

Deaths, cardiac arrest not rare in triathlon participants

September 19 2017



(HealthDay)—The incidence of deaths or cardiac arrest is 1.74 per

100,000 USA Triathlon participants, according to a study published online Sept. 19 in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

Kevin M. Harris, M.D., from the Minneapolis Heart Institute Foundation at Abbot Northwestern Hospital, and colleagues describe death and [cardiac arrest](#) among participants in U.S. triathlon races from 1985 to 2016.

The researchers identified 135 sudden deaths, resuscitated cardiac arrests, and trauma-related deaths (mean age of victims, 46.7 ± 12.4 years; 85 percent male). Most of the sudden deaths and cardiac arrests occurred in the swim segment (90 deaths), and others occurred during bicycling, running, and post-race recovery (seven, 15, and eight, respectively). During the bike segment, there were 15 trauma-related deaths. Among USA Triathlon participants, the incidence of death or cardiac [arrest](#) was 1.74 per 100,000 (2.40 in men and 0.74 in women: P death or cardiac arrest were seen for short, intermediate, and long races (1.61, 1.41, and 1.92 per 100,000 participants, respectively). Forty-four percent of the decedents had clinically relevant cardiovascular abnormalities at autopsy, most often atherosclerotic coronary disease or cardiomyopathy.

"Deaths and cardiac arrests during the triathlon are not rare," the authors write. "Clinically silent cardiovascular disease was present in an unexpected proportion of decedents."

One author disclosed financial ties to USA Triathlon.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

[Editorial \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2017 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: Deaths, cardiac arrest not rare in triathlon participants (2017, September 19) retrieved 20 September 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-09-deaths-cardiac-rare-triathlon.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.