"Techniques for ablation of atrial fibrilation " (Електрофизиологија на срце, процедури и техники )

J3У УК за Кардиологија "Ronald Reagan Medical Centar - UCLA , Los Angeles " - Август 2013г. Др. Јане Талески

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- Radiofrequency ablation
  - Hybrid (endo-epicardial) ablation.
- Surgical ablation (cox maze III & IV)
  - it involved a complicated set of incisions made in a maze-like pattern on the left and right atria to permanently interrupt atrial fibrilation.
  - Cryoablation

#### **Left Atrial Ablation**

Recommendations for left atrial ablation				
Recommendations	Class	Level		
Catheter ablation of symptomatic paroxysmal AF is recommended in patients who have symptomatic recurrences of AF on antiarrhythmic drug therapy (amiodarone, dronedarone, flecainide, propafenone, sotalol) and who prefer further rhythm control therapy, when performed by an electrophysiologist who has received appropriate training and is performing the procedure in an experienced centre.	1	А		
Catheter ablation of AF should be considered as <u>first-line</u> therapy in selected patients with symptomatic, paroxysmal AF as an alternative to antiarrhythmic drug therapy, considering patient choice, benefit, and risk.	lla	В		

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF

www.escardio.org/guidelines

European Heart Journal 2012;33:2719-2747 doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs253

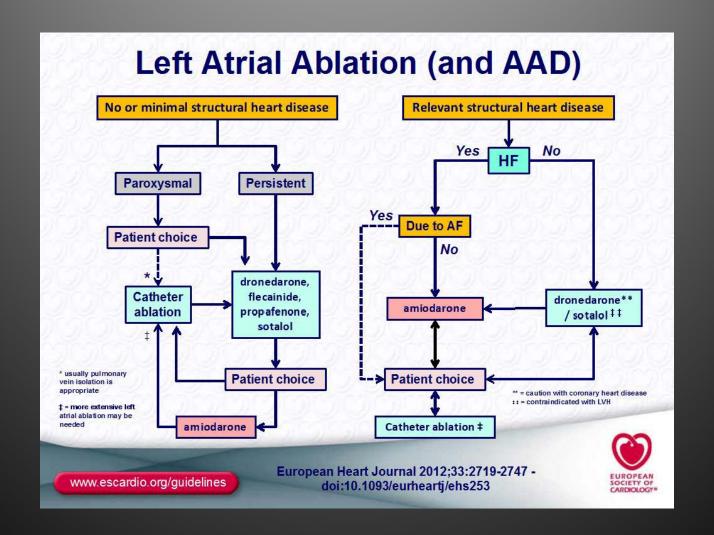
#### Studys:

- MANTRA-PAF
- RAAFTII
- FAST

#### **Left Atrial Ablation**

Recommendations	Class	Level
Catheter ablation of AF should target isolation of the pulmonary veins.	lla	Α
When catheter ablation of AF is planned, continuation of oral anticoagulation with a VKA should be considered during the procedure, maintaining an INR close to 2.0.	lla	В
When AF recurs within the first 6 weeks after catheter ablation, a watch-and-wait rhythm control therapy should be considered.	lla	В





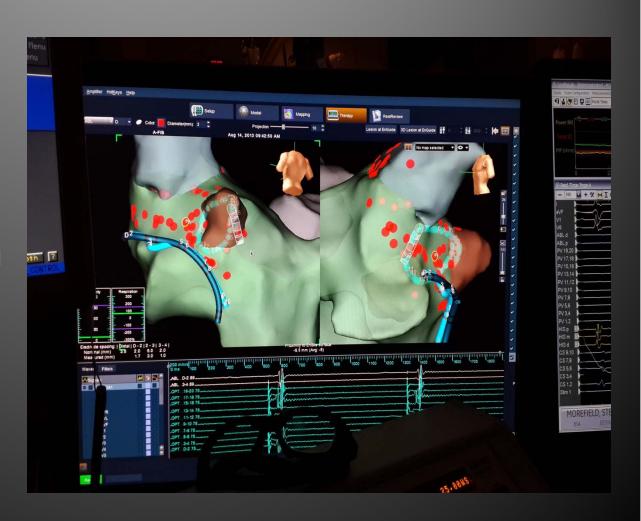
- Techniques of RF ablation:
  - wide area or PV antral circumferential ablation. (most common)
  - Segmental PV isolation (young patients)

Paroxismal and persistens atrial fibrilation

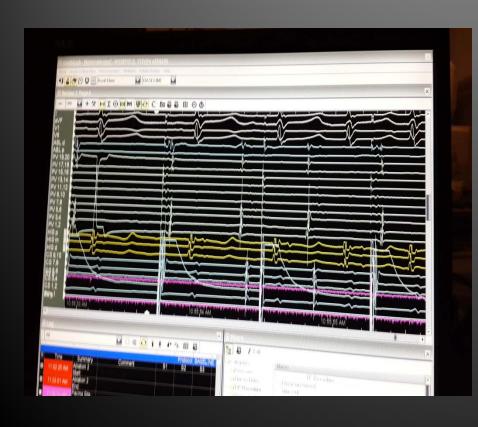
- Double transseptal puncture.
- o ICE intracardiac echocardiography ( guided transseptal puncture, posmonitor for pericardial effusions, locating pulmonary veins and to ensure ablative lesions are placed on the atrial side of pulmonary vein).

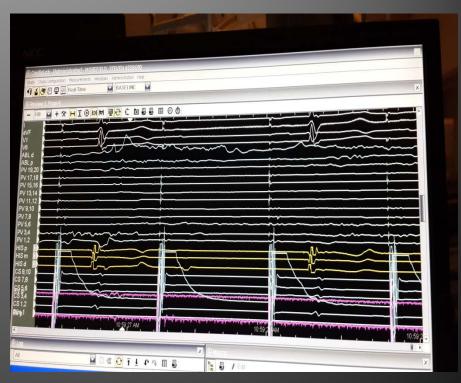


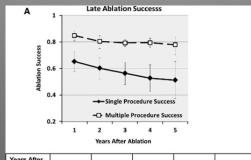
- Left atrial mapping (carto3 mapping, navix mapping)
- o lasso (diagnostic mapping) catheter
- Penta-ray (diagnostic mapping) catheter
- Pulmonary venous antral isolation
- ablation (irrigated tip)
  catheter



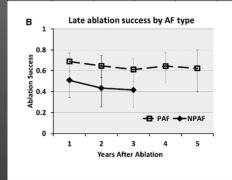
 End result (bidirectional block)





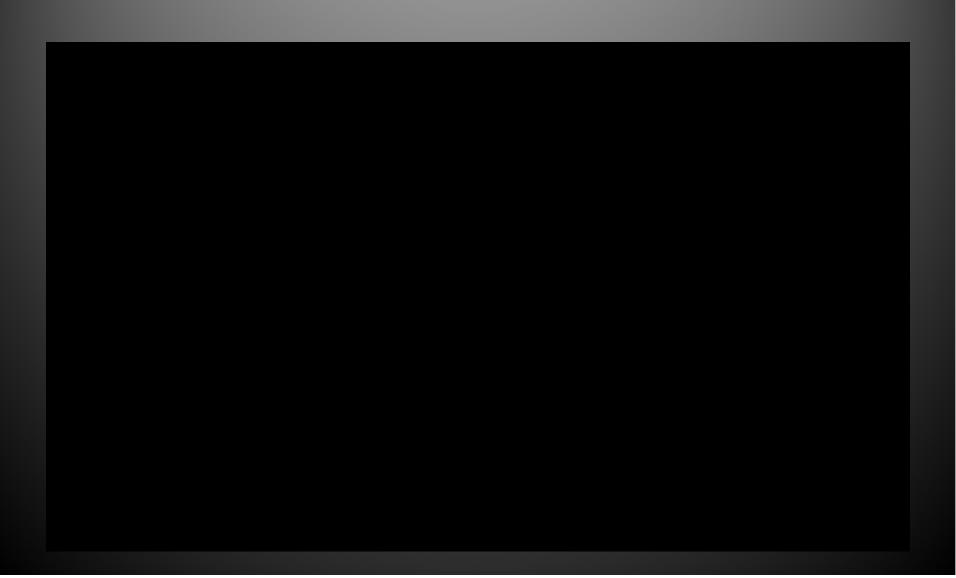


Years After Ablation	1	2	3	4	5
Single (number of studies)	17	17	17	10	6
Multiple (number of studies)	9	9	9	9	4



Years After Ablation	1	2	3	4	5
PAF (number of studies)	10	10	10	5	3
NPAF (number of studies)	6	6	6	2	1

 2012 HRS Consensus Statement for afb ablation ... and Cryoballoon Therapy Now a standard Treatment for AF Ablation



- New advancements in pulmonary vein isolation:
  - no need of 3D mapping system
  - single transseptal puncture
  - Safety benefits cryo vs RF
  - more than 60% effectivenes at 1 year.

#### conclusion

- Ablation of atrial fibrilation is an emerging technology that shows promise for maintaining sinus rhythm
- Although the techniques are still being developed, none have proven to be superior than the others.

