ECG Data Sites

<http://ecgview.org/>

The database contains more than ~0.7 million of QT/QTc measurements and associated clinical data, including diagnoses((~7.7 million ), drug prescriptions (~49 million) and selected laboratory-test results (~3.8 million), from ~461 thousands patients over the 19-years study period. The data is intended for researchers interested in surveillance on proarrhythmic potential of marketed drugs.

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/arrhythmia>

This database contains 279 attributes, 206 of which are linear valued and the rest are nominal.  
  
Concerning the study of H. Altay Guvenir: "The aim is to distinguish between the presence and absence of cardiac arrhythmia and to classify it in one of the 16 groups. Class 01 refers to 'normal' ECG classes 02 to 15 refers to different classes of arrhythmia and class 16 refers to the rest of unclassified ones. For the time being, there exists a computer program that makes such a classification. However there are differences between the cardiolog's and the programs classification. Taking the cardiolog's as a gold standard we aim to minimise this difference by means of machine learning tools."

<https://www.physionet.org/content/mitdb/1.0.0/>

The MIT-BIH Arrhythmia Database contains 48 half-hour excerpts of two-channel ambulatory ECG recordings, obtained from 47 subjects studied by the BIH Arrhythmia Laboratory between 1975 and 1979. Twenty-three recordings were chosen at random from a set of 4000 24-hour ambulatory ECG recordings collected from a mixed population of inpatients (about 60%) and outpatients (about 40%) at Boston's Beth Israel Hospital; the remaining 25 recordings were selected from the same set to include less common but clinically significant arrhythmias that would not be well-represented in a small random sample.

Recordings are approximately 30 minutes each

<http://www.thew-project.org/databases.htm>

This site contains multiple datasets, those that are possibly the most useful are listed

<http://www.thew-project.org/Database/E-OTH-12-0073-011.html>

This database includes 12-lead continuous recordings (from 73 ECGs from patients with persistent AF referred for cardioversion). The patients were followed for 4 weeks after cardioversion. Patients were offered ECG if they suffered from symptoms of arrhythmia recurrence at any time during the study. All patients underwent a final ECG evaluation at four weeks post-cardioversion.

<http://www.thew-project.org/Database/E-OTH-12-0089-022.html>

Continuous ECG recordings during electrical cardioversion of atrial fibrillation

We enrolled AF patients who underwent direct current electrical cardioversion in the Electrophysiology Laboratory at Strong Memorial Hospital (Rochester, NY)

The patients were excluded if implanted cardiodefibrillators or cardiac resynchronization therapy devices were present