

Management of Patient with J Wave Syndrome

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The J wave syndromes represent a continuum of clinical entities extending from the benign early repolarization syndrome to the fatal ventricular arrhythmias of idiopathic ventricular fibrillation and the Brugada syndrome.

The common pathophysiology is related to the presence of a voltage gradient between the different layers of the myocardium in the early phases of repolarization which causes the J point elevation. The exacerbation of this voltage gradient can lead to phase 2 reentry and polymorphic ventricular tachycardia. The clinical approach to the J wave syndromes ranges from clinical assessment of the arrhythmic risk in asymptomatic patients to drug therapies, mainly directed toward the potassium Ito channels and ICD implant in symptomatic individuals.