**Original article**

**Study of Arrhythmias in Myocardial Infarction patients in urban population in India**

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction :** Despite impressive advances in diagnosis and management over the last four decades ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) continues to be a major health problem in the developing countries also. The present study attempts to know facts about arrhythmias in Myocardial Infarction patients in urban population in India.

**Material and methods:** Clinical profile of patients with respect to age, sex, signs and symptoms of ischaemic heart disease, contributing past and family history, risk factors for ischaemic heart disease; general and systemic examination findings were recorded as per the proforma.

**Results :** Ventricular premature complexes (44.74%) were most commonly observed arrhythmias in the first 24 hours of STEMI, three (7.89%) patients amongst these also had sinus tachycardia and one (2.63%) of them had 1st degree AV block. Ventricular tachycardia was seen in five (13.16%) patients and two (5.26%) of them had prior sinus tachycardia.

**Conclusion:** It is imperative to ensure that all patients with MI are optimally treated for on• going ischaemia to prevent life threatening complications like arrhythmias.