VT symposium 2018: Case Debate

How to manage sustained VT in patients with structural heart disease and mild to moderate LV dysfunction who have a less established indication for an ICD?

Ischemic VT

Kyoung-Min Park, MD

Electrophysiology Laboratory, Department of Internal Medicine, Samsung Medical Center

Brief history

Male, 74-year-old, underlying hypertension

- 2000 CABG
- 2017.12.24 1st VT detection

Follow-up CAG: distal 60% stenosis with thrombosis in SVG graft to OM; patent LIMA to LAD-D1, SVG to PDA

12.28 PCI to SVG graft due to recurrent VT

CK-MB - 8.63 ng/ml, Troponin - 3.71 ng/ml

• 2017.12.29 Transfer to Samsung medical canter

Recurrent VT episodes during lidocaine and amiodarone infusion



Sinus ECG



VT ECG



CAG 2017.12.26



Echocardiography 18.01.02

- Ischemic heart disease with moderate LV systolic dysfunction (LVEF = 36.4%)
- Borderline LV dilatation
- Diastolic dysfunction grade 2

 LA enlargement (LAVI: 35.2ml/m²) 										
[RWMA]										
Ant	A-S	I-S	Inf	I-L	A-L					
Basal	1	3	2	2	1	1				
Mid	1	3	1	2	1	1				
Apical	1		2	2		2				
Apex	1									

What is your Next plan?

1. IV Amiodarone loading and maintain

- 2. ICD implantation
- 3. RF ablation

제세동기 삽입 (?)

Discussion: The survival Patients with VT can be considered for EP study because symptomatic sustained VT (r VT may be completely treated by ablation therapy; in the situation where VT is treated by ablation, an ICD can still be specifically as a cause for considered, as recurrence rates can be high. In all other ejection fraction below 0.401 patients with structural heart disease and sustained (or in the AVID trial.³ Sympton hemodynamically significant) VT or VF that is not clearly cardia without cardiac arrest related to acute MI, implantation of an ICD is recommended. the Cardiac Arrest Study Hamburg (CASH) required all learly related to ventricular arrhythmias to be associated with cardiac plantation of an arrest.^{33,88} As a result, the 2008 ACC/AHA/HRS Guidelines for Device-Based Therapy specify ICD implant as a Class I indication for patients with "structural heart disease and ization, develop spontaneous sustained VT, whether hemodynamically stable T that can be or unstable."⁵ An additional Class IIa recommendation is made n ICD *can be useful*. for ICD implant in patients with "sustained VT and normal or near-normal ventricular function."⁵ It is important to note that the recommendations do not have any time constraints. hm 2014;11:1270-1302

VANISH 2 trial: what should be first line therapy

Catheter Ablation Trials



Radio-frequency ablation as primary management of well-tolerated sustained monomorphic ventricular tachycardia in patients with structural heart disease and left ventricular ejection fraction over 30%





cedure.

Eur Heart J 2014;35:1479-1485

The occurrence of a sustained monomorphic ventricular tachycardia (SMVT) in patients with underlying structural heart disease (SHD) has traditionally been considered to carry a poor prognosis based on historical data in patients treated with anti-arrhythmic drugs.^{1–3} Subsequently, randomized trials have proven the lifesaving benefit of an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) compared with anti-arrhythmic drug therapy in patients with sustained ventricular arrhythmias and SHD.^{4–8} However, patients included in these trials presented with aborted cardiac arrest or poorly tolerated VT causing syncope or severe haemodynamic compromise—all conditions known to carry a poor prognosis⁹—while patients with well-tolerated VT were excluded.



Figure 4 Summary of the follow-up of patients with recurring sustained monomorphic ventricular tachycardia (upper) and of implanted patients (lower).

Stable Post -MI (?) revasculatization

RF ABLATION OF VT

Using CartoSound and intracardiac echocardiography (ICE)

Septal monomorphic VT

ICE-guided anatomic mapping of LV









VT Induction by VEST (400/250/240ms)



Succsssful site: LV mid-apical septum



Ablation sites in LV & RV



Termination during ablation in LV apical septum



Final ablation sites in LV and RV



The distance between both ventricular ablation sites was only 5.8mm.

Discharge with medications,

Closone Amiodarone Cozaar plus 75mg/100mg 1t qd 200mg 1t qd 50mg/12.5mg 1t qd

2nd Admission

- ER visit due to palpitation and dyspnea for 3 hours
- BP; 93/60 mmHg



What is your Next plan?

1. IV Amiodarone loading and maintain

- 2. ICD implantation
- 3. 2nd RF ablation



Discharge with medications,

Closone Amiodarone Cozaar plus 75mg/100mg 1t qd 200mg 1t bid 50mg/12.5mg 1t qd

3nd Admission

• Recurrent ICD shock therapy on amiodarone

Episodes Last Cleared SEGMs Last Cleared	8 Mar 2018 12:59 8 Mar 2018 12:59	Last Read	19	19 Apr 2018 10:34	
Therapy Summary		Results of ATP De	livery		
ATP Delivered			VT	1 VT 2 VE	
Shocks Delivered	0 0 0	Episodes Terminat	ed 0		
Max Energy Shocks	0 0 0	Episodes Not Term	inated 0	0 0	
inter Energy Encours		Accelerations	0	0	
Last HV Lead Impedan	ce n/a				
Total Aborted Shocks	0				
Episode Tree No tachyarrhythmia epi	sodes detected				
VT/VF Enisodes					
No episodes recorded					
Other Episodes					
Date / Time	Туре	Peak A / V Rate	Duration (D:H:M:S)	Alerts	
18 Apr 2018 20-35	AMS	495/149	0.00.10.28		
18 Apr 2018 20:33	AMS	187 / 151	0.00.00.40		
18 Apr 2012 10-20	AMS	530/454	0.01.10.00		
18 Apr 2018 18:40	AMS	439 / 146	0.00.32.30		
18 Apr 2018 18:38	AMS	190/145	0.00.01.06		
18 Apr 2018 18:35	AMS	216/148	0:00:00:44		
18 Apr 2018 14:15	AMS	394 / 146	0:00:31:34		
18 Apr 2018 14:11	AMS	384 / 146	0.00.03.08		
18 Apr 2018 14:06	AMS	208 / 146	0:00:03:44		
18 Apr 2018 14:04	AMS	190 / 148	0:00:01:06		
18 Apr 2018 13:56	AMS	427 / 151	0:00:02:36		
5 Apr 2018 1:53	Morphology Template Update				
4 Apr 2018 19:53	Morphology Template Update				
28 Mar 2018 4:53	Morphology Template Update				
2/ Mar 2018 22:53	Morphology Template Opdate	105 / 105	0.00.00.10		
24 Mar 2018 20:05	AMS	100/100	0.00.00.12		
24 Mar 2018 20:04	AMS	185/136	0.00.00.12		
24 Mar 2018 20:03	AMS	187/136	0.00.00.10		
24 Mar 2018 18:26	AMS	465 / 136	0.00.11.22		
24 Mar 2018 6:34	AMS	n/a / n/a			
23 Mar 2018 17:59	AMS	n/a / n/a			
23 Mar 2018 17:38	AMS	n/a / n/a			
23 Mar 2018 17:35	AMS	n/a / n/a			
23 Mar 2018 17:19	AMS	n/a / n/a			
23 Mar 2018 15:51	AMS	n/a / n/a			
23 Mar 2018 15:43	AMS	n/a / n/a			
23 Mar 2018 15:41	AMS	n/a / n/a			
23 Mar 2018 14-50	AMO	n/a / n/a			
23 Mar 2018 14:48	AMS	183/141	0:00:07:16		
23 Mar 2018 14:15	AMS	252/142	0.00.23.22		
23 Mar 2018 12:11	AMS	279/137	0:00:47:10		
Other Episodes (Cont	inued)	_			
Date / Time	Type	Peak A / V Rate	Duration		
20.14	4440	(min-1)	(D:H:M:S)		
23 Mar 2018 11:57	AMS	183/140	0.00.07.18		
23 Mar 2018 11:49	AMC	205/140	0.00.05.50		
23 Mar 2018 11:45	AMS	205/130	0.00.00.34		
23 Mar 2018 11:01	AMS	205/137	0.00.01.02		
23 Mar 2018 6:57	AMS	210/137	0.00.00.36		
23 Mar 2018 6:53	AMS	187/137	0.00.03.40		
23 Mar 2018 6:43	AMS	213/140	0:00:00:24		
23 Mar 2018 6:41	AMS	192/140	0:00:01:44		
22 Mar 2018 11:07	AMS	357 / 145	0.02.54.56		
22 Mar 2018 11:05	AMS	190 / 141	0.00.00.44		
21 Mar 2018 13:55	AMS	236/140	0:00:00:16		
17 Mar 2018 14:04	AMS	185/144	0:00:01:22		
11 Mar 2018 7:45	Morphology Template Update				
11 Mar 2018 1:45	Morphology Template Update				
10 Mar 2018 1:45	Morphology Template Update				
9 Mar 2018 22:45	Morphology Template Update				
9 Mar 2018 19:45	Morphology Template Update				
0 11101 2010 10,40					

What is your Next plan?

1. IV Amiodarone loading and maintain

2. 2nd RF ablation with 3D mapping

3. 2nd RF ablation with high resolution mapping

2ND RF ABLATION OF VT

Using Rhythmia

Published in final edited form as: *Circulation.* 2016 July 26; 134(4): 314–327. doi:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.116.021955.

High-Resolution Mapping of Post-Infarction Reentrant Ventricular Tachycardia: Electrophysiological Characterization of the Circuit

Elad Anter, MD, Cory M. Tschabrunn, CEPS, Alfred E. Buxton, MD, and Mark E. Josephson, MD



Voltage map (< 0.1mV)



VT induction by VEST 400/320/280/240 (2018-5/25)



ORION (LV apical septum)



Mid diastolic potential



CONCEALED FUSION PPI – TCL = 412 – 419 = -7 < +-30ms S-QRS – E-QRS = 189 – 202 = -3 < +-20ms S-QRS/VTCL(%) = 189/419 = 45 % ---> CENTRAL



Propagation Map



ABLATION



VT termination during Ablation



VT termination at Exit site



Substrate modification at scar site



Diastolic potential at Isthmus (LV apical septum)



Discharge without amiodarone

