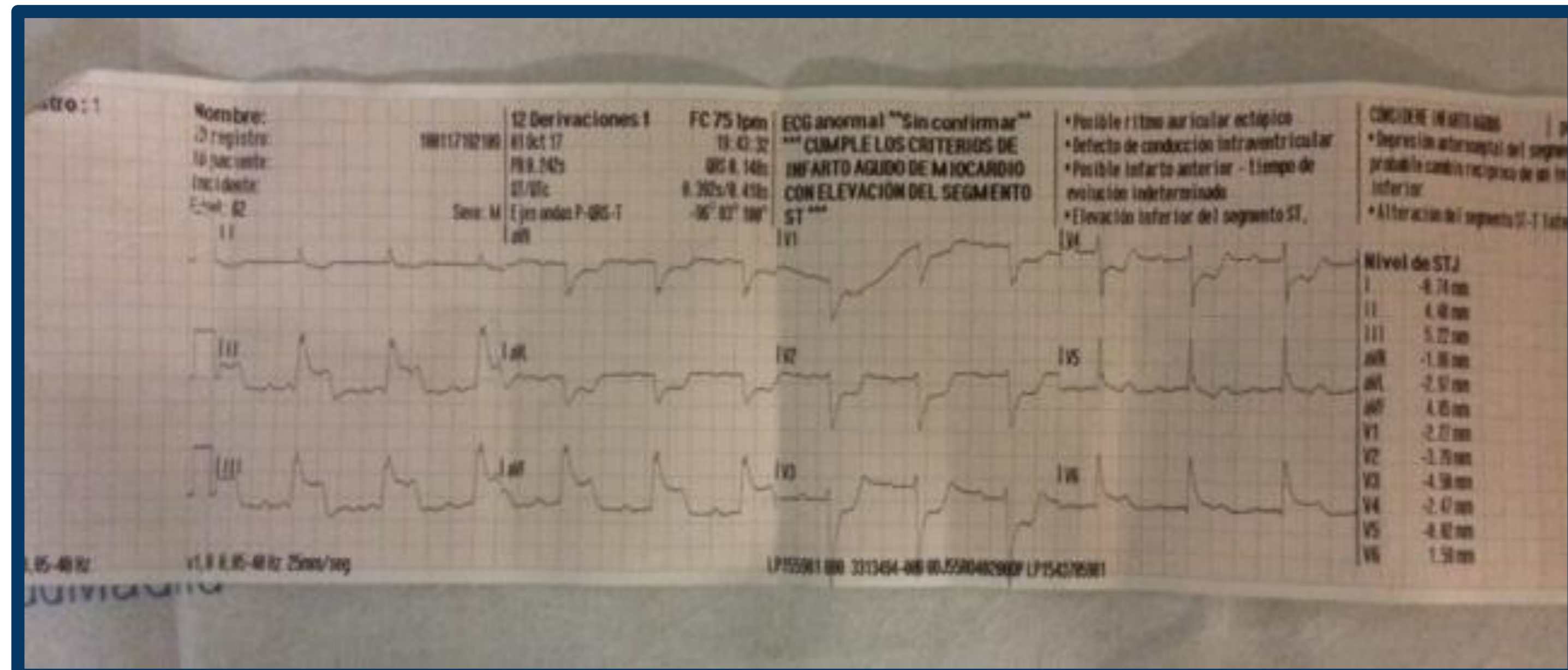
Electrocardiographic abnormalities in patient with subarachnoid haemorrhage.



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BACKGROUND

The neurocardiogenic syndrome describes the heart alterations caused by neurological events. The pattern of myocardial injury is caused by the abnormal modulation and interaction between both organs.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Review of SAMUR-Protección Civil assistance reports, radiology report (cranial TC), follow-up and bibliographical review.

RESULTS

A 59-year-old male assisted in the Madrid Underground premises with Severe Traumatic Brain Injury due to an autolytic attempt as the most probable cause. In the primary assessment there is evidence of abundant cranial bleeding and bilateral non-reactive mydriasis, with a score of 3 on the Glasgow coma scale. This patient is immobilized and premedicated to secure the airway.

Initial ECG shows ischemic modifications compatible with acute coronary syndrome with inferior wall ST segment elevation. After 30 minutes of the assistance, a new ECR shows none of the modifications previously detected. Taken to the hospital, a computed axial tomography skull shows massive subarachnoid hemorrhage and subdural hematoma. The neurosurgery discards further intervention. The patient presents unfavorable evolution and dies 4 hours after admission.

