

Abstract:

Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) are a drug class that is used as pharmacotherapy for major depressive disorders widely. TCAs mainly act by inhibiting presynaptic reuptake of norepinephrine and serotonin in the central nervous system.

In an overdose, TCAs antagonizes peripheral alpha-adrenergic, histaminic, muscarinic, and central serotonin receptors leading to a variety of adverse effects including anticholinergic toxicity and cardiac toxicity which is potentially detrimental. In addition, blockade of fast sodium channels in myocardial cells leads to slowing of action potential and leads to heart blocks and bradycardia.

Brugada phenocopy with electrocardiographic (ECG) evidence of Brugada syndrome can be found in acquired clinical circumstances following metabolic derangements and myocardial ischaemia. A few cases of Brugada Phenocopy following TCA intoxication has been reported in the literature so far.

We report a case of 56 year old female who presented with acute intoxication of amitriptyline with ECG evidence of Brugada syndrome which ultimately led to pulseless ventricular tachycardia.