

Sincope Classificazione

A) Neuromediata:

1. Sindrome del seno carotideo
2. Glosso-fringeo-trigemino
3. Vasovagale (paura, dolore, prolungata stazione eretta)
4. Situazionale (da tosse, da distensione viscerale, dolore addominale , diarrea, vomito, postesercizio, postprandiale, postminzionale)

B) Ortostatica (passaggio dalla posizione clino ad ortostatica)

- a. Primaria : deficit primitivo del sistema autonomico, Parkinson con deficit del sistema autonomico
- b. Secondaria: deficit secondario del sistema autonomico:
 - Diabete
 - Amiloidosi
 - IRC
 - Danno midollo spinale
- c. Indotta da farmaci :alcool, farmaci ipotensivi, vasodilatatore, fenotiazine, antidepressivi.
- d. Deplezione volume :Emorragia, vomito, diarrea:

C) Cardiaca

- Aritmie
- post ischemica
- valvolare ed altre alterazioni strutturali cardiache
- Embolia polmonare
- Dissecazione aortica ipertensione polmonare

D) Pseudosincope o condizioni erroneamente definite sincopi

1. Con parziale o completa perdita di coscienza ma perfusione cerebrale globale conservata
 - Disordini metabolici: ipoglicemia, ipossia , iperventilazione con ipocapnia
 - Epilessia
 - Intossicazione da Gas
2. Disordini senza perdita di coscienza
 - Drop Attak da insufficienza arteriosa vertebro-basilare
 - Catepsia (perdita di tono muscolare)
 - Isterismo
 - Cerebrovascolare
 - TIA d'origine carotidea

Classificazione Sincope Guidelines ESC 2009

Reflex (neurally-mediated) syncope

Vasovagal:

- mediated by emotional distress: fear, pain, instrumentation, blood phobia
- mediated by orthostatic stress

Situational:

- cough, sneeze
- gastrointestinal stimulation (swallow, defaecation, visceral pain)
- micturition (post-micturition)
- post-exercise
- post-prandial
- others (e.g., laught, brass instrument playing, weightlifting)

Carotid sinus syncope

Atypical forms (without apparent triggers and/or atypical presentation)

Syncope due to orthostatic hypotension

Primary autonomic failure:

- pure autonomic failure, multiple system atrophy, Parkinson's disease with autonomic failure, Lewy body dementia

Secondary autonomic failure:

- diabetes, amyloidosis, uraemia, spinal cord injuries

Drug-induced orthostatic hypotension:

- alcohol, vasodilators, diuretics, phenotiazines, antidepressants

Volume depletion:

- haemorrhage, diarrhoea, vomiting, etc

Cardiac syncope (cardiovascular)

Arrhythmia as primary cause:

Bradycardia:

- sinus node dysfunction (including bradycardia/tachycardia syndrome)
- atrioventricular conduction system disease
- implanted device malfunction,

Tachycardia:

- supraventricular
- ventricular (idiopathic, secondary to structural heart disease or to channelopathies)

Drug induced bradycardia and tachyarrhythmias

Structural disease:

Cardiac: cardiac valvular disease, acute myocardial infarction/ischaemia, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, cardiac masses (atrial myxoma, tumors, etc), pericardial disease/tamponade, congenital anomalies of coronary arteries, prosthetic valves dysfunction

Others: pulmonary embolus, acute aortic dissection, pulmonary hypertension

- ΤΑ of carotid origin
- Functional (βαλνογενής βραδυαρρυθμία)
- Επύξ
- Διοφ επιτακς
- Καταβίεχλ

Disorders without impairment of consciousness

- ΑΤΤ isidiastilsi ΤΑ
- Intoxicatioν
- Μεταβολic disorders including μλβοβίλςαμιας, μλβοχίςα
- Επύξβελ

μλβοβελίησιον

Disorders with basis or complete LOC but without signs cerebri