Analysis of abnormal characteristics of electrocardiogram in pregnant women and its clinical significance

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Introduction: To investigate the changes of prenatal electrograms in normal pregnant women and their clinical significance, and to analyze the causes of abnormal electrocardiogram, in order to strengthen the intervention, diagnosis and treatment of high-risk pregnant women.

Methods: A conventional ECG was performed on normal pregnant women in outpatients and hospitalized hospitals using a 12-lead ECG instrument.

Result: For the routine electrocardiogram analysis of 4792 pregnant women, the incidence of ECG abnormalities in pregnant women was as high as 26.5%, and there were differences in the incidence of abnormal electrocardiograms in different age groups and different pregnancy periods. The abnormal electrocardiogram of pregnant women aged between 20 and 24 years old had the highest incidence rate (32.1%), and the maternal abnormal rate was not significantly higher than that of other age groups. The incidence of abnormal electrocardiogram in pregnant women was significantly higher than that in early pregnancy. We found ECG changes in the selected subjects. Mainly sinus tachycardia, short PR interval, sinus arrhythmia, cardiac transposition, ST-T wave changes, pre-contraction, bundle branch block.

Conclusion: The abnormality of electrocardiogram in pregnant women is more than that in the general population. As the gestational age increases, the detection rate of abnormal heart map increases. Therefore, routine electrocardiogram examination during pregnancy should be strengthened, especially in the third trimester of pregnancy. And analyze the causes of abnormal ECG to prevent the occurrence of complications to reduce maternal and infant mortality.