

# Analysis of deaths in patients with cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders in Brazil

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**Introduction:** Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are the number one cause of death on the planet. The risk factors are varied, from smoking, diabetes, hypertension and obesity to air pollution and rare and neglected conditions such as Chagas disease and cardiac amyloidosis. The scenario is no different in Brazil, and our object of study is deaths related to cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders. Both pathologies are dysfunctions that, in general, alter the heart rhythm, increasing or decreasing its frequency, and can lead to sudden death. According to the Brazilian Society of Cardiology, cardiac arrhythmias have a high incidence in the Brazilian population, especially among the elderly. In total, this heart failure can affect 1 in 4 people throughout their lives and is responsible for the abrupt end of the lives of thousands of people. Given this, it is essential to evaluate the most prevalent characteristics of these patients to guide health strategies and policies to combat this reality. **Objective:** The study in question aims to define which people are most likely to die from cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders in Brazil. **Methods:** Descriptive, cross-sectional study, carried out through the *DATASUS* platform using the year 2022, restricted in the ICD 10 morbidity list to arrhythmias and conduction disorder, using the variables: Age group 1, year of care, number of deaths, mortality rate number of hospitalization, sex and color/race. **Results:** It was possible to observe that, in a total of 63,456 hospitalizations for arrhythmias and conduction disorders in Brazil in 2022, there was a mortality rate of 13.46, i.e., for every 100 people with arrhythmia, approximately 13 died during hospitalization. In this sense, the total number of deaths was 8544, and of this total, 4634 were male, while 3910 were female. Furthermore, the age group that dies most from arrhythmias and conduction disorders in Brazil is 80 years old, with 2076 deaths. The color or race that dies most from this heart disease is white, with 3101 cases, followed by brown, with 2853 deaths. **Conclusion:** it is worth highlighting that the mortality rate from these pathologies is still very high in Brazil, making it possible to conclude that the groups that die most from arrhythmia and conduction disorders in Brazil are made up of male individuals aged 80 years or more and white color/race.