

Computerized tool cuts risk of prolonged QTc interval

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(HealthDay)—Use of a computerized clinical decision support system (CDSS) may reduce the risk of prolonged QT_c interval in hospitalized patients at risk for torsades de pointes, according to research published online May 6 in *Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes*.

James E. Tisdale, Pharm.D., of Purdue University in Indianapolis, and colleagues assessed QT_c interval prolongation in <u>patients</u> admitted to cardiac care units before (1,200 patients) and after (1,200 patients) implementation of the CDSS. QT_c interval prolongation was defined as QT_c interval >500 ms or increase in QT_c of \geq 60 ms from baseline.

The researchers found that implementation of the CDSS was independently associated with decreased risk of QT_c interval prolongation (adjusted odds ratio [aOR], 0.65; 95 percent confidence interval [CI], 0.56 to 0.89; P



"A computerized CDSS incorporating a validated risk score for QT_c prolongation influences the prescribing of QT-prolonging drugs and reduces the risk of QT_c interval prolongation in hospitalized patients with torsades de pointes risk factors," the authors write.

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More information: Abstract

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