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HOLTER MONITORING DATA-BASED INSTANTANEOUS CARDIAC RHYTHM SPECTRUM. RESONANCES AND ANTIRESONANCESX

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The report contains the instantaneous cardiac rhythm (ICR) frequency (y) distribution functions $f(y)$ determined on the basis of the Holter monitoring data using MAPLE programs. There was identified a multimodal behaviour of the distribution function $f(y)$. It was shown that the ICR spectrum consisted of a solid component, resonances and antiresonances. The resonances are peaks $f(y)$ determined by peak height h and peak width Γ . The antiresonances are dips $f(y)$ determined by peak dip depth h and width Γ . The most of the time an ICR is in resonance states, and the rest of the time –in antiresonance states.

Short biography note

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