Foreword

The long QT syndrome (LQTS) is a disorder of myocardial repolarization characterized by a prolonged QT interval on the electrocardiogram. This syndrome is associated with an increased risk of polymorphic ventricular tachycardia, a characteristic life-threatening cardiac arrhythmia also known as torsades de pointes. The primary symptoms in patients with LQTS include palpitations, syncope, seizures, and sudden cardiac death.

In this issue of the Journal Shah, SR et al reviews the pathophysiology, diagnosis and management of long QT syndrome.

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