Introduction: Brugada syndrome (BrS) is an inherited cardiac disorder associated with an increased incidence of sudden cardiac death due to ventricular fibrillation in the absence of any structural heart disease, and it is characterized by coved ST segment elevation in the right precordial leads (V1-V2-V3). The prevalence of this disorder is still uncertain in the world but it has high incidence in Asia including Cambodia.

Methods: Registration data from hospitalized and OPD department patients in both sexes including spontaneous type I ECG pattern, symptomatic or asymptomatic patients with spontaneous type II and type III ECG, and resuscitated cardiac arrest without structural heart disease at Cardiology Department, Calmette Hospital.

Result: The results are showed in diagrams.

Conclusion: These series are the first study and showed that Brugada syndrome is not rare among Cambodian with predominantly in men around 40 years old. This study is one of the largest series of drug challenge by using oral Flecanide in making diagnostic of Brugada syndrome and showed that oral flecanide testing is an useful, inexpensive, safe and valid tool in the diagnostic strategy for the patients with spontaneous type 2 and type 3 ECG.