Recognition of Drug-Induced Prolonged QT

Measure QT and RR Intervals

Correct for Heart Rate

Check QTc versus Normal Limits

Genetics
- ECG from LQTS Patient
- Example of Hypokalemia
- Genetic

Electrolytes
- Bi-Phasic T-Wave - Include Terminal Portion
- TP Fusion - Measuring QT in Presence of High Heart Rates

Brady-Arrhythmia
- TP Fusion - Long PR Interval
- Median Complexes

Risk Factors
- Risk Factors
- Risk Factors
- Risk Factors

Tools and Strategies for Measuring Difficult ECGs

Artifact
- Raw Rhythm Tracings

Median Complexes
- Include U-Wave When Abnormal or Unable to Separate From T-Wave

TP Fusion - Measuring QT in Presence of High Heart Rates
- Inspect All 12 Leads
- In normal sinus rhythm, both T and Q waves are present. Other lead may reveal minimal deviation of the T wave toward the ECG limit. Inspect all 12 leads for changes in any of the 12 leads.

TP Fusion - Long PR Interval
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Flat T-wave in Limb Leads - Use All Leads
- QT in Atrial Fibrillation

Calculating QTc in the Presence of Varying Heart Rate
- QT vs Average RR

Do Not Include Normal U-Waves
- Separate T and U-Waves

Include U-Wave When Abnormal or Unable to Separate From T-Wave

T-wave Before and After Drug Effect

References:

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