

방실결절 회귀성 빈맥의 해부학적 접근법에 의한 도자절제술시 성공한 해부학적 위치

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Anatomical Sites of the Successful Catheter Ablation Using the Anatomic Approach in Patients with AV Nodal Reentrant Tachycardia

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Intracardiac electrocardiographic finding using as a guide for selective catheter ablation in patients with AV nodal reentrant tachycardia (AVNRT) is not specific. Therefore, we evaluated the efficacy and safety of the anatomical approach for catheter ablation in patients with AVNRT. **Materials and Methods :** Among the patients diagnosed as AVNRT by electrophysiologic study, total 66 patients (M : F = 26 : 40) were included in this study. In the right anterior oblique radiographic view, the septal annulus of tricuspid valve, extending from the most posterior region of the annulus adjacent to coronary sinus ostium (posterior) to His bundle recording site (anterior), was divided into posterior (P), mid (M), and anterior (A) sites. Radiofrequency (RF) energies were applied from the posterior part to the anterior part sequentially along the septal annulus of tricuspid valve until successful ablation. **Results :** Successful anatomical sites were located in posterior (11 patients), mid (48 patients), and anterior (7 patients) sites. The most patients (62 patients) were treated with slow pathway ablation except 4 patients in whom fast pathway was ablated. Probable slow potentials were observed in 8 patients (12%, 3 in posterior sites and 5 in mid sites). Transient complete AV block followed by first degree AV block and delayed complete AV block was occurred in one case whose ablation site was A1. And another 3 patients had postablation first degree AV block. **Conclusion :** In patients with AVNRT, the ablated pathway were different according to successful anatomical site. And RF catheter ablation of atrioventricular nodal reentrant circuit guided by anatomical landmark is safe and efficacious. (*Korean Circulation J* 1999;29(2):174-181)

KEY WORDS : Catheter ablation · AV nodal reentrant tachycardia · Anatomy.

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서론

(AVNRT)

가

가

가

(antegrade conduction)

high - energy electrical shock(DC shock)

(radiofrequency energy : RF energy)

DC shock

barotrauma

(slow pathway)

His 가

(fast pathway)

fluoroscopic guide

대상환자 및 방법

대상환자

1993 1 1998 9

153

66

전기생리학적 검사

6

1

diazepam(Valium) 10 mg

midazolam(Dormicum) 2 mg

4 1 10

(coronary sinus)

3 4

His

isoproterenol 2 µg

2 msec,

2 , filter setting 30 500 Hz

programmable digital stimulator(Bloom DTU - 215A, USA EP3, USA)

programmed electrical stimulation

AVBCL(atrioventricular block cycle length)

AVNERP(atrioventricular node effective refractory period)

VABCL(ven-triculoatrial block cycle length)

1)

AH interval 2)

가 His 가

(shortest VH interval<70 msec) 3)

(ventricular extrastimuli)

도자절제술

model RFG - 3C

(Radionics, Burlington, Massachusetts) RF generator system

VascoLator(VascoMed, Weil am Rhein, Germany) RF generator system

steerable 6 7F 4

가 4 mm
(right anterior oblique 30 ° view)
(left anterior oblique 45 ° view)
fluoroscopic guide His
(septal leaflet)
P1, P2, M1, M2, A1 A2 6²⁵⁾²⁶⁾

40 50 V 30%
20 60 80 30 60

isoproterenol

AH jump

slow potential
slow potential A V , A
10 msec , His
, Jackman¹⁴⁾¹⁹⁾
spike potential , Haissaguerre¹⁷⁾¹⁹⁾
low frequency potential

추적관찰

2 3

2 3

통계 처리

SPSS 7.5 ± , p 0.05

independent t - test
chi - square

결 과

임상데이터

550 153
160
(7)
30% , 1
66 , 26
40 , 46.5 ± 14.5
66 가
30 60 62 가, 4 가
가 62 44 (71%)
jump가 , 18 (29%) jump
가

도자절제 성공위치

가 P1
4 , P2 8 , M1 31 , M2 16 , A1
6 , A2 1 (M1, M2)
가 66 47 가 (A1, A2)
7 3 가
(M1, M2) 47 1
가
가 (Table 1).

(p<0.001).

AH jump가

Table 1. Anatomical site of successful AV node modification

Anatomical site	Slow pathway ablation	Fast pathway ablation
P1	4 (2)	
P2	8 (1)	
M1	30 (3)	1
M2	16 (2)	
A1	4	2
A2		1
Total	62 (8)	4

() : probable slow potential

가 .

10.2 ± 10.2 14.0 ± 13.5
(Table 2).

jump가
가 10.8 ± 11.2 jump가
8.8 ± 8.1

가
A/V

가 0.5 가 47 , 0.5 1 가 17 , 1
2 A/V 가

0.43 ± 0.24 0.88 ± 0.56
A/V 가 (p<0.005). A/V

Table 2. Characteristics of subjects and result of RF AV node modification

	Slow pathway ablation (n = 62)	Fast pathway ablation (n = 4)	p value
Age	46.3 ± 14.6	50.8 ± 13.6	NS
RF application (No.)	10.2 ± 10.2	14.0 ± 13.5	NS
A/V ratio	0.43 ± 0.24	0.88 ± 0.56	p<0.005
1° AV block	none	4	p<0.001

Values are expressed as mean ± SD, RF : radiofrequency
NS : not significant

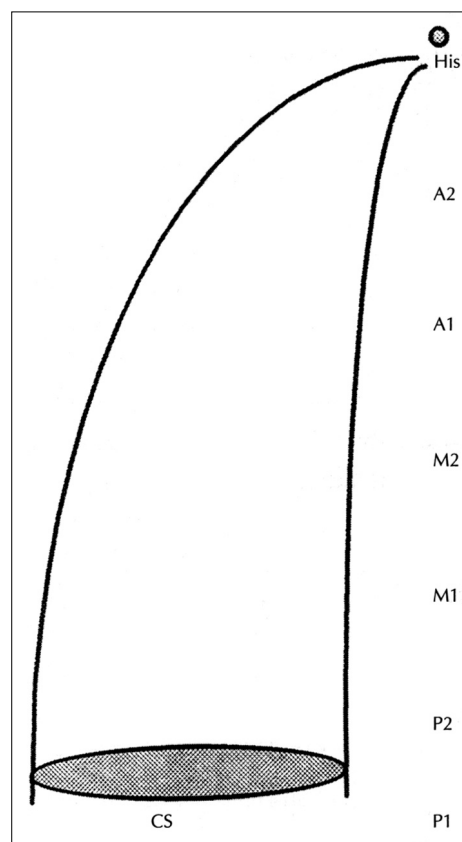


Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of the target sites for radiofrequency energy application using the anatomic approach.

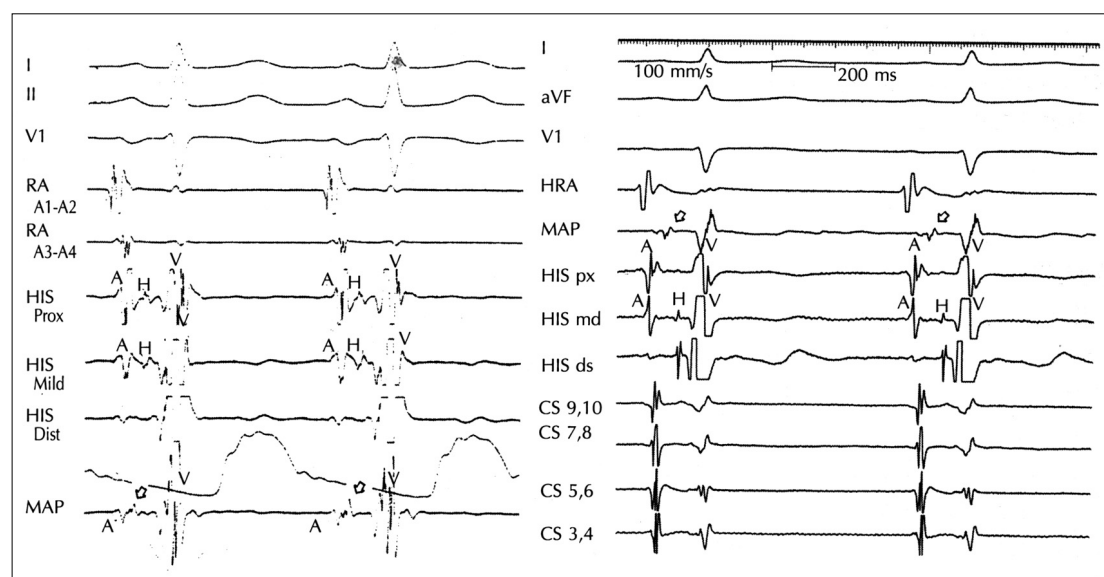


Fig. 2. Two examples of probable slow potentials (open arrow) in P1 site (left) and in M1 site (right).

가 1 64 61 가
, 3 가 1
2 1 가 .
가 jump가 1989
A/V 0.41 ± 0.23 jump가 Haissaguerre ⁵⁾ Epstein ⁶⁾
0.51 ± 0.25
(slow potential)
8 , 가 3
, 5 high - energy electrical shock(DC shock)
(Fig. 2). (P2) DC shock
spike potential , 7 가
low frequency potential .
합병증 가
가
1 , 2
1990 Goy ¹⁰⁾ 1991 Lee ¹²⁾ DC shock
(RF energy)
1 가 4 1
1 3 , DC shock
(dual pathway) (antegrade path -
way) 가
추적관찰
96 ± 54 66
2 가 가
153 8 (slow potential)
7 가
Jackman ¹⁴⁾ Haissaguerre ¹⁷⁾
고 찰 Jackman 80 79
가 78
Haissaguerre 64 61
slow potential
1979 Pritchett ²¹⁾ 가 가
Jazayeri ¹⁶⁾
Pritchett
가 Cox ⁴⁾ 가
(cryosurgery) fluoroscopic time

가 1 0.5 가 61%

A/V 가

가 22 - 24)

His 가 Jackman ¹⁴⁾ Haissaguerre ¹⁷⁾

(slow potential)

Kalbfleish ²⁶⁾

Kim ²⁷⁾ , slow potential

15)16)20)

fluoroscopic guide

His

11 , 47 ,

7 가

가 4 1 가

가 1 2

가 가

12)16)

가

요 약

가

His 서 론 :

가 가

Wathen ²⁰⁾

Jazayeri ¹⁶⁾ 가

가

Kalbfleish ²⁶⁾

50 5

가 가

3

가 가

His 대상 및 방법 :

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66

His P1, P2,

가 M1, M2, A1 A2 6

4 가

결 과 :

가 가 11 ,

A/V 47 , 7 , 7 3

179

47 1 가
 , 61 가 .
 ,
 .
 A/V 0.43 ± 0.24
 0.88 ± 0.56 (p<0.005).
 62 29% 18 AH
 jump가 , jump가
 , A/V
 가
 1 2
 , 가
 4 1 .
 12% 8 , 3
 , 5 , 1
 spike potential , 7 low
 frequency potential .
 결 론 :

중심 단어 :

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