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**CARDIOSTIMULATOR PROCEDURES**

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**Relevance.** Let's start with what pacemakers are and how relevant they are in our time with pathologies of the heart muscle. A pacemaker is an artificial rhythm driver, it is a medical device that, when installed, imposes a normal rhythm on the heart muscle when the transmission of impulses from the sinus node to other parts of the organ is blocked or maintains a rare rhythm that is insufficient for normal human life. As a rule, a heart pacemaker is a small-sized device weighing up to 45 grams, which runs on batteries without replacing them for 5 to 15 years. The principle of operation of the pacemaker is the generation of external electrical impulses to guarantee the normal contraction of the heart muscle.

**Aim:** currently, in medicine, the most pressing issues on the topic of research on the installation and life with pacemakers are: modification and improvement of the quality of artificial pacemakers installed, as well as research on improving the quality of life of patients with pacemakers. Let's consider the main issues:

Does the new "part of the body" somehow limit a person's life after surgery? Modern pacemakers practically do not limit a person's life. After implantation, lifting weights of more than five kilograms is prohibited for about two weeks. Then a person can go in for sports, active activities. With many modern pacemakers, it is possible to undergo, for example, such a study as an MRI, which previously had limitations.

**Materials and methods.** How are pacemakers installed and what do the patients themselves know about it? The procedure for installing an electro cardiostimulator is recommended for a whole complex of diseases associated with cardiac arrhythmia. First of all, with bradycardia (very rare pulse). A patient with bradycardia often feels dizziness, weakness, darkening of the eyes, fainting. And not only during physical activity or bad weather, but also in ordinary moments of life — in a relaxed state, in front of the TV, in bed, on the bus. That is, at a time when this should not happen in a healthy person. People with such symptoms often do not turn to a cardiologist, but are examined for a long time by different specialists. The implantation itself lasts from 30 minutes to an hour — it all depends on the complexity and details. The scar is small, does not spoil the appearance, the incision is from 3 to 4 centimeters. The seams are self-absorbable. There are no age restrictions.

**Results and their discussion.** Let's summarize the above. A serious problem is the lack of awareness of society in this area. If the incoming patients knew more about the relevance of the procedures and further life after the diagnosis, it would reduce the number of complications and emerging issues. I see the solution to this situation as the development of questionnaires that reveal the degree of awareness of the problem among patients.

**Conclusion:** as well as the creation of specialized electives or courses where qualified specialists will cover in detail all issues related to the further lifestyle with pacemakers, restrictions, care and possible complications. 50% of success is always your own contribution to recovery: a positive attitude and compliance with the rules that facilitate the course of the disease. We must take care of our patients, their fears and worries, in order to further improve our provision of high-quality medical care and improve their quality of life.