Non - structural	**Short QT syndrome -** *QT interval <330 ms*		
	● Cardiac arrest secondary to VT or VF	● ECG: uncorrected QT interval <330 ms with heart rate close to 60 beats per minute, tall peaked T waves	● Drug therapy: limited data with use of flecainide ● ICD implantation
	Brugada syndrome - *Rare condition associated with mutations in a sodium channel gene with characteristic ECG and risk of sudden cardiac death.*		
	● Syncope ● Palpitations ● Sudden death, usually while asleep ● Increased prevalence in young South-East Asian men	● ECG: distinctive pattern of RBBB and saddle-shaped ST-segment elevation in anterior precordial leads (V1-V3)  Saddle-shaped ST elevation	● Sodium channel blockers to unmask ECG changes, if concealed ● ICD insertion ● Screening of family members
	Catecholamine polymorphic ventricular tachycardia - *Syncope, sudden death, polymorphic VT triggered by vigorous exertion or acute emotional distress, normal resting ECG and absence of structural heart disease.*		
	● Young people including children ● Cardiac arrest on exertion or precipitated by acute emotional distress	● ECG: - sinus bradycardia and U waves during physical exertion or acute emotion ● alternating QRS axis demonstrating bidirectional ventricular tachycardia	● Lifestyle modifications (restriction on exercise) ● ß-blockers ● ICD insertion ● Genetic screening
Mixed	**Dilated cardiomyopathy -** Dilated and impaired systolic function of one or both ventricles with normal coronary arteries. Incidence: 5-8 per 100,000 per year. Develops at any age. Predominant in men and Afro-Caribbeans. 20% familial and numerous aetiological factors known. Annual mortality 4%.		
	● Variable: asymptomatic, heart failure, thromboembolism and stroke, arrhythmia and sudden cardiac death	● Echo: marked dilation of LV cavity, normal or thin wall thickness, globally reduced systolic and impaired diastolic function ● Coronary angiography: normal vessels	● Medication: heart failure treatment (particularly ACE inhibitors), anti-arrhythmic medication and thromboembolism prevention ● Devices: biventricular pacing +/- ICD insertion
	Restrictive cardiomyopathy - *Impaired diastolic filling of one or both ventricles with normal, or near normal, systolic function and bi-atrial enlargement.*		
	● Symptoms of heart failure ● Associated with haemochromatosis, amyloidosis, sarcoidosis and scleroderma	● ECG: nonspecific ● Echo: Normal to symmetrically thickened walls, rapid early diastolic filling, slow late diastolic filling and normal or slightly reduced ventricular volume and systolic function	● Heart failure treatment
Acquired	**Puerperium -** *Dilated form associated with LV systolic dysfunction manifesting in third trimester of pregnancy.*		
	Myocarditis - *An acute or chronic inflammatory disease of the myocardium produced by a wide variety of infectious agents, toxins and drugs.*		
	Tachycardia-induced - *Reversible dilated cardiomyopathy with LV contractile dysfunction secondary to prolonged supraventricular or ventricular tachycardia.*		

VF: ventricular fibrillation, VT: ventricular tachycardia, NSVT: non-sustained ventricular tachycardia, LVOT: left ventricular outflow tract obstruction, LV: left ventricle, ICD: implantable cardioverter defibrillator, LBBB: left bundle branch block, RBBB: right bundle branch block, EF: ejection fraction, WPW: Wolf Parkinson White syndrome, RVEF: right ventricular ejection fraction