

A close-up, slightly blurred photograph of a doctor's hand in a white coat resting on a patient's arm. The patient's arm is resting on a brown paper bag. The background is out of focus, showing more of the doctor's hands and the patient's arm.

Relative Bradycardia

Relative Bradycardia

For every 1°F rise in body temperature —→ 10 beats/min increase heart rate

If temperature elevations not accompanied by physiologic rise in pulse



‘Pulse-Temperature deficit’ or ‘Relative Bradycardia’

At < 102 °F, difference is insufficient to recognize pulse- temperature abnormalities

Relative Bradycardia

Criteria

- Age > 13 years
- Temperature > 102°F and < 106°F
- Pulse is taken simultaneously with temperature
- Patient has normal sinus rhythm with no arrhythmias, second or third degree heart block, or pacemaker
- Patient is not on beta-blockers

Relative Bradycardia

Causative conditions

- Enteric fever (salmonella typhi)
- Legionnaire's disease
- Psittacosis (Chlamydia psittaci)
- Pneumonia by Chlamydia sp.
- Meningitis accompanied by raised Intracranial pressure

Gram negative, Intracellular bacteria



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