Undiagnosed Syncope: Search for an Arrhythmic Etiology

SUMMARY Patients with recurrent, unheralded syncope are often suspected of having intermittent cardiac bradyarrhythmias or tachyarrhythmias. However, syncopal episodes may be infrequent and investigations may yield few or non-specific etiological clues. Therapy may be entirely empirical (pacing or antiarrhythmic drugs) or guided by an abnormality detected that suggests a particular diagnosis. Intracardiac electrophysiological studies may detect conduction abnormalities or provoke arrhythmias but the relationship between these findings and clinical symptoms may be difficult to establish. The recording of the ECG during syncope by repeated ambulatory monitoring or other methods remains the only unequivocal diagnostic technique to establish an arrhythmic etiology.

PATIENTS with frequently recurring episodes of syncope or near syncope rarely pose diagnostic difficulties as ample opportunity exists for the physician to witness or document physiological functions during a spell. A greater challenge is posed by the patient with infrequent episodes who provides few clues after a careful history, physical examination and laboratory assessment. Although a "classical" description of the spell by a literate patient or witness can be virtually diagnostic, realities dictate that many patients will have unobserved spells or be unable to provide a reliable account of the surrounding events. The problem is compounded by the fact that syncope and presyncope of diverse etiologies may present in very similar ways with overlap of features considered characteristic of one or more mechanisms. For example, tachycardia is not an infrequent prodrome prior to vasodepressor syncope and seizures may occur after a period of cardiac asystole.

Clinical Assessment

The fundamental cardiac assessment of unexplained syncope should include a careful history and physical examination and laboratory testing to determine the nature of any heart disease. The latter would include echocardiography, exercise testing and ambulatory monitoring. Ideally, ambulatory monitoring should be repeated as often as possible until a typical spell occurs at the time of monitoring. If this initial assessment does not reveal a cause for the syncopal spell, several courses may be followed.

Follow-up and periodic ambulatory monitoring without any intervention is reasonable, especially if only one or two syncopal spells have occurred. The frequency of spells may increase allowing for an opportunity to monitor a spell or a primary disease process may evolve and make the etiology more apparent. Conversely, many patients have only one or a cluster of spells with no recurrence during follow-up and needless investigation and inappropriate therapy can be avoided.

If follow-up shows that syncope is truly recurrent or if significant injury to the patient adds urgency to the problem, empirical therapy or a "therapeutic trial" may be attempted. Therapeutic trials may be directed at supraventricular tachycardia (digitalis, propranolol), ventricular tachycardia (quinidine, procainamide) or bradycardia (pacemaker implantation). If empirical therapy is chosen, it should initially consist of permanent pacing for the following reasons. First, many patients with unexplained syncope are eventually found to have a bradycardia when symptoms are correlated with electrocardiographic documentation. Secondly, empirical implantation of permanent pacemakers in patients with unexplained syncope has met with reasonable success. Finally, initial empirical therapy with antiarrhythmic drugs may suppress automaticity or worsen conduction in patients who in reality have a bradycardia. A therapeutic trial with antiarrhythmic agents would not have this possible adverse effect in a patient with an implanted pacemaker.

Empirical therapy may be more rational if it is directed at an etiology suggested by an abnormal finding during investigation. For example, the occurrence of asymptomatic transient complete heart block or second degree A-V block (Mobitz 2) during electrocardiographic monitoring would suggest a probable etiology of complete heart block since this finding is rare in normal, asymptomatic individuals. However, the findings of lesser degrees of heart block, ventricular extrasystoles, atrial arrhythmias, sinus bradycardia and sinus pauses are not uncommon in normal individuals and any extrapolation of these findings to an etiology for syncope is more tenuous. The problem is frequently compounded by the occurrence of several abnormalities in the same patient, each of which suggests a different etiology. The patient whose ambulatory ECG record is shown in figure 1 is a case in point. This patient was noted to have frequent ventricular extrasystoles, and short runs of supraventricular tachycardia, both suggesting possible etiologies of syncope, until the symptomatic episode of complete heart block illustrated in the figure was recorded. The finding of a prolonged QT interval in a patient with a family history of "seizure" or sudden cardiac death suggests a diagnosis of atypical ventricular tachycardia or "torsades des pointes" as an etiology even if the spells cannot be documented. An acquired form of the QT syndrome can occur in certain patients as an idiosyncrasy to quinidine-like drugs, phenothiazines, tricyclic antidepressants and other agents. Such patients will frequently present with syncope or seizures and may not experience a sensation of rapid heart beating (fig. 2).

Patients with fascicular blocks on the electrocardiogram, especially patients with bifascicular block, obviously have manifest abnormalities of cardiac conduction and have a greater probability of having or developing complete heart block than the general pop-
EDITORIAL: ARRHYTHMIAS AS A CAUSE OF SYNCOPE/Klein and Gulamhusein

FIGURE 1. Ambulatory ECG tracings from a patient with recurrent syncope. The strips are not continuous. The upper strips show ventricular extrasystoles, a short episode of supraventricular tachycardia and an atrial premature systole. All suggest potential causes of syncope. No symptoms were recorded in the diary until the episode of heart block was observed (lower strip) and the true cause of syncope was established.

FIGURE 2. ECG monitor strips from a patient admitted with syncopal spells. The QT interval of sinus beats is prolonged and late-coupled ventricular extrasystoles initiate short episodes of atypical ventricular tachycardia. Longer episodes were associated with symptoms of presyncope. This patient had a drug-induced (quinidine) QT abnormality.

tension with carotid sinus massage is often presumed to be the problem when found in patients with unexplained syncope.16,17 Permanent pacing in patients with undocumented syncope and carotid sinus hypersensitivity would appear to be generally effective in terminating symptoms.17 However, carotid sinus hypersensitivity may be found in asymptomatic patients, especially elderly patients and those with organic heart disease, and this finding alone must still be accepted with some reservation as a cause for unexplained syncope.

Role of Cardiac Electrophysiological Studies

In recent years, the techniques of intracardiac recording and programmed electrical cardiac stimulation have been applied to patients with possible arrhythmic causes of syncope.1,7,9,18-22 Intracardiac recording can identify abnormalities of atioventricular nodal and His-Purkinje conduction (AH and HV interval). Programmed electrical stimulation can provide various tests of sinus node function (sinus node recovery time, sino-atrial conduction time) and assess conduction and refractory properties of cardiac muscle and the conduction system. In addition, programmed electrical stimulation can frequently reproduce arrhythmias identical to those experienced spontaneously by many patients with paroxysmal tachycardia.23 Although one would generally expect a history of rapid palpitations in patients with paroxysmal tachycardia, some patients may experience syncope or presyncope during tachycardia and not be aware of a sensation of rapid heart beating.1 The tracing of such a patient is shown in figure 3.

Cardiac electrophysiological studies in patients with syncope and a spectrum of cardiac disease have yielded a high frequency of abnormalities and treatment directed at the abnormalities resulted in elimination of spells in many patients.18-21 However, these studies included many patients with manifest abnormalities of conduction on the electrocardiogram and patients with...
ventricular ectopic activity. It is not surprising that the diagnostic yield was high in such a patient population. On the other hand, when electrophysiologic testing was evaluated in selected syncopal patients without any evidence of heart disease or conduction abnormalities, the diagnostic yield was considerably less.1 Although there is little doubt that cardiac electrophysiologic testing can detect conduction abnormalities and elicit arrhythmias, these abnormalities must still be shown to cause the patient’s clinical symptoms and a convincing reproduction of the patient’s symptoms is only infrequently demonstrated in the laboratory. The fundamental limitations of electrophysiology testing in syncope assessment are self-evident: 1) Multiple abnormalities with a potential for causing syncope may be present.21, 24 2) Conduction abnormalities may be intermittent and not apparent at the time of testing25 and many forms of tachycardia cannot be reproduced by programmed stimulation. 3) Asymptomatic patients may have abnormal conduction intervals or sinus node function tests.22, 26 4) Patients with abnormal test results may be found to have symptoms from an unrelated cause when spells are finally monitored.7 5) Treatment directed at the discovered abnormality is not uniformly successful.7, 18 In fact, spontaneous remission and variable periodicity of symptoms make the evaluation of treatment directed at discovered abnormalities difficult.1, 7 In short, we feel that electrophysiologic testing should be reserved for patients with continued syncope after repeated attempts at documentation have failed. Even then, such testing may only uncover yet other abnormalities with no proven relationship to the spontaneous symptoms.

Conclusion

The only direct and unequivocal method for assessing a possible arrhythmic disturbance is the recording of an electrocardiogram during the event. Ambulatory monitoring is a valuable tool for this purpose30, 27 and its only essential limitation is the expense and inconvenience of repeated ambulatory recordings in patients with infrequent symptoms. Since the interpretation of a 24 hour ECG record is a major component of cost and time, it has been suggested that patients could have repeated examinations until symptoms occur and only those records that occur during symptoms be read. In patients with presyncope or some warning prior to syncope, a patient-activated monitoring device may be useful.27 Ultimately, the development of monitoring devices that can be used conveniently over long time periods will simplify the assessment of patients with dizzy spells and syncope.

George J. Klein, M.D., F.R.C.P.(C), F.A.C.C.
Sajad S. Gulamhusein, M.D., F.R.C.P.(C)
The Cardiac Electrophysiology Laboratory
The University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada

References

FIGURE 3. Intracardiac recordings from a patient evaluated for presyncope and syncope of unknown etiology. A premature atrial stimulus (S') introduced into the cardiac cycle after a basic drive of 8 atrial stimuli, SI (last one shown), was able to initiate supraventricular tachycardia consistently. In this instance, the tachycardia was self-terminating after 3 beats but longer episodes were associated with light-headedness but no awareness of rapid heart beating. The sinus beat at the end of the tracing demonstrates the Wolff-Parkinson-White pattern and the tachycardia mechanism was atrioventricular reentry 1,2,3,V1,V6, = surface ECG leads a, h and v = atrial, His and ventricular deflections, respectively. CS = distal coronary sinus electrogram, CSP = proximal coronary sinus electrogram, HBE = His bundle electrogram, HRA = high right atrial electrogram, RV = right ventricular electrogram. Large timelines are 50 msec apart.
Undiagnosed syncope: search for an arrhythmic etiology.
G J Klein and S S Gulamhusein

Stroke. 1982;13:746-749
doi: 10.1161/01.STR.13.6.746

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://stroke.ahajournals.org/content/13/6/746

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in Stroke can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to Stroke is online at:
http://stroke.ahajournals.org//subscriptions/