A List of Cardiac Arrhythmia Disorders

**Atrial Fibrillation** — this is the most common arrhythmia requiring intervention. Sometimes it is associated with DCM, FHCM, & LQTS.

**ARVC (Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy)** — a disease that is characterized by fibrofatty replacement of the right ventricular myocardium and life-threatening ventricular tachyarrhythmias originating from right ventricle. Usually familial.

**Brugada Syndrome** — a cardiac rhythm disorder, usually inherited, with no physical signs but characterized by syncopal episodes and sudden death, most often while someone is sleeping.

**CPVT (Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia)** — an arrhythmia that presents without underlying heart disease or a prolonged QT interval. Usually manifests itself in childhood or early adulthood with syncopal episodes and, without treatment, often leads to sudden cardiac death.

**DCM (Dilated Cardiomyopathy)** — a genetically and clinically heterogeneous disease that can affect newborns, children, adolescents, adults and the elderly. Disease is associated with malignant life-threatening ventricular arrhythmia and atrial arrhythmia with serious impact on cardiac function.

**FHCM (Familial Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy)** — characterized by unexplained and inappropriate clinical left and/or right ventricular hypertrophy.

**Idiopathic Ventricular Fibrillation** — characterized by idiopathic (meaning unknown cause) ventricular fibrillation resulting in syncope and/or sudden death and may occur in families.

**Long QT Syndrome (LQTS)** — A genetic condition that predisposes individuals to arrhythmias, fainting spells, and sudden death. It is often symptomless and can therefore remain undiagnosed. Sometimes LQTS can be confused with idiopathic epilepsy.

**PFHB (Progressive Familial Heart Block)** — typical manifestations of this disease are syncope and sudden death.

**WPW (Wolfe Parkinson White)** — a rhythm disorder which originates in the atrium of the heart. A familial form is rare but has been associated with FHCM.