

Ventricular Tachycardia: Catheter Ablation

Four Questions: *Who? When? How? Results?*

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Disclosures

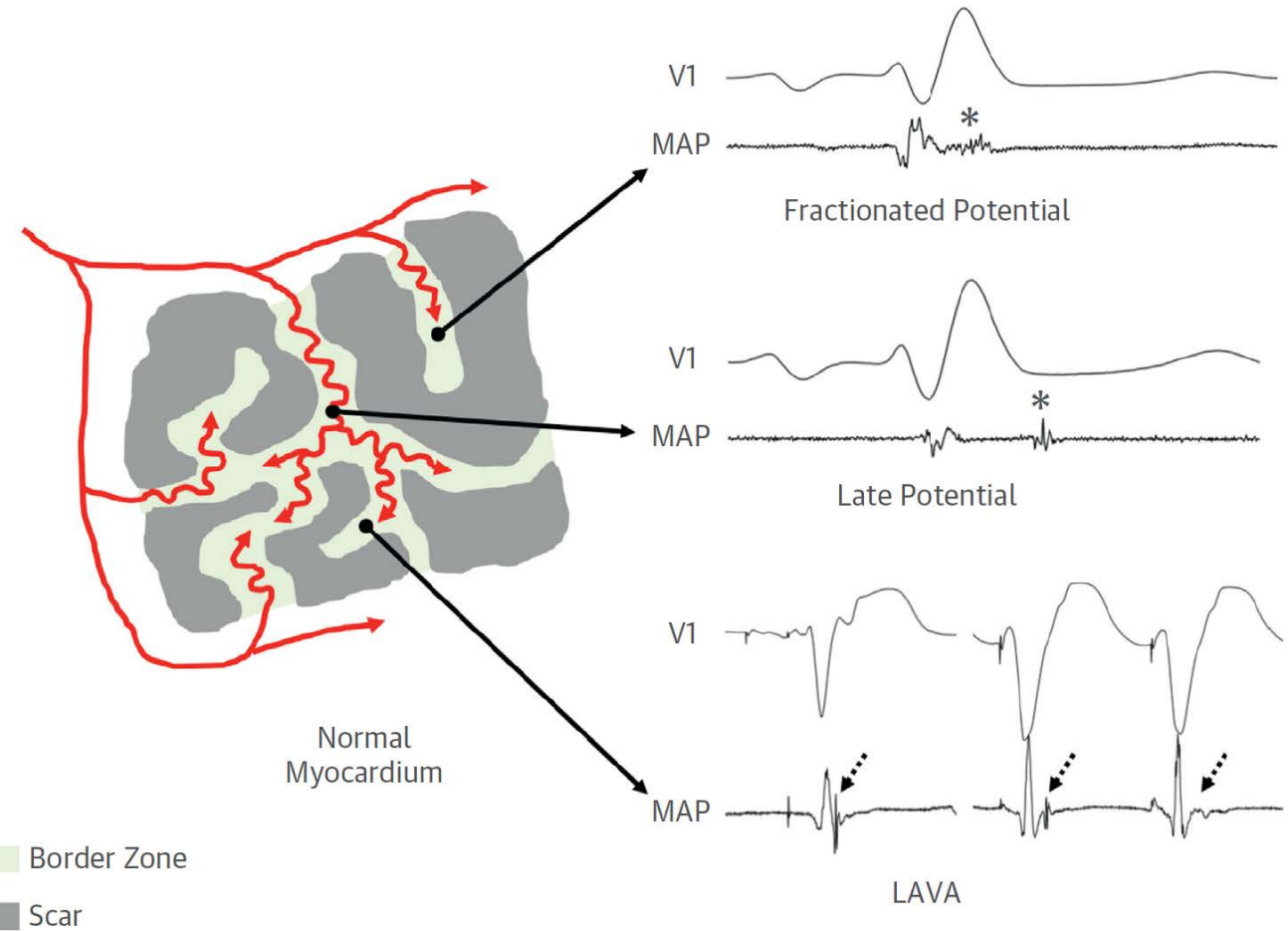
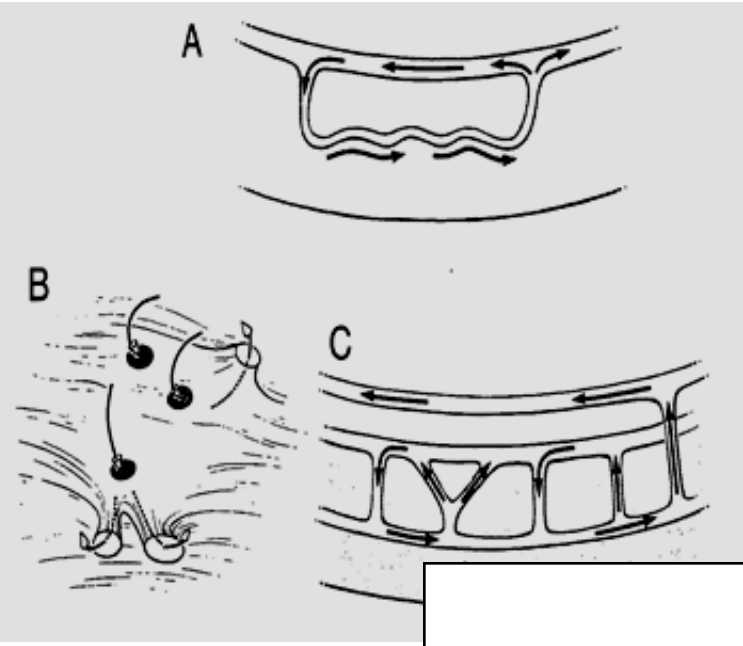
- Grant support and/or Consultant:
 - Abbott & Biosense-Webster
- I will be discussing off-label use of catheter ablation devices.

- Scar-Related VT Ablation
- Outflow-Tract VT/PVCs
- Ventricular Fibrillation

- Scar-Related VT Ablation
- Outflow-Tract VT/PVCs
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Pathogenesis of Scar-Related VT

Myocardial Fibrils Traversing Through Fibrotic Tissue



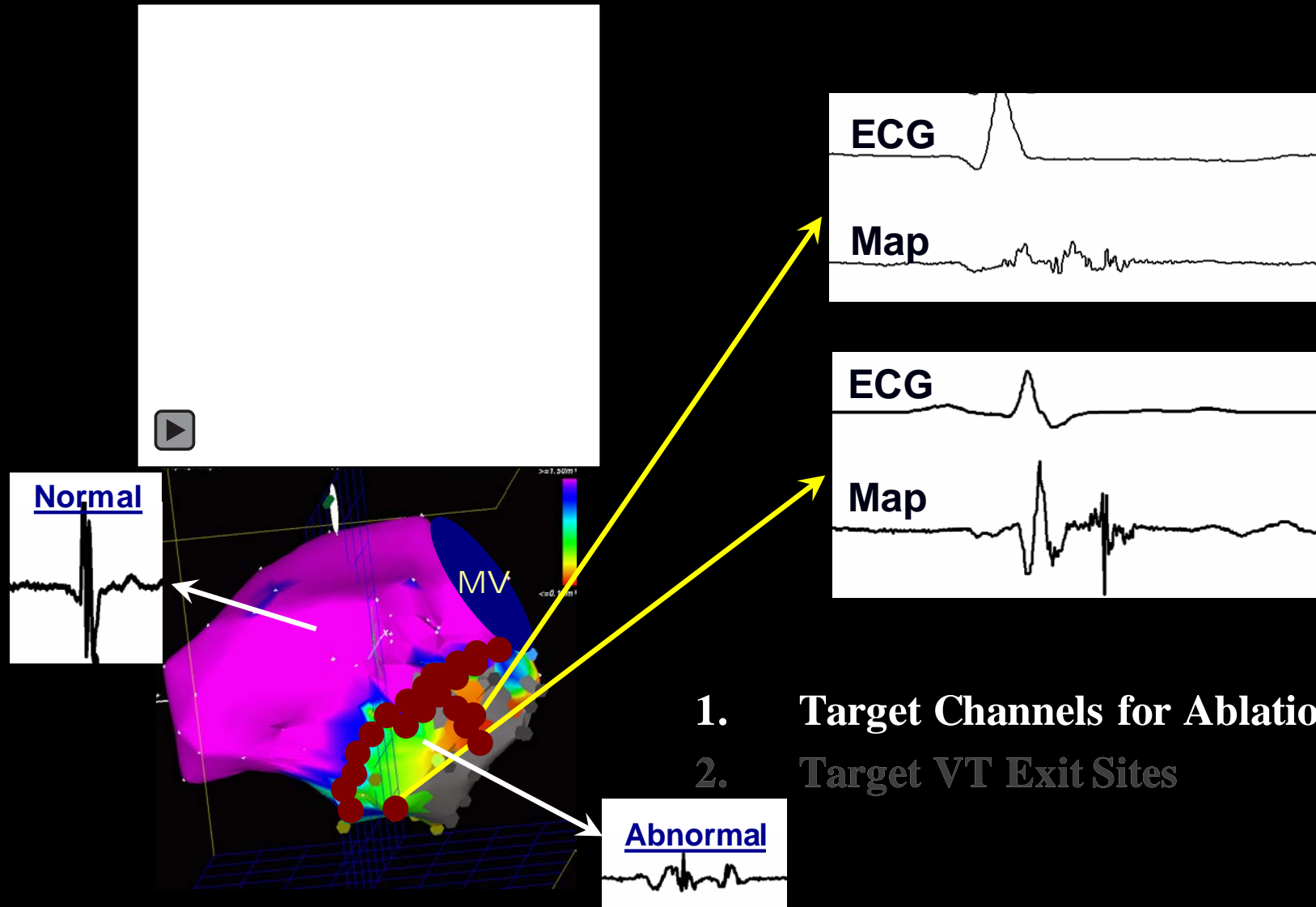
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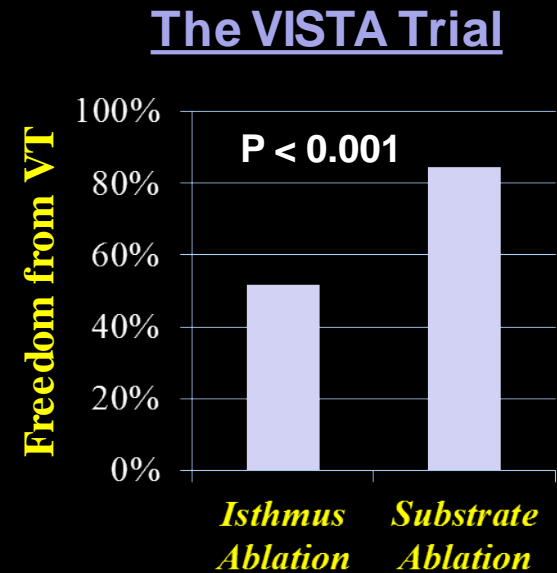
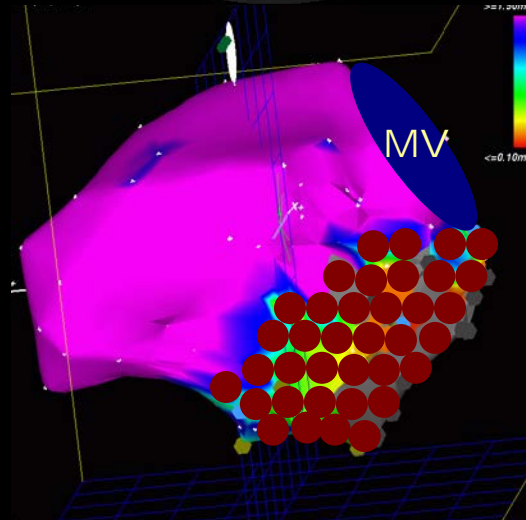
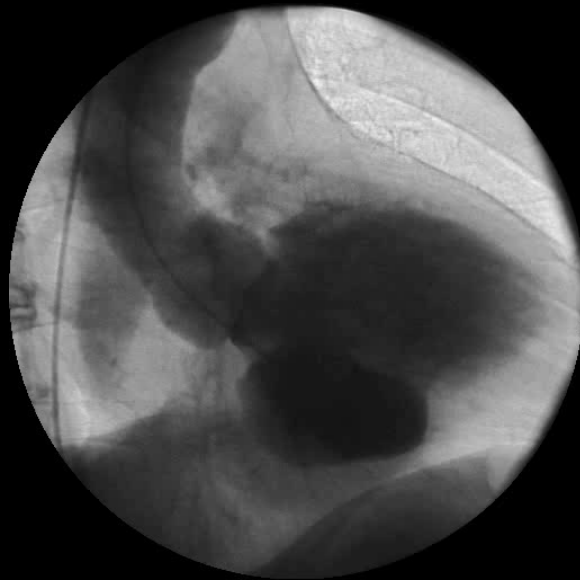
E.Downar et al, *J Am Coll Cardiol*(1988)
S.Dukkipati / V.Reddy, *J Am Coll Cardiol* 70:2924–41 (2017)

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Substrate Mapping & Ablation



Substrate Mapping & Ablation

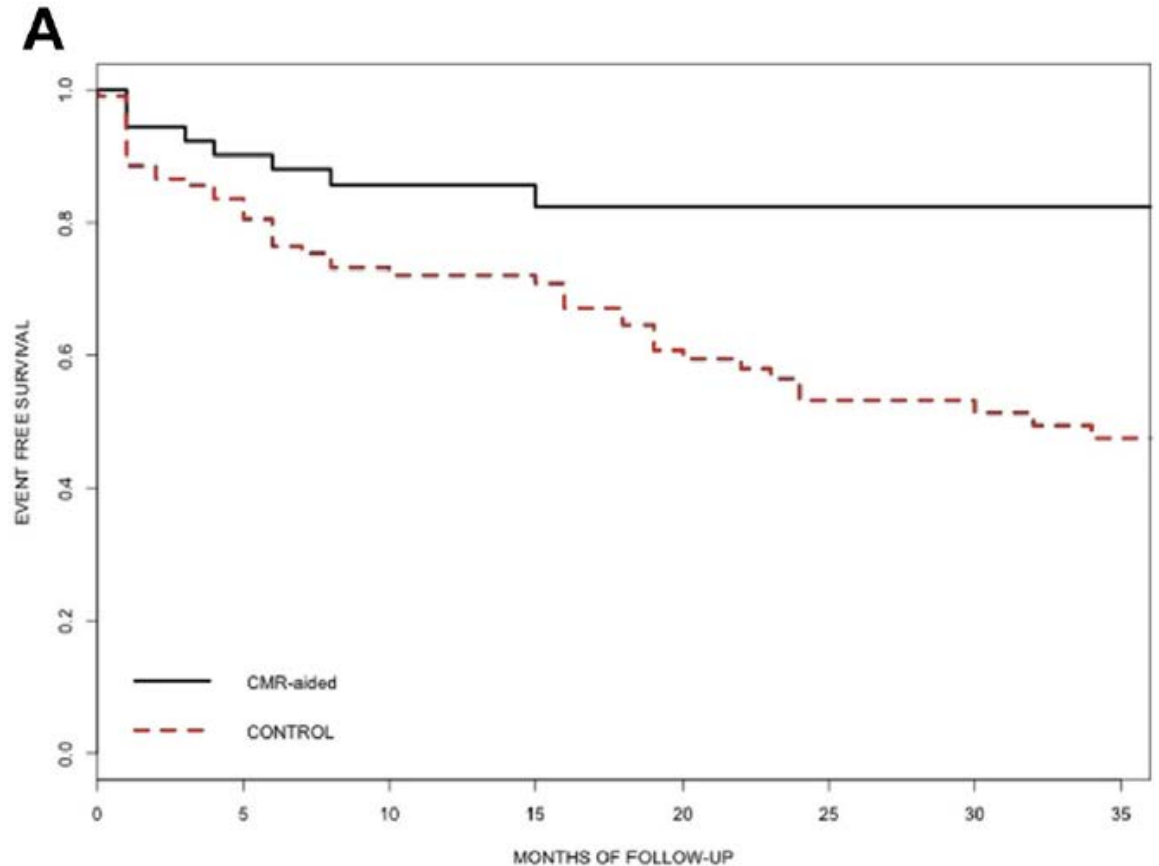
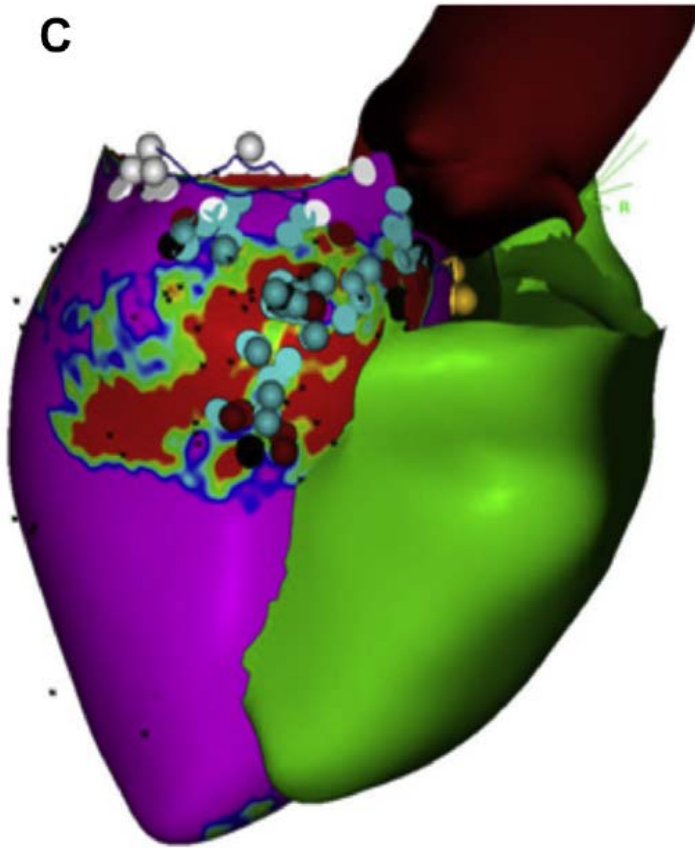


L.DiBiase et al, *JACC* 66:2872 (2015)

3. Homogenize Scar

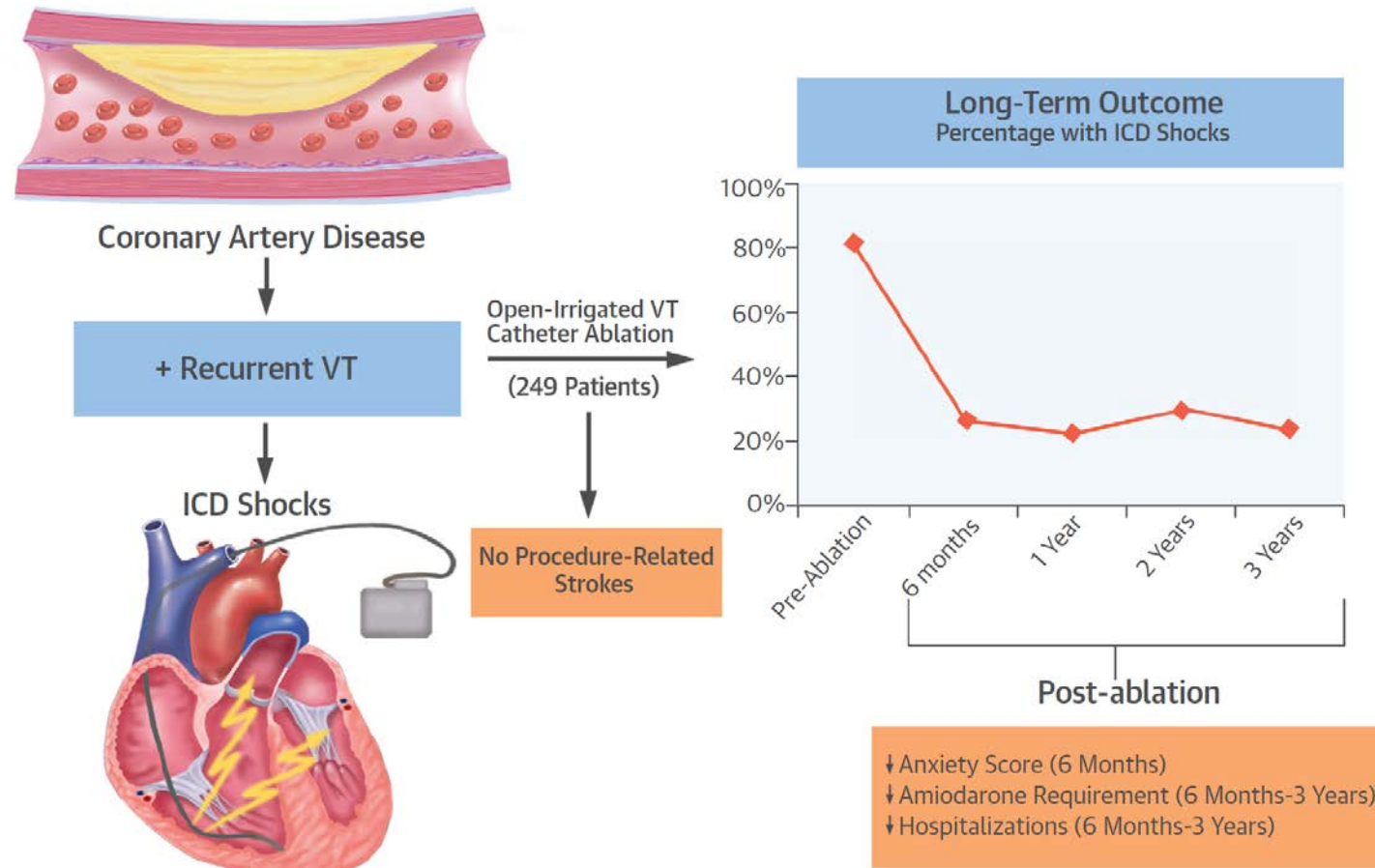
Image-Guided VT Ablation?

MRI-Guided Single-Center Experience



Multicenter Thermocool VT Ablation IDE Trial

Long-Term Outcomes



Marchlinski, F.E. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2016; 67(6):674-83.

F.Marchlinski, C.Haffajee, J.Bashai et al, *J Am Coll Cardiol* 67:674 (2016)



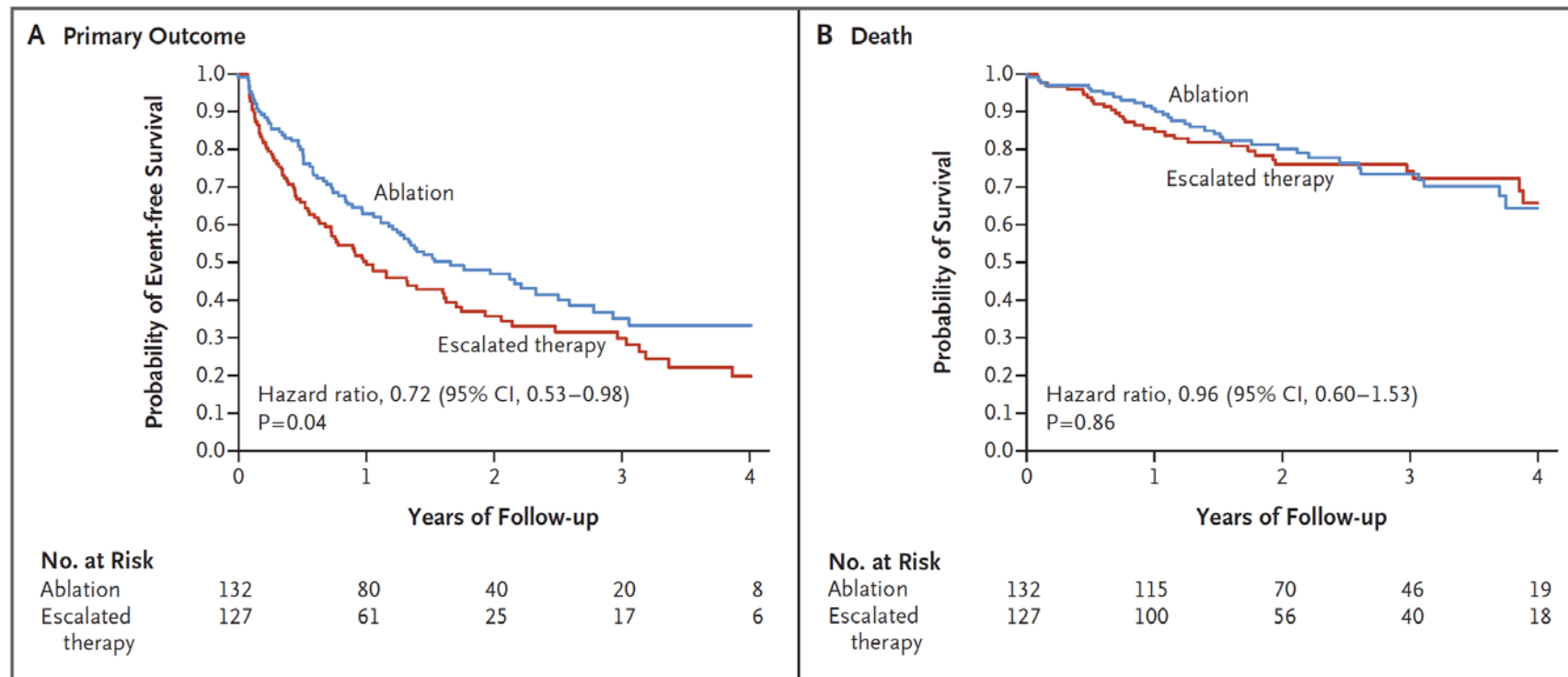
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VANISH: Post-MI VT

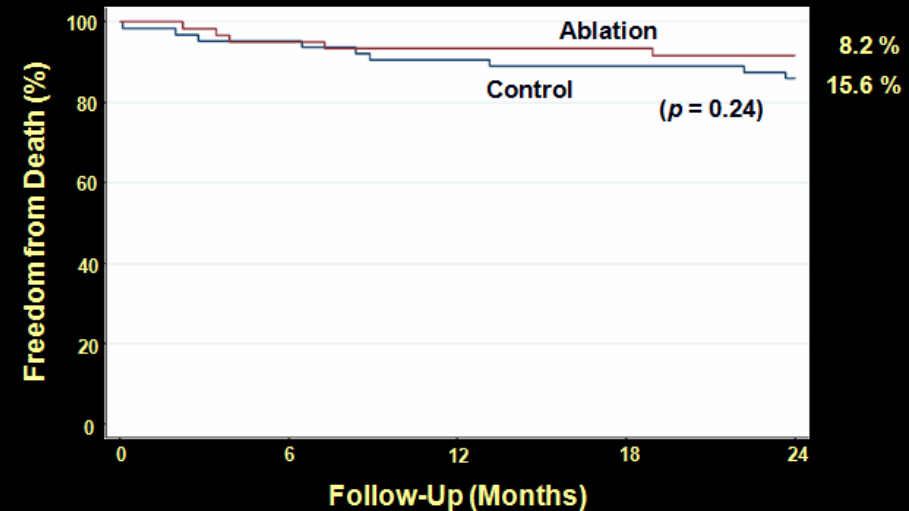
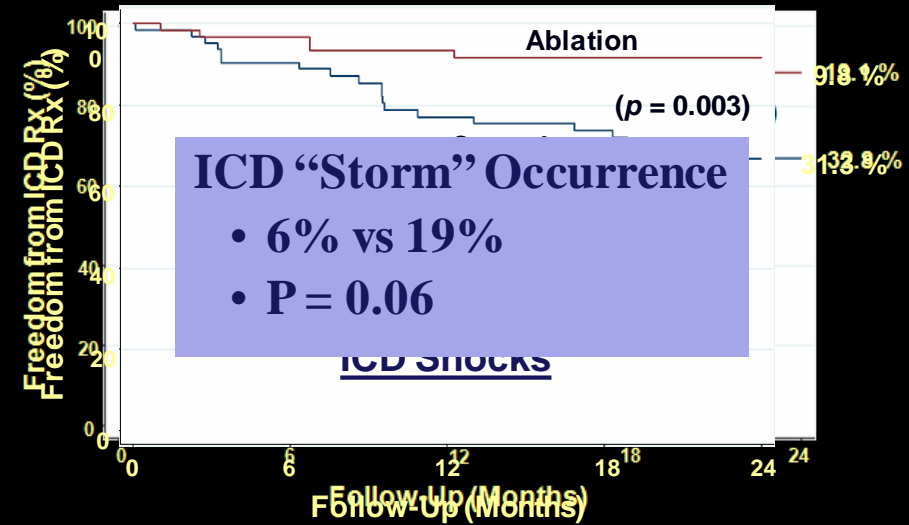
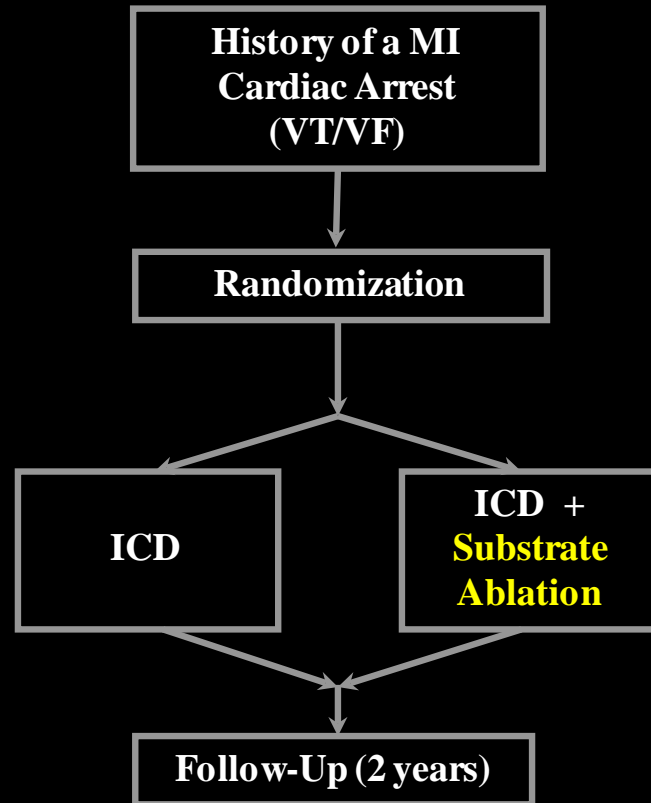
RCT: AADs vs Catheter Ablation



Primary Prevention of ICD Shocks

SMASH-VT

Preventative substrate ablation in preventing ICD shocks in post-MI pts who have sustained a VT/VF event (ie, 2° prevention ICD pts)

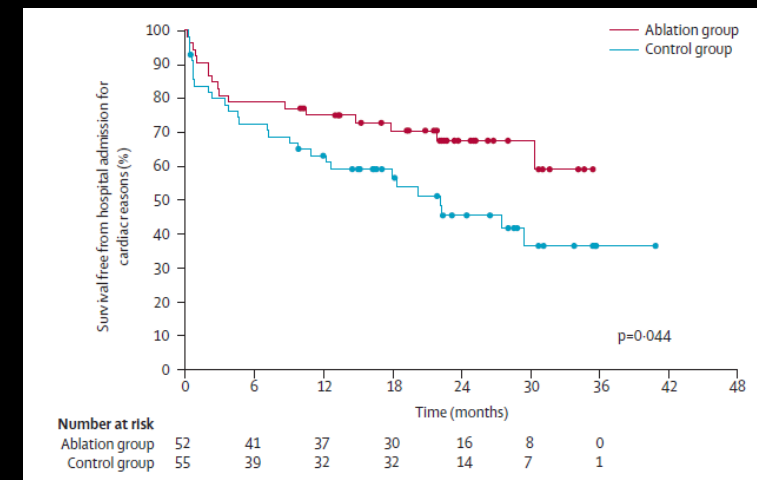
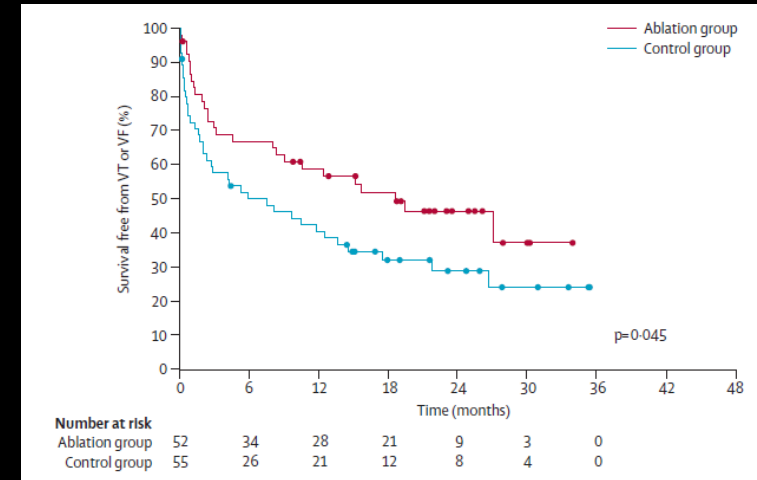
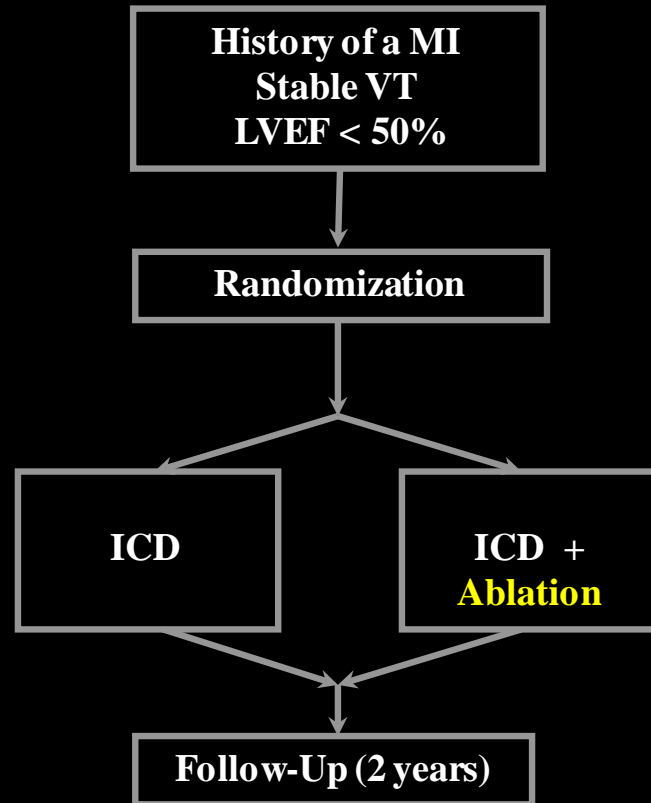


Reddy et al, *NEJM*, 357:2657 (2007)

Primary Prevention of ICD Shocks

VTACH Study

Can catheter ablation reduce VT/VF in post-MI patients undergoing ICD implantation for stable VT?



KH Kuck, et al, *Lancet*, 375:31-40 (2010)



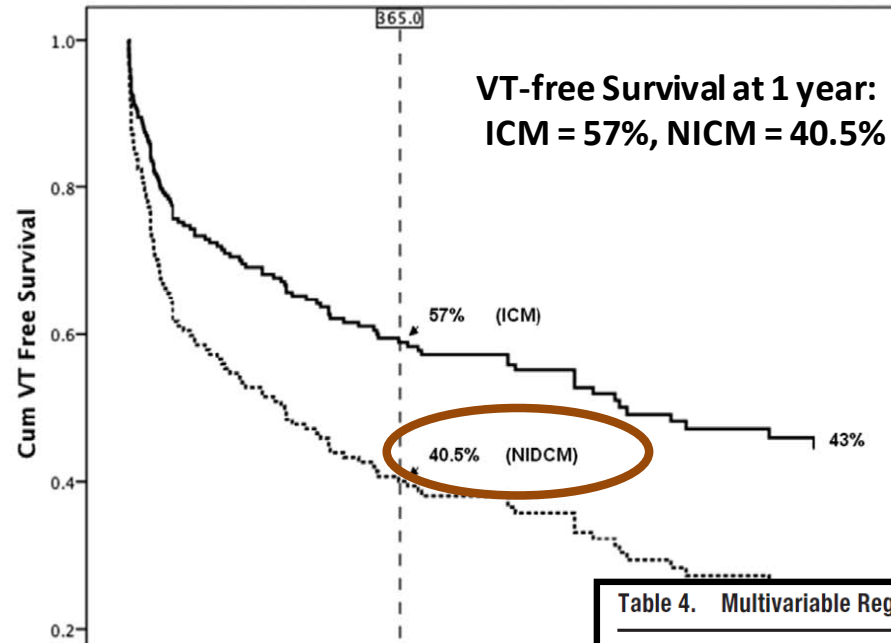
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Catheter Ablation in DCM-VT

Moderate Success (Compared to Post-MI VT)

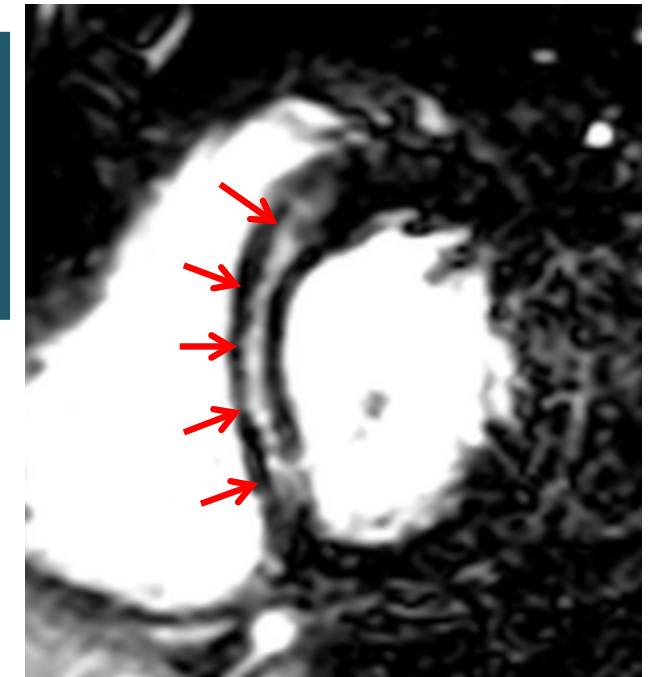


No at Risk	0	200	400	600
ICM	164	93	66	53
NIDCM	63	33	21	10

For DCM-VT, the only predictors of VT recurrence were “Partial Success” or Failure.

Table 4. Multivariable Regression Analysis for the VT Recurrence in NIDCM and ICM

	NIDCM, HR; 95% CI	PValue	ICM, HR; 95% CI	PValue
Age	0.98; 0.95–1.015	0.278	0.97; 0.95–0.99	0.038
Diabetes mellitus			1.3; 0.77–2.24	0.313
Heart failure, NYHA class I–IV	1.02; 0.63–1.66	0.929	1.36; 1.02–1.81	0.034
EF, %	1.003; 0.97–1.03	0.853	0.98; 0.96–1.007	0.172
Failure vs complete success	4.12; 1.56–10.89	0.004	4.48; 1.2–16.65	0.025
Partial vs complete success	3.28; 1.25–8.65	0.016	1.9; 1.004–3.58	0.048
No. of VTs	1.13; 0.83–1.53	0.443	1.2; 0.98–1.47	0.076
Epicardial ablation	1.86; 0.76–4.53	0.172		
β-Blocker	2.04; 0.63–6.62	0.236	1.02; 0.24–4.3	0.975
AAM	0.48; 0.22–1.07	0.072	1.71; 0.94–3.1	0.079



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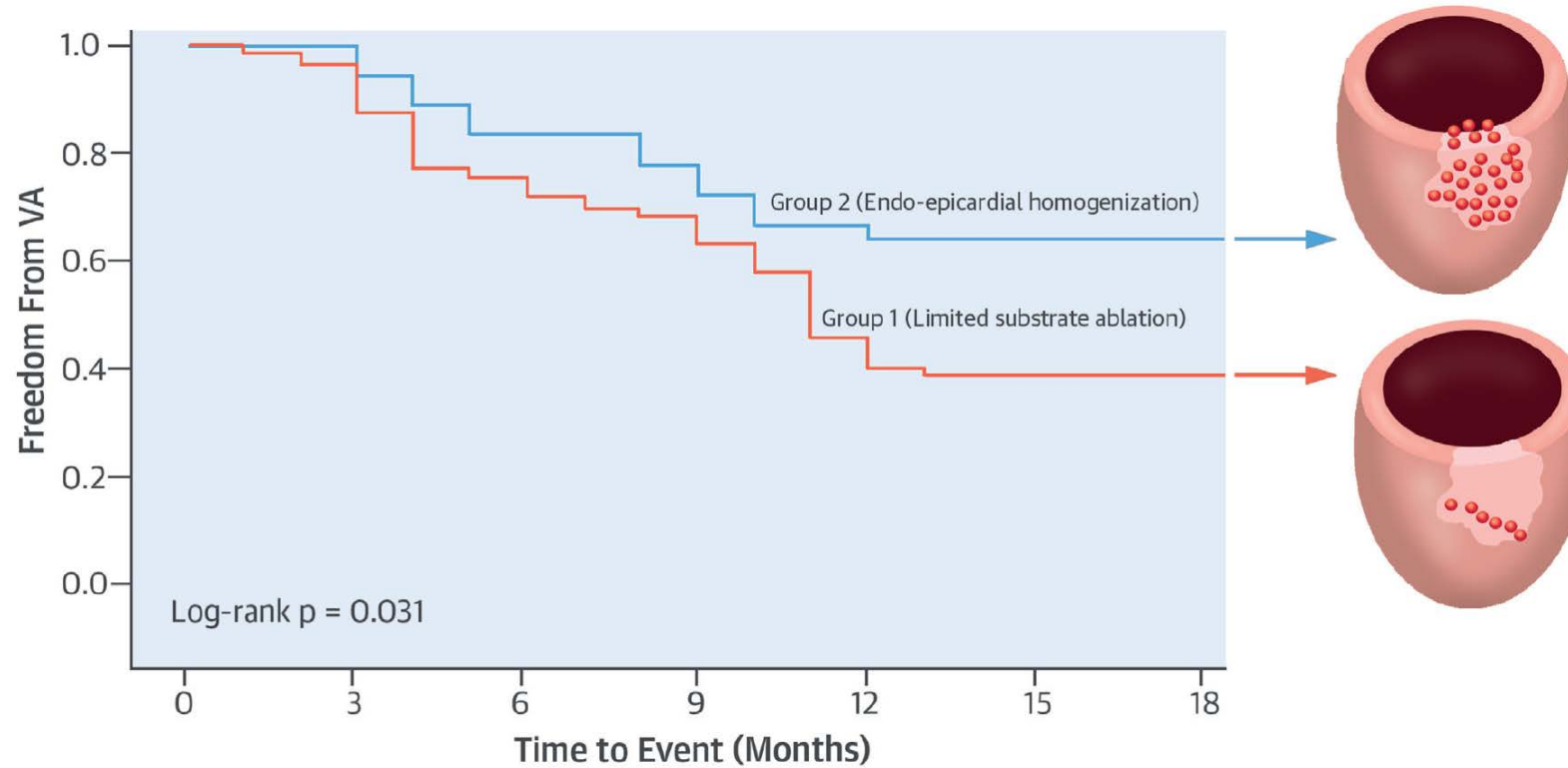


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Dinov B et al. *Circulation* 129:728-36 (2014)

Catheter Ablation in DCM-VT

Improved Success with Scar Homogenization (?)



Number at Risk

Group 2	38	36	30	28	24	23	23
Group 1	57	55	43	39	26	22	22



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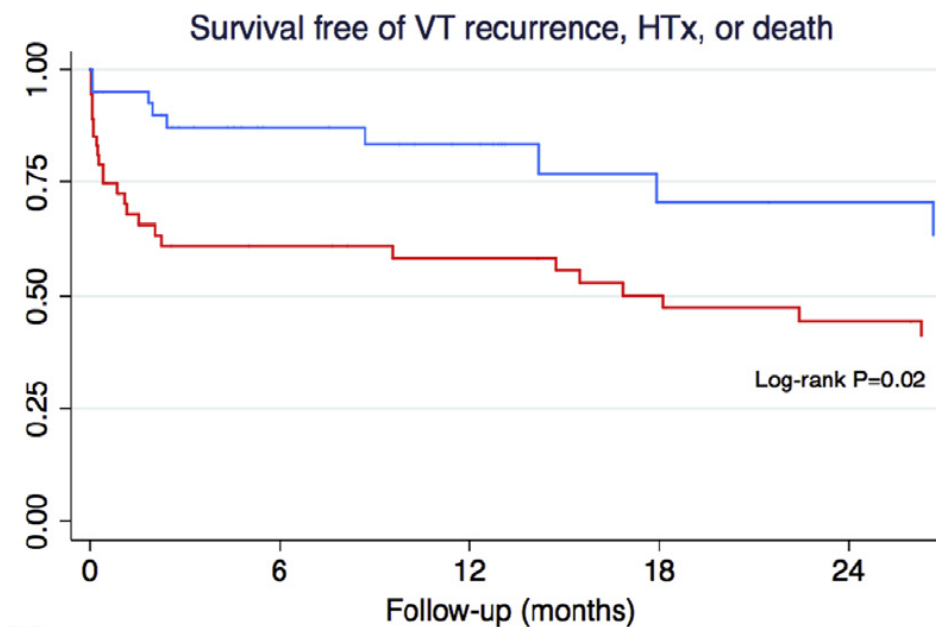
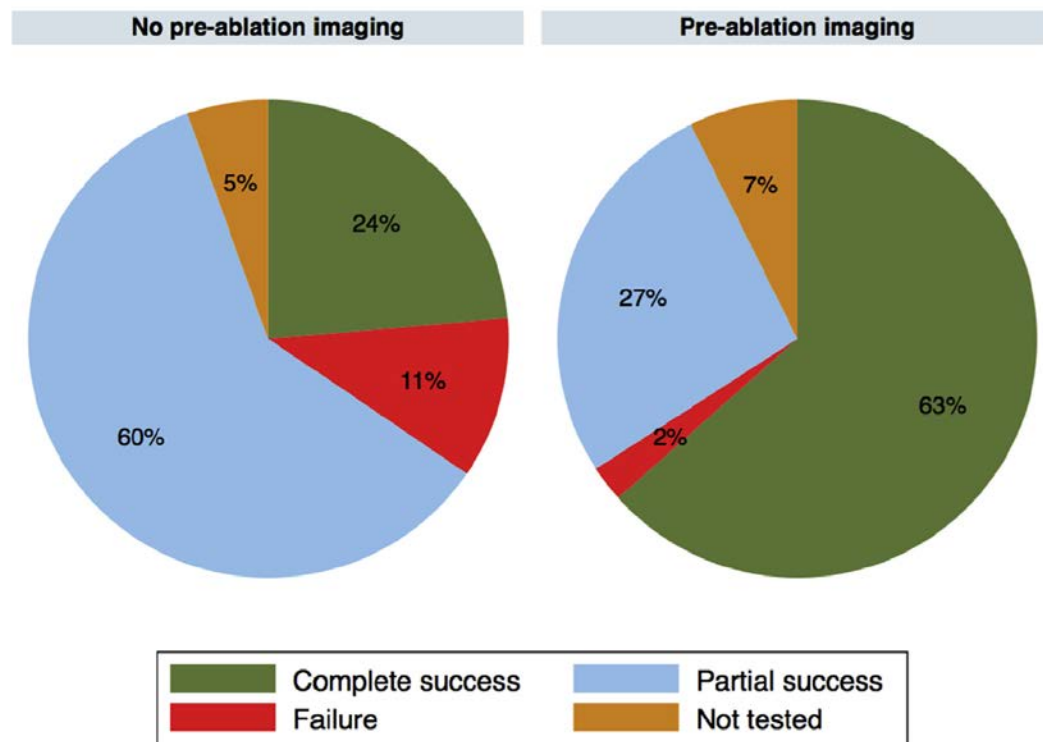
Gökoglan Y et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 68:1990-8 (2016)



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Image-Guided DCM-VT Ablation

MRI-Guided Single-Center Experience



Number at risk					
Imaging	41	24	19	11	10
No imaging	55	25	22	18	15

— Imaging — No imaging



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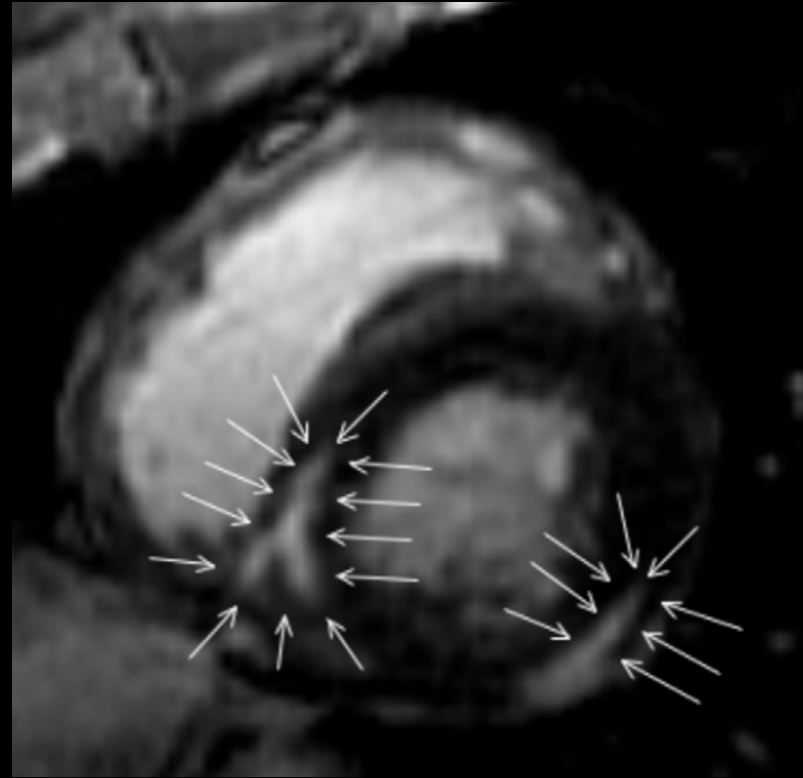
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KC.Siontis et al, *Heart Rhythm* 14:1487-1492(2017)

The Difficult VT Ablation

Can we improve outcomes?

- Deep (Septal) Circuits
 - Hemodynamic Support
 - EtOH Ablation
 - Bipolar RF
 - Needle Ablation
- Epicardial Ablation
- Radiotherapy??



Bogun et al, *JACC* 53:1138-45 (2009)

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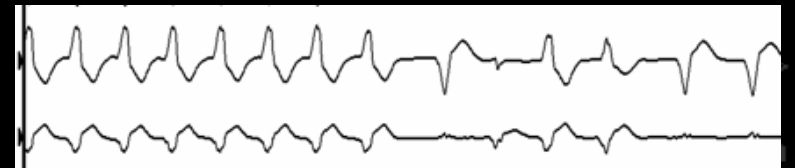
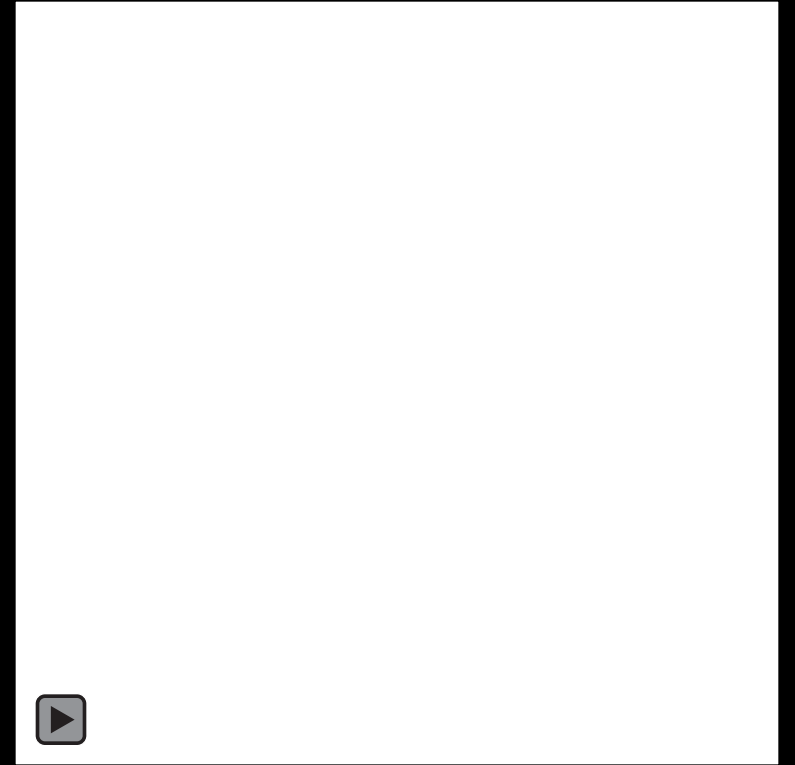
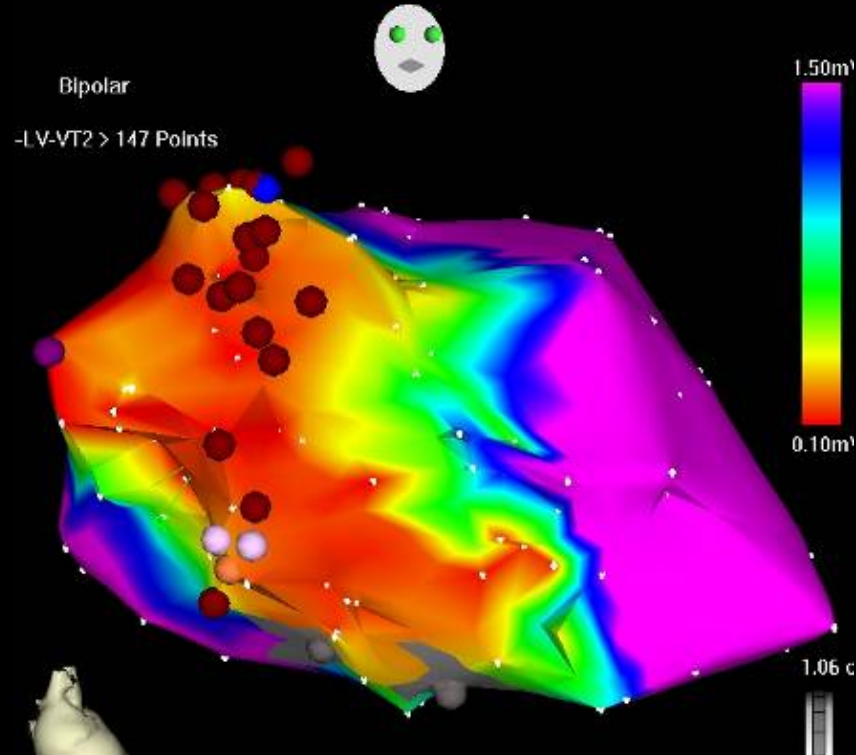


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DCM-VT: Septal Scar

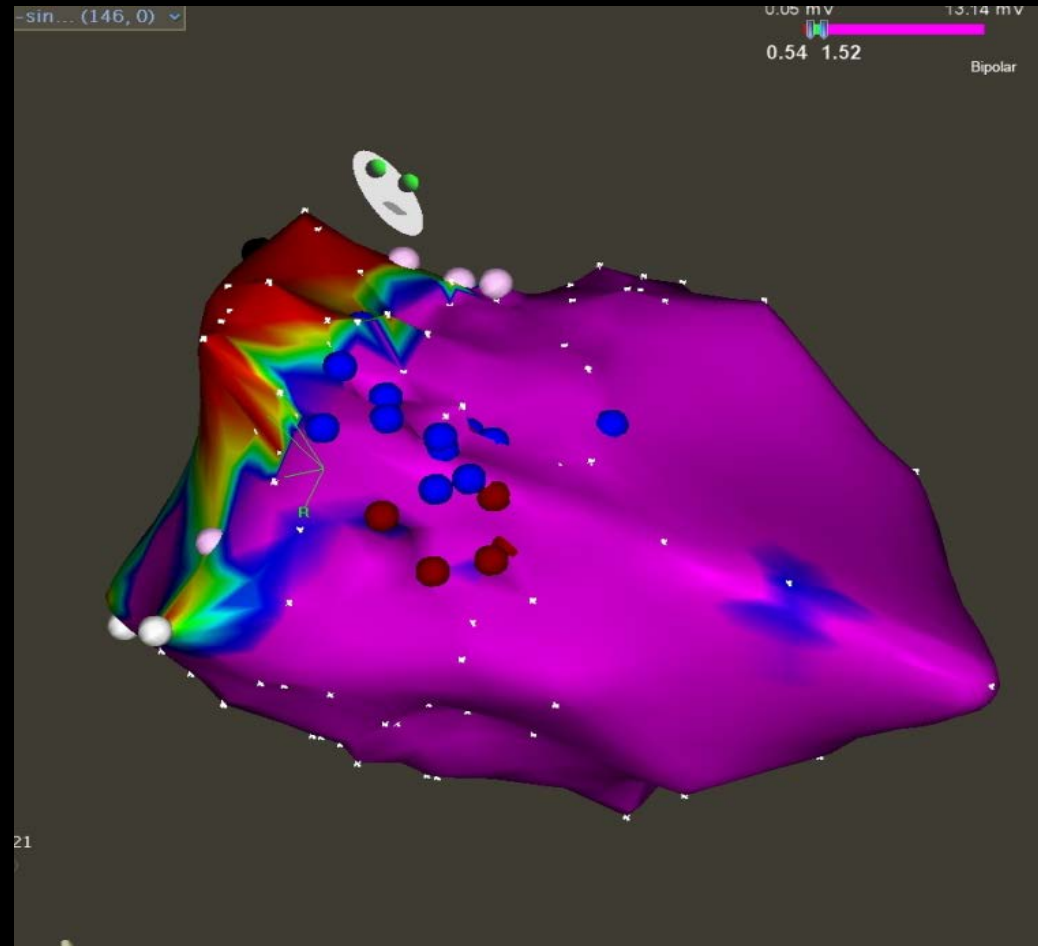


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Mostly Intramural Scar:
What can you do?

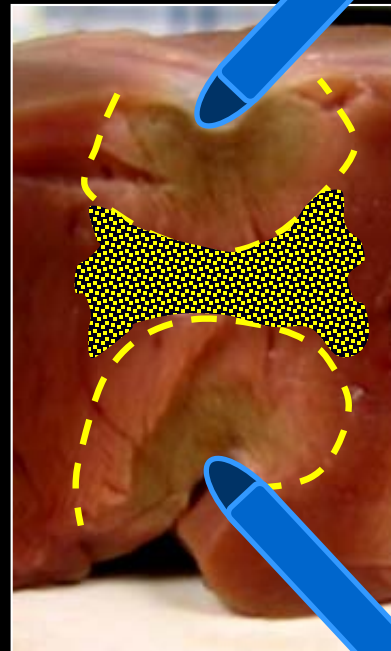


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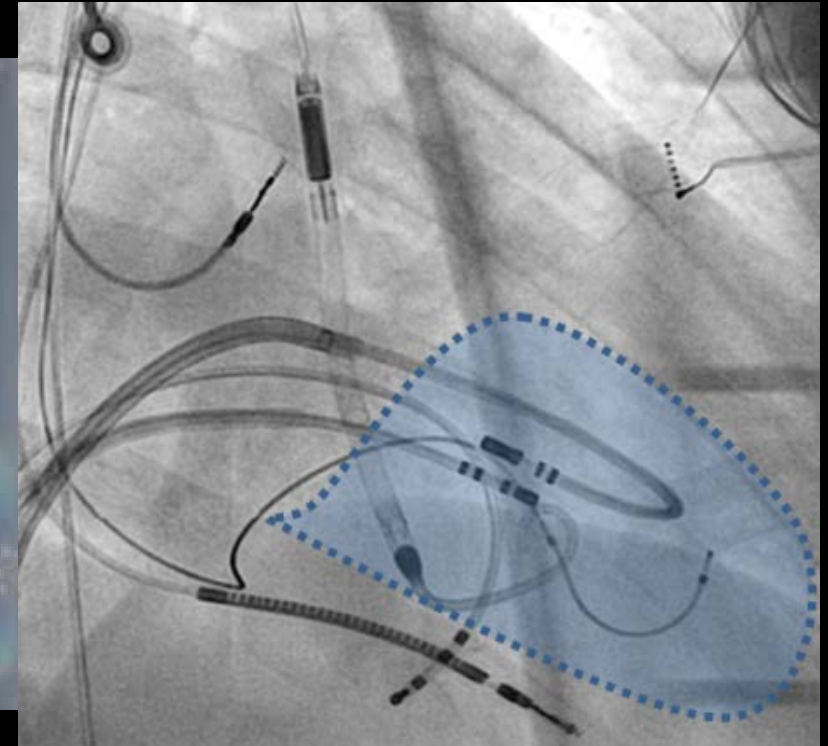
Sequential Unipolar



Bipolar Ablation



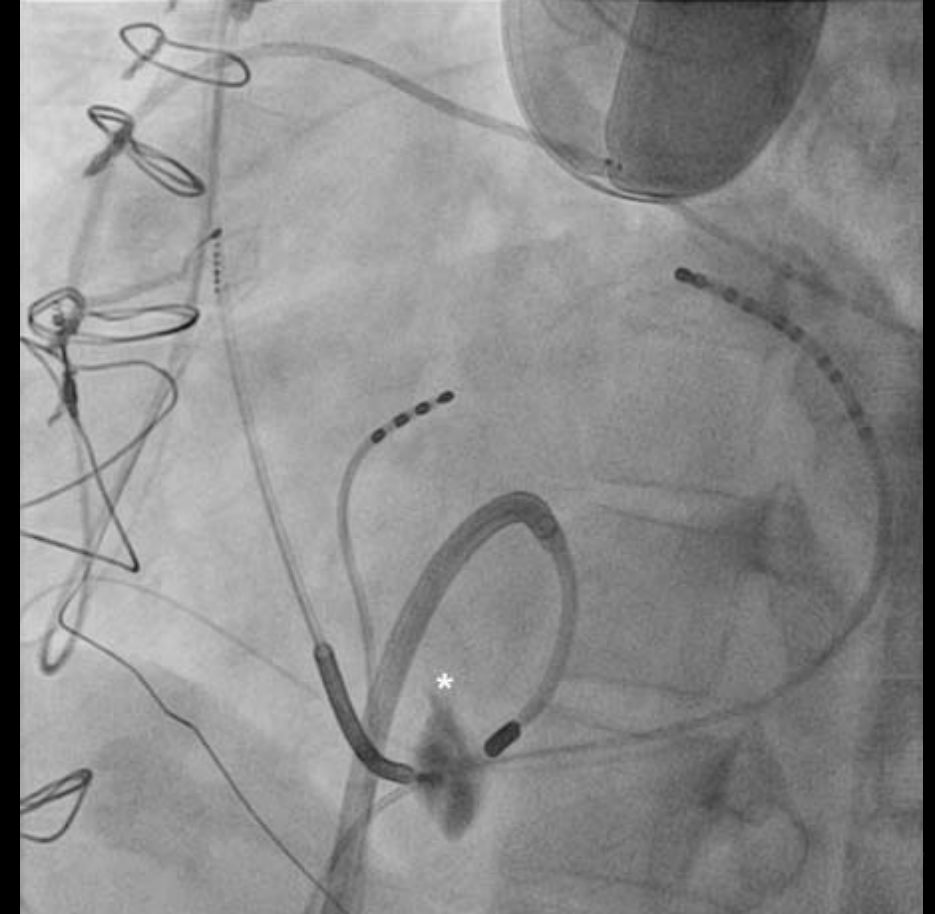
Clinical Case Example



The Difficult VT Ablation

Can we improve outcomes?

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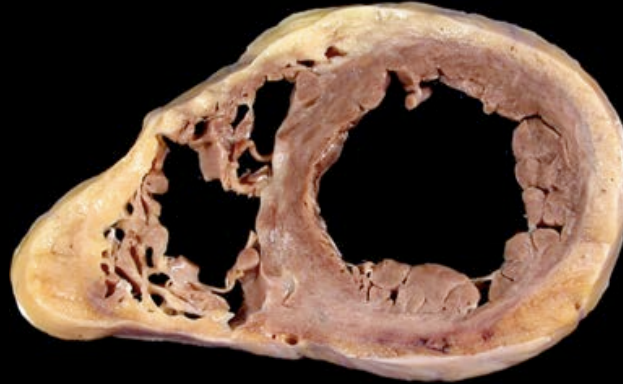


The Difficult VT Ablation

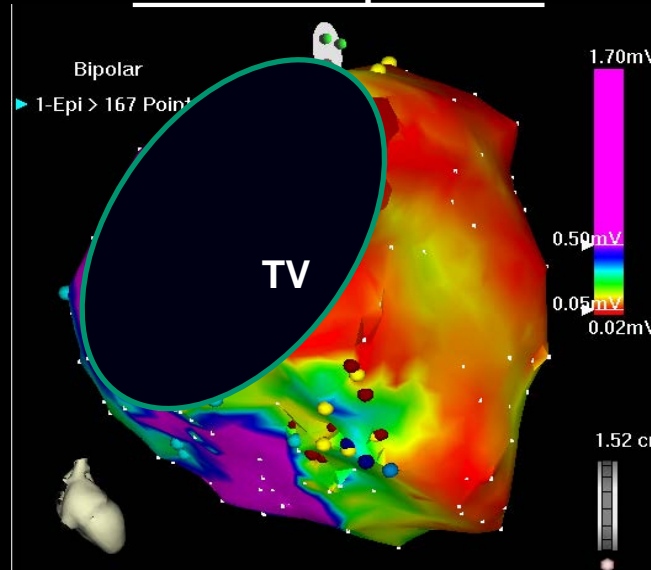
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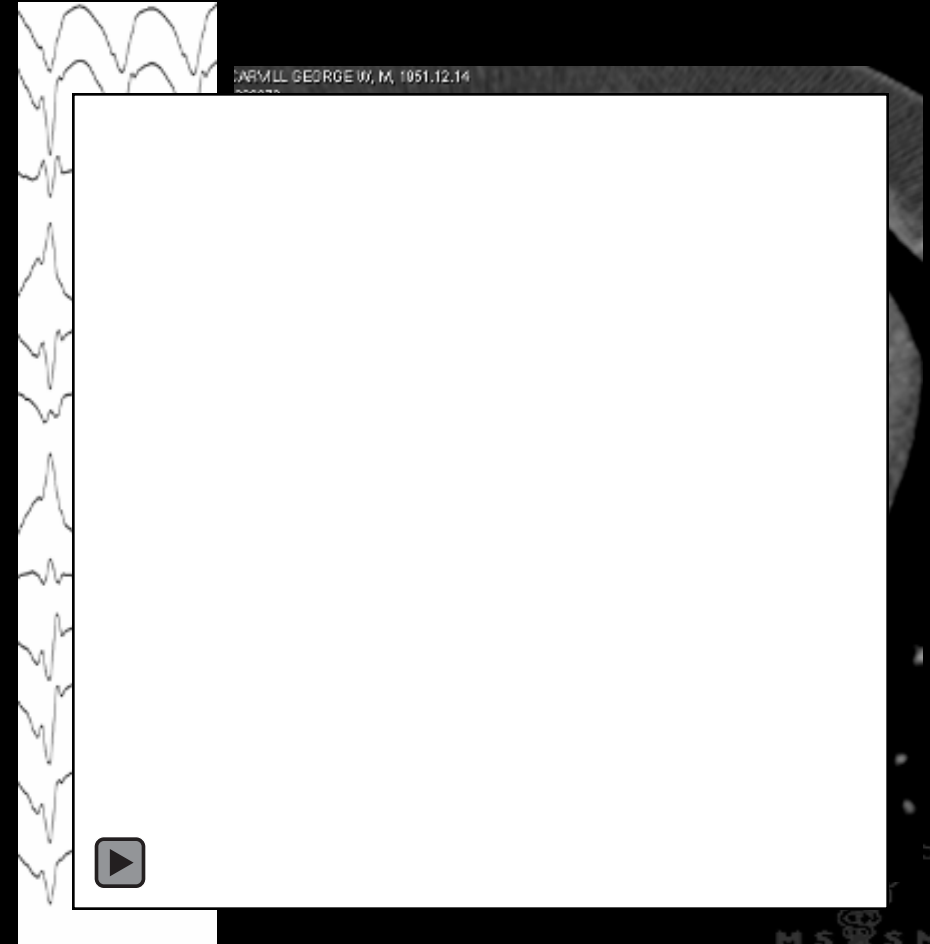
ARVC-VT



Ventricular Epicardium



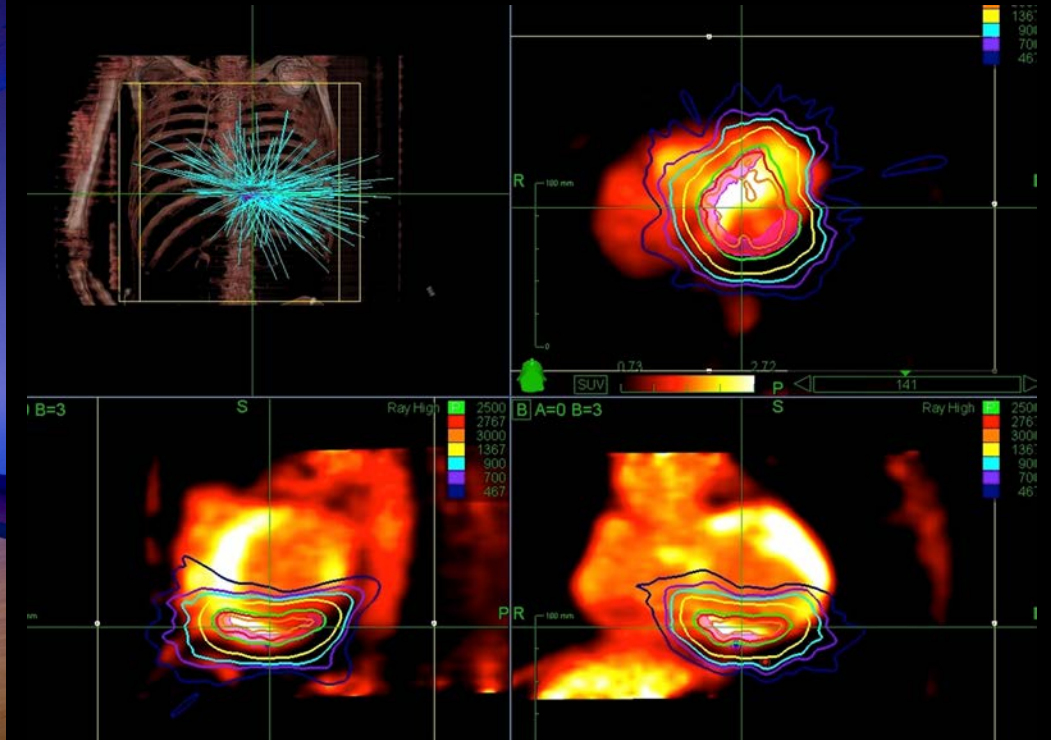
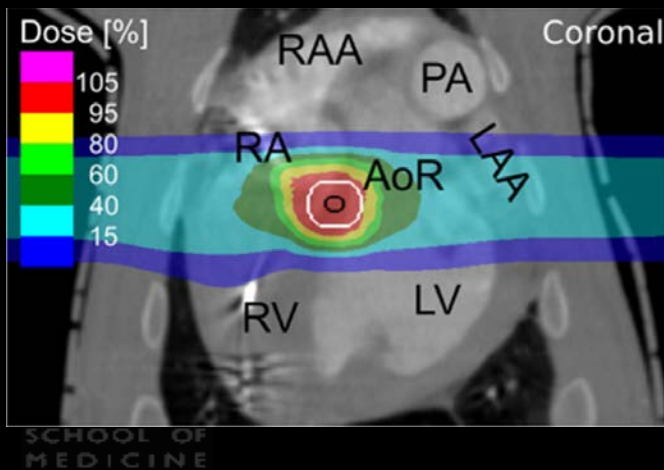
HCM-VT



The Difficult VT Ablation

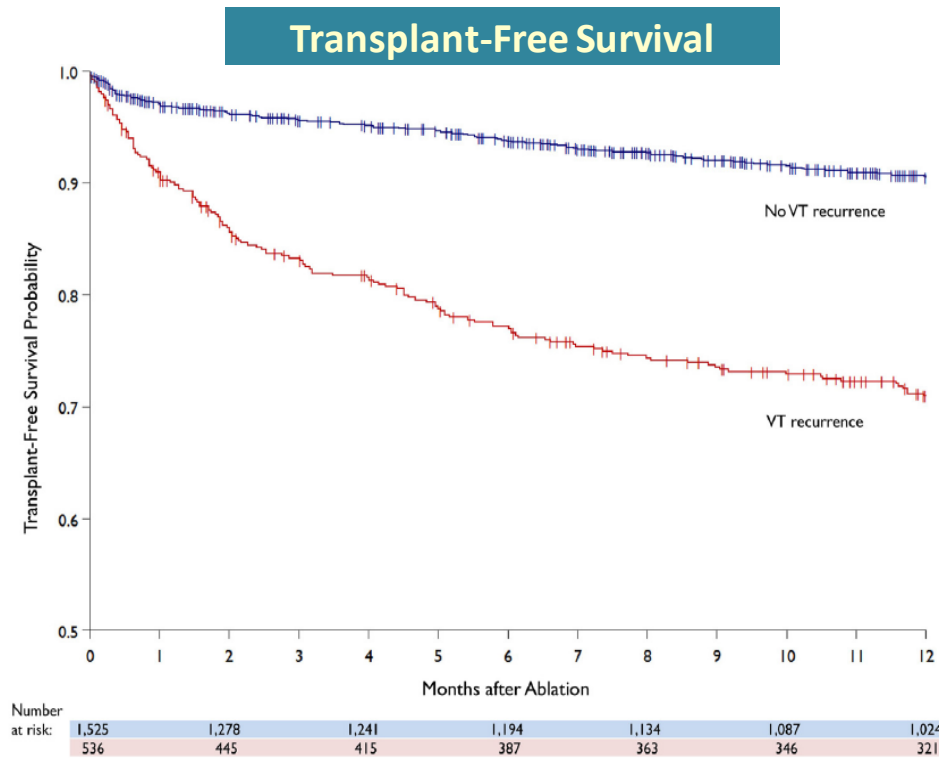
Can we improve outcomes?

- Deep (Septal) Circuits
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Transplant/Mortality After VT Ablation

Outcome as a Function of Ablation Success



Predictors of Transplant/Mortality

Effect	Transplant/Mortality	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P
Patient Characteristics			
ICD		0.685 (0.376 - 1.245)	0.214
EF Pre-Ablation (+5%)		0.858 (0.796 - 0.925)	<0.001
Beta-Blocker		0.878 (0.620 - 1.244)	0.464
Ischemic Cardiomyopathy		0.999 (0.753 - 1.325)	0.994
Atrial Fibrillation		1.028 (0.782 - 1.352)	0.843
Amiodarone		1.057 (0.767 - 1.456)	0.737
≥ 2 AAD		1.062 (0.774 - 1.458)	0.708
Age (+5y)		1.066 (1.001 - 1.136)	0.048
ICD Shocks		1.104 (0.782 - 1.559)	0.573
Prior VT Ablations (+1)		1.112 (0.971 - 1.273)	0.126
Female		1.187 (0.806 - 1.747)	0.386
CRT		1.204 (0.913 - 1.587)	0.188
Diabetes Mellitus		1.369 (1.036 - 1.809)	0.027
Chronic Kidney Disease		1.438 (1.094 - 1.891)	0.009
Electrical Storm		1.499 (1.135 - 1.980)	0.004
NYHA: II v. I		1.506 (0.914 - 2.479)	0.108
NYHA: III v. I		2.308 (1.403 - 3.798)	0.001
NYHA: IV v. I		3.681 (2.004 - 6.760)	<0.001
Procedural Characteristics			
Ablation: Epi v. Endo		0.767 (0.379 - 1.552)	0.461
Ablation: Endo + Epi v. Endo		0.959 (0.665 - 1.385)	0.825
Procedure Time (+15m)		0.996 (0.975 - 1.017)	0.697
VTs Induced: 1 v. 0		1.285 (0.703 - 2.350)	0.416
VTs Induced: 2 v. 0		1.625 (0.900 - 2.935)	0.107
VTs Induced: ≥ 3 v. 0		1.522 (0.851 - 2.721)	0.157
Procedural Complications		1.298 (0.836 - 2.015)	0.246
Hemodynamic Support Device		2.128 (1.415 - 3.199)	<0.001
Outcomes			
Acute: Not Tested v. NI		1.972 (1.248 - 3.116)	0.004
Acute: Partial/Failure v. NI		1.994 (1.480 - 2.687)	<0.001
VT Recurrence		6.901 (5.282 - 9.017)	<0.001

R. Tung, M. Vaseghi, D.S. Frankel et al, *Heart Rhythm* 6:351 (2013)



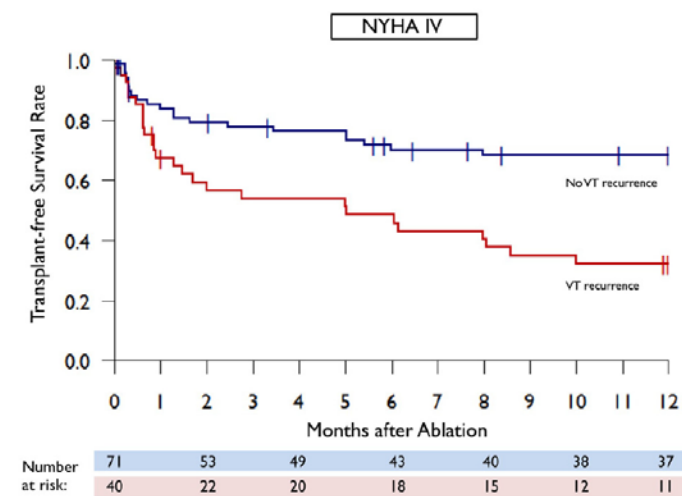
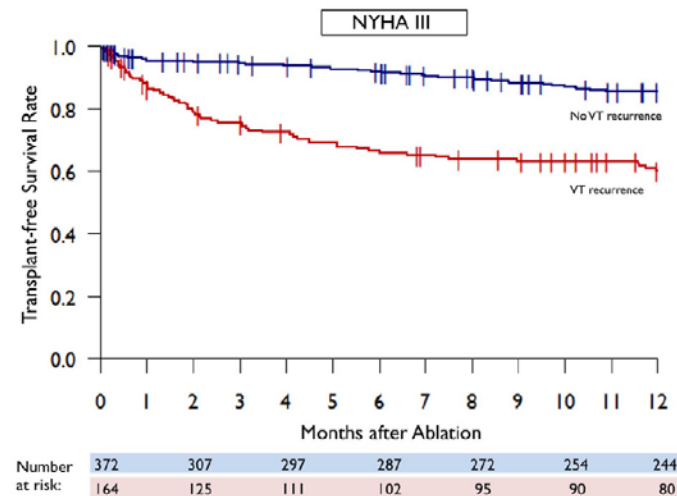
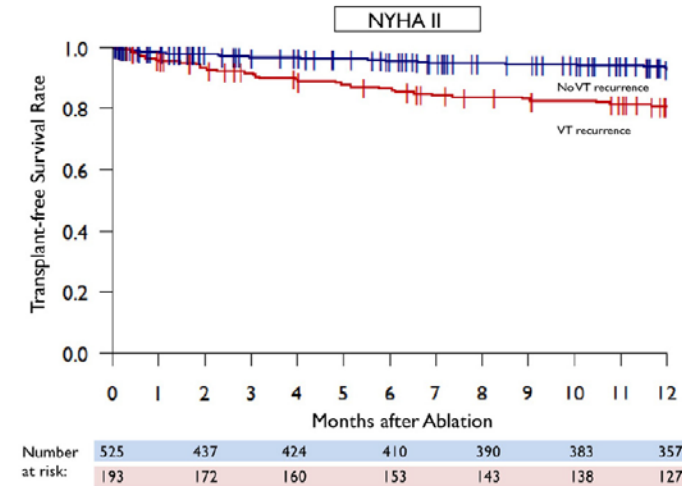
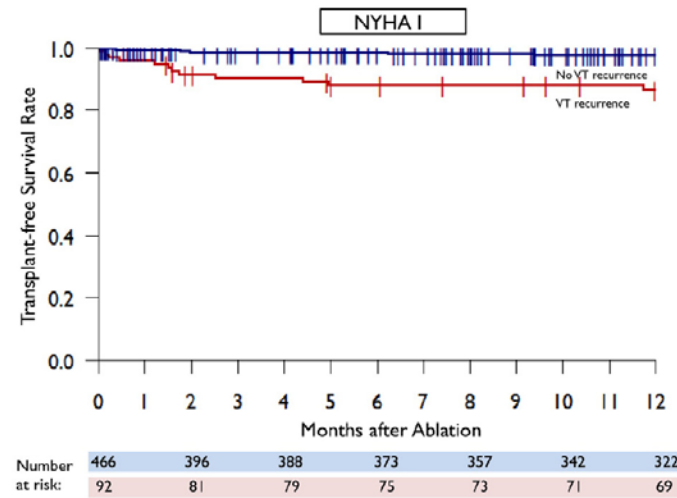
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Transplant/Mortality After VT Ablation

Outcome: Relationship to Functional Class



R. Tung, M. Vaseghi, D.S. Frankel et al, *Heart Rhythm* 6:351 (2013)



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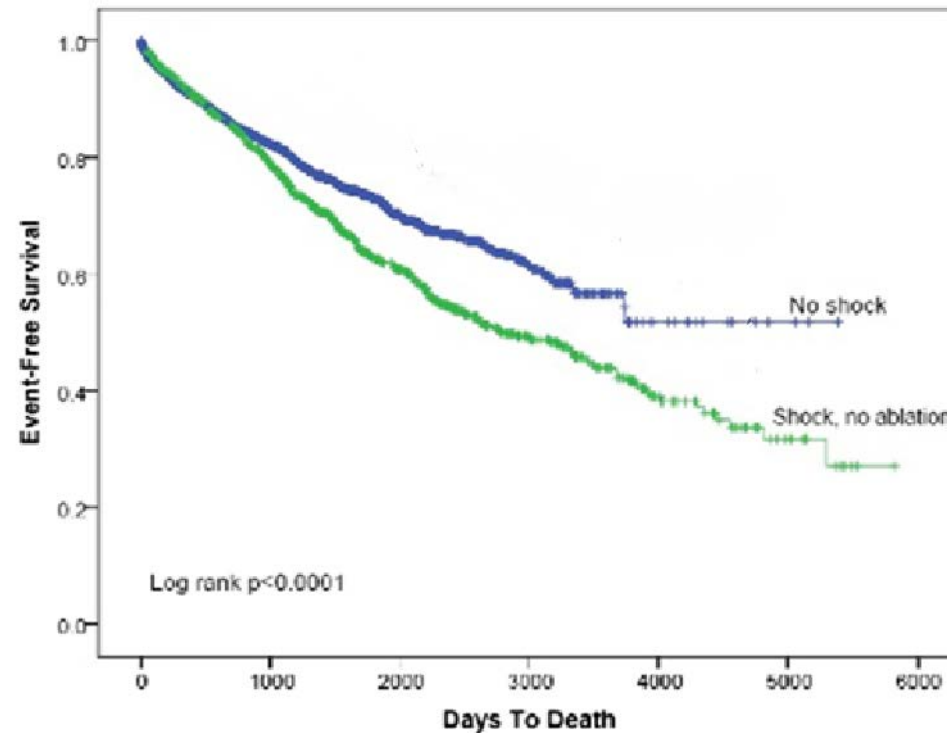


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Mortality After VT Ablation

Effect of Acute Inducibility: Mortality

- 102 consecutive pts undergoing scar-VT ablation
- 817 patients with ICDs and a history of appropriate shocks
- 2,088 patients with ICDs and no history of appropriate shocks



Bunch et al, *Heart Rhythm* 11:523 (2014)



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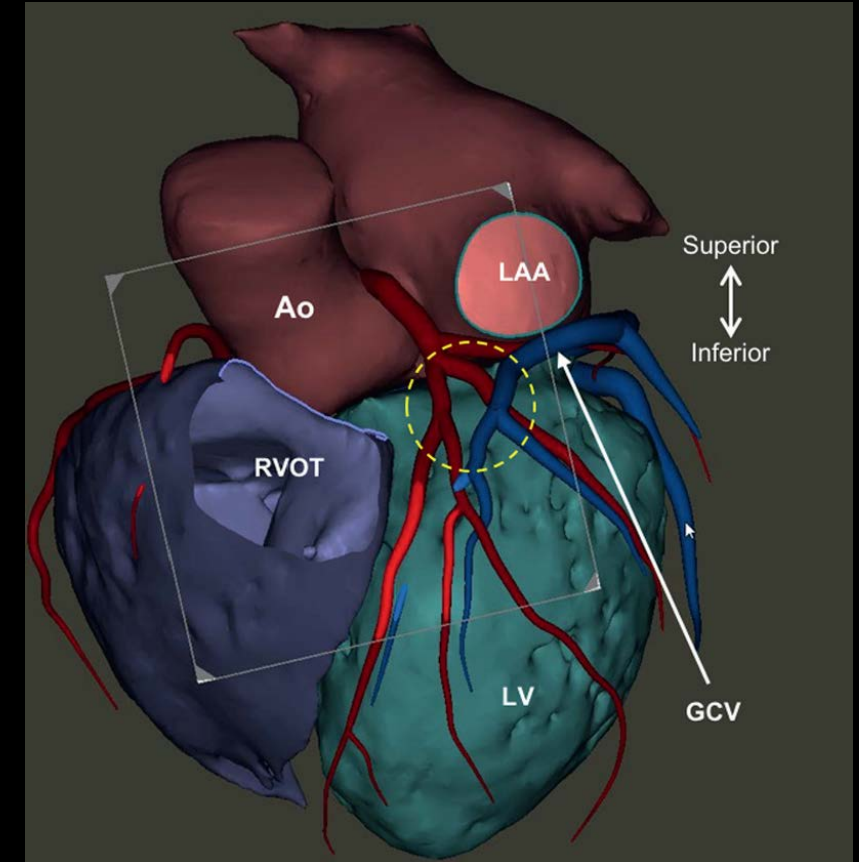
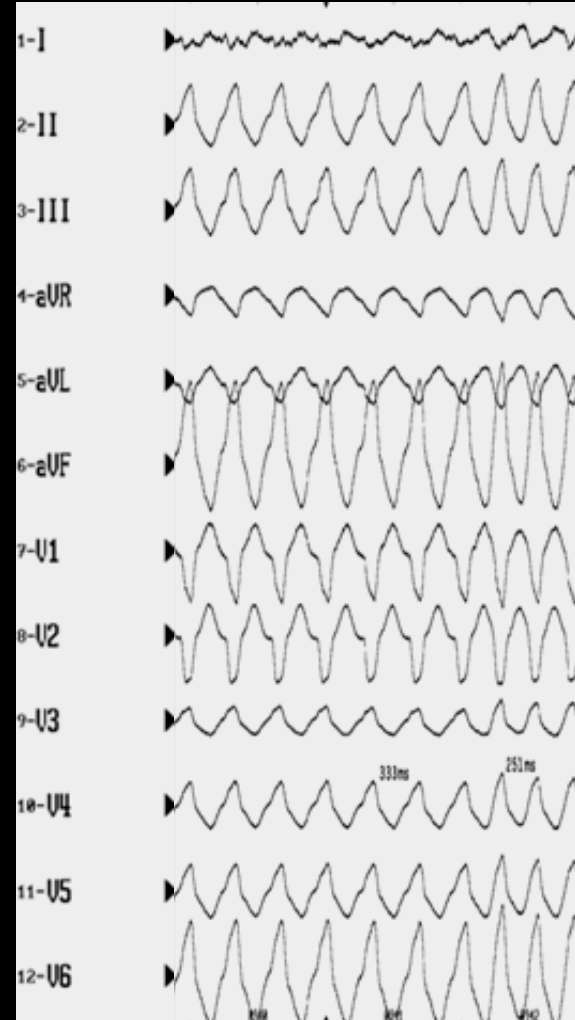


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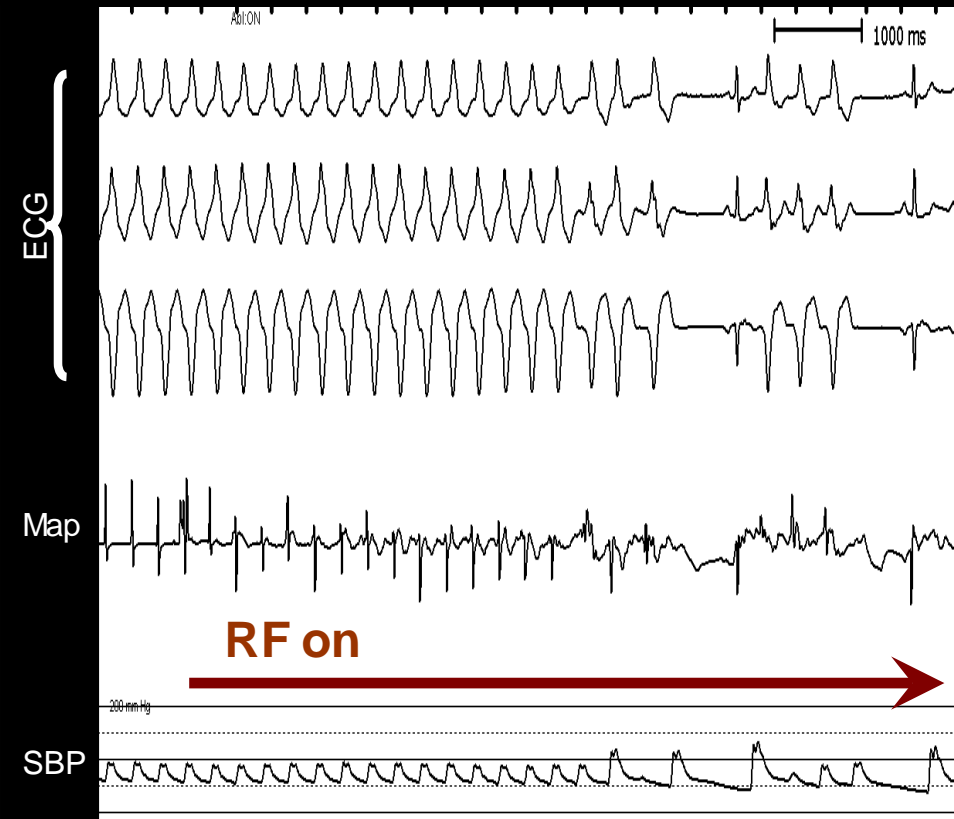
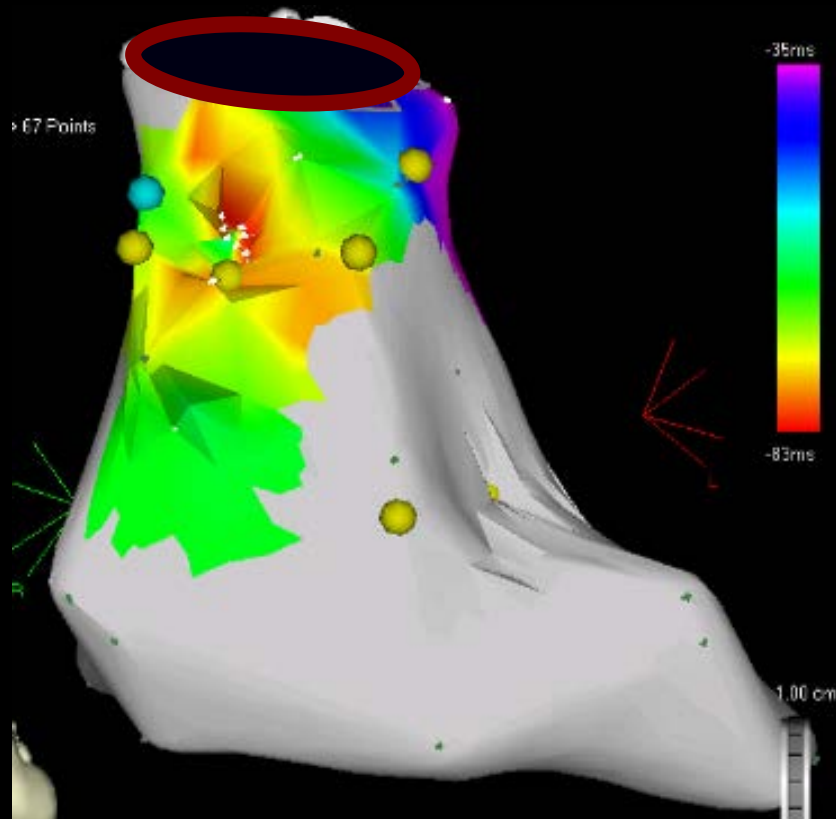
- Scar-Related VT Ablation
- Outflow-Tract VT/PVCs
- Ventricular Fibrillation

Outflow-Tract VT

- Structurally-normal heart
- RVOT- or LVOT-VT
- ECG:
 - Typically LBBB (or RBBB)
 - Positive QRS in II / III / aVF
 - QRS transition V3/V4
 - Early transition → LVOT
 - Can be RBBB
- Not life-threatening
 - [rare exceptions]

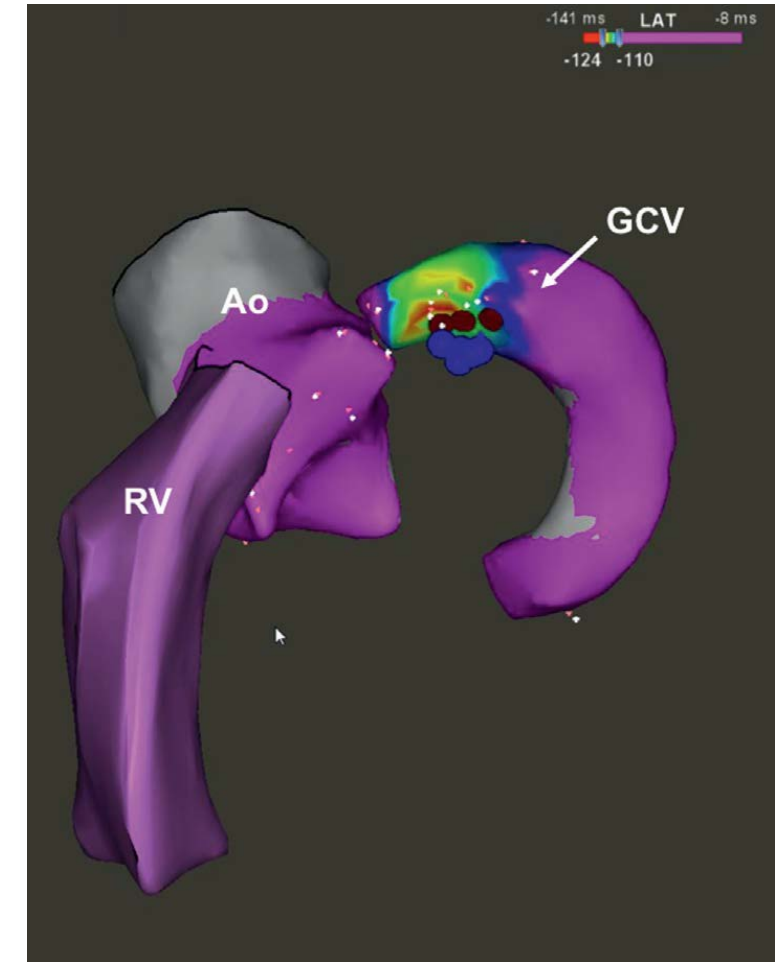
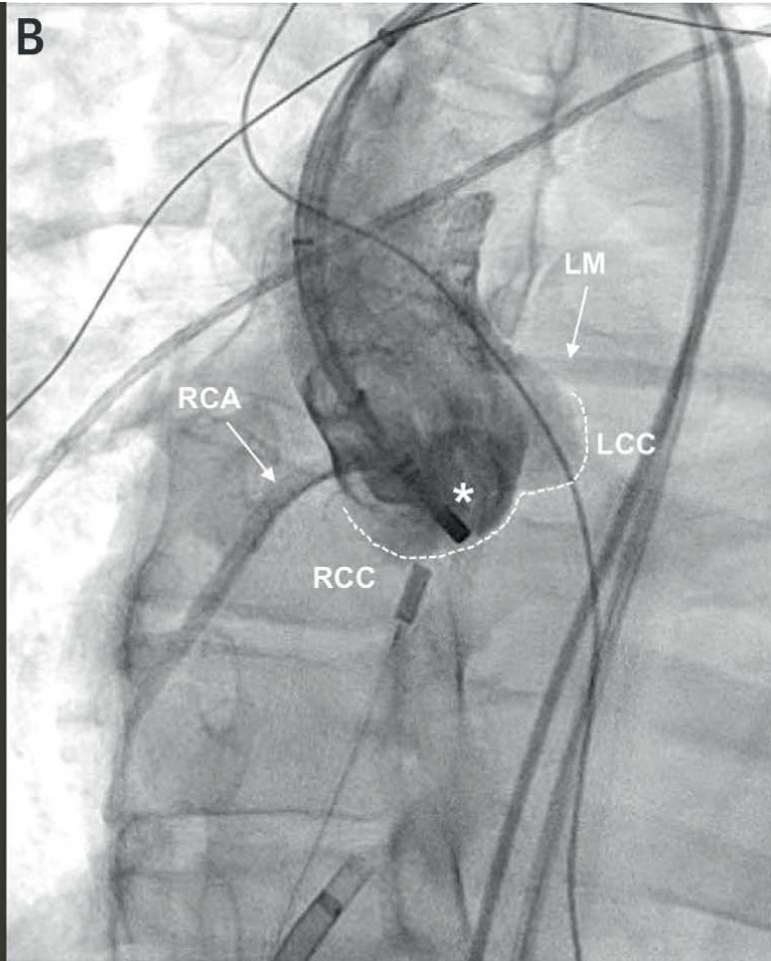
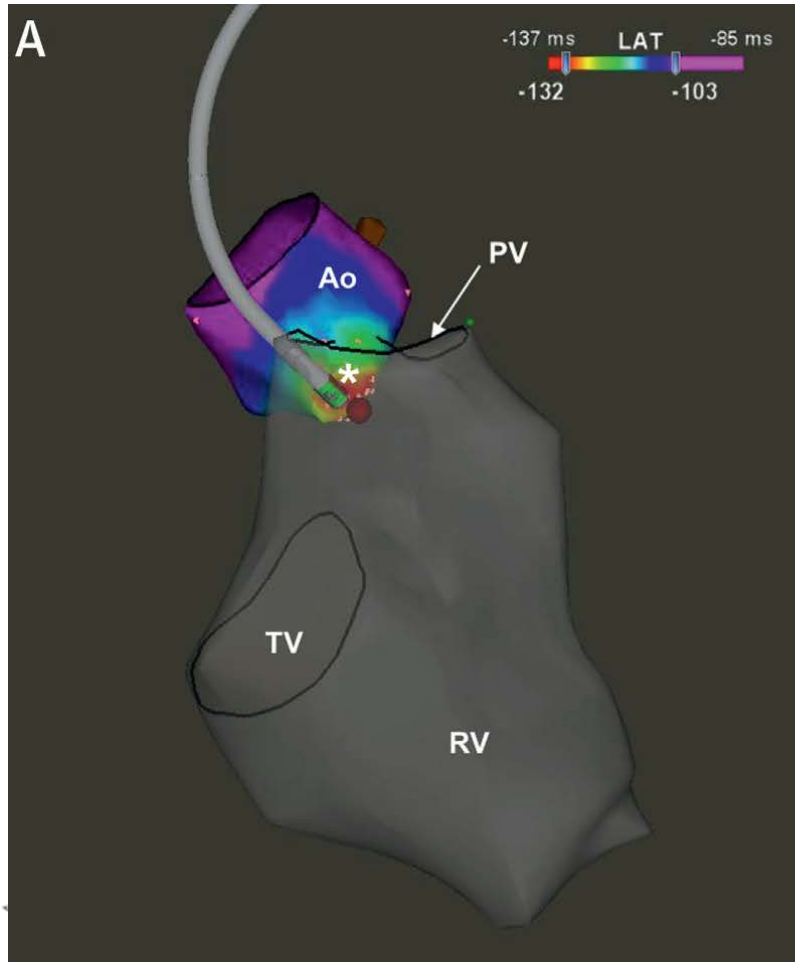


RVOT VT Ablation



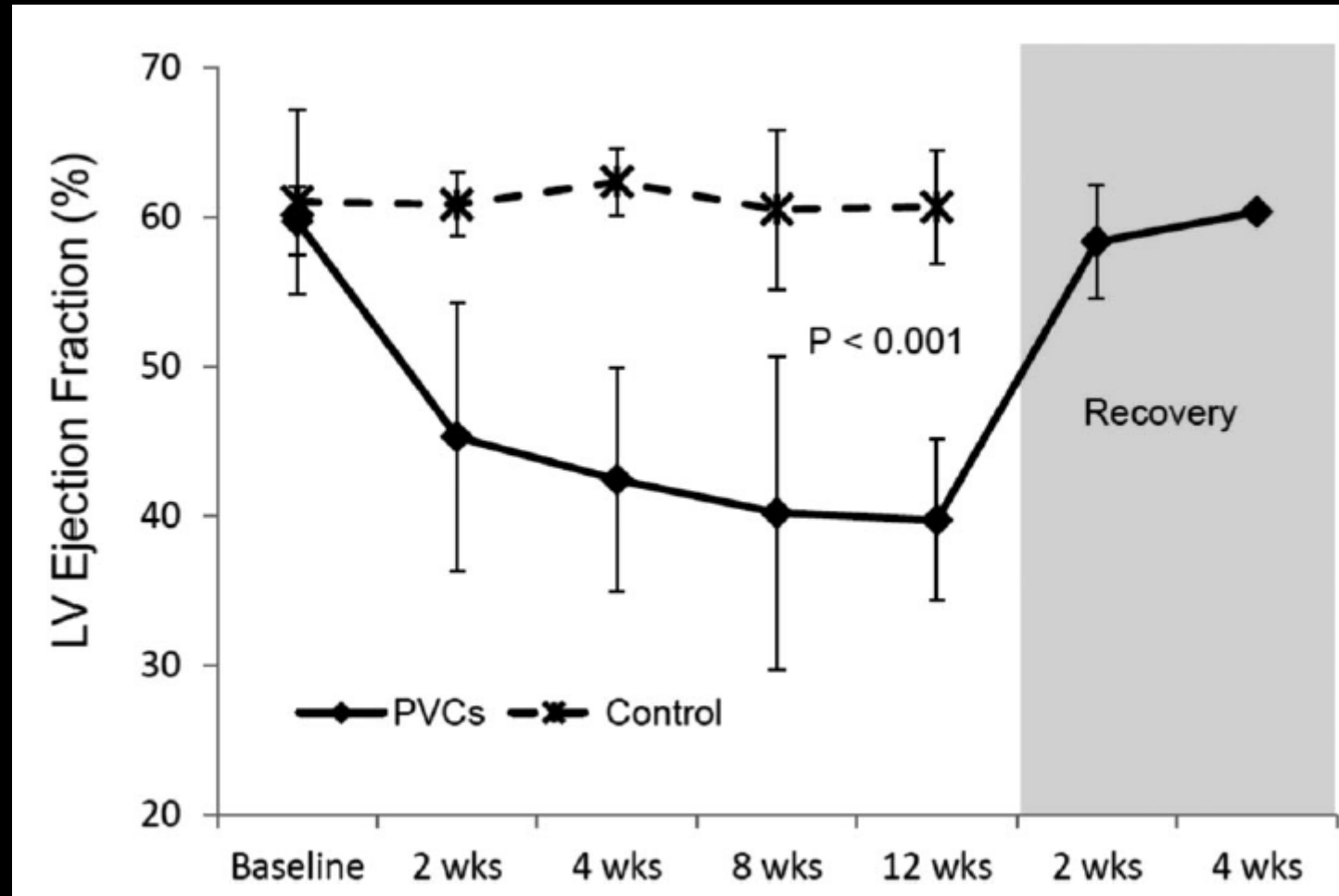
Ablation of Outflow-Tract VT/PVC

LVOT / Ao Cusps / Distal GCV / LV / LAA



What about PVCs?

Canine Model: Bigeminal PVC Pacing vs Control



Huizar JF, et al. *Circ Arry* 2011;4:543-9.



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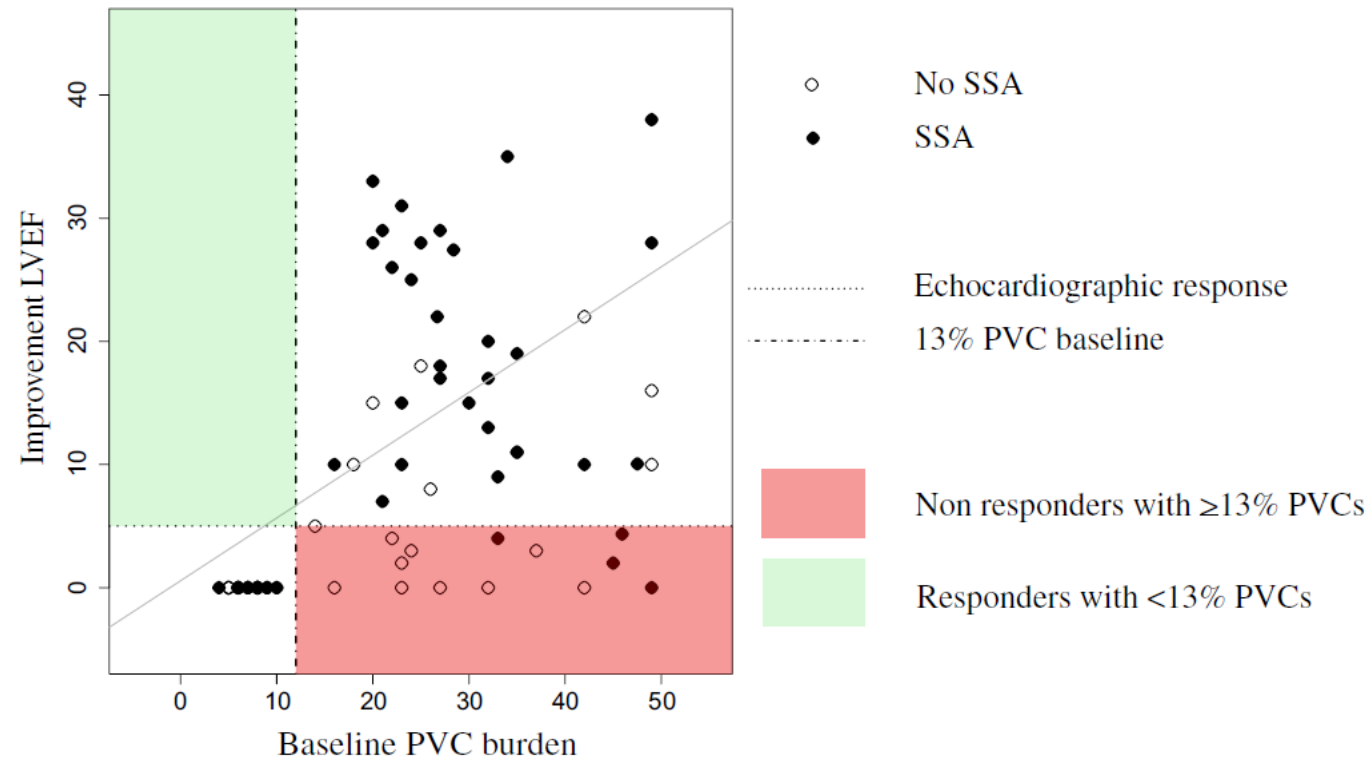


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Effect of PVC Ablation

Prospective 4-Center Study (n=80 pts)

- **13% baseline PVC burden:** 100% Sens / 85% Specificity to predict an absolute LVEF increase of 5% after catheter ablation
- 20 patients with Class I ICD indication no longer eligible at 6 months post-ablation.



Penela et al, JACC, 62:1195 (2013)



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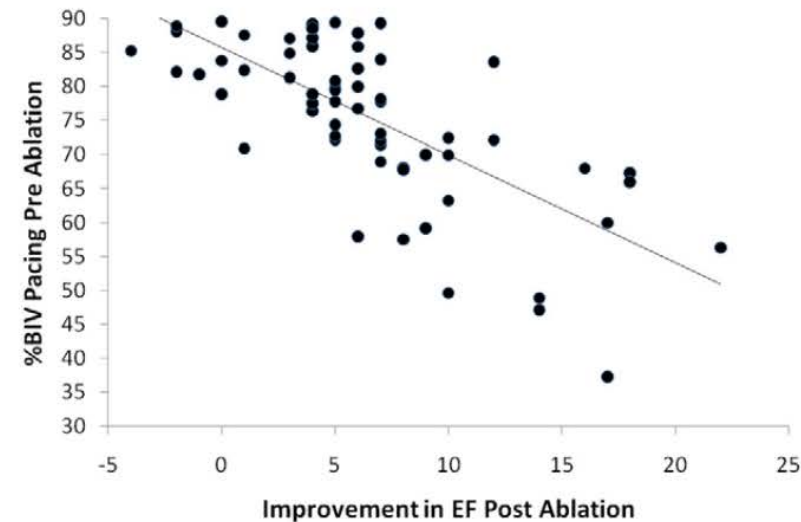
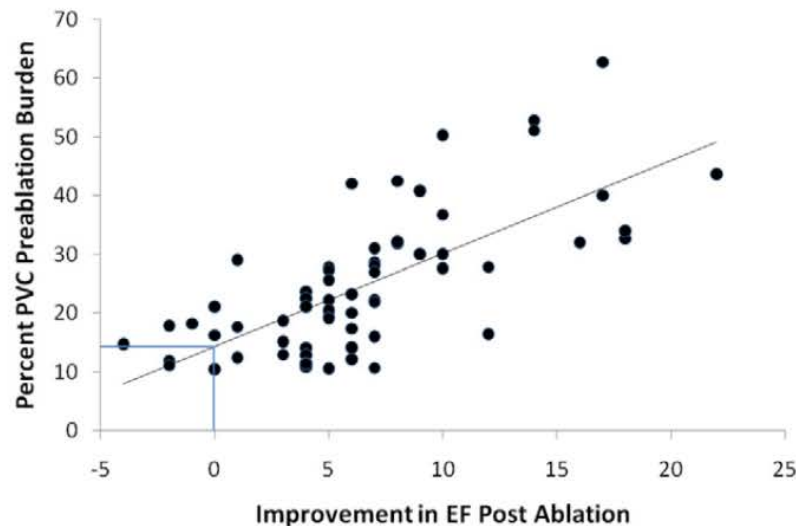


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CRT Non-Responders

Effect of PVC Ablation

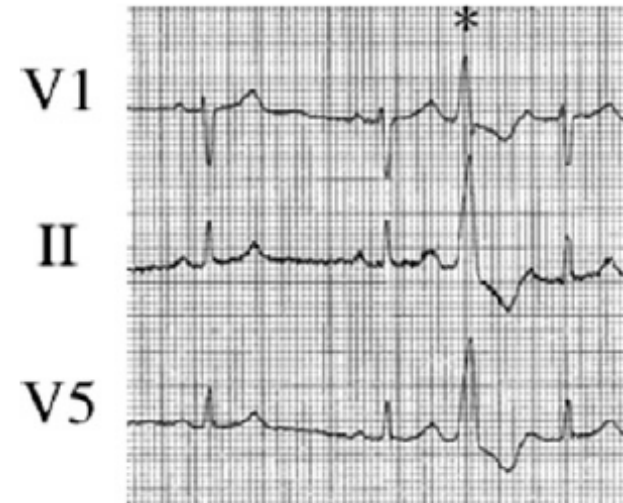
- 65 CRT Non-Responders with >10,000 PVCs/24h undergoing ablation
- Age 66.6, 78% male, QRS duration = 155 ± 18 msec
- Acute and 12-mo success of ablation: 91% and 88%
- Improvements in LVEF ($26.2 \rightarrow 32.7\%$, $p = 0.001$)
 - LVESD, LVEDD, LVESV, LVEDV, NYHA (3.0 to 2.0, $p = 0.001$)



Predictors of PVC-Cardiomyopathy

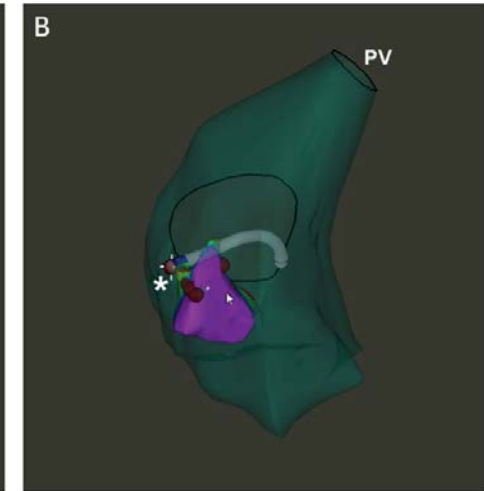
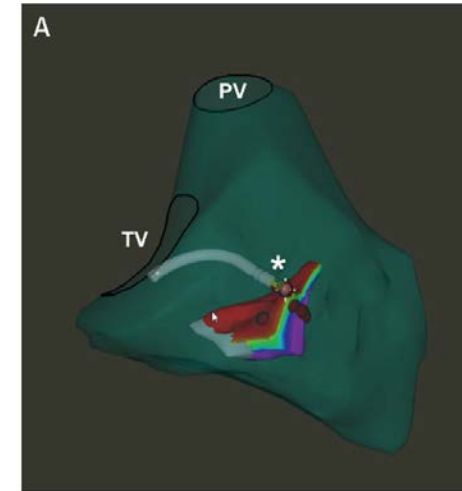
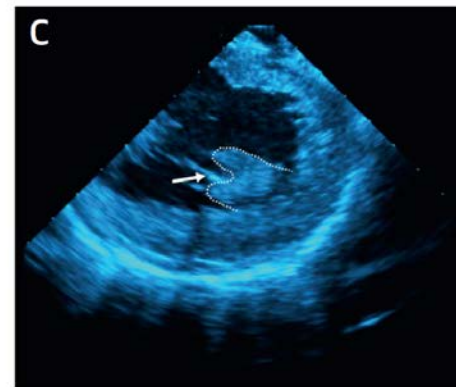
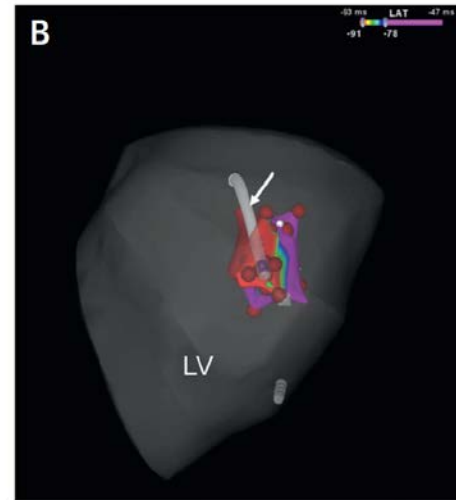
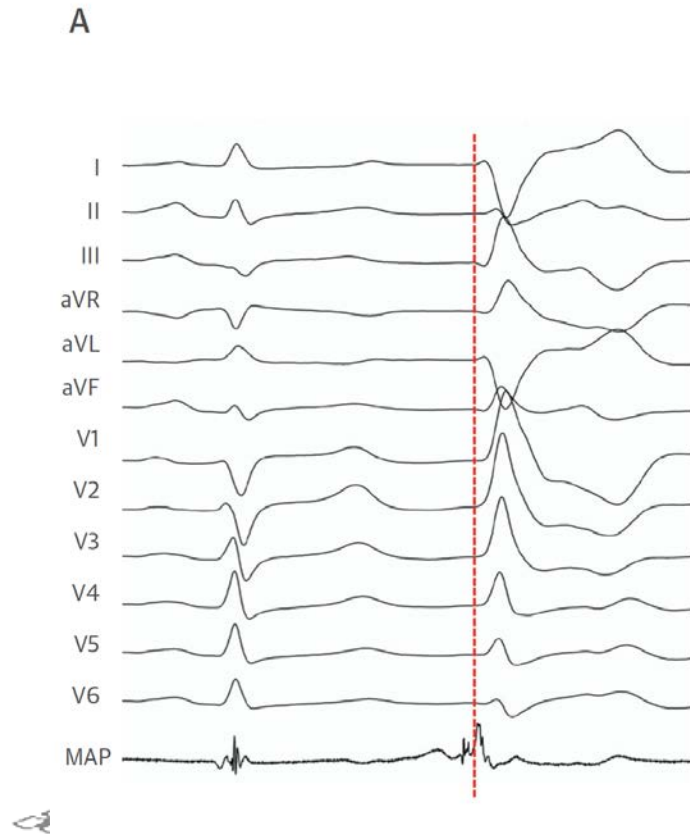
Interpolated PVCs

- Interpolated PVCs
 - Higher risk for Cardiomyopathy
- Symptoms
 - Asymptomatic: HR = 13
 - Long duration (>60mo): HR=20
- QRS Width
 - QRS >150ms best predictive
 - Sens = 80% / Spec = 52%



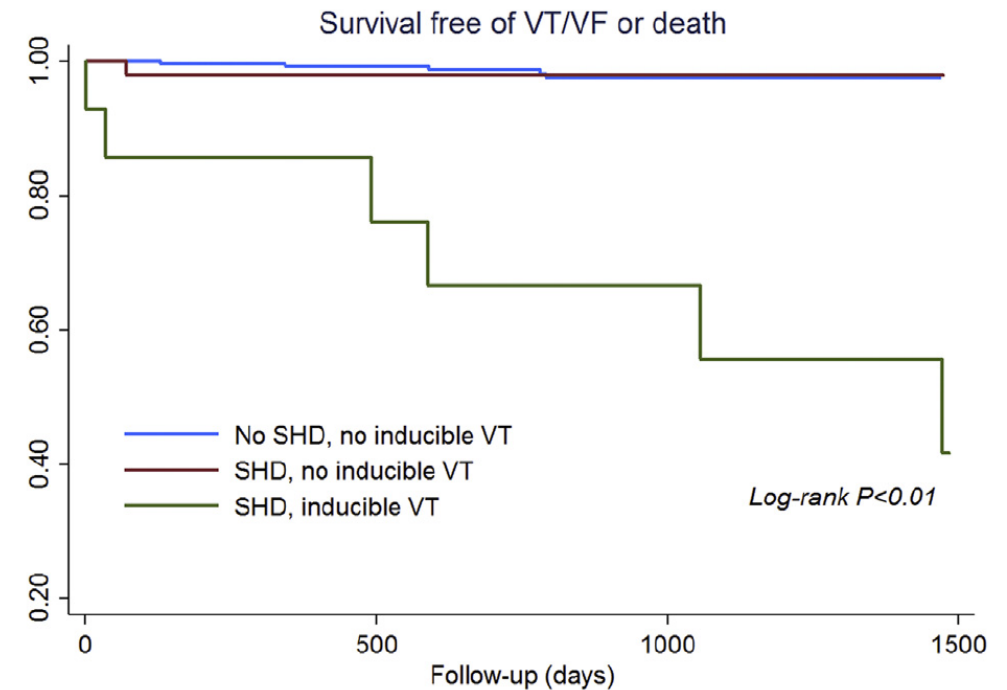
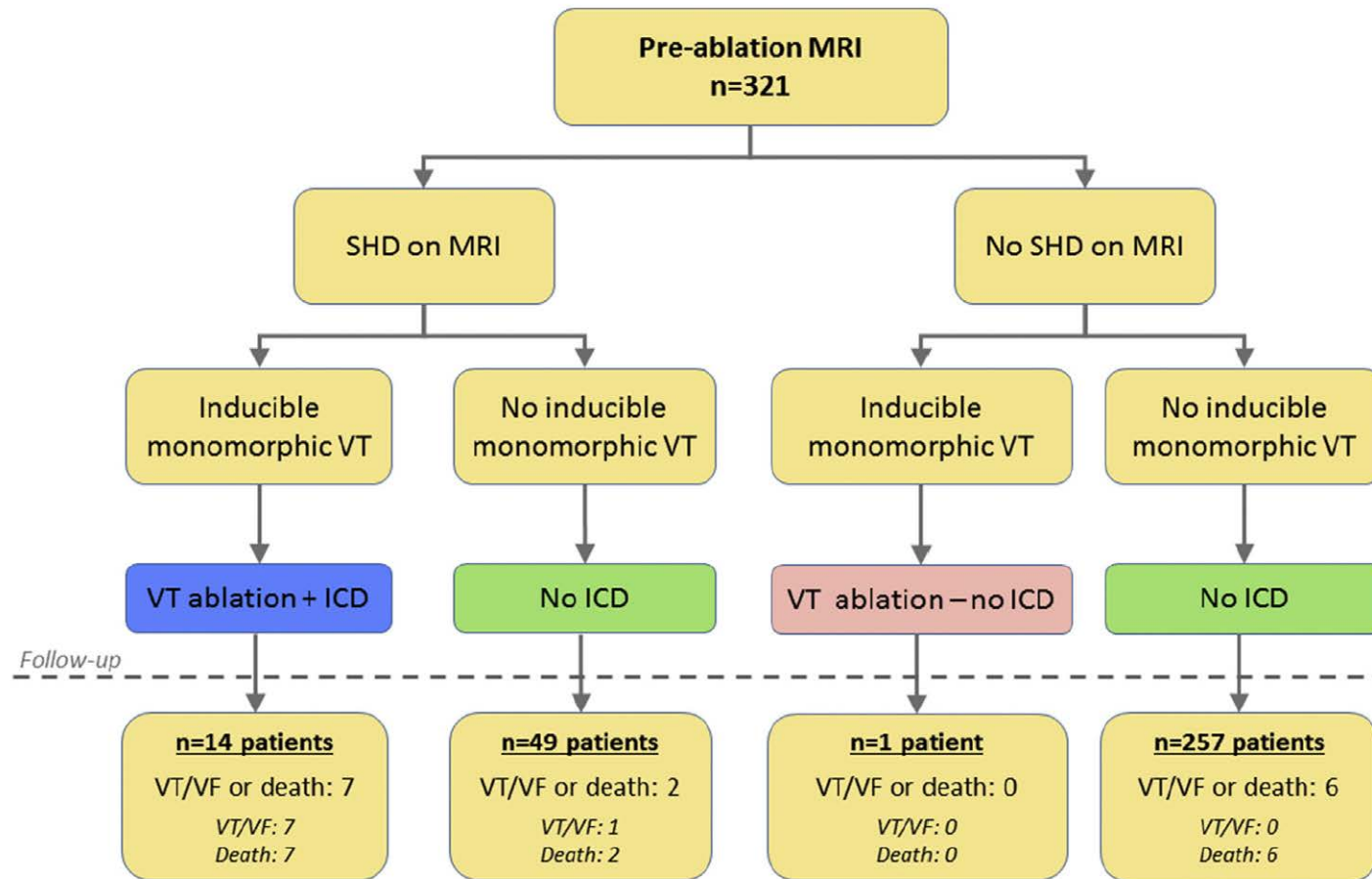
Other Types of PVCs

Papillary-Muscle PVCs



Should all PVC patients undergo MR Imaging?

Single-Center Experience



- Scar-Related VT Ablation
- Outflow-Tract VT/PVCs
- Ventricular Fibrillation

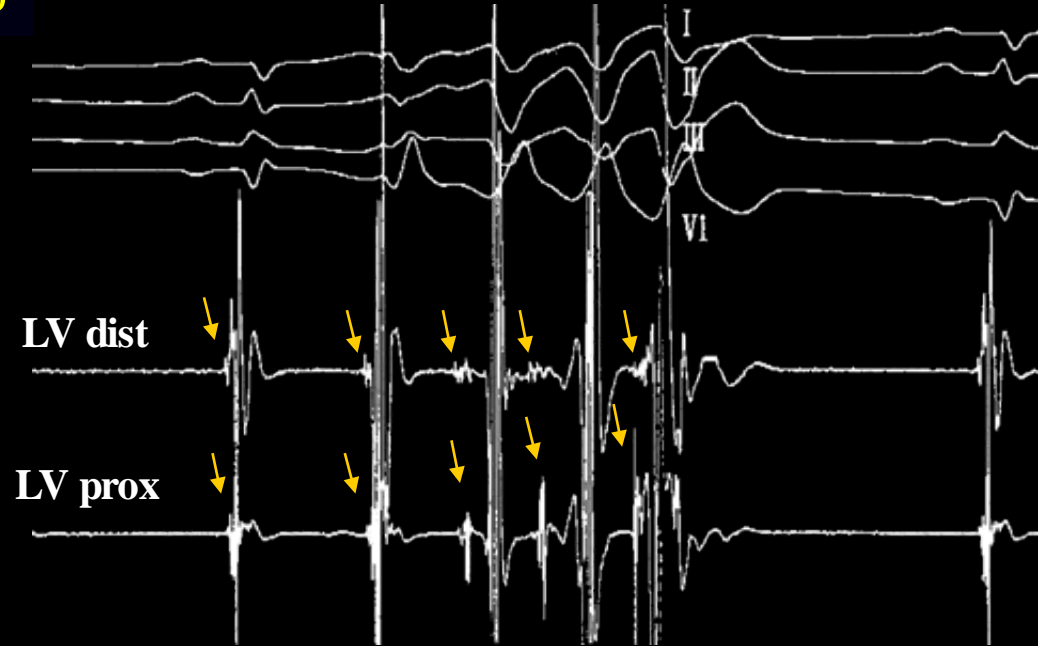
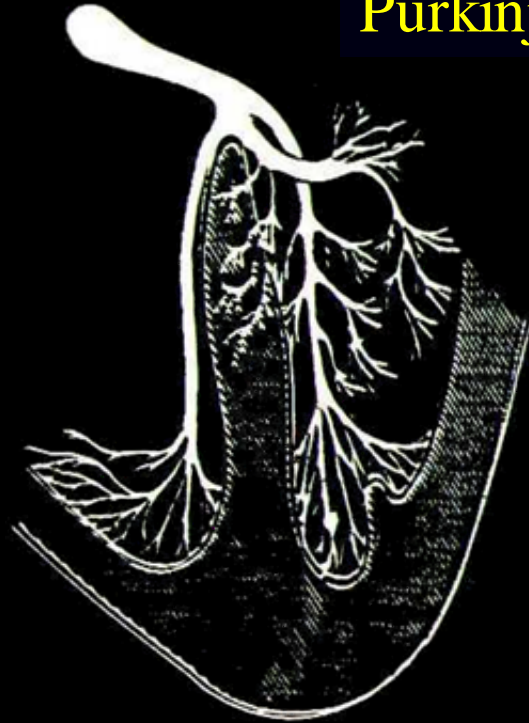
Ventricular Fibrillation

Focal Triggers



RVOT muscle
16%

Purkinje 84%

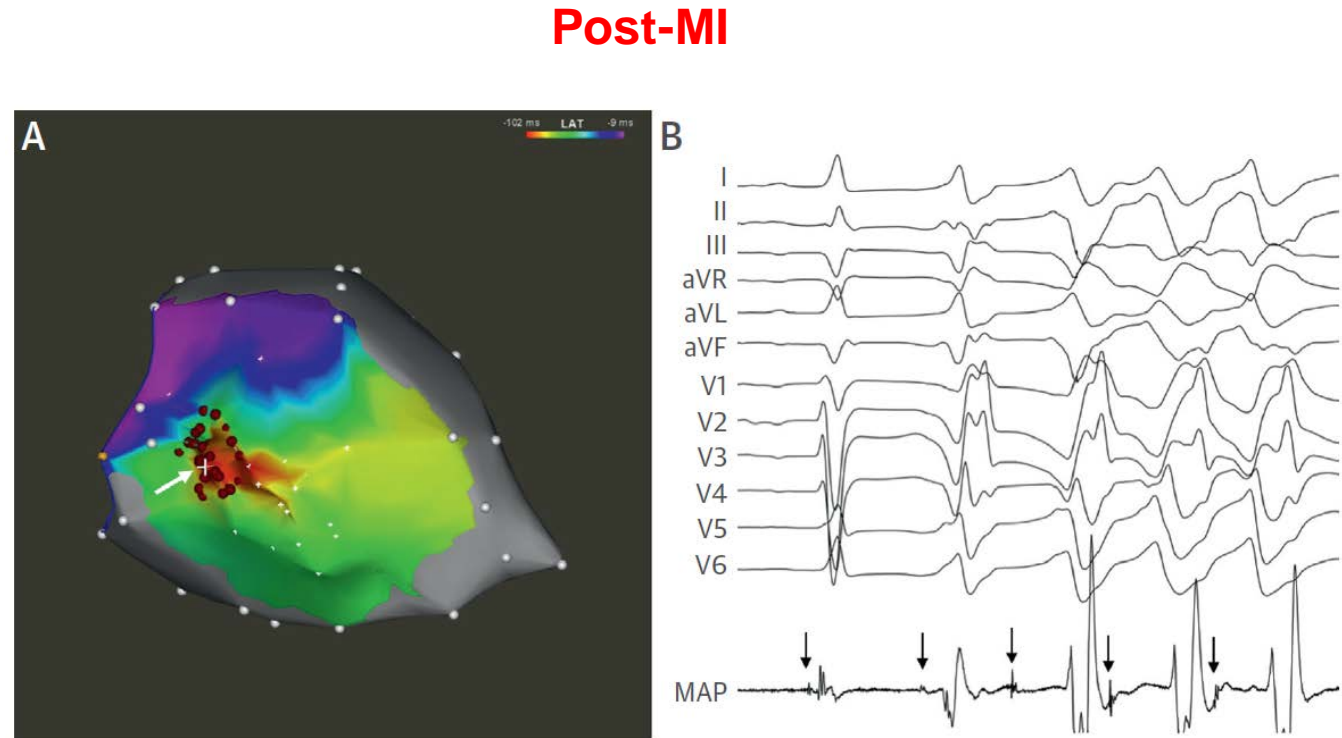
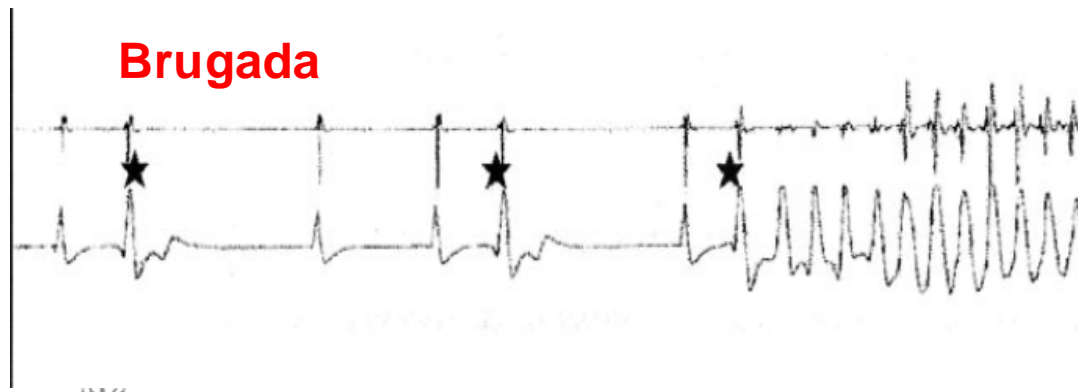


Both foci in 4 pts

Haissaguerre M, et al, *Lancet* (2012)

VF Triggers in Other Disease States

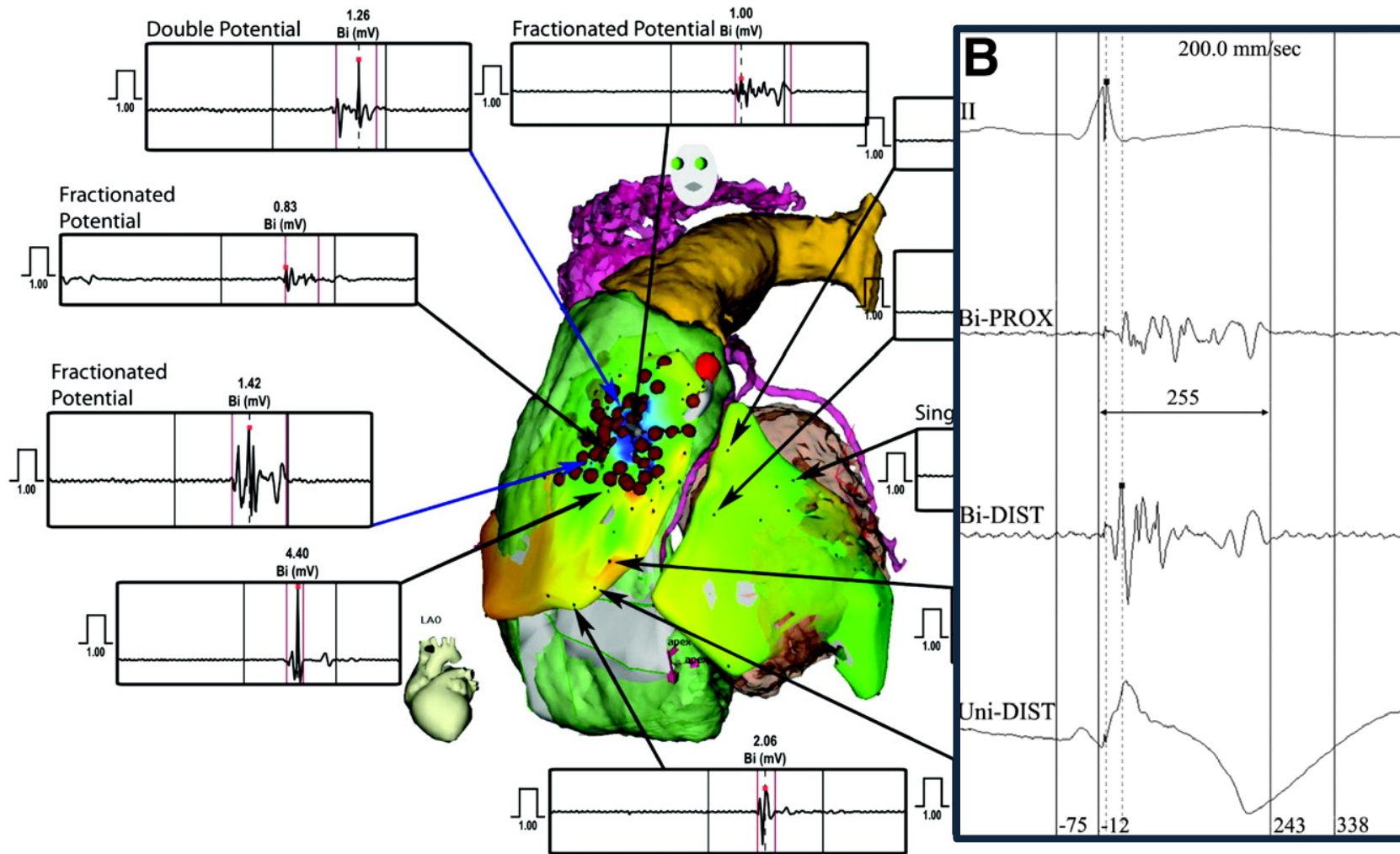
Channelopathy & Post-MI



Haissaguerre et al, Circ 108:925 (2003)
Bansch et al, Circ 108:3011 (2003)
S.Dukkipati / V.Reddy, J Am Coll Cardiol 70:2909-23 (2017)

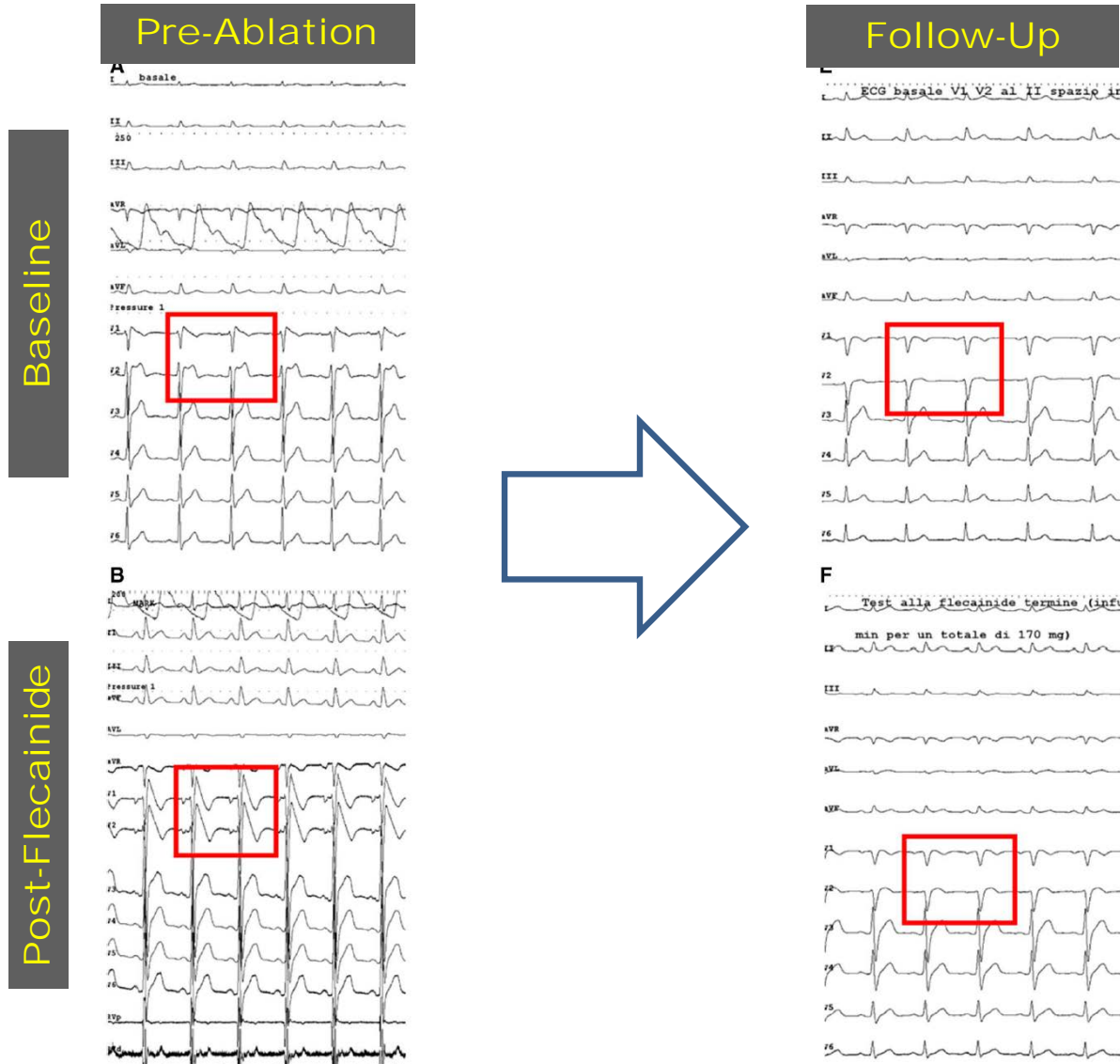
VF Substrate Mapping in Brugada Syndrome

Normal and Abnormal Epicardial Electrograms



Brugada Syndrome: VF Substrate Ablation

ECG Pattern During Follow-Up



Final Thoughts

- Scar-Related VT:
 - Ablation is safe!
 - Ablation success is moderate in DCM
 - ARVC-VT Ablation: Excellent Outcome
- Outflow-Tract VT
 - Recognize it! → ICDs are not indicated
 - PVCs – When to intervene?
 - Symptoms
 - Ventricular Dysfunction / Dilatation
 - High burden??
- Ventricular Fibrillation
 - PVC Triggers
 - Brugada Syndrome: Substrate Ablation



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