

Table 2. Schwartz long QT syndrome diagnostic criteria

ECG findings (after ruling out acquired causes for these ECG change)	Points
A. QTc (calculated by Bazett formula)	
≥ 480 ms	3
460-470ms	2
450ms (in males)	1
B. TdP (TdP and syncope are mutually exclusive)	2
C. T wave alternans	1
D. Notched T wave in ≥ 3 leads	1
E. Bradycardia (below 2 nd percentile for age)	0.5
History	
A. Syncope (syncope and TdP are mutually exclusive)	
With stress	2
Without stress	1
B. Congenital deafness	0.5
C. Family members with definite LQTS	1
D. Unexplained sudden cardiac death in a 1 st degree family member aged <30 years	0.5

≤ 1 = low probability; 2 to 3 = intermediate probability; ≥ 4 = high probability

ECG, electrocardiography; LQTS, long QT syndrome; QTc, rate-corrected QT; TdP, torsades de pointes.