

Prediction and prevention of sudden cardiac death in heart failure (ht25254)

RE Lane, MR Cowie, AWC Chow

Web only references

1. Adgey AA, Devlin JE, Webb SW, *et al.* Initiation of ventricular fibrillation outside hospital in patients with acute ischaemic heart disease. *Br Heart J* 1982;47:55–61.
2. Tamburro P, Wilber D. Sudden death in idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy. *Am Heart J* 1992;124:1035–45.
3. Middlekauff HR, Stevenson WG, Stevenson LW, *et al.* Syncope in advanced heart failure: high risk of sudden death regardless of origin of syncope. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1993;21:110–6.
4. Fonarow GC, Feliciano Z, Boyle NG, *et al.* Improved survival in patients with nonischemic advanced heart failure and syncope treated with an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator. *Am J Cardiol* 2000;85:981–5.
5. Knight BP, Goyal R, Pelosi F, *et al.* Outcome of patients with nonischemic dilated cardiomyopathy and unexplained syncope treated with an implantable defibrillator. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1999;33:1964–70.
6. Mehta D, Saksena S, Krol RB, *et al.* Device use patterns and clinical outcome of implantable cardioverter defibrillator patients with moderate and severe impairment of left ventricular function. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 1993;16:179–85.
7. Bode-Schnurbus L, Bocker D, Block M, *et al.* QRS duration: a simple marker for predicting cardiac mortality in ICD patients with heart failure. *Heart* 2003;89:1157–62.

8. Aaronson KD, Schwartz JS, Chen TM, *et al*. Development and prospective validation of a clinical index to predict survival in ambulatory patients referred for cardiac transplant evaluation. *Circulation* 1997;95:2660–7.
9. Anastasiou-Nana MI, Nanas JN, Karagounis LA, *et al*. Relation of dispersion of QRS and QT in patients with advanced congestive heart failure to cardiac and sudden death mortality. *Am J Cardiol* 2000;85:1212–7.
10. Brendorp B, Elming H, Jun L, *et al*. Qt dispersion has no prognostic information for patients with advanced congestive heart failure and reduced left ventricular systolic function. *Circulation* 2001;103:831–5.
11. Hohnloser SH, Klingenheben T, Zabel M, *et al*. Prevalence, characteristics and prognostic value during long-term follow-up of nonsustained ventricular tachycardia after myocardial infarction in the thrombolytic era. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1999;33:1895–902.
12. Doval HC, Nul DR, Grancelli HO, *et al*. Nonsustained ventricular tachycardia in severe heart failure. Independent marker of increased mortality due to sudden death. GESICA-GEMA Investigators. *Circulation* 1996;94:3198–203.
13. Berbari EJ, Scherlag BJ, Hope RR, *et al*. Recording from the body surface of arrhythmogenic ventricular activity during the S-T segment. *Am J Cardiol* 1978;41:697–702.
14. El Sherif N, Denes P, Katz R, *et al*. Definition of the best prediction criteria of the time domain signal-averaged electrocardiogram for serious arrhythmic events in the postinfarction period. The Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial/Signal-Averaged Electrocardiogram (CAST/SAECG) Substudy Investigators. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1995;25:908–14.

15. Turitto G, Ahuja RK, Caref EB, *et al.* Risk stratification for arrhythmic events in patients with nonischemic dilated cardiomyopathy and nonsustained ventricular tachycardia: role of programmed ventricular stimulation and the signal-averaged electrocardiogram. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1994;24:1523–8.
16. Ommen SR, Hammill SC, Bailey KR. Failure of signal-averaged electrocardiography with use of time-domain variables to predict inducible ventricular tachycardia in patients with conduction defects. *Mayo Clin Proc* 1995;70:132–6.
17. Hohnloser SH, Ikeda T, Bloomfield DM, *et al.* T-wave alternans negative coronary patients with low ejection and benefit from defibrillator implantation. *Lancet* 2003;362:125–6.
18. Kitamura H, Ohnishi Y, Okajima K, *et al.* Onset heart rate of microvolt-level T-wave alternans provides clinical and prognostic value in nonischemic dilated cardiomyopathy. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2002;39:295–300.
19. Cowie MR, Jourdain P, Maisel A, *et al.* Clinical applications of B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) testing. *Eur Heart J* 2003;24:1710–8.
20. Cleland JG, Coletta AP, Nikitin N, *et al.* Update of clinical trials from the American College of Cardiology 2003. EPHESUS, SPORTIF-III, ASCOT, COMPANION, UK-PACE and T-wave alternans. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2003;5:391–8.
21. Dargie HJ. Effect of carvedilol on outcome after myocardial infarction in patients with left-ventricular dysfunction: the CAPRICORN randomised trial. *Lancet* 2001;357:1385–90.
22. Preliminary report: effect of encainide and flecainide on mortality in a randomized trial of arrhythmia suppression after myocardial infarction. The Cardiac Arrhythmia

- Suppression Trial (CAST) Investigators [see comments]. *N Engl J Med* 1989;321:406–12.
23. Haverkamp W, Martinez-Rubio A, Hief C, *et al*. Efficacy and safety of d,l-sotalol in patients with ventricular tachycardia and in survivors of cardiac arrest. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1997;30:487–95.