

Dysrhythmia: Types, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments

What is Dysrhythmia?

Dysrhythmia is a medical term that refers to any abnormal heart rhythm. The heart's normal rhythm is called sinus rhythm, and it is characterized by a regular, even heartbeat. Dysrhythmias can occur when the heart beats too fast, too slow, or irregularly.

Types of Dysrhythmias

There are many different types of dysrhythmias. Some of the most common types include:



Arrhythmia: Dysrhythmia | Irregular Heartbeat | Tachycardia (Arrhythmia Types, Causes, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Treatment, Risk Factors, & Prevention Book

1) by Beller Health

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

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* **Tachycardia:** A heart rate that is faster than 100 beats per minute. *

Bradycardia: A heart rate that is slower than 60 beats per minute. *

Arrhythmia: An irregular heart rhythm. * **Premature contractions:**

Heartbeats that occur too early. * **Heart block:** A condition in which the electrical impulses that control the heart's rhythm are blocked.

Causes of Dysrhythmias

Dysrhythmias can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

* **Heart disease** * **High blood pressure** * **Diabetes** * **Thyroid problems** *
Electrolyte imbalances * **Certain medications** * **Alcohol and drug use**

Symptoms of Dysrhythmias

The symptoms of dysrhythmias can vary depending on the type of dysrhythmia. Some common symptoms include:

* **Palpitations:** A feeling of your heart racing or skipping beats. * **Chest pain** * **Shortness of breath** * **Lightheadedness** * **Dizziness** * **Fainting**

Treatments for Dysrhythmias

The treatment for dysrhythmias depends on the type of dysrhythmia and the severity of the symptoms. Some common treatments include:

* **Medications:** Medications can be used to control the heart rate and rhythm. * **Pacemaker:** A pacemaker is a small device that is implanted in

the chest to help regulate the heart rate. * **Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD):** An ICD is a device that is implanted in the chest to

monitor the heart rhythm and deliver shocks to the heart if it beats too fast or too slowly. * **Catheter ablation:** Catheter ablation is a procedure in

which a catheter is inserted into the heart to destroy the tissue that is causing the dysrhythmia.

Dysrhythmias are a common problem, but they can be effectively treated. If you are experiencing any symptoms of dysrhythmia, it is important to see a doctor to get a diagnosis and treatment.

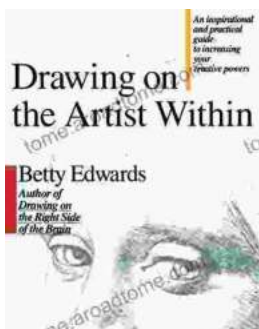


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