

EP study for VT (and PVC)

(심실 빈맥의 전기생리학검사)

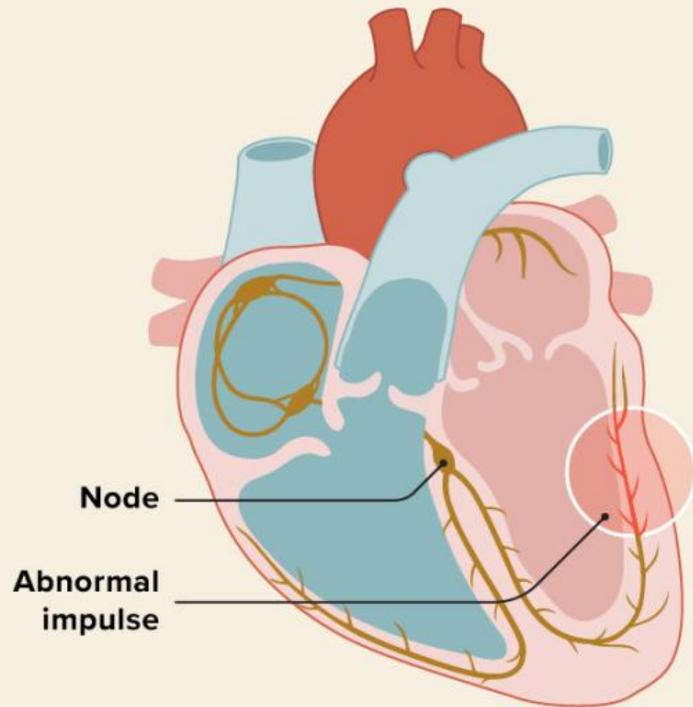
고려대학교 구로병원
순환기내과 부정맥검사실

김 태 호



심실 빈맥 (Ventricular Tachycardia)

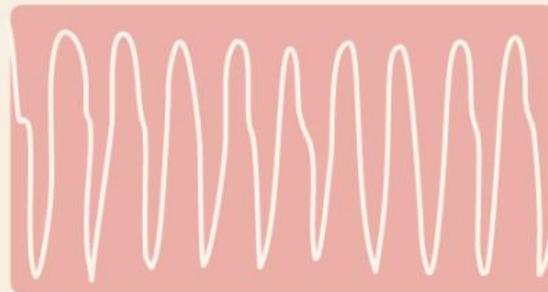
Ventricular Tachycardia



Normal heart rate



VT

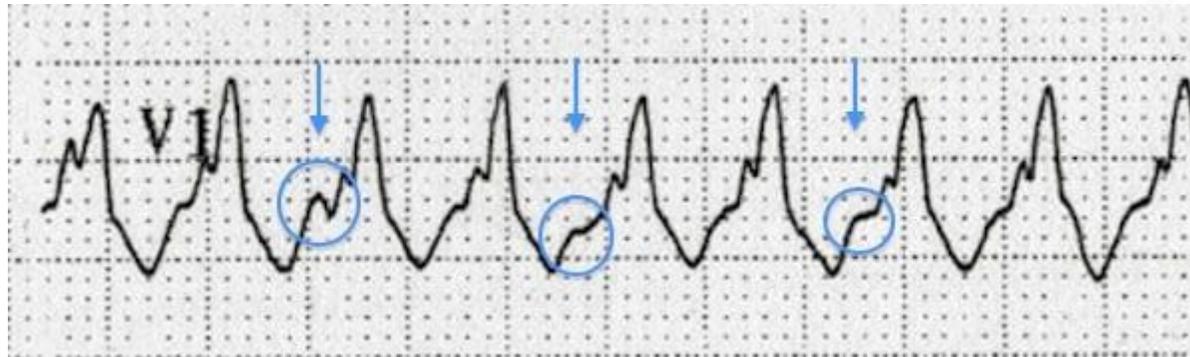


healthline

세 개 이상의
심실조기박동이
연속하여
100회/분 이상으로
나올 때

심실 빈맥 (Ventricular Tachycardia)

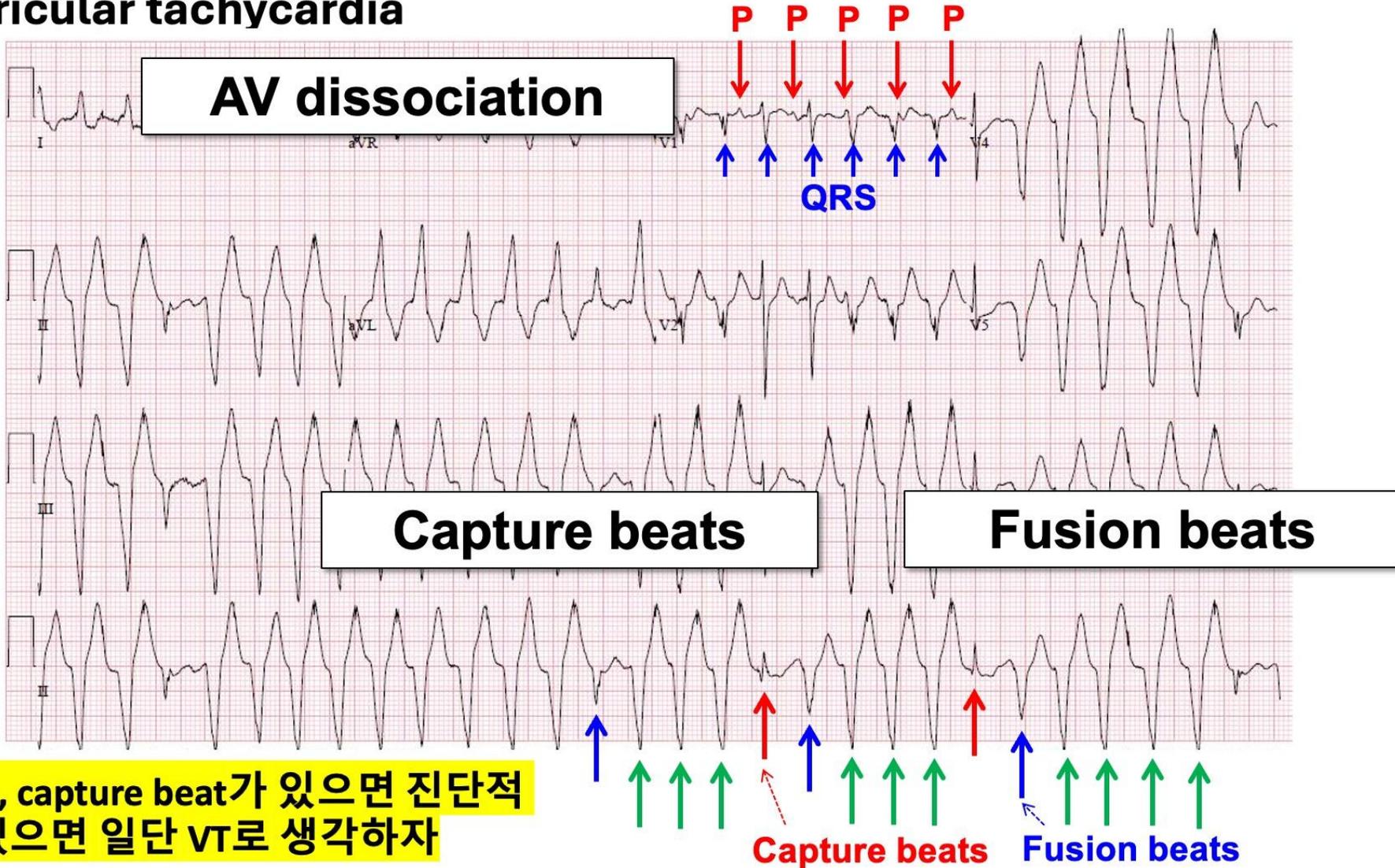
- 방실해리 (**AV dissociation**) / 실방연관 (**VA association**)



- 지속형 (sustained VT) / 비지속형 (non-sustained VT)
→ **30초 이상** 빈맥이 지속되는가?
- 단형 (monomorphic VT) / 다형성 (polymorphic VT)

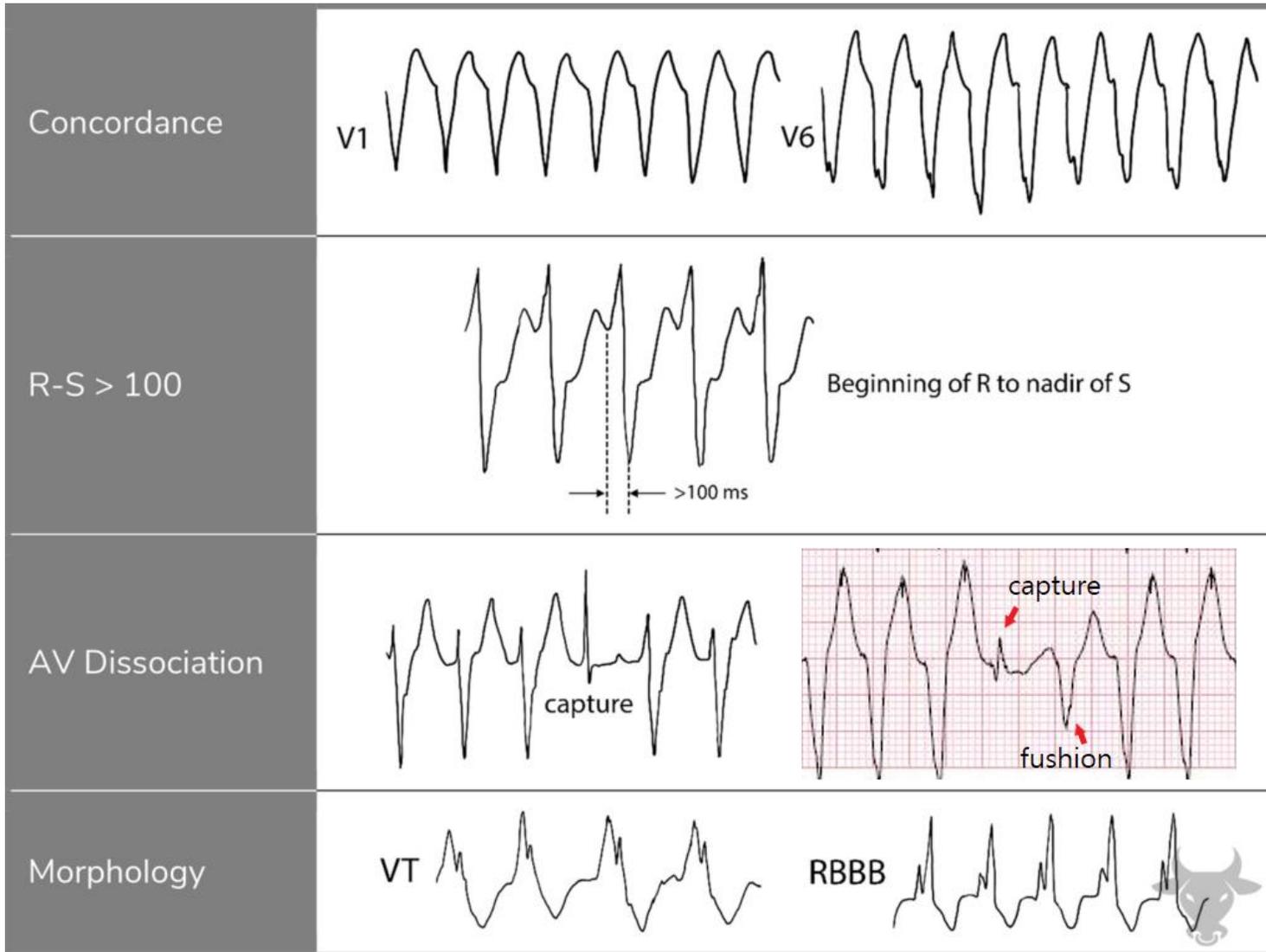
심실 빈맥 - 감별법

Ventricular tachycardia



Fusion, capture beat가 있으면 진단적
모르겠으면 일단 VT로 생각하자

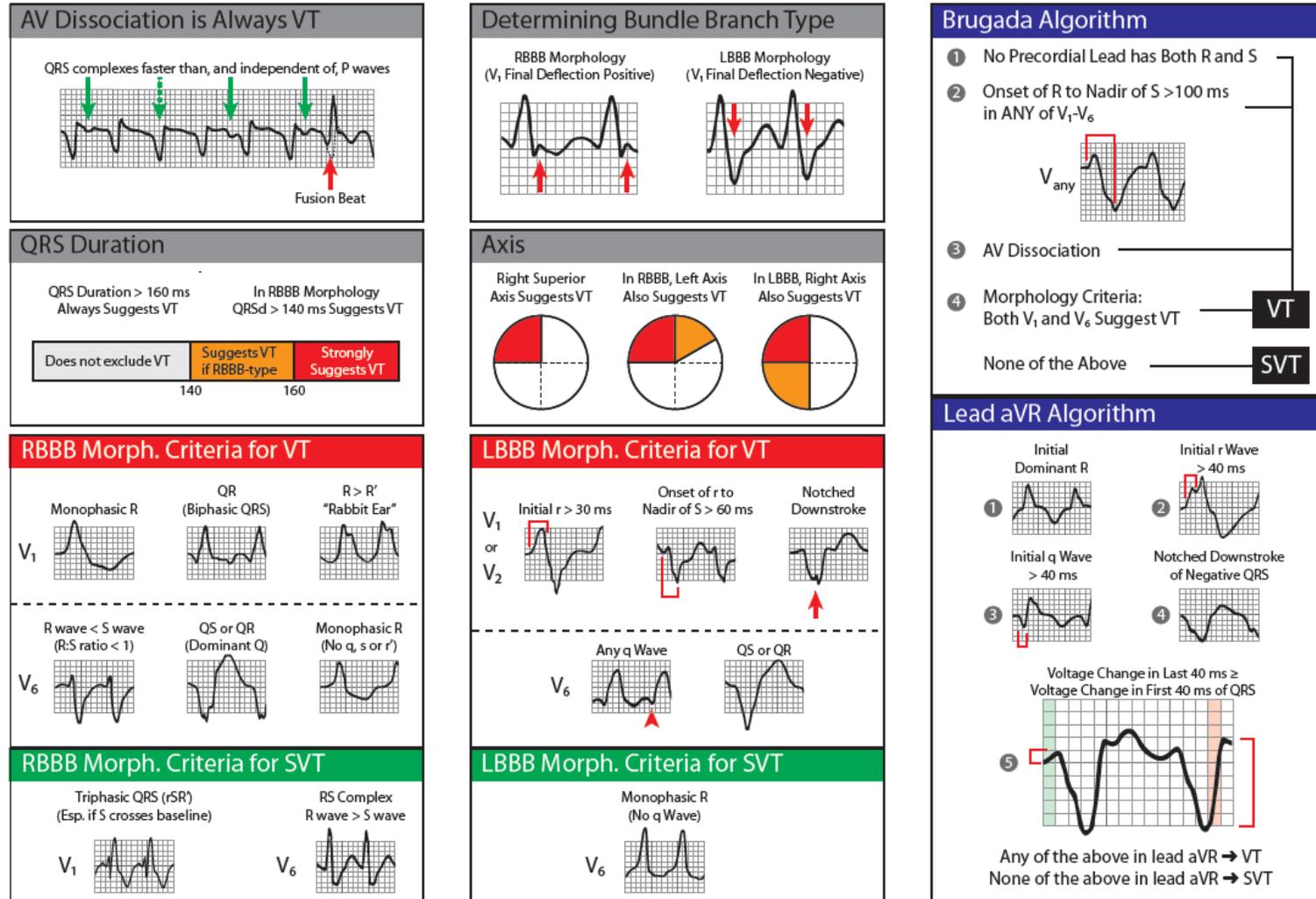
심실 빈맥 - 감별법



- AV dissociation (notch d/t P wave)
- QRS axis 가 Extreme deviation 인가?
(no men's land)
- Precordial lead QRS
→ all (+) or (-) ? (**Concordance**)
(특이도 : 90% 이상, 민감도 : 약 20%)
- Capture beat / Fusion beat
(150BPM/min 이하인 VT)

심실 빈맥 - 감별법

Figure 1: Morphological Criteria for Discriminating Ventricular Tachycardia from Supraventricular Tachycardia with Aberration



AV = atrioventricular; aVR = augmented vector right; LBBB = left bundle branch block; RBBB = right bundle branch block; SVT = supraventricular tachycardia; VT = ventricular tachycardia.

VT 고주파절제술 급여기준

- 1) 증상이 있는 지속성의 경우
- 2) 증상이 있는 비지속성에서
약물에 반응하지 않거나 환자가 약물치료에 적응을 못한 경우

ICD → VT RFCA [VS] VT RFCA → ICD

- ICD → VT RFCA

ICD를 넣은 (CAD) 환자에서 약으로 조절이 안되는

VT storm or 빈번한 monomorphic VT

→ RFCA 권장

Coronary artery disease

In patients with CAD and recurrent, symptomatic SMVT, or ICD shocks for SMVT despite chronic amiodarone therapy, catheter ablation is recommended in preference to escalating AAD therapy.

I

In patients with CAD and haemodynamically well-tolerated SMVT and LVEF \geq 40%, catheter ablation in experienced centres should be considered as an alternative to ICD therapy, provided that established endpoints have been reached.^b

IIa

Catheter ablation should be considered in patients with CAD and recurrent, symptomatic SMVT, or ICD shocks for SMVT despite beta-blocker or sotalol treatment.

IIa



ICD → VT RFCA [VS] VT RFCA → ICD

- VT RFCA (**fail**) → ICD

VT Ablation을 했음에도 불구하고 VT가 계속 나와서 ICD 삽입함
→ 사례 별로 급여 인정 (소명을 잘 해야 함)

부정맥 고주파절제술은
부정맥의 근본적인 치료방법임을
입증할 수 있는 근거가 있는 경우에
시행함을 원칙으로 함

보험 심사 사례



대한부정맥학회
Korean Heart Rhythm Society

전문가 자료실

학술행사

학회지

회원공간

해외학회 참가지원

연구지원

대한부정맥학회

전문가자료실

전문가자료실 > 보험정보

부정맥 진료지침

팩트시트

부정맥과 심전도 동영상 강의

KHRS 소개 및 홍보 영상

보험정보

보험정보

보험기준

보험 심사사례

고주파 전극도자절제술

인공심박동기

ICD / CRT



보험 심사 사례

특발성 심실빈맥 환자에서 고주파절제술 후 재발한 심실조기수축(PVC)에 재시행한 삼차원 빈맥 지도화를 이용한 부정맥의 고주파절제술 및 심율동 전환 제세동기(ICD) 거치술 요양급여 인정여부

■ 청구내역(여/43세)

- 청구 상병명: 심실조기탈분극, 상세불명의 협심증

■ 심의결과

○ 이 건은 구조적 심질환이 없는 환자에서 발생한 PVC triggering RVOT polymorphic VT/VF로 triggered PVC에 고주파절제술을 시행하는 것은 타당함. 또한 실신(syncope)이 동반된 malignant polymorphic VT/VF 환자에서 고주파절제술만으로 충분한 치료가 될 수 없어 심장돌연사(sudden cardiac death) 예방을 위하여 추가적으로 실시한 심율동 전환 제세동기(ICD) 거치술도 타당함. 따라서 자654나(3) 삼차원 빈맥 지도화를 이용한 부정맥의 고주파절제술(심실성 부정맥)과 심율동 전환 제세동기 거치술(경정맥)-삽입술을 요양급여로 인정함.

In patients with SMVT or SPVT/VF triggered by a PVC with similar morphology and an indication for ICD, catheter ablation may be considered when an ICD is not available, contraindicated for concurrent medical reasons, or declined by the patient.

IIb

PVC (BB ; 콩코르 1.25mm) → 응급실 내원, 1분 syncope documented
 → 24시간 심전도, PVC induced polymorphic VT/VF 7-9초 documented
 → triggered PVC RFCA (fail) → redo PVC RFCA (fail) → ICD 삽입

PVC 고주파절제술 급여기준

- 1) 심실조기수축으로 인한 좌심실기능부전 환자로서
심구혈률(Ejection Fraction, **EF**)이 **50% 이하**이고,
2개월 이상의 약물치료에도 불구하고,
2개월 이상의 간격을 두고 시행한 24시간 홀터기록 상
심실기외수축의 부담이 **15% 이상**인 경우
- 2) 심장재동기화치료(CRT)를 받은 환자에서
2개월 이상의 약물치료에도 불구하고,
홀터기록 상 심실기외수축의 부담이 **10% 이상**인 경우

PVC 고주파절제술 급여기준

3) 증상을 일으키는 빈번한 심실조기수축환자로서
홀터기록 상 심실기외수축의 부담이 **15% 이상인**

아래와 같은 경우

- 아래 -

가) **2개월 이상의 약물치료 후**

나) **약물치료에 실패하여 약제투여를 못하는 경우**

4) 심실조기수축이 다형성 심실빈맥이나 심실세동을 유발하는 경우

VT & PVC 2022 ESC guideline

Table 9 Summary of the recommendations for the treatment of patients with frequent idiopathic premature ventricular complexes/ventricular tachycardia or premature ventricular complex-induced cardiomyopathy

	Ablation	Beta-blocker	CCB	Flecainide	Amiodarone
RVOT/fascicular PVC/VT: Symptomatic, normal LV function	Class I	Class IIa	Class IIa	Class IIa	Class III
PVC/VT other than RVOT/fascicular: Symptomatic, normal LV function	Class IIa	Class I	Class I	Class IIa	Class III
RVOT/fascicular PVC/VT: LV dysfunction	Class I	Class IIa	Class III ^a	Class IIa ^b	Class IIa
PVC/VT other than RVOT/fascicular: LV dysfunction	Class I	Class IIa	Class III ^a	Class IIa ^b	Class IIa
PVC: Burden >20%, asymptomatic, normal LV function	Class IIb				Class III

CCB, calcium channel blocker; LV, left ventricular; PVC, premature ventricular complex; RVOT, right ventricular outflow tract; VT, ventricular tachycardia.

^aIntravenous calcium channel blockers.

^bIn selected patients (only moderate LV dysfunction).

심실 빈맥 시술의 어려움



Google Gemini (생성형 인공지능) 를 이용하여 생성한 그림입니다.



심실 빈맥 - 고주파 전극도자 절제술

1. 발생 원인(기전)이 무엇인가?

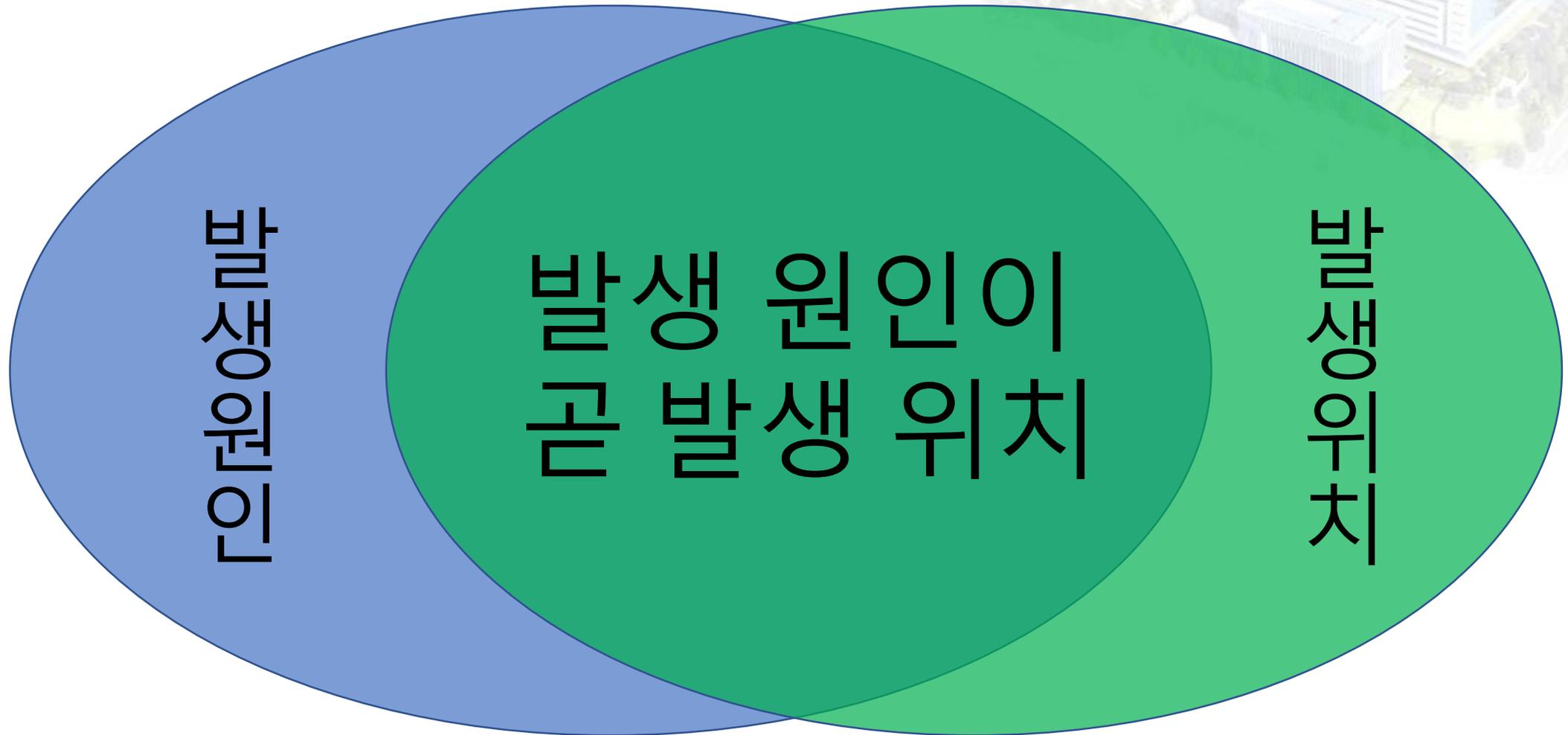
Re-entry (pacing) vs focal (Isuprel)

2. 발생 위치가 어디인가?

RV vs LV (Trans-septal or Trans-aorta)



심실 빈맥의 발생 원인 & 발생 위치



심실 빈맥 - 발생 원인에 따른 분류

1. 특발성 (발생 위치가 정해져 있음)

- (RV or LV) Outflow Tract VT
- Fascicular VT (ILVT ; Idiopathic Left Ventricular Tachycardia)
- Papillary muscle VT

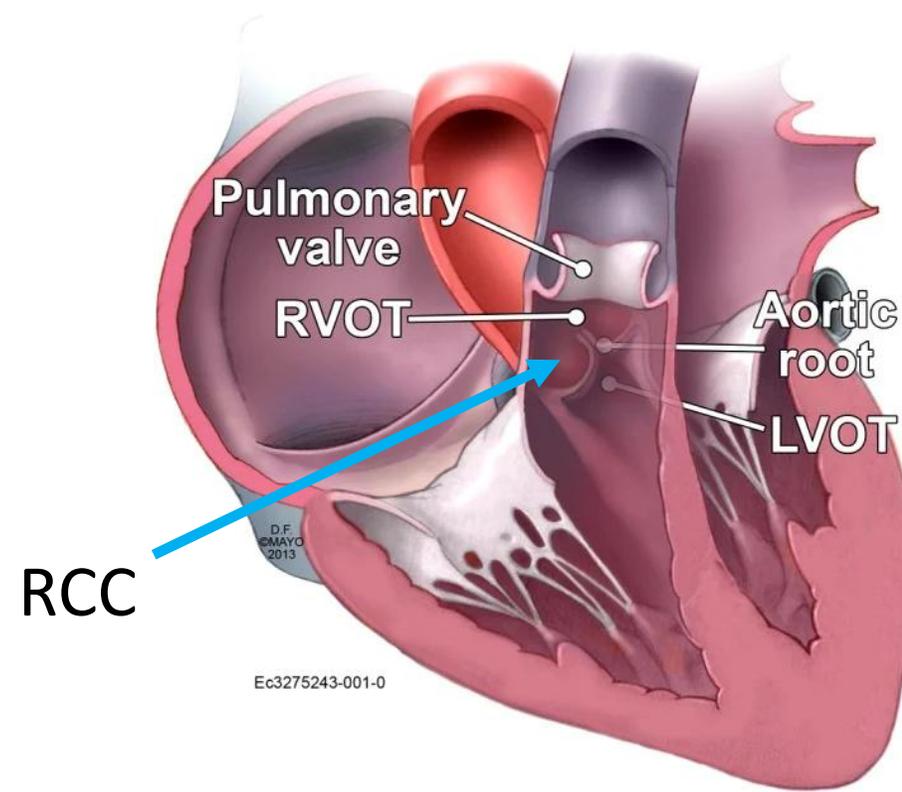
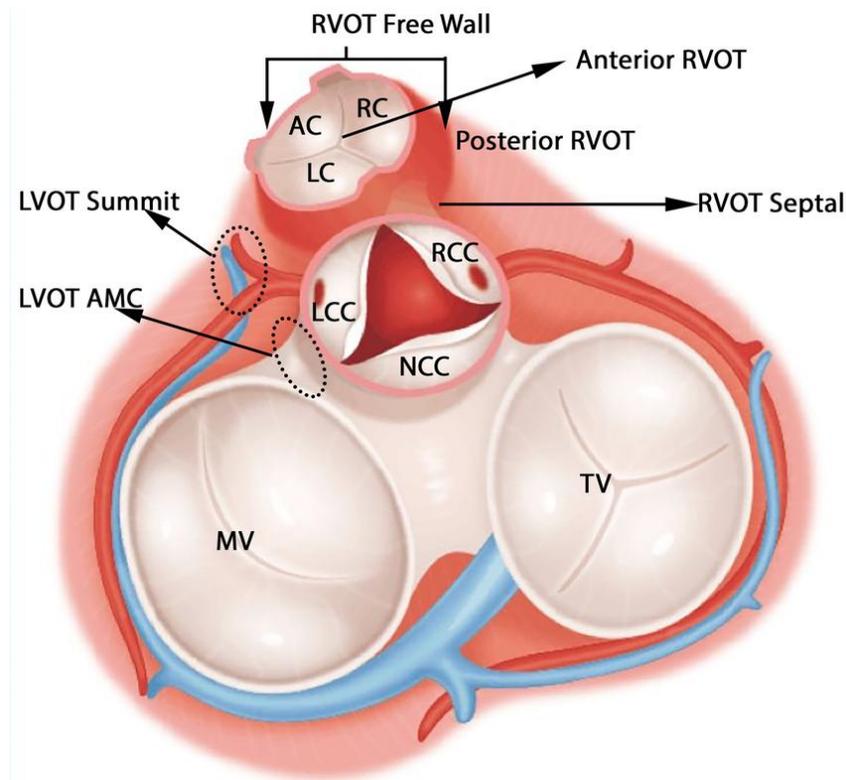
2. Scar-related (micro) re-entry (scar area의 위치가 중요)

- Post MI, Old MI (SPECT & LGE 검사 등..)
- 어느 관상동맥이 막혔었나? -> 관상동맥이 먹여 살렸던 부위
- HCMP, (ischemic) DCMP

Outflow Tract VT

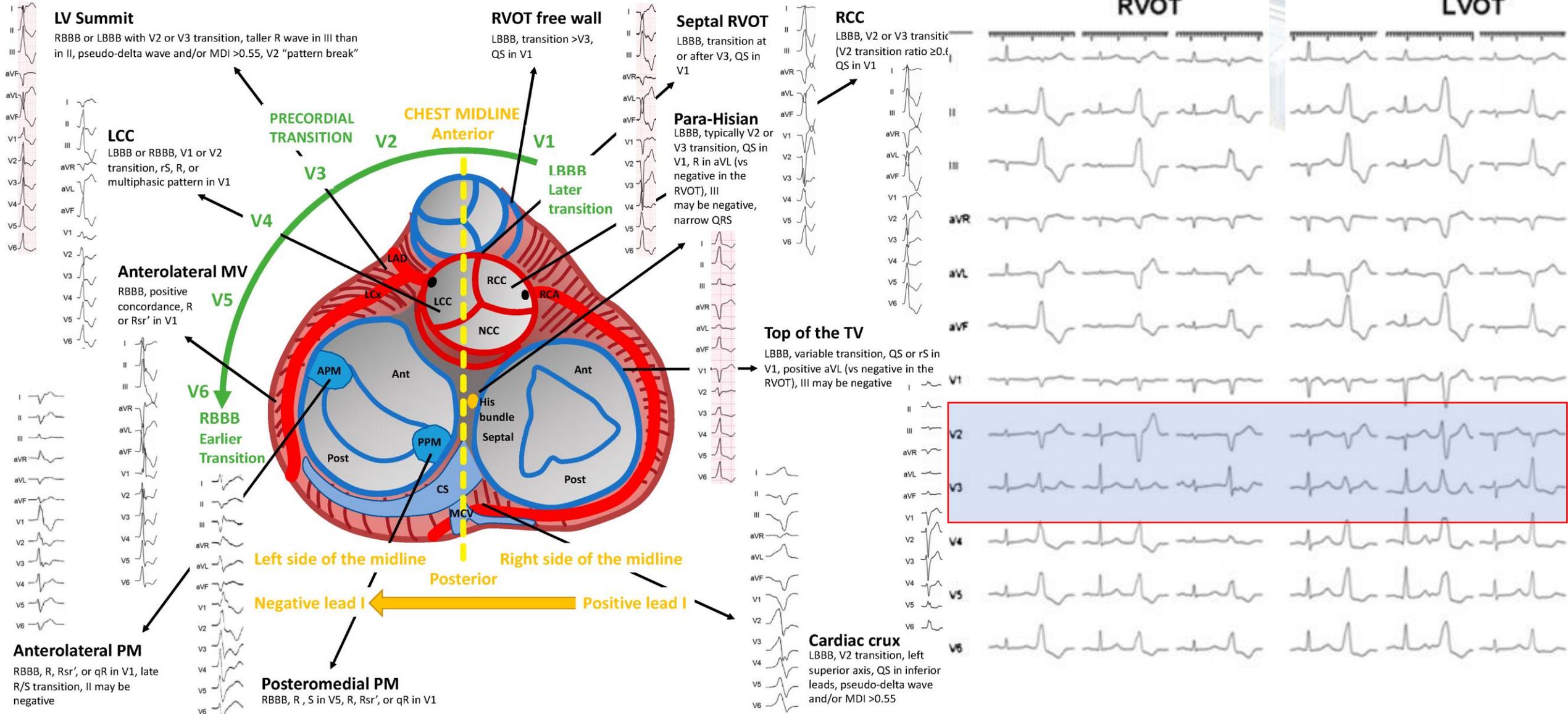
1. (RV or LV) **Outflow Tract** VT

- 특발성 : 지연 후탈분극 (DAD ; Delayed After Depolarization)
- Adenosine sensitive, 운동부하검사에서 유발이 잘 됨



Ec3275243-001-0

Outflow Tract VT



Fascicular VT

2. Fascicular VT (ILVT ; 특발성 좌심실 빈맥)

- 특발성 : **회귀** 기전 (re-entry)
- Verapamil (Calcium Channel Blocker) sensitive
- **Atrial Extra Stimulus Test (AEST) 로 induction 잘 됨**
- 가장 흔한 type : **Left Posterior Fascicular VT (LPF-VT), 약 90%**



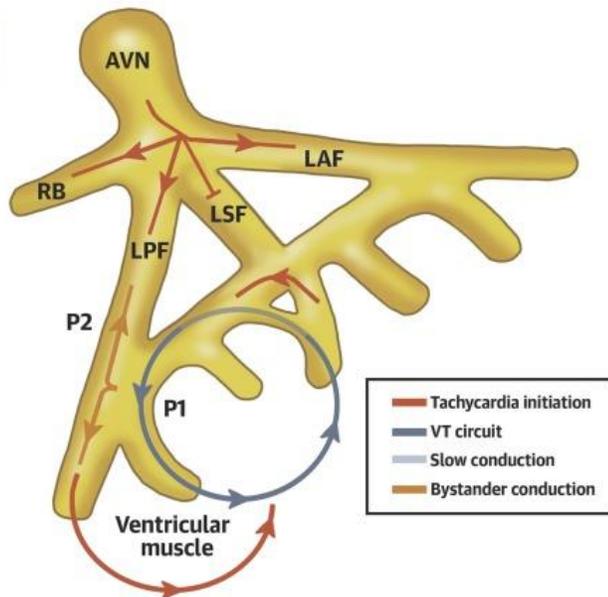
Fascicular VT : P1? P2?

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Proposed New Reentrant Schema for Left Posterior Fascicular Ventricular Tachycardia and Associated Variants

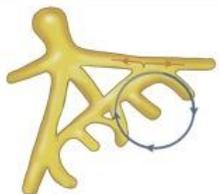
Left Posterior Fascicular Ventricular Tachycardia

Tachycardia Initiation

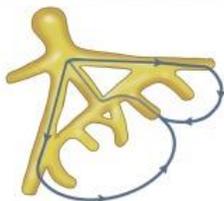
- Anterograde conduction block in LSF network
- Conduction over LPF and LAF to ventricular myocardium
- Retrograde conduction into LSF network
- Turnaround within LSF network to initiate tachycardia



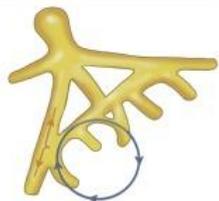
Left Anterior FVT



Upper Septal FVT



Reverse LPFVT



P1 (Pre-Purkinje Potential)

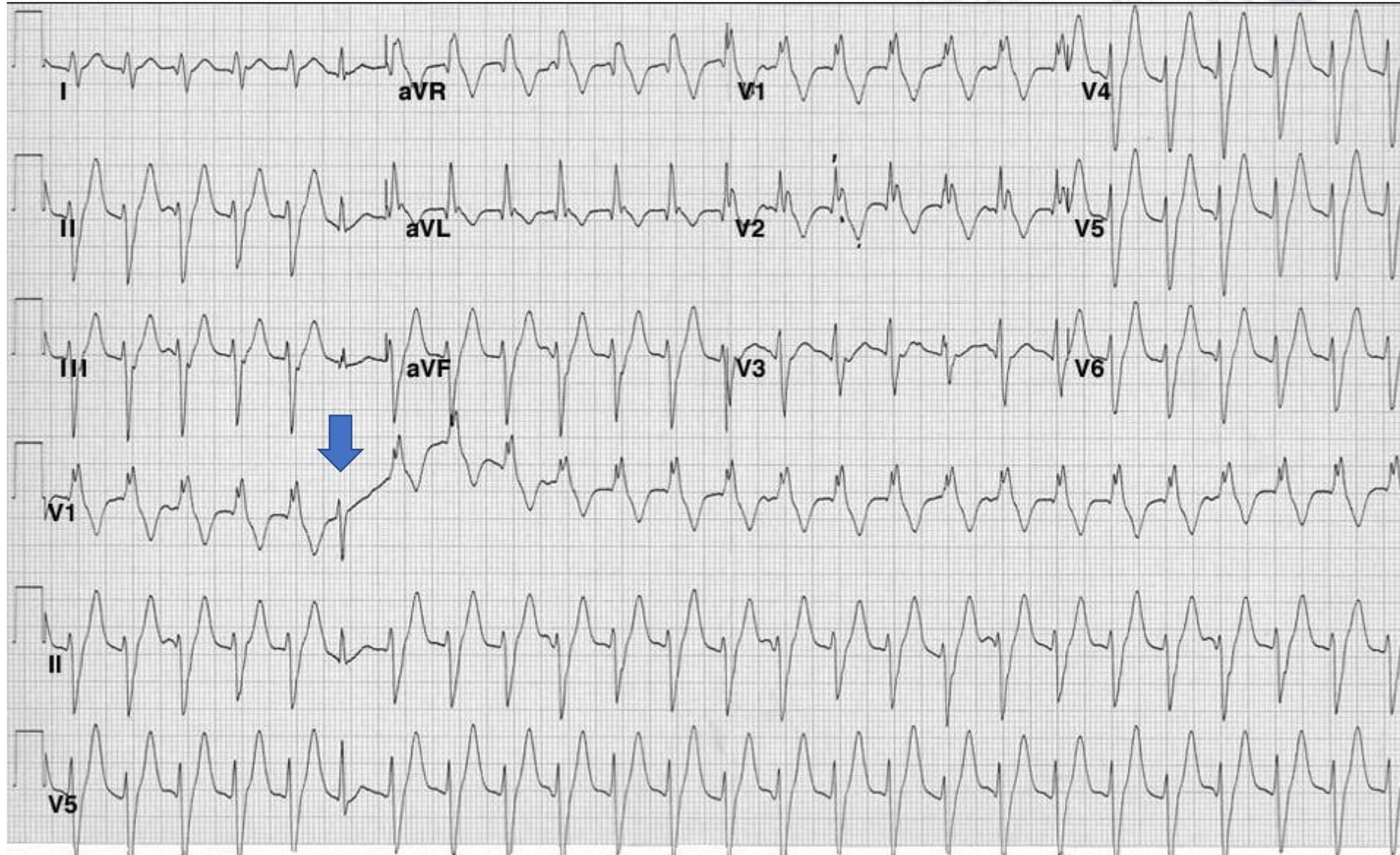
- re-entry circuit에서 정방향 전도
- VT 의 이완기(Mid-diastolic)에 나타남
- Slow conduction zone
- Verapamil에 민감하게 반응하는 부위

P2 (Purkinje Potential)

- re-entry circuit에서 역방향 전도
- VT의 수축기 직전(QRS 직전)에 나타남

Ablation target : P1 or P1-P2 junction

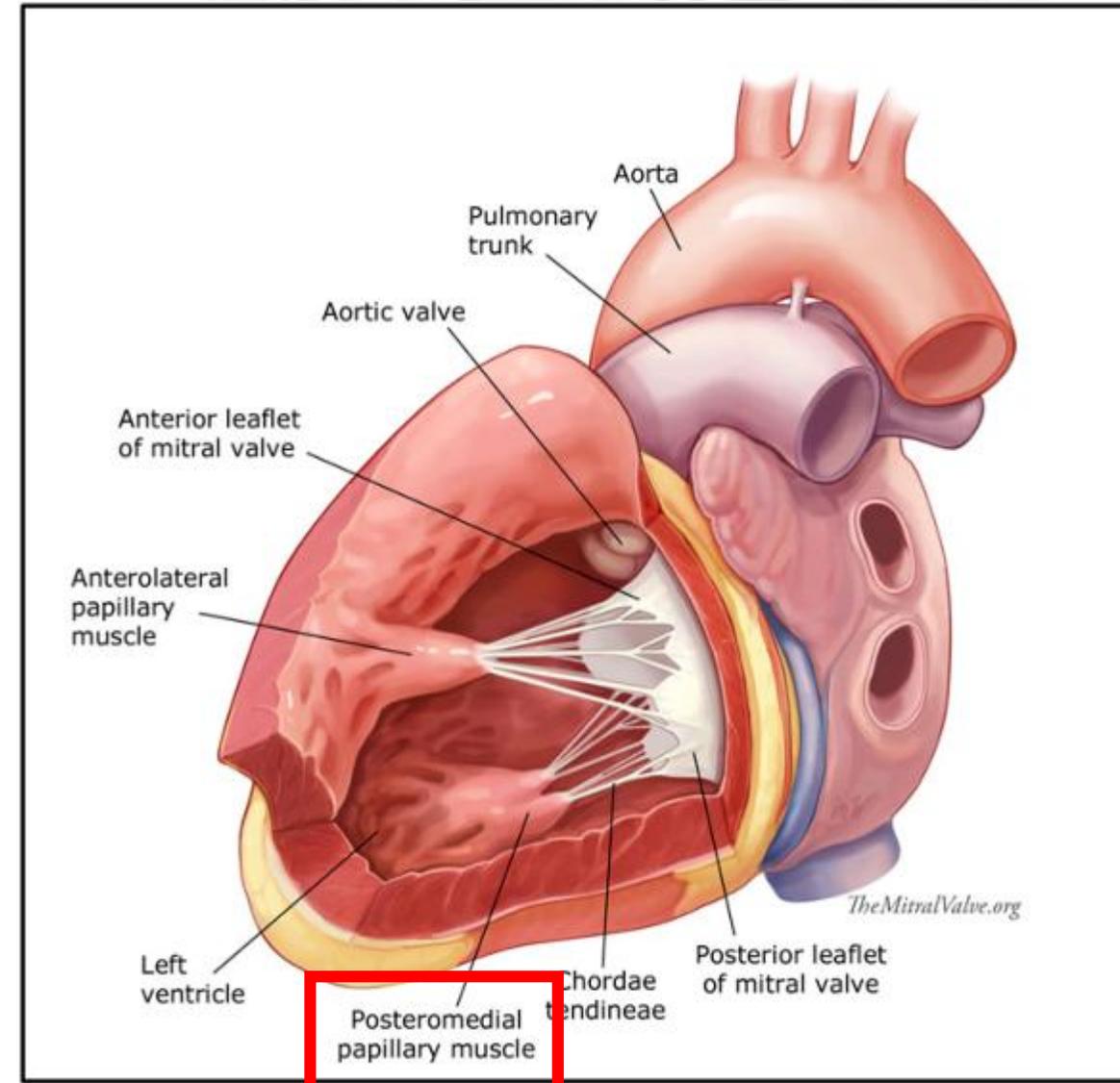
Fascicular VT ECG – RBBB & LAFB



Papillary muscle VT

3. Papillary muscle VT

- LV 의 **postero-medial PM**
→ 가장 흔함
- Isoproterenol 로 유발 잘됨
- Antero-lateral PM 이나
RV PM 에서도 나올 수 있다
- **ICE** 를 사용하여 시술
- antero-lateral PM 의 경우,
Trans **Septal** > Trans **Aorta**



Papillary muscle VT

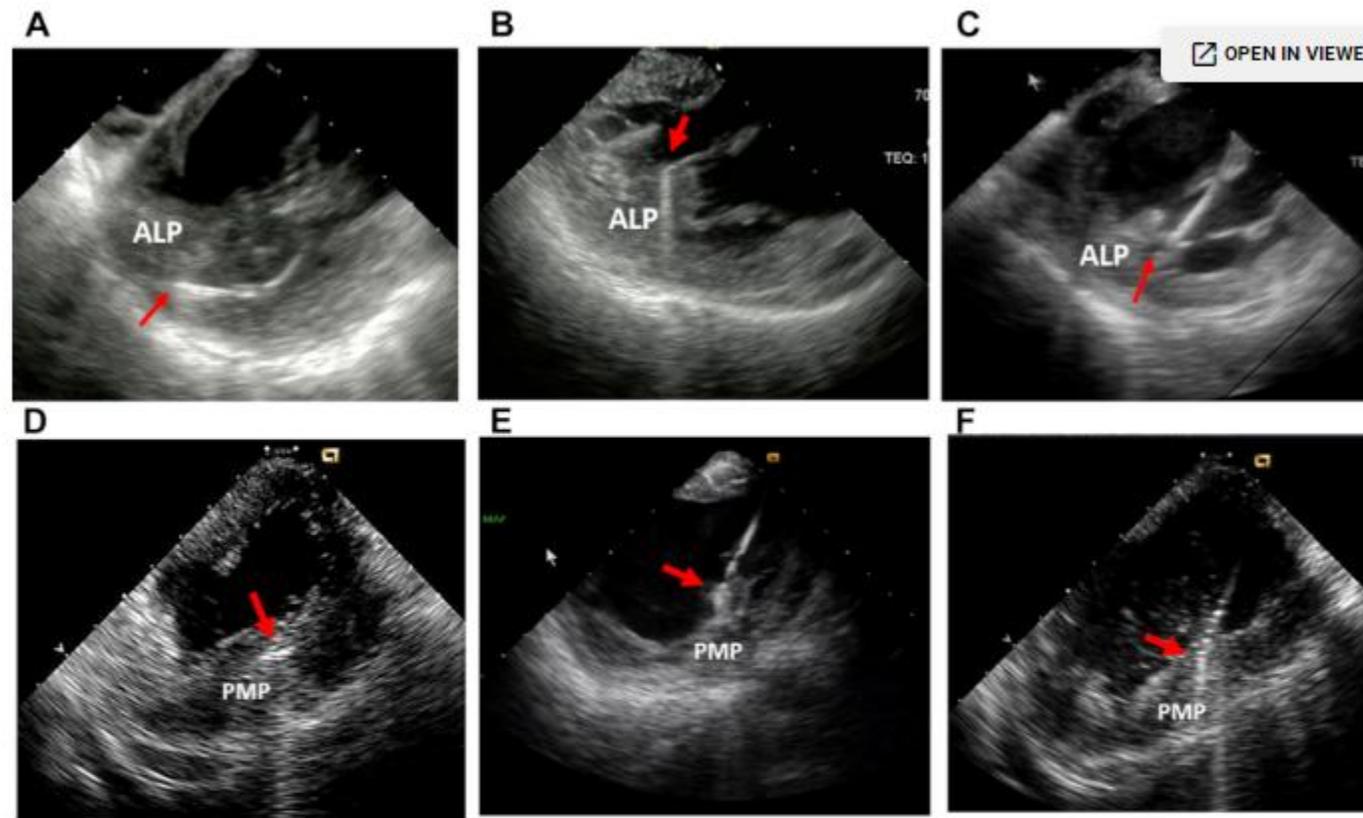
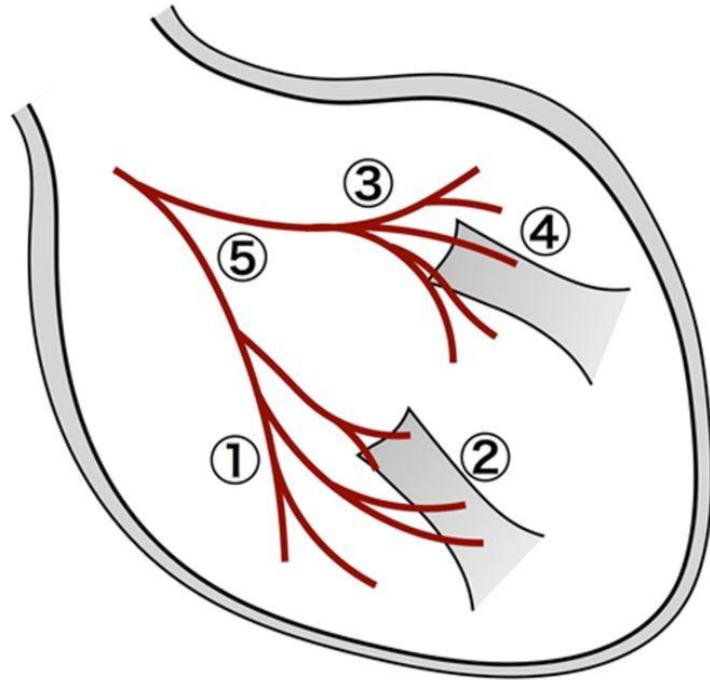
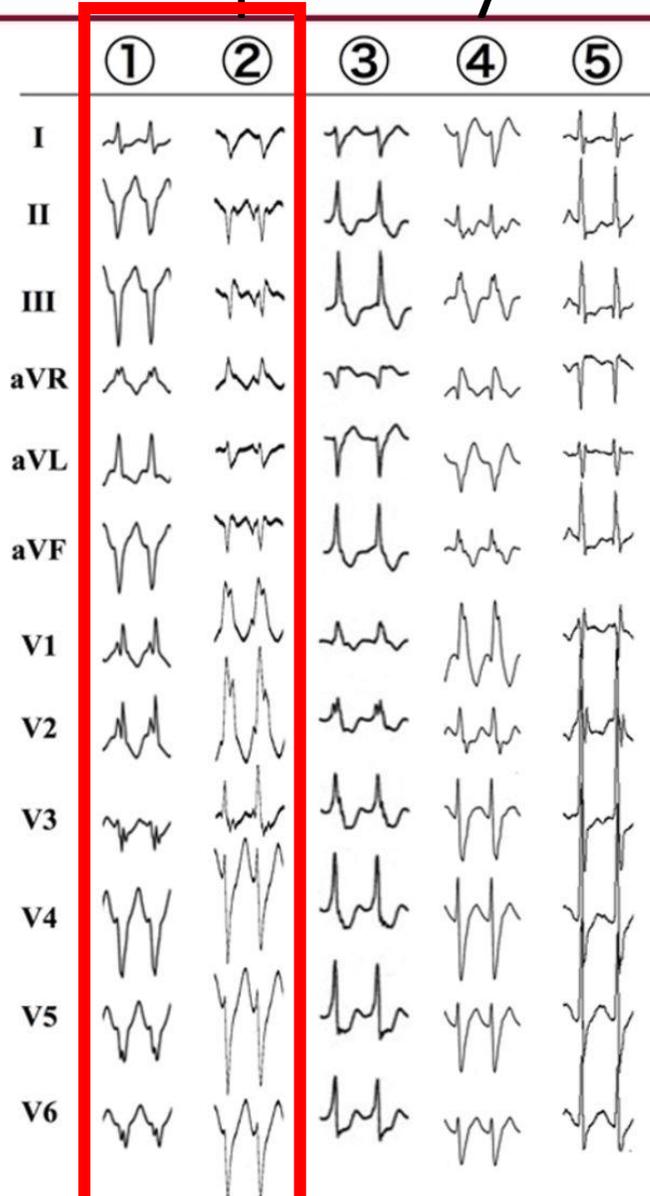


Figure 7 Ablation Catheter Location Visualized by ICE During Ablation of VAs From the Anterolateral and Posteromedial Papillary Muscles (ALP and PMP, Respectively)

(A, B, C) The catheter (red arrows) at base, body, and tip of ALP, respectively. (C, D, E) The catheter (red arrows) at base, body, and tip of PMP, respectively. Other abbreviations as in Figure 1.

Papillary muscle VT [vs] fascicular VT



- ① Left posterior FVT
- ② PPM-FVT
- ③ Left anterior FVT
- ④ APM-FVT
- ⑤ Upper Septal FVT

3. Papillary muscle VT

- QRS 초기 모양 (Fas. VT 에 비해) 더 넓고 완만함
- I 유도

QRS가 더 negative

- V1 유도

Fascicular VT

전형적인 rSR'

Papillary muscle VT

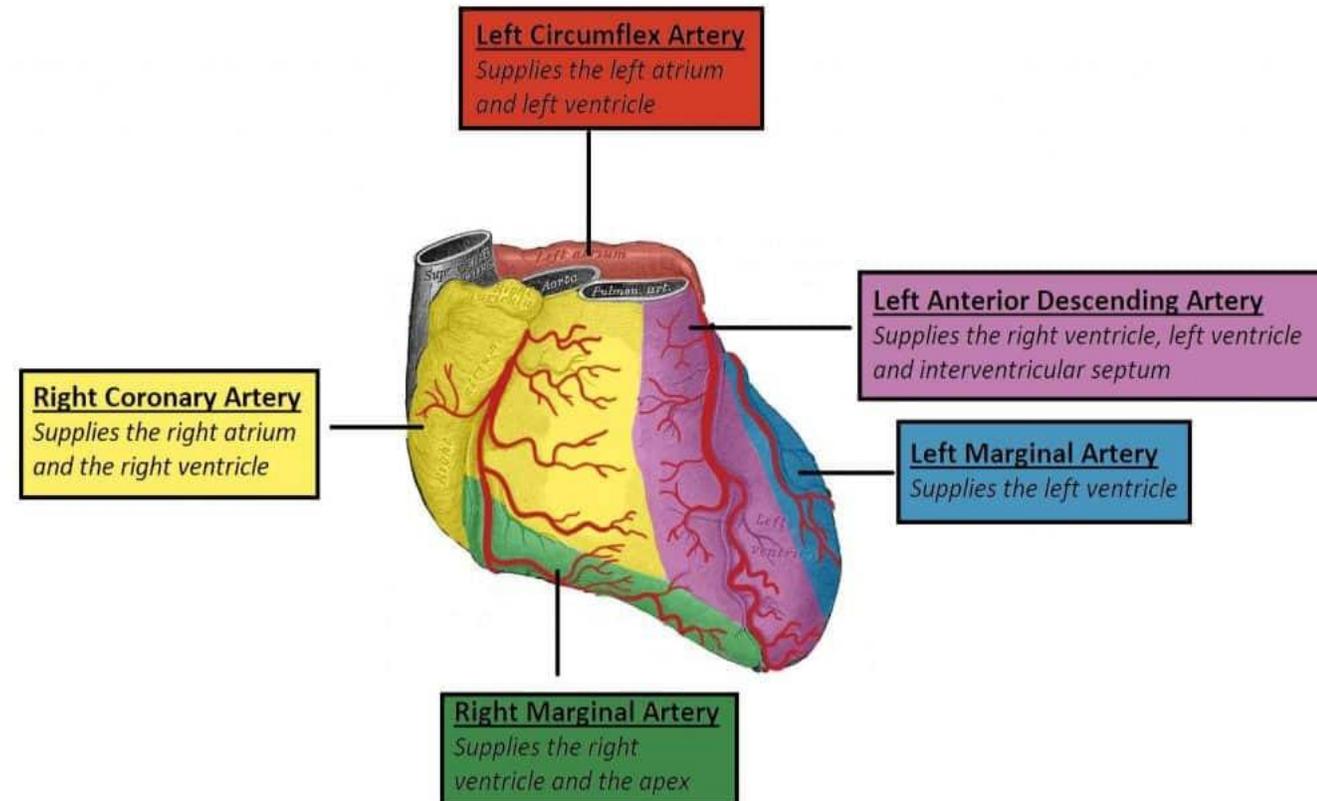
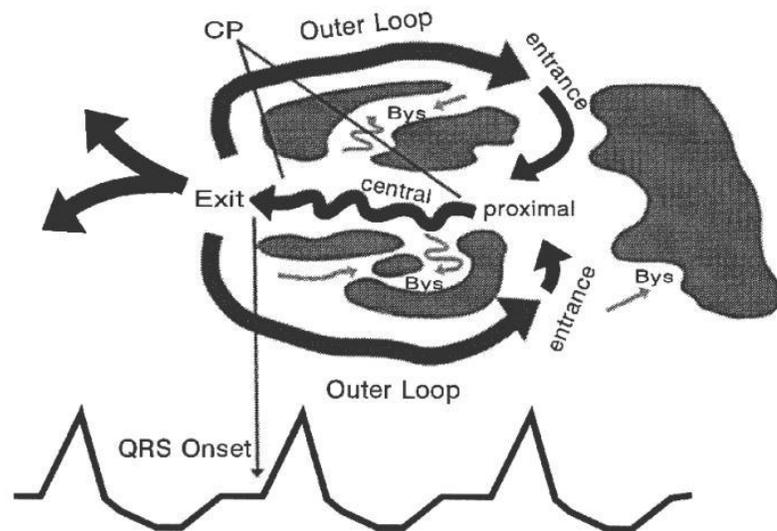
qR 또는 monophasic R



Scar-related VT & PVC

- Patient history 가 정말 중요!
- (micro) Re-entry : VT study, pacemapping, V entrainment...

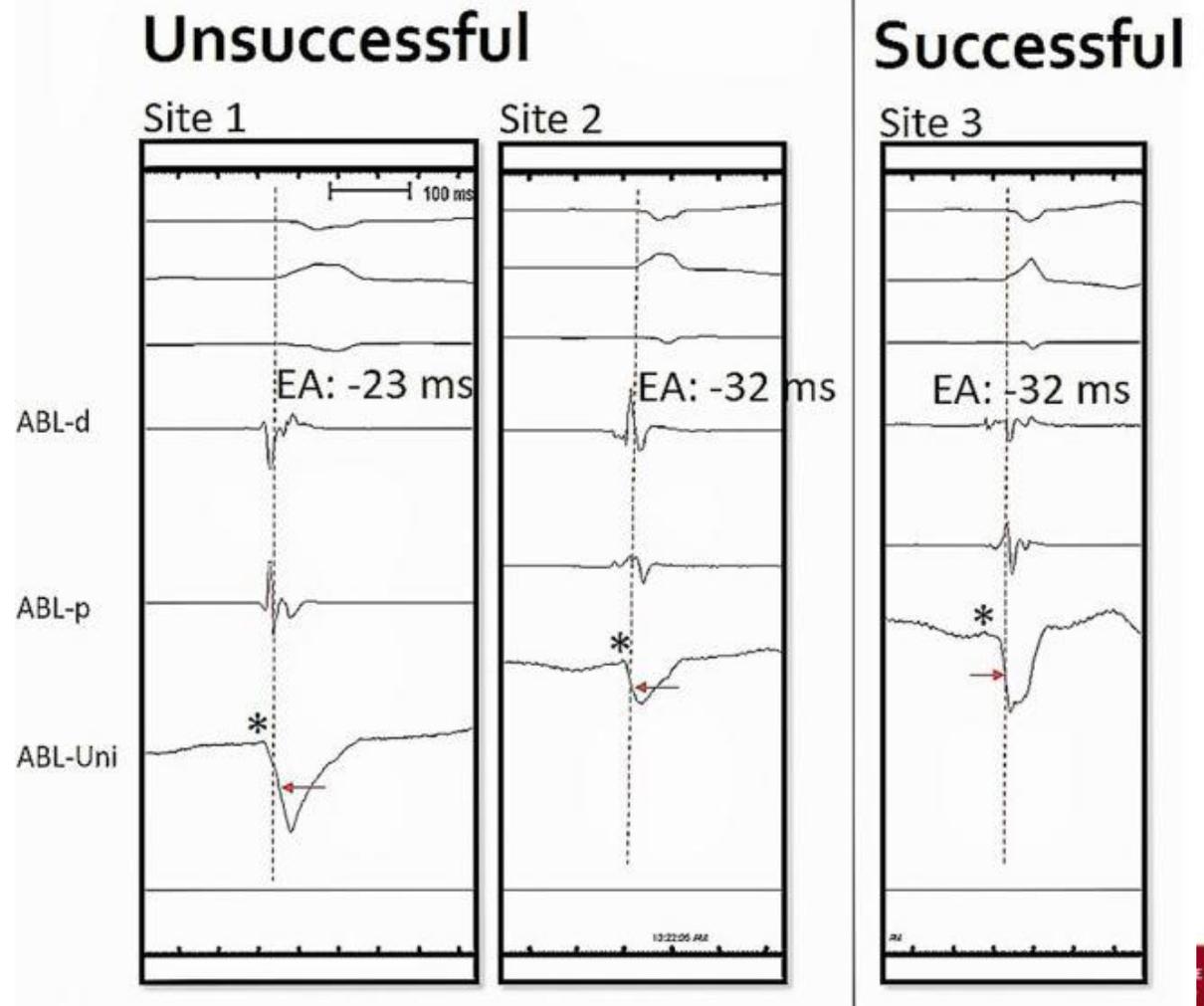
MI Scar-Related Sustained Monomorphic VT Circuit



PVC ablation – Unipolar EGM

1. Unipolar EGM – PVC mapping
 - 37명 환자 idiopathic OT VT/PVC redo case
 - Slow-rapid QS morphology

sites and improves success of CA. Bipolar EGM characteristics like polarity reversal and presence of discrete potentials have no additive efficacy in redo CA cases. A slow-rapid initial QS morphology with its earlier timing to QRS onset may improve the success of CA in idiopathic OTVAs.



VT study

1. VEST single : 400/300 으로 시작 (decremental : 20ms)
2. S2는 **200ms 미만으로 내리지 않는다.**
3. S2의 ERP 에 50ms를 더한 값으로 VEST double → triple

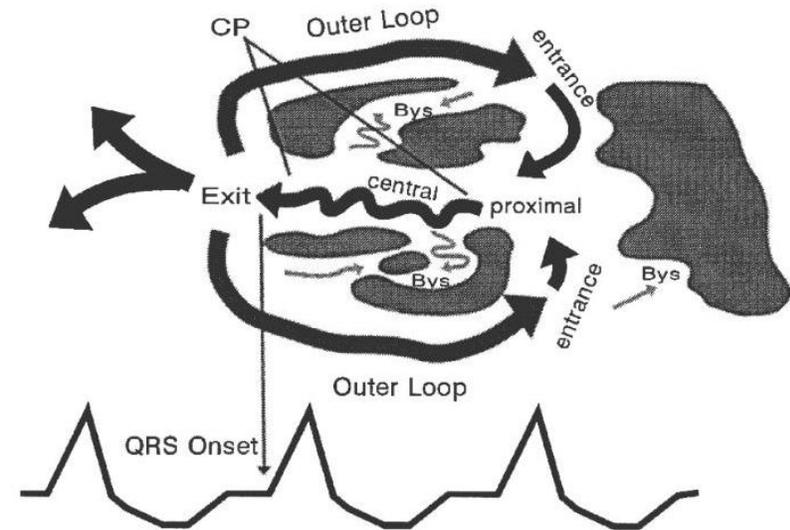
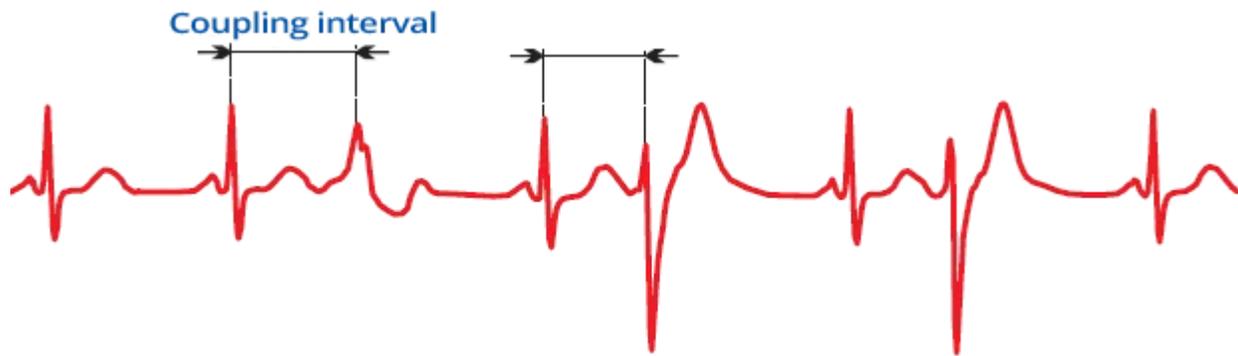
Ex) VERP : 400/**200** 이면,

VT induction study 는 400/**250**(200+50ms)/240 부터 시작

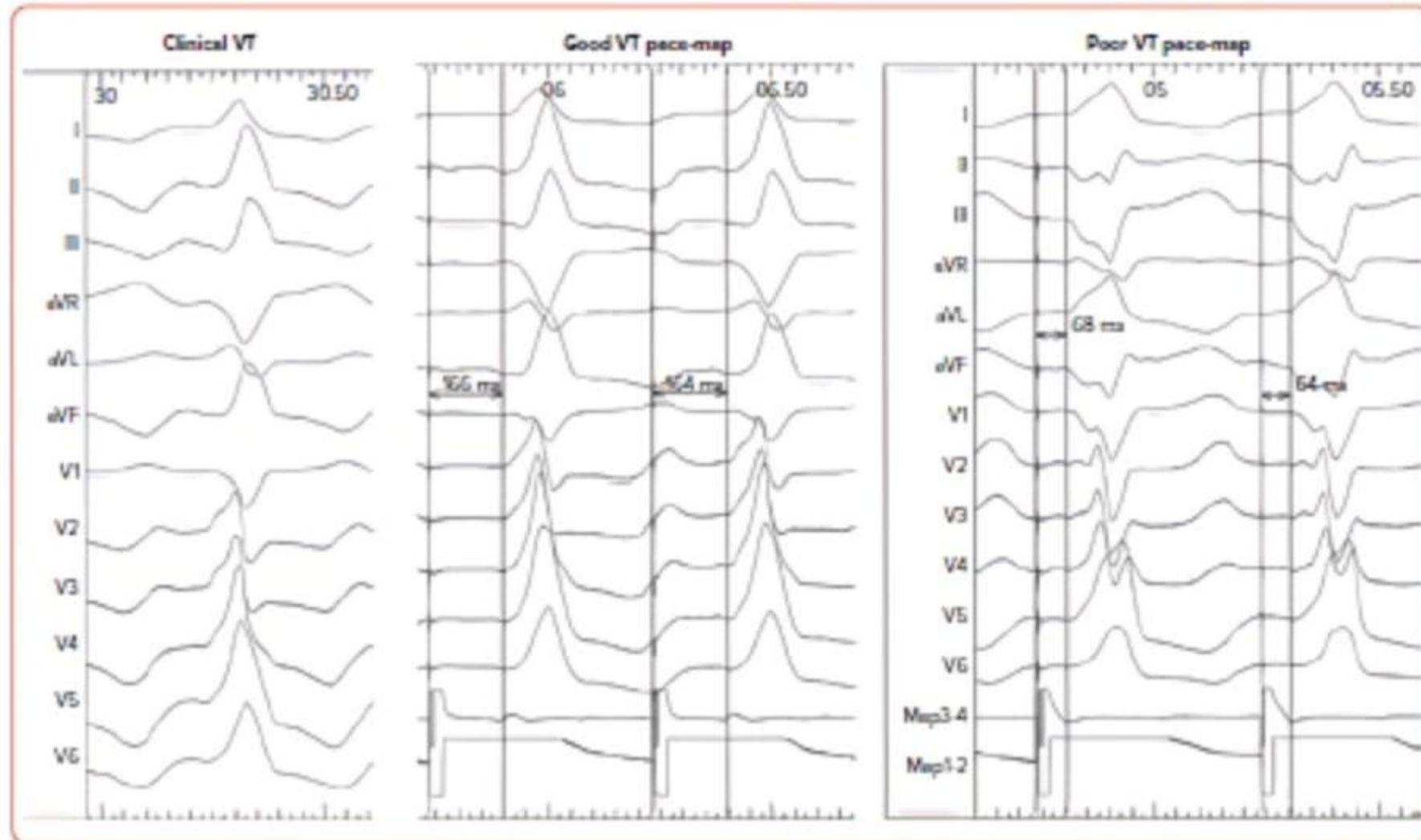
400/250/240		400/250/240		400/250/240/230		400/250/240/230
400/250/230		400/240/230		400/250/240/220		400/240/230/220
400/250/220	→	400/230/220	→	400/250/240/210	→	400/230/220/210
400/250/210		400/220/210		400/250/240/200		400/220/210/200
400/250/200		400/210/200				

VT & PVC pacemapping

- 가급적이면 **low amplitude**로 pacing (local area 만 capture 되게)
- VT : **Tachycardia CL** 로 pacing
- PVC : sinus beat QRS – PVC **coupling Interval** 로 pacing

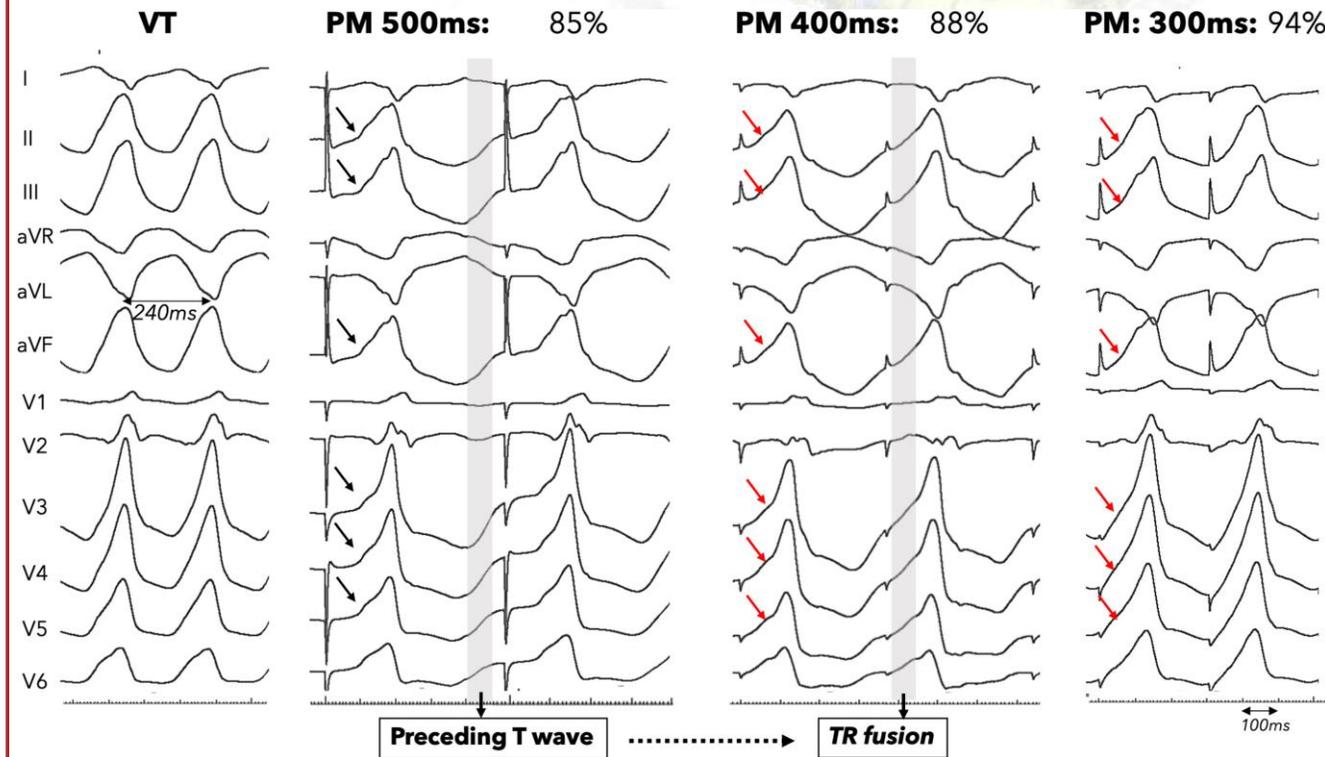
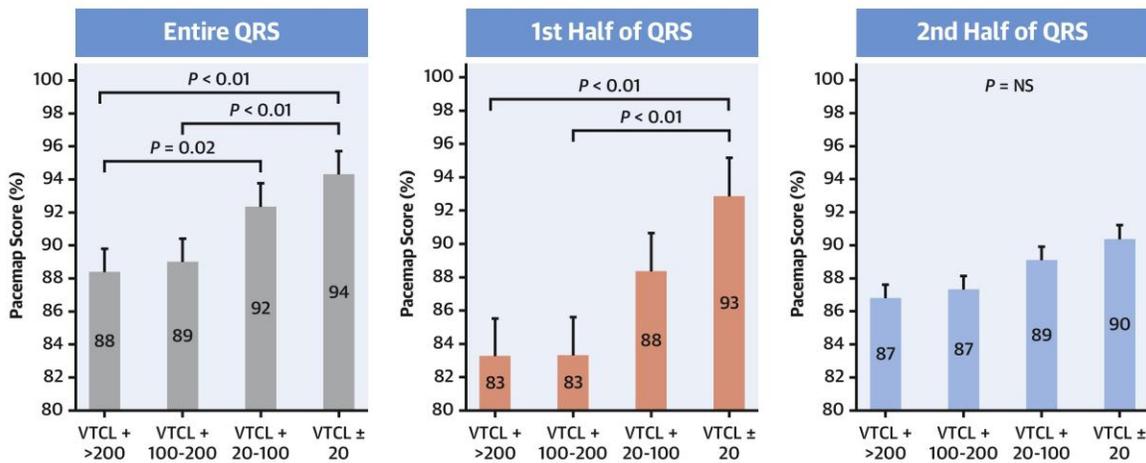
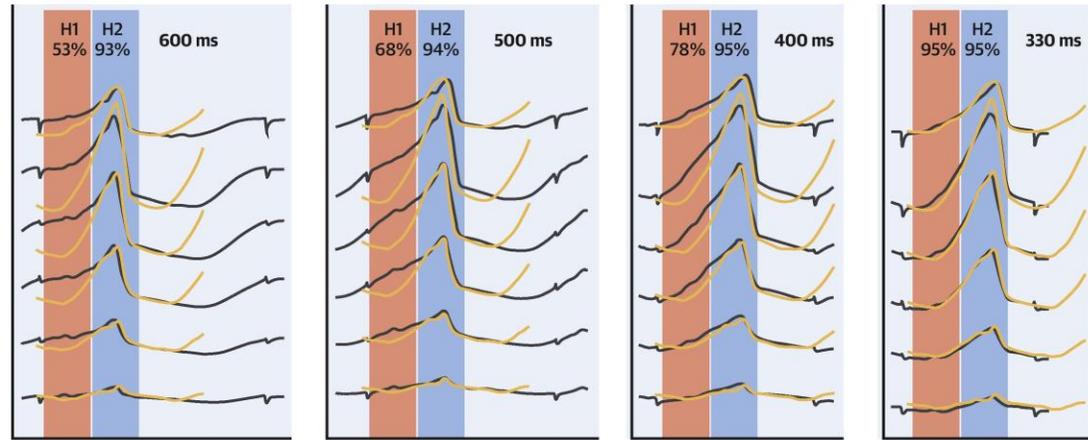


VT pacemapping

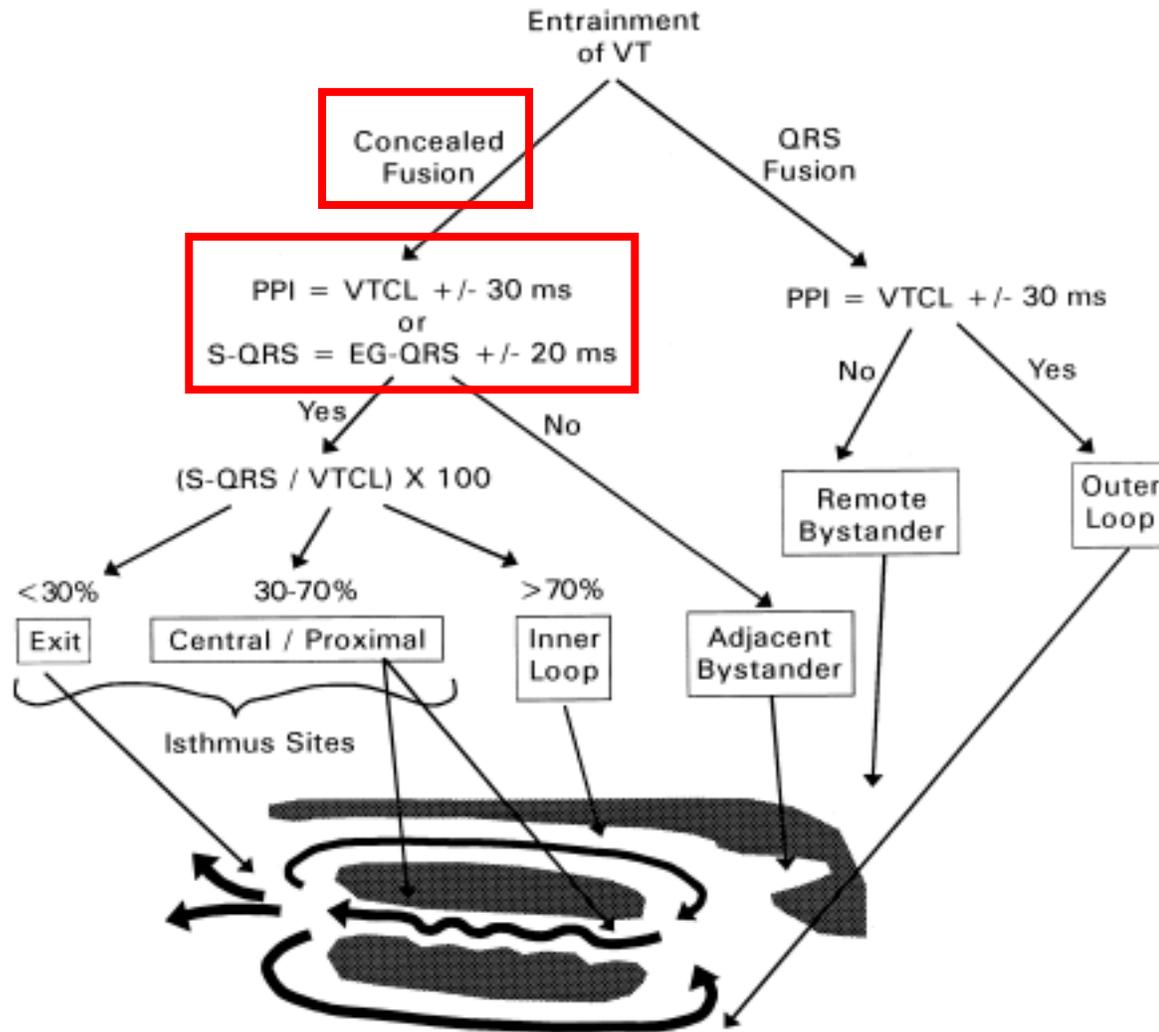


VT pacemapping – TR Fusion

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Impact of TR Fusion on Paced QRS Complex and the Result of Pacemapping Scores that Improve at Rates Closer to Ventricular Tachycardia Cycle Length



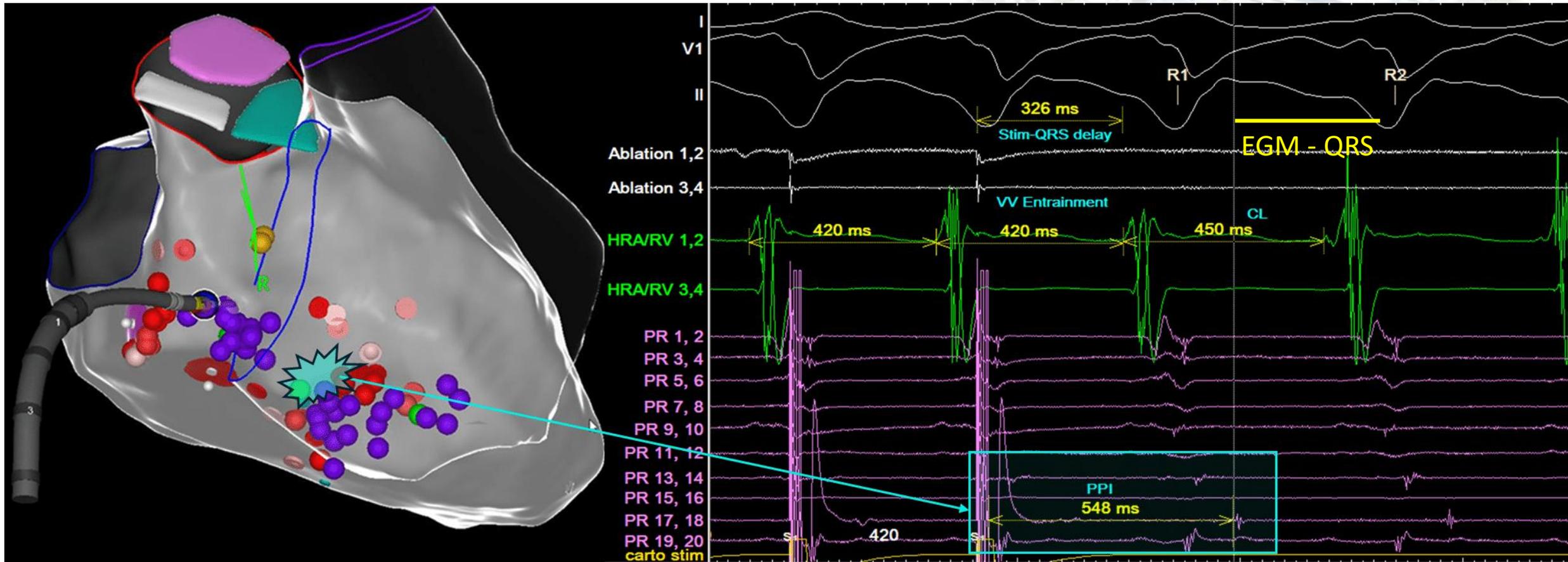
VT Entrainment



V Entrainment (Successful ABL site)

1. Concealed Fusion
pacing QRS 모양 = VT QRS 모양
2. PPI - TCL = 30ms 이내
3. Stim-QRS 간격 = EGM-QRS 간격

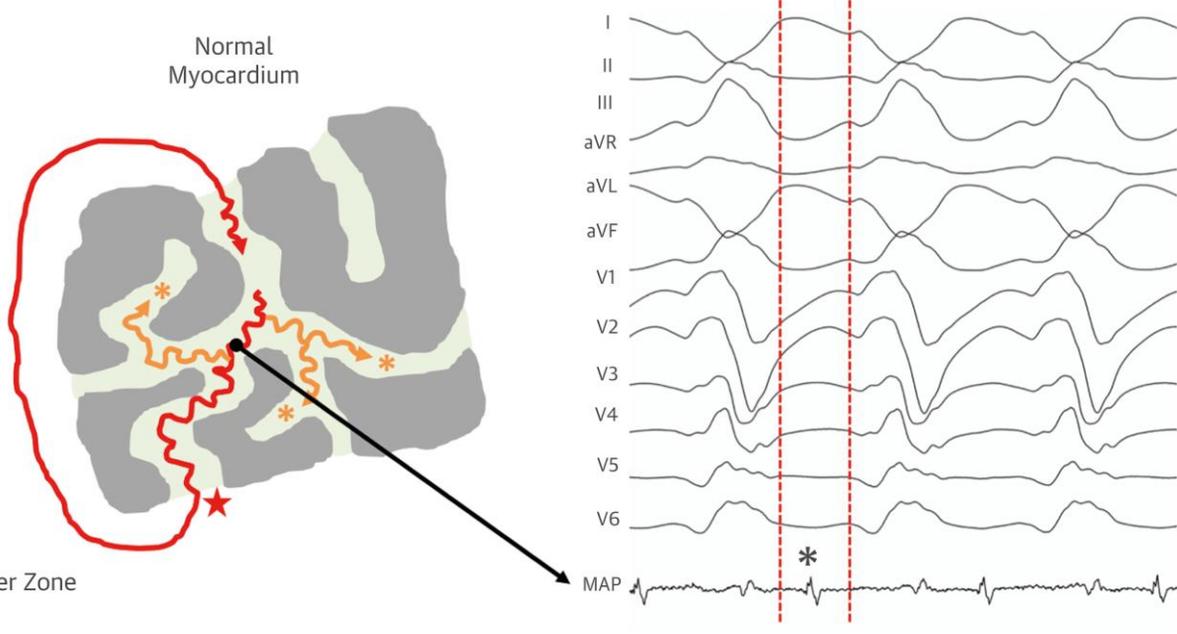
VT Entrainment – 예시 (unsuccessful ABL site)



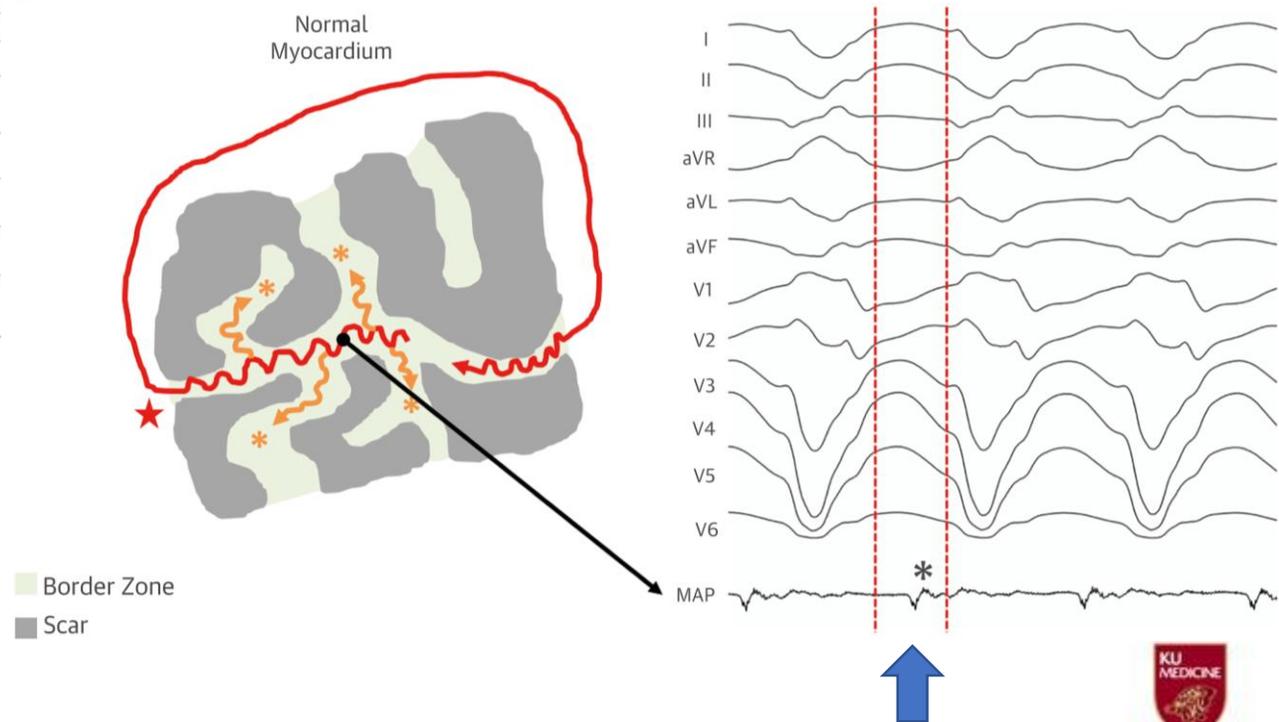
Concealed fusion (o), PPI – TCL = 92ms (x), Stim-QRS (326ms) ≠ EGM-QRS (x)

Scar related VT – Ablation site

A



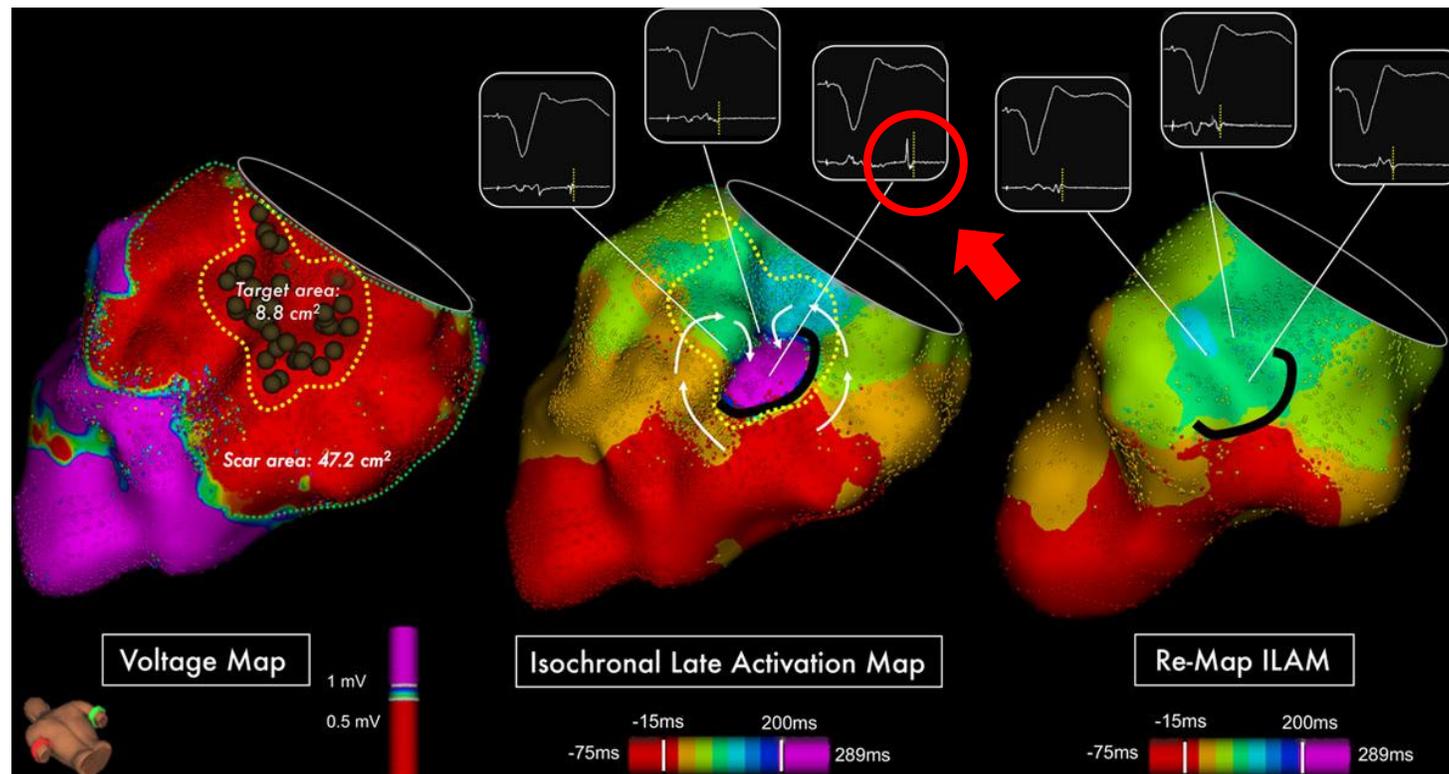
B



“ Mid-diastolic potential ”
(slow conduction zone)

ILAM (Isochronal Late Activation Mapping)

- Isochronal : 등시성 (동일 시간선상)
- Sinus rhythm에서 Scar area를 3D로 mapping 하는 방법
- LAZs (Late Activation Zones) → Re-entry circuit 의 slow conduction zone





Thank You