Interventional Cardiology

Cardiovascular complications after lightning strike injury

| Table S1: Odds of becoming a lightning victim (based on averages for 2009-2018) | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|------------------------------|-----|-------------|--|--|--|
| [6]. | | | | | | | |
| Odds of Becoming a Lightning Victim (based on averages for 2009-2018) | | | | | | | |
| Estimated U.S. population as of 2019 | | | | 330,000,000 | | | |
| Average Number of Deaths Reported 27 | 7 | Estimated number of Injuries | 243 | 270 | | | |
| Odds of being struck in a given year (esti | uries) | 1/1,222,000 | | | | | |
| Odds of being struck in yo | 1/15,300 | | | | | | |
| Odds you will be affected by someone | 1/1,530 | | | | | | |

| Table S2: Lights | Table S2: Lightning deaths in the United States 2006-2023 September [3]. | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Years | Female | Male | Total | | | | | |
| 2006 | 10 | 39 | 49 | | | | | |
| 2007 | 5 | 42 | 47 | | | | | |
| 2008 | 6 | 23 | 29 | | | | | |
| 2009 | 6 | 29 | 35 | | | | | |
| 2010 | 7 | 22 | 29 | | | | | |
| 2011 | 7 | 19 | 26 | | | | | |
| 2012 | 3 | 26 | 29 | | | | | |
| 2013 | 6 | 17 | 23 | | | | | |
| 2014 | 5 | 21 | 26 | | | | | |
| 2015 | 11 | 17 | 28 | | | | | |
| 2016 | 9 | 31 | 40 | | | | | |
| 2017 | 1 | 15 | 16 | | | | | |
| 2018 | 4 | 17 | 21 | | | | | |
| 2019 | 5 | 16 | 21 | | | | | |
| 2020 | 4 | 13 | 17 | | | | | |
| 2021 | 10 | 1 | 11 | | | | | |
| 2022 | 4 | 15 | 19 | | | | | |
| 2023 | 3 | 10 | 13 | | | | | |

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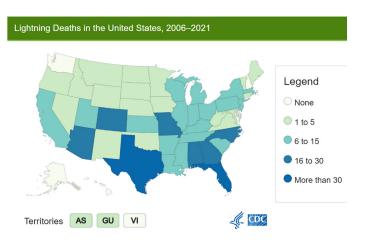
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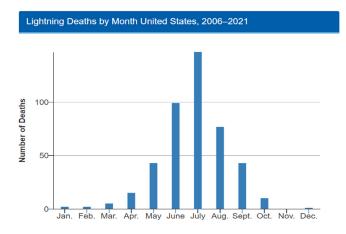
| Table S3: Cardiac effects due to various types of lightning strike [18]. | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Direct strike: Passage of current directly through person between head or upper body and feet | Side flash: Most frequent mechanism and occurs when person close to (but not in contact) an object through which the direct current discharges. | Ground strike or step voltage: Lightning hits the ground, discharges at the point of contact, and dissipates irregularly | | | | |
| Immediate cardiac arrest due to asystole and death or hypoxia- induced ventricular fibrillation [7] | Sinus tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation | Cardiac arrhythmias like sinus tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation | | | | |
| Severe biventricular failure or pericardial effusions | Myocardial injury 66% [8] | Myocardial injury 12% [8] | | | | |
| Myocardial injury reported in 75% of victims [8] | ECG: Nonspecific ST-T wave changes like ST segment depression and T wave inversion [8] | ECG: Nonspecific ST-T wave changes [8] | | | | |
| Note: ECG changes include QTc prolongation and ST elevation reported [8] | | | | | | |

Review Article



Data source: National Weather Service

Figure S1: Lightning deaths in the United States, 2006-2021.



Data source: National Weather Service

Figure S2: Lightning deaths by month United States 2006-2021.