

中文題目：中台灣一教學醫院有關相對性心搏過慢感染者原因之探討分析

英文題目：Relative bradycardia of infectious diseases in one teaching hospital at Mid-Taiwan

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### ***Background:***

Relative bradycardia has been described by some non-infectious and infectious causes previously. The former includes lymphoma, drug-induced fever, factitious fever, adrenal insufficiency and cyclic neutropenia. The latter includes influenza, mycoplasm pneumonia, chlamydia, meningitis, salmonellosis and other atypical infection. This April and May, we handle two cases of cryptococcal infection which are associated with fever and relative bradycardia. So, we would present our cases and investigate the correlation between clinical condition and this phenomenon.

### ***Methods:***

1. From cross analysis of Tamis system and ICD-10 code, we want to search the patients with atypical infection, as influenza, Mycoplasm pneumonia, Chlamydiae, meningitis, salmonellosis and cryptococcosis.
2. According to the definition of “relative bradycardia”: the inverse or paradoxical relationship between body temperatures above 38.3° C (101° F) with a pulse lower than expected for the degree of temperature elevation.
3. From this January till now, the patients who are fulfilled atypical infection and relative bradycardia would be picked out. Then they are enrolled in our cohort for further investigation.

### ***Results:***

1. case: This 65 year old woman complained of dry cough and fever for some days. Past history of diabetes and right foot poor healing wound are noted. All cultures are no growth, but spiking fever with relative bradycardia and headache are present under antibiotic coverage (amsulber plus klaracid/UFO/minocin).
2. compare the clinical data of our cohort of atypical infection

### ***Conclusions:***

1. Relative bradycardia is an under -recognized and -appreciated physical finding. Its appearance may be an important bedside tool for diagnosing infectious and non-infectious causes.
2. Relative bradycardia may be a useful marker for diagnosis when other signs and symptoms are confusing or less clear to reveal disease etiology, especial of infectious diseases.