

MASTERS ATHLETE A KOMOROVÉ EXTRASYSTOLY

Diagnostika, rizikové
faktory, způsobilost

Agenda

1. Epidemiologie KES u masters sportovců
2. LGE – prevalence, etiologie a prognostický význam
3. ESC 2020: Diagnostický algoritmus pro KES
4. AHA 2025: Shared decision making a stratifikace rizika
5. Praktický algoritmus péče o masters s KES

Epidemiologie
**KES u masters
sportovců**

**LGE u masters
sportovců**
prevalence,
etiologie,
důsledky

LGE u masters sportovců - PREVALENCE

Výskyt 13–48 % dle různých studií (Kaddoura 2025)
470 masters, IQR věku 43–58 let, trénink >10 h/týden, >10 let

Studie VENTOUX: 47,2 % (50/106 atletů)
Veteráni >50 let, >15 let intenzivního tréninku
4× vyšší než u kontrolní neatletické populace

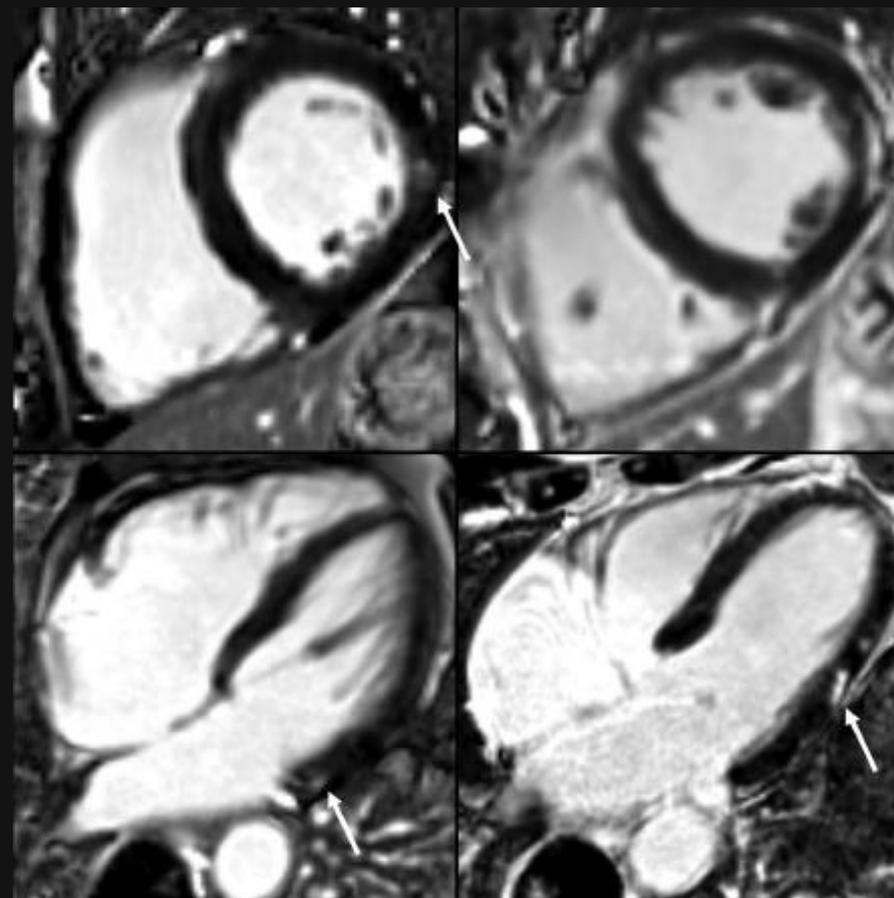
Typický nález: 100 % neischemický vzor

Lokalizace:

1. bazolaterální segment LK (mid-myokardiální)
2. insertion points RV

Rozsah fibrózy: 2,5–3,6 % hmoty LK

RVIP LGE: běžný nález, bez prognostického významu
(až 70 % MA)



LGE u masters sportovců - ETIOLOGIE

Rekurentní subklinická myokarditida

Cvičení během virové infekce → exacerbace poškození

Zvýšený T2 čas podporuje zánětlivou komponentu (Farooq 2023)

Hyperztenzní reakce na zátěž

LGE+ athletes: TK podobný kontrolám

LGE- athletes: signifikantně nižší TK (Farooq 2023)

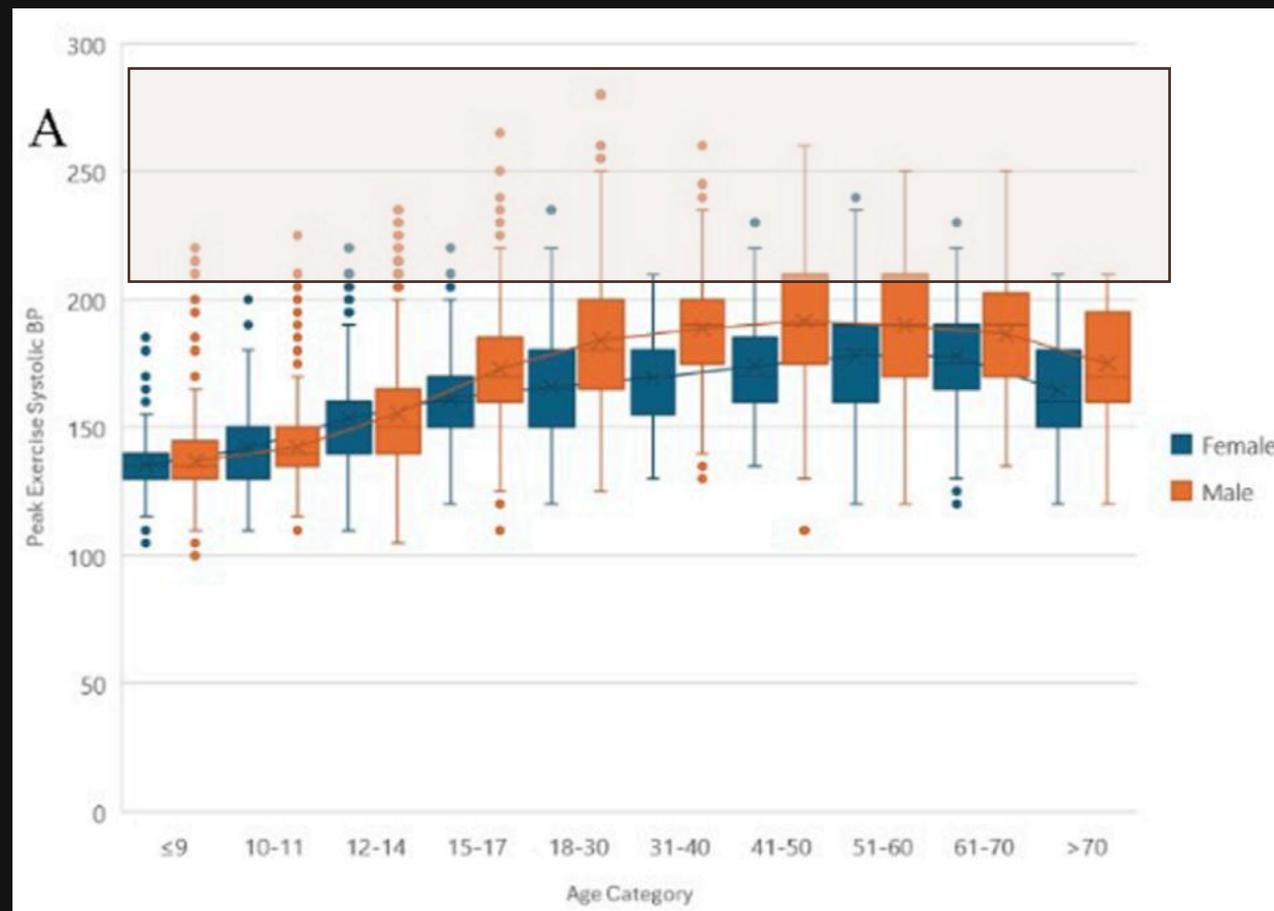
Mid-myokardiální vzor typický pro hypertenzi

Ischemická komponenta:

vzácná u masters

1/55 ischemický vzor (Ragab 2023)

CAD screening často negativní



Liu 2023 a Edin 2025 – tuk v játrech NAFLD – asociovaný s LGE v srdci u diabetů, ale i u MA
ROLE INSULINOVÉ RESISTENCE NA SRDEČNÍ POSTIŽENÍ A ARYTMIE

LGE u masters sportovců - DŮSLEDKY

Studie VENTOUX: prospektivní sledování 106 atletů
Medián follow-up: 720 dní (implantabilní loop rekordér)

Incidence komorových arytmií: 21,7 % (23/106)

Nonsustained VT: 18,9 % (20/106)

Sustained VT: 2,8 % (3/106)

LGE = hlavní prediktor KA

Hazard ratio: 4,7 (95% CI 1,8–12,8; P=0,002)

78 % atletů s KA mělo LGE vs. 22 % bez LGE (P<0,001)

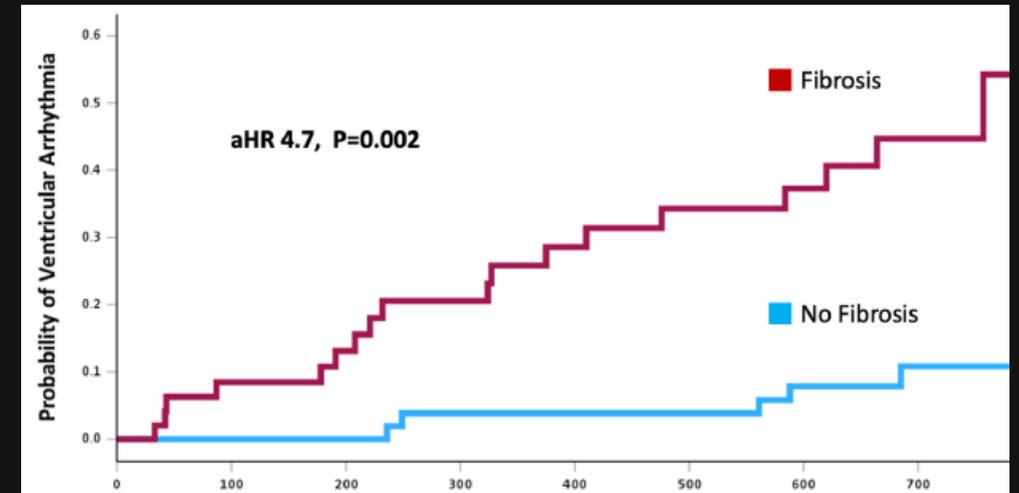
Všichni se sustained VT měli LGE!

Další prediktory KA

LVEDVi: HR 1,41 na 10 mL/m² (P=0,02)

PVC při zátěži: HR 3,9 (P=0,01)

Atypické PVC: HR 3,7 (P=0,002)



ESC 2020:
a KES u
sportovce

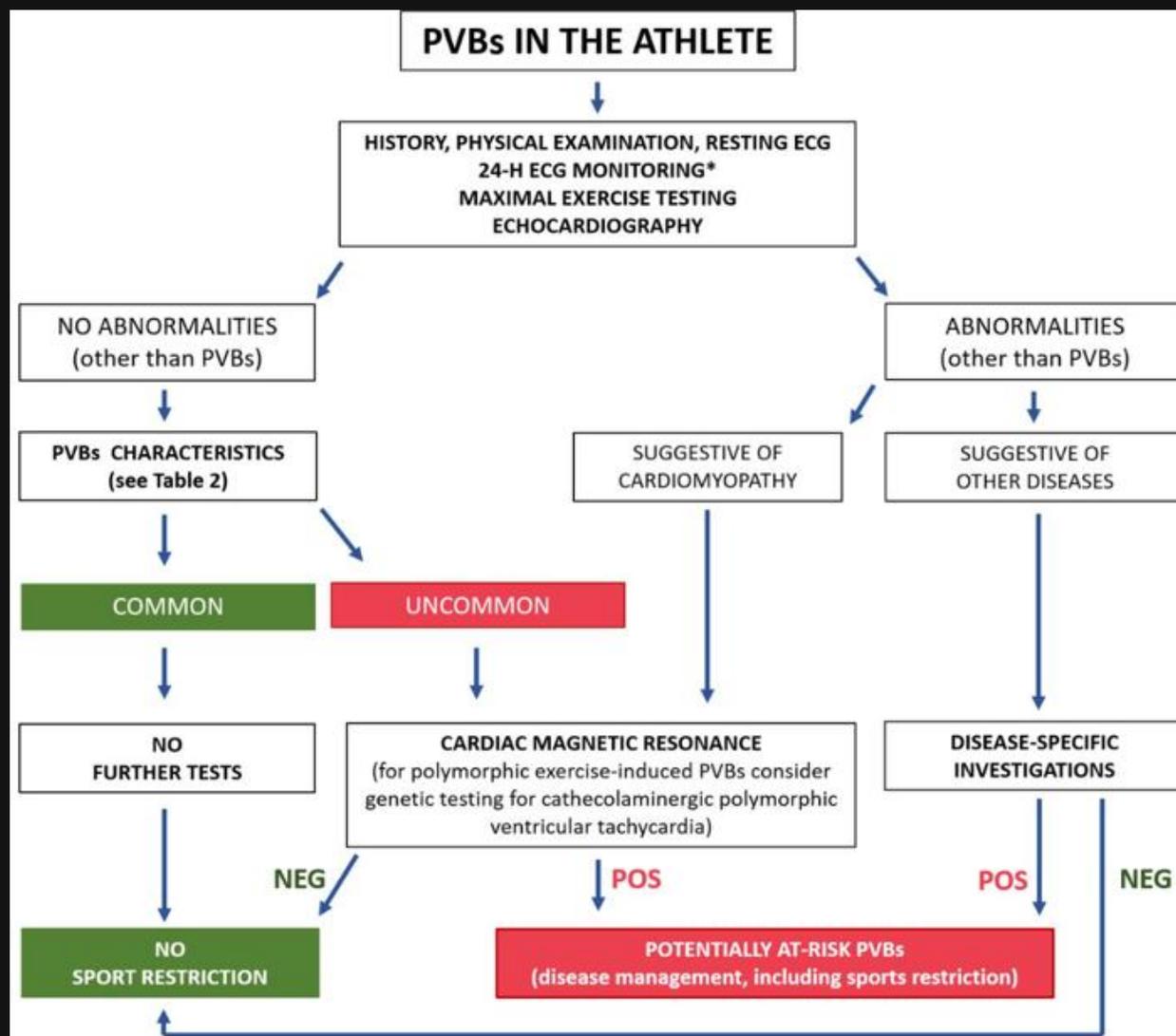
KES u sportovce – ESC 2020

| | Common | Uncommon |
|--|---|--|
| PVB characteristics | | |
| Ectopic QRS morphology | LBBB/inferior axis, typical RBBB and narrow QRS (<130 ms) | LBBB/intermediate or superior axis, atypical RBBB and wide QRS (≥130 ms) |
| Response to exercise testing | Decrease/suppression | Persistence/increase |
| Complexity of PVBs | Isolated, monomorphic | Repetitive‡, polymorphic |
| Short coupling interval* | No | Yes |
| Clinical findings | | |
| Symptoms | No | Yes |
| Family history of premature SCD† or cardiomyopathy | No | Yes |
| Other ECG abnormalities | No | Yes |
| Imaging abnormalities | No | Yes |

*PVBs are superimposed on the preceding T-wave peak or earlier (ie, R on T).
 †Premature sudden cardiac death (SCD) is defined as that occurring before 40 years of age in men and before 50 years old in women.

‡Couplets, triplets or non-sustained ventricular tachycardia.

LBBB, left bundle branch block; PVBs, premature ventricular beats; RBBB, right bundle branch block.



AHA 2025: a
KES u sportovce

KES u sportovce AHA 2025 – SHARED DECISION MAKING

| Clinical consideration action item | Intended meaning |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Should | Clinicians should proceed with practices that are accepted standards of medical care. |
| Should not | Clinicians should avoid practices that are contrary to standards of medical care. |
| Can | Available evidence or expert consensus opinion, or both, suggest minimal cardiac risk associated with unrestricted athletic training and competition; sport participation can proceed without the need for SDM. |
| Reasonable | Based on substantive available evidence and expert consensus opinion, cardiac risks during unrestricted athletic training and competition can be considered low and nonprohibitive; proceed with SDM. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Reasonable to consider | Expert consensus opinion and limited available evidence suggest that cardiac risks during unrestricted athletic training and competition are probably low and nonprohibitive; proceed with SDM. |
| Can consider | No or limited evidence is available. Expert consensus opinion considers cardiac risks during unrestricted athletic training and competition may be low and nonprohibitive; proceed with SDM. |
| Risks may outweigh benefits | SDM should integrate available evidence or expert consensus opinion, or both, that indicate at least moderately elevated cardiac risks during unrestricted athletic training and competition. |
| Risks likely outweigh benefits | SDM should integrate available evidence or expert consensus opinion, or both, that indicate markedly elevated cardiac risks during unrestricted athletic training and competition. |

MĚLI BY → MOHOU → ROZUMNÉ → ROZUMNÉ ZVÁŽIT → MŮŽE ZVÁŽIT → RIZIKA MOHOU PŘEVÁŽIT → RIZIKA PRAVDĚPODOBŇĚ PŘEVAŽUJÍ → NEMĚLI BY

KES u sportovce AHA 2025 – low vs high risk

| Low-risk features | High-risk features |
|---|--------------------|
| Clinical characteristics | |
| Asymptomatic | |
| Infrequent palpitations | |
| No history suggestive of inherited heart disease | |
| Electrophysiologic characteristics | |
| Morphology consistent with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outflow tract: LBBB pattern, inferior axis, transition $<V_4$ favors RVOT and $\geq V_4$ favors LVOT • Fascicular morphology: RBBB pattern, QRS duration typically <130 ms, inferior axis (anterior fascicle), superior axis (posterior fascicle) | |
| Monomorphic PVCs or short runs of NSVT at subphysiologic maximum heart rate | |
| Normal ECG | |
| Low-burden PVCs | |
| Exercise testing findings | |
| Suppression of PVCs with exercise | |
| No symptoms and normal hemodynamics | |
| Echocardiographic findings | |
| Normal cardiac structure and function for an athlete (includes exercise-induced cardiac remodeling) | |
| Clear augmentation of biventricular function with exercise | |
| Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging findings | |
| Normal cardiac structure and function for an athlete (includes exercise-induced cardiac remodeling) | |
| No evidence of postcontrast enhancement | |
| Invasive electrophysiologic characteristics | |
| Focal arrhythmogenic site | |
| Catecholamine triggering of focal site | |
| Normal electroanatomic mapping | |

Higher-risk ventricular arrhythmias: includes complex PVCs and monomorphic VT

Specific clinical considerations

The risks may outweigh the benefits of competitive sports participation for competitive athletes with ventricular arrhythmias and high-risk features that include an underlying cardiomyopathy, genetic or arrhythmic syndromes, or myocarditis. However, competitive sports participation can be considered with SDM and based on the underlying diagnosis, treatment, efficacy of arrhythmia suppression, and longitudinal clinical surveillance.

Na co nezapomenout v péči o MASTERS sportovce s komorovými extrasystolami

| Vždy proveďte vyšetřovací algoritmus | Identifikujte vysokorizikové znaky | Vylučte sekundární příčiny | Respektujte NEZPŮSOBILOST Ke sportu | Učme se shared decision making: |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p>24h Holter + zátěžový test + echo + CMR s LGE</p> <p>LGE je nejsilnější prediktor komorových arytmií (HR 4,7)</p> | <p>LGE pozitivita (zejména mid-myokardiální), KES při zátěži, atypické KES, vyšší LVEDVi</p> <p>kombinace zvyšuje riziko až 78 %</p> | <p>anamnéza tréninku během virových infekcí hypertenzní reakce na zátěž, metabolické faktory (NAFLD, inzulinová rezistence)</p> | <p>pauza při akutní infekci; trvalá diskvalifikace u LGE+ s SKT nebo symptomatickými PVC s poklesem EF Výzvou je posun EU - US</p> | <p>individuální přístup podle AHA 2025</p> <p>low risk může pokračovat high risk vyžaduje diskusi o rizicích a benefitech pohybové aktivity s modifikací zátěže či rozvahou u ukončení kariery</p> |

A KDO PEČUJE MASTERS KARDIOLOGY?