

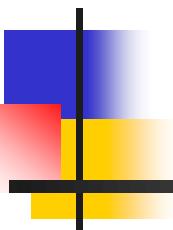


**1° Πολυθεματικό Συνέδριο  
ΙΣΗ  
3-5.11.23**



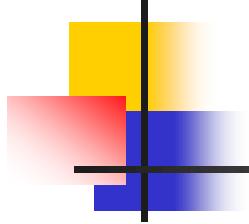
**Στρογγυλή Τράπεζα Παιδιατρικής**

# Ηλεκτροκαρδιογράφημα σε παιδιά



*I. Γερμανάκης  
Αν. Καθ. Παιδιατρικής-Παιδοκαρδιολογίας  
Ιατρικής Σχολής Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης*



- 
- Δεν υπάρχει σύγκρουση συμφερόντων
  - There is no conflict of interest

# Γιατί είναι σημαντική η γνώση του παιδιατρικού ΗΚΓματος

- Παιδιά: 10-15% πληθυσμού
- SCD από βρεφική ηλικία
- Πάσχουν από κληρονομικές μυοκαρδιοπάθειες-καναλοπάθειες
- Συμμετέχουν σε ανταγωνιστική άθληση
- Πλεονεκτήματα έγκαιρης διάγνωσης για παιδί και οικογένεια



# ΗΚΓμα και παιδιά

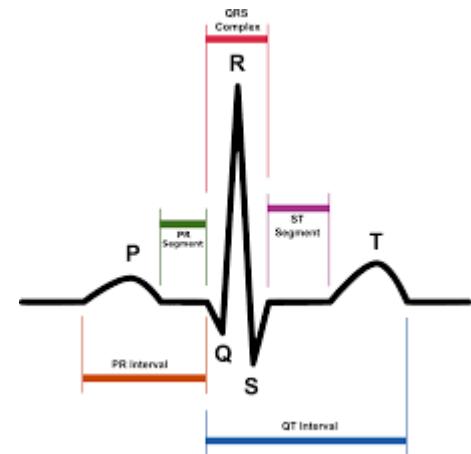
## I. Διαφορετικές παθήσεις

- Συγγενείς καρδιοπάθειες: 0.8%
- Στεφανιαία νόσος : απουσιάζει
- Ισχαιμία: Kawasaki D., MISC, ALCAPA
- Μυοκαρδίτιδα, περικαρδίτιδα
- Μυοκαρδιοπάθειες: συχνά γενετικά, νευρομυϊκά, μεταβολικά αίτια

# ΗΚΓμα και παιδιά

## II. Διαφορές ΗΚΓματος

- Συχνότητα
- Καρδιακός άξονας
- Διάρκεια διαστημάτων
- 'Υψος επαρμάτων
- Επαναπόλωση



# Διαφορές με συνέπειες

- **Αυτόματη αξιολόγηση (auto interpretation) πάντα λανθασμένη!**
- **Αξιολόγηση μόνο των απόλυτων τιμών μετρήσεων**
- Ανάγκη αξιολόγησης μετρήσεων με **πίνακες φυσιολογικών τιμών ανά ηλικία** (χρόνος)
- **Ειδικό λογισμικό**, φυσιολογικές τιμές ventor-specific ?
- **Εξαγωγή δεδομένων (export) για ανάλυση δυσχερής**

HR : 127 BPM  
P Dur. : 88 ms  
PR int. : 138 ms  
QRS Dur. : 64 ms  
QT/QTc int. : 259 /377 ms  
P/QRS/T axis.: 39/63/31 deg.  
RV5/SV1 amp.: 1.831/0.357 mV  
RV5+SV1 amp: 2.188 mV  
RV6/SV2 amp.: 1.775/1.338 mV

Diagnosis:  
815:Extreme Tachycardia

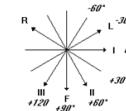
Αξιολογηση ίππι ματος

Συχνότητα.....

Ρυθμός.....

Διαστήματα (msec)

1. P .....
2. PR.....
3. QRS.....
4. QTc .....



Επάρματα (mV)

1. P .....
2. R I.....II.....III.....aVR ....aVL ....aVF....V1 .....V2.....V5....V6....
3. S I.....V1 .....V2.....V5.....V6.....
4. R/S V1.....V2.....V6.....

Άξονας διέγερσης

1. P .....
2. QRS .....
3. T .....
4. γωνία QRS-T .....

Συνολική αξιολόγηση.....

Chatzakis , Vassilakis , Lionis , Germanakis .**Electronic health record with computerized decision support tools for the purposes of a pediatric cardiovascular heart disease screening program in Crete.** Comput Methods Programs Biomed . 2018 Jun;159:159-166.

- We developed a designated EHR with integrated CDSS supporting pediatric CV disease screening,
- capable for documenting CV-related personal and family history responses,
- physical evaluation data (weight, height, blood pressure),
- **allowing for entering electrocardiogram (ECG) measurements**
- and for uploading of multimedia files (including ECG images and digital phonocardiogram audio files).
- The EHR incorporates **clinical calculators** and **referral alerts** for the presence (and degree) of adiposity, hypertension, **ECG abnormalities** and positive history responses indicative of high CV disease risk.
- In a preliminary EHR validation, performed by entering data from 53 previously available paper-based health records, the EHR was proven to be fully functional.

# Διαφορές με συνέπειες

- Λανθασμένες διαγνώσεις
- Ταχυκαρδίας
- Ισχαιμίας
- Αρρυθμιογόνου δεξιάς κοιλίας
- Brugada
- Υπερτροφίας
- Τύπου εκτάκτων συστολών, είδους αρρυθμίας (ευρύ-στενό QRS)

HR	:	127	BPM
P Dur.	:	88	ms
PR int.	:	138	ms
QRS Dur.	:	64	ms
QT/QTC int.	:	259 /377	ms
P/QRS/T axis.	:	39/63/31	deg.
RV5/SV1 amp.	:	1.831/0.357	mV
RV6+SV1 amp.	:	2.188	mV
RV6/SV2 amp.	:	1.775/1.338	mV

Diagnosis:  
815:Extreme Tachycardia

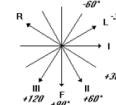
#### Αξιολογηση πλαι ματος

Συγχρόνητα.....

Ρυθμός.....

#### Διαστήματα (msec)

1. P.....
2. PR.....
3. QRS.....
4. QTc.....



#### Επάρματα (mV)

1. P .....
2. R I....II....III....aVR ....aVL ....aVF....V1 ....V2....V5....V6....
3. S I....V1 ....V2....V5....V6.....
4. R/S V1.....V2.....V6.....

#### Αξονας διέγερσης

1. P .....
2. QRS .....
3. T .....
4. γωνία QRS-T .....
5. ανωμαλίες ST

Συνολική αξιολόγηση.....

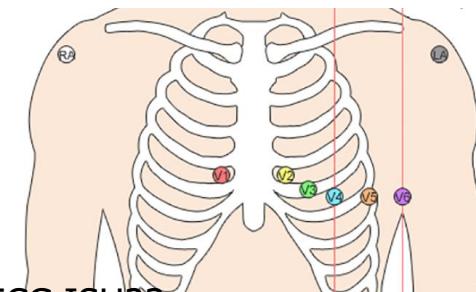
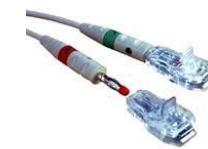
# Δυσκολίες στην καταγραφή

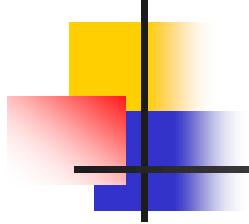
- Η συνεργασία δεν είναι δεδομένη
- Χρειάζεται εμπειρία στον χειρισμό παιδιών



# Δυσκολίες στην καταγραφή

- ΚΑΤΑΓΡΑΦΗ
- Παιδιατρικά αυτοκόλλητα ηλεκτρόδια μιας χρήσης
- ΚΙΝΗΣΗ
- κεντρικότερη θέση απαγωγών άκρων
- Manual καταγραφή
- Απαγωγές άκρων (worst case scenario)

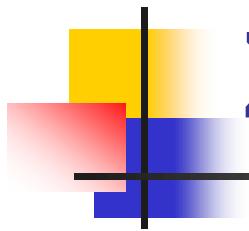




# ΗΚΓμα και παιδιά

## Χαρακτηριστικά

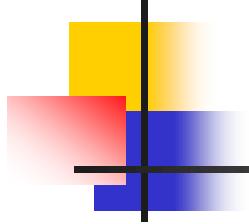
- Συχνότητα
- Καρδιακός άξονας
- Διάρκεια διαστημάτων
- 'Υψος επαρμάτων
- Επαναπόλωση



# Συχνότητα

- 80-160 bpm νεογνό (max 220)
- 70-140 bpm παιδί (max 200)

	νεογνό	6μ	1ετ	4ετ	6ετ	10ετ
Mean	145	145	132	108	100	90
Min	90	105	105	72	65	65
Max	180	185	170	135	135	130

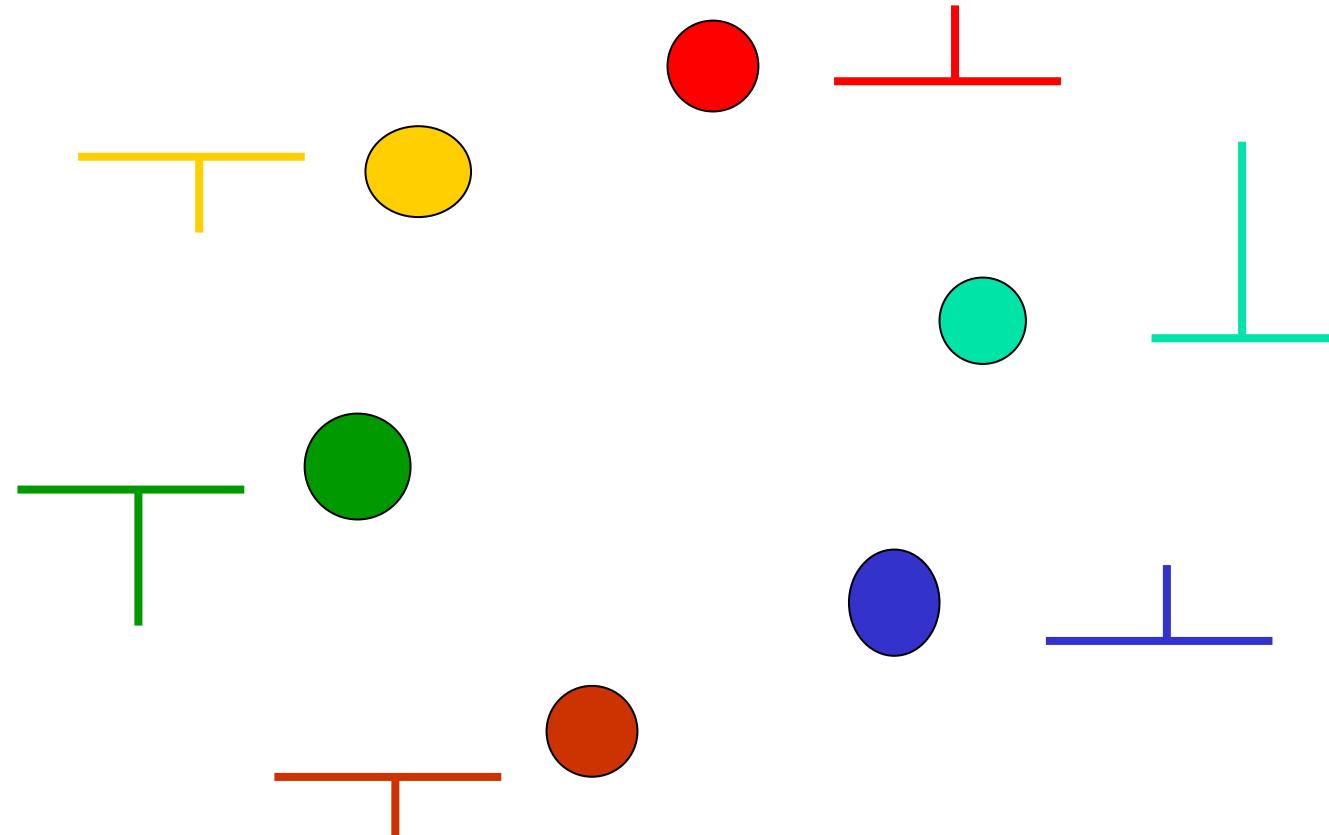


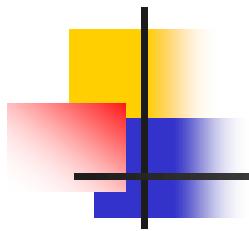
# ΗΚΓμα και παιδιά

## Διαφορές παιδικού ΗΚΓματος

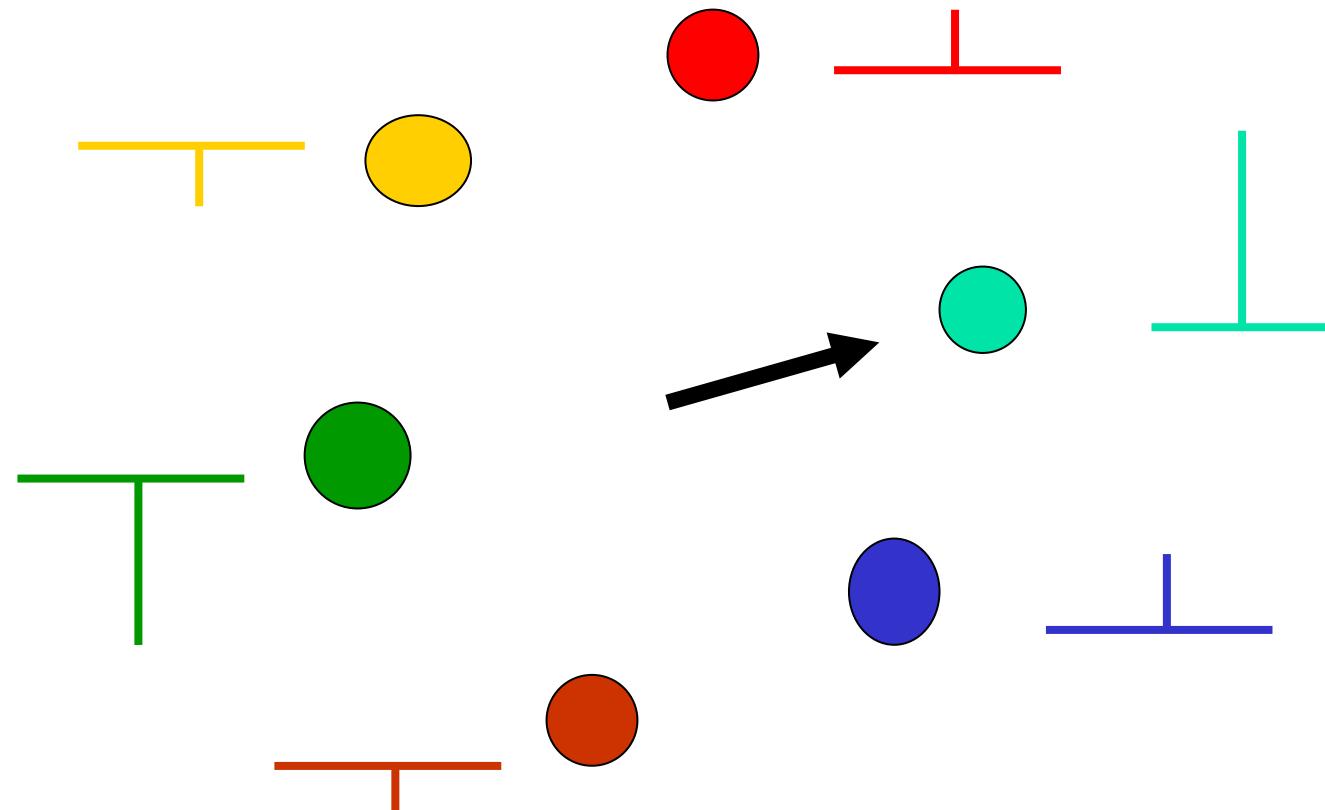
- Συχνότητα
- Καρδιακός άξονας
- Διάρκεια διαστημάτων
- 'Υψος επαρμάτων
- Επαναπόλωση

# Ποιος είναι ο άξονας;

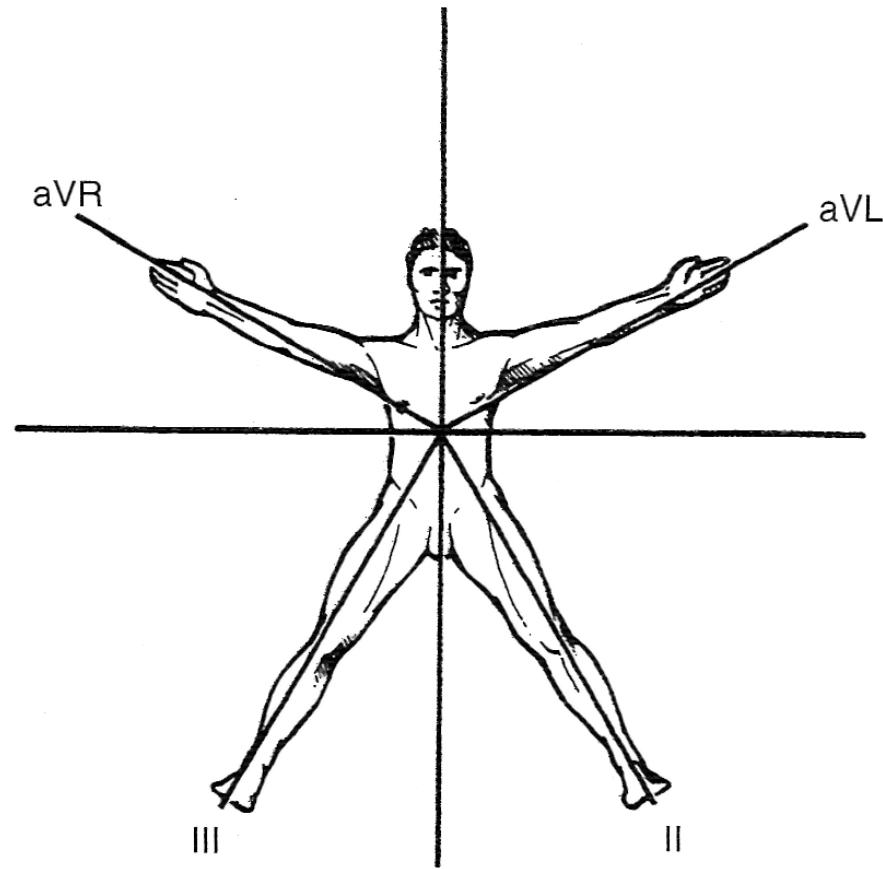




# απάντηση



# Αξονας QRS και απαγωγές άκρων



# προσδιορισμός τεταρτητομορίου άξονα

## Τεταρτημόριο Άξονα

### ■ **Απαγωγή I:**

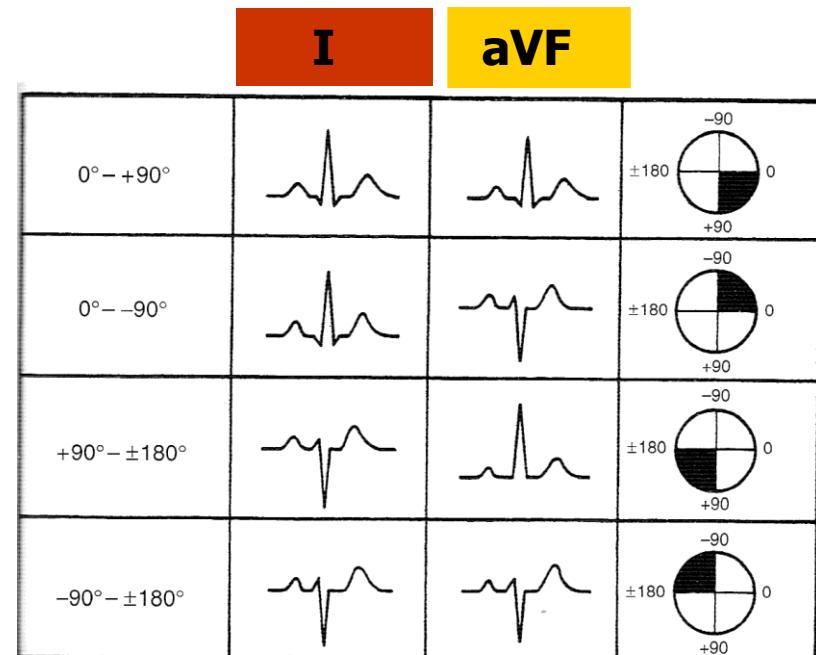
Θετικά επάρματα: αριστερό

Αρνητικά επάρματα: δεξιό

### ■ **Απαγωγή aVF:**

Θετικά επάρματα: κάτω

Αρνητικά επάρματα: άνω



**FIG 2-10.**

Locating quadrants of mean QRS axis from leads I and aVF.

# παράδειγμα

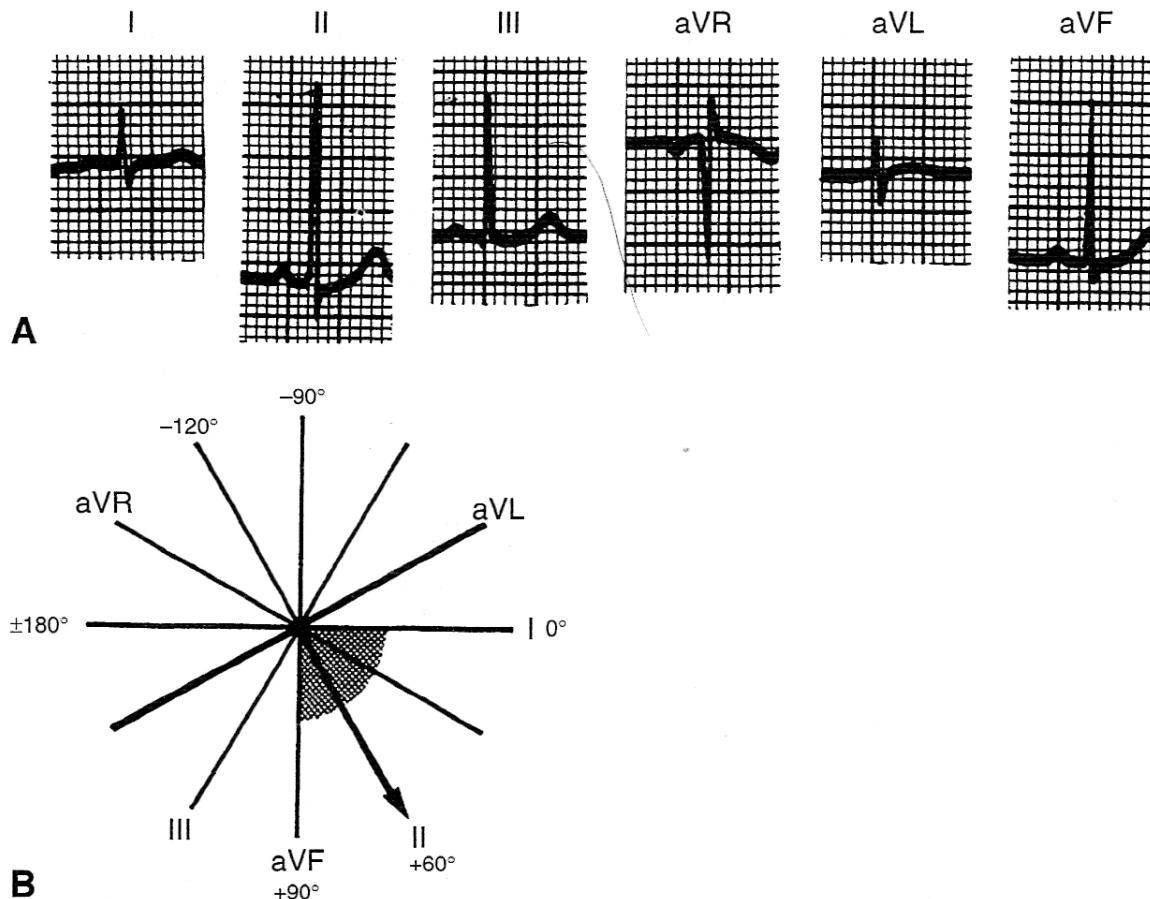
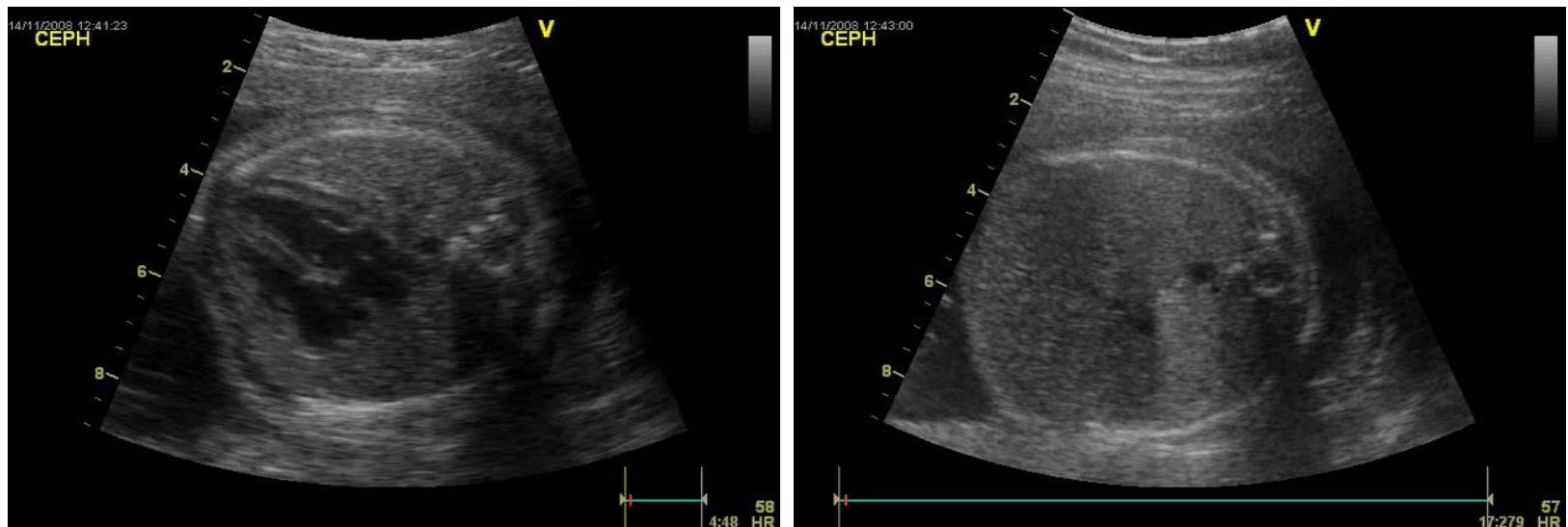


FIG 2-12

I.Germanakis. PedECG ISH23

# Υπερτροφία δεξιάς κοιλίας

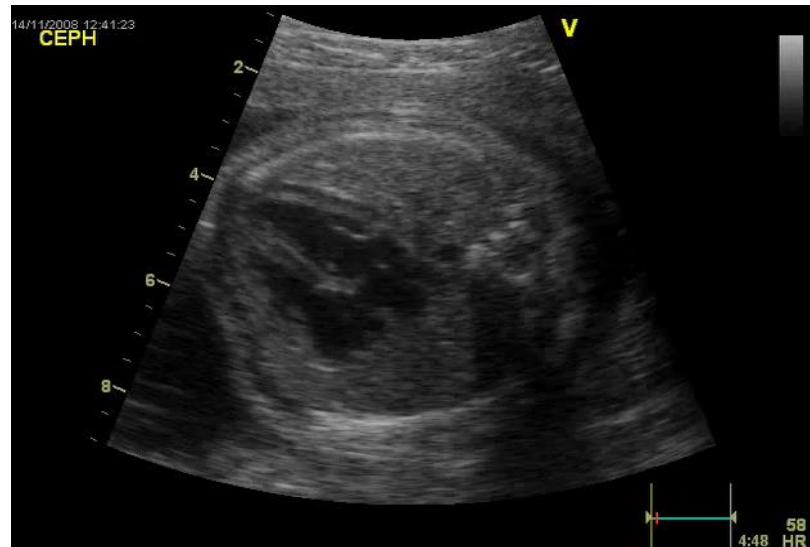


**Μονάδα Παιδοκαρδιολογίας ΠαΓΝΗ**

I.Germanakis. PedECG ISH23

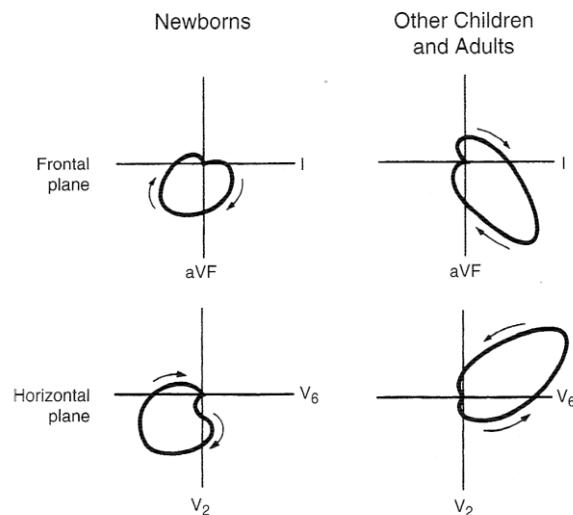
# LV / RV weight ratio

- 36 weeks      0.8 /1
- 1 month       1.5 /1
- 6 months      2 /1
- Adult           2.5 /1



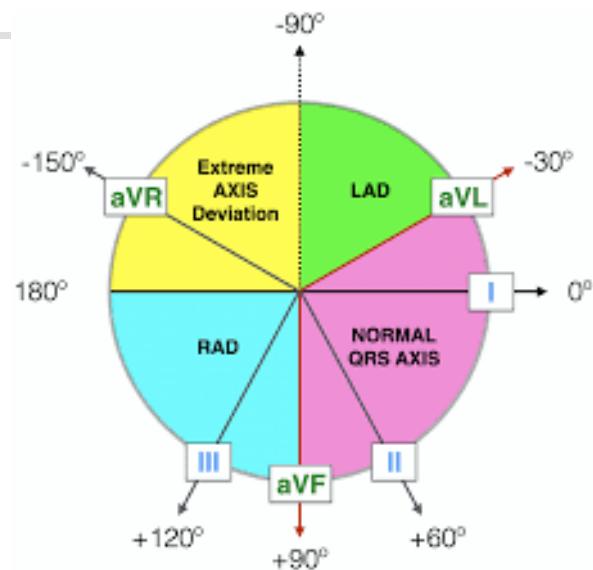
# Φυσιολογικές αλλαγές άξονα

- οβελιαίο επίπεδο
- ΔΕΞΙΑ ➔ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ
- εγκάρσιο επίπεδο
- ΠΡΟΣΘΙΟΣ ➔ ΟΠΙΣΘΙΟΣ

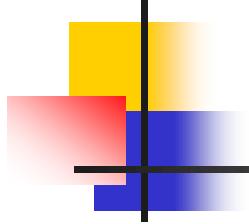


**Table. Mean Frontal Plane Axis**

Age	QRS Axis		
	Normal Values	Abnormal Values	Description
Adult	-30° to 90°	< -30°	Left-axis deviation
		-30° to -45°	Moderate left-axis deviation
		-45° to -90°	Marked left-axis deviation
		90° to 120°	Moderate right-axis deviation
		120° to 180°	Marked right-axis deviation
8 to 16 y	0° to 120°	>120°	Right-axis deviation
5 to 8 y	0° to 140°	>140°	Right-axis deviation
		<0°	Left-axis deviation
1 to 5 y	5° to 100°	>100°	Right-axis deviation
1 mo to 1 y	10° to 120°	>120°	Right-axis deviation
		<10° to -90°	Left-axis deviation
Neonate	30° to 190°	>190° to -90°	Extreme right-axis deviation
		<30° to <-90°	Left-axis deviation



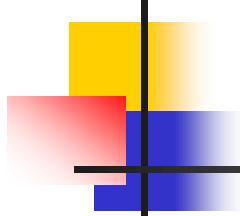
*Surawicz B, et al AHA/ACCF/HRS recommendations for the standardization and interpretation of the electrocardiogram, part III: intraventricular conduction disturbances. Circulation. 2009;119:e235–e240*



# ΗΚΓμα και παιδιά

## Διαφορές παιδικού ΗΚΓματος

- Συχνότητα
- Καρδιακός άξονας
- Διάρκεια διαστημάτων
- **Ύψος επαρμάτων**
- Επαναπόλωση



# Φυσιολογικές αλλαγές ύψους επαρμάτων

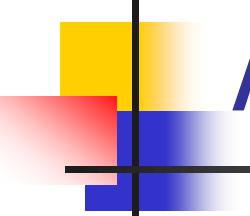
Με την αύξηση ηλικίας

## **RPLs**

- Μείωση R, αύξηση S, μείωση R/S

## **LPLs**

- Αύξηση R, μείωση S, αύξηση R/S
- Αξιολόγηση R, S ανάλογα με ηλικία παιδιού (πίνακες φυσιολογικών τιμών)

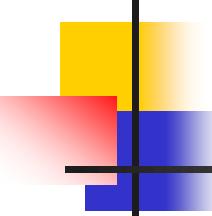


# Auto interpretation !

1. Interpretation of ECGs for LVH **should use only validated criteria**, without deviation from the validated formulas.
2. No single diagnostic criterion can be recommended for use compared with the others.
3. Computer systems **should use all criteria** that are supported by valid evidence for identifying LVH.
4. **Interpretations should specify which diagnostic criteria were used** and which were abnormal (and thereby, by exclusion, which were examined but not found to be abnormal).
5. Criteria **should be adjusted for factors** known to alter accuracy, including gender, race, and body habitus, when such criteria have been validated

Hancock EW, et al. **AHA/ACCF/HRS recommendations for the standardization and interpretation of the electrocardiogram, part V: electrocardiogram changes associated with cardiac chamber hypertrophy.**

Circulation. 2009;119:e251– e261.



# Special Issues in Children

- Studies are relatively few / do not always include referencing to body size, gender, or race. / Correlation with echocardiograms is also limited, and reference standards from autopsy or magnetic resonance imaging are not available.
- **The ECG is best used in pediatrics as a screening tool to be correlated with other measurements** for the assessment of hypertrophy.
  
- Standards from Canadian children are widely used in North America. (1)  
Higher amplitudes (UNL):
- Studies in Scottish children using a digital sampling rate of 500 Hz (2)
- Dutch children using a sampling rate of 1200 Hz (3)
  1. **Davignon A**, et al. Normal ECG standards for infants and children. **Pediatr Cardiol.** **1979**;1:123–52.
  2. **Macfarlane PW**, et al. Normal limits of the high-fidelity pediatric ECG: preliminary observations. **J Electrocardiol.** **1989**;22(suppl):162– 8.
  3. **Rijnbeek PR**, Witsenburg M, Schrama E, et al. New normal limits for the paediatric electrocardiogram. **Eur Heart J.** **2001**;22:702–11.

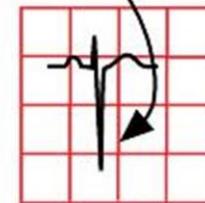
Hancock EW, et al. **AHA/ACCF/HRS recommendations for the standardization and interpretation of the electrocardiogram, part V: electrocardiogram changes associated with cardiac chamber hypertrophy.**

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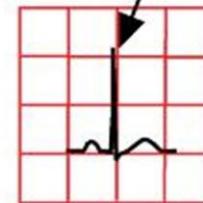
I.Germanakis. PedECG ISH23

# LVH in children

deep S-wave in V1



tall R-wave in V6



**Table 3. Pediatric Criteria for Left Ventricular Hypertrophy (Age-Related)**

	Voltage (mm)				
	Age 0–7 d	Age 7 d–1 y	Age 1–3 y	Age 3–5 y	Age >5 y
RV <sub>6</sub>	>12	>23	>23	>25	>27
SV <sub>1</sub>	>23	>18	>21	>22	>26
SV <sub>1</sub> +R V <sub>6</sub>	>28	>35	>38	>42	>47

Based on Davignon et al.<sup>48</sup> Amplitudes are given in millimeters, where 1 mm=0.1 mV.

Davignon A, et al. Normal ECG standards for infants and children. *Pediatr Cardiol.* 1979;1:123–52

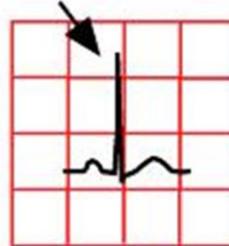
Hancock EW, et al. **AHA/ACCF/HRS recommendations for the standardization and interpretation of the electrocardiogram, part V: electrocardiogram changes associated with cardiac chamber hypertrophy.**

Circulation. 2009;119:e251– e261.

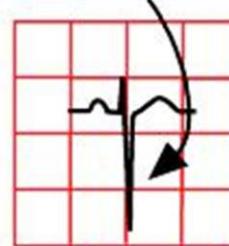
I.Germanakis. PedECG ISH23

# RVH in children

tall R-wave in V1



deep S-wave in V6



**Table 4. Pediatric Criteria for Right Ventricular Hypertrophy (Age-Related)**

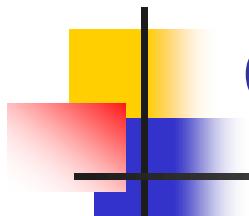
	Voltage (mm)				
	Age 0–7 d	Age 7 d–1 y	Age 1–3 y	Age 3–5 y	Age >5 y
R V <sub>1</sub>	>27	>22	>18	>18	>13
S V <sub>6</sub>	>10	>10	>7	>6	>4
R V <sub>1</sub> +S V <sub>6</sub>	>37	>43	>30	>24	>17

Based on Davignon et al.<sup>48</sup> Amplitudes are given in millimeters, where 1 mm=0.1 mV.

Davignon A, et al. Normal ECG standards for infants and children. *Pediatr Cardiol.* 1979;1:123–52

Hancock EW, et al. **AHA/ACCF/HRS recommendations for the standardization and interpretation of the electrocardiogram, part V: electrocardiogram changes associated with cardiac chamber hypertrophy.**

Circulation. 2009;119:e251– e261.

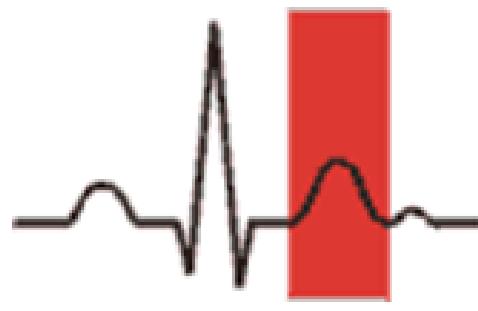


# Φυσιολογικό έπαρμα q

- aVF , V6
- < 5mm
- <20-30ms

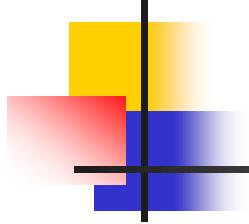
*Davignon A, et al. Normal ECG standards for infants and children. Pediatr Cardiol. 1979;1:123–52*

# 'Επαρμα Τ



- V5              <11mm    (<7 βρέφη)
- V6              <7mm     (<5 βρέφη)

*Davignon A, et al. Normal ECG standards for infants and children. Pediatr Cardiol. 1979;1:123–52*



# ΗΚΓμα και παιδιά

## Διαφορές παιδικού ΗΚΓματος

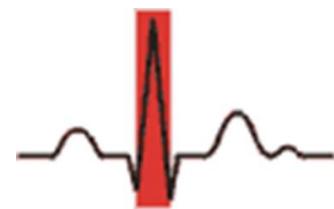
- Συχνότητα
- Καρδιακός άξονας
- Διάρκεια διαστημάτων
- 'Υψος επαρμάτων
- Επαναπόλωση

# QRS: Βραχύτερη διάρκεια

0-1 μ	1-6 μ	6-12 μ	1-3 ετ	3-8 ετ	8-12 ετ	12-16ετ
Mean 50	55	55	55	60	60	70
Max 70	75	75	75	75	85	85

Davignon A, et al. Normal ECG standards for infants and children. Pediatr Cardiol. 1979;1:123–52

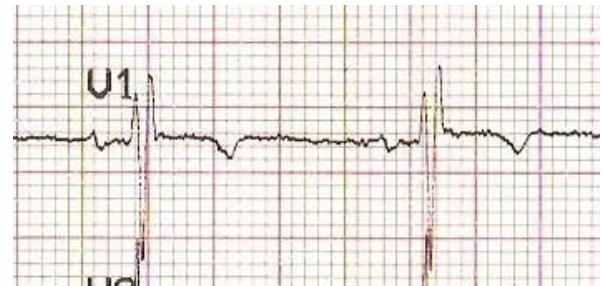
- 0-4 yrs <90ms
- 4-16 yrs <100msec



Surawicz B, et al **AHA/ACCF/HRS recommendations for the standardization and interpretation of the electrocardiogram, part III: intraventricular conduction disturbances.** Circulation. 2009;119:e235–e240

# Incomplete RBBB

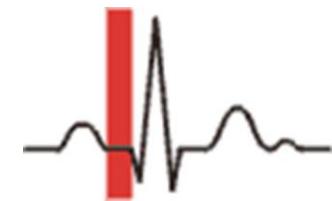
- QRS duration
- 90-100ms (8-16yrs)
- 86-90ms (<8yrs)
- Terminal deflection (20-40ms)
- In **children**, an **rsr** pattern in **V1** and **V2** with a **normal QRS** duration is a **normal variant**



*Surawicz B, et al AHA/ACCF/HRS recommendations for the standardization and interpretation of the electrocardiogram, part III: intraventricular conduction disturbances. Circulation. 2009;119:e235-e240*

# PR: Βραχύτερη διάρκεια

<b>&lt;1 ετ</b>	<b>1-3</b>	<b>3-5</b>	<b>5-12</b>	<b>12-16</b>
Min. 75	80	85	90	95
Max. 100	140	150	160	180



# WPW

## 1. PR interval

- < 120 ms in adults
- **<90 ms in children.**

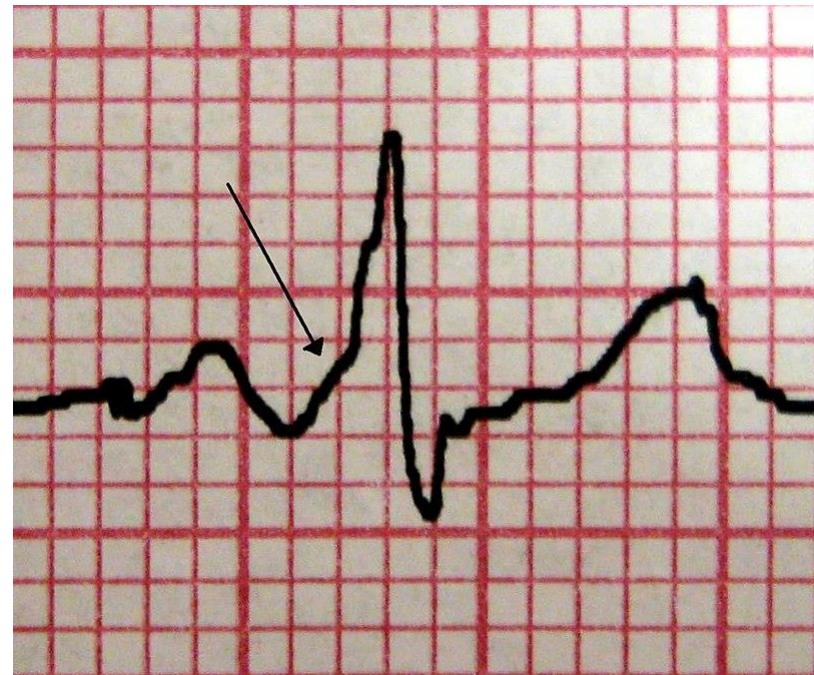
## 2. delta wave

## 3. QRS duration

> 120 ms in adults

**> 90 ms in children**

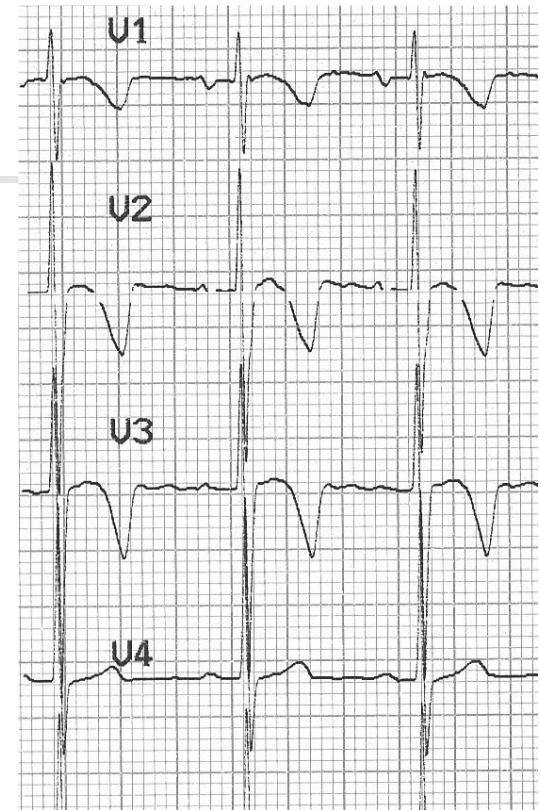
## 4. Secondary ST and T wave changes.



*Surawicz B, et al AHA/ACCF/HRS recommendations for the standardization and interpretation of the electrocardiogram, part III: intraventricular conduction disturbances. Circulation. 2009;119:e235–e240*

# T inversion

- >1 month  
often inverted in V1, V2, V3.
- >12 years  
may be slightly inverted in  
aVF and inverted in lead V2.



Rautaharju PM, et al. **AHA/ACCF/HRS recommendations for the standardization and interpretation of the electrocardiogram, part IV: the ST segment, T and U waves, and the QT interval.** Circulation. 2009;119:e241– e250

# Εγχειρίδιο για την ερμηνεία του ΗΚΓματος αθλητών

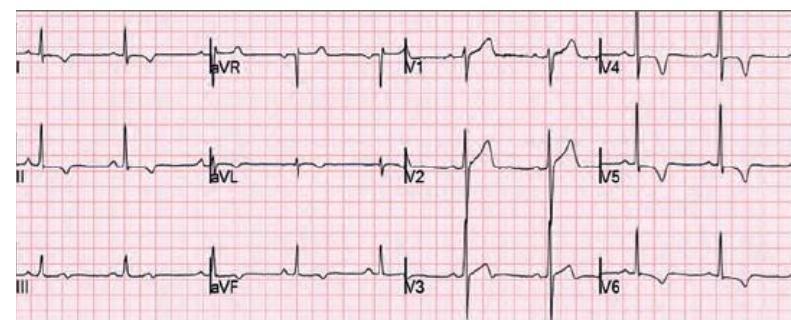
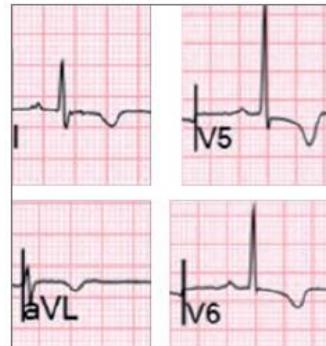
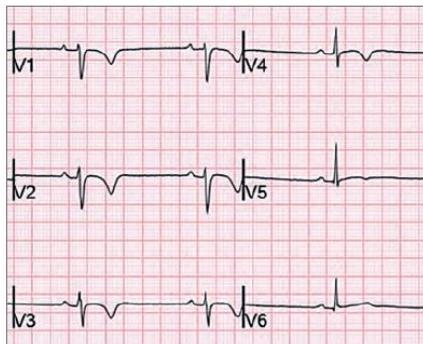
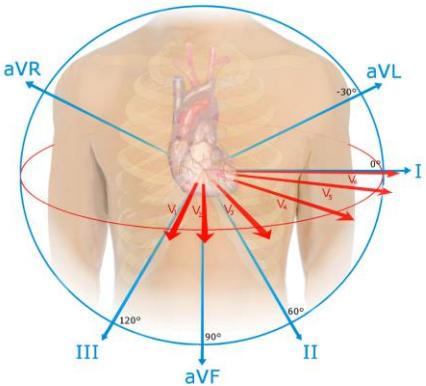


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# Παθολογικά ευρήματα

## Αρνητικά Τ

- **≥ 2 συνεχόμενες απαγωγές & εύρος > 1mm**
- **Πρόσθιες** (V2-4, εξαιρούνται < 16 ετών & αφρος
- **Κατώτερες** (II, AVF)
- **Πλάγιες** ( I , aVL / V5 και/η V6)
- **Κατωτερο-πλάγιες** (II, AVF /I, avL/V5,v6)



# QTc: παράταση σε νεογνά

	1η εβδομάδα	Βρέφη
UNL	470	450

Yoshinaga et al. Electrocardiographic screening of 1-month-old infants for identifying prolonged QT intervals. Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol 2013;6:932–938.

- In 8 areas in Japan, an ECG was recorded in 4285 infants at 1-month medical checkup.
- all Infants with a QTc between 460 and 470 ms were followed up.
- Five infants had a QTc $\geq$ 470 ms.
- Genetic testing was performed in 3 of 4 infants with prolonged QT intervals, and it revealed a KCNH2 mutation (3065 delT, L1021fs+34X) in 1 infant.
- Neonatal electrocardiographic screening can identify infants likely to be affected by long-QT syndrome in the Japanese population, as already shown in whites. This screening may also be useful in identifying other important cardiac diseases.

- ΠΑΡΑΤΑΣΗ QTc**
- 1 / 857 βρέφη**
- 1/ 4000 +LQTgene**



Germanakis. Ped ECG Pulse 22

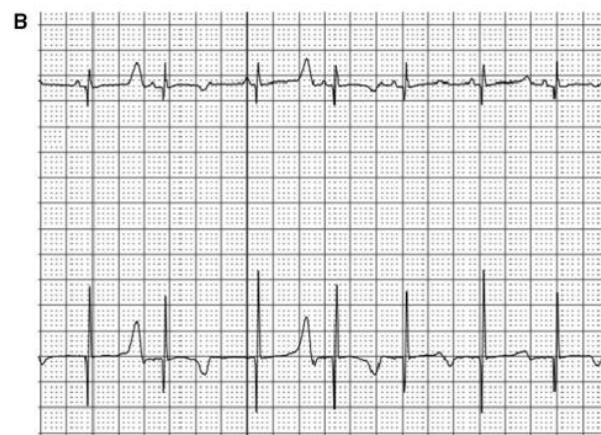
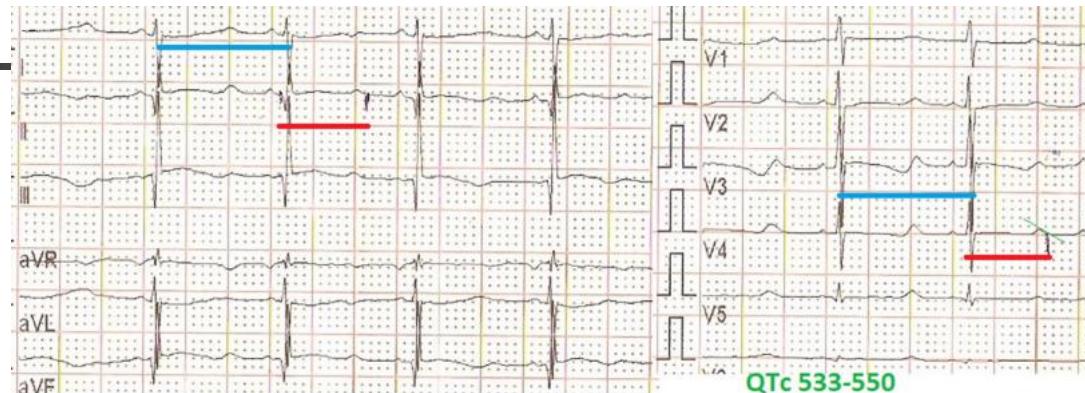
Schwartz PJ et al . Prevalence of the congenital long-QT syndrome. Circulation 2009;120:1761–1767.

- QTc
- 451 – 460: 1/251**
- 461 to 470: 1/1590**
- LQT gene+ : 29%**
- >470 ms: 1/1430**
- LQT gene+ : 43%**
- LQTgene+: 1/2787**
- LQT prevalence of at least 1:2534**
- 95% CI, 1:1583 to 1:4350**



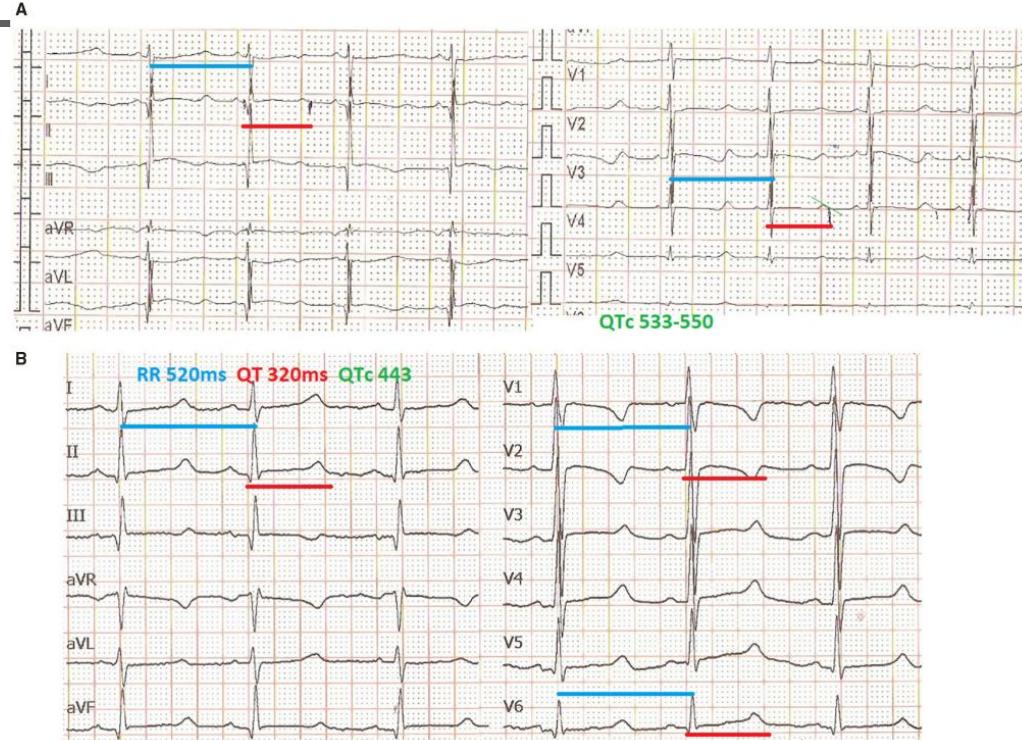
Germanakis. Ped ECG Pulse 22

# Πρώιμη διάγνωση LQT



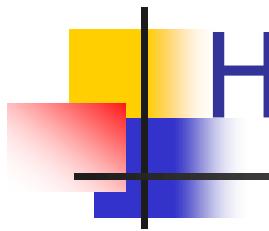
Bagkaki A, et al. Mexiletine Treatment for Neonatal LQT3 Syndrome: Case Report and Literature Review. *Front Pediatr.* 2021 Aug 24;9:674041

# Πρώιμη θεραπεία



**FIGURE 1 |** Mexiletine QTc shortening effect. ECG in the first day of life with QTc >530 ms (recording speed 25 mm/s) **(A)**, ECG at age of 3 months, under mexiletine and propranolol treatment with QTc <450 ms (recording speed 50 mm/s).

Bagkaki A, et al. Mexiletine Treatment for Neonatal LQT3 Syndrome: Case Report and Literature Review. Front Pediatr. 2021 Aug 24;9:674041



# ΗΚΓμα ως screening σε παιδιά?

- NAI
- PKU                          1/1.000
- Γαλακτοζαιμία            1/60.000
- Υποθυρεοειδισμός 1/4.000
- OXI ΘΑΝΑΤΗΦΟΡΕΣ
- OXI
- LQT    1/2.500
- ΘΑΝΑΤΗΦΟΡΟ

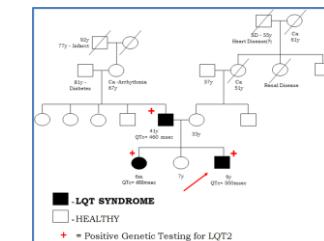
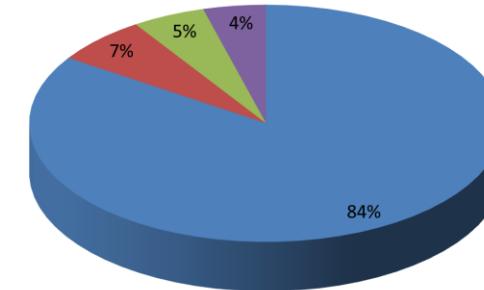
# From population ECG screening to molecular diagnosis of channelopathies: preliminary experience in pediatrics



Germanakis I. (1), Bagaki A. (1), Kotsaka X. (2), Anastasakis A.(2)

Pediatric Cardiology Unit, Dpt of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Crete, Greece (1);  
Cardiac Code Unit, Athens, Greece (2)

- After completion of a **standardized history questionnaire** by parents, children underwent **clinical evaluation** (dynamic heart auscultation, weight, height and BP measurement) as well as **12-lead ECG** recording. A **stepwise referral pattern** was established, including **pediatric cardiology** evaluation and **molecular DNA confirmatory testing**, whenever the possibility of inherited arrhythmogenic CV disease was increased.
- 220 primary school children**, (84 male, 116 female), median age **11,4yrs** (range 7.5-12yrs) have been evaluated during two years (2014-15).
- ECG abnormalities** included WPW (n=1), VES (n=2), probable LVH (n=2), and QTc prolongation (n=2) both boys, with QTc 475 and QTc 490 (Fig. 2), respectively
- Family ECG screening** was **positive in one child** with **prolonged QTc** (490ms, wide T wave), including his father (QTc=460) and one sister (QTc=490).
- Further **molecular DNA testing** was negative in the first child, while it revealed a **novel KCNH2 heterozygous mutation** in the child and affected family members in the second case.



**A stepwise approach from ECG screening to molecular diagnostics can detect and genetically characterize subclinical cases of inherited CV disease, associated with arrhythmogenic SCD**  
**ECG in Pediatrics.**

Εάν το ΗΚΓμα είναι φυσιολογικό,  
μπορεί α) κάθε παιδί να συμμετάσχει β) σε κάθε είδους άθλημα  
γ) ΧΩΡΙΣ ΚΑΝΕΝΑ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟ;



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# Maron BJ, et al. Blunt impact to the chest leading to sudden death from cardiac arrest during sports activities. N Engl J Med. 1995

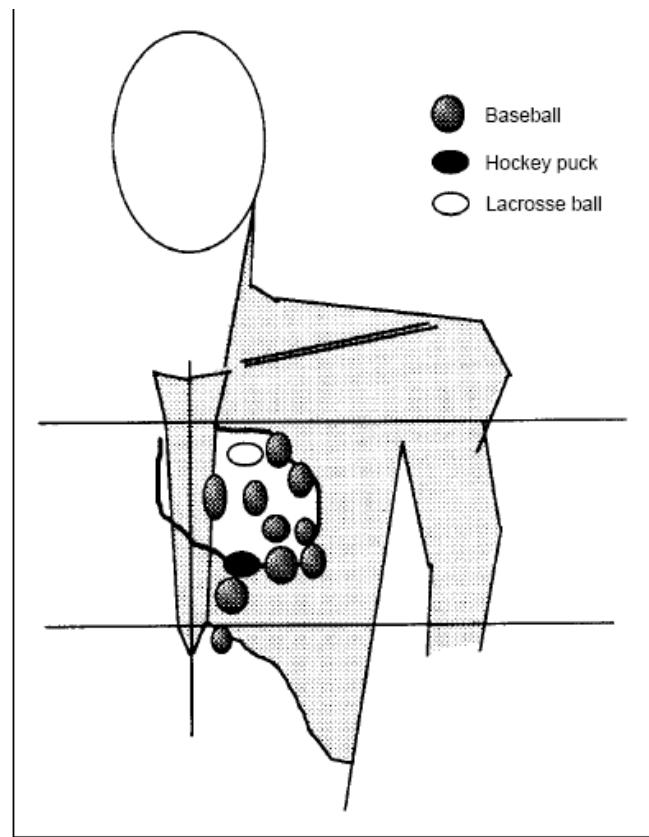
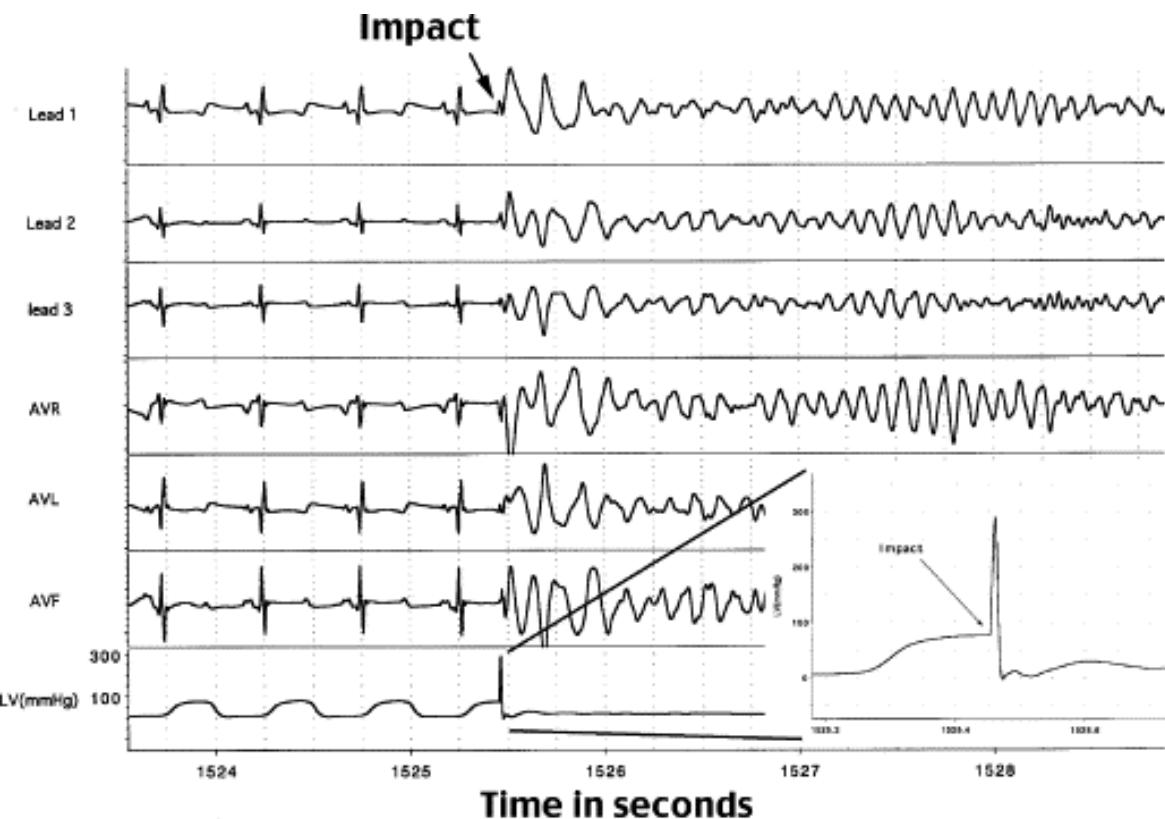
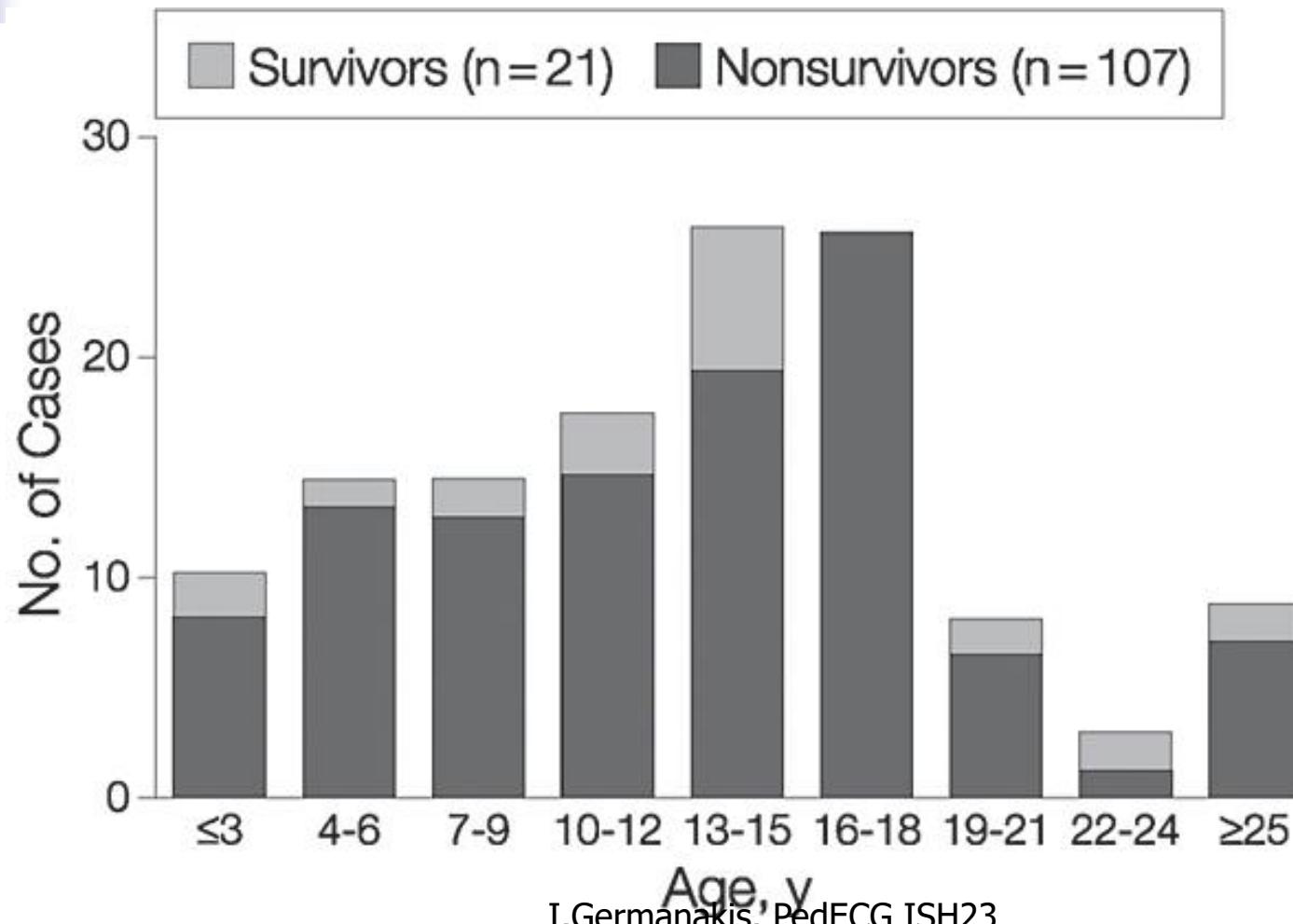


Figure 2. Schematic Representation of the Locations of Impact.

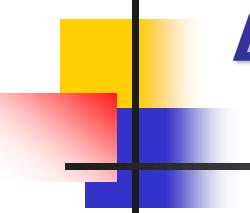
# Πλήξη θώρακα και θάνατος μικρών παιδιών



# Απαγορεύεται να υπογράψετε την ακόλουθη βεβαίωση!!!!

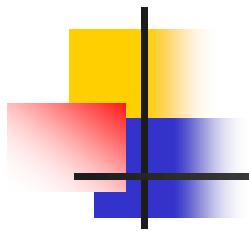
- Ο ιατρός βεβαιώνει την **χωρίς κίνδυνο δυνατότητα** συμμετοχής

ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗ ΒΕΒΑΙΩΣΗ		ΈΤΟΣ
Βεβαιώνω ότι ο/η εικονιζόμενος/η κολυμβητής/τριά είναι Υγιής και μπορεί να μετέχει στις προπονήσεις και στους αγώνες χωρίς κίνδυνο της υγείας του/της.		
Βεβαιώνεται η ταυτότητα από τον Γιατρό  Ο Γεν. Γραμματέας του Σωματείου	( Υπογραφή )	Ο Ιατρός του Σωματείου  Γ.  ( Υπογραφή )
ΈΤΟΣ		



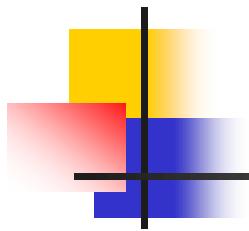
## Διεθνείς κατευθυντήριες οδηγίες (ΗΠΑ 2007)

- Οι οδηγίες είναι **δυνητικά αποτελεσματικές** <<potentially effective>> στην πρόληψη
- <<**It is not possible to achieve a “zero risk” circumstance in competitive sports**>>
- ..<<**Preparticipation screening by history and physical examination (without noninvasive testing) does not have sufficient sensitivity to guarantee detection of all cardiovascular abnormalities linked to sudden death in young athletes**>>



# Παραδείγματα ΗΚΓματος

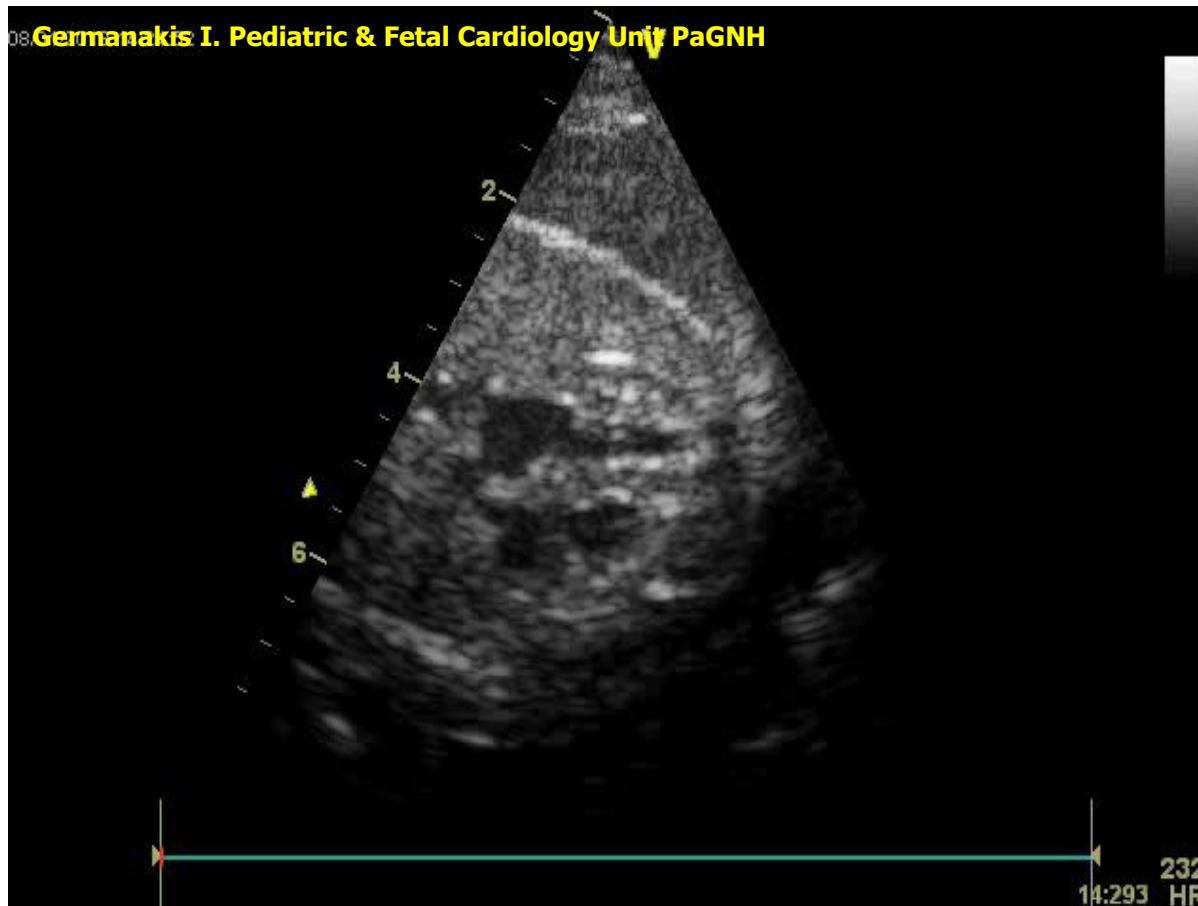
- ΗΚΓμα εμβρύου
- ΗΚΓμα παιδιού



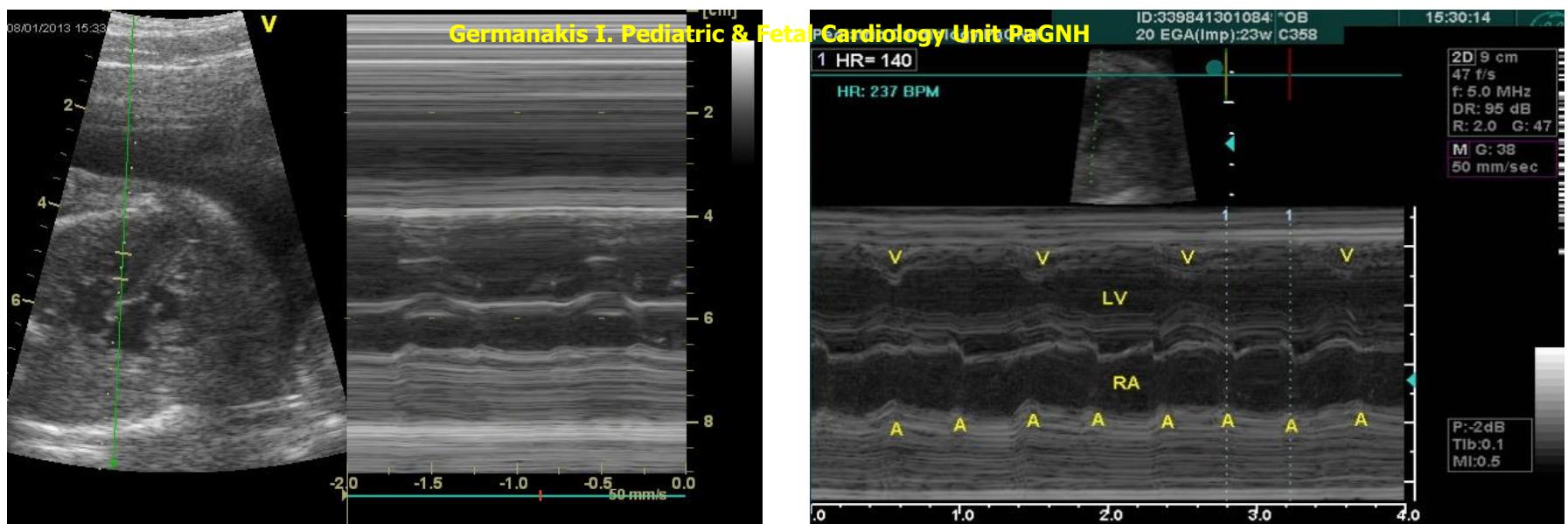
# Παραδείγματα ΗΚΓματος

- ΗΚΓμα εμβρύου
- ΗΚΓμα παιδιού

# Case 1. 23 G.W Fetal bradycardia



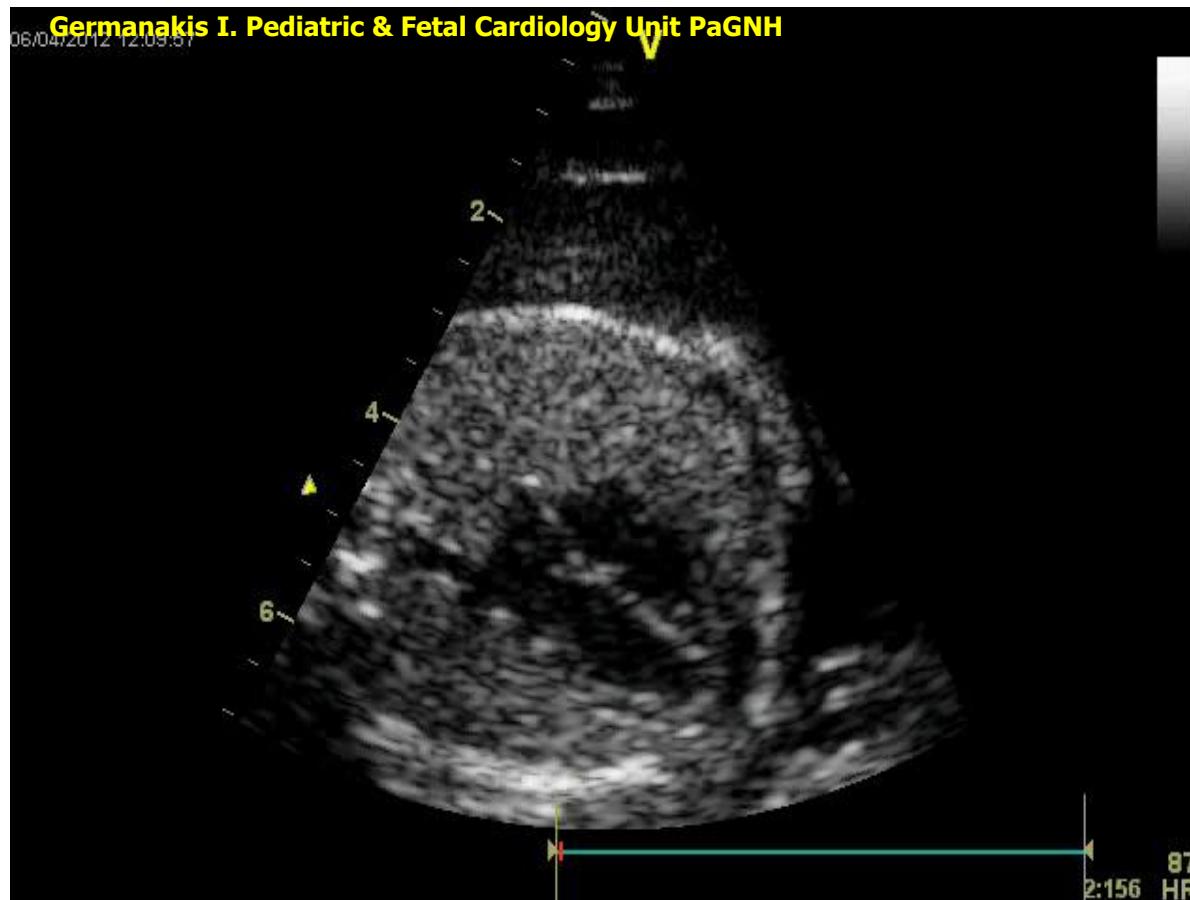
# Case 1. M-Mode



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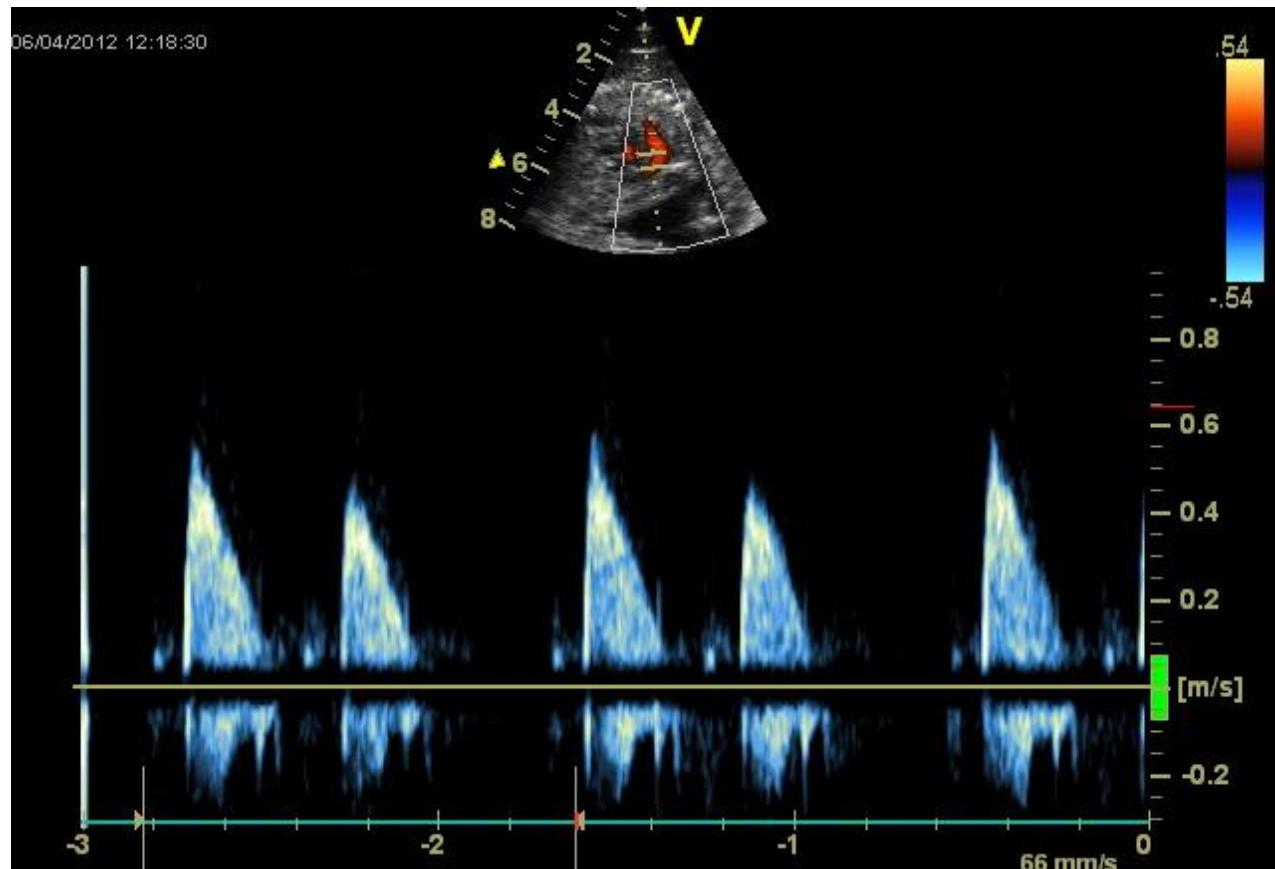
# Case 2

## 20<sup>th</sup> G.W Arrhythmia

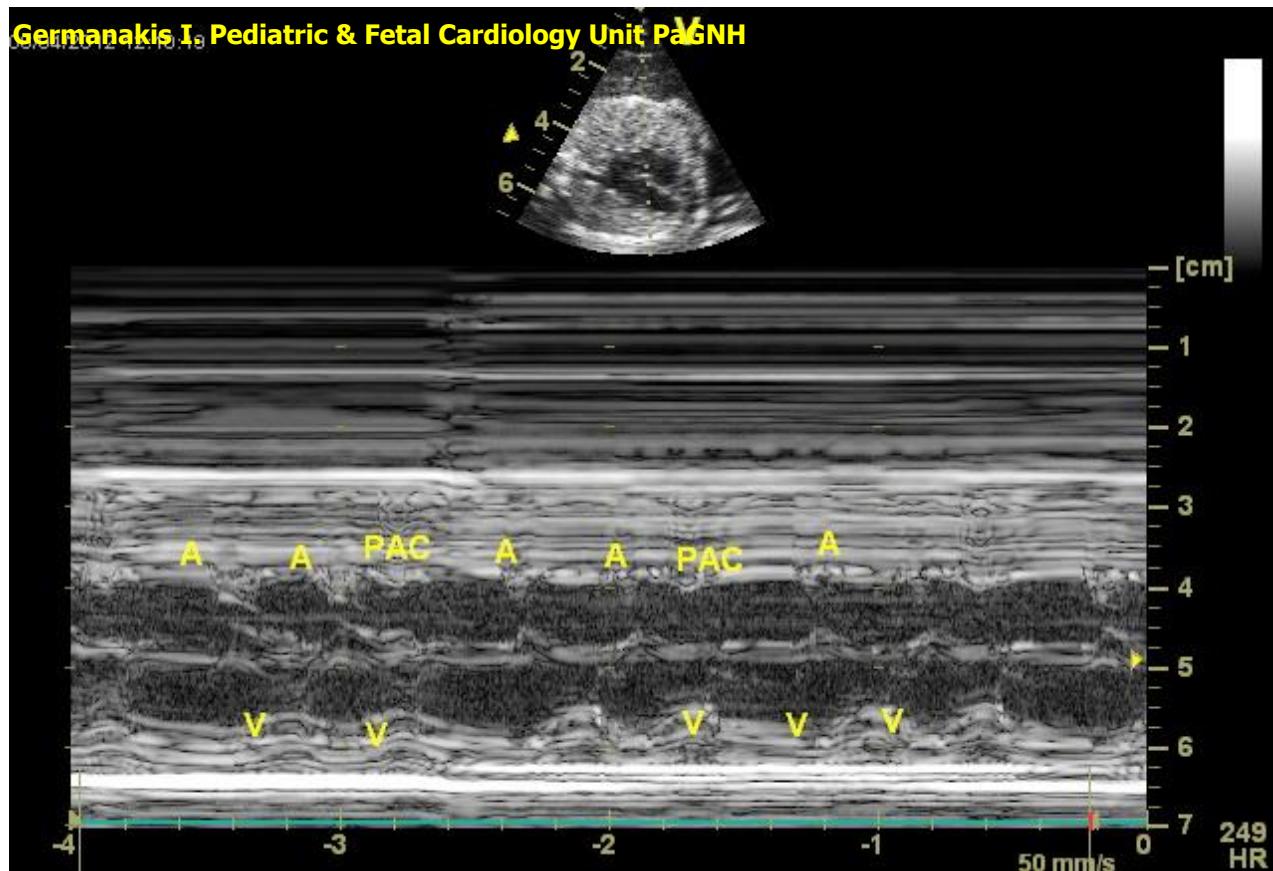


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# Arterial Doppler



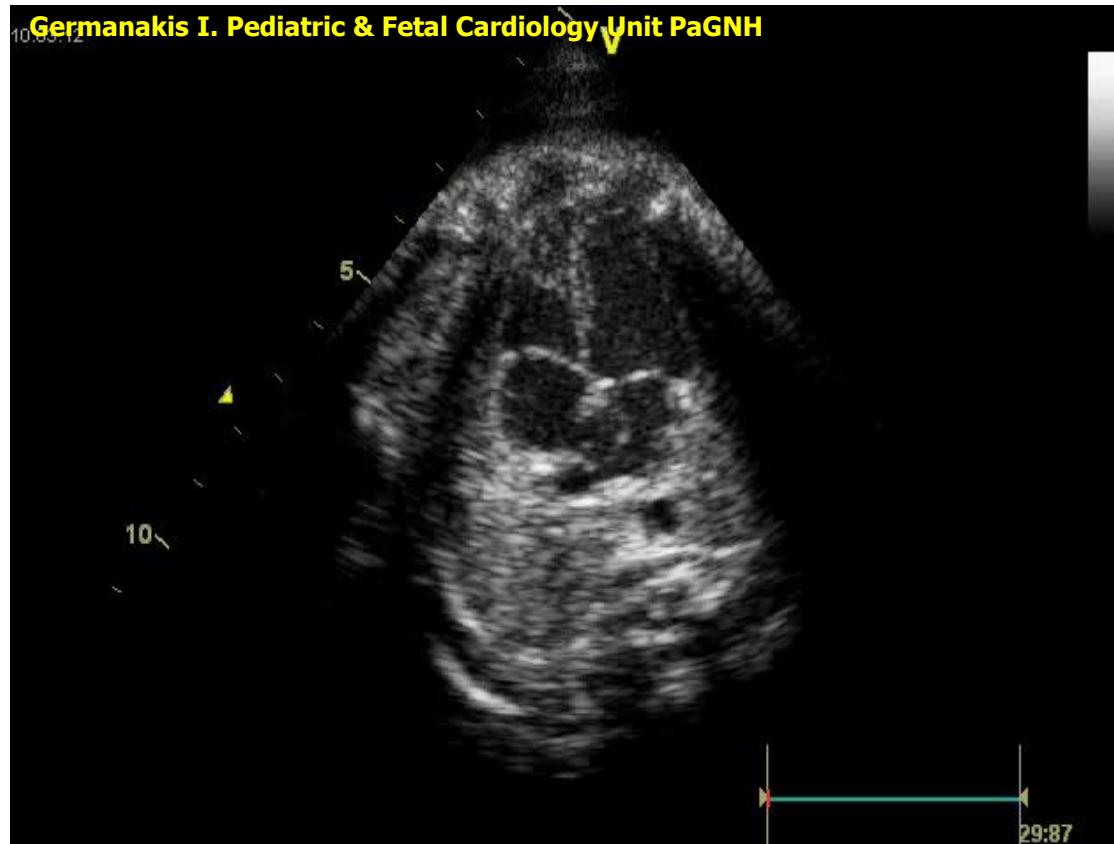
# M-Mode

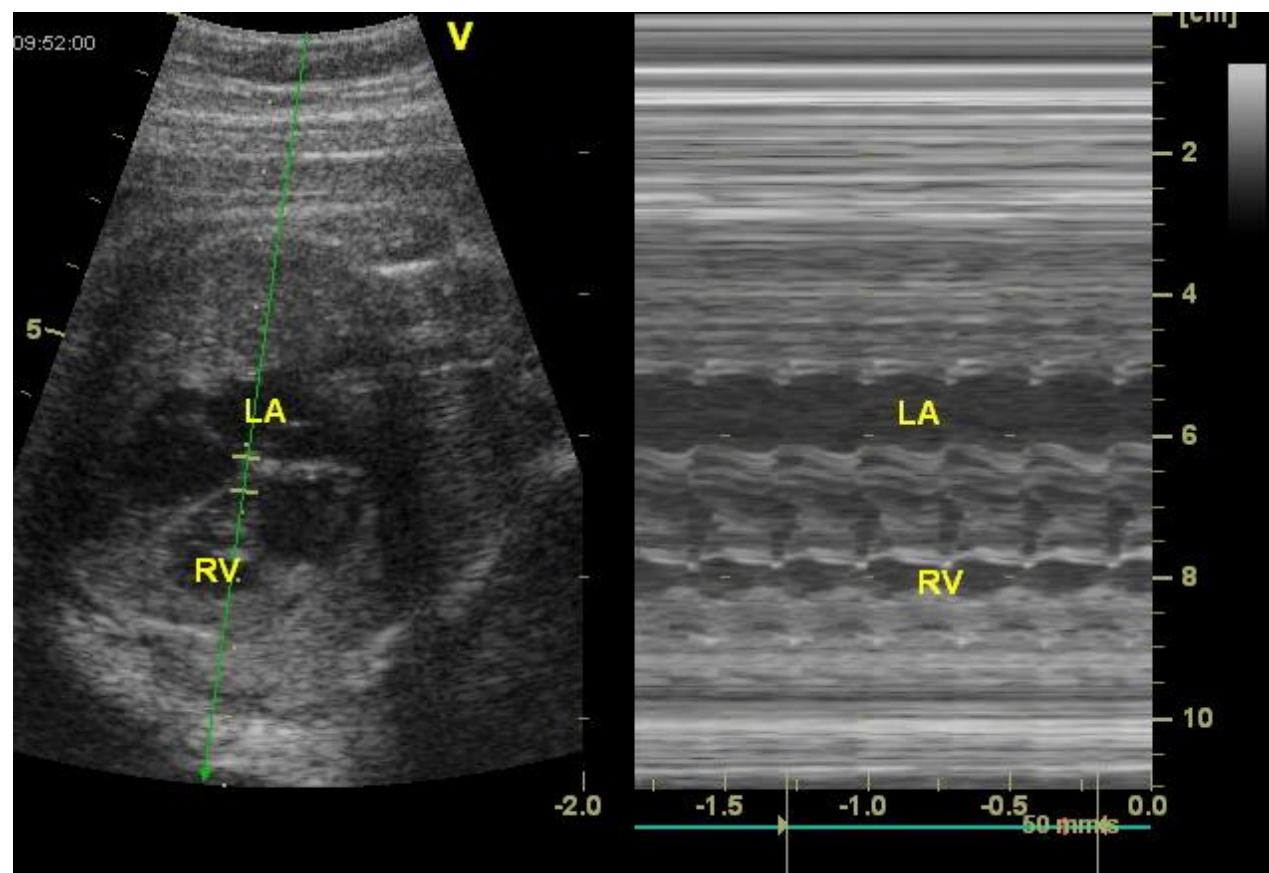


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# Case 2 reevaluation

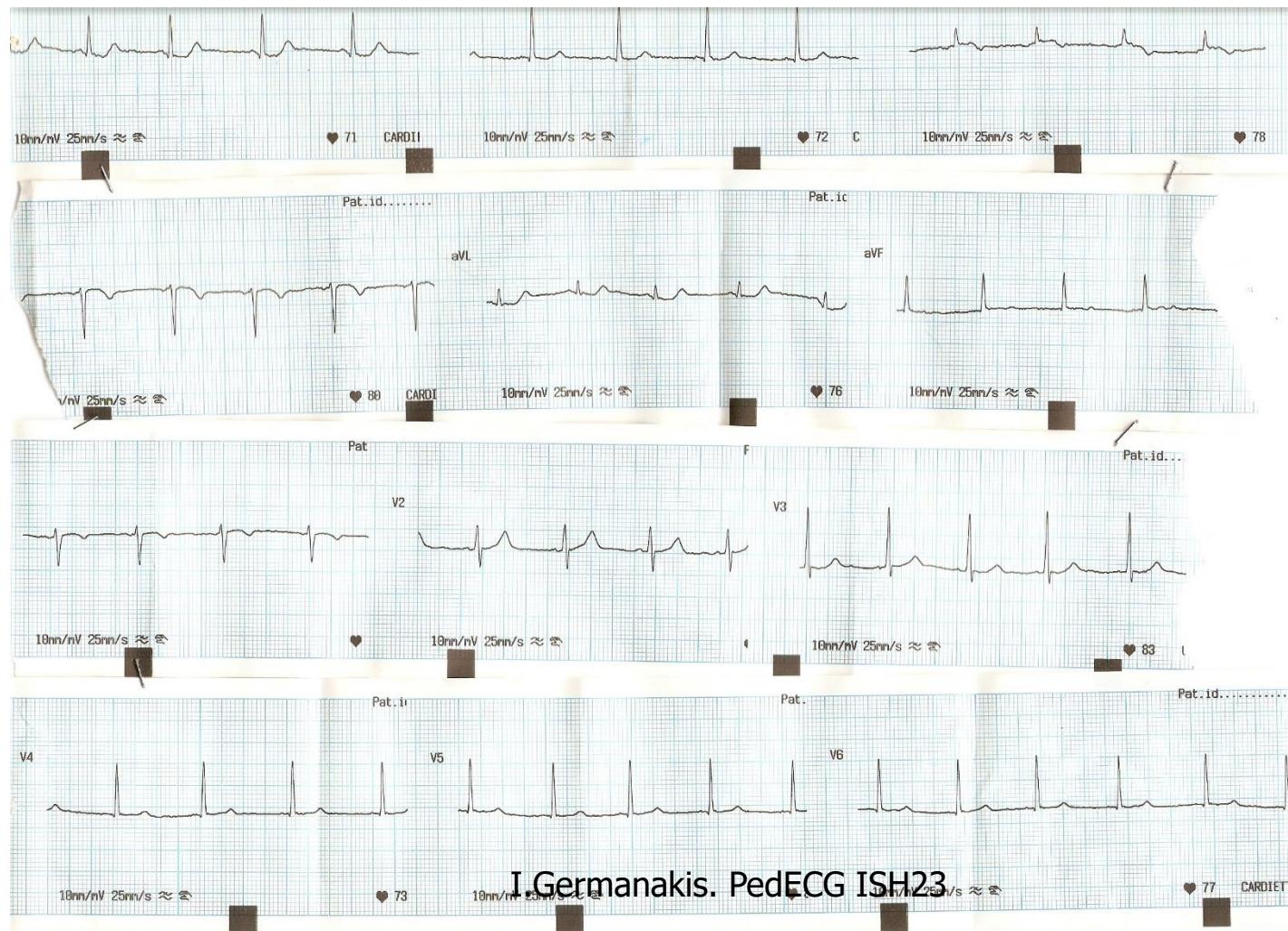
## 30<sup>th</sup> GW: tachycardia



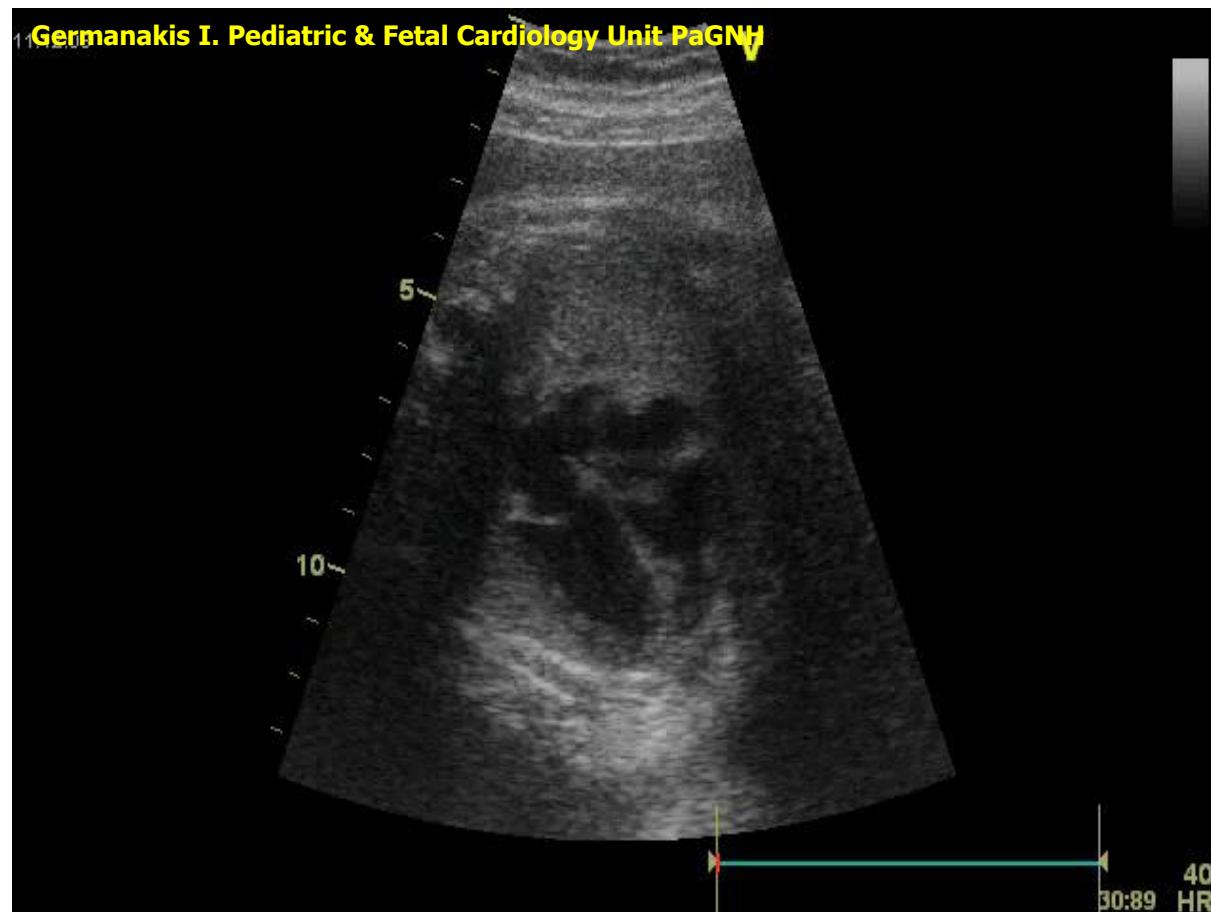


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# Maternal ECG on Digoxin

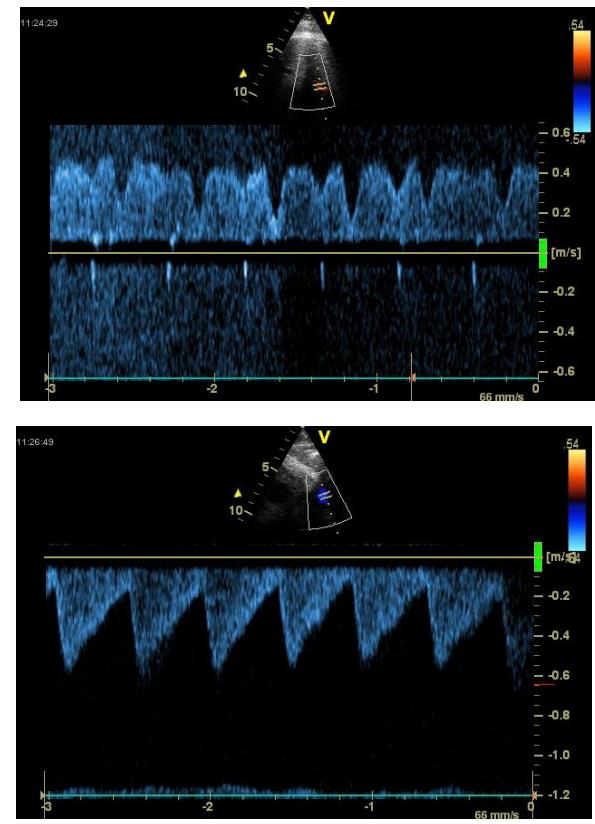
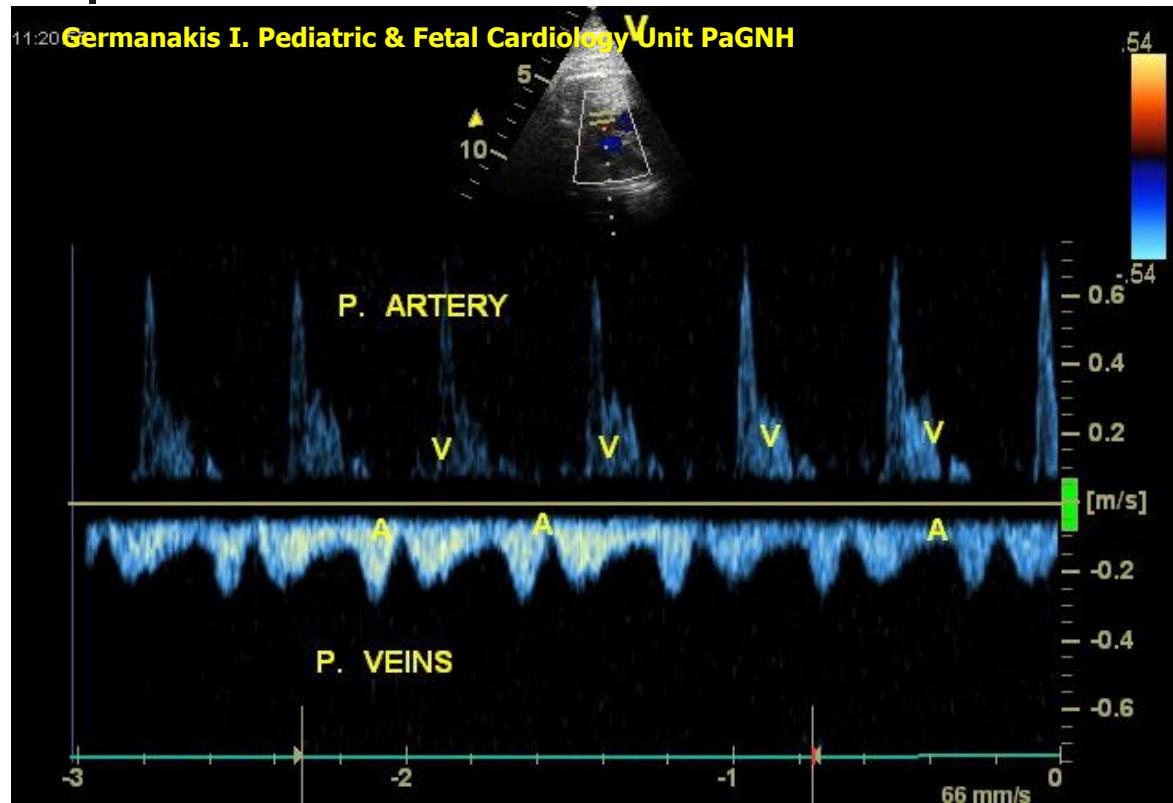


# 33<sup>rd</sup> GW Post treatment



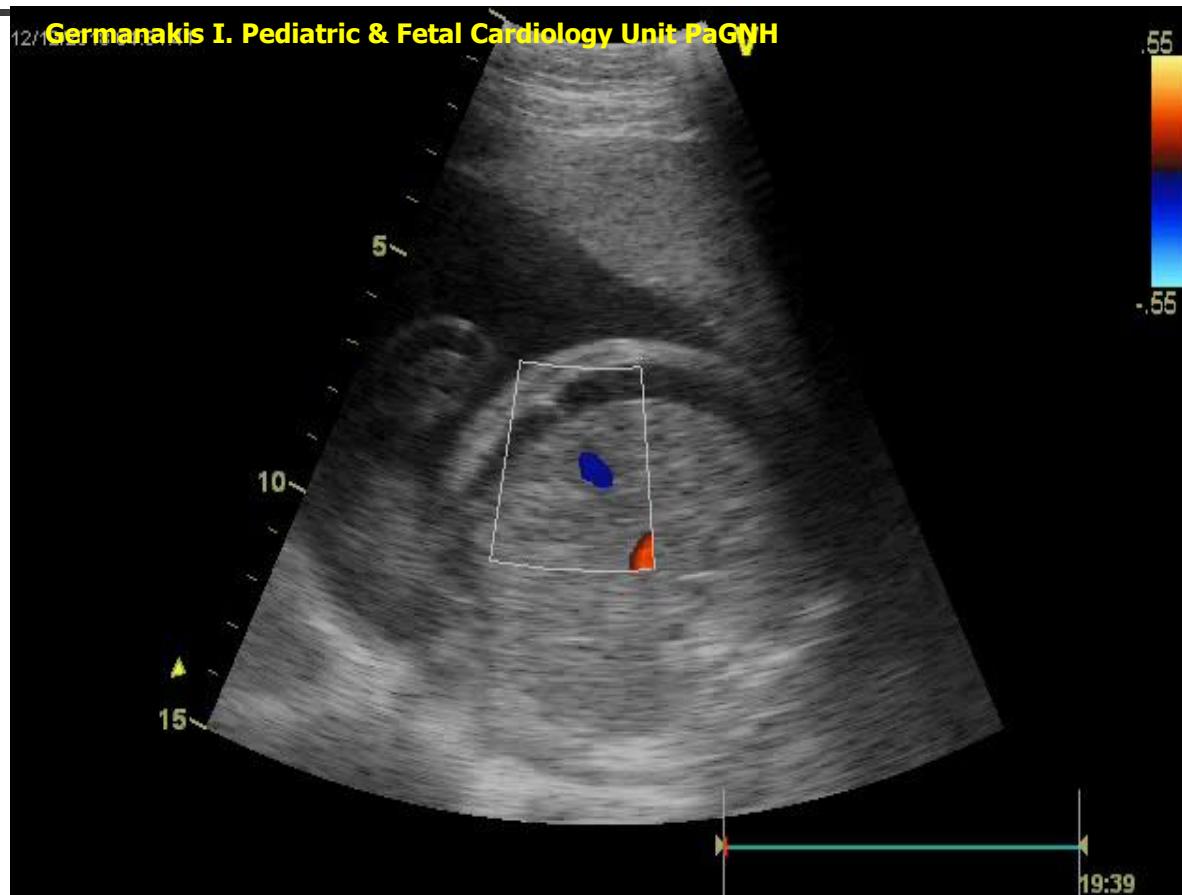
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# PW Doppler post treatment



# Case 3

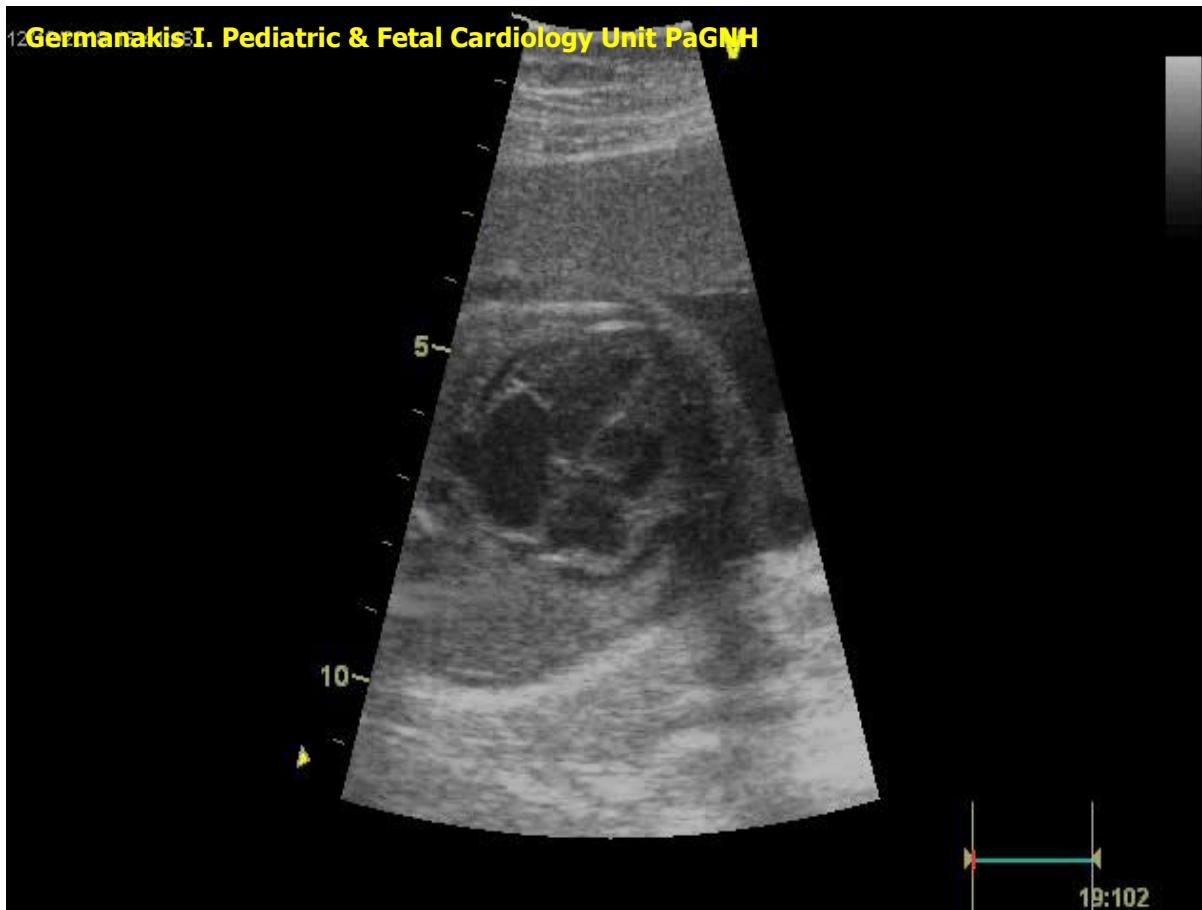
## 28<sup>th</sup> GW. Tachycardia+ Hydrops



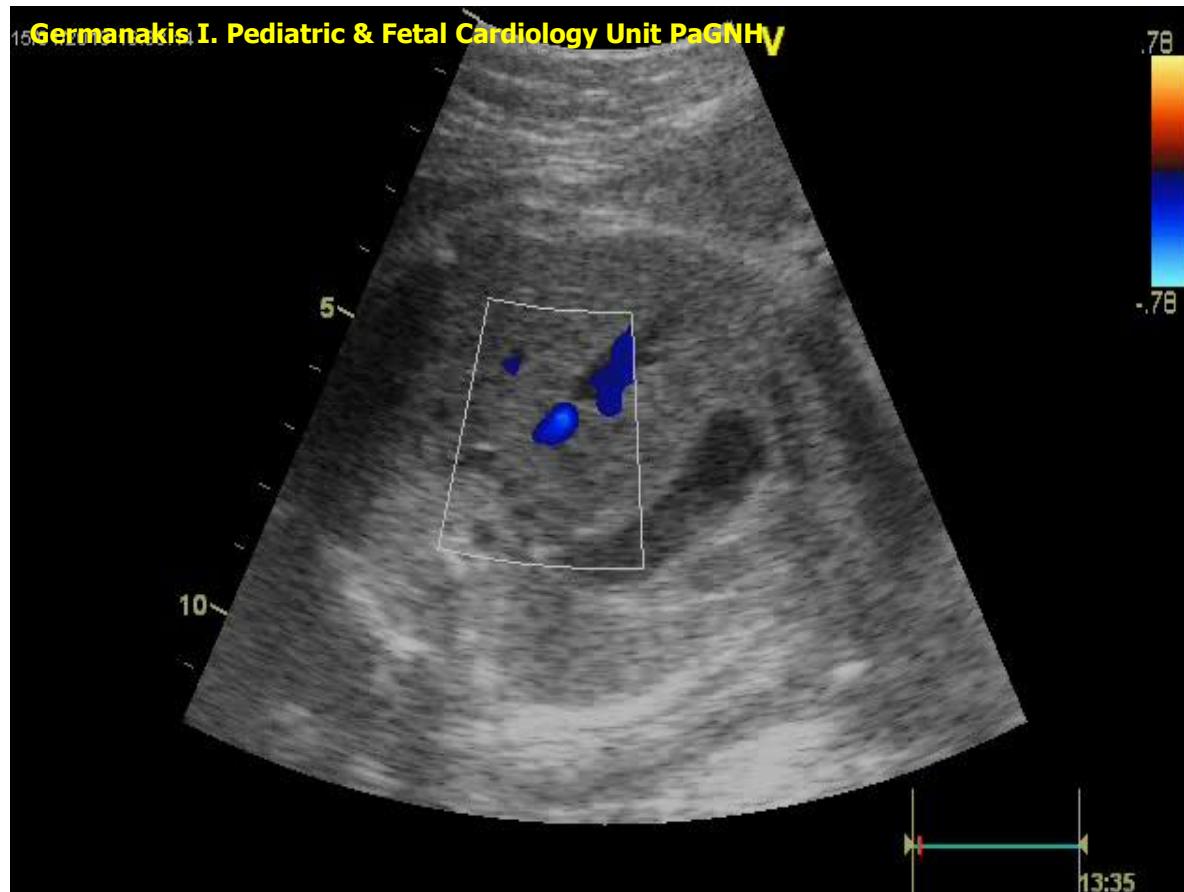


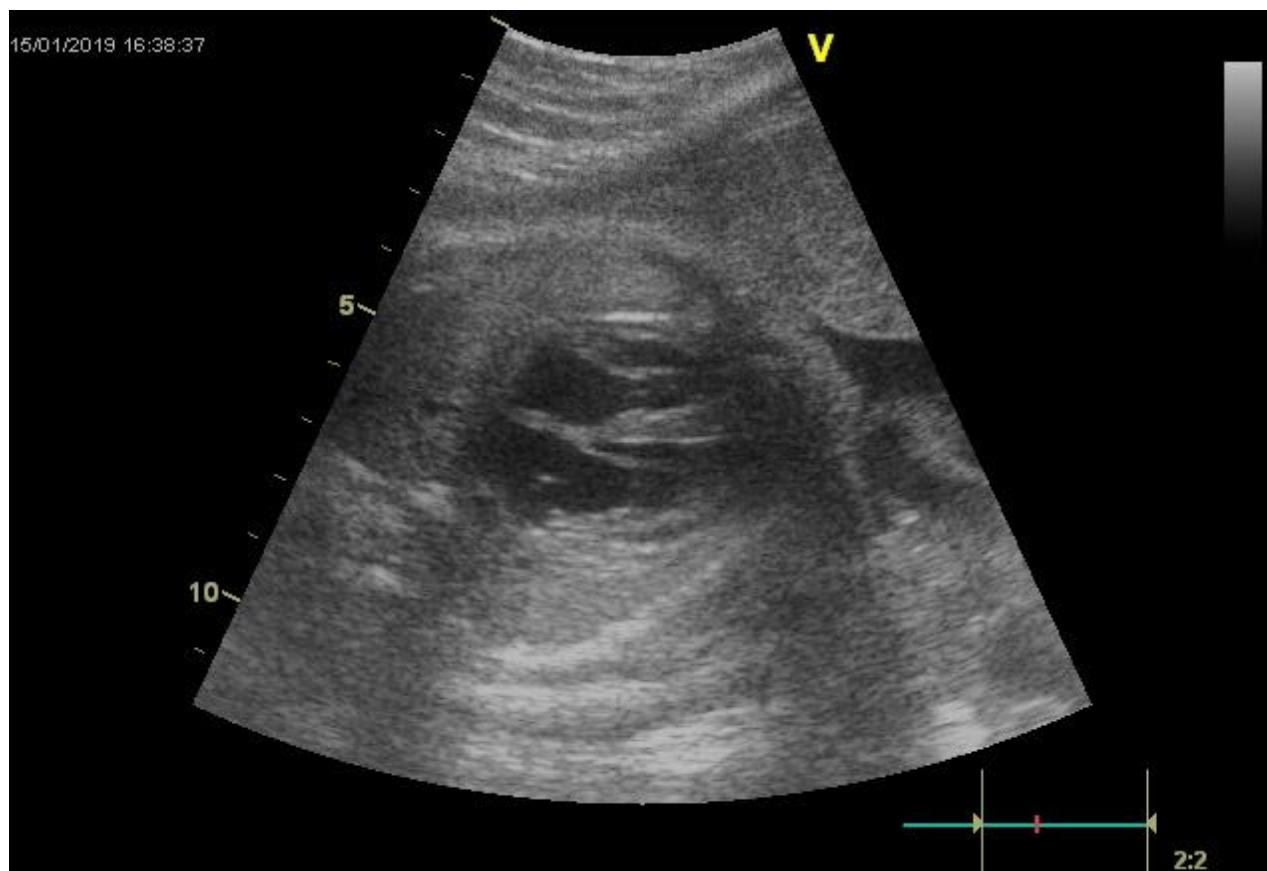
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# Treatment : Flecainide

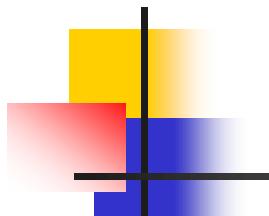


# 32<sup>nd</sup> GW post treatment

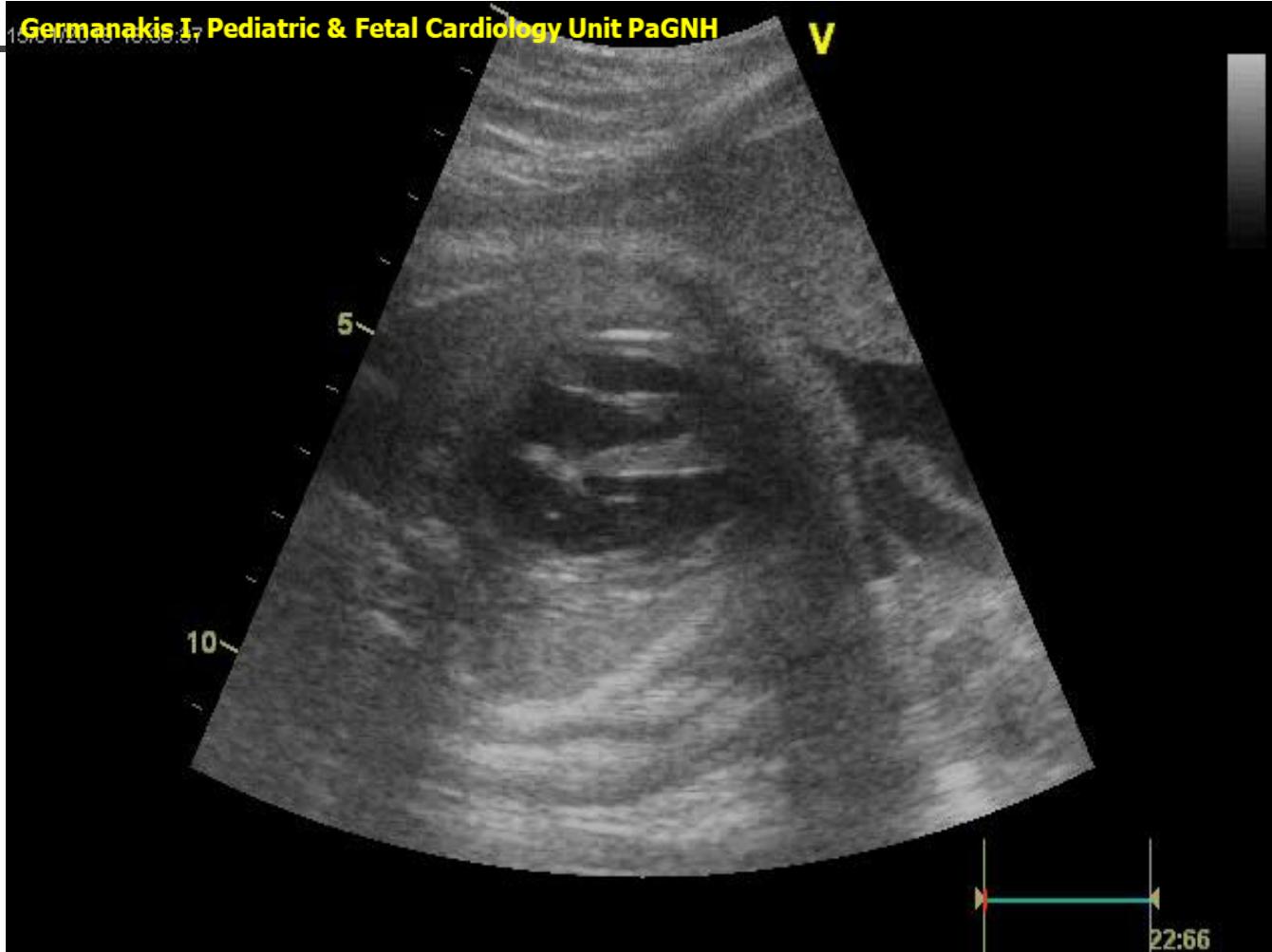




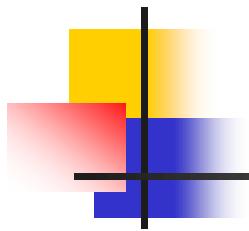
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Germanakis I. Pediatric & Fetal Cardiology Unit PaGNH



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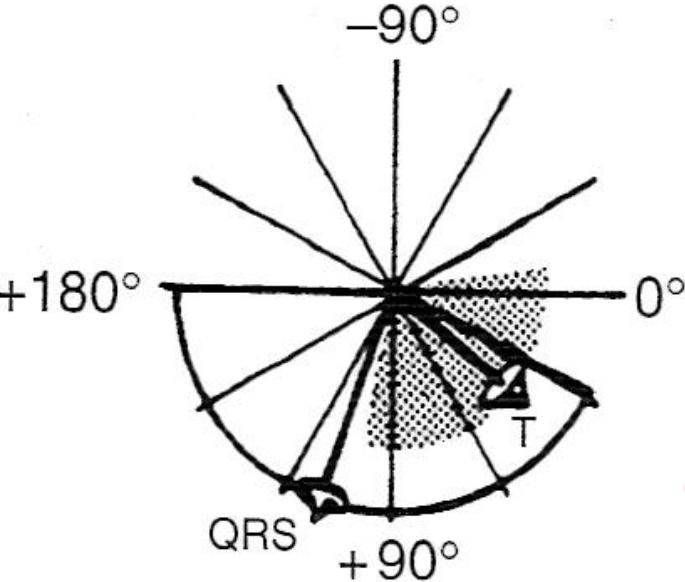
# Παραδείγματα ΗΚΓματος

- ΗΚΓμα εμβρύου
- ΗΚΓμα παιδιού

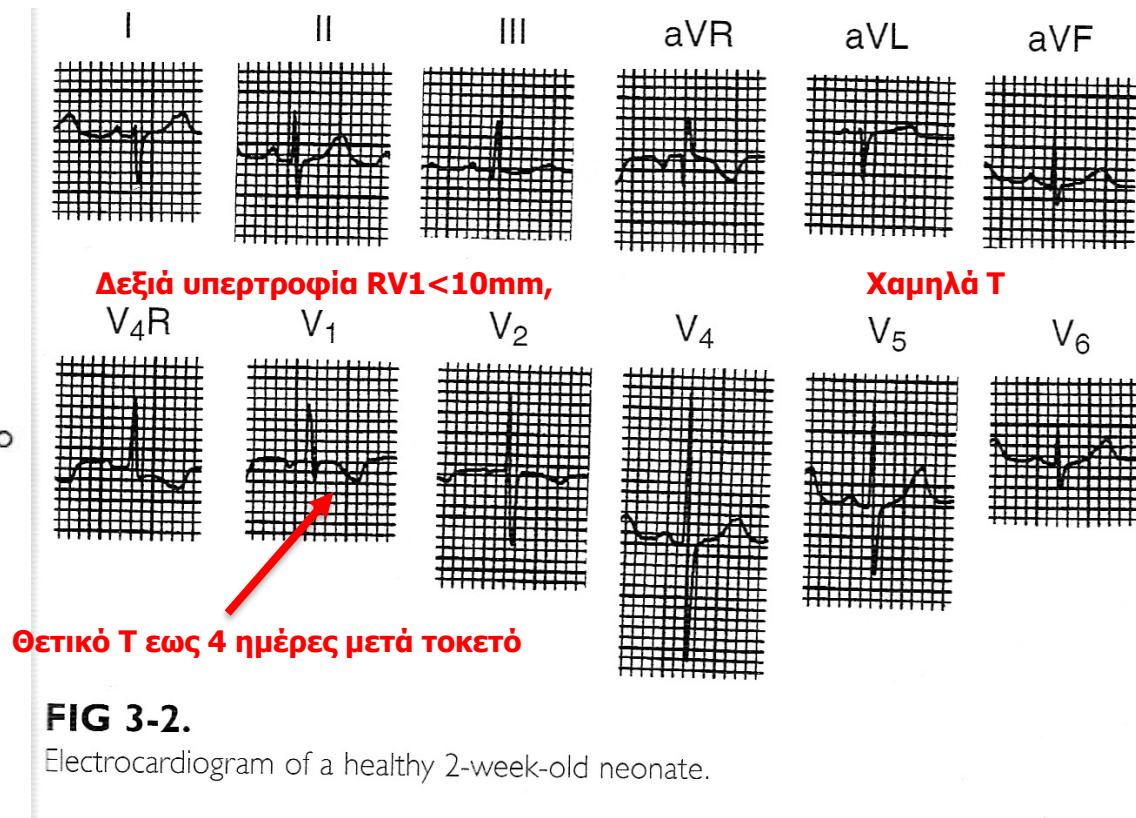
# ΗΚΓμα νεογνού

Χαμηλά δυναμικά απαγωγών άκρων

Infant: 1 wk – 1 mo



Δεξιός άξονας: I αρνητικά, aVF θετικά

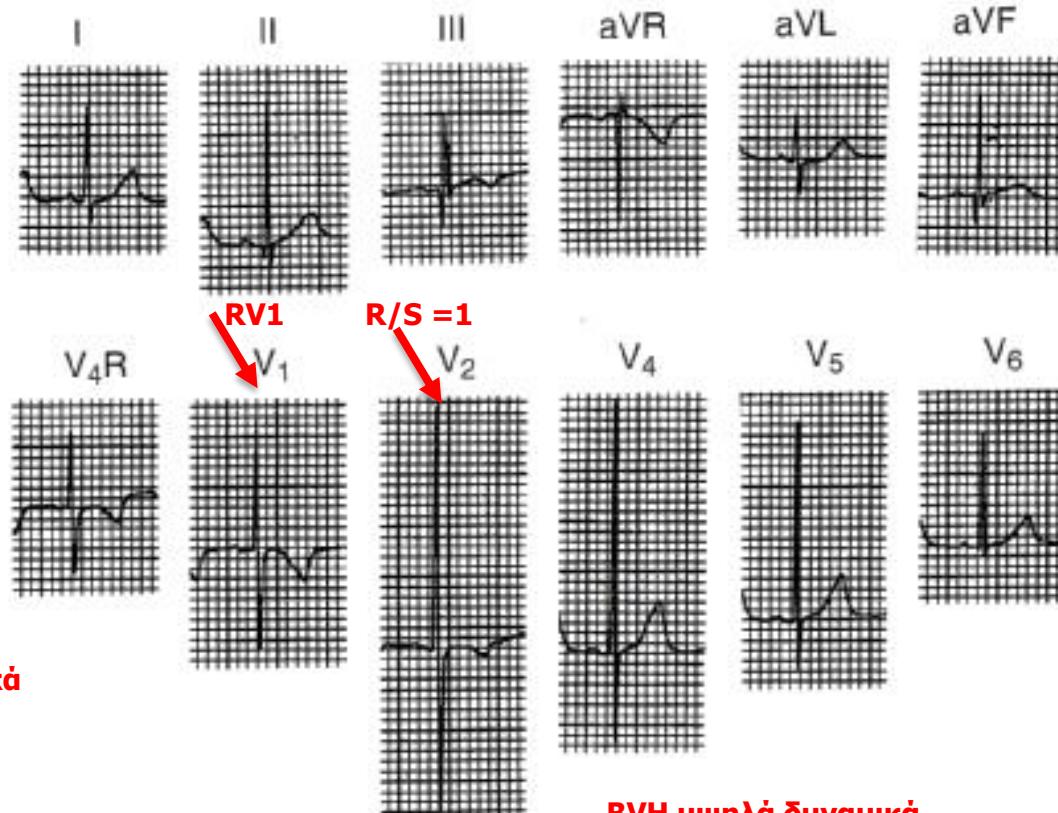
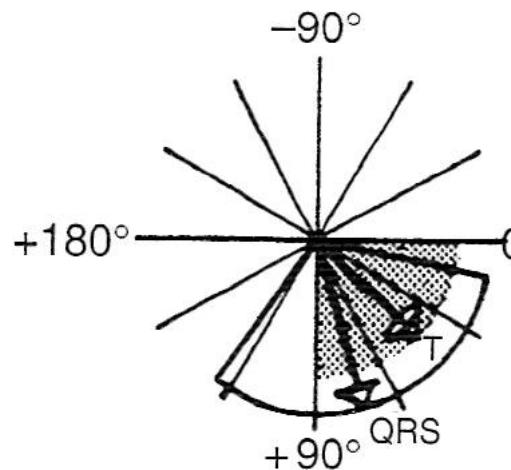


**FIG 3-2.**

Electrocardiogram of a healthy 2-week-old neonate.

# ΗΚΓμα 1-6 μηνών

Infant: 1–3mo



**FIG 3-3.**

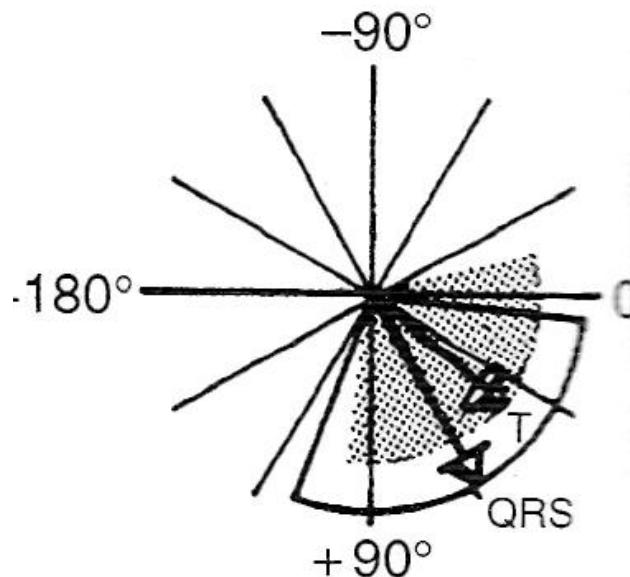
Electrocardiogram of a healthy 2-month-old infant.

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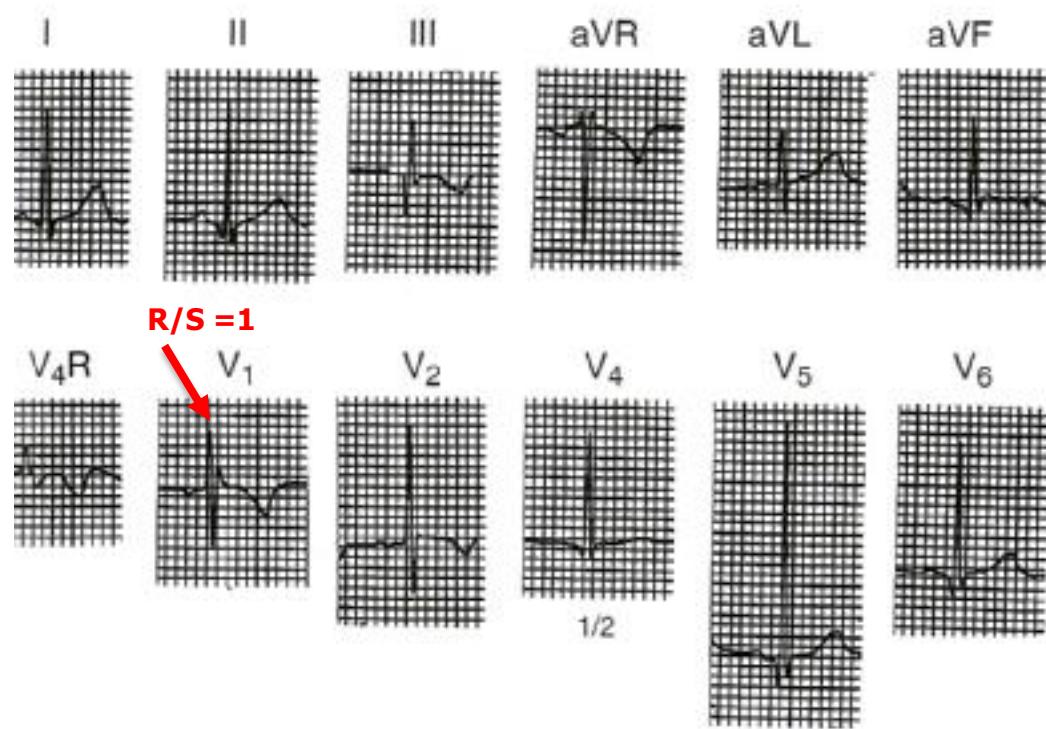
Park, Guntheroth. How to Read Pediatric ECGs. 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. Mosby Elsevier.

# ΗΚΓμα 6μ.- 3 ετών

Child: 3/12–3 yrs



Αριστερός άξονας : Ι Θετικά, aVF Θετικά



BVH υψηλά δυναμικά

Park, Guntheroth. How to Read Pediatric ECGs. 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. Mosby Elsevier.

I.Germanakis. PedECG ISH23

# ΗΚΓμα παιδιού > 3 ετών

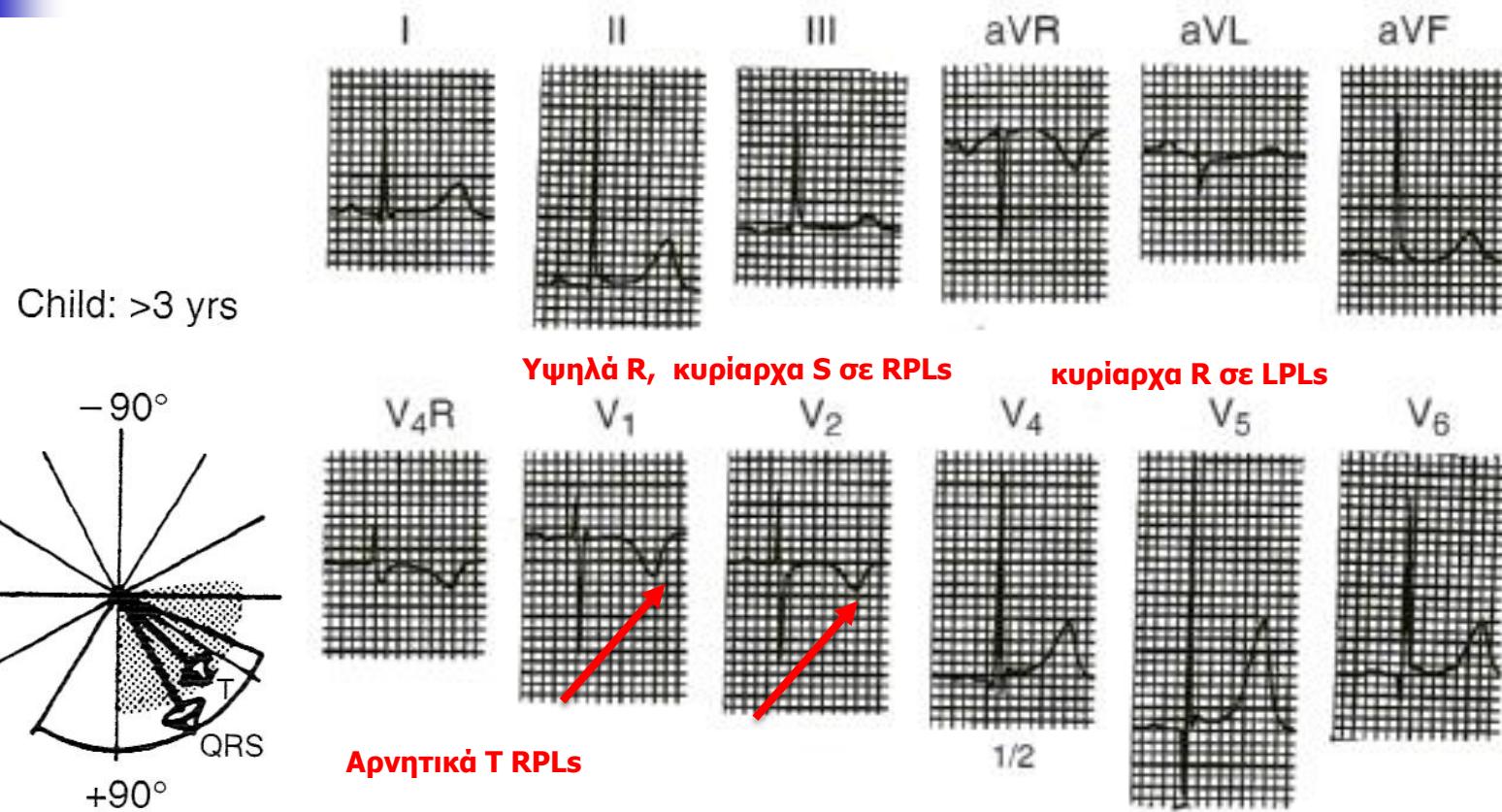


FIG 3-5.

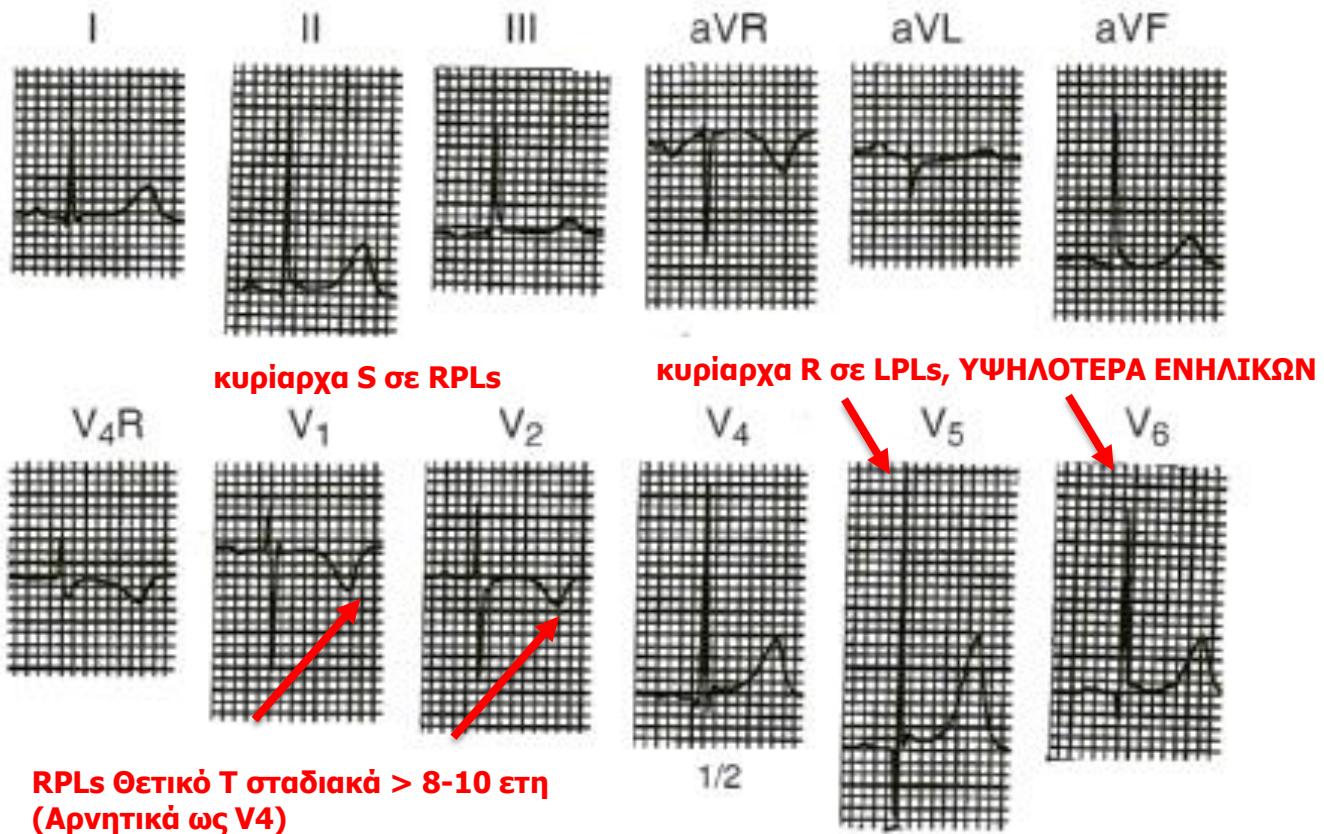
Electrocardiogram of a healthy 6-year-old child.

I.Germanakis, PedECG ISH23

Park, Guntheroth. How to Read Pediatric ECGs. 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. Mosby Elsevier.

# ΗΚΓμα παιδιού 8-16 ετών

Child: >3 yrs



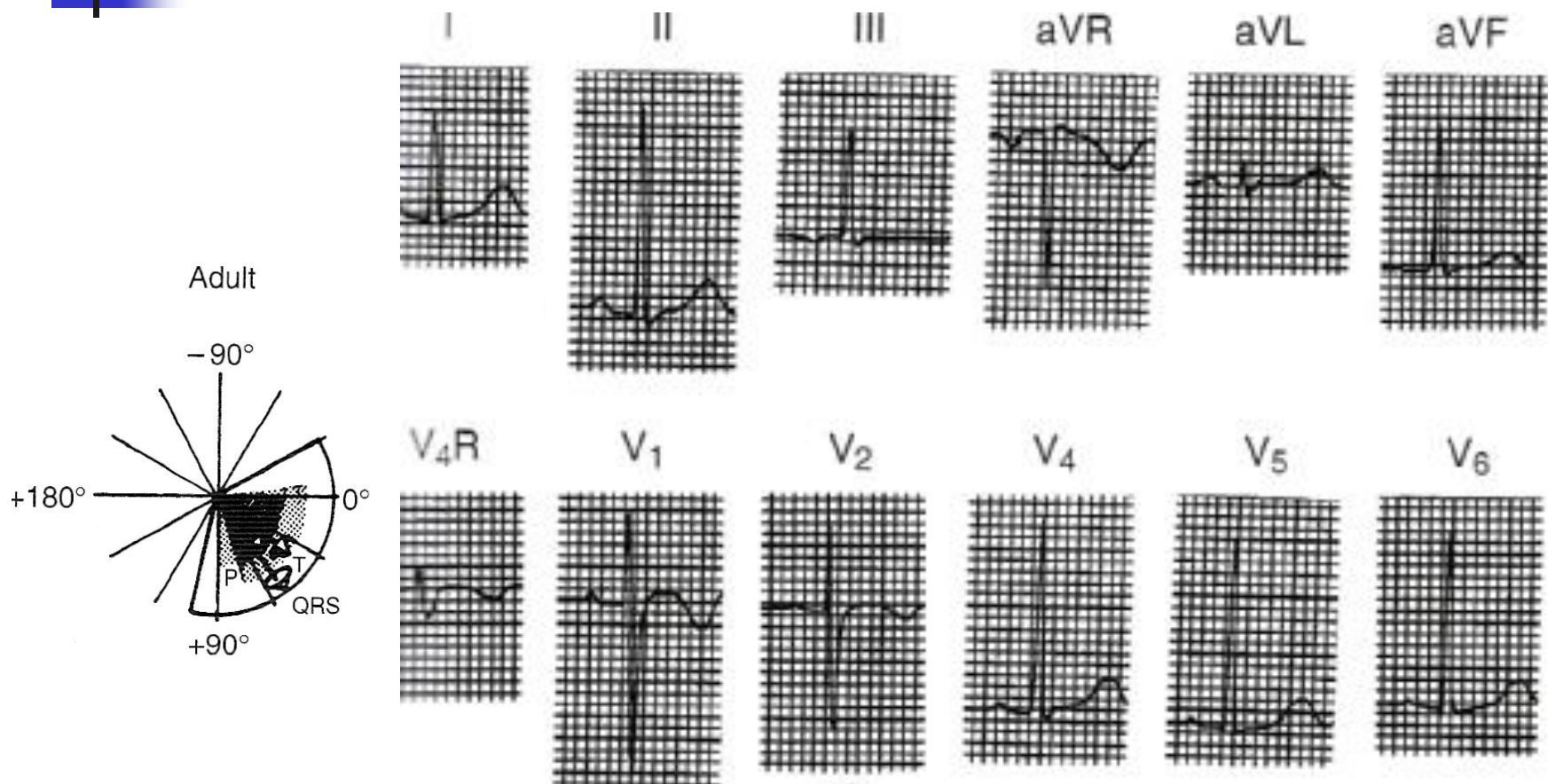
**FIG 3-5.**

Electrocardiogram of a healthy 6-year-old child.

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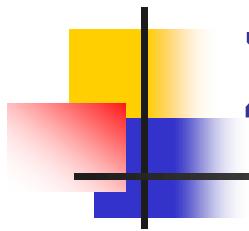
Park, Guntheroth. How to Read Pediatric ECGs. 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. Mosby Elsevier.

# ΗΚΓμα ενήλικα



Park, Guntheroth. How to Read Pediatric ECGs. 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. Mosby Elsevier.

I.Germanakis. PedECG ISH23



# Συμπεράσματα

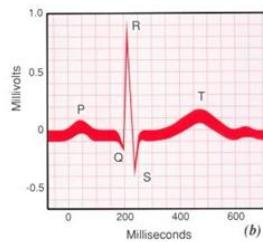
Η αξιολόγηση του  
παιδικού ΗΚΓματος

- Σωτή καταγραφή
- Γνώση διαφορών στις παθήσεις
- Γνώση διαφορών παιδικού ΗΚΓματος
- Αξιολόγηση μόνο των μετρήσεων
- Αξιολόγηση με βάση φ.τ για ηλικία

# Εκπαίδευση στην ερμηνεία παιδικού ΗΚΓματος

ΜΕΤΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΚΛΙΝΙΚΑ  
ΣΕΜΙΝΑΡΙΑ ΠΑΙΔΟΚΑΡΔΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ  
(με χρήση πολυμέσων)

## B. Παιδικό Ηλεκτροκαρδιογράφημα



Υπεύθυνος  
Ι. Γερμανάκης

10-11 Οκτωβρίου 2009  
Ηράκλειο Κρήτης



I.Germanakis. PedECG ISH23

# ΑΚΑΔΗΜΑΪΚΟ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΟ ΥΛΙΚΟ ΠΑΙΔΟΚΑΡΔΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ

**Challenges in Pediatric and  
Congenital Heart Disease**  
*From early life to adulthood*



<https://repository.kallipos.gr/handle/11419/304>

DAAD-project ID  
57515210  
[www.chd-education.eu](http://www.chd-education.eu)



<https://opencourses.uoc.gr/courses/course/view.php?id=342>



I.Germanakis. PedECG ISH23



# Child and Sport Safety

## Basic Cardiac and General Health Evaluation Summer School



University of Crete, School of Medicine  
July 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> 2023  
Heraklion Crete

<https://studyingreece.edu.gr/summer-school-on-child-and-sport-safety/>

# Σας ευχαριστώ Θερμά

