

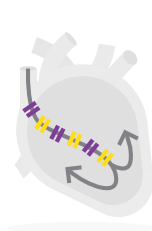
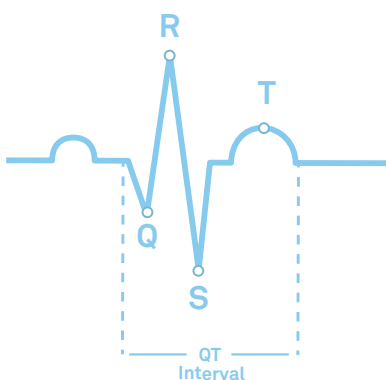
LQTS

LONG QT SYNDROME

DISORDER of the HEART'S ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY

NORMAL HEARTBEAT

An electrocardiogram (ECG) recording shows the electrical waves that make up a heartbeat. In LQTS, the length of time between the Q and T waves is increased¹

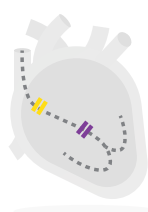
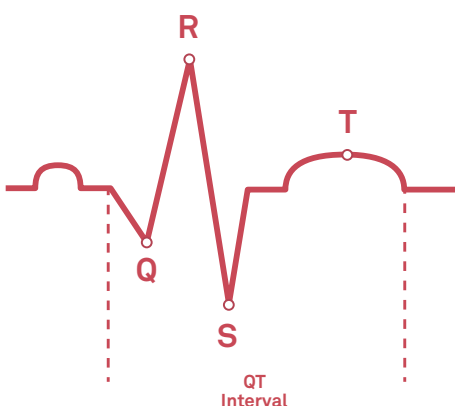


Ion channels (like sodium and potassium channels) carry electrical signals



These signals allow heart cells to beat efficiently and in a precisely timed rhythm¹

LQTS HEARTBEAT



In LQTS, the ion channels often don't work properly



This channel dysfunction can predispose the heart to abnormal heart rhythms^{1,2}

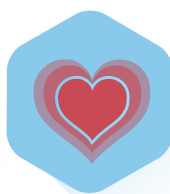
PREVALENCE & IMPACT of LQTS^{3,4}



AFFECTS
1 in 2,500 to
1 in 10,000



FAINTING
(Syncope)



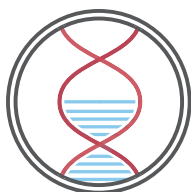
RAPID HEARTBEAT
(Ventricular Tachycardia)



SUDDEN DEATH

CAUSES

LQTS IS OFTEN INHERITED



The most common genetic subtypes are called LQT1, LQT2 and LQT3¹

TRIGGERS

LQTS Symptoms can be triggered by¹

STRENOUS EXERCISE
(Like Swimming)



EMOTIONAL STRESS
(Like being Startled)



TREATMENT OPTIONS

IMPLANTED DEFIBRILLATORS (ICDs)⁴



MEDICINES

NEW THERAPIES ARE NEEDED



For more information, please visit the SADS Foundation (www.sads.org)

REFERENCES

1. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. *Long QT Syndrome*. "http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/dci/Diseases/qt/qt_what.html."
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3. Lu J and Kass R. *Curr Opin Cardiol*. 2010 May;25(3):216-21.
4. The Mayo Clinic. *Long QT Syndrome*. "<http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/long-qt-syndrome/basics/definition/con-20025388>"