## THE ANATOLIAN JOURNAL OF CARDIOLOGY



## Reply to Letter to the Editor: "Clinical Value of Tp-e/QTc Ratio in Patients Undergoing Coronary Angiography for Acute Coronary Syndrome"

To the Editor.

We read the letter about our manuscript. We thank the author for the interesting comments.1 First, we could not evaluate the relationship between ventricular arrhythmias and Tp-e interval and Tp-e/QT ratio, and this limitation was highlighted in our study.<sup>2</sup> Tp-e interval was defined as the interval between the peak and the end of the T wave. QTc dispersion (QTcD) was determined as the difference between the maximum and minimum QTc interval in different leads. Tp-e was measured using 2 methods. The first method is the "Tangent Method." In this method, the time in milliseconds from the peak of the T wave (or nadir if negative or biphasic T wave) and the intersection between the tangent at the steepest point of the T-wave downslope and the isoelectric line was calculated. The second method is the "Tail Method." The time from the peak or nadir of the T wave to the point where the wave reached the isoelectric line was calculated.<sup>3-5</sup> We used the end of the T wave as the point where the T wave returned to the isoelectric baseline (Tail Method). The Tp-e interval was obtained from the peak of the T-wave to the end of the T-wave in ST-segment elevated leads. In the case of negative T waves, we evaluated and calculated the Tp-e interval as a mirror image.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR REPLY

Kadriye Gayretli Yayla<sup>10</sup>

Çağrı Yayla<sup>©</sup>²

<sup>1</sup>Department of Cardiology, University of Health Sciences, Dr. Abdurrahman Yurtaslan Ankara Onkoloji Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, Turkey <sup>2</sup>Department of Cardiology, University of Health Sciences, Ankara City Hospital, Ankara, Turkey

Corresponding author:

Çağrı Yayla ⊠ cagriyayla@gmail.com

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