제1회 스포츠 심장 연구회 발족 기념 심포지움

Survivor of Sudden Cardiac Arrest: Let Them Play?

가톨릭의대 황유미



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마르크 비비앙 푀-카메룬 대표 미드필더 2003.6.26 (28세) 경기 중 심장마비 사망



미클로스 페헤르 -헝가리 대표 공격수 2004.1 (25세) 경기 중 심장마비 사망-HCMP로 확인됨

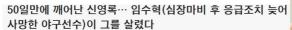


안토니오 푸에르타- 스페인 수비수 2007.8.28 (23세) 경기 중 실신->실신 재발 후 심장 마비 사망



피에르마리오 모로시니- 이탈리아 미드필더 2012.4 (26세) 경기 중 심장 마비 사망

Мето		
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뇌 손상 최대한 줄어···시간과 싸움서 이겼다 임수혁은 - 사고 현장서 응급조치 안해 식물인간으로 버티다 사망 신영록은 - 任 사고후 응급의료 개선돼·· 응급처치 7분 만에 병원에





2000.4 경기 중 심장마비



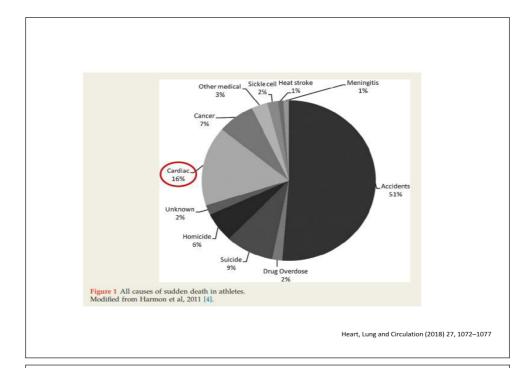
Let Them Play? Is it OK to say OK?



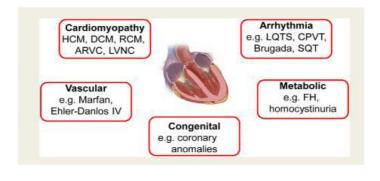
손흥민 전 동료, EPL 이미 출전

입력: 2022-03-17 04:08

Мето	



Genetic causes of SCD in athletes



Мето	

Major considerations and strength of rationale for electrocardiogram screening.

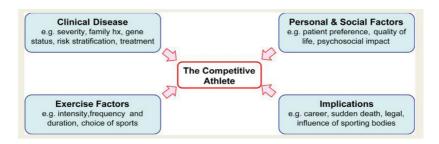


Can Athletes With Heart Disease Return to Sport?

- May be possible to make a return to sport with a low event rate. In particular, this has been shown in those with both long QT syndrome and CPVT.
- Also there is evidence that athletes with an ICD can continue to compete in sports without sustaining injury or with failure to terminate an arrhythmia.
- Current sports restrictions are perhaps too strict and, as more data is collected, consensus recommendations may need to be adjusted. This is particularly true for the group of athletes who carry a genetic heart disease causing gene, but have no clinical symptoms or manifestations of disease, socalled "gene-carriers". Currently, this sub-group of individuals highlights a major difference in European and American consensus guidelines for competitive athletes.

Мето	

Athlete-centered model of care



Prevention and treatment strategies for SCD during sports

- Public knowledge of CPR and the use of an AEDincreasing public knowledge, conducting CPR
 training, and increasing the availability of AEDs is
 vital.
- <u>Preparticipation screening</u> may be useful in identifying athletes with an underlying cardiac condition before they commence participation.

Мето)					

•	Where an athlete is known to have a cardiac
	condition, some restrictions from participation may
	be prudent, however, new evidence is emerging
	that, perhaps, current restrictions are too strict and
	could be relaxed in some cases.

• It is important that an <u>athlete-centered model of care</u> is utilized to ensure the clinical implications and athlete preferences are balanced providing the best outcome for all concerned.

Мето	