Entering into this study takes about 1-2 hours. The study involves signing consent forms, answering some questions about your medical history, having a saliva or blood sample taken for LQTS genetic testing, and having an ECG.

## What have we learned so far?

A specific gene change (known as V205M in the KCNQ1 gene) has been identified which is responsible for a large proportion of the LQTS occurring in the Gitxsan people of Hazelton. We are continuing to learn more about how this specific gene change affects those who carry it. We are also exploring secondary genes that may cause LQTS or make it worse for those with the common change.

## Where do we go from here?

There is still much to le Wenut ho tudy(c)-3(a)-5(us)17-1583(f)-9(H)-8zelto5(ur)-11(s)54 gre6)-1udys(6t)(4)(B)]\*4.7B,1"35 0.5







What is Long QT syndrome? Long QT syndrome (LQTS) is a heart condition which may cause an abnormal heart rhythm that can lead to symptoms like dizziness, fainting, heart palpitations, seizures and in a very small number of people the heart may stop (cardiac arrest). About one third (1/3) of those with LQTS never experience symptoms, therefore

many people may never know they have LQTS.

There are hereditary forms of LQTS. Non-hereditary forms of LQTS exist, which can be caused by other medical problems.

## How is Long QT syndrome diagnosed?

When someone has LQTS, a certain part of the heartbeat (known as the "QT interval") is typically longer than average. This can often, but not always, be seen on an electrocardiogram (ECG), a machine that measures the electrical pattern of the heartbeat. The diagnosis of LQTS may be made by a local physician or a cardiologist, after reviewing a patient's ECG results and medical history.

