ECG findings in competitive rowers: normative data and the prevalence of abnormalities using contemporary screening recommendations.

The Harvard community has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Your story matters

Citation

Published Version
doi:10.1186/2052-1847-7-S1-O19

Citable link
http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:22857056

Terms of Use
This article was downloaded from Harvard University’s DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA
ECG findings in competitive rowers: normative data and the prevalence of abnormalities using contemporary screening recommendations.

MM Wasfy1, J DeLuca1, F Wang2, B Berkstresser2, KE Ackerman3,4*, A Eisman1, GD Lewis1, AM Hutter1, RB Weiner1, AL Baggish2,5


Background/aim
The international governing body for competitive rowing recently mandated the inclusion of 12-lead ECG during preparticipation screening. We therefore sought to describe normative ECG characteristics and to examine the prevalence of abnormal ECG findings as defined by contemporary athlete ECG interpretation criteria among competitive rowers.

Methods
Competitive rowers (n=330, 56% male) underwent standard 12-lead ECG at the time of collegiate preparticipation screening. ECGs were analysed quantitatively to develop a sport-specific normative database and then for the presence of abnormalities in accordance with the 2010 European Society of Cardiology (ESC) recommendations and 2013 ‘Seattle Criteria.’

Results
94% of rowers had one or more training-related ECG patterns including sinus bradycardia (51%), sinus arrhythmia (55%), and incomplete right bundle branch block (42%). Males were more likely than females to have isolated voltage criteria for left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) (51% vs 8%, p<0.001) and early repolarisation pattern (76% vs 23%, p<0.001). Application of the 2010 ESC criteria, compared to the Seattle criteria, resulted in the classification of a significantly greater number of abnormal ECGs (47% vs 4%; p<0.001). The detection of true pathology, accomplished by both interpretation criteria, was confined to a single case of ventricular pre-excitation.

Conclusions
Training-related ECG patterns with several gender-based differences are common among competitive rowers. The diagnostic accuracy and down-stream clinical implications of ECG-inclusive preparticipation screening among rowers will be dictated by the choice and future refinement of ECG interpretation criteria.

Authors’ details
1Cardiovascular Performance Program, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA. 2Harvard University Health Services, Cambridge, MA, USA. 3Division of Sports Medicine, Boston Children’s Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. 4Neuroendocrine Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA. 5Cardiovascular Performance Program, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA.

Published: 11 August 2015

doi:10.1186/2052-1847-7-S1-O19

Cite this article as: Wasfy et al: ECG findings in competitive rowers: normative data and the prevalence of abnormalities using contemporary screening recommendations. BMC Sports Science, Medicine and Rehabilitation 2015, 7(Suppl 1):O19

* Correspondence: Kathryn.Ackerman@childrens.harvard.edu

© 2015 Wasfy et al. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.