**Abstract:**

Postural tachycardia syndrome (PTS) is characterized by an increase in heart rate greater than 30 beats per minute to tachycardia greater than 120 beats per minute upon standing or sitting from lying position without orthostatic hypotension. It has many causes and its incidence is not known. Patients may present with a variety of symptoms such as lightheadedness, dizziness, syncope, and fatigue. These symptoms are often caused by an inappropriate increase in heart rate with minimal increase in cardiac output. These symptoms can be exacerbated by stress, anxiety, or changes in body position. PTS is a heterogeneous and multifactorial disorder that may be due to a combination of factors, including autonomic dysregulation, cardiovascular disease, and other medical conditions. The treatment of PTS is often challenging and may require a multidisciplinary approach. Further research is needed to better understand the pathophysiology and improve the management of PTS.

**Conclusions/Results:**

This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of postural tachycardia syndrome (PTS) in a sample of patients referred to a tertiary care center in the Middle East. The study collected demographic data, medical history, and symptomatology from 500 patients referred for evaluation of orthostatic intolerance. The study found that PTS was present in 11% of the sample, with a higher prevalence in females. The study also found that symptoms of PTS were more prevalent in patients with a history of cardiovascular disease and those who reported a family history of similar symptoms. The study concluded that further research is needed to better understand the prevalence and risk factors for PTS in the Middle Eastern population.

**References:**