

고주파 에너지 절제술로 확인된 중중격 우회로의 전기생리학적 특성

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= Abstract =

Electrophysiologic Characteristics of Successfully Ablated Midseptal Accessory Pathway

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Background : Catheter ablation using radiofrequency energy has been established as the most important mode of treatment in patients with accessory pathways. However the ablation of midseptal accessory pathways had been recognized as being more difficult to ablate than other located pathways because of the low incidence and the difficult localization of ablation site. This paper describes the electrophysiologic characteristics of successfully ablated midseptal accessory pathways using radiofrequency energy.

Method : Routine electrophysiologic studies were performed in 13 patients with midseptal accessory pathway. Guided by the recording of VA interval, the ablation catheter was positioned in all patients in an area bounded anteriorly by the tip electrode of the His bundle catheter and posteriorly by the coronary sinus ostium. Local electrograms during orthodromic atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia or right ventricular apical pacing were compared for 13 patients with midseptal accessory pathway and consequent 13 patients with posteroseptal accessory pathway.

Result : 13 patients with midseptal accessory pathway ; eight with constant Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, one with intermittent Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome and four with concealed bypass tract underwent attempts at ablation of their pathways using radiofrequency energy. 11 accessory pathways were successfully ablated without complication during the first session. A second attempt at ablation was made in two patients with success(one ; recurred case, the other one ; failed case at the first session). In the surface 12-Lead ECG, all eight patients with constant Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome had not shown Qrs complex at lead . Two patients with midseptal accessory pathway had transient left bundle branch block during orthodromic tachycardia. The VA interval during left bundle branch block was not change compared to that during narrow complex tachycardia in both. In all patients with midseptal accessory pathway, the VA intervals in the His bundle electrogram were almost similar to that in the coronary sinus ostial electrogram, which was not observed in the patients with poster-oseptal accessory pathway.

Conclusion : We suggest that VA interval during orthodromic tachycardia and right ventricular apical pacing is the most reliable marker for identifying midseptal accessory pathway, especially distinguishing from posteroseptal accessory pathway.

KEY WORDS : Radiofrequency catheter ablation · Midseptal accessory pathways.

서 론 1992 12 1996 7 12

direct current shock 가 13 . 37(15 68) 가 8
가 . 가 5 . 6.2 ± 5.5(0.1 15) ,
1-5) , 11 ± 23(0.1 72) ,
(midseptal accessory pathway) 3.7 ± 9(0.2 31) .
가 6 (38 ± 18)
(radiofr - 9 ,
equency catheter ablation) 4 .
6-7) .

2. 전기생리학적 검사

12

X -

가

연구대상 및 방법

48

1. 연구대상

8

3000
가 .

1

1000

7F decapolar (Daig Corporation Minnesota, MN)(2 - mm interelectrode distance) (9 10)

(intracardiac electrogram)

6F 4

(Daig Corporation Minnesota, MN)(2 - mm interelectrode distance) , , His

lead ,

aVF, V1

multichannel oscilloscope recorder (VR - 12, EVR, Electronic for medicine, EP Lab, Quinton electrophysiology Corp.) 100mm/sec (30 500Hz band pass). Pr - ammed electrical stimulation programmable stimulator(Bloom DTU - 201 ; Bloom Associates, Ltd, EP - 3, EP Medical Inc., Budd Lake, NJ.) 2msec

2

3. 중중격 우회로의 진단

(antegrade and retr - ograde conduction properties)

incremental pacing, extrastimulation technique .

(eccentric retrograde atrial sequence).

His single ventric - atrial preexcitat - ion 30

mapping catheter VA interval

가 His

4. 우회로의 전극도자 절제술

가

ventricular - atrial interval(VA interval)

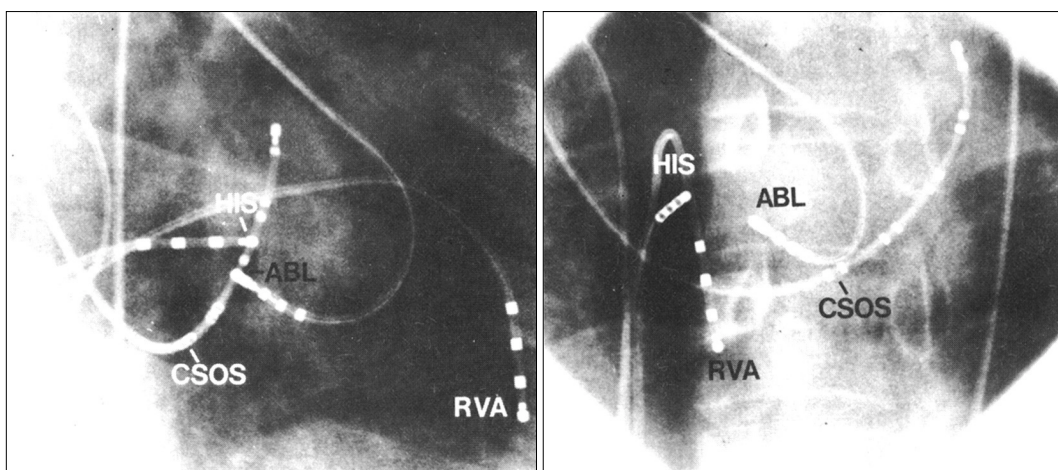


Fig. 1. Position of the ablation (ABL) catheter between the His bundle area (HIS) and the coronary sinus ostium (CSOS). RVA = RV apex ; Left panel : 20° right anterior oblique view ; Right panel : 30° left anterior oblique view.

, X - His
(Fig. 1). VA interval
7F quadripolar mapping (EP Technol -
ogies Inc., Sunnyvale, CA., Electro - Catheter Co -
rporation Rahway, NJ.) (5 - mm interelectrode
distance, 4mm large tip)

Radiofrequency energy 500KHz generator
(EPT - 1000, EP Technologies Inc. HAT
300, Dr. Osypka GmbH Dedizintechnik, Germany)
. RF energy 25W - 35W, 45

가
His
가 가 A
V (accessory
pathway potential)가
가 가
가 가
가

5. 추적관찰

8 (octapolar)
1 , 1 , 3 , 6 , 1 , 2
delta
12 Holter

6. 통계분석

\pm (categorical
variables) χ^2 - test , (continuous vari -
ables) two - tailed unpaired t - test
p 0.05

결 과

1. 대상환자 및 전기생리학적 검사 성적

13 9
가 4
가 가
9 2 (right free wall)
2 가
4
7 , 가 9
2

2. 전극도자절제술 성적

13
11 (84.6%)
2 1 ,
1 1
가
가

, 1

가 10 , 가 3
13 6
(38 ± 18)

3. 12유도 표면심전도 및 전기생리학적 특성

Figure 1 shows the polarity of the QRS complex during sinus rhythm on the surface ECG in eight patients with WPW syndrome with midseptal accessory pathway. The figure displays 12-lead ECGs (I, II, III, aVR, aVL, aVF, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6) for eight patients. The QRS complex is predominantly positive in leads I, II, aVL, V4, V5, and V6, and predominantly negative in leads III, aVR, V1, V2, and V3. The VA interval is measured at each site during reentrant tachycardia or right ventricular apical pacing. The VA interval is 10msec at the His site and 2msec at the V1 and V3 sites.

Table 1. The polarity of the QRS complex during sinus rhythm on the surface ECG in eight patients with WPW syndrome with midseptal accessory pathway

Patient	Polarity of the QRS complex							
	aVR	aVL	aVF	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
1	+	±	-	-	+	-	+	+
2	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
3	+	+	-	-	+	±	-	+
4	+	+	-	-	+	±	-	+
5	+	+	+	-	±	-	-	±
6	+	-	-	±	+	-	+	+
7*	+	+	-	-	+	±	-	±
8*	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+

+: predominantly positive QRS complex
 -: predominantly negative QRS complex
 ±: isodiphasic QRS complex
 *: the another concealed right posterior accessory pathway

Table 2. Ventricular atrial intervals(VA interval) at each site during reentrant tachycardia or right ventricular apical pacing

Ablationsite	TCL (msec)	VA interval(msec)							
		Abl	RP	His	Cs#5	Cs#4	Cs#3	Cs#2	Cs#1
RMS	260	80	110	105	100	100	115	130	150
RMS	260	<80		85	80	90	100	110	130
RMS		120	170	140	145	155	170	185	190
RMS	285	85		110	115	115	130	145	160
RMS		100	130	130	130	170	180		
RMS	280	90		100	100	110	110	110	
RMS	330	95	150	120	120	130			
RMS	330	100		110	110	110	120		
RMS	330	80	120	90	90				
RMS	460	130		150	140	140			
LMS	400	95	120	105	105	105	105	110	120
LMS	330	120		130	130	140	145	155	160
LMS	400	90		110	110	110	115	125	140

RMS : right midseptal accessory pathway
 TCL : tachycardia cycle length
 RP : right posterior 6 o'clock
 Cs#5 : coronary sinus ostium

LMS : left midseptal accessory pathways
 Abl : ablation site
 His : His bundle area
 Cs#4 : coronary sinus at distal 1cm from Cs#5.

4. 후중격 우회로와의 비교

VA interval

Table 3. Clinical characteristics

	Midseptal	Posterior septal
Study duration	93/1 - 96/7	95/6 - 96/4
No. of patients	13	13
Gender(M/F)	8/5	10/3
Mean age(range)	37(15 - 8)	37(8 - 66)
Duration of symptom(year)	7.0±5.6	11.3±9.3
Duration of palpitation(hour)	9.2±20	2.2±2.6
Frequency of palpitation (per month)	3.2±8.4	8.2±2.3
Reentrant mechanism		
WPW	9	9
CBT	4	4

CBT : concealed bypass tract

Table 4. The VA interval difference

	Midseptal(N=13)	Posteroseptal(N=13)	p
RP	18.3 ± 12(5 - 40)msec	9.2 ± 26(- 15 - 60)msec	NS
His	0.8 ± 4(- 5 - 10)msec	26.5 ± 19(0 - 65)msec	0.002
Cs#4	7.5 ± 11(0 - 40)msec	4.2 ± 6(- 5 - 15)msec	NS
Cs#3	16.5 ± 14(0 - 50)msec	9.6 ± 11(- 10 - 25)msec	NS
Cs#2	23.1 ± 12(5 - 40)msec	22.3 ± 12(5 - 40)msec	NS
Cs#1	37.9 ± 13(15 - 50)msec	33.2 ± 14(15 - 60)msec	NS

NS : non significant

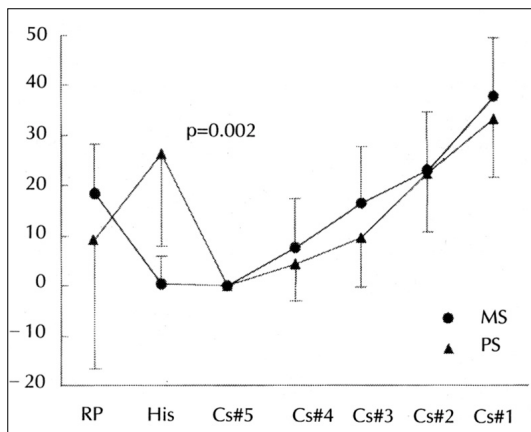


Fig. 2. The differences of VA interval at each site from coronary sinus ostium were compared the patients with midseptal accessory pathway to the patients with posterior septal accessory pathway. The VA intervals in His bundle electrogram were almost similar to that in the coronary sinus ostial electrogram during tachycardia or RV apical pacing in the patients with midseptal accessory pathway compared to the patients with posteroseptal accessory pathway.
MS : midseptal PS : posteroseptal
RP : right posterior 6 o'clock His : His bundle area
Cs#5 : coronary sinus ostium
Cs#4 : coronary sinus at distal 1cm from Cs#5.

가 13
(Table 3).

VA interval
(Table 4).

His VA interval
10msec

가 (Fig. 2).

고 안

(pos -

terior superior process) central fibrous
body

His

12

가
(mapping)

5%

3.3%(13/397)

6,8 - 10)

가

11,12)

Bardy

21%

1 - 2)

Lesh

가

97.8%

83.7%

5

6%

11 25%

가 33.3%

5,7)

12

(mapping)

12

12 delta QRS

가 . 가
가

가 9,12 -

14). Brugada 10
5 Lead negative
QRS complex Q r
s 가 Qrs 가
가 ,
8
Lead Qrs

Scheinman

interval

VA interval

QRS

가

His

VA interval

VA interval

10msec

가

16)

13 His

His

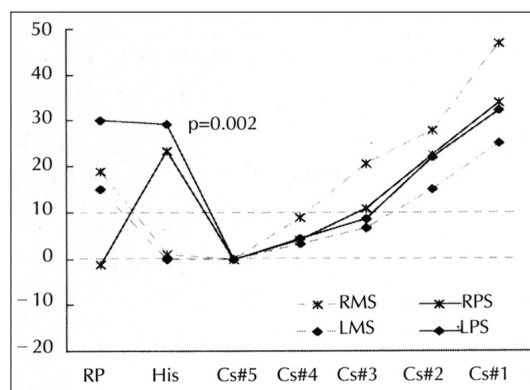


Fig. 3. The VA interval difference at each site from coronary sinus ostium.

RMS : right midseptal LMS : left midseptal
RPS : right posteroseptal LPS : left posteroseptal
RP : right posterior 6 o'clock
His : His bundle area
Cs#5 : coronary sinus ostium
Cs#4 : coronary sinus at distal 1cm from Cs#5.

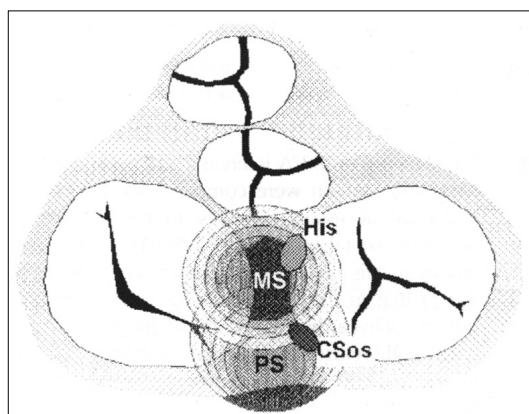


Fig. 4. Schematic drawings showing retrograde ventriculoatrial conduction at the atrioventricular ring through midseptal or posteroseptal accessory pathways during tachycardia or right ventricular apical pacing.

13

가

3
interval

2cm

VA

10msec

(mapping)

VA interval

(Fig. 3).

요 약

연구배경 :
가 .
가

결 론 :
His
VA interval
가

방 법 :

VA interval 가
가
결 과 :
1) 13 가 8
37(15 68)
2) 9 4
3) 2 가 2
가
4) 8 12
Lead Qrs
5) 11 1 2 2
, 2 2 1
1 1 1
6) 2
6 (38 ± 18)

7) 2
VA interval
QRS 가
8) VA interval
가 His
가 10msec
13
결 론 :
His
VA interval
가

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