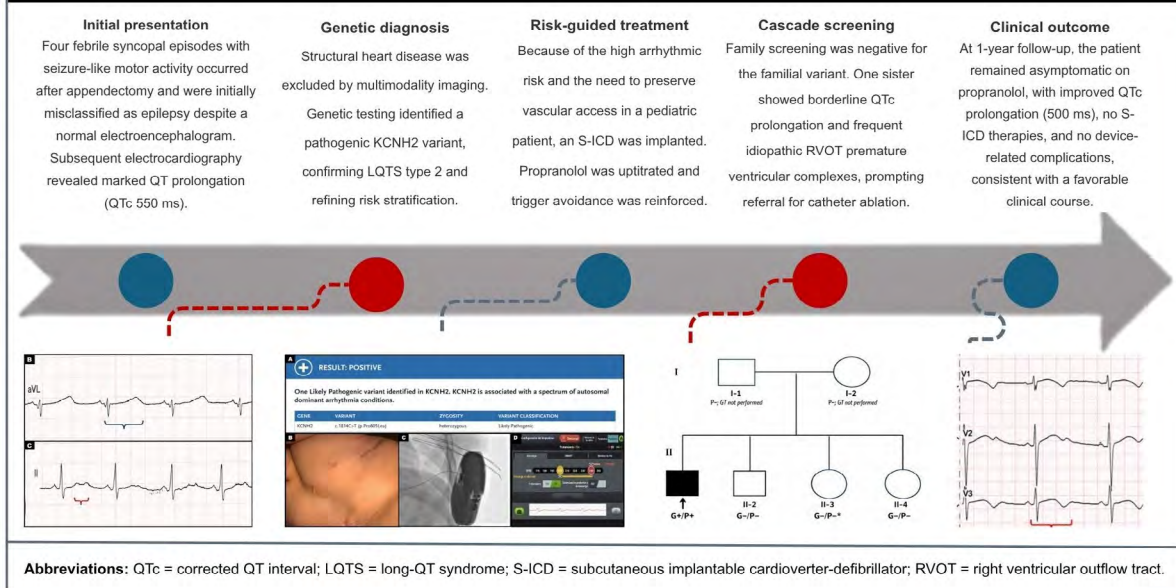


Supplementary material

Neurologic presentation unmasks arrhythmogenic channelopathy: KCNH2 variant Long-QT syndrome managed with subcutaneous implantable cardioverter-defibrillator. A case report

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Clinical Timeline and Diagnostic-Therapeutic Progression

Supplementary Figure 1. Clinical Timeline and Diagnostic-Therapeutic Progression in Pediatric Long-QT Syndrome Type 2. Graphic abstract summarizing the chronological course of the case, including the initial neurologic-like presentation, electrocardiographic recognition of marked corrected QT interval (QTc) prolongation, genetic confirmation of KCNH2-related long-QT syndrome (LQTS) type 2, risk-guided implantation of a subcutaneous implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (S-ICD), cascade family screening, and favorable 1-year clinical outcome.