**Title:** Investigation on Sudden Unexpected Death in the Young (SUDY) in Europe: results of the European Heart Rhythm Association Survey

**Authors:** Elijah R Behr, MA, MBBS, MD 1,2,20, Chiara Scrocco, MD 1,2, Arthur AM Wilde, MD 3,20; Eloi Marijon MD, PhD 4,5, Lia Crotti, MD, PhD 6,7,8,20, Konstantinos E. Iliodromitis, MD, PhD 9 , Carol A Remme, MD PhD 3, Jedrzej Kosiuk, MD, PhD 10, Irina Rudaka 11, Georgia Sarquella Brugada, MD, PhD 12,13,20, Katie Frampton 1,2, Eric Schulze-Bahr, MD 14, Kristine Jubele, MD 11, Carlo de Asmundis, MD, PhD 15, Nynke Hofman, MSc, PhD 3,20, Jacob Tfelt-Hansen, MD, DMSc 16,17, 20, Serge Boveda, MD, PhD 4,15,18, Giulio Conte, MD, PhD 19

**Affiliations:**

1 Cardiology Research Centre and Cardiovascular Clinical Academic Group, Molecular and Clinical Sciences Institute, St. George's, University of London, London, United Kingdom

2 St. George's University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom.

3 Department of Clinical and Experimental Cardiology, Heart Center, Amsterdam UMC, location Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

4 Paris Cardiovascular Research Center, INSERM Unit 970, Paris, France; Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Paris, France

5 Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Cardiology Department, Paris, France

6 Istituto Auxologico Italiano, IRCCS, Department of Cardiovascular, Neural and Metabolic Sciences, San Luca Hospital, Milan, Italy

7 Istituto Auxologico Italiano, IRCCS, Center for Cardiac Arrhythmias of Genetic Origin, Laboratory of Cardiovascular Genetics, Milan, Italy.

8 Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy

9 Evangelisches Krankenhaus Hagen-Haspe, Clinic for Cardiology and Electrophysiology, Hagen, Germany.

10 1st Chair and Department of Cardiology, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

11 Arrhythmology Department, Paul Stradins Clinical University Hospital, Riga Stradins University, Riga, Latvia

12 Arrhythmia, Inherited Cardiac Diseases and Sudden Death, Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Barcelona, Spain

13 Medical Sciences Department, School of Medicine, University of Girona, Girona, Spain

14 Institute for Genetics of Heart Diseases (IfGH), University Hospital Münster, Münster, Germany

15 Heart Rhythm Management Center, Postgraduate Program in Cardiac Electrophysiology and Pacing, Universitair Ziekenhuis Brussel-Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium

16 The Heart Centre, Department of Cardiology, Copenhagen University Hospital / Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark

17 Section of Forensic Genetics, Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

18 Heart Rhythm Management Department, Clinique Pasteur, 45 Avenue de Lombez, 31076 Toulouse, France

19 Division of Cardiology, Cardiocentro Ticino Institute, Lugano, Switzerland;, Università della Svizzera Italiana Lugano, Switzerland

20 European Reference Network for rare, low prevalence and complex diseases of the heart: ERN GUARD-Heart

**Corresponding Author:**

Elijah R. Behr, MA, MBBS, MD

Cardiovascular Clinical Academic Group and Cardiology Research Centre

Molecular and Clinical Sciences Institute

St George’s University of London

Cranmer Terrace

London

SW17 0RE

United Kingdom

Tel: +44 2087252994

Fax: +44 2087253416

Email: ebehr@sgul.ac.uk

**Conflict of interest:** None declared.

**Word count: 3830**

**Abstract**

**Aims:** The aims of this centre-based survey, promoted and disseminated by the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA) was to investigate the current practice for the investigation of Sudden Unexplained Death in the Young (SUDY) amongst European countries.

**Methods:** An online questionnaire composed of 21 questions was submitted to the EHRA Research Network, European Cardiac Arrhythmia Genetics (ECGen) Focus Group members and European Reference Network GUARD-Heart healthcare partners.

**Results:** There were 81 respondents from 24 European countries. The majority (78%) worked in a dedicated clinic focusing on families with inherited cardiac conditions (ICC) and/or SUDY or had easy access to a nearby one. On average, an autopsy was performed in 43% of SUDY cases. Macroscopic examination of the body and all organs was completed in 71% of cases undergoing autopsy, and expert cardiac examination in 32%. Post-mortem genetic testing was requested on average in 37% of Sudden Arrhythmic Death Syndrome (SADS) cases, but not at all in 20% of centres. Psychological support and bereavement counselling for SADS/SUDY families was available for ≤ 50% of survey participants. Whilst ECG and echocardiography were employed by most centres to investigate SADS relatives, there was an inconsistent approach to the use of provocative testing with exercise ECG, sodium channel blocking drugs and/or epinephrine and genetic testing.

**Conclusions:** The survey highlighted a significant heterogeneity of service provision and variable adherence to current recommendations for the investigation of SUDY, partly attributable to the availability of dedicated units and specialist tests, genetic evaluation and post-mortem examination.

**Keywords:** Sudden death, SUDY, SADS, inherited cardiac conditions, provocation testing, autopsy, genetic testing

**Introduction**

Sudden death (SD) can be defined as a witnessed, non-traumatic and unexpected fatal event occurring within 1 hour of the onset of symptoms in an apparently healthy individual or an unwitnessed death that occurred in the 12-24 hours prior to the individual last being seen in good health (1)(2). Sudden unexpected death in the young (SUDY) aged 1-40 years, is a rare occurrence (3) (4) (5), affecting around 2-3 in every 100,000 young people every year in Europe (6). This amounts to several thousand deaths per annum with a greater impact than when older people die suddenly. There is also a high likelihood of underlying genetic heart disease as the cause of death (6) (7) (8), and therefore genetic risk to other family members that requires identification in order to prevent further mortality. Historical studies have indicated, however, that there is an extreme heterogeneity in provision for investigation of genetic heart disease in SUDY and Sudden Arrhythmic Death Syndrome (SADS – autopsy negative sudden death) victims and their families across Europe despite several position statements and guidelines (9) (6) (10).

Recently, a survey was initiated by the European Cardiac Arrhythmia Genetics (ECGen) Focus Group of the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA), with the aim to gain an understanding of the current provision and heterogeneity across Europe of the following:

1. autopsy practice and post-mortem genetic studies;
2. referrals for clinical and genetics services for families of decedents with SUDY;
3. SADS family investigation protocols and the role for diagnostic provocation tests and;
4. family psychological services and support.

**Methods**

This centre-based survey was promoted and disseminated by EHRA in a collaboration between the Scientific Initiatives Committee (SIC), the European Cardiac Arrhythmia Genetics (ECGen) Focus Group of EHRA and the European Reference Network for rare cardiac diseases, Guard-HEART. An online questionnaire, consisting of 21 questions, was developed and circulated to the EHRA Research Network, ECGen members and GUARD-Heart healthcare partners. Resulting anonymised data about participants, their institutions and services and procedures to investigate SUDY, including the use of post-mortem genetic testing and family assessment, were collected complying with the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2016/679.

Survey results are expressed as categorical data (numbers and proportions). Comparisons between groups were carried out using the Fisher’s exact test.

**Results**

*Survey participants*

From January 26th to February 13th 2021, 81 respondents participated to the questionnaire although 9 failed to respond to most questions. The survey results were therefore drafted from answers from the 72 participants (89%) who replied to the majority of questions, unless otherwise stated.

Twenty-four out of the 57 (42%) ESC National Cardiac Societies were represented in the survey: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom ***(Figure 1)***. The vast majority of participants worked in university hospitals (83%), followed by non-university public hospitals (7%), private hospitals/practices (6%), and other institutions (4%).

Most of the survey respondents were cardiac electrophysiologists (72%), followed by general cardiologists (36%), clinical geneticists (12%), paediatric cardiologists (11%), cardiac imaging experts (10%), genetic counsellors (7%), cardiologists specialised in inherited cardiac conditions/genetics (4%). Other healthcare providers accounted for 11% of the survey respondents.

**Investigation of SUDY**

The investigation of SUDY was mainly based on the 2015 ESC Guidelines on Ventricular Arrhythmias and the Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death (1), with 60/72 (83%) of practitioners referring to this document. The 2013 HRS/EHRA/APHRS Expert Consensus Statement on the Diagnosis and Management of Arrhythmia Syndromes (11) and the 2020 APHRS/HRS Expert Consensus Statement on the Investigation of Decedents with Sudden Unexplained Death and Patients with Sudden Cardiac Arrest, and of their Families (2) were utilised by 61% and 47% of the survey participants, respectively. In two cases other documents were utilised, while 2 participants did not use any specific guideline for the investigation of SUDY.

Investigation of SUDY cases comprised collection of medical history (97%), personal history and prior investigation of the decedent (93%), automatic external defibrillator (AED) or ECG data from the time around sudden death (92%) medical history of family members (90%), witness accounts (73%), medical history of family members (69%) [data from 71 answers].

*Post-mortem studies*

On average, an autopsy was performed in 43% of SUDY cases: 28 respondents (39%) stated that the autopsy rate ranged between 50 and 100%; 16 (23%) reported a rate between 25 and 49%, while 22 (31%) a rate from 1 to 24%. Five respondents stated that no autopsy is usually undertaken (7%) **(Figure 2A).** The major factors hindering autopsy practice for the 27 survey takers who reported an autopsy rate < 25% were that: autopsy was not mandatory in the respondent’s country (85%), logistic factors (41%), and costs (19%).

Participants from centres in which autopsy is undertaken to investigate SUDY cases (66/71, 93%) specified that this was usually requested by a coroner or medical examiner equivalent (41%), while the police, the medical resuscitation team and the primary care physician were less frequently involved (26%, 15% and 3%, respectively).

Routine examinations at the time of autopsy included macroscopic examination of the body and all organs (71%), histology of the heart (71%), histology of the brain (40%), photography (32%); expert cardiac examination was routinely performed in only 32% of cases [data from 66 answers].

*Post-Mortem Genetic testing*

On average, material suitable for DNA/RNA extraction was retained in 48% of SUDY cases; 30 respondents declared a proportion ≥ 50% and 21 a proportion ranging from 1 to 49%. Five subjects declared that no samples are routinely collected [data from 71 answers].

The collected samples were mainly frozen blood (EDTA) (48%), frozen liver or spleen (29%) or cardiac tissue (23%), with tissue culture or collection in RNAlater solution being less common (9%) [data from 65 answers].

Post-mortem genetic testing (molecular autopsy) was requested on average in only 37% of SADS cases. Nine survey participants (13%) declared that post-mortem genetic testing was performed routinely, 17 (25%) that this was done in over half of cases, and 28 (41%) in less than half of cases Molecular autopsy was not routinely utilised by one fifth of the survey respondents [data from 68 answers] (**Figure 2B)**. In most cases, post-mortem genetic testing was requested by a cardiologist, either after (28%) or before (10%) family evaluation; less frequently by the coroner at the time of autopsy (24%) or the clinical geneticist (19%). Nine percent of the respondents declared that genetic evaluation was performed only after a complete series of cardiac investigations in relatives, while 10% could not provide any information regarding this [data from 58 answers].

Genetic counselling was routinely offered before testing by 24 (41%) participants, and sporadically by 18 (31%). Six (10%) declared that no counselling was available prior to testing, while 11 did not provide details. [data from 59 answers].

Where genetic testing took place, gene panel sequencing was offered by 69% of respondents, while whole exome sequencing and single gene testing were much less common (8% and 1%, respectively). Whole genome sequencing was not utilised, and 20% of respondents gave no information on the type of genetic test performed. A wide arrhythmia **and** cardiomyopathy panel was usually utilised by 61% of participants, while 12% only focused on the genes most frequently involved with primary arrhythmia syndromes (*KCNQ1*, *KCNH2*, *SCN5A* and *RYR2*); wider arrhythmia **or** cardiomyopathy panels were used by 7% and 2% of participants, respectively [data from 59 answers].

*Family evaluation*

The number of SUDY families investigated each year at each respondent’s institution was variable. High-volume centres were a minority, with 7 participants claiming ≥ 100 referrals each year and 5 examining between 51 and 100 families **(Figure 3)**. The multidisciplinary assessment of SUDY families relied mostly on specialist EP assessment (96%), cardiac imaging (93%), and specialist adult genetic cardiology (83%). Genetic counselling and clinical genetics were available for 73% and 72% respondents, respectively, although genetic nursing was only employed by 22% of them. Access to paediatric services, including paediatric cardiology and specialist paediatric genetic cardiology, was offered by a lower proportion of respondents compared to adult cardiology (69% and 44%, respectively). Less than half (34/72, 47%) declared that a specialist pathology assessment for SUDY cases was offered. Psychological support from clinical psychology specialists and bereavement counselling were available for 50% and 15% of survey participants, respectively **(Figure 4).**

Following a SUDY, the referral of family members was recommended by 78% of survey participants when a genetic cause of death was suspected at autopsy. Both familial screening and genetic testing were recommended by 64% in cases of unexplained death, and by half if the aetiology of the death was equivocal. In SUDY cases in which no post-mortem had been performed, 47% of the respondents referred all families for screening and genetic testing, while 28% only did so in selected cases.

The proportion of first and second-line tests recommended for first degree relatives of SADS decedents is shown in **Figure 5.** Standard 12-lead electrocardiography and echocardiography were the first-line tests most utilised (used by 95% and 94% of survey respondents, respectively), followed by exercise ECG testing (68%), standard 3-lead ambulatory ECG monitoring (56%) and high precordial lead ECG (55%). Other first-line examinations included signal-averaged ECG, 12- lead ambulatory ECG monitoring, provocative testing with sodium-channel blockers (SCB) and/or epinephrine and cardiac MRI **(Figure 5, top panel)**. In case first-line tests were inconclusive, cardiac MRI was more routinely considered (58%), as well as provocative tests, if not performed previously as a first line test (47%) **(Figure 5, bottom panel)**. Almost one quarter (24%) of the survey cohort offered provocative testing with SCB agents to selected SADS relatives showing type 2 Brugada pattern; 18% only recommended the test in selected post-pubertal patients with a type 2 Brugada pattern and whose deceased relative with SADS was male and died at rest or asleep. SCB challenge was offered without reference to the resting ECG pattern by 18% of respondents if first-line tests were negative, by 9% if both first-line and second-line tests were negative; and by 15% if the SADS victim had died at sleep or at rest; 8% of survey participants did not offer the test at all **(Figure 6, top panel).** Epinephrine challenge was used by less than half of participants, mainly in selected relatives whose SADS decedent died during exertion with negative first and second line tests (27%) **(Figure 6, bottom panel)** [data from 66 answers].

Genetic testing for SADS relatives was offered mainly where a post-mortem test in the decedent had showed a pathogenic or likely pathogenic variant i.e. predictive testing (62% of participants), or in relatives with a specific phenotype, and targeted to that phenotype (42% of participants). Genetic testing was offered to all relatives, regardless of phenotype by 16 (24%) survey takers.

Psychosocial support for SADS relatives was offered mainly on request (56%), while 15% of respondents performed it routinely and 6% never [data from 66 answers].

**Variation between specialist centres and non-specialist centres**

In total, 56/72 (78%) survey respondents worked in a dedicated clinic focusing on families with inherited cardiac conditions (ICC) and/or SUDY, or had easy access to a dedicated clinic in another centre; 16 participants (22%) instead worked in a non-specialist setting*.* ***Table 1*** summarises the main differences between the two groups. Overall, specialist dedicated clinics saw more cases and families (25 participants from ICC clinics *vs* 0 from the non-specialist setting declared ≥ 26 families per annum, p < 0.001), and were more likely to offer genetic testing, genetic counselling and genetic nursing, as well as bereavement counselling and/or clinical psychology service. Although specialist cardiac pathology availability was not different amongst the two groups, expert cardiac examination was performed more often in the specialist setting (38% vs 8%, p = 0.02). Moreover, post-mortem genetic testing was offered more frequently in dedicated clinics.

**Discussion**

This survey provided important insights on the investigation on SUDY across Europe, highlighting a substantial heterogeneity of available services, and a suboptimal adherence to the current guidelines and expert consensus documents, especially regarding post-mortem examination, genetic testing of victims, use of provocative testing in relatives and psychological support of families.

**Salient findings**

Three-quarters of healthcare providers investigating and managing SUDY families work in or have easy access to a dedicated multidisciplinary unit. However, specialist genetic paediatric and clinical psychology/bereavement counselling services are underrepresented, being available in less than half of institutions. The 2020 HRS/APHRS guidelines were the first to stress the importance of psychological support, so these may not have been in place yet.

Nonetheless, current clinical practice is frequently not in line with the recommendations in a substantial proportion of institutions despite respondents indicating that international guidelines and expert consensus documents are in use. Dedicated ICC/SUDY units generally performed better than non-specialist ones in terms of adherence to guidelines and availability of specialist healthcare providers and tests.

*Post-mortem evaluation*

Post-mortem examination, together with details on the circumstances of death is considered a critical element to the investigation of SUDY (11)(1)(2). The results of this survey showed that, on average, less than half of SUDY cases are investigated with autopsy, with only 38% of institutions requesting it in more than half of cases. In addition, when the post-mortem evaluation is performed, it is not always comprehensive, contrary to current recommendations; macroscopic examination of body and organs, brain histology assessment and expert cardiac pathology examination are not always performed and can vary significantly within countries (12).

*Genetic testing*

Current guidelines and consensus documents recommend retaining samples and perform post-mortem genetic testing in SUDY cases with a normal autopsy or when an inheritable cardiac condition is suspected (2)(11). Furthermore, cascade genetic screening of first-degree blood relatives is advised where a pathogenic variant has been identified in the index case. This survey shows that, instead, DNA/RNA is extracted from only approximately half of SUDY cases, and post-mortem genetic testing (molecular autopsy) is performed in less than 40% of SADS decedents. Of note, molecular autopsy is not utilised routinely by one fifth of healthcare providers dealing with SUDY families, despite clear recommendations to do so.

The availability of genetic counselling is also variable, and is offered only occasionally in one third of cases , and not at all in 10% of cases. Predictive genetic testing for SADS/SUDY relatives is still underutilised (by less than two-thirds of caregivers), and targeted genetic testing is advised in less than half of cases.

In order to avoid difficulties in the interpretation of variants in the absence of an associated phenotype, current recommendations do not recommend the use of genetic testing in the absence of a suspected inherited cardiac condition. Despite this clear principle, genetic testing is offered to all relatives without a phenotype by approximately one quarter of healthcare providers.

*Family investigation protocols*

Following a SUDY, family evaluation is encouraged in the majority of cases in which an ICC is suspected at post-mortem. First-line testing with ECG and echocardiography is near ubiquitous but then protocols appear to diverge, despite successive consensus statements recommending the exercise ECG (11)(2) and data supporting the greater sensitivity of high precordial lead ECGs for the Brugada type 1 ECG pattern (13)(14).

Provocative pharmacological testing is usually considered for the diagnosis of primary arrhythmia syndromes such as Brugada syndrome (SCB challenge), long QT Syndrome or catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (epinephrine challenge) (1)(11)(2). The use of epinephrine challenge has been suggested as an alternative to exercise testing in SUDY families (2). However, the reliability and reproducibility of epinephrine challenge in LQTS have been questioned (15), as has the accuracy of SCB testing in controls (16) and SUDY families (17). Nonetheless, systematic ajmaline provocation testing in SADS families where an autopsy has been performed, and other tests are negative does increase the yield of BrS diagnoses substantially (18).

This survey illustrates this dilemma. Use of SCB challenge is heterogenous, and is more commonly employed when the presence of ECG findings is suspicious for BrS and the circumstances of death of the decedent compatible with BrS. Systematic testing after negative initial evaluation is less commonly employed. Epinephrine challenge is still offered in half of the institutions, although mainly in families with negative investigations whose deceased relative died during exertion.

Genetic testing for SADS family members is mainly offered when a specific variant has been detected in the deceased or when a specific phenotype is identified at cardiac investigations.

**Implications**

These results suggest a substantial heterogeneity of the investigation of SUDY and management of SUDY families across Europe, in particular regarding the rate and thoroughness of autopsies performed, the availability and use of post-mortem and cascade genetic testing, and psychological support for SADS/SUDY families. This may result in misdiagnosis of SADS and/or underreporting of cases attributable to inherited cardiac conditions, potentially putting family members at increased risk.

**A Clinical or Public health initiative?**

There are clear opportunities for improving access to comprehensive genetics, paediatric, clinical and psychological services for relatives of SUDY decedents that would align better with current recommendations. However, the largest obstacle across Europe to equal access to care is accurate diagnosis of the cause of death at autopsy, which has also been identified by a recent predominantly non-European survey (19). This is not usually an issue for health services but is under the jurisdiction of national departments of justice. Lobbying of European governments and raising of public awareness by professional societies (20), such as the ESC, in collaboration with patient groups will be necessary to promote change that will address heterogeneity. For example, this approach has led to successful legislation in Denmark for mandatory notification of all unexpected SD to law enforcement and the autopsy can be requested by law (the “Health Act”).

**Conclusions**

Scientific societies and experts’ consensus documents provide thorough recommendations to investigate the causes of SUDY and help identify relatives at risk of SCD from SUDY families. However, adherence to guidelines is still suboptimal in many European countries, especially where no dedicated SUDY/ICC units are in place. Improvement and expansion of existing specialist structures and access to autopsy in SUDY is needed to provide a better understanding of the causes and improve prevention strategies.

**Acknowledgements**

We thank the survey respondents for their engagement. The production of this document is under the responsibility of the Scientific Initiatives Committee of the European Heart Rhythm Association:

Serge Boveda (Chair), Giulio Conte (Co-Chair), Ante Anic, Sergio Barra, Julian K.R. Chun, Carlo de Asmundis, Nikolaos Dagres, Michal M. Farkowski, Jose Guerra, Konstantinos E. Iliodromitis, Kristine Jubele, Jedrzej Kosiuk, Eloi Marijon, Rui Providencia, Frits Prinzen.

The authors acknowledge the EHRA Scientific Research Network centres participating in this survey. A list of these centres can be found on the EHRA website. This work was also conducted in collaboration with the European Cardiac Arrhythmia Genetics’ Focus Group (ECGen).

**References**

1. Priori SG, Blomstrom-Lundqvist C, Mazzanti A, Bloma N, Borggrefe M, Camm J, et al. 2015 ESC Guidelines for the management of patients with ventricular arrhythmias and the prevention of sudden cardiac death the Task Force for the Management of Patients with Ventricular Arrhythmias and the Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death of the Europea. Vol. 36, European Heart Journal. Oxford University Press; 2015. p. 2793-2867l.

2. Stiles MK, Wilde AAM, Abrams DJ, Ackerman MJ, Albert CM, Behr ER, et al. 2020 APHRS/HRS expert consensus statement on the investigation of decedents with sudden unexplained death and patients with sudden cardiac arrest, and of their families. Hear Rhythm. 2021;18(1):e1–50.

3. Driscoll DJ, Edwards WD. Sudden unexpected death in children and adolescents. J Am Coll Cardiol. 1985;5(6):118B-121B.

4. Meyer L, Stubbs B, Fahrenbruch C, Maeda C, Harmon K, Eisenberg M, et al. Incidence, causes, and survival trends from cardiovascular-related sudden cardiac arrest in children and young adults 0 to 35 years of age: A 30-year review. Circulation. 2012 Sep 11;126(11):1363–72.

5. Ackerman M, Atkins DL, Triedman JK. Sudden cardiac death in the young. Vol. 133, Circulation. 2016. p. 1006–26.

6. Winkel BG, Holst AG, Theilade J, Kristensen IB, Thomsen JL, Ottesen GL, et al. Nationwide study of sudden cardiac death in persons aged 1-35 years. Eur Heart J. 2011;32(8):983–90.

7. Bagnall RD, Weintraub RG, Ingles J, Duflou J, Yeates L, Lam L, et al. A Prospective Study of Sudden Cardiac Death among Children and Young Adults. N Engl J Med. 2016 Jun 23;374(25):2441–52.

8. Lahrouchi N, Raju H, Lodder EM, Papatheodorou E, Ware JS, Papadakis M, et al. Utility of Post-Mortem Genetic Testing in Cases of Sudden Arrhythmic Death Syndrome. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2017;69(17):2134–45.

9. Behr ER, Casey A, Sheppard M, Wright M, Bowker TJ, Davies MJ, et al. Sudden arrhythmic death syndrome: A national survey of sudden unexplained cardiac death. Heart. 2007 May;93(5):601–5.

10. Van Der Werf C, Hendrix A, Birnie E, Bots ML, Vink A, Bardai A, et al. Improving usual care after sudden death in the young with focus on inherited cardiac diseases (the CAREFUL study): A community-based intervention study. Europace. 2016 Apr 1;18(4):592–601.

11. Priori SG, Wilde AA, Horie M, Cho Y, Behr ER, Berul C, et al. HRS/EHRA/APHRS Expert Consensus Statement on the Diagnosis and Management of Patients with Inherited Primary Arrhythmia Syndromes: Document endorsed by HRS, EHRA, and APHRS in May 2013 and by ACCF, AHA, PACES, and AEPC in June 2013. Hear Rhythm. 2013 Dec;10(12):1932–63.

12. Winkel BG, Holst AG, Theilade J, Kristensen IB, Thomsen JL, Hougen HP, Bundgaard H, Svendsen JH, Haunsø S T-HJ. Differences in investigations of sudden unexpected deaths in young people in a nationwide setting. Int J Legal Med. 2012;126(2):223–9.

13. Shimizu W, Matsuo K, Takagi M, Tanabe Y, Aiba T, Taguchi A, et al. Body surface distribution and response to drugs of ST segment elevation in Brugada syndrome: Clinical implication of eighty-seven-lead body surface potential mapping and its application to twelve-lead electrocardiograms. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol. 2000;11(4):396–404.

14. Sangwatanaroj S, Prechawat S, Sunsaneewitayakul B, Sitthisook S, Tosukhowong P, Tungsanga K. New electrocardiographic leads and the procainamide test for the detection of the Brugada sign in sudden unexplained death syndrome survivors and their relatives. Eur Heart J. 2001;22(24):2290–6.

15. Churet M, Luttoo K, Hocini M, Haïssaguerre M, Sacher F, Duchateau J. Diagnostic reproducibility of epinephrine drug challenge interpretation in suspected long QT syndrome. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol. 2019;30(6):896–901.

16. Hasdemir C, Payzin S, Kocabas U, Sahin H, Yildirim N, Alp A, et al. High prevalence of concealed Brugada syndrome in patients with atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia. Hear Rhythm. 2015 Jul 1;12(7):1584–94.

17. Tadros R, Nannenberg EA, Lieve K V., Škorić-Milosavljević D, Lahrouchi N, Lekanne Deprez RH, et al. Yield and Pitfalls of Ajmaline Testing in the Evaluation of Unexplained Cardiac Arrest and Sudden Unexplained Death: Single-Center Experience With 482 Families. JACC Clin Electrophysiol. 2017;3(12):1400–8.

18. Papadakis M, Papatheodorou E, Mellor G, Raju H, Bastiaenen R, Wijeyeratne Y, et al. The Diagnostic Yield of Brugada Syndrome After Sudden Death With Normal Autopsy. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2018 Mar 20;71(11):1204–14.

19. van den Heuvel LM, Do J, Yeates L, MacLeod H, James CA, Duflou J, Skinner JR, Semsarian C, van Tintelen JP IJ. Global approaches to cardiogenetic evaluation after sudden cardiac death in the young: A survey among health care professionals. Hear Rhythm. 2021;S1547-5271(21):00308–8.

20. Fellmann F, van El CG, Charron P, Michaud K, Howard HC, Boers SN, et al. European recommendations integrating genetic testing into multidisciplinary management of sudden cardiac death. Eur J Hum Genet. 2019 Dec 1;27(12):1763–73.

**Tables**

**Table 1. Comparison between dedicated ICC/SUDY and non-dedicated units**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dedicated ICC/SUDY clinic n= 56 |  | Non specialist clinic n= 16 | P value |
|  | **Services available for the investigation of SUDY** |  |  |
| 51  51  54  42  51  16  25  34 | Specialist adult genetic cardiology  Cardiac imaging  Cardiac EP  Paediatric Cardiology/ Specialist paediatric (genetic) cardiology  Clinical genetics/Genetic counselling  Genetic nursing  Specialist cardiac pathology  Bereavement Counselling/Clinical psychology | 9  15  14  10  8  0  8  3 | 0.003  NS  NS  NS  0.0008  0.01  NS  0.004 |
|  | **Number of families investigated each year** |  |  |
| 26 | 1-25 | 13 | NS |
| 25 | **≥26** | 0 | < 0.001 |
|  | **Post-mortem evaluation** |  |  |
| 45%  18/56 (32%)  20/53 (38%) | Proportion of SUDY cases evaluated with autopsy  Centres not performing autopsy or performing autopsy in ≤ 25% of the cases  Expert cardiac examination | 35%  9/15 (60%)  1/13 (8%) | \_  NS  0.02 |
| 51% | **Proportion of SUDY cases in which cardiac samples for DNA/RNA extraction are collected** | 33% | \_ |
|  | **How often is post-mortem genetic testing requested in SADS cases** |  |  |
| 10/56 (18%)  13/56 (23%)  8/56 (14%)  25/56 (45%) | **Never**  **1-25 %**  **25-49%**  **≥ 50%** | 4/12 (33%)  6/12 (50%)  1/12 (8%)  1/12 (8%) | NS  NS  NS  0.02 |
|  |  |  |  |

**Table 2. Summary of Guidelines and Expert consensus documents class of recommendations and level of evidence for the investigation of SUD/SUDY and family evaluation**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **HRS/EHRA/APHRS Expert Consensus 2013** | **ESC Guidelines 2015** | **APHRS/HRS expert consensus 2020** |
| Dedicated clinic with appropriately trained staff to evaluate potential SCD/SUDY cases and first-degree relatives with a diagnosed or suspected ICC | I |  | I B |
| Collection of personal/family history and circumstances of the sudden death for all SUDS victims | I |  | I B |
| Autopsy with at least histological examination of the heart to investigate the causes of sudden death | I | I C | I B |
| Expert cardiac pathology examination | I |  | I B |
| Collection of suitable tissue for toxicology and molecular pathology | I | I C | I B |
| Molecular autopsy/post-mortem genetic testing | II a | IIa C | I B |
| Referral of family members in SCD/SUDY cases with a diagnosed or suspected ICC | I |  | I B |

Class I : strong evidence in favour of the strategy;

Class IIa: moderate evidence in favour of the strategy;

Class IIb: weak evidence in favour of the strategy;

Class III: no benefit or harm from the strategy;

Level of evidence A: high quality evidence from 1 or more randomised trial or metanalysis of randomised trials

Level of evidence B: moderate quality evidence from single randomised trial or large non-randomised studies

Level of evidence C: expert consensus and/or small studies, retrospective studies or registries

**FIGURES**

**Figure 1:** Country of origin of survey participants.

**Figure 2:** Proportion of post-mortem autopsy [data from 71 answers] (A) and genetic testing [data from 59 answers] (B) performed for the evaluation of Sudden Unexplained Death in the Young (SUDY) and Sudden Arrhythmic Death Syndrome (SADS).

**Figure 3.** Number of SUDY families evaluated every year.

**Figure 4.** Services for multidisciplinary assessment of SUDY families.

**Figure 5.** First (top panel) and second-line (bottom panel) tests for 1st degree relatives of SADS decedent [data from 66 answers].

SCB: Sodium Channel Blockers; EP study = Electrophysiological study

**Figure 6.** Pharmacological provocation tests [data from 66 answers].

SCB: Sodium Channel Blockers