

좌측 방실우회로의 전극도자 절제시 관상정맥동 전극도자의 역할*

조정관 · 김남호 · 박우석 · 이상현 · 강경태 · 박형욱 · 차광수
서정평 · 박종철 · 박주형 · 정명호 · 박종춘 · 강정채

= Abstract =

Role of Coronary Sinus Electrode Catheter in Catheter Ablation of the Left-side Atrioventricular Accessory Pathways

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Background : Coronary sinus(CS) electrode catheter has been used as a very useful mapping and guiding tool in catheter ablation of the left-side atrioventricular pathway(AP). Recently, it was reported that single catheter approach of catheter ablation of the manifest left-side AP was feasible with a comparable success rate but shorter fluoroscopy time, compared with the standard approach. This study was performed to evaluate the role of CS electrode catheter in catheter ablation of the left-side AP.

Subjects and Methods : Sixty-five consecutive patients(43 men, 22 women) with a single left-side AP were included in this study. The first 32 patients underwent catheter ablation with an electrode catheter in CS(CS+ group ; 19 men, 13 women ; 42.3 ± 14.6 years) and the later 33 patients with no electrode catheter in CS(CS- group ; 24 men, 9 women ; 38.8 ± 14.1 years). APs were localized by mapping the CS in CS+ group or by mapping the mitral valve annulus in CS- group with a 4 mm-tipped deflectable catheter(7F, Webster or EPT). Radiofrequency energy(RF) was delivered unipolarly at a fixed power of 30 -50 volts or 30 watts for 30 -60 seconds. AP location, success rate, number of RF applications, fluoroscopy time, and complications were compared between 2 groups.

Results : APs were located at the left posteroseptal wall in 2(6.2%), left posterior wall in 5(15.5%), left posterolateral wall in 3(9.3%), left lateral wall in 18(56.3%), left anterolateral wall in 4(12.5%) in CS+ group. In CS- group, there were 6(18.2%) left posteroseptal, 2(6.1%) left post-

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0.5 1.0cm 6F 4 (USCI, Webster
 DAIG) (HIS), (RVA) (HRA) 가
 7F 4 (Webster EPT) 가
 HRA 8 가 1
 10 가 (Fig. 1).
 I, aVF, V₁ 50
 100mm/sec (HTR - 12, E for M) Calkins¹²⁾
 EPLab computer(Quinton Electrophysiology, Seattle, USA) (1) 가
 (2)
 30 500Hz 가 , (3)
 (Med-
 tronic 5325 Bloom DTU - 215) 가
 2 가
 (cycle length) (continuous electrical activity)
 (RFG - 3B, Radionics, Burlington, Mass. HAT 200S, Osypka, Germany) 350 KHz 500 KHz
 (sine wave)
 CS+ 가
 , CS- 가
 (VA conduction time : VACT),
 (preexcitation index) 30 40 30
 (VACT, VACT ratio) 15 가
 8-11) 가
3. 방실우회로 절제 가 30 (Fig.
 가 1). 15 가
 가
 7F 가 가
 (mapping) 가 가 30
 가 가 1 2 가 30
 가 가 25% 가
 isoproterenol (1 4 μg/min)

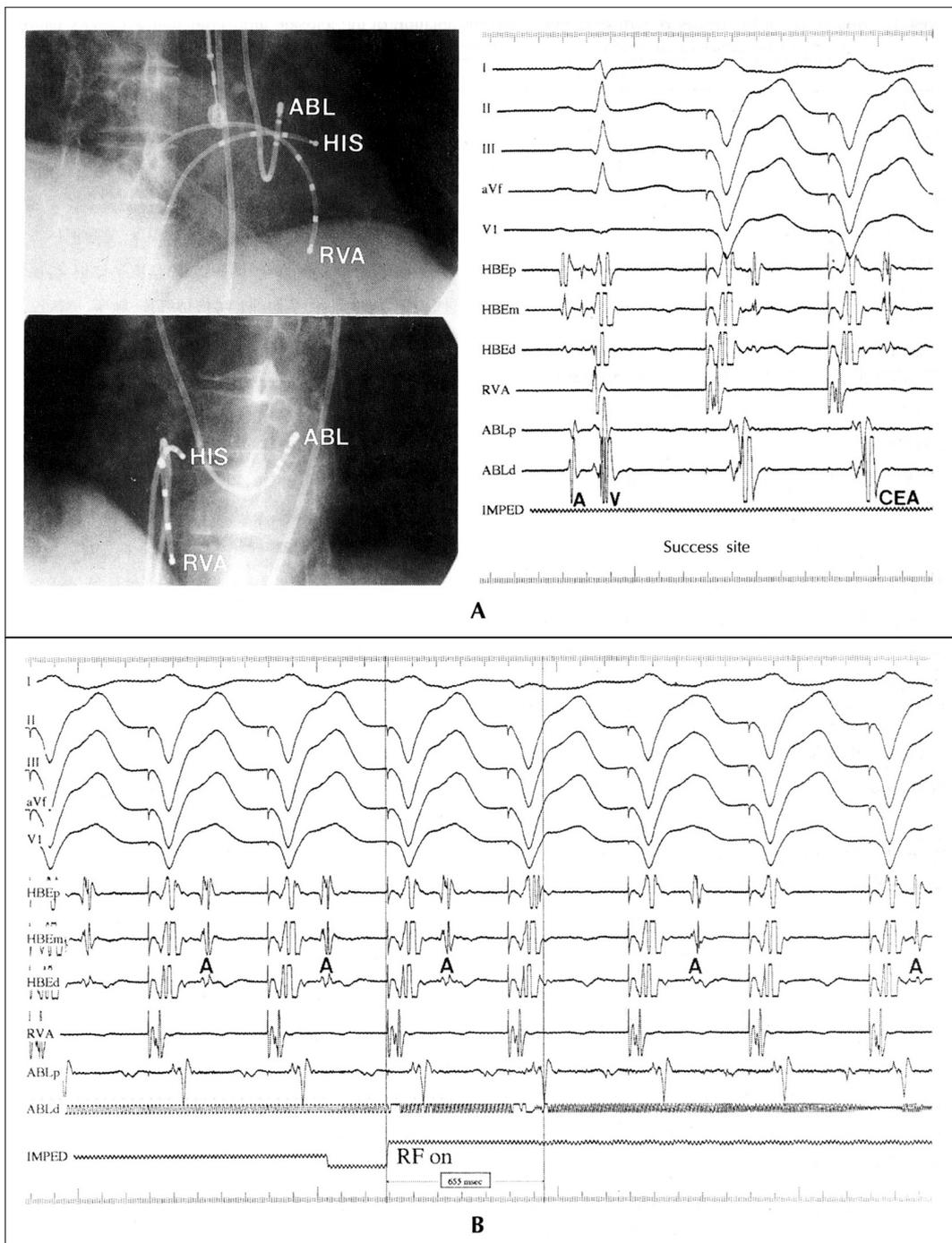


Fig. 1. An example of radiofrequency catheter ablation of a left-side atrioventricular accessory pathway with no guidance of a coronary sinus electrode catheter. In panel A, Left panels show right and left anterior oblique views (upper and lower panel, respectively) of electrode catheters positioned to ablate the left lateral pathway and right panel shows surface and intracardiac electrograms at the success site, where continuous electrical activity (CEA) was recorded during pacing from the right ventricular apex (RVA). In panel B, ventriculoatrial conduction was eliminated in less than 1 second after delivering RF energy.

Table 1. Comparison of the results of radiofrequency catheter ablation of the left-side atrioventricular accessory pathways according to the presence or absence of an electrode catheter in the coronary sinus

	CS + group(n=32)	CS - group(n=33)	p value
Male/Female	19/13	24/9	
Mean age	42.3 ± 14.6	38.8 ± 14.1	NS
CBT/WPW	17/15	19/14	NS
AP locations (%)			NS
Posteroseptal	2(6.2)	6(18.2)	
Posterior	5(15.5)	2(6.1)	
Posterolateral	3(9.3)	5(15.2)	
Lateral	18(56.3)	12(36.4)	
Anterolateral	4(12.5)	8(24.2)	
Success (%)	28(87.5)	30(90.9)	NS
CBT	15(88.2)	17(89.5)	NS
WPW	13(86.7)	13(92.9)	NS
RF discharge (n)	3.9 ± 3.4	3.5 ± 2.9	NS
CBT	4.1 ± 3.4	3.7 ± 3.0	NS
WPW	3.7 ± 3.5	3.1 ± 2.7	NS
Fluoroscopy time (min)	54.3 ± 33.5	47.2 ± 21.4	NS
CBT	57.8 ± 35.5	48.7 ± 21.7	NS
WPW	49.6 ± 30.3	45.1 ± 19.1	NS
Major complication	None	none	NS

CS : coronary sinus CBT : concealed bypass tract WPW : Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome
 AP : accessory pathway RF : radiofrequency energy NS : not significant

(9.3%), 18 (56.3%), 4 (12.5%), CS- 6 (18.2%), 2 (6.1%), 5 (15.2%), 12 (36.4%), 8 (24.2%) (Table 1).
 CS+ 17 15, CS- 19 14 가 (Table 1).

4. 통계학적 분석

± unpaired Student's t test, Chi-square test p 0.05 (Table 1).
 CS+ 87.5%(28/32), CS- 90.9%(30/33) 가 (Table 1).

결 과

3.9 ± 3.4, CS- 3.5 ± 2.9 가 CS+ CS- 가
 CS+ (Table 1). CS+ 54.3 ± 33.5, CS- 47.2 ± 21.4 가 CS+ 가
 CS+ 2 (6.2%), 5 (15.5%), 3 CS- 가 CS+

WPW
 Kuck 7)
 WPW
 가 87.5%(28/32)
 가 90.9%(30/33)
 가 87.5% 90.9%
 가 (3.9±3.4
 가 (3.5±2.9) (54.3±33.5
 가 (47.2±21.4) 가
 가 3 (30)
 3
 3
 4
 4
 요약
 연구배경 :
 4
 가 가 가
 가 Wolff - Parkinson - White
 가
 VACT
 가

가

30

가

References

대상 및 방법 :

1 65
 32 (19, 13 ; 42.3 ± 14.6 ; CS+)
 33 (24, 9 ; 38.8 ± 14.1 ; CS-)
 4
 mm 30 50V 30W
 30 60
 결 과 :
 CS+ 2 (6.2%),
 5 (15.5%), 3 (9.3%), 18 (56.3%),
 4 (12.5%) , CS-
 6 (18.2%), 2 (6.1%), 5 (15.2%), 12 (36.4%),
 8 (24.2%) 가
 가 (17/15 19/14).
 CS+ 87.5%(28/32), CS- 90.
 9%(30/33)
 CS+ 3.9 ± 3.4 , CS- 3.5 ±
 2.9 가
 CS+ 54.3 ± 33.5 , CS-
 47.2 ± 21.4 가

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- 정체 : 심실상성 빈맥의 기전 규명에 있어서 심전
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