

Prolonged QTc-interval in liver cirrhotic patient: prevalence and it's relationship with severity of liver dysfunction

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Abstrak

Background: The aim of I he study was to determine the prevalence of prolonged QTc-interval and it's relationship with the severity of liver dysfunction in liver cirrhotic patient in the outpatient clinic of Hepatology, Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo General National Hospital

Materials and Methods: cross sectional study. Eighty one subjects was recruited and being followed as a consecutive non random sampling. The patient was divided according to the modified Child-Pugh classification and undergo to the ECG examination (with minimal 2 leads have measured QT-interval; one of these is II, aVL, V, or V"; lead).

Result: The prolonged QTc-interval prevalence in liver cirrhotic patient was found in 55 subjects (67,9%) with the mean 448.6 msec (SD = 28,9; 95% CI = 442.2 - 454.8). Using the Forward Stepwise method in multivariate analysis to the independent variables ($p < 0.05$) was found only the modified Child-Pugh classification had strongly correlation with the prolonged QTc-interval (OR = 11.2; 95% CI = 3.57-35.47; $p = 0.000$)

Conclusion: The prolonged QTc-interval prevalence in liver cirrhotic patient is 67.9%. The prolonged QTc-interval were strongly associated with the seventy of liver dysfunction.