## OFFICIAL ABSTRACT and CERTIFICATION

	ne Role of Delayed Rectifier Potassium Currents in Human Ventricular ardiomyocyte Arrhythmogenesis	Category Pick one only — mark an "X" in box at right
Si	ean Benson	Animal Sciences
Plainview-Old Bethpage John F. Kennedy High School, Plainview, NY 11803, US Cardiac arrhythmias are among one of the most widely recognized medical conditions, with the		Behavioral & Social Sciences
arı	ility to both diminish quality of life and trigger cardiac arrest. Cellular irregularities that can cause hythmias have been identified but the mechanisms behind these events are difficult to study in	Biochemistry
eff	or and in vivo due to the complexity of cardiomyocytes. This study will attempt to determine the ect of two ionic currents, the rapid and slow delayed rectifier potassium currents IKr and IKs, in nerating arrhythmogenic behavior in the O ' Hara-Rudy (ORd) model of a human ventricular	3iomedical & Health Sciences
cardiomyocyte. As demonstrated in the Livshitz-Rudy (LivR) guinea pig ventricular cardiomyocyte		Biomedical Engineering
mo	odel, a hypothesized IKs feedback loop rendered that a higher concentration of IKs was reasingly beneficial to cellular stability. However, differences in guinea pig ventricular	Cellular & Molecular Biology
	rdiomyocytes imply that while the same feedback loop may hold true in humans, the effects will relatively smaller. Parameter sensitivity analysis of the LivR model and ORd model reveal	Chemistry
variation in IKs channels, sodium dynamics, and calcium sensitivity. Further exploration of the ORd model determined that it was advantageous to modify the model before formal experimentation. Original C++ code was integrated into the ORd model to indicate the presence of arrhythmogenic behavior. The results suggested that a greater concentration of IKs provided a		Computational Biology & Bioinformatics
		Earth & Environmental Sciences
	ther resistance to arrhythmogenic behavior, up to a ratio of 7/1: IKs/IKr. This seminal initial add opens the possibility of exploring novel targets for antiarrhythmic drugs and determining the	Embedded Systems
ex	stence of ideal ratios of each current to discourage cellular arrhythmogenesis in extreme vironments. Both offer exciting promises to the future of treating cardiac arrhythmias.	Energy: Sustainable Materials and Design
		Engineering Mechanics
		Environmental Engineering
		Materials Science
1	As a part of this research project, the student directly handled, manipulated, or	Mathematics
1.	interacted with (check ALL that apply):	Microbiology
		Physics & Astronomy
	☐ human participants ☐ potentially hazardous biological agents	Plant Sciences
2	□ vertebrate animals □ microorganisms □ rDNA □ tissue  I/we worked or used equipment in a regulated research institution ■ Yes □ No	Robotics & Intelligent Machines
۷.	I/we worked or used equipment in a regulated research institution ■ Yes □ No or industrial setting:	Systems Software Translational Medical
3.	This project is a continuation of previous research. ☐ Yes ■ No	Sciences
4.	My display board includes non-published photographs/visual ☐ Yes No depictions of humans (other than myself):	
5.	This abstract describes only procedures performed by me/us, ■ Yes □ No reflects my/our own independent research, and represents one year's work only	
6.	I/we hereby certify that the abstract and responses to the ■ Yes □ No above statements are correct and properly reflect my/our own work.	
	above statements are correct and property reflect my/our own work.	/
an	is stamp or embossed seal attests that this project is in compliance with all federal d state laws and regulations and that all appropriate reviews and approvals have	
be	en obtained including the final clearance by the Scientific Review Committee.	