Cardiology in the Young (2012), **22**, 488
doi:10.1017/S1047951112000108
© Cambridge University Press, 2012

Corrigendum

Rapid control of foetal supraventricular tachycardia with digoxin and flecainide combination treatment – CORRIGENDUM

Orhan Uzun, Kadir Babaoglu, Anju Sinha, Spyridon Massias, Bryan Beattie

First published online: 6 February 2012

doi:10.1017/S1047951111001272, Published by Cambridge University Press, 29 September 2011.

The authors apologise for some errors within the second sentence of the Results section of the Abstract of this paper. The Results section is now corrected and given below.

Results: In all, 27 foetuses were treated with digoxin and flecainide combination, and two foetuses were delivered without any treatment. Of the 27 foetuses treated, six had atrial flutter and the remaining 21 had atrioventricular re-entry tachycardia. There were eight foetuses with hydrops (27%), of whom three had atrial flutter and five had atrioventricular re-entry tachycardia; 26 foetuses (96%) responded to flecainide and digoxin combination, with restoration of sinus rhythm in 22 (81.4%) and rate control in the other four. In one severely hydropic foetus, there was no response to treatment. In all, 26 treated infants were delivered alive, but one pregnancy was terminated for non-cardiac causes when the foetus was in sinus rhythm. There was no intrauterine death due to tachycardia. Although there were minor side effects to anti-arrhythmic medications, none of the pregnant women developed proarrhythmia.

Reference

Uzun O, Babaoglu K, Sinha A, Massias S, Beattie B. Rapid control of foetal supraventricular tachycardia with digoxin and flecainide combination treatment. Published by Cambridge University Press, 29 September 2011. doi:10.1017/S1047951111001272.

Downloaded from https://www.cambridge.org/core. IP address: 54.70.40.11, on 19 Sep 2018 at 20:43:06, subject to the Cambridge Core terms of use, available at https://www.cambridge.org/core/terms
. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1047951112000108