

PULMONER VEN SİNYALLERİNİN PÜF NOKTALARI

08.04.2017

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Liv Hastanesi, Ankara

**SPONTANEOUS INITIATION OF ATRIAL FIBRILLATION BY ECTOPIC BEATS
ORIGINATING IN THE PULMONARY VEINS**

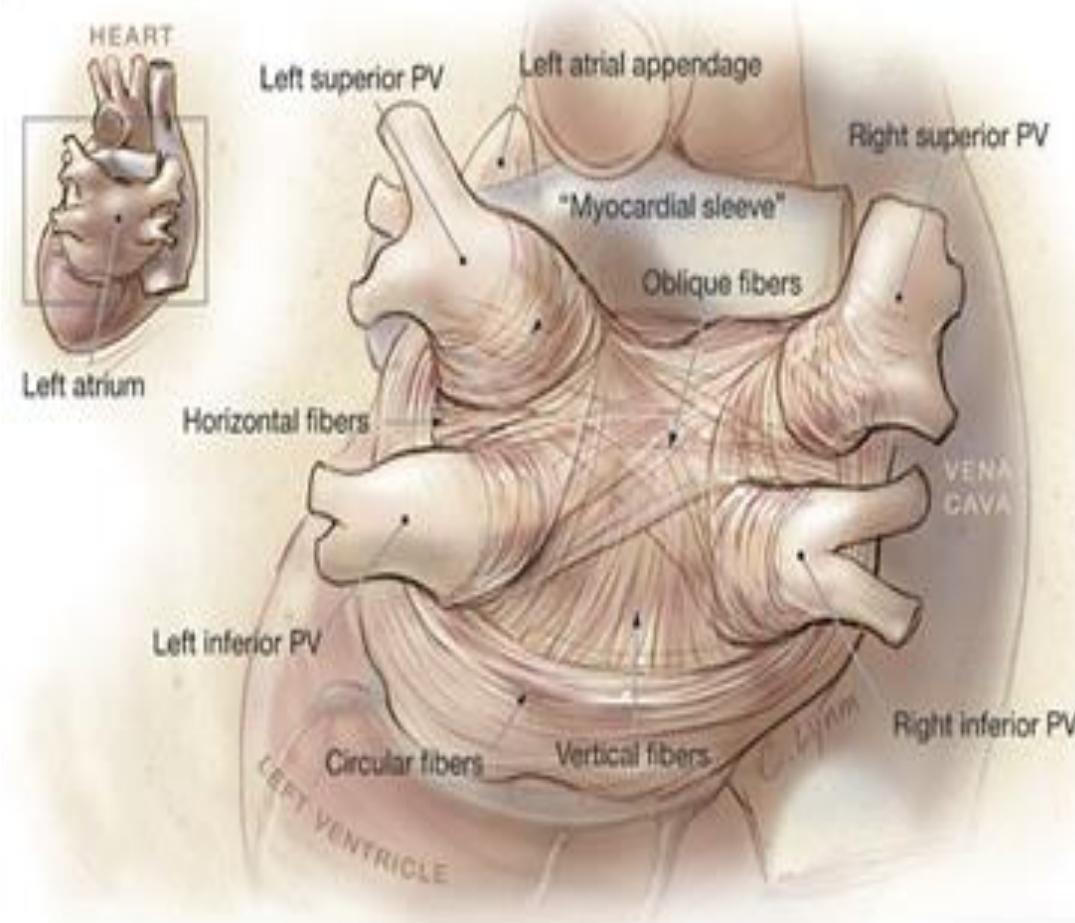
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AND JACQUES CLÉMENTY, M.D.

ABSTRACT

Background Atrial fibrillation, the most common sustained cardiac arrhythmia and a major cause of stroke, results from simultaneous reentrant wavelets. Its spontaneous initiation has not been studied.

Methods We studied 45 patients with frequent episodes of atrial fibrillation (mean [\pm SD] duration, 344 ± 326 minutes per 24 hours) refractory to drug therapy. The spontaneous initiation of atrial fibrillation was mapped with the use of multielectrode catheters designed to record the earliest electrical activity preceding the onset of atrial fibrillation and associated atrial ectopic beats. The accuracy of the mapping was confirmed by the abrupt disappearance of triggering atrial ectopic beats after ablation with local radio-frequency energy.

Pattern of Myocardial Fibers of Left Atrium and Pulmonary Vein Trunks (Posterior View)



PULMONER VEN SİNYALLERİ

Pulmoner ve Ekstra-pulmoner miyokardiyal elektrogramlarının karşılaştırılması

PV potansiyelleri	Ekstra-PV potansiyelleri
Spike benzeri, sivri, yüksek dv/dt	Düşük amplitüd, düşük dv/dt
Yaygın veya dairesel dağılım	Sınırlı, anatomik olarak belirli dağılım
Sinüs ritminden proksimalden distale aktivasyon (geç spike)	Düşük amplitüdü fakat distale doğru aktivasyon değişikliği yok
Düşük amplitüdü, ekstra-PV uyarıları ile uyarılamaz.	Düşük amplitüdü, LAA veya SVC uyarı ile direkt olarak uyarılabilir.



PV elektrogram morfolojisi

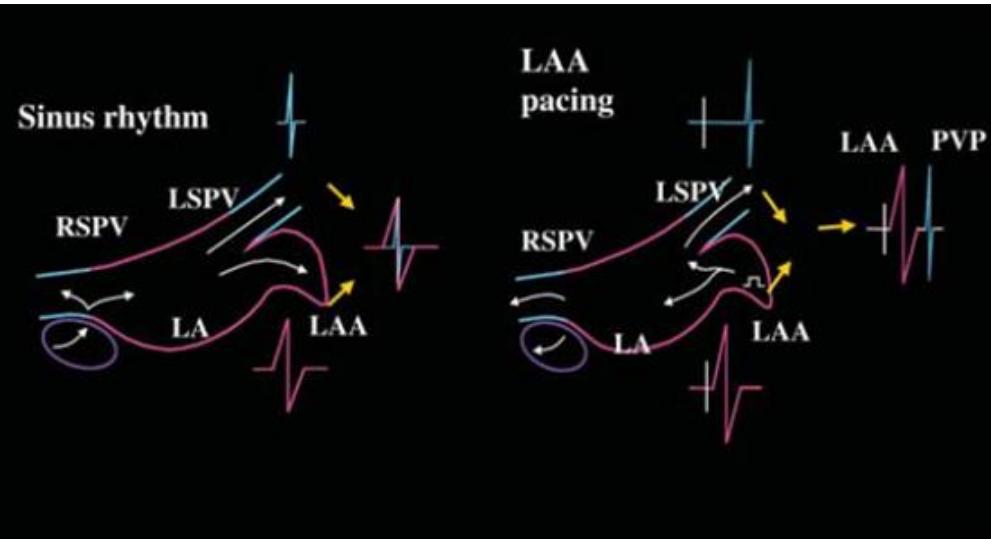
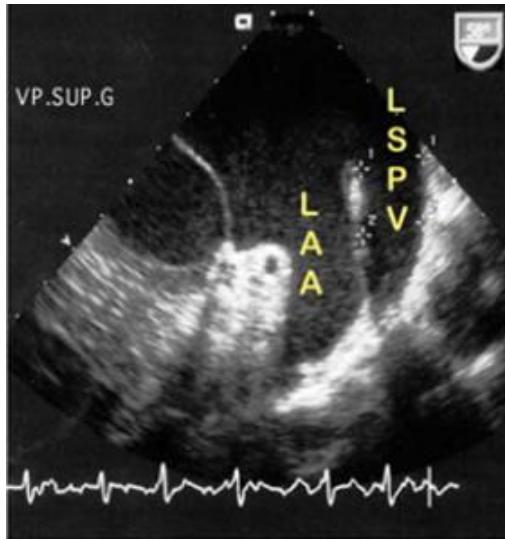
PV	Tipik elektrogram konfigürasyonu	Etkileyen kaynaklar
LSPV	Sinüs ritmi: %63 tek potansiyel CS pacing: ~%100 çift potansiyel	Far-field LAA, PV
LIPV	Sinüs ritmi: %70 tek potansiyel CS pacing: ~%80 çift potansiyel	Far-field aşağı lateral sol atriyum, PV
RSPV	Sinüs ritmi: %23 çift potansiyel	Far-field SVC, komşu sol atriyum
RIPV	Sinüs ritmi: % 100 tek potansiyel	Komşu sol atriyum



Ekstra-pulmoner ven elektrogramlarının özellikleri

Kaynak	PV	Dağılım	Sıklık	Ayırıcı manevra	PV potansiyel zamanlaması
LAA arka duvar	Sol üst PV	Ön yüz, 3-5 poller	Neredeyse %100	Distal CS veya LAA uyarılması	İkinci veya gecikmiş potansiyel
Aşağı lateral sol atriyum	Sol alt PV	Ön yüz, 2-4 poller	%80	Mid-distal CS uyarılması	İkinci veya gecikmiş potansiyel
SVC (arka duvar)	Sağ üst PV	Ön-üst yüz, 2-4 poller	%23	Sinüs ritm veya SVC uyarılması	İkinci potansiyel

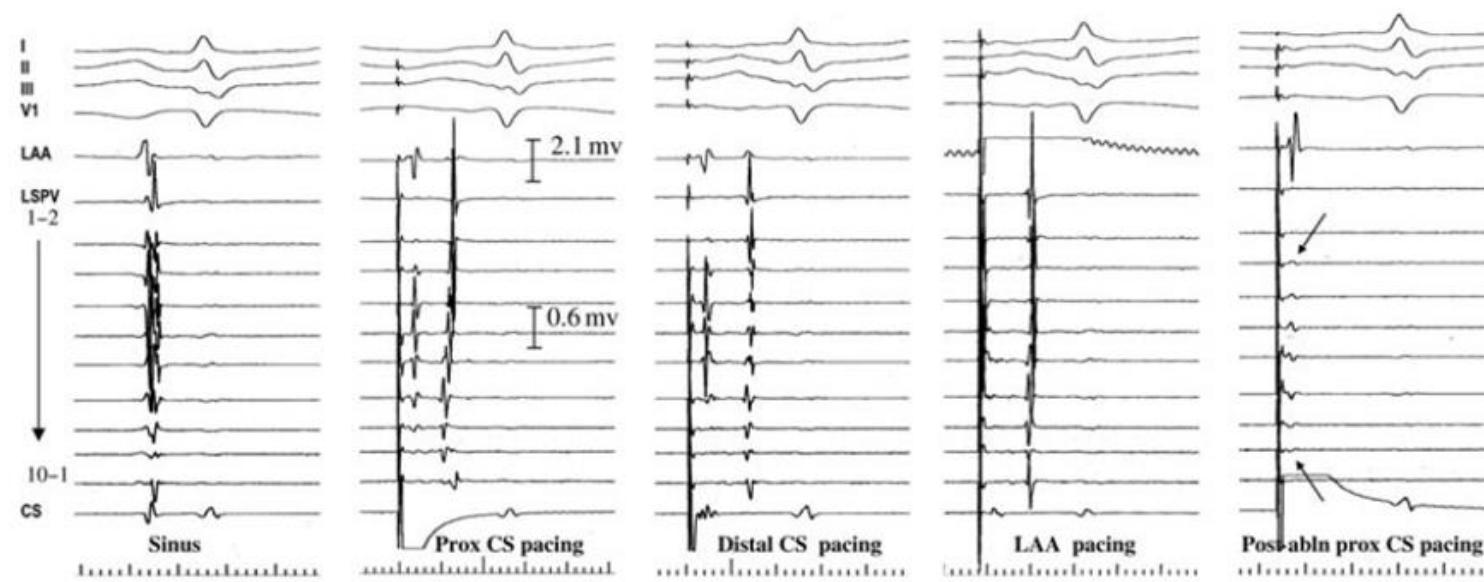
LSPV



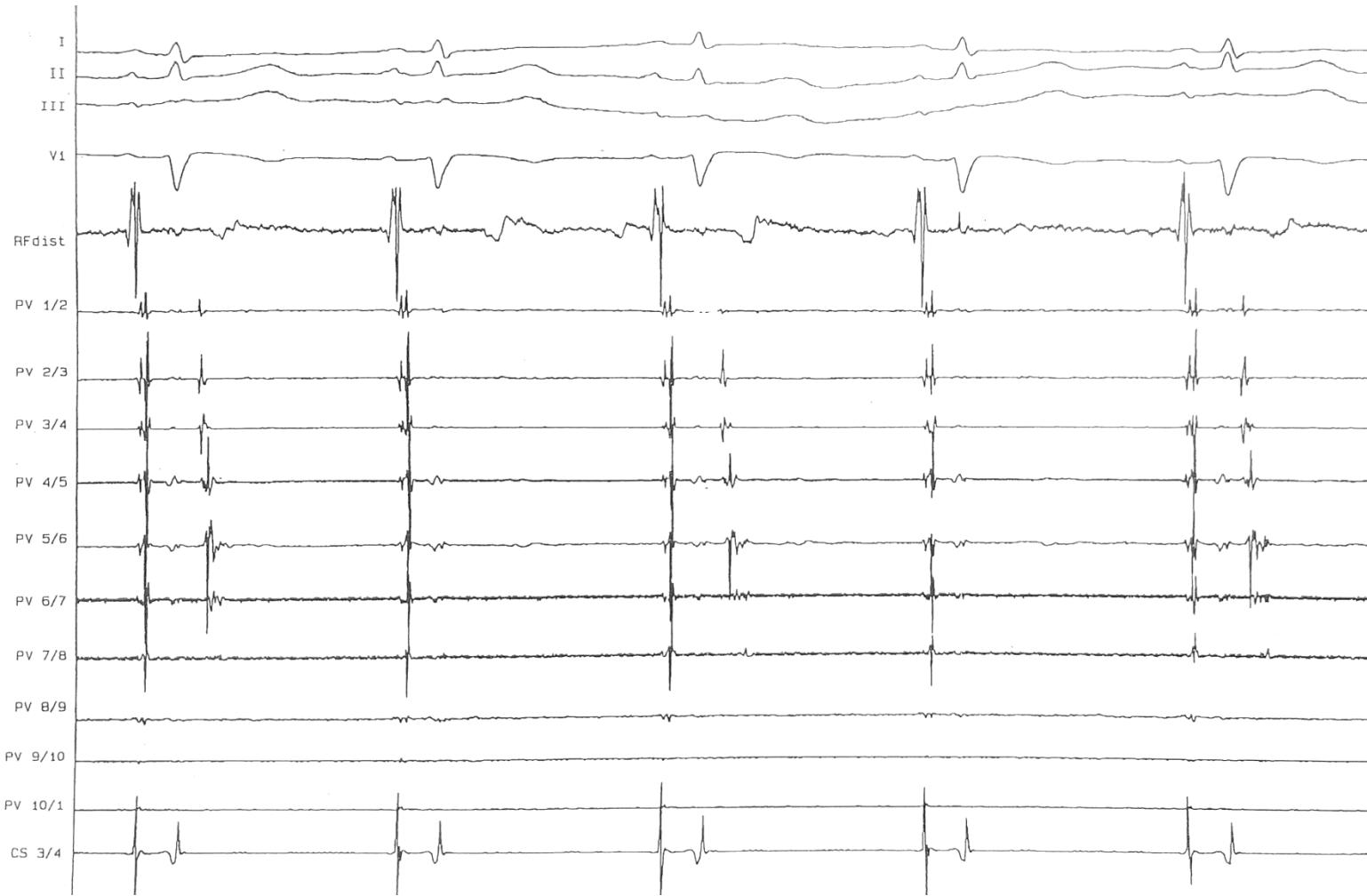
LSPV-CS PACING



LSPV



LSPV-CONCEALED ECTOPY



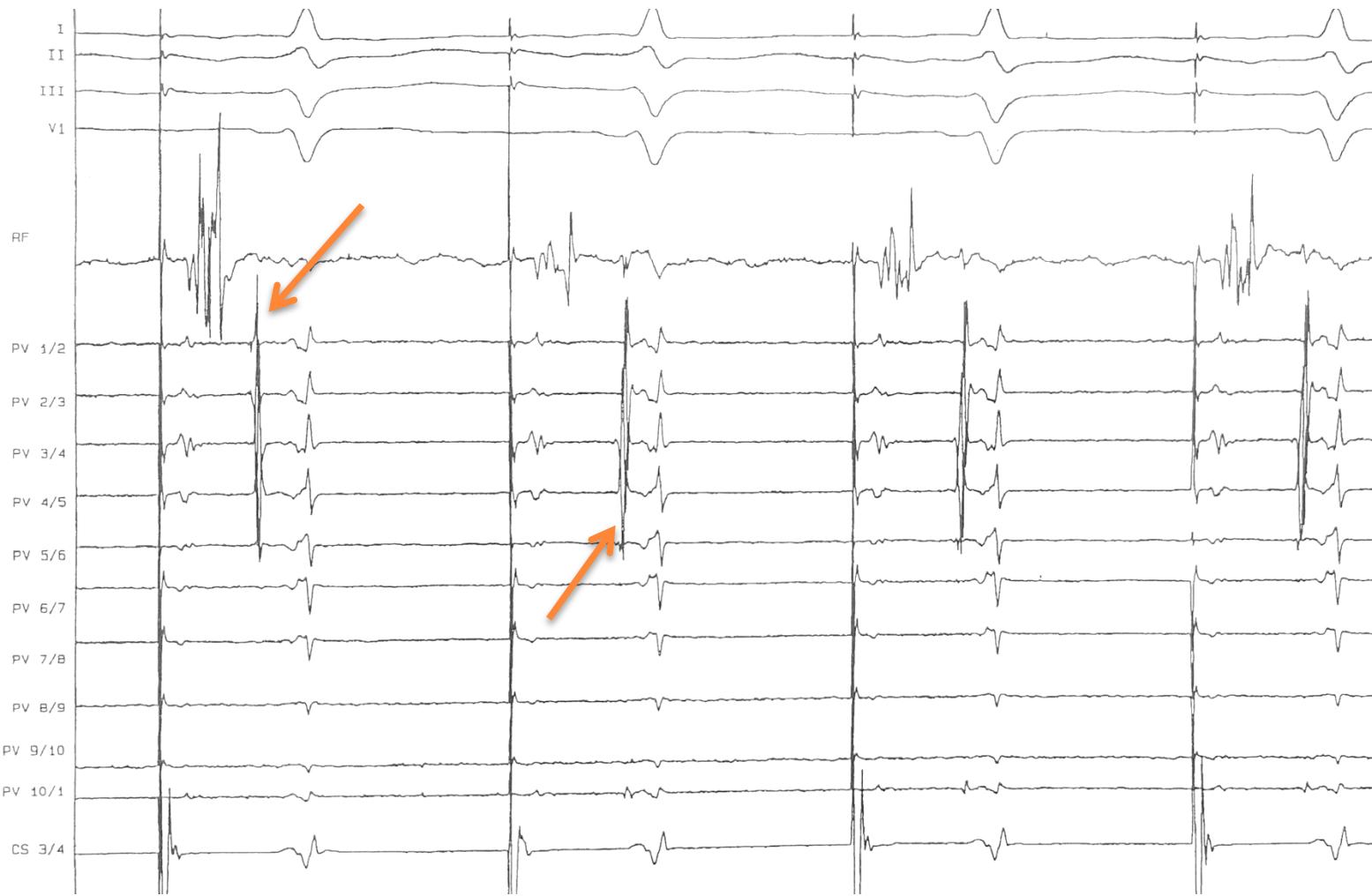
LSPV-GEÇ PVP- FAR FIELD SİNYAL AYRIMI



LSPV-HEDEF ABLASYON BÖLGESİ



LSPV- EN ERKEN AKTİVASYON DEĞİŞİMİ



LSPV-PVP DİSKONNEKSİYON



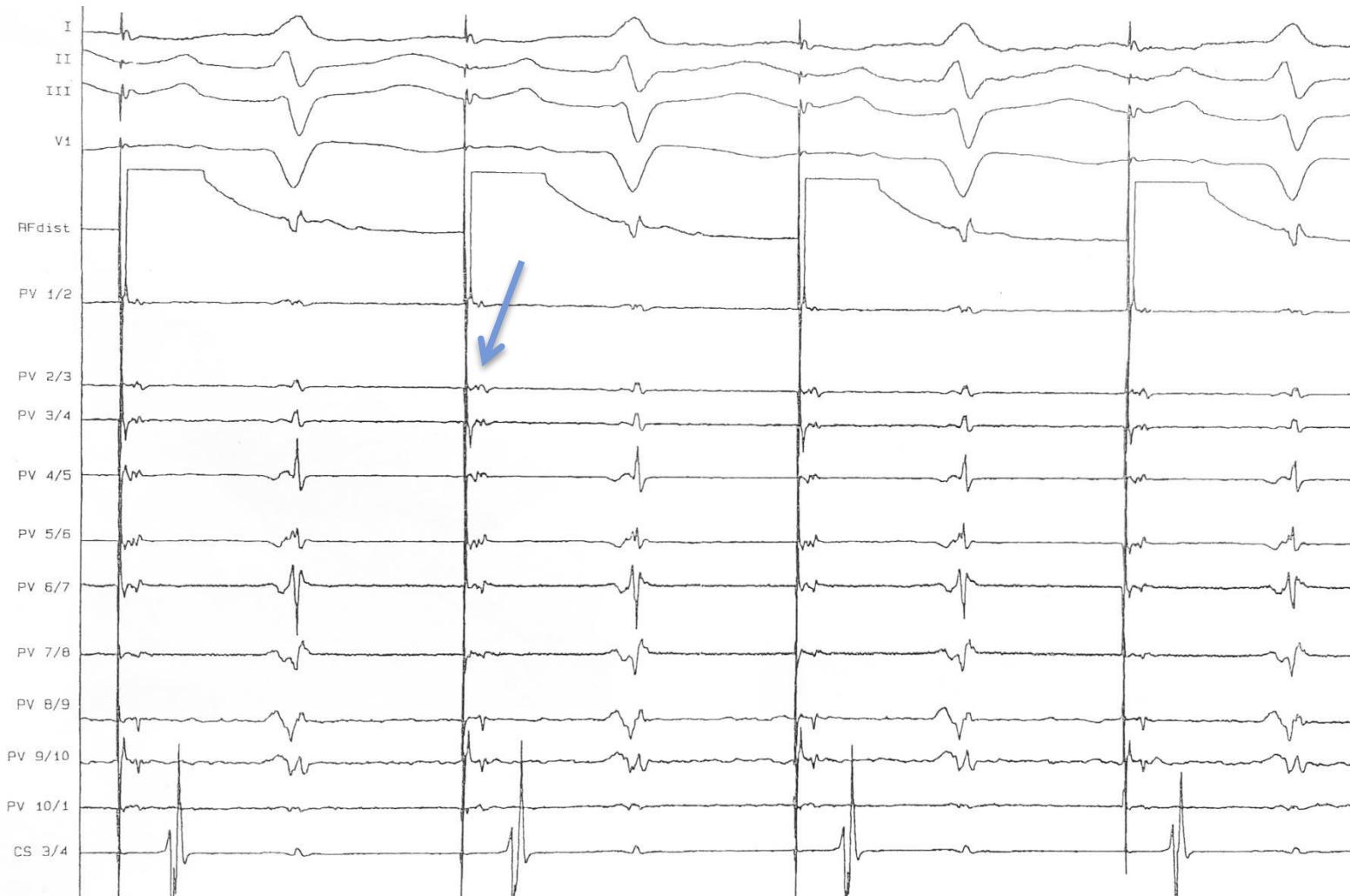
LSPV-DİSOSİYE PVP



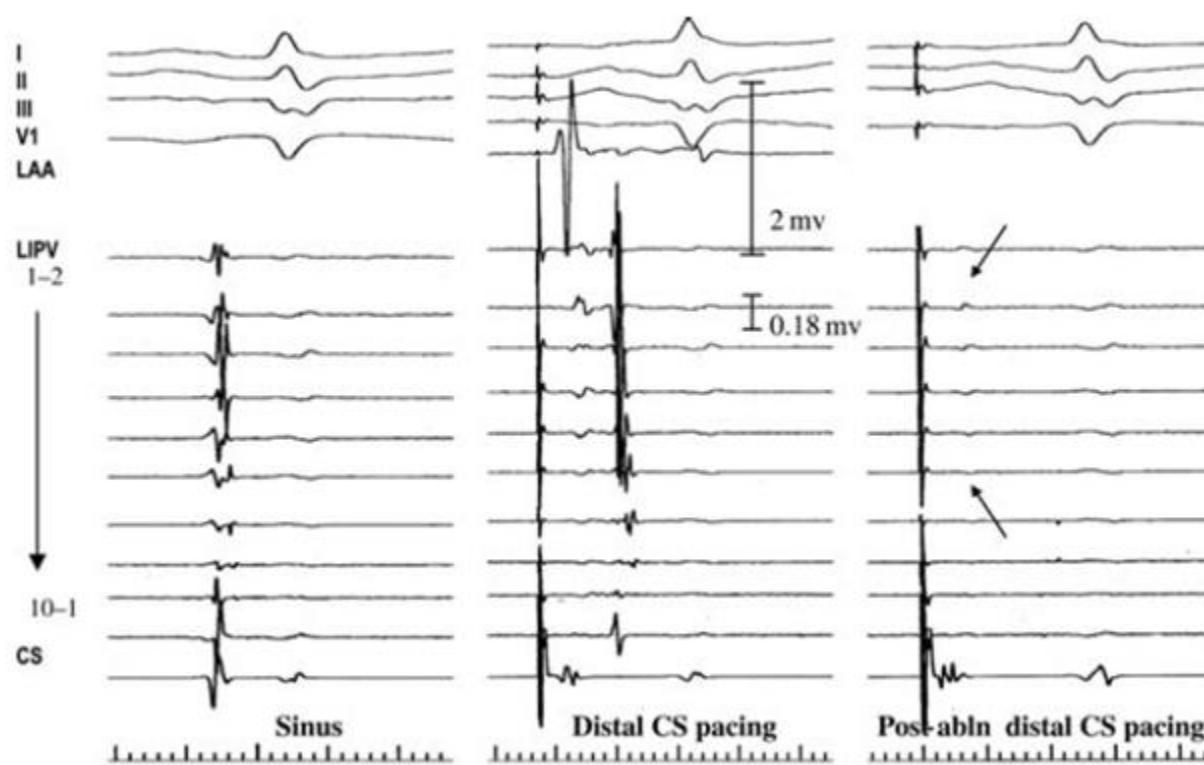
LSPV-ABLASYON SONRASI-PVP?

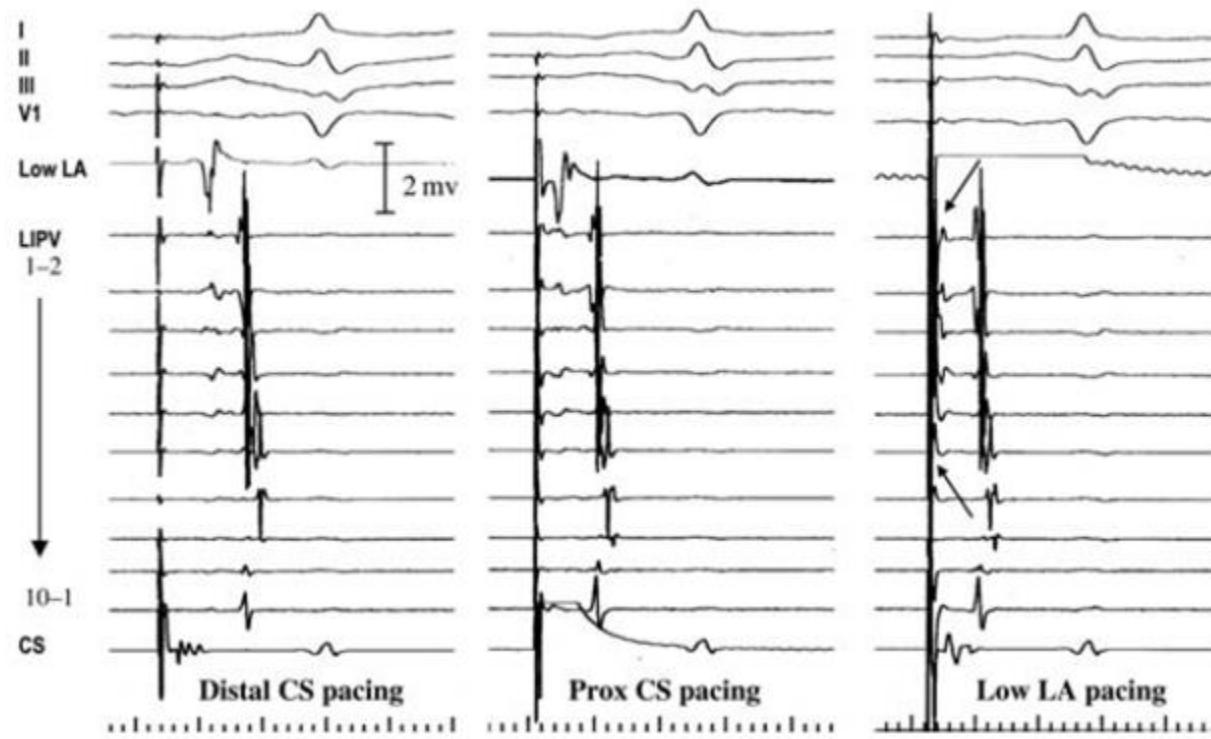


LAA PACING

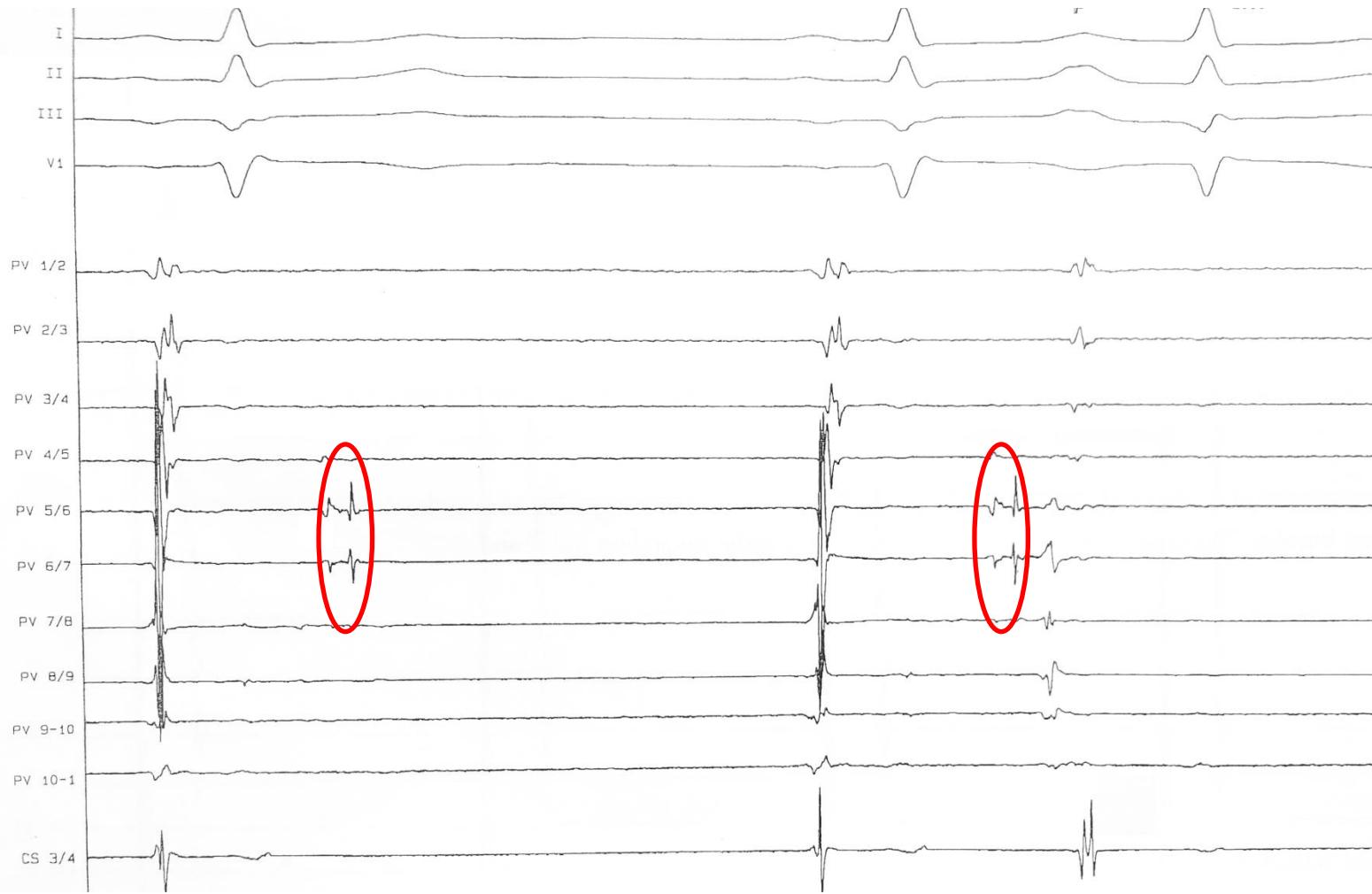


LIPV

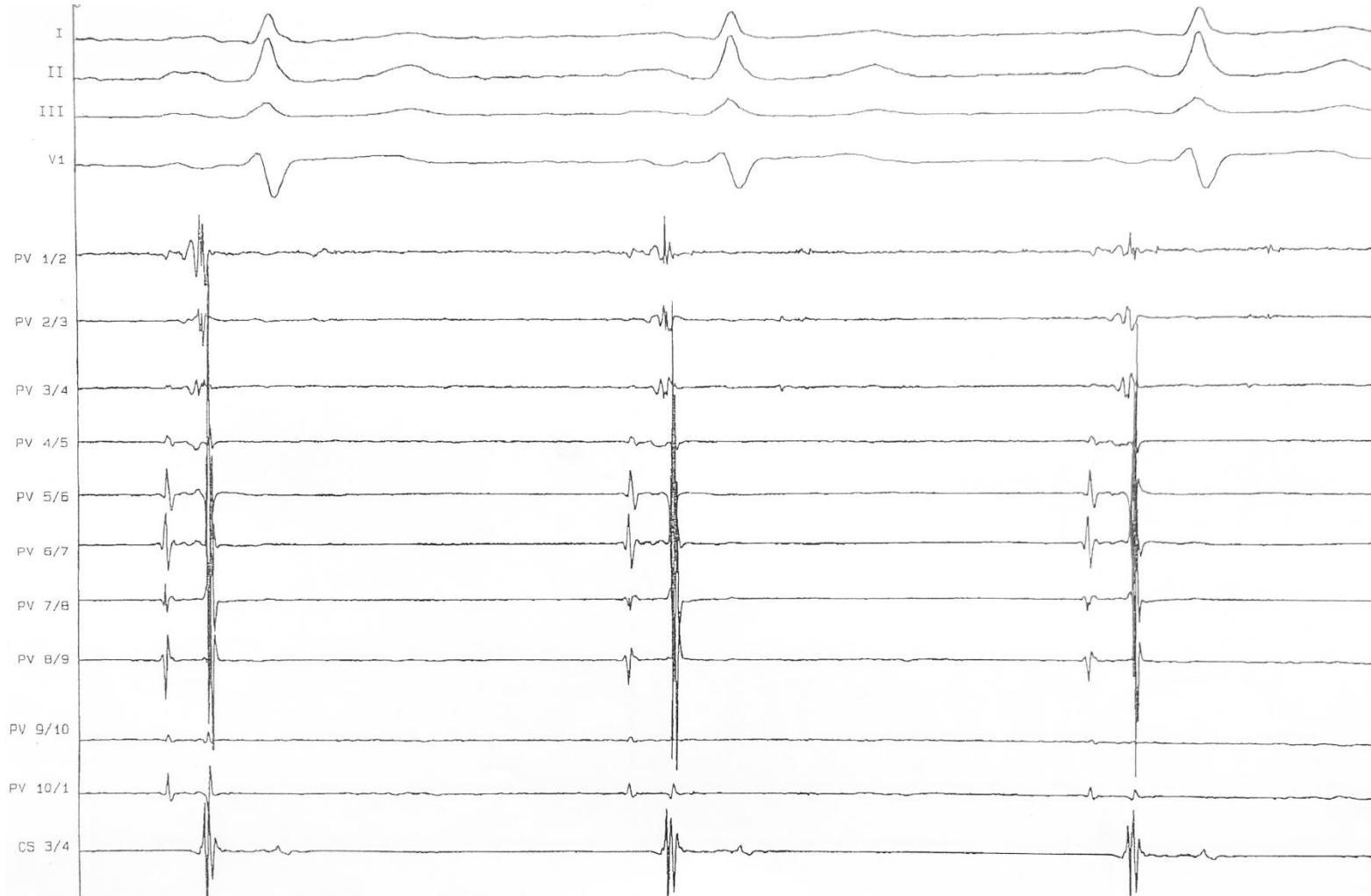




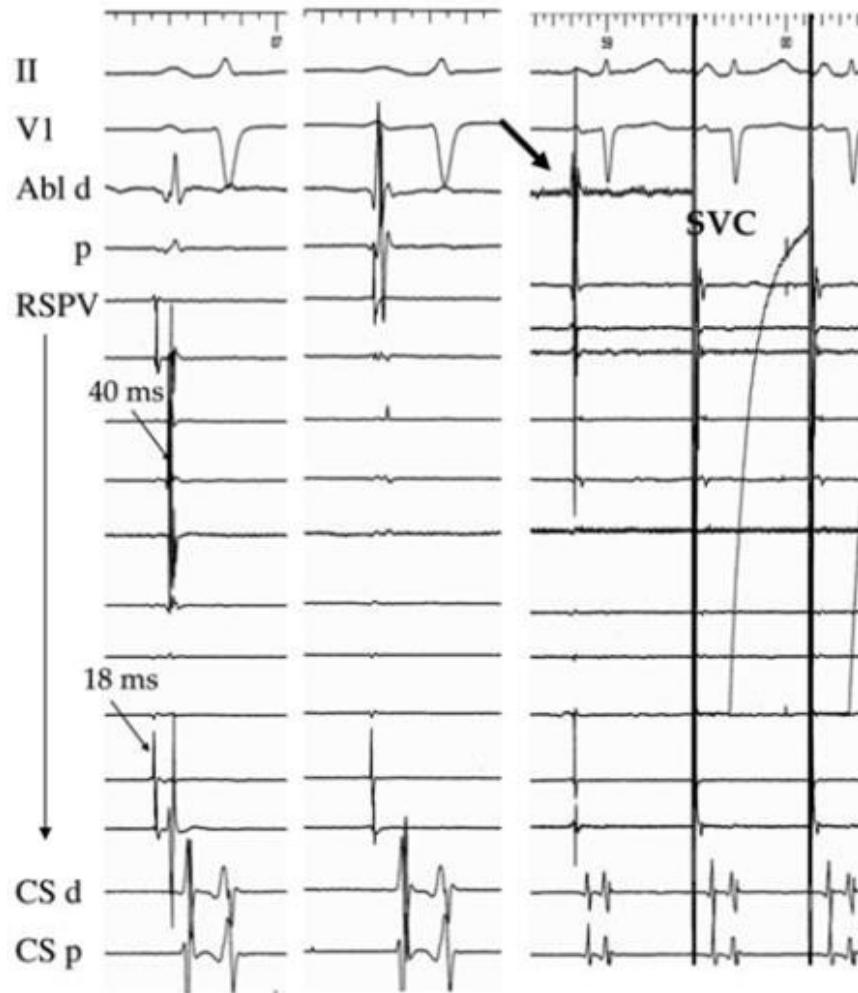
LIPV-PVP EKTOPIK VURU



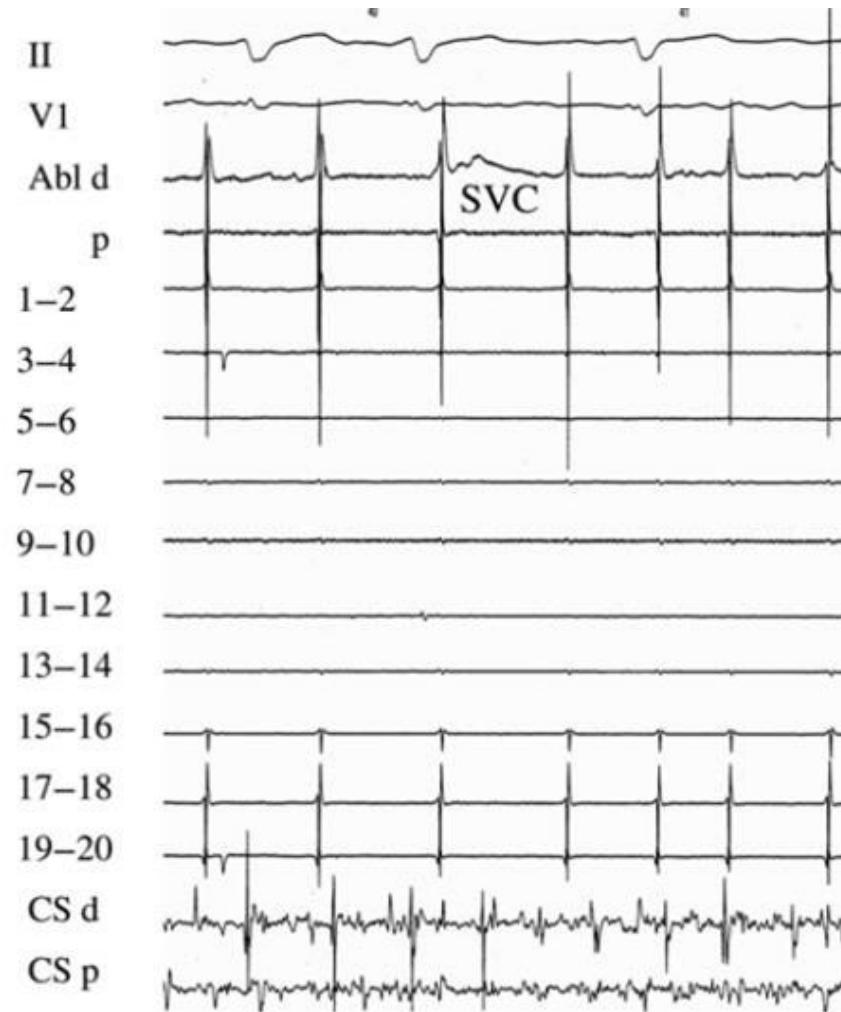
RSPV-İKİLİ POTANSİYEL



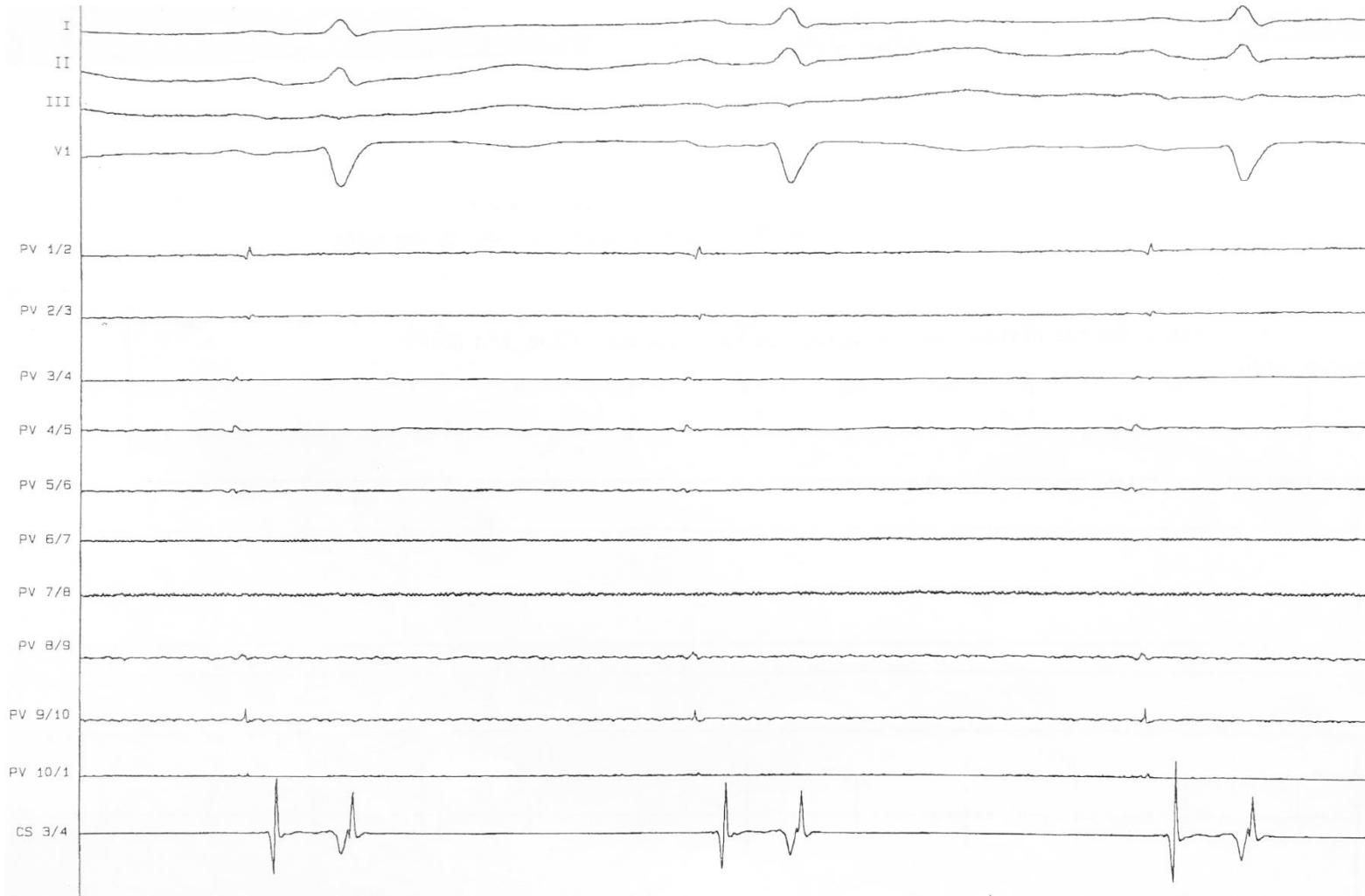
RSPV-İKİLİ POTANSİYEL



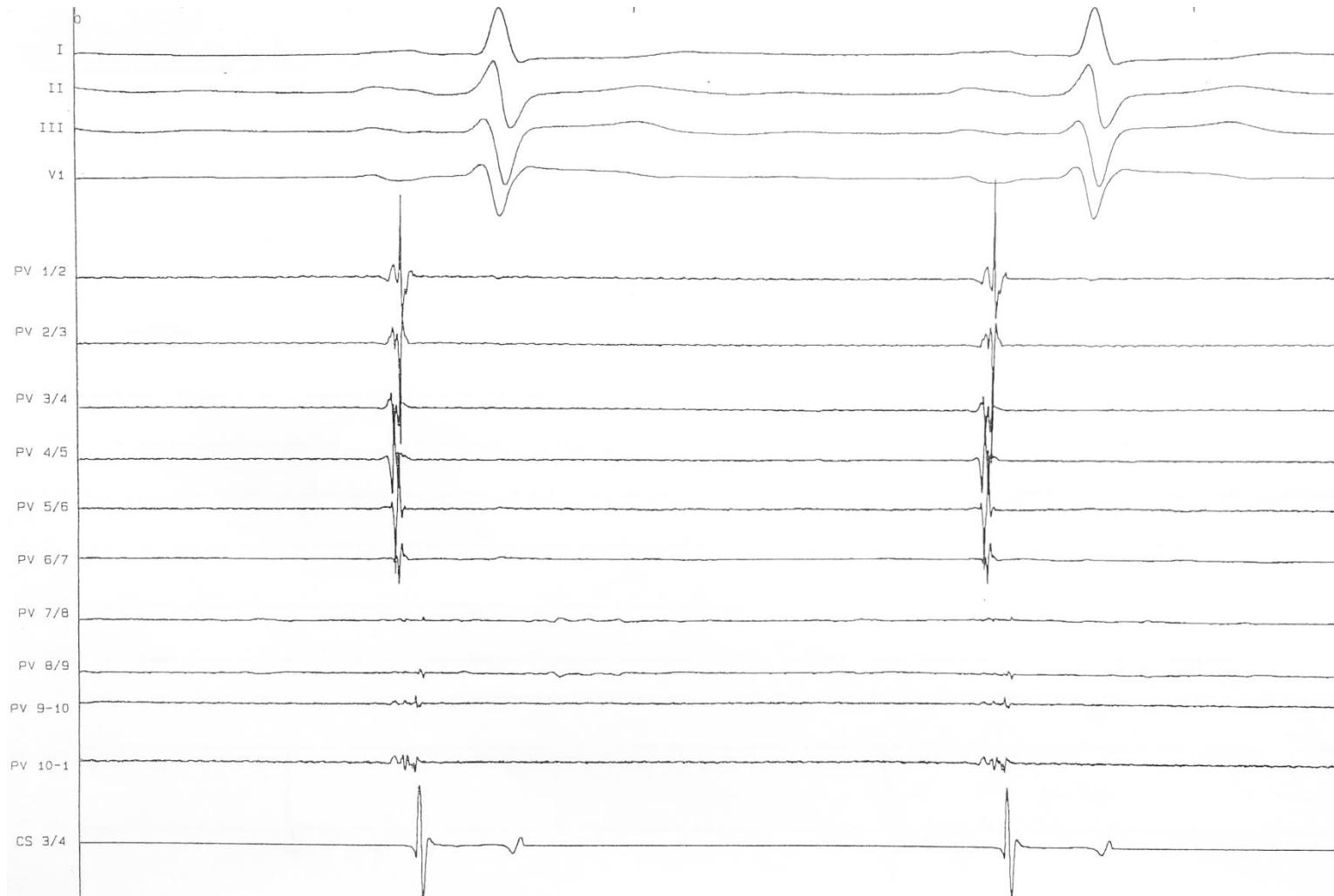
RSPV-FARFIELD POTANSİYEL



RSPV-FARFIELD POTANSİYEL



RIPV

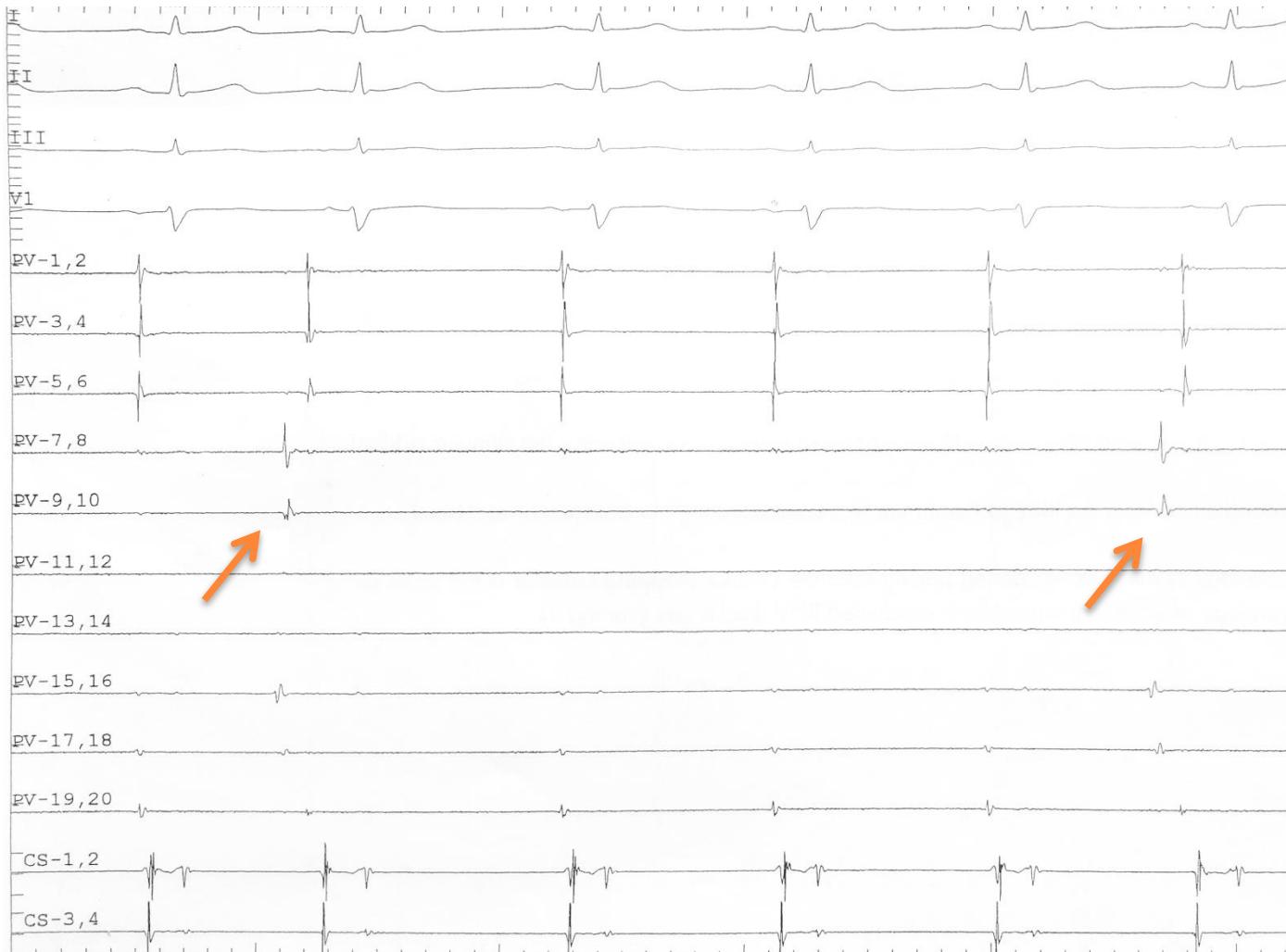


PV İZOLASYONUNUN TEYİDİ

- Giriş bloğu
LA → PV Gösterilmesi kolaydır
- Çıkış bloğu
PV → LA Farklı PV miyokardial fiber yerleşimi
 Uyarılma zorluğu
 LAA/SVC uyarılması

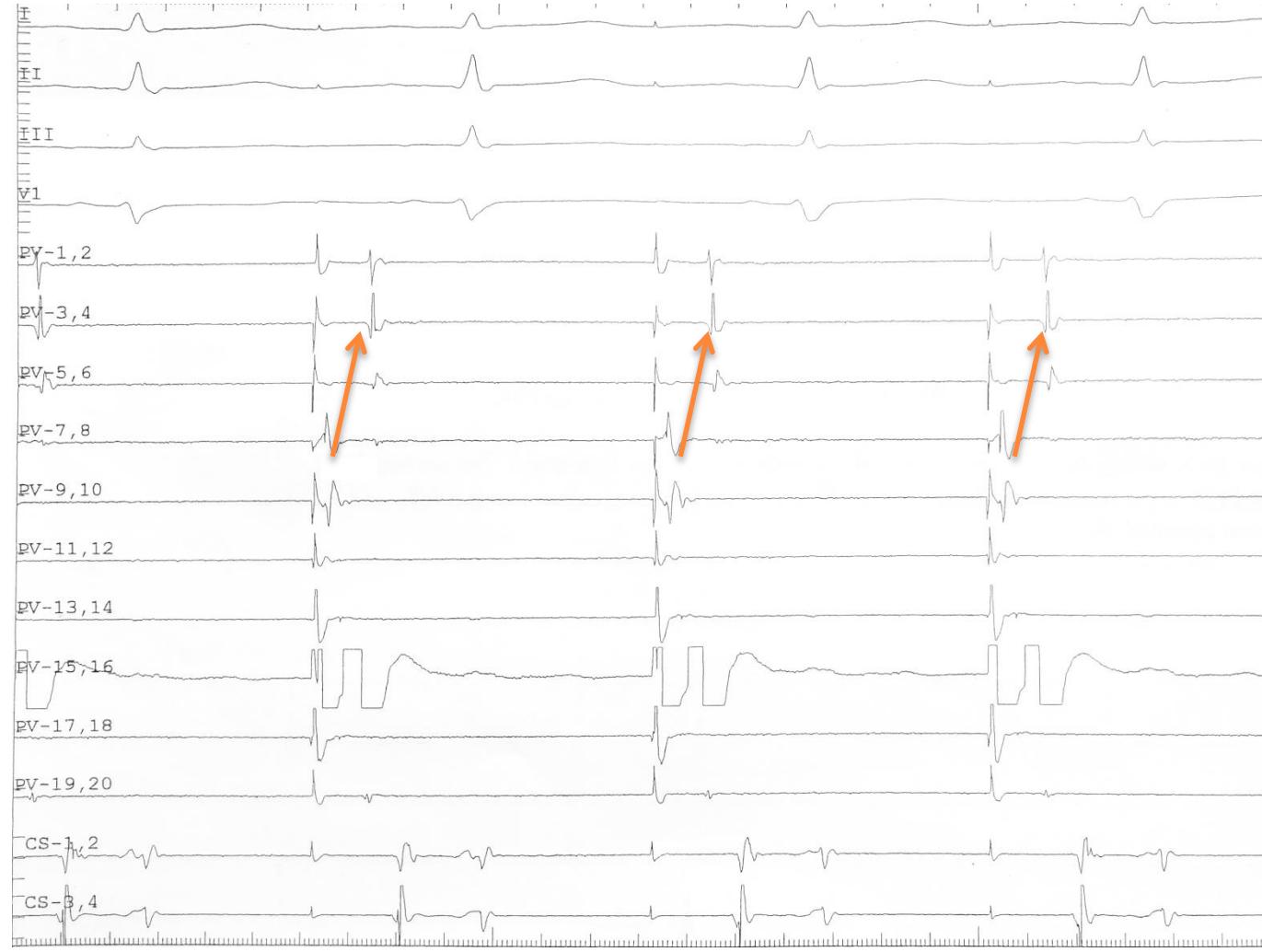


GİRİŞ BLOĞU+

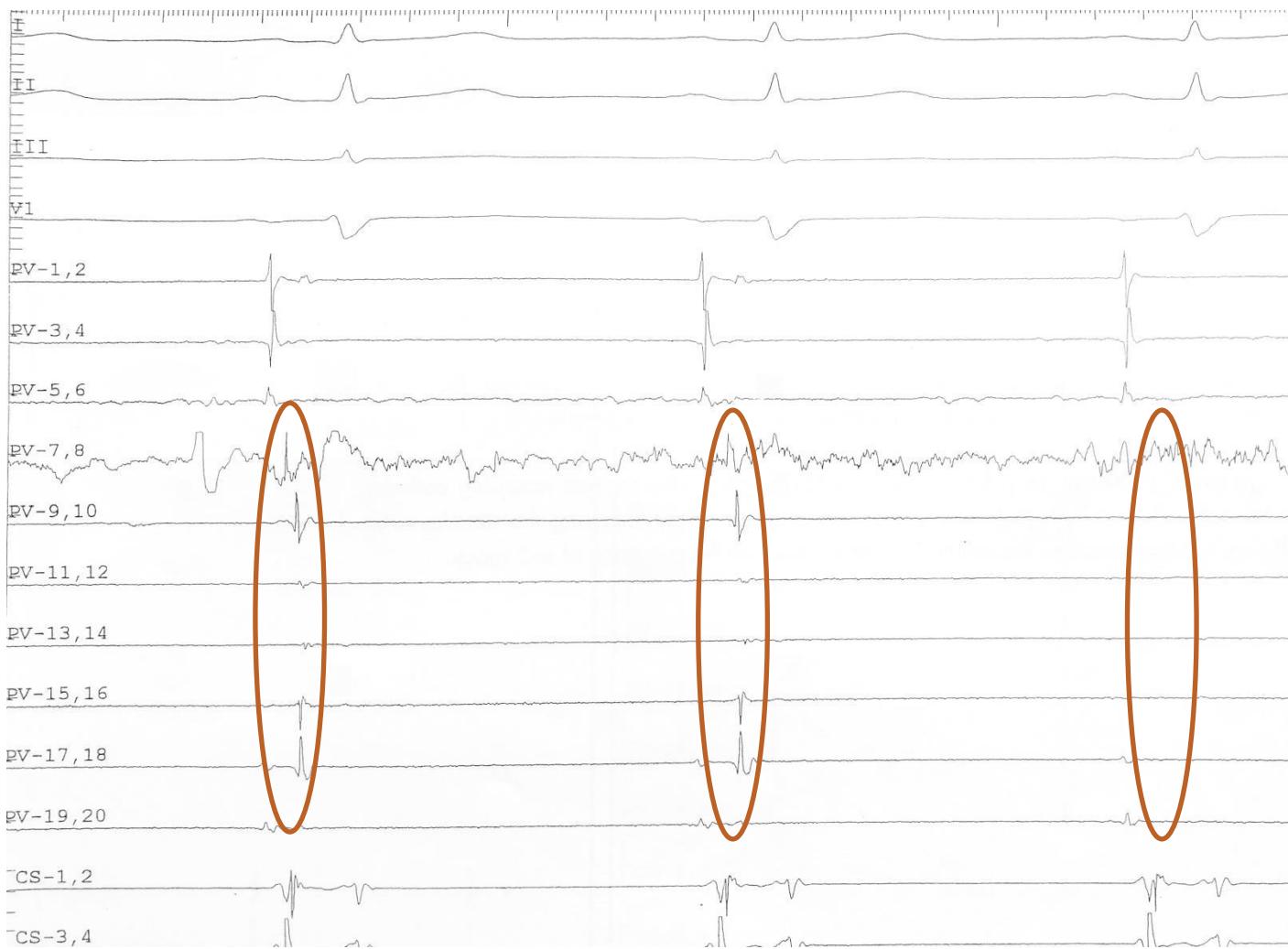


ÇIKIŞ BLOĞU -

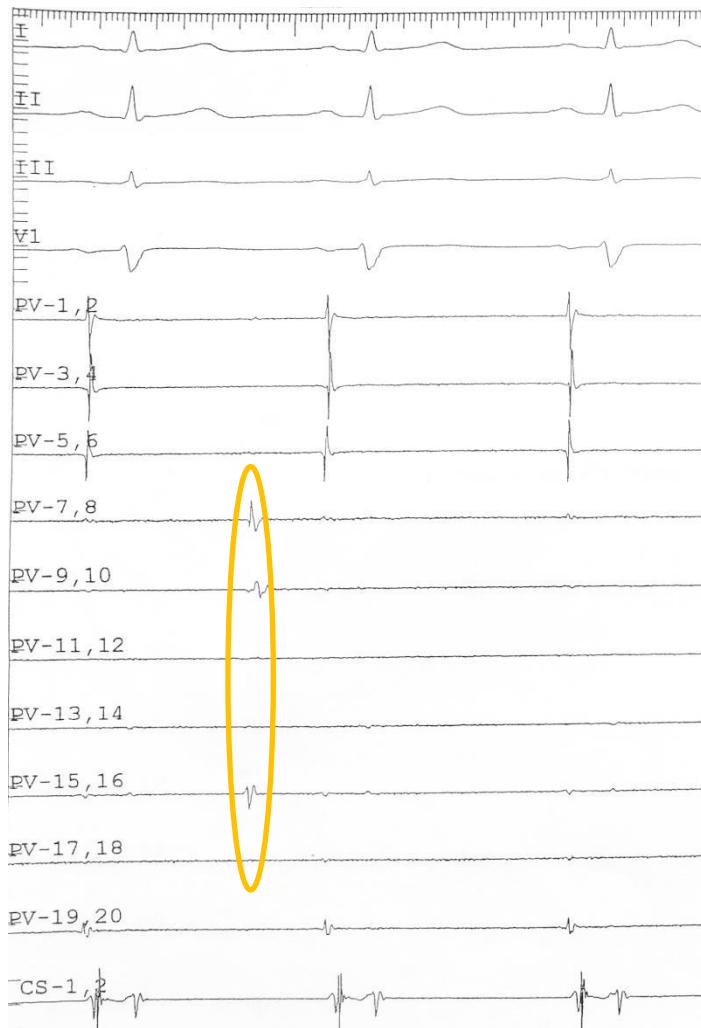
CİKIŞ BLOĞU YOK



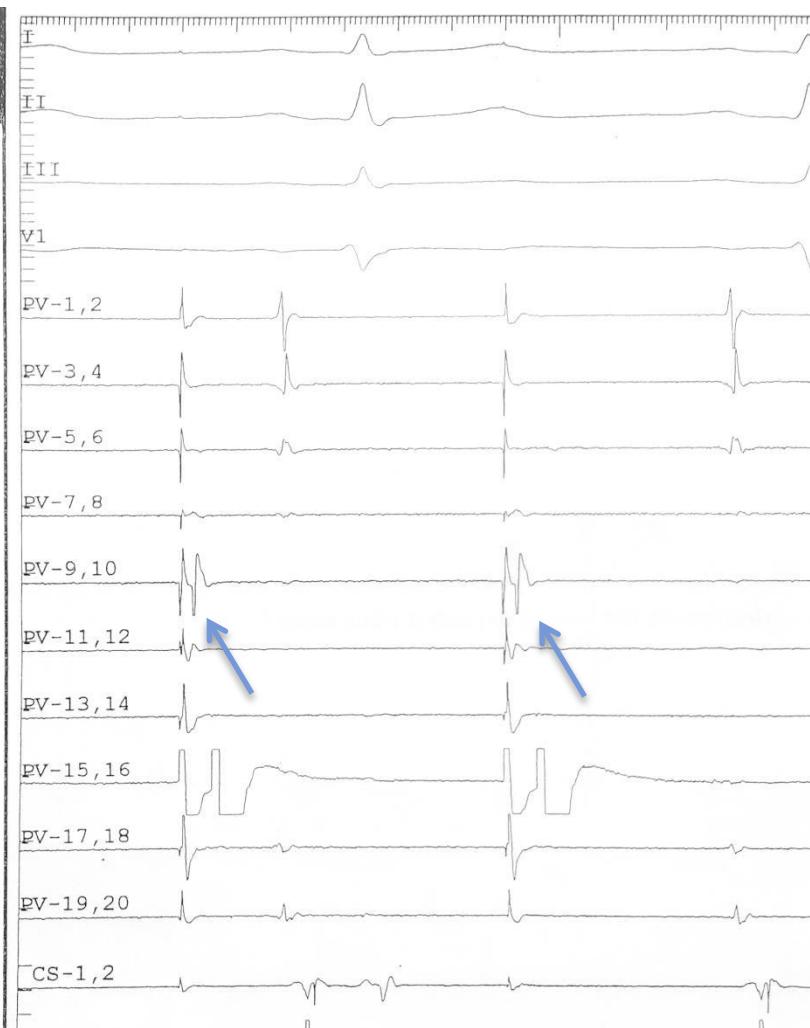
GİRİŞ BLOĞU



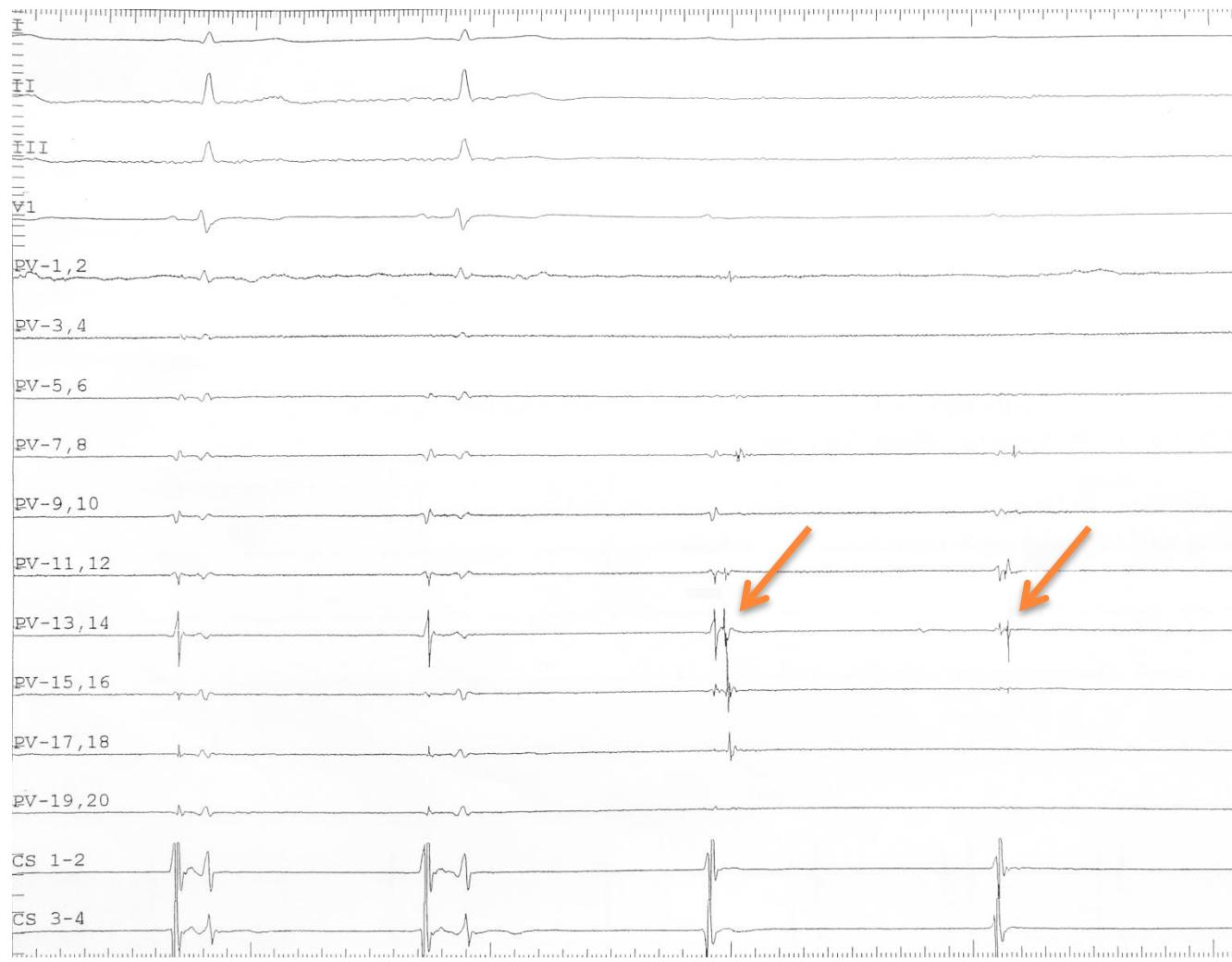
GİRİŞ BLOĞU +



ÇIKIŞ BLOĞU +

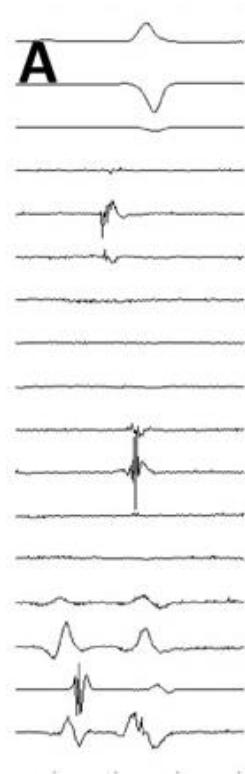


LSPV-ADENOZİN SONRASI-PV İLETİ

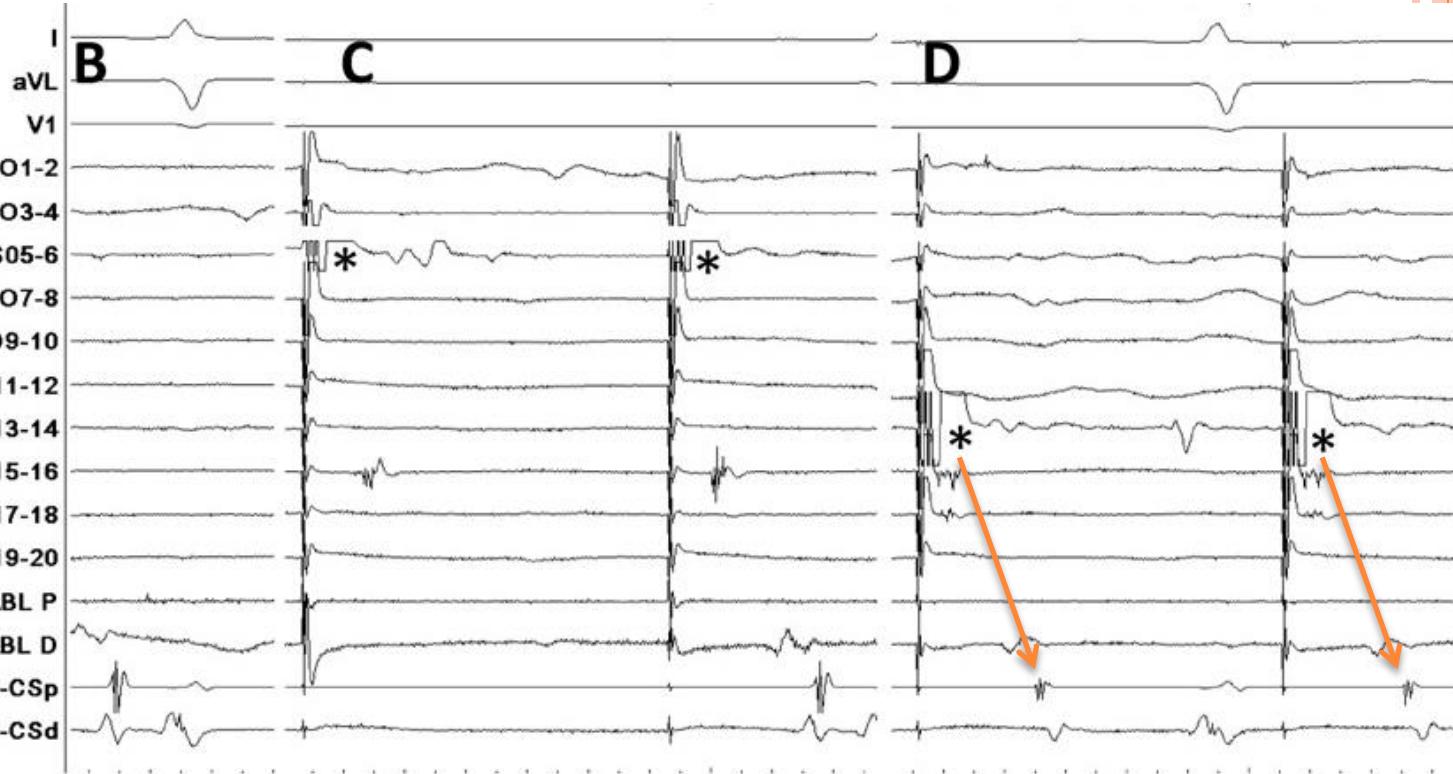


RSPV, ÇIKIŞ BLOĞU YOKLUĞU? SVC CAPTURE?

ABLASYON ÖNCESİ

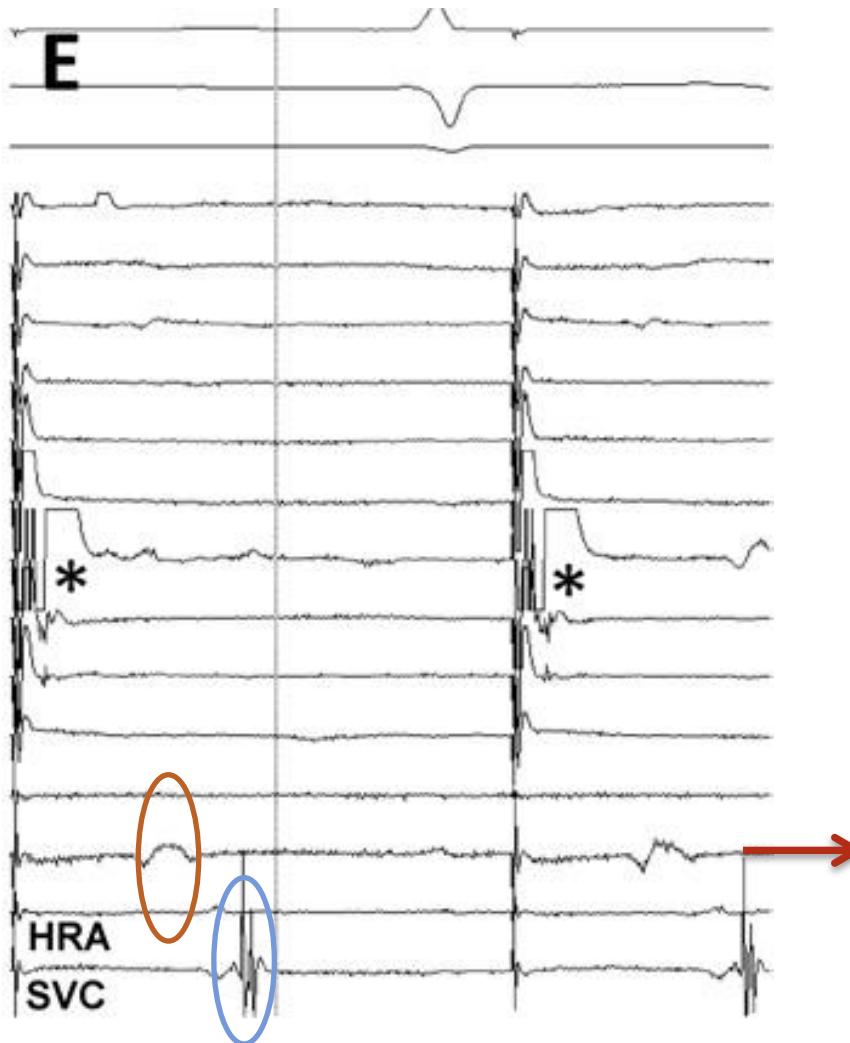


ABLASYON SONRASI



Assessment of exit block following pulmonary vein isolation: Far-field capture masquerading as entrance without exit block.
Vijayaraman P, et al. Heart Rhythm 2012;9:1653–1659

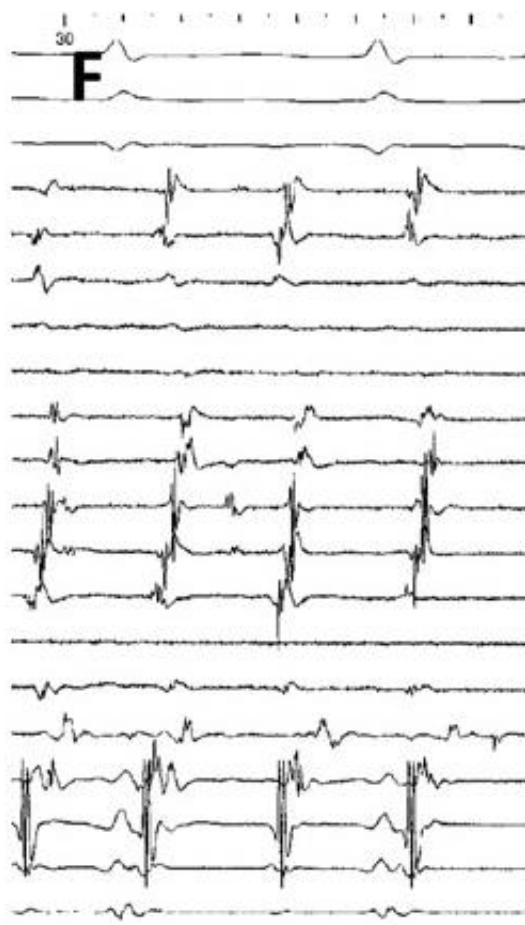
RSPV, ÇIKIŞ BLOĞU YOKLUĞU



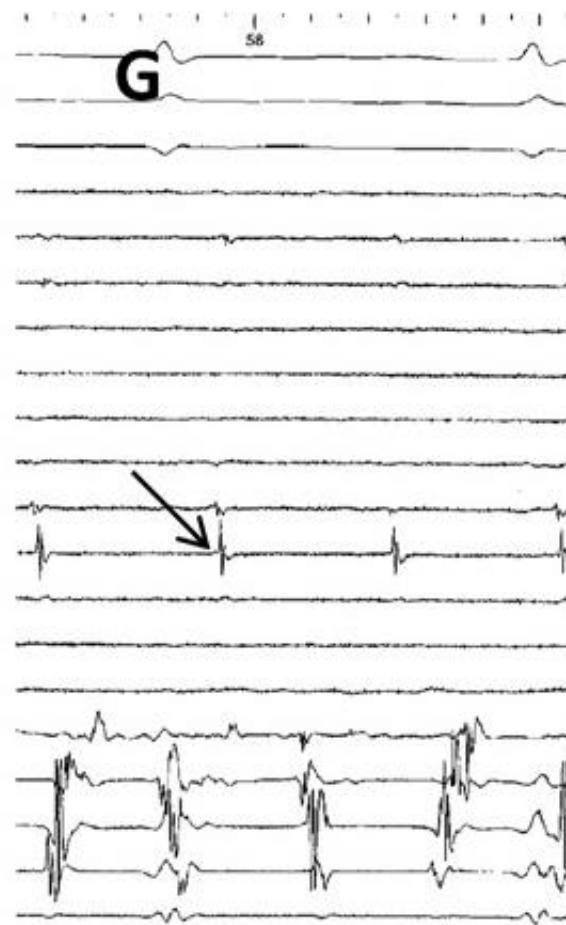
KATETER
SOL ATRİYUMDA

RSPV

ABLASYON ÖNCESİ

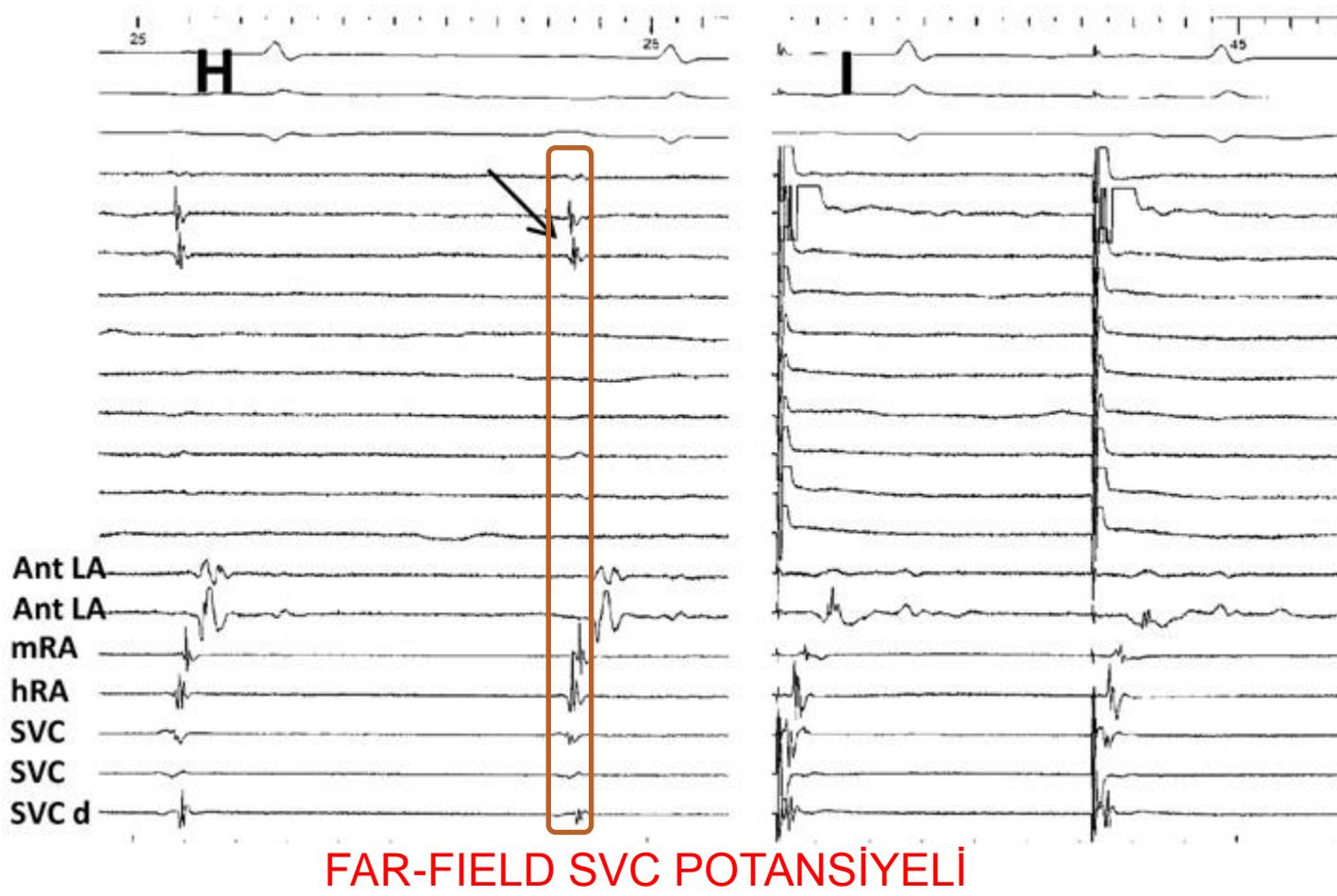


ABLASYON SONRASI

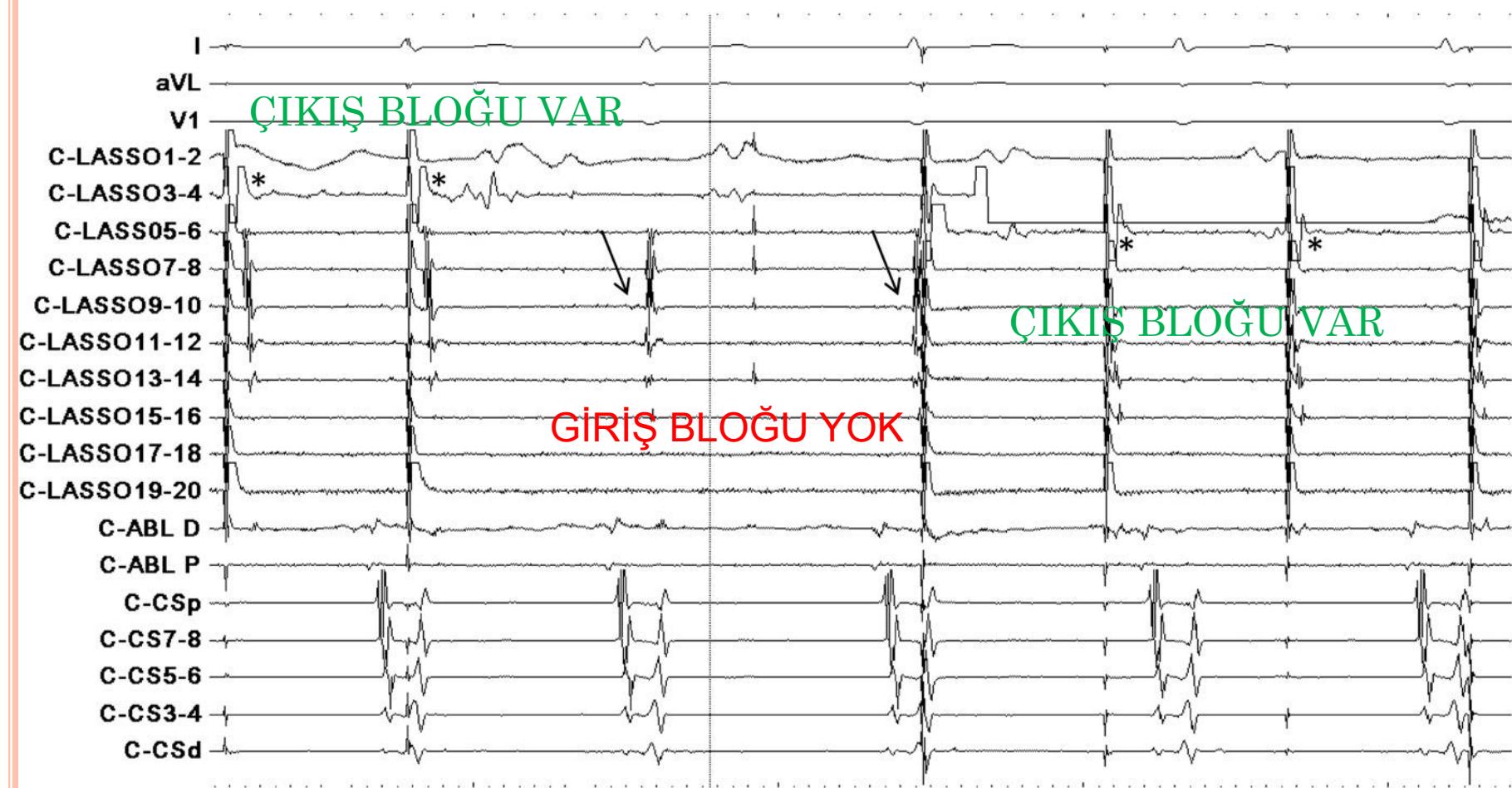


PVP?

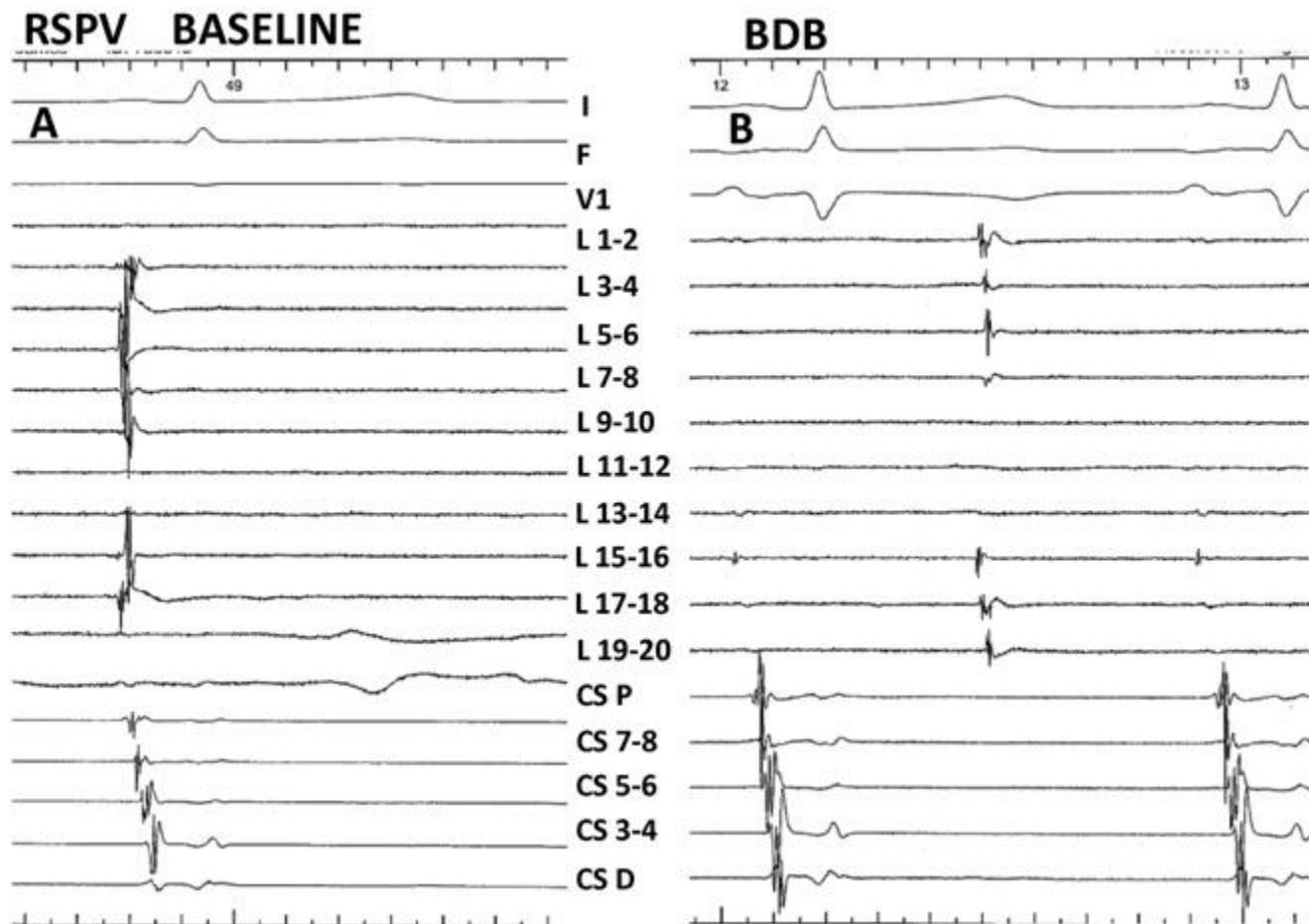
RSPV



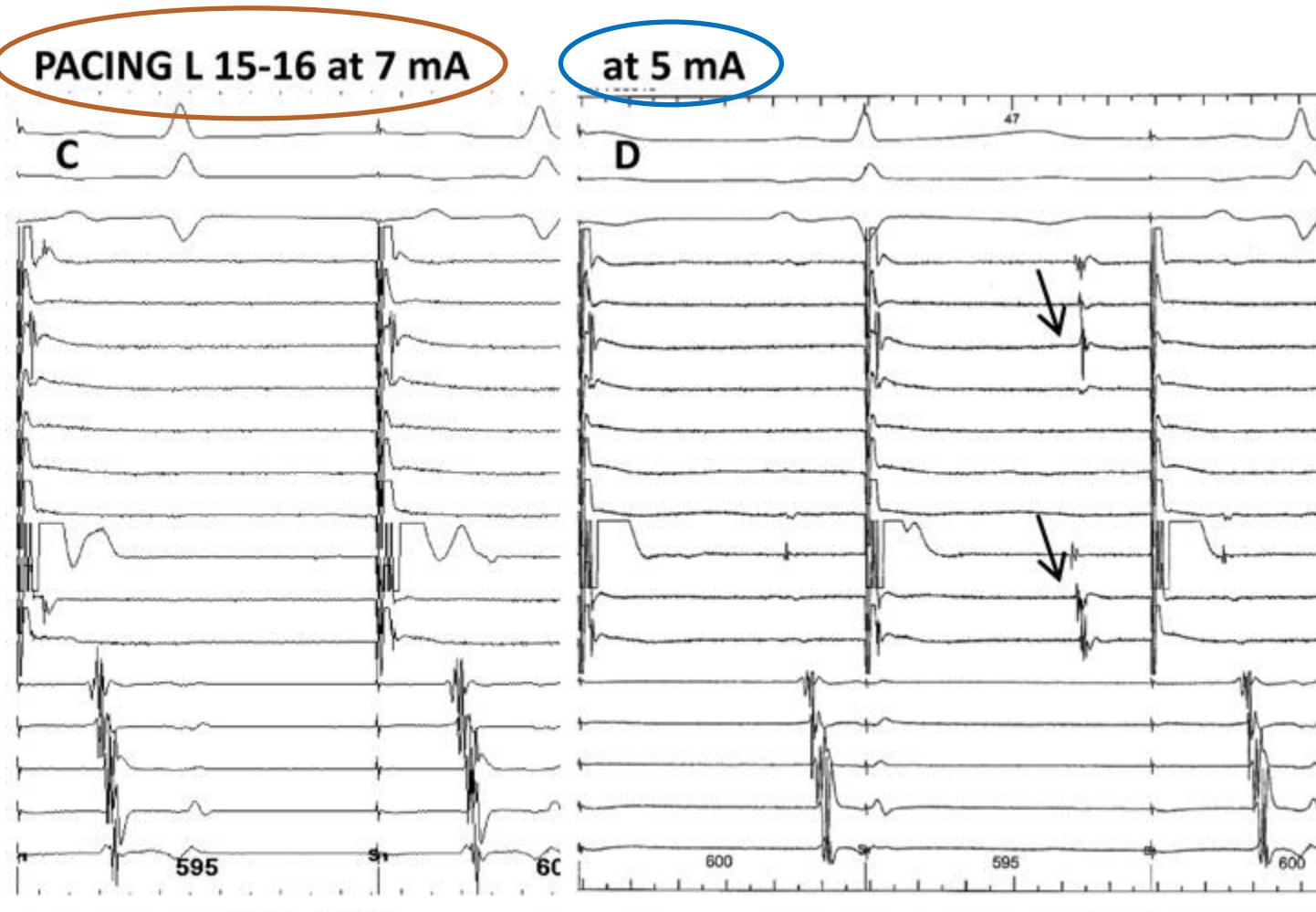
SOL ORTAK PV



SVC CAPTURE



OUTPUT AMPLİTÜDÜNÜ DÜŞÜRÜN



ÇIKIŞ BLOĞU

VERİLEN UYARI

- LAA VEYA SCV UYARILMAYACAK (FARFIELD CAPTURE OLMAYACAK) KADAR DÜŞÜK
- PV UYARILACAK (LOKAL POTANSİYEL GÖRÜLECEK) KADAR YÜKSEK

AMPLİTÜDLÜ OLMALIDIR.



GİRİŞ BLOĞU? ÇIKIŞ BLOĞU? YOKSA İKİ YÖNLÜ BLOK MU?

- Ablasyon sonrası giriş bloğu saptanan vakaların $>\%40^1$ ve $\%16$ 'sında² çıkış bloğu yok
- Çoğu merkez PVI için giriş bloğunu tercih ediyor.
- İdeal-iki yönlü bloğun gösterilmesidir.

1- Gerstenfeld EP, Dixit S, Callans D, Rho R, Rajawat Y, Zado E, Marchlinski FE. Utility of exit block for identifying electrical isolation of the pulmonary veins. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol. 2002; 13: 971-9.

2- Assessment of exit block following pulmonary vein isolation: Far-field capture masquerading as entrance without exit block. Vijayaraman P, et al. Heart Rhythm 2012;9:1653–1659

SONUÇ

- Etkili bir şekilde doğrulanmış PVI; AF ablasyonunun köşe taşıdır
- Non PV elektrogramlarının tanınması ;gereksiz ilave ablasyonları önleyip,komplikasyon oranlarını azaltabilecektir

