

# Cardiac Abnormalities and Other Factors Associated with Ventricular Arrhythmia and Sudden Cardiac Death

## Ischemic heart disease

- Coronary atherosclerosis

  - Acute myocardial infarction

  - Chronic ischemic cardiomyopathy

- Anomalous origin of coronary arteries

- Hypoplastic coronary artery

- Coronary artery spasm

- Coronary artery dissection

- Coronary arteritis

- Small vessel disease

## Nonischemic heart disease

- Cardiomyopathies

  - Idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy

  - Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

  - Hypertensive cardiomyopathy

  - Right ventricular cardiomyopathy

- Infiltrative and inflammatory heart disease

- Sarcoidosis

  - Amyloidosis

  - Hemochromatosis

  - Myocarditis

Valvular heart disease

Aortic stenosis

Aortic regurgitation

Mitral valve prolapse

Infective endocarditis

Congenital heart disease

Tetralogy of Fallot

Transposition of the great vessels (post-Mustard/Senning)

Ebstein's anomaly

Pulmonary vascular obstructive disease

Congenital aortic stenosis

Primary electrical abnormalities

Long-QT syndrome

Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome

Congenital heart block

Idiopathic ventricular tachycardia

Idiopathic ventricular fibrillation

Syndrome of right bundle-branch block, ST-segment elevation, and sudden death (Brugada syndrome)

Nocturnal death in Southeast Asian men

Drug-induced and other toxic agents

Antiarrhythmic drugs (class Ia, Ic, III)

Erythromycin

Clarithromycin

Astemizole

Terfenadine

Pentamidine

Ketoconazole

Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole

Psychotropic drugs (tricyclic antidepressants, phenothiazines, haloperidol, chloral hydrate)

Probucol

Cisapride

Cocaine

Chloroquine

Alcohol

Phosphodiesterase inhibitors

Organophosphates

Electrolyte abnormalities

Hypokalemia

Hypomagnesemia

Hypocalcemia

Anorexia nervosa and bulimia

Liquid protein dieting

Diuretics

Table from Physicians' Information and Education Resource (PIER), *Sudden Cardiac Death* module.