

Epidemiological profile of care for conduction disorders and cardiac arrhythmias in Brazil

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Introduction: Cardiovascular diseases are responsible for 20% of all deaths worldwide in individuals over 30 years of age. In Brazil, cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death, with arrhythmia and cardiac conduction disorders being some of these causes. Such disorders result in several diseases due to the abnormal rhythm of the heart. Arrhythmias can also cause a reduction in cardiac output, with some patients being asymptomatic while others have a variety of symptoms. The most predisposing uncontrollable risk factor for these cardiovascular problems is age, as aging affects the cardiovascular system in several ways, including a decrease in blood vessel compliance, thickening of the left ventricle, and a change in diastolic filling balance. Initial versus late. There are also modifiable risk factors, which will not be addressed in this work. Individuals who add more factors increase the probability of cardiovascular events.

Objective: This study aims to study the epidemiological profile of patients affected by conduction disorders and cardiac arrhythmias and the age of this population to update the literature and guide medical practice. **Methods:** Descriptive, cross-sectional study, carried out through the DATASUS platform using data from 2018 to 2022m with restriction to the analysis of the topic Hospital Morbidity (SIH/SUS), and in the Morbidity List, according to the ICD-10, a health disorder (Conduction and Cardiac Arrhythmias) was selected. The following variables were used: year of care, type of care, age group 1, sex and race/color. **Results:** In total, there were 259,297 hospitalizations for conduction disorders and cardiac arrhythmias in Brazil, of which 4,758 were in 2018, 70,168 were in 2019, 59,564 were in 2020, 61,359 were in 2021, 63,456 in 2022. Of this total, 46,408 required elective care, while 212,889 were on an urgent basis. Regarding age group, the most prevalent was 70 to 79 years old (67,701 cases), followed by 60 to 69 years old (58,056 cases). It is worth highlighting that, concerning age, the increase is not directly proportional, as there is a drop in the age range of 80 to 89 years (55,165 cases). Regarding gender, 137,499 patients are male, while 121,798 are female. The most affected race was white (114,088 cases), followed by brown race (80,000 cases). **Conclusion:** The epidemiological profile of care for conduction disorders and cardiac arrhythmias in Brazil corresponds to male individuals who are white and aged between 70 and 79 years. Furthermore, it is worth noting that most of the services occurred in 2019 and were urgent.