

HOT TOPICS IN CARDIOLOGIA 2024

27 e 28 Novembre 2024

Villa Doria D'Angri - Via F. Petrarca 80,
Napoli

Ruolo dell'ablazione nella terapia della disfunzione ventricolare indotta da tachicardie organizzate ed extra-sistolie ventricolari frequenti.

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Linee Guida HRS/EHRA 2019

Raccomandazioni EHRA/HRS per il trattamento di aritmie ventricolari idiopatiche dal tratto di efflusso destro, mediante ablazione transcatetere.

Recommendations for catheter ablation of idiopathic OT VA

COR	LOE	Recommendations	References
I	B-R	1. In patients with frequent and symptomatic PVCs originating from the RVOT in an otherwise normal heart, catheter ablation is recommended in preference to metoprolol or propafenone.	S4.1.1
I	B-NR	2. In patients with symptomatic VAs from the RVOT in an otherwise normal heart for whom antiarrhythmic medications are ineffective, not tolerated, or not the patient's preference, catheter ablation is useful.	S4.1.2–S4.1.12
I	B-NR	3. In patients with symptomatic idiopathic sustained monomorphic VT, catheter ablation is useful.	S4.1.13–S4.1.17
Ila	B-NR	4. In patients with symptomatic VAs from the endocardial LVOT, including the SV, in an otherwise normal heart for whom antiarrhythmic medications are ineffective, not tolerated, or not the patient's preference, catheter ablation can be useful.	S4.1.18–S4.1.27
Ila	B-NR	5. In patients with symptomatic VAs from the epicardial OT or LV summit in an otherwise normal heart for whom antiarrhythmic medications are ineffective, not tolerated, or not the patient's preference, catheter ablation can be useful.	S4.1.28–S4.1.32

2019 HRS/EHRA/APHRS/LAQRS expert consensus statement on catheter ablation of ventricular arrhythmias

Linee Guida ESC 2022

Dal 2022 l'ablazione transcatetere passa in classe I per pazienti affetti da cardiomiopatie con sospetta origine dovuta a ectopie ventricolari monomorfe.

	Class	
	2015	2022
PVC-induced cardiomyopathy		
In patients with a cardiomyopathy suspected to be caused by frequent and predominately monomorphic PVCs, catheter ablation is recommended.	IIa	I

2022 ESC Guidelines for the management of patients with ventricular arrhythmias and the prevention of sudden cardiac death

Raccomandazioni per la gestione dei pazienti idiopatici con extrasistolie ventricolari/tachicardia ventricolare.

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Treatment		
Catheter ablation as first-line treatment is recommended for symptomatic idiopathic VT/PVCs from the RVOT or the left fascicles. ^{4,535,595,596,604}	I	B
Beta-blockers or non-dihydropyridine CCBs are indicated in symptomatic patients with idiopathic VT/PVCs from an origin other than the RVOT or the left fascicles. ^{304,593}	I	C
Beta-blockers, non-dihydropyridine CCBs, or flecainide should be considered when catheter ablation is not available, desired, or is particularly risky in symptomatic patients with idiopathic VT/PVCs from the RVOT or the left fascicles. ^{304,592,593}	IIa	B
Catheter ablation or flecainide should be considered in symptomatic patients with idiopathic VT/PVCs from an origin other than the RVOT or the left fascicles. ^{535,604,605}	IIa	C
Catheter ablation may be considered for idiopathic VT/PVCs in asymptomatic patients with repeatedly more than 20% of PVCs per day at follow-up. ^{535,600,601}	IIb	B
Catheter ablation of idiopathic VT/PVCs is not recommended in children <5 years of age or <10 kg weight except when previous medical therapy fails or when VT is not haemodynamically tolerated. ⁵⁹⁷	III	C
Amiodarone as a first-line treatment is not recommended in patients with idiopathic VTs/PVCs. ⁵⁹⁴	III	C
Verapamil is not recommended in children <1 year of age with PVC/VT, particularly if they have signs of heart failure or concurrent use of other AADs. ⁶⁰⁶	III	C



2022 ESC Guidelines for the management of patients with ventricular arrhythmias and the prevention of sudden cardiac death.

Raccomandazioni per il trattamento di cardiomiopatie indotte da extrasistolie ventricolari e tachicardie ventricolari idiopatiche.

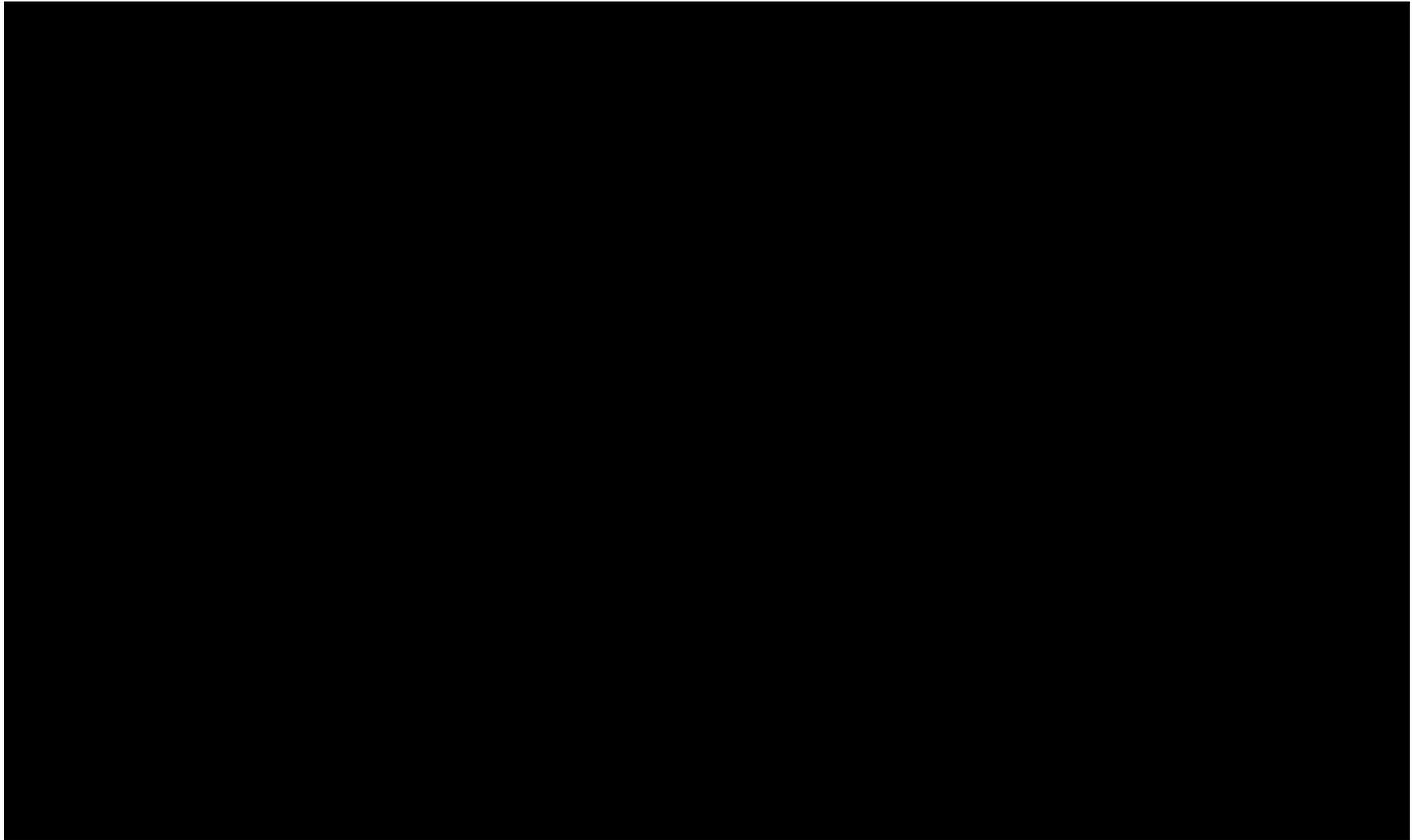
Idiopathic PVC/VT and PVC-induced cardiomyopathy

Catheter ablation as first-line treatment is recommended for symptomatic idiopathic VT/PVCs from the RVOT or the left fascicles.	I
Beta-blockers or non-dihydropyridine CCBs are indicated in symptomatic patients with idiopathic VT/PVCs from an origin other than the RVOT or the left fascicles.	I
In patients with PVCs/VT and a presentation not typical for an idiopathic origin, ^c CMR should be considered, despite a normal echocardiogram.	IIa
Beta-blockers, non-dihydropyridine CCBs or flecainide should be considered when catheter ablation is not available, not desired, or is particularly risky in symptomatic patients with idiopathic VT/PVCs from the RVOT or the left fascicles.	IIa
Catheter ablation or flecainide should be considered in symptomatic patients with idiopathic VT/PVCs from an origin other than the RVOT or the left fascicles.	IIa
In patients with an unexplained reduced EF and a PVC burden of at least 10%, PVC-induced cardiomyopathy should be considered.	IIa
In patients with suspected PVC-induced cardiomyopathy, CMR should be considered	IIa
In non-responders to CRT with frequent, predominately monomorphic PVCs limiting optimal biventricular pacing despite pharmacological therapy, catheter ablation or AADs should be considered.	IIa
Catheter ablation may be considered for idiopathic VT/PVCs in asymptomatic patients with repeatedly more than 20% of PVCs per day at follow-up.	IIb
Amiodarone as a first-line treatment is not recommended in patients with idiopathic VTs/PVCs.	III

2022 ESC Guidelines for the management of patients with ventricular arrhythmias and the prevention of sudden cardiac death.

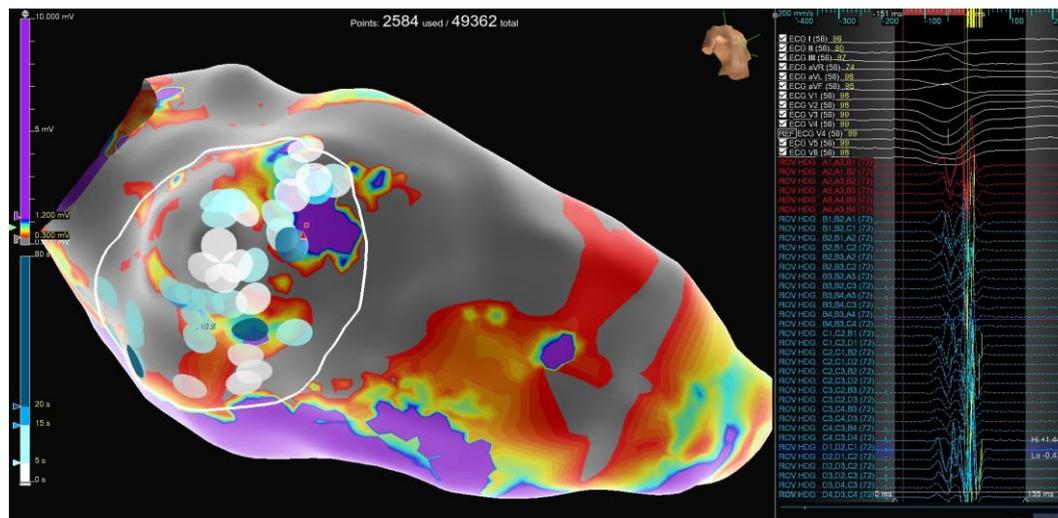
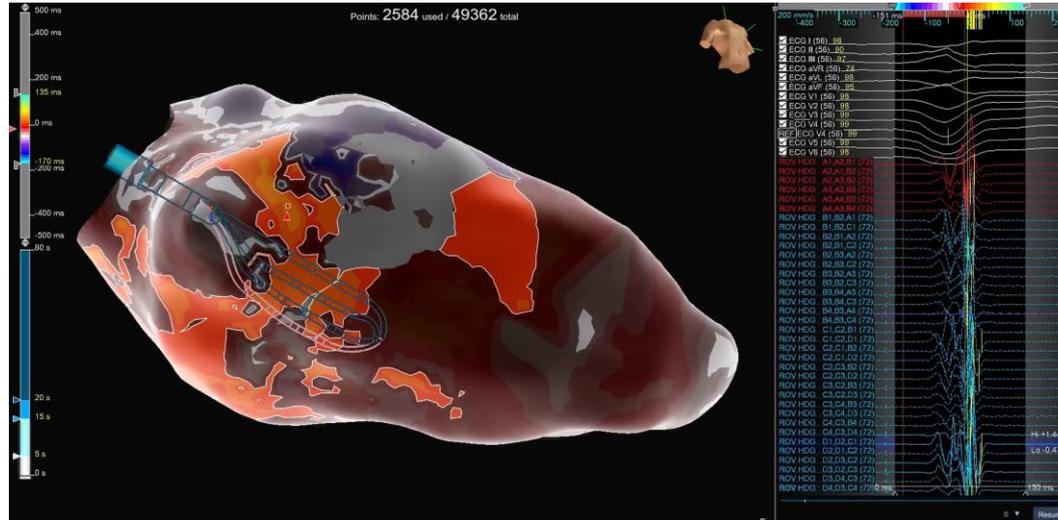
ABLAZIONE DI TVNS E BEV – 70 yo M

Ablazione in parete basale postero laterale del ventricolo sinistro



ABLAZIONE DI TVNS E BEV – 70 yo M

Mappaggio con catetere HD Grid
e ablazione della zona target



BEV Tratto di Efflusso Ventricolo Destro – 54 yo F

Background del paziente

- Paziente di 54 anni - F
- Indicato per l'ablazione per frequenti BEV

Strategia di mappaggio e ablazione

- Sospetta origine dalle cuspidi coronariche o RVOT settale.
- Mappa della RVOT eseguita con catetere HD grid e rifinita con catetere ablatore magnetico.
- Area di massima precocità localizzata nella parete libera del tratto di efflusso del ventricolo destro con segnale preQRS di 25 ms.
- Lesioni mediante radiofrequenza a 40 W e 45 W distribuite attorno all'area di massimo anticipo.

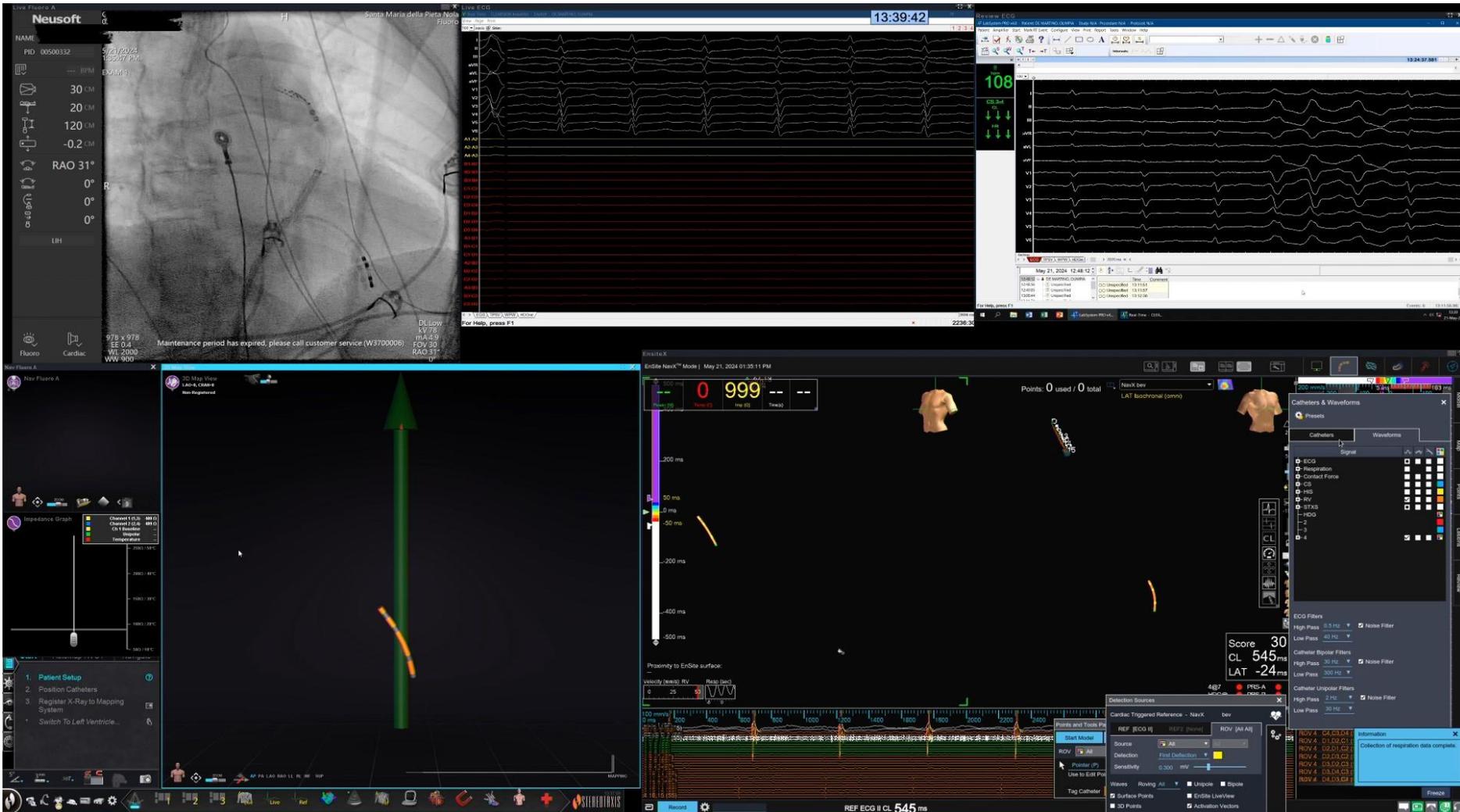
Outcome

- Assenza di BEV registrati dopo il tempo di attesa.



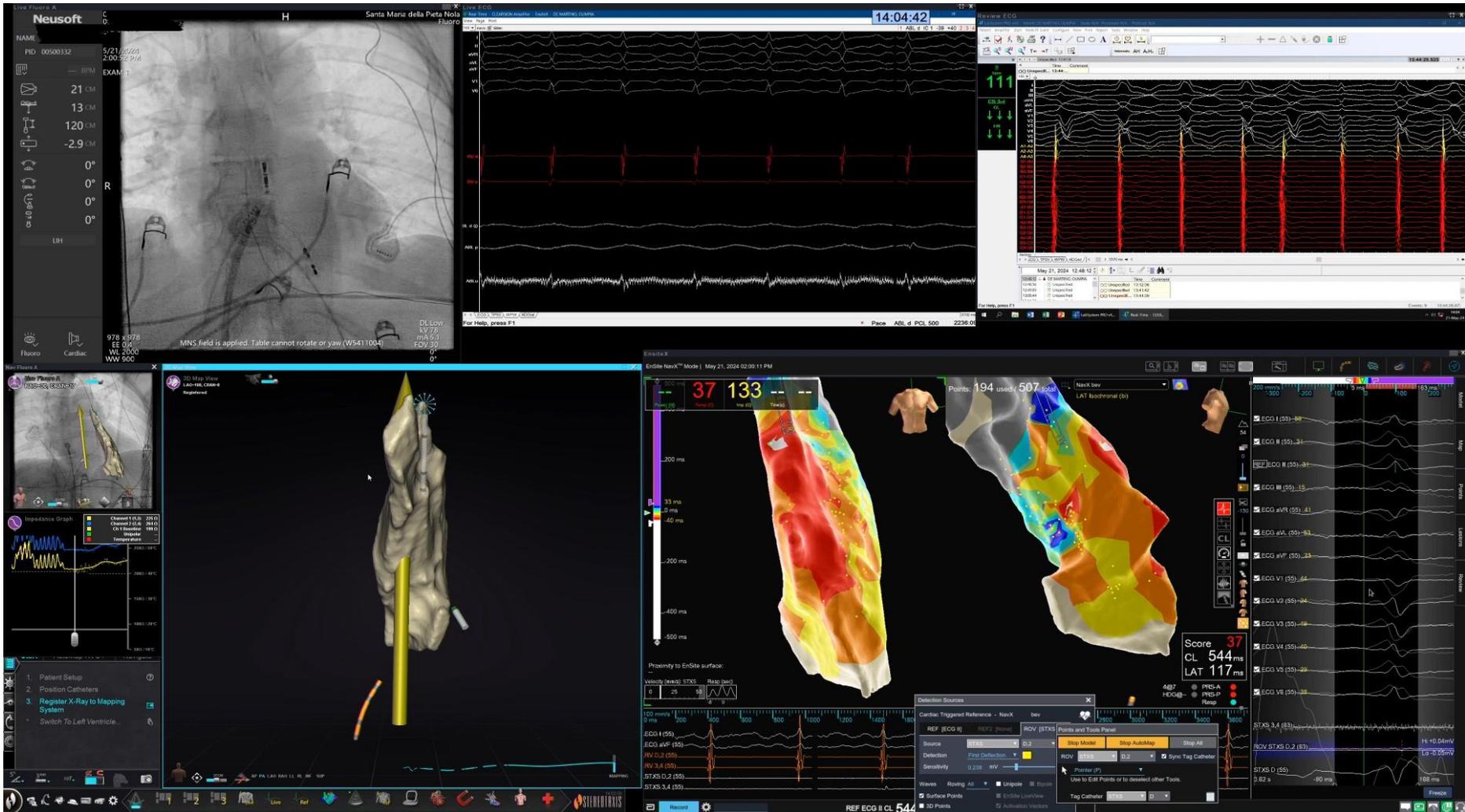
BEV Tratto di Efflusso Ventricolo Destro – 54 yo F

Mappaggio con catetere HD Grid



BEV Tratto di Efflusso Ventricolo Desto – 54 yo F

Ablazione in parete libera del tratto di efflusso del ventricolo destro



BEV Intramurale RVOT/LVOT – 72 yo M

Background del paziente

- Paziente di 72 anni - M
- Indicato per l'ablazione per numerosi BEV (>20K/die)
- Iniziali segni di tachicardiomiopatia

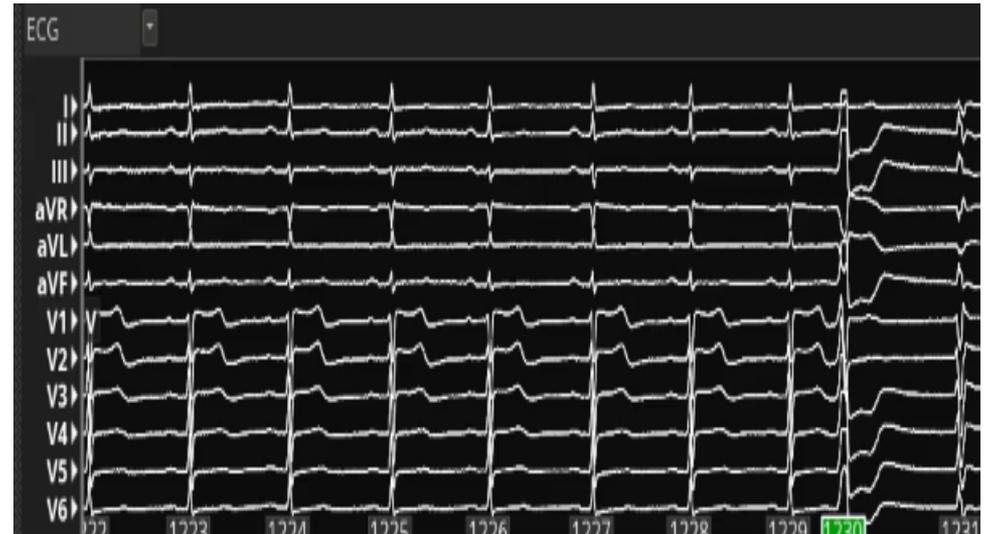
Strategia di mappatura e ablazione

- Sospetta origine da RVOT settale.
- Mappa della RVOT eseguita con catetere Intellamap Orion e Rhythmia HDx
- Individuazione di anticipo bipolare di 15/20ms rispetto ad onset del QRS ed unipolare con polarità negativa nella regione postero-settale
- Alla ricerca di un maggiore anticipo bipolare, si procede al mappaggio del LVOT
- Introduzione del catetere MagnoFlush RMN in RVOT con identificazione del potenziale preQRS di 20 ms.
- 5 lesioni a 40 W distribuite in regione poster-settale con soppressione dei BEV già dalla prima erogazione. Caduta media dell'impedenza bipolare di 20 ohm.
- A causa di sospetta origine intramurale, sono state eseguite ulteriori applicazioni a 40 W nel LVOT settale tramite approccio retrogrado.

Outcome

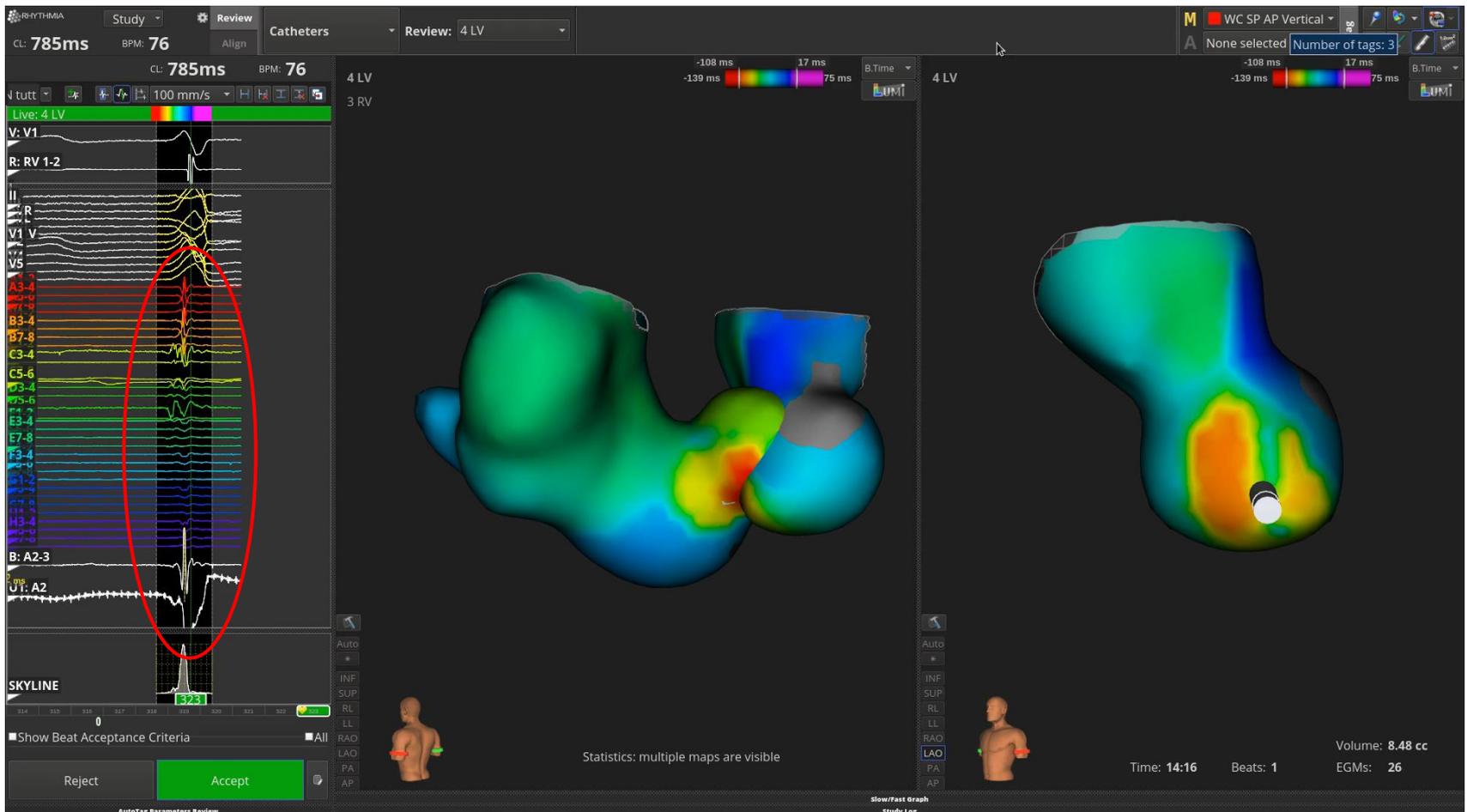
- Niente più BEV registrati dopo il tempo di attesa
- Il tempo totale della procedura è stato di 90 minuti.
- Al follow-up assenza di BEV al tracciato

BEV – 12 Derivazioni Basale



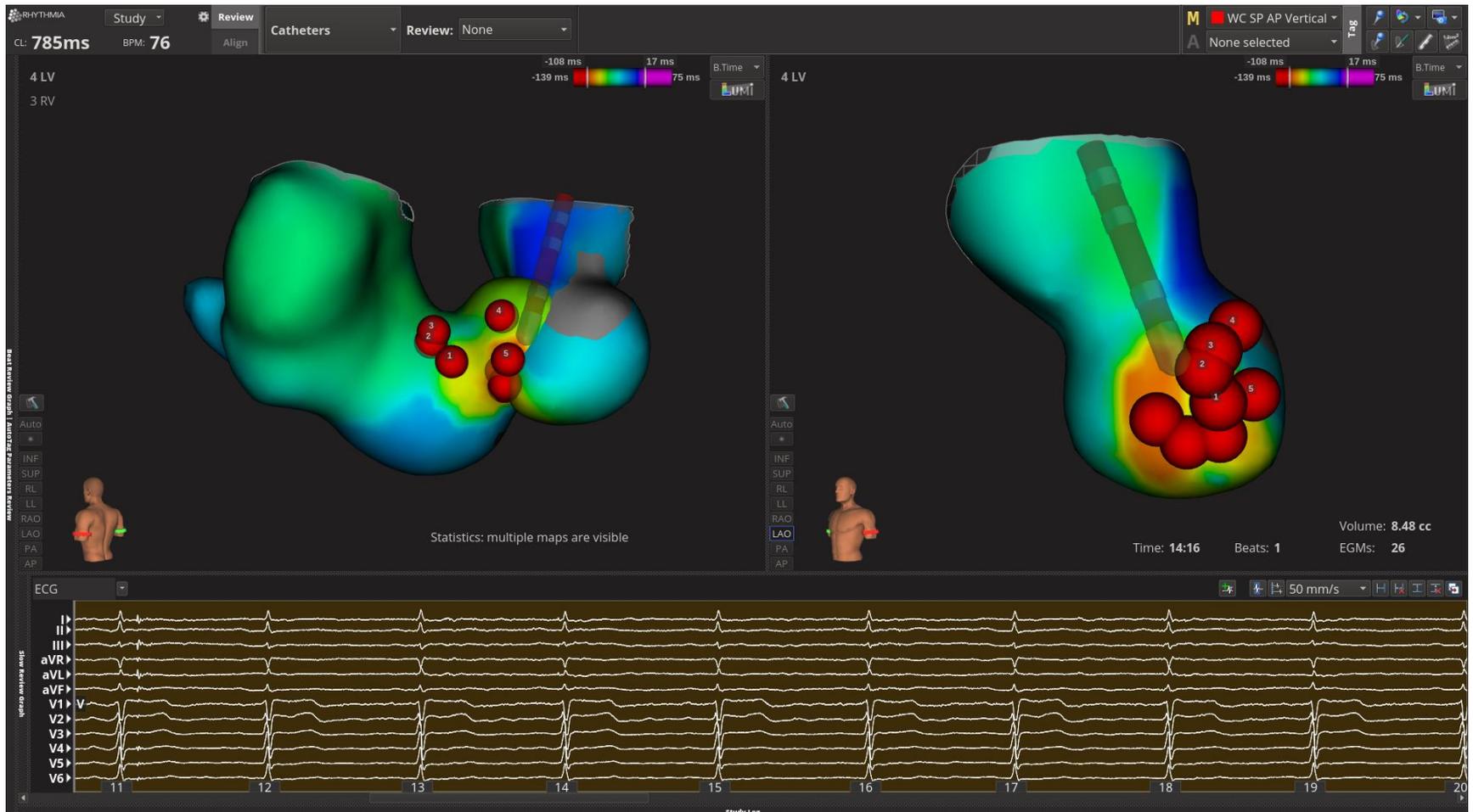
BEV Intramurale RVOT/LVOT – 72 yo M

Mappaggio LVOT con catetere Orion



BEV Intramurale RVOT/LVOT – 72 yo M

Immediata scomparsa dei BEV durante erogazione



Grazie per l'attenzione