

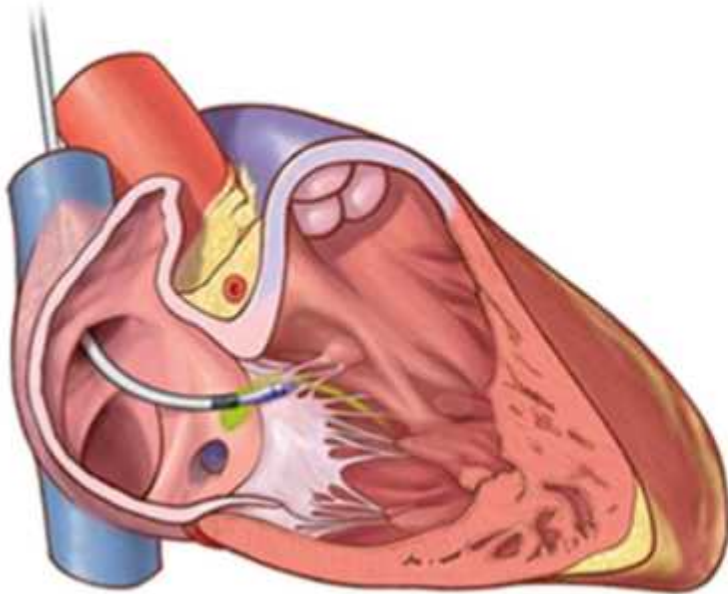
His-Bundle Pacing VS CRT for Patients with LV  
Dysfunction and LBBB

**His-Bundle Pacing is a Reasonable  
Alternative to CRT**

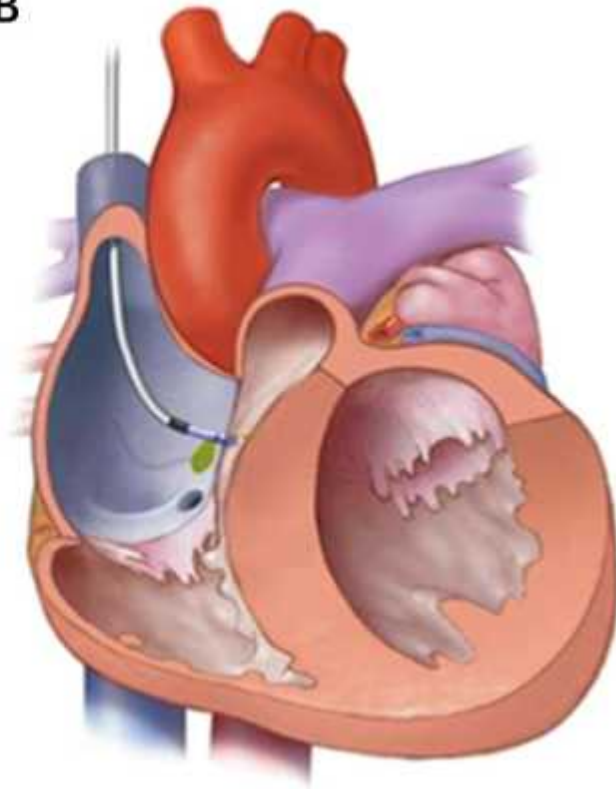
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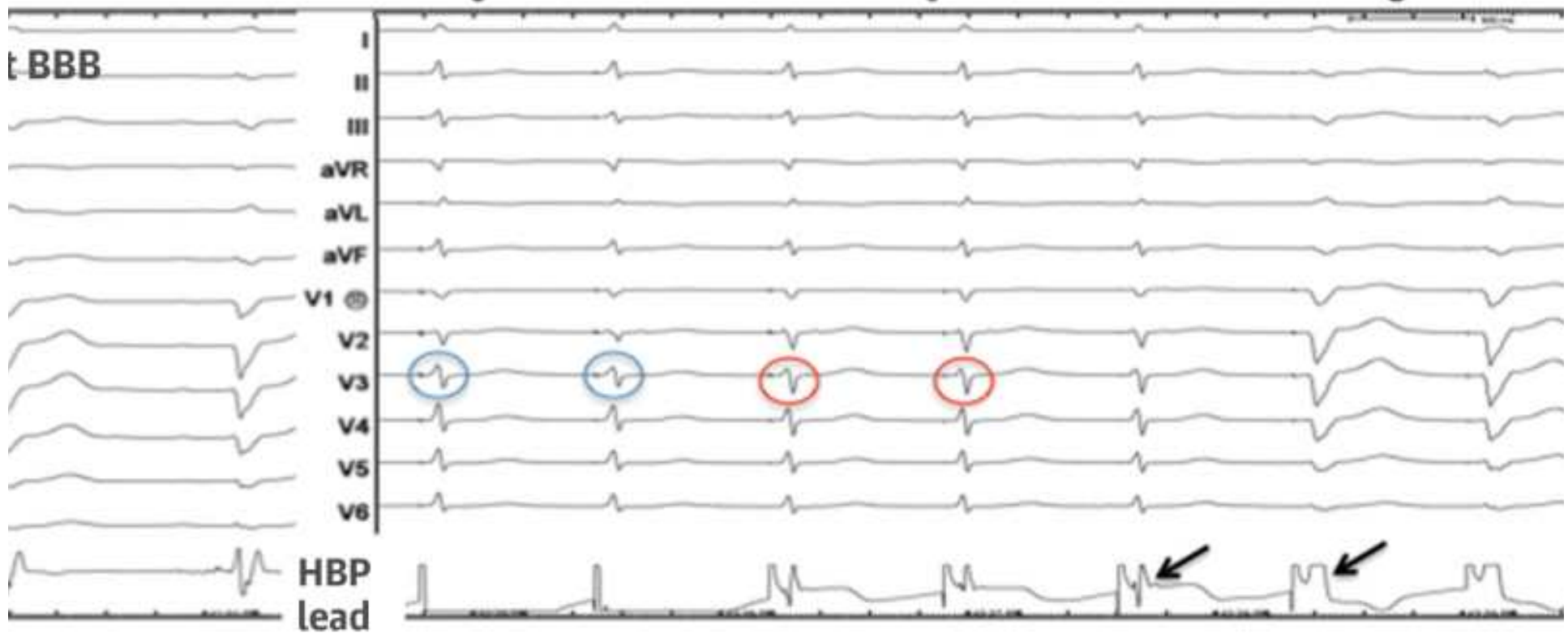
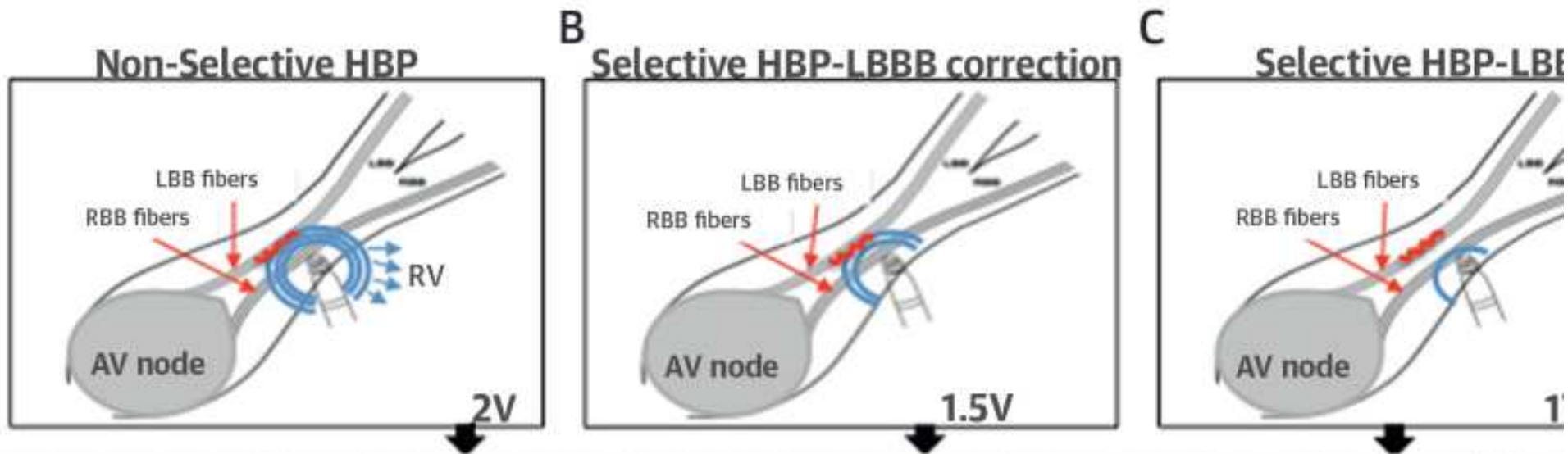
# His Bundle pacing

A



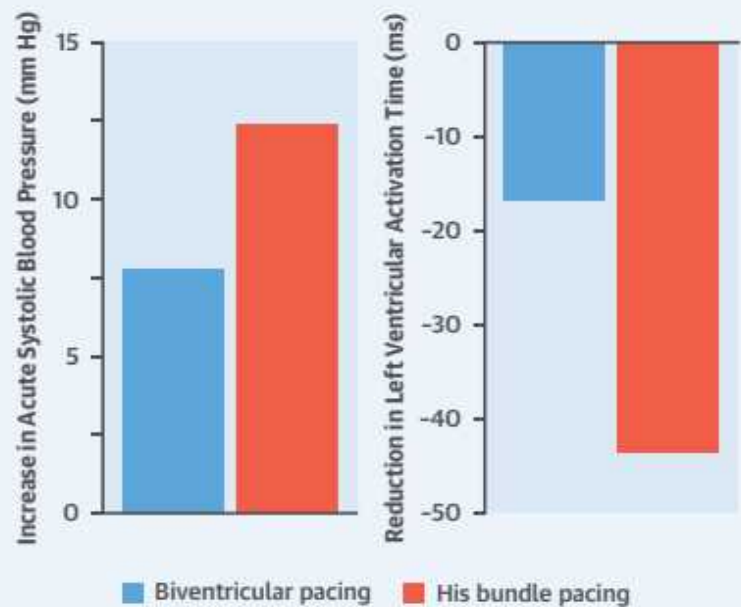
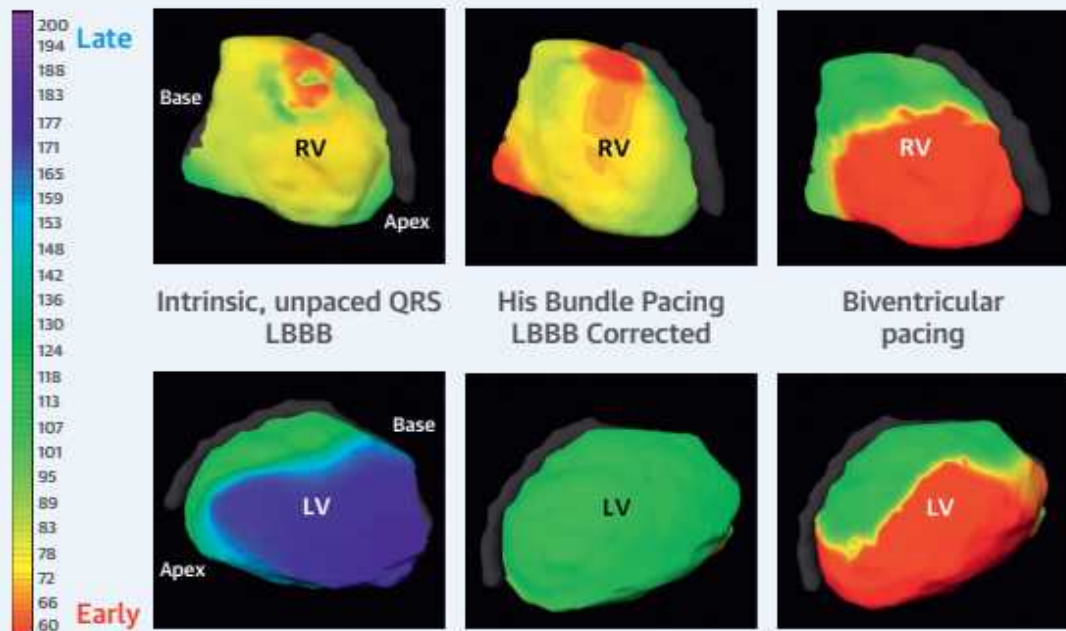
B





# Optimal Pacing Site

- RV apex – worsening ventricular contractile function
- RV septum, RVOT, LV – no consistent result
- Bi-V pacing- improved HF outcomes and reduced mortality in patients with LBBB and severe LV systolic dysfunction, its role in patients with preserved LV systolic function remains unresolved.



BiV pacing:  
 adding dyssynchrony to  
 dyssynchrony, causing what  
 some have termed “iatrogenic  
 electropathy”

# His Bundle pacing for CRT candidate

**TABLE 3 His Bundle Pacing for CRT Indication**

First Author (Ref. #)	Year	N	Indication	HBP Lead	Implant Success (%)	Major Findings
Barba-Pichardo et al. (46)	2013	16	CRT implant failure	Tendril 1488T, 1788TC, 1888TC	56	QRS narrowing achieved in 13 of 16 patients with HBP, of whom 9 underwent implant. During mean follow-up of $31.3 \pm 21.5$ months, NYHA functional class improved III $\rightarrow$ II and LVEF improved from 29% $\rightarrow$ 36% ( $<0.05$ )
Lustgarten et al. (47)	2015	29	Crossover study of HBP and conventional CRT	Select-Secure 3830	59	QRS narrowing achieved in 21 of 29 patients with HBP, of whom 17 patients underwent implant and 12 completed follow-up. Both groups demonstrated significant improvement in NYHA functional class, 6-min walk, QOL, and LVEF compared with baseline.
Su et al. (50)	2015	16	CRT implant failure	Select-Secure 3830	100	Specific degree of QRS narrowing not reported, but correction achieved for all patients. They found that His bundle tip-RV coil configuration demonstrated better capture thresholds than bipolar configuration
Ajjola et al. (48)	2017	21	Primary HBP	Select-Secure 3830	76	QRS narrowing achieved in all 16 patients with implant success ( $180 \pm 23$ ms to $129 \pm 13$ ms; $p < 0.0001$ ). NYHA functional class III $\rightarrow$ II ( $p < 0.001$ ), and LVEF improved from $27 \pm 10\%$ to $41 \pm 13\%$ ( $p < 0.001$ )
Sharma et al. (49)	2017	106	CRT implant failure (Group I) and primary HBP (Group II)	Select-Secure 3830	90	QRS narrowing achieved across all patients with implant success ( $157 \pm 33$ ms to $117 \pm 18$ ms; $p = 0.0001$ ). Underlying BBB was present in 48 patients and implant success was 92% in this group (33 of 36 LBBB and 11 of 12 non-LBBB). Among all patients NYHA functional class $2.8 \pm 0.5 \rightarrow 1.8 \pm 0.6$ ( $p = 0.0001$ ) and LVEF improved from $30 \pm 10\%$ to $43 \pm 13\%$ ( $p = 0.0001$ ).

BBB = bundle branch block; CRT = cardiac resynchronization therapy; LBBB = left bundle branch block; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; NYHA = New York Heart Association; QOL = quality of life; RV = right ventricle.

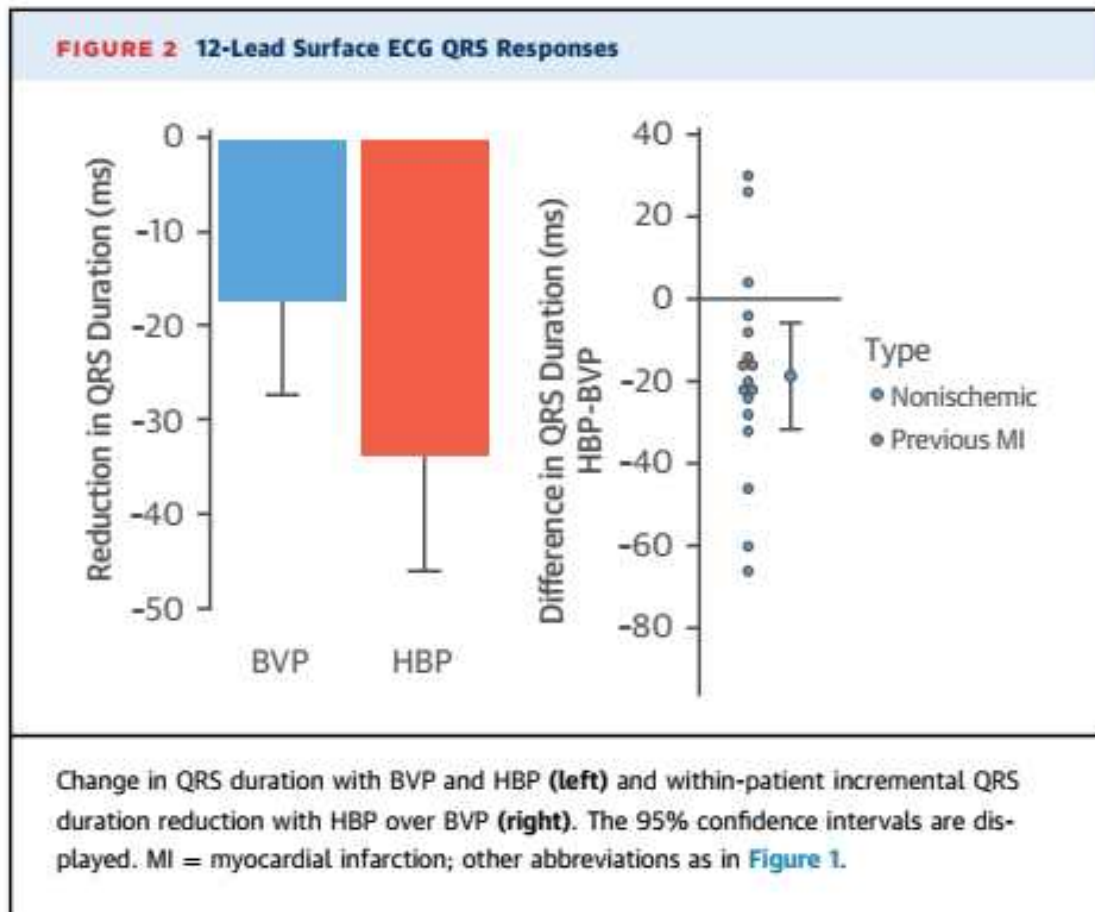


# His Resynchronization Versus Biventricular Pacing in Patients With Heart Failure and Left Bundle Branch Block



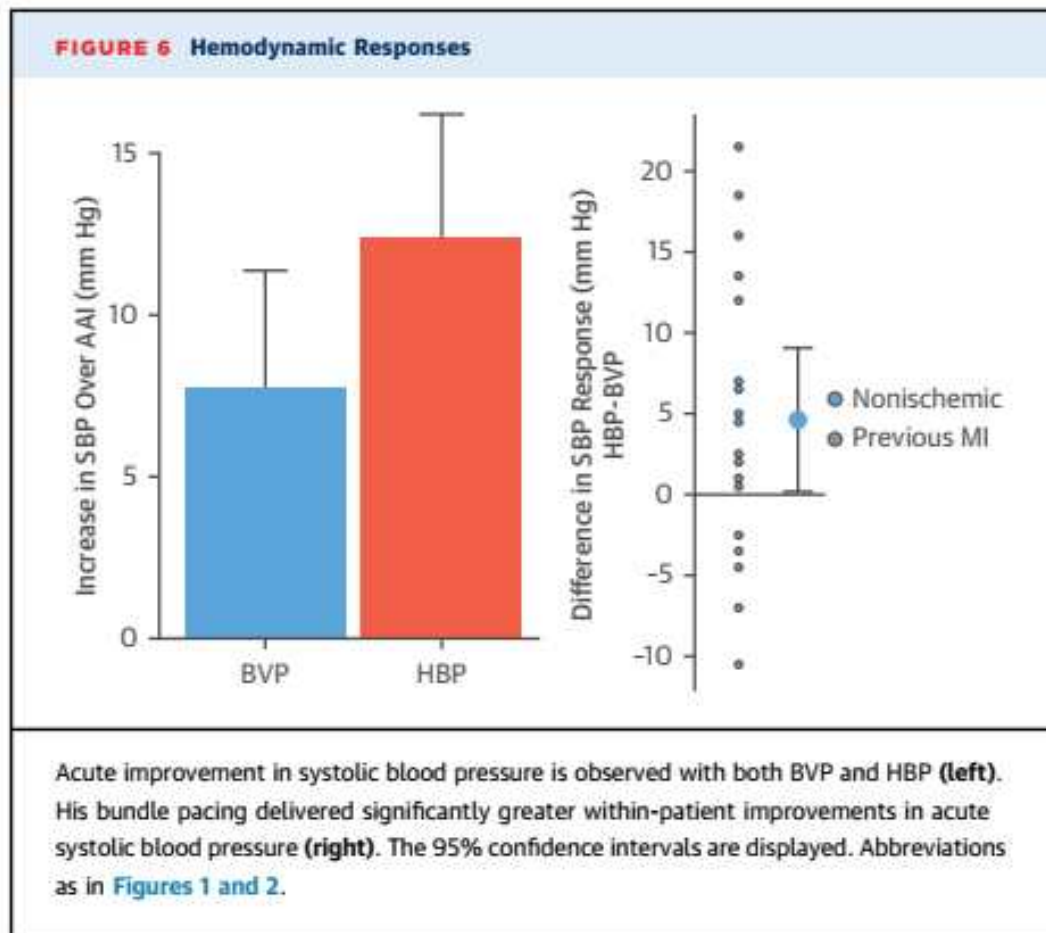
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# ECG QRS response

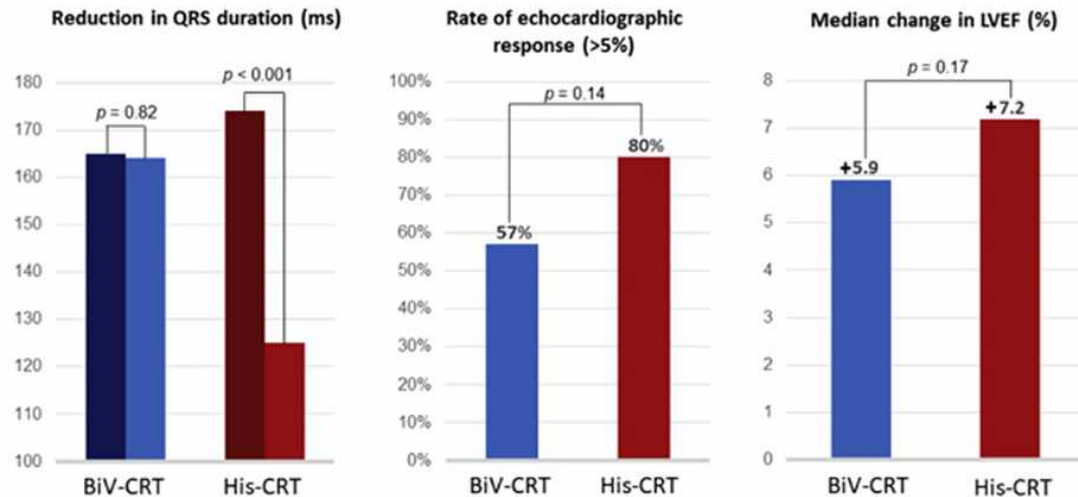
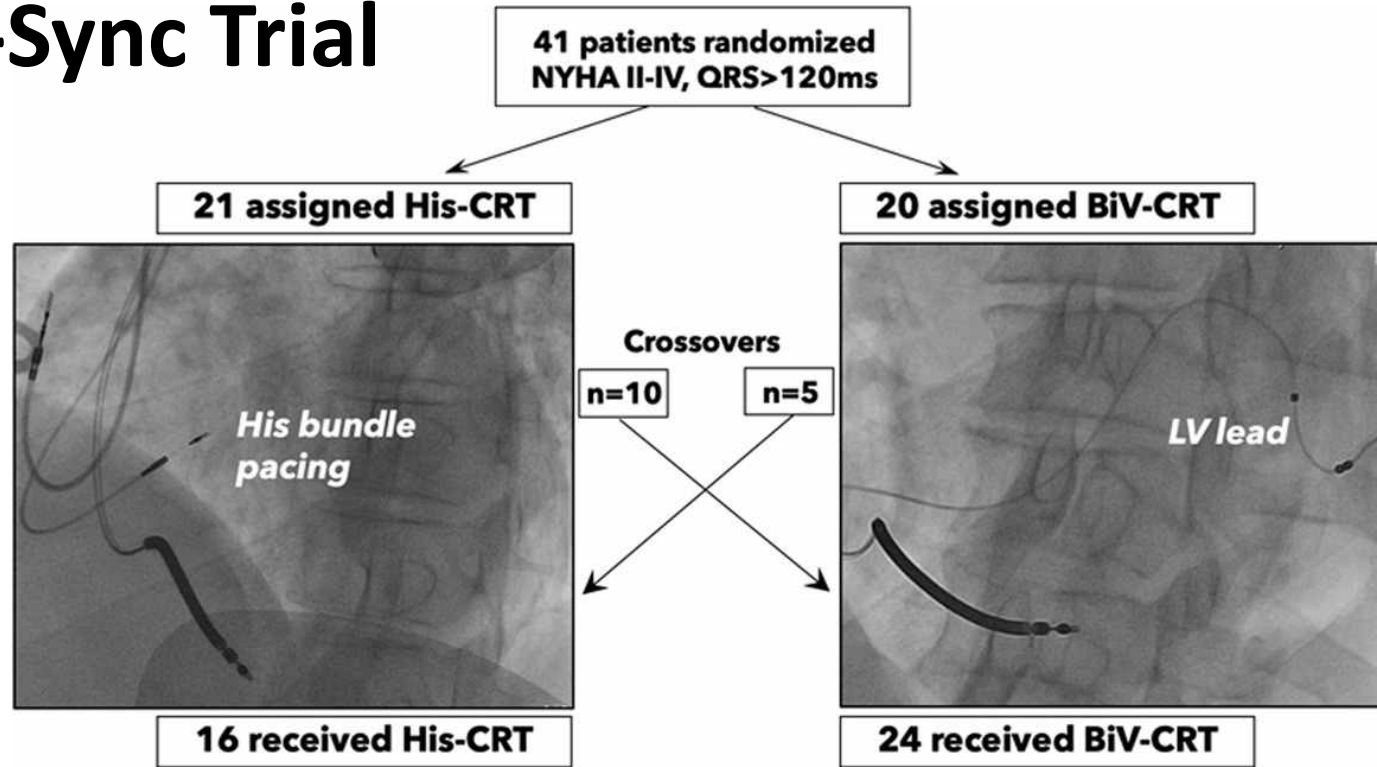




# Hemodynamic Response



# His-Sync Trial



(Heart Rhythm 2019;:-:1-11)

# His Bundle Pacing is better than CRT

- Using normal His-Purkinje system
- Physiological ventricular resynchronization
- Better acute hemodynamic improvement
- Similar or better long term outcome (limited data)
- Fewer leads
- Longer battery longevity
- Lower cost
- Lower complication

# Conclusion

- HBP is an attractive mode of physiological pacing with significant promise for future applications in patients who are traditional candidates for RV pacing as well as CRT.
- Widespread adaptation of this technique is dependent on the improvement of tools and further validation of its efficacy in large randomized clinical trials.

