

Evaluation and Management of Non-Sustained Ventricular Tachycardia (NSVT) in Patients with Slow Flow Coronary Disorders: A Case Study and Management

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Abstract:

Non-sustained ventricular tachycardia (NSVT) is an arrhythmia consisting of three or more consecutive ventricular beats with a frequency greater than 120 beats per minute and lasting less than 30 seconds. In the healthy population, NSVT is relatively rare and often idiopathic, especially when presenting with left bundle branch block. Despite its short duration, NSVT is associated with an increased risk of death and other cardiovascular events such as stroke. Its prevalence varies widely, ranging from approximately 4% in asymptomatic individuals to 80% in patients with heart failure undergoing intensive monitoring. Coronary Slow Flow Phenomenon (CSF) is a condition characterized by slowed coronary flow on angiography and is frequently found in patients with acute coronary syndromes. The underlying mechanisms include microcirculatory impairment, endothelial dysfunction, subclinical atherosclerosis, and inflammation, and are therefore considered part of a systemic vascular disorder. This abstract highlights the clinical significance of NSVT and CSF, presenting a case in which both conditions were identified in a patient with cardiac arrest and subsequently successfully resuscitated.

Keywords:

NSVT, CAG, ROSC, CSFP.