Mexiletine is an Na,L blocker. This leads to decreased spatial repolarization and prevention of early afterdepolarizations (EADs), both of which are crucial factors for the origination of Torsades de Pointes (TdP) (2,3).

Based on guidelines, Mexiletine can be used in the therapy of ventricular arrhythmias and to shorten QT interval in patients with congenital LQT3 syndrome (4).

More recently, it has also been shown to shorten drug-induced QT prolongation in clinical and animal models. I Na,L is a common pharmacotherapeutic target for QT prolongation and TdP (1,5).

Our study shows that mexiletine may have a role in the shortening of QT interval in a clinical setting, regardless of etiology of prolongation. This in turn has the potential to prevent lethal ventricular arrhythmias.

In patients presenting with acquired QT prolongation of various etiologies, mexiletine is an effective treatment approach to shorten QT interval, and hence prevent TdP.

**MEXILETINE ACTION POTENTIAL**

**ETOLOGIES OF QT PROLONGATION**

**PRE AND POST-MEXILETINE PARAMETERS**

**DISCUSSION**

**REFERENCES**


