8.1.2 Approach to risk stratification and management

Risk stratification and management in Long QT Syndrome

Recommendations	Class[a]	Level[b]	Ref.[c]
The following lifestyle changes are recommended in all patients with a diagnosis of LQTS: (a) Avoidance of QT-prolonging drugs (http://www.crediblemeds.org). (b) Correction of electrolyte abnormalities (hypokalaemia, hypomagnesaemia, hypocalcaemia) that may occur during diarrhoea, vomiting or metabolic conditions. (c) Avoidance of genotype-specific triggers for arrhythmias (strenuous swimming, especially in LQTS1, and exposure to loud noises in LQTS2 patients).	I	B	434
Beta-blockers are recommended in patients with a clinical diagnosis of LQTS.	I	B	435
ICD implantation with the use of beta-blockers is recommended in LQTS patients with previous cardiac arrest.	I	B	436–438
Beta-blockers should be considered in carriers of a causative LQTS mutation and normal QT interval.	IIa	B	67
ICD implantation in addition to beta-blockers should be considered in LQTS patients who experienced syncope and/or VT while receiving an adequate dose of beta-blockers.	IIa	B	439
Left cardiac sympathetic denervation should be considered in patients with symptomatic LQTS when (a) Beta-blockers are either not effective, not tolerated or contraindicated; (b) ICD therapy is contraindicated or refused; (c) Patients on beta-blockers with an ICD experience multiple shocks.	IIa	C	440
Sodium channel blockers (mexiletine, flecainide or ranolazine) may be considered as add-on therapy to shorten the QT interval in LQTS3 patients with a QTc >500 ms.	IIb	C	441–443
Implant of an ICD may be considered in addition to beta-blocker therapy in asymptomatic carriers of a pathogenic mutation in *KCNH2* or *SCN5A* when QTc is >500 ms.	IIb	C	67