

9ο ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟ ΑΡΡΥΘΜΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ



**Η επέμβαση κατάλυσης ήταν απολύτως επιτυχής.
Πως ορίζουμε την επιτυχία στην κατάλυση της
κολπικής μαρμαρυγής;**

Γιώργος Ανδρικόπουλος, MD, PhD, FESC, FEHRA
Α Καρδιολογική Κλινική/Ηλεκτροφυσιολογίας Βηματοδότησης
«Ερρίκος Ντυνάν» Hospital Center, Αθήνα

Presenter Disclosure Information

The presenter has received honoraria for participation in lectures and advisory boards from the following pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies:

- *Abbot*
- *AstraZeneca*,
- *Bard*,
- *Bayer Healthcare*,
- *Boehringer Ingelheim*,
- *Boston Scientific*,
- *Bristol-Myers Squibb*,
- *ELPEN*,
- *Galenica*,
- *Lilly*,
- *Medtronic*,
- *Menarini*,
- *MSD*,
- *Pfizer*,
- *Sanofi*,
- *Servier*,
- *Unifarma*,
- *Vianex*.

**Ασθενής 44 ετών, που είχε προσέλθει με αγνώστου ενάρξεως
εμμένουσα κολπική μαρμαρυγή το 2016**

2016: Cryoablation (PVI only)

2017: Common CTI Flutter

ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ ή ΑΠΟΤΥΧΙΑ;

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(KEAK=60%, AK=4.5 σε βελτίωση από το 2016)

ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ ή ΑΠΟΤΥΧΙΑ;



Η επιτυχία είναι να προχωράς από αποτυχία σε αποτυχία, χωρίς να χάνεις τον ενθουσιασμό σου.

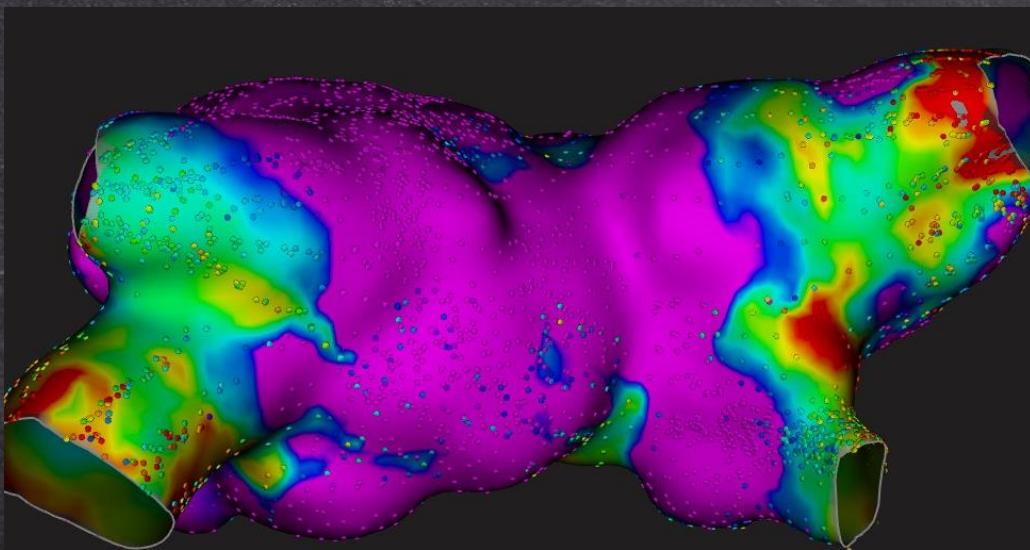
Ουίνστον Τσώρτσιλ

Βρετανός πρωθυπουργός, Νόμπελ 1953 (1874-1965)

2016: Cryoablation (PVI only)

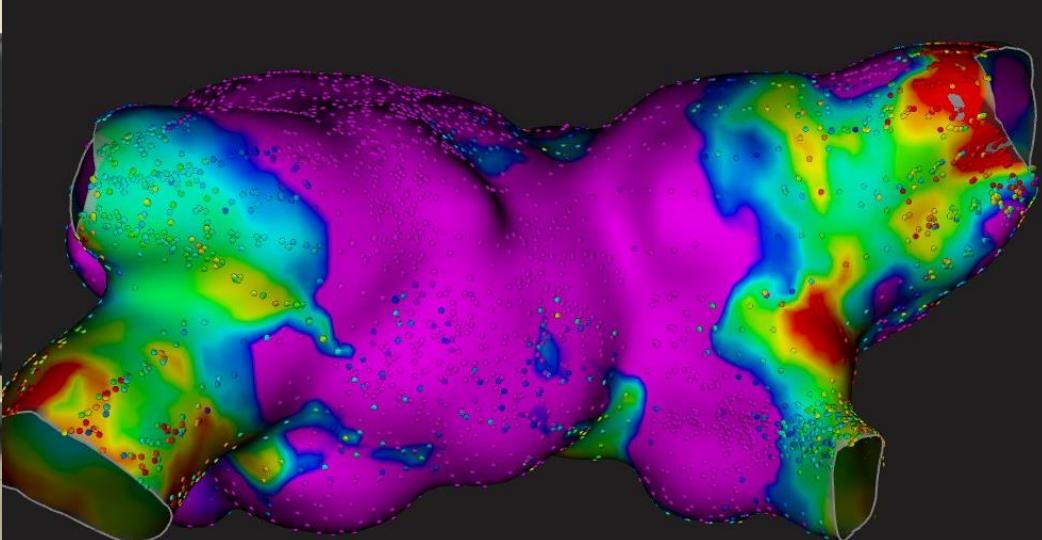
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**Ασθενής 44 ετών, που είχε προσέλθει με αγνώστου ενάρξεως
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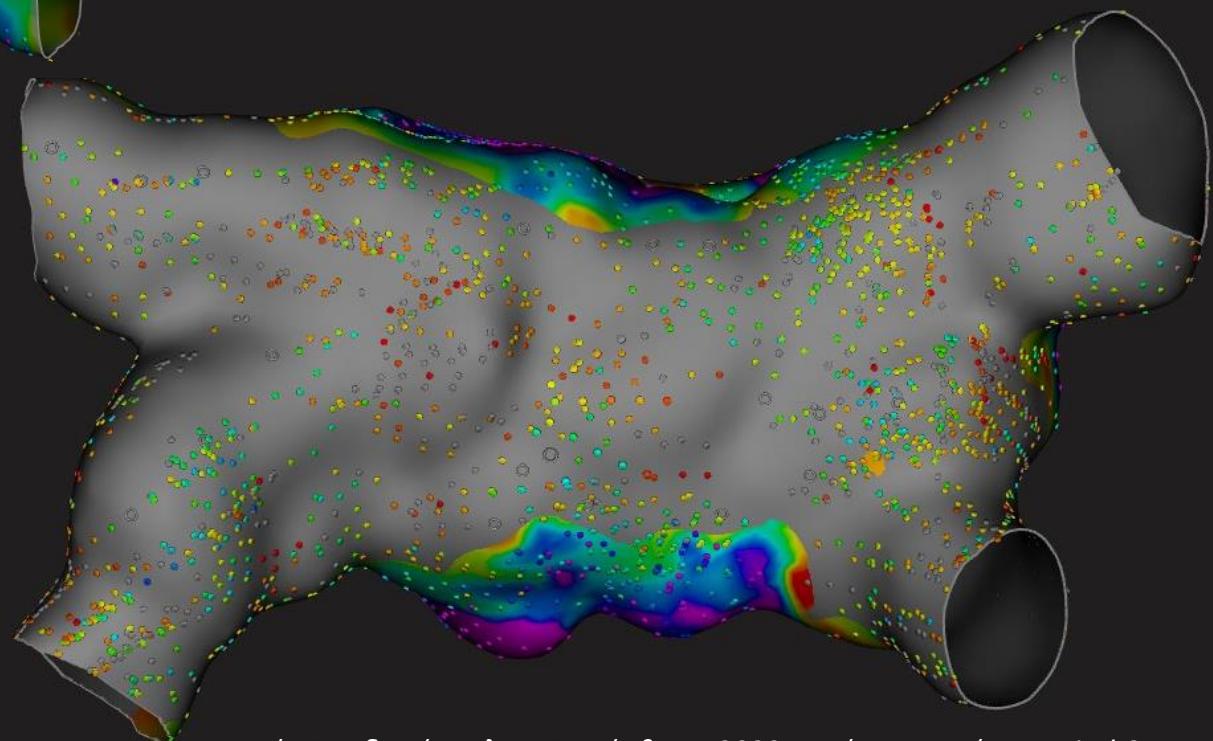
**ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ
ή
ΑΠΟΤΥΧΙΑ;**

*Epiríko Ntuván Hospital Center,
Σεπτέμβριος 2023*

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Αρχείο Γ.Ανδρικόπουλου Σεπτέμβριος 2023, Επρίκος Ντυνάν Hospital Center

Repeat catheter ablation for recurrent atrial fibrillation: Electrophysiologic findings and clinical outcomes

- ❖ 300 patients who underwent their first repeat AF ablations for symptomatic, recurrent AF
- ❖ All repeat ablations were performed using RF energy, 78% RF for 1st ablation
- ❖ 67% at SR before repeat ablation

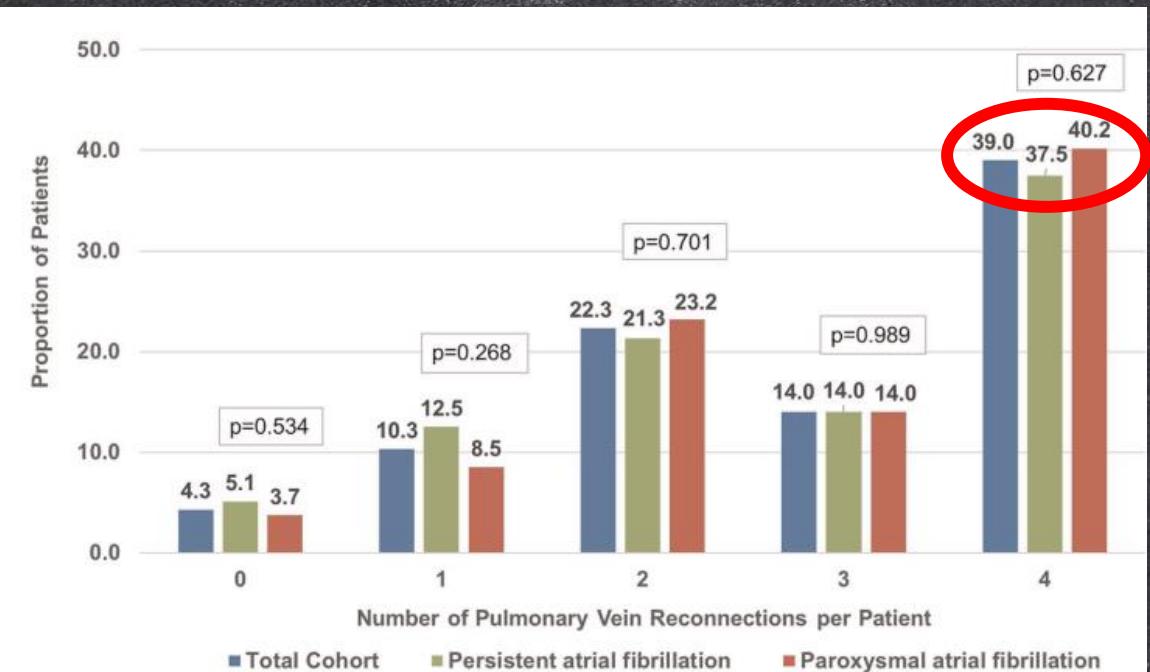


FIGURE 1 Number of pulmonary vein reconnections per patient discovered during repeat ablation for all patients and stratified by persistent versus paroxysmal atrial fibrillation at presentation for repeat ablation

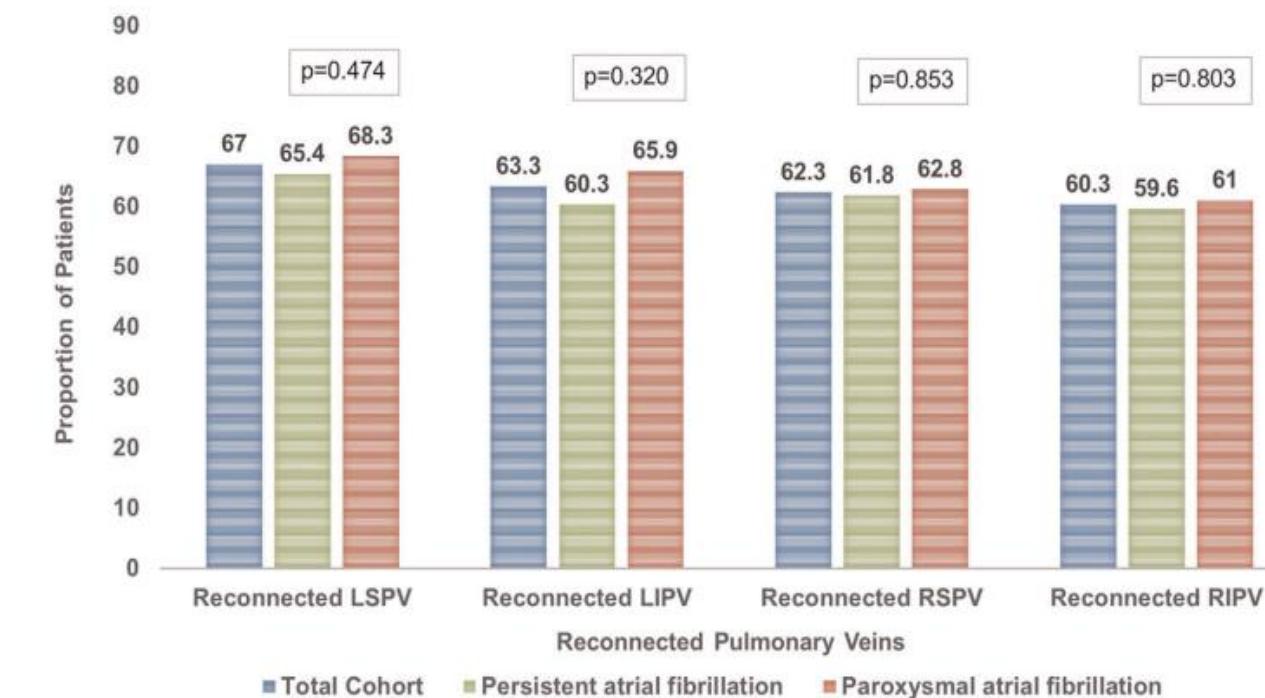
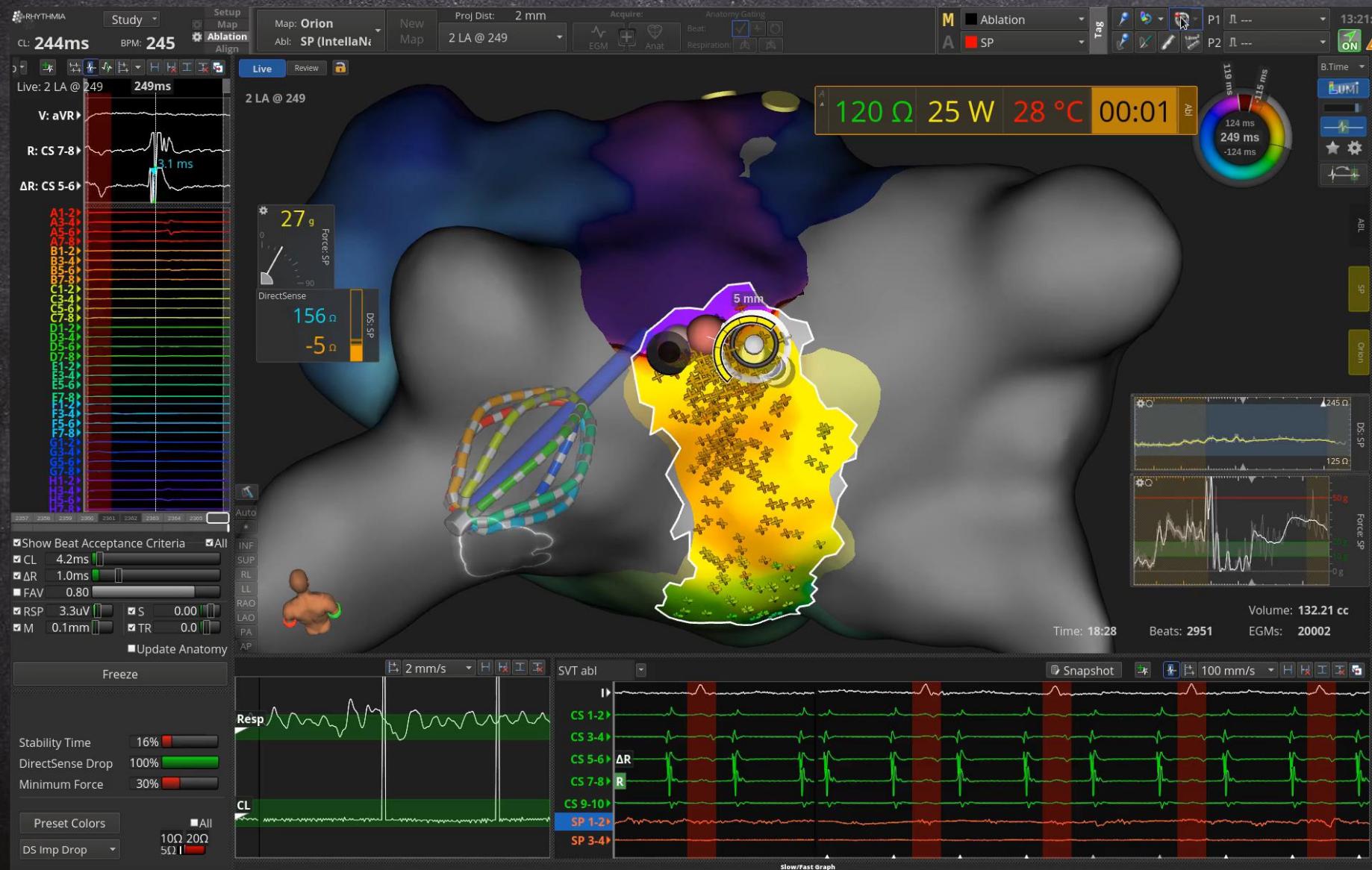


FIGURE 2 Anatomic distribution of pulmonary vein reconnections discovered during repeat ablation

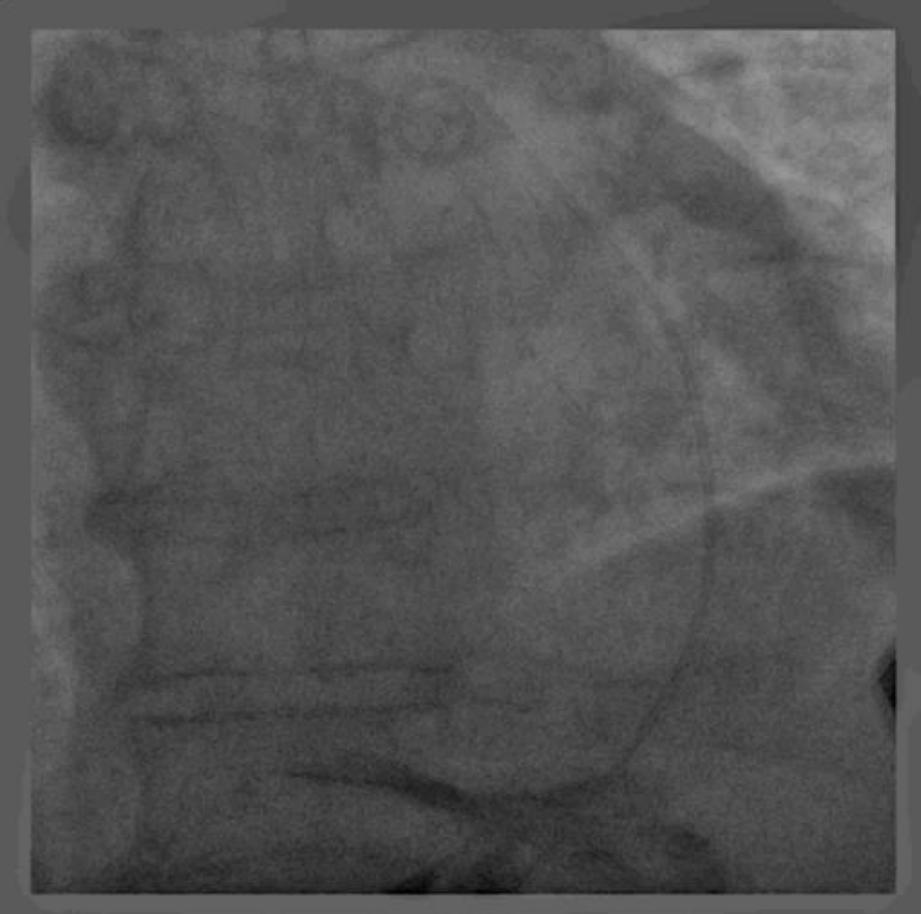
“During repeat ablation, at least one PV reconnection was found in 257 (85.6%) patients, while 159 (53%) had three to four reconnections”

Roof-depended flutter 7 χρόνια μετά από επέμβαση κρυοκατάλυσης εμμένουσας κολπικής μαρμαρυγής



ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ
ή
ΑΠΟΤΥΧΙΑ;

Γυναίκα 72 ετών με πολλαπλές κρίσεις ΚΜ, παρουσιάζει πτώση της ΑΠ (80/30 mmHg) αμέσως μετά την απομόνωση της LSPV



Risk and complications of atrial fibrillation therapy

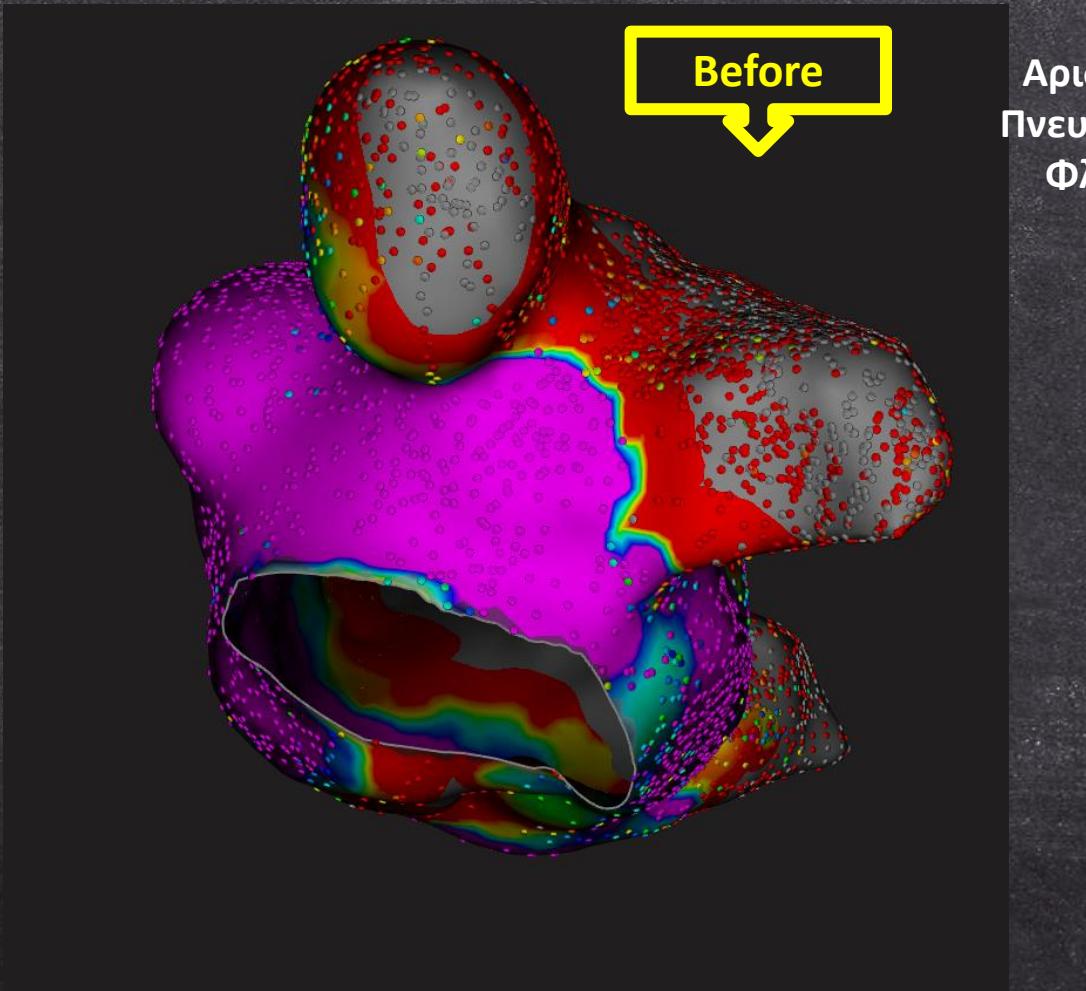
16:30 - 18:00, Sunday 28 August, 2011
Prague - Zone B, ESC Congress 2011

Catheter ablation

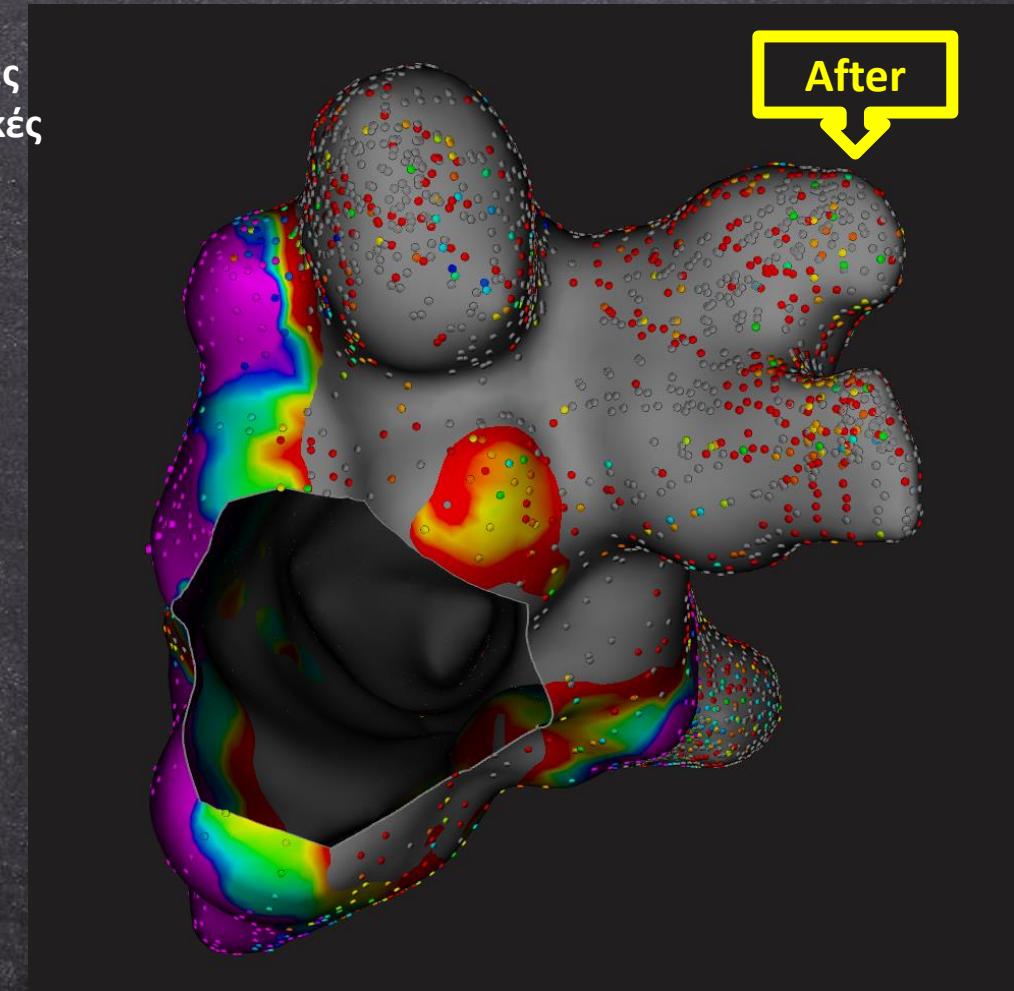
ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ ή ΑΠΟΤΥΧΙΑ;

George Andrikopoulos, MD, PhD, FESC
Dep. Director, Henry Dunant Hospital, Athens, Greece

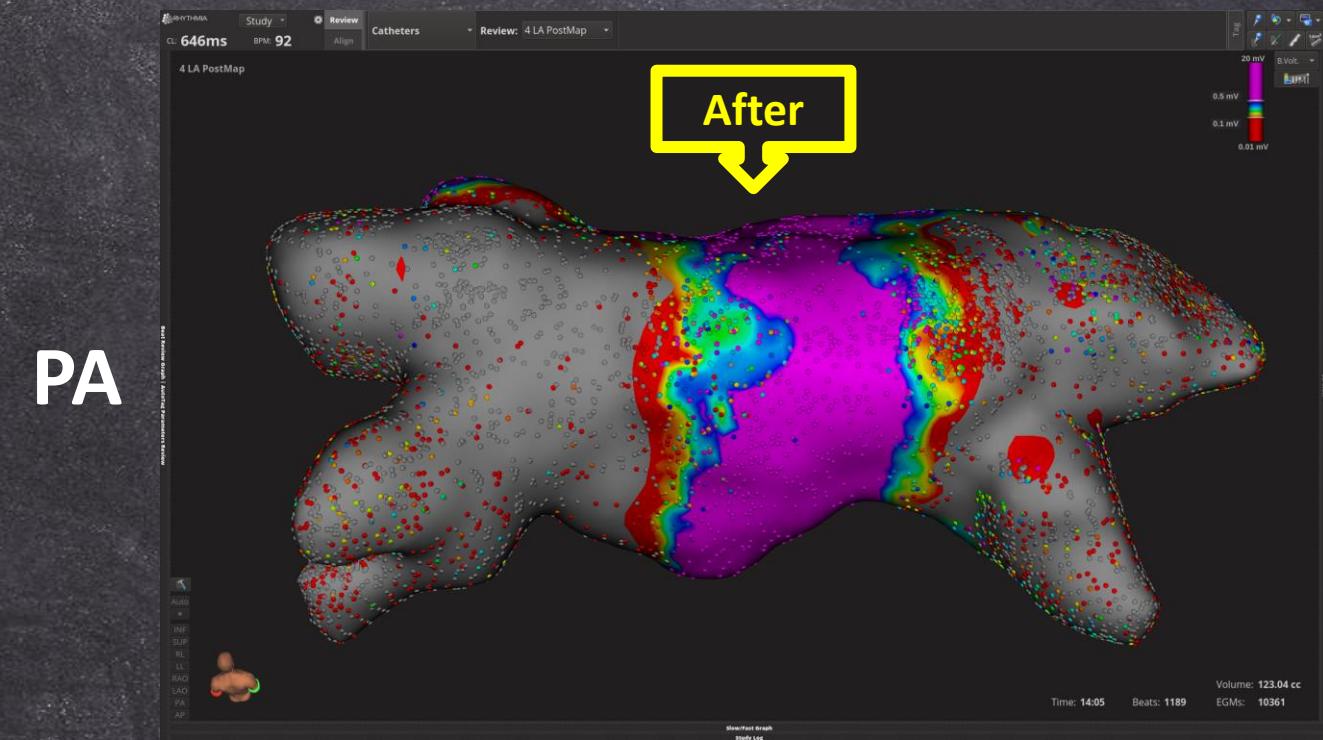
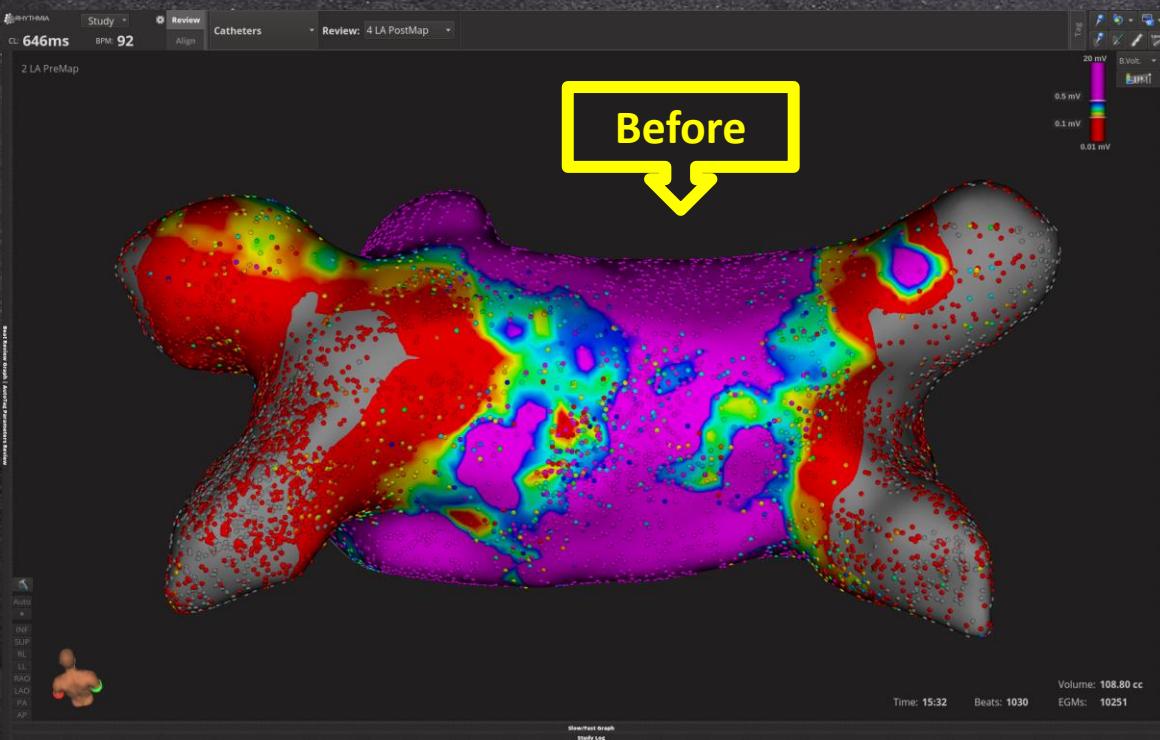
Άνδρας 50 ετών με πολλές κρίσεις KM υπό αντιαρρυθμική αγωγή (με όλα τα αντιαρρυθμικά), μετά από επέμβαση κρυοκατάλυσης προ 8 μηνών σε άλλο κέντρο, όπου είχε προσέλθει με αγνώστου ενάρξεως KM



Αριστερές
Πνευμονικές
Φλέβες



Άνδρας 50 ετών με πολλές κρίσεις KM υπό αντιαρρυθμική αγωγή (με όλα τα αντιαρρυθμικά), μετά από επέμβαση κρυοκατάλυσης προ 8 μηνών σε άλλο κέντρο, όπου είχε προσέλθει με αγνώστου ενάρξεως KM



ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ ή ΑΠΟΤΥΧΙΑ;

Randomized Controlled Trial for Pulsed Field Ablation versus Standard of Care Thermal Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation

Primary Results of the *ADVENT* Trial

27 August 2023

Vivek Y. Reddy MD,¹ Edward P. Gerstenfeld MD,² Andrea Natale MD,³ William Whang MD,¹ Frank A. Cuoco MD,⁴ Chinmay Patel MD,⁵ Stavros E. Mountantonakis MD,⁶ Douglas N. Gibson MD,⁷ John D. Harding MD,⁸ Christopher R. Ellis MD,⁹ Kenneth A. Ellenbogen MD,¹⁰ David B. DeLurgio MD,¹¹ Jose Osorio MD,¹² Anitha B. Achyutha MTech MSE,¹³ Christopher W. Schneider BSE MEng,¹³ Andrew S. Mugglin PhD,¹⁴ Elizabeth M. Albrecht PhD,¹⁵ Kenneth M. Stein MD,¹⁵ John W. Lehmann MD MPH,¹⁶ and Moussa Mansour MD¹⁷

On behalf of the *ADVENT* Investigators.

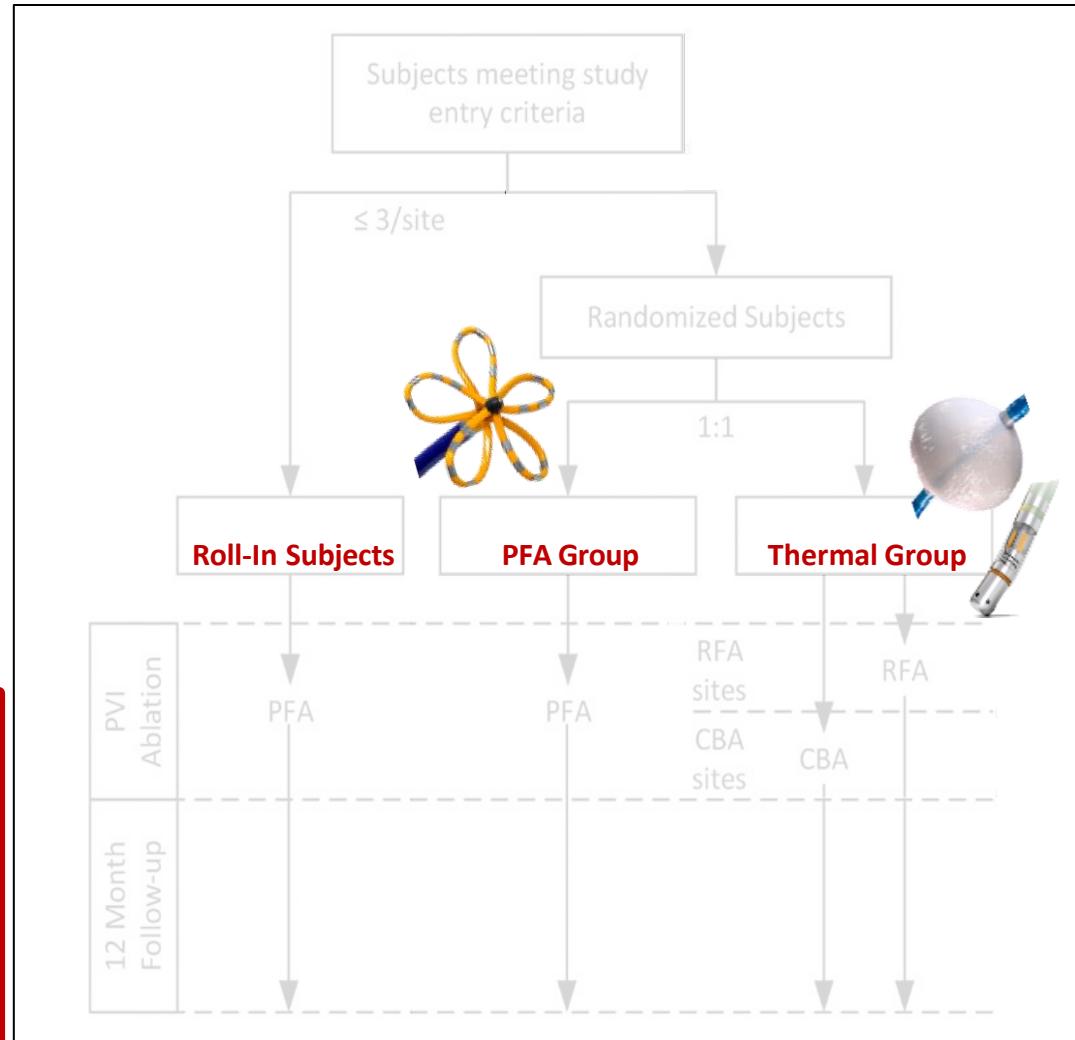
¹Helmley Electrophysiology Center, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY; ²University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; ³Texas Cardiac Arrhythmia Institute, St. David's Medical Center, Austin, TX & Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH; ⁴Trident Medical Center, Charleston, SC; ⁵UPMC Pinnacle, Harrisburg, PA; ⁶Lenox Hill Hospital, Northwell Health, New York City, NY; ⁷Scripps Clinic and Prebys Cardiovascular Institute, San Diego, CA; ⁸Doylestown Hospital, Doylestown, PA; ⁹Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN; ¹⁰Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; ¹¹Emory University Hospital, Atlanta, GA; ¹²Grandview Medical Center, Birmingham, AL; ¹³Boston Scientific Corporation, Menlo Park, CA; ¹⁴Paradigm Biostatistics LLC, Anoka, MN; ¹⁵Boston Scientific Corporation St. Paul, MN; ¹⁶Lehmann Consulting, Naples, FL; ¹⁷Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston MA.

Principal Investigators, DSMB & CEC

Principal Investigators	Investigational Site	Principal Investigators	Investigational Site	Data Safety Monitoring Board
William Whang	Mt. Sinai Hospital	Michael Mangrum	University of Virginia Medical Center	Jason T. Connor, PhD
David DeLurgio	Emory University Hospital	Douglas Gibson	Scripps Clinic	John D. Day, MD
Jose Osorio	Grandview Medical Center	Christopher Woods	California Pacific Medical Center	George Neal Kay, MD (Chair)
Anil Rajendra	Penn Presbyterian Medical Center	Christopher Ellis	Vanderbilt University Medical Center	Eric N. Prystowsky, MD
Benjamin D'Souza	Trident Health System	Edward Gerstenfeld	University of California, San Francisco	Clinical Events Committee
Frank Cuoco	St. Luke's Regional Medical Center	Stavros Mountantonakis	Northwell Health	Henry Hsia, MD
Marcos Daccarett	Doylestown Hospital	Wilber Su	Banner University Medical Center – Phoenix	Daniel Lustgarten, MD, PhD (Chair)
John Harding	St. Thomas Heart at Baptist Hospital	Pasquale Santangeli	Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania	Peter Zimetbaum, MD
Robert Pickett	Texas Cardiac Arrhythmia Research Foundation	David Lin	Catholic Medical Center - Manchester	
Andrea Natale	Saint Luke's Hospital of Kansas City	Jamie Kim	Nebraska Methodist Hospital	
Sanjaya Gupta	Massachusetts General Hospital	Matthew Latacha	Pinnacle Health Cardiovascular Institute Inc.	
Moussa Mansour	Medical University of South Carolina	Chinmay Patel	Virginia Commonwealth University Health System	
Jeffrey Winterfield	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Kenneth Ellenbogen	Providence St. Vincent Medical Center	
Tom McElderry	New York University Langone Medical Center	Blair Halperin	Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center	
Larry Chinitz	Johns Hopkins Hospital	Andre D'Avila		
Hugh Calkins	MedStar Washington Hospital Center			

ADVENT: Study Design

- Multicenter, prospective, **single-blind, non-inferiority**, randomized controlled trial
- **Objective:** Compare the effectiveness and safety of **PFA** to standard-of-care, **thermal ablation** using either force-sensing RF or cryoballoon ablation
- **Indication:** Drug-refractory (Class I-IV) paroxysmal AF
 - Randomized 1:1 PFA to thermal
 - Each center was assigned to either RF or Cryo as their control
- **Follow-up Duration:** 12 months
- **Follow-up Efficacy Assessments:**
 - 72-hr Holter at 6 and 12 months
 - Trans-telephonic ECG monitoring: Weekly & for Symptoms



Study Design - Endpoints

Effectiveness	Safety
<p>Primary Endpoint</p> <p>Treatment success required both acute procedural and chronic success which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Freedom from documented AF, AFL, or AT $\geq 30s$○ Freedom from repeat ablation for AF, AFL, or AT at any time○ Freedom from cardioversion for AF, AFL, or AT○ Freedom from use of Class I or III AAD after the blanking period or amiodarone at any time	<p>Primary Endpoint</p> <p>Composite of defined device- or procedure-related serious adverse events (SAEs) occurring within 7 days of the primary procedure and SAEs (PV stenosis and atrio-esophageal fistula) out to 12 months</p>
Tested for non-inferiority to thermal ablation	Tested for non-inferiority to thermal ablation
<p>Secondary Endpoint</p> <p>Same as primary but tested for superiority to thermal ablation</p>	<p>Secondary Endpoint</p> <p>Change in aggregate PV cross-sectional area between baseline and 3 months compared between randomization groups</p> <p>Tested for superiority of PFA to thermal ablation</p>

Comparison in efficacy of catheter ablation for elderly versus non-elderly patients with persistent atrial fibrillation

Y. Matsuoka¹, Y. Sotomi¹, S. Hikoso¹, D. Nakatani¹, K. Okada¹, T. Dohi¹, H. Kida¹, A. Sunaga¹, T. Sato¹, T. Kitamura¹, N. Tanaka², M. Masuda³, T. Watanabe⁴, K. Inoue⁵, Y. Sakata¹

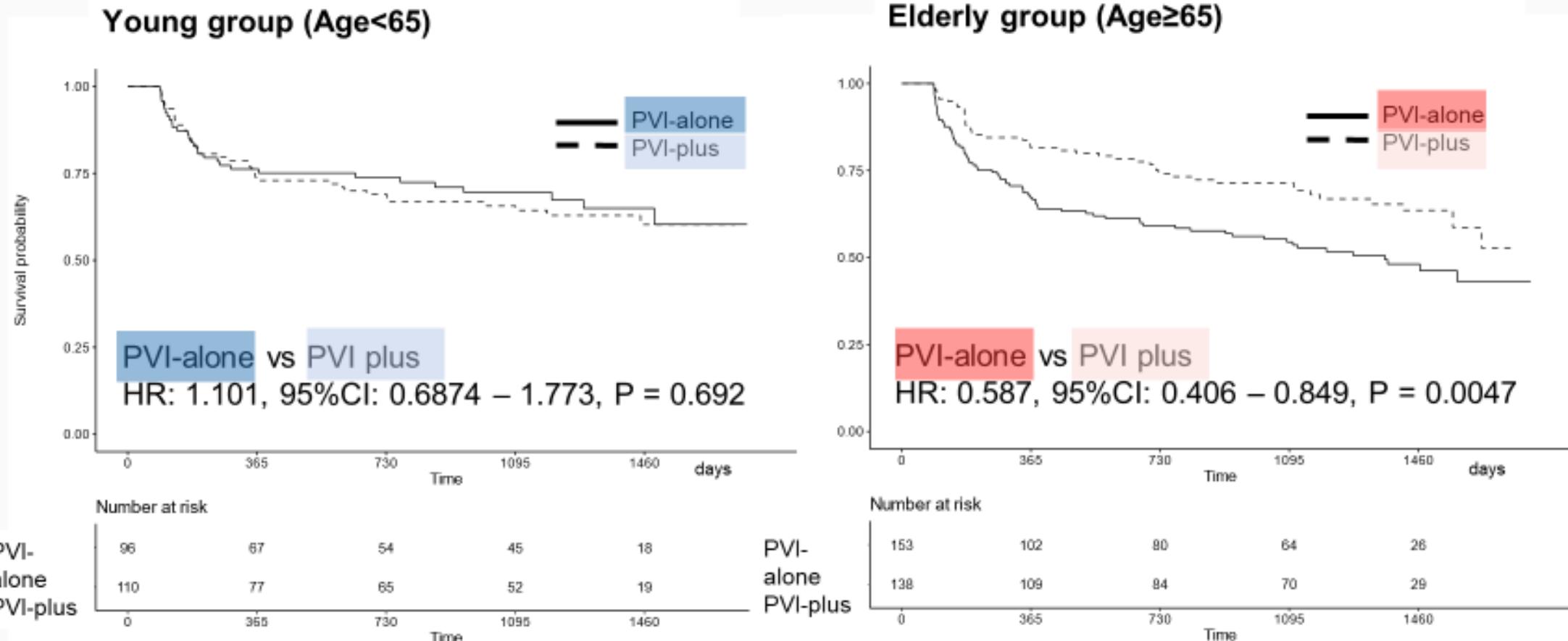
(1) Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan (2) Sakurabashi-Watanabe Hospital, Osaka, Japan

(3) Kansai Rosai Hospital, Hyogo, Japan (4) Osaka General Medical Center, Osaka, Japan

(5) National Hospital Organization Osaka National Hospital, Osaka, Japan

26 August 2023

Primary endpoint (AF recurrence)



P for interaction 0.0411

- There were no fatal complications in this study.

HR: hazard ratio, CI: confidence interval

CASTLE-HTx

Catheter Ablation versus Medical Therapy to Treat
Atrial Fibrillation in End-stage Heart Failure

Christian Sohns, Maximilian Mörsdorf, Harry Crijns,
Jan Tijssen and Philipp Sommer; for the CASTLE-HTx Investigators

Amsterdam, August 27th 2023

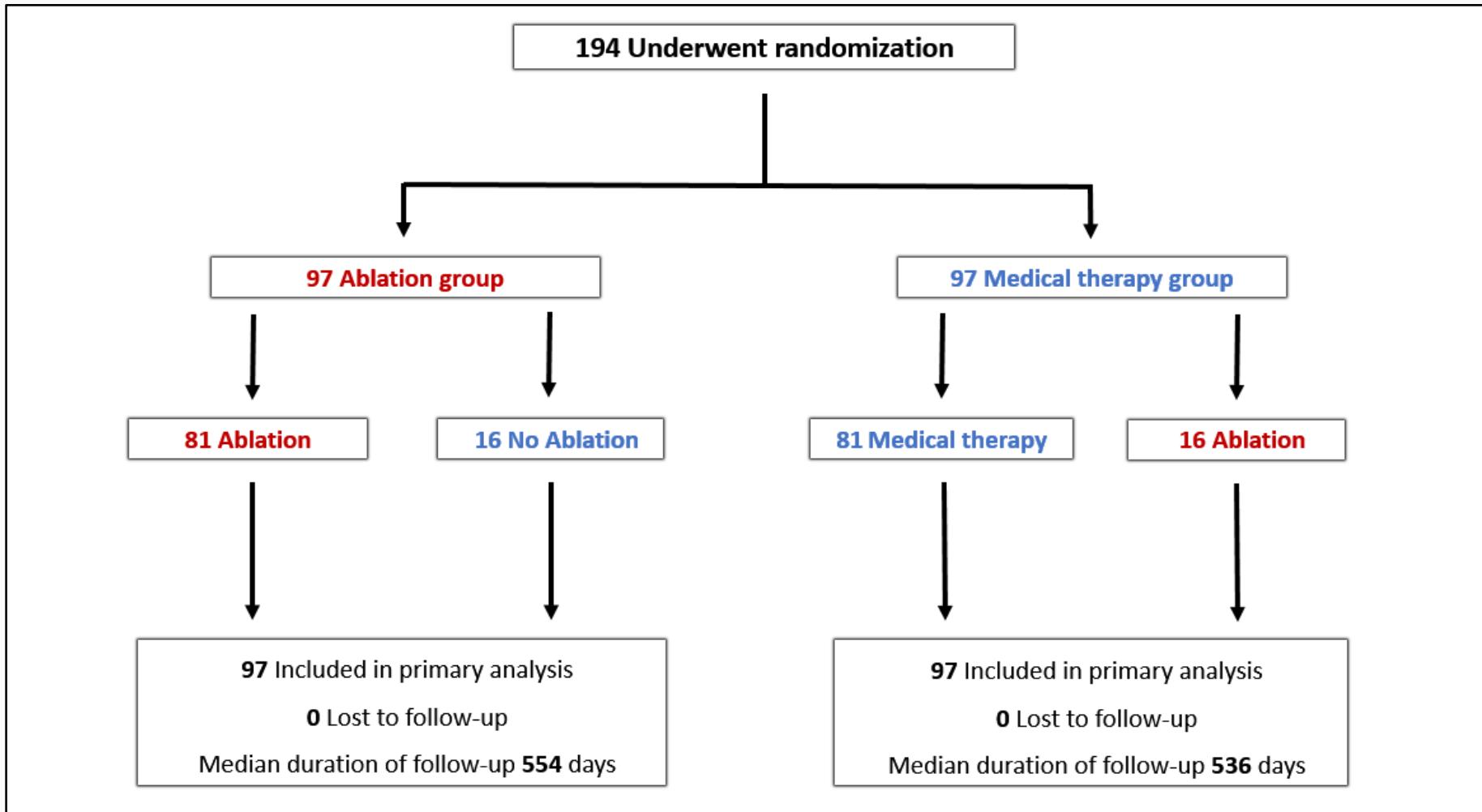
Hypothesis

Catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation is superior to medical treatment in patients with end-stage heart failure in terms of mortality, need for LVAD implantation, and urgent heart transplantation

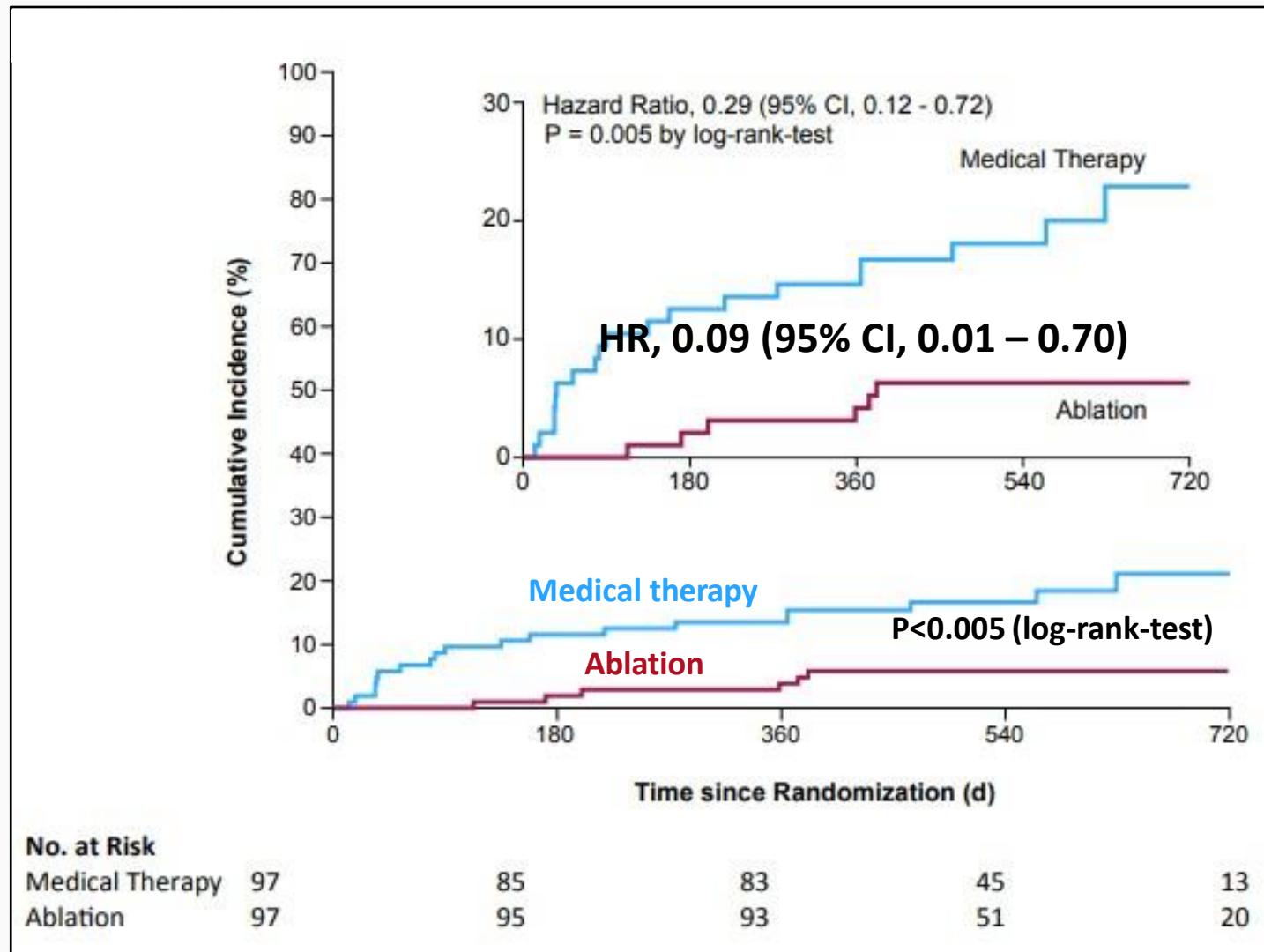
Early termination by May 15th 2023

- Approximately one year after enrollment was completed the DSMB recommended immediate cessation of the protocol-mandated medical-therapy arm
- We now report outcomes until May 15th 2023

Treatment



Death from any cause

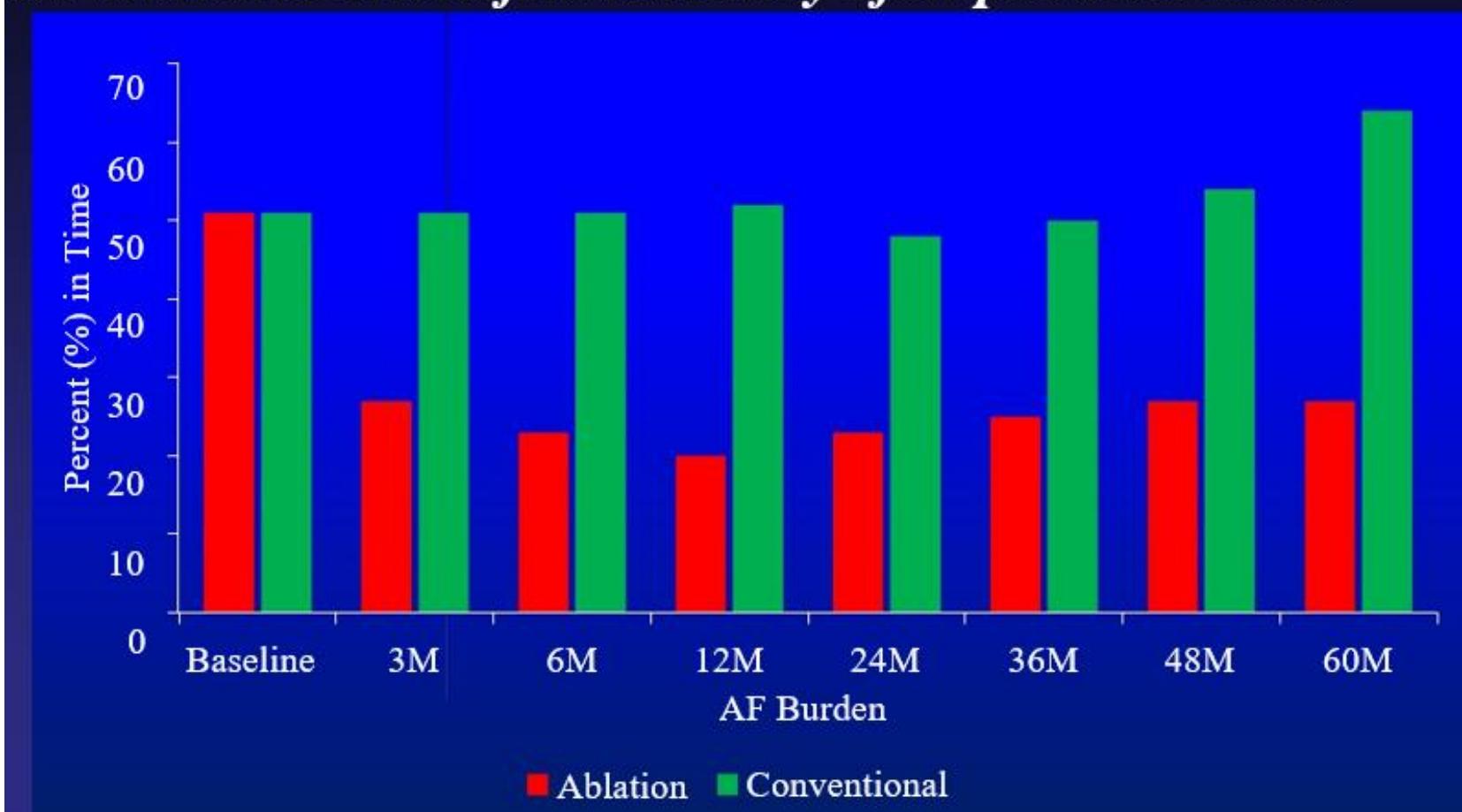
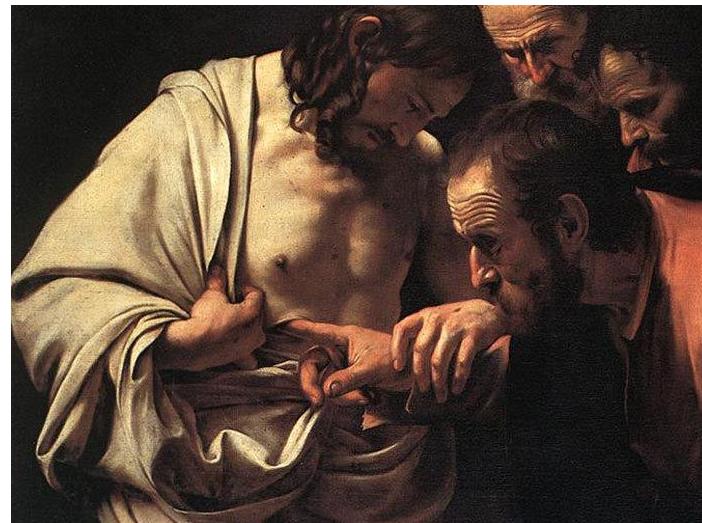


Catheter Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation with Heart Failure

AF Burden Derived from Memory of Implanted Devices

«Άπιστος Θωμάς»

Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio
(1571–1610)



Effect of Outcome Measures on the Apparent Efficacy of Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation: Why “Success” is an Inappropriate Term

200 patients with symptomatic AF, refractory to antiarrhythmic drugs (AADs)

1. **‘Strict Endpoint’**: patients were considered to have a recurrence with any symptomatic or documented recurrence for ≥ 30 seconds with no blanking period, and off their AADs
2. **‘Liberal Endpoint’**: only documented recurrences after the blanking period, either on or off AADs were counted
3. **‘Patient-defined Outcome endpoint’** which was the same as the Liberal endpoint but allowed for up to two recurrences and one repeat ablation or DCCV during follow-up

We also surveyed 50 patients on the waiting list for an AF ablation and asked them key questions regarding what they would consider to be a successful result for them

Effect of Outcome Measures on the Apparent Efficacy of Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation: Why “Success” is an Inappropriate Term

Freedom from recurrence of atrial tachyarrhythmias (AT) at 5 years was **62%** for the Strict Endpoint, **73%** for the Liberal Endpoint, and **80%** for the Patient-defined Outcome endpoint ($p<0.001$).

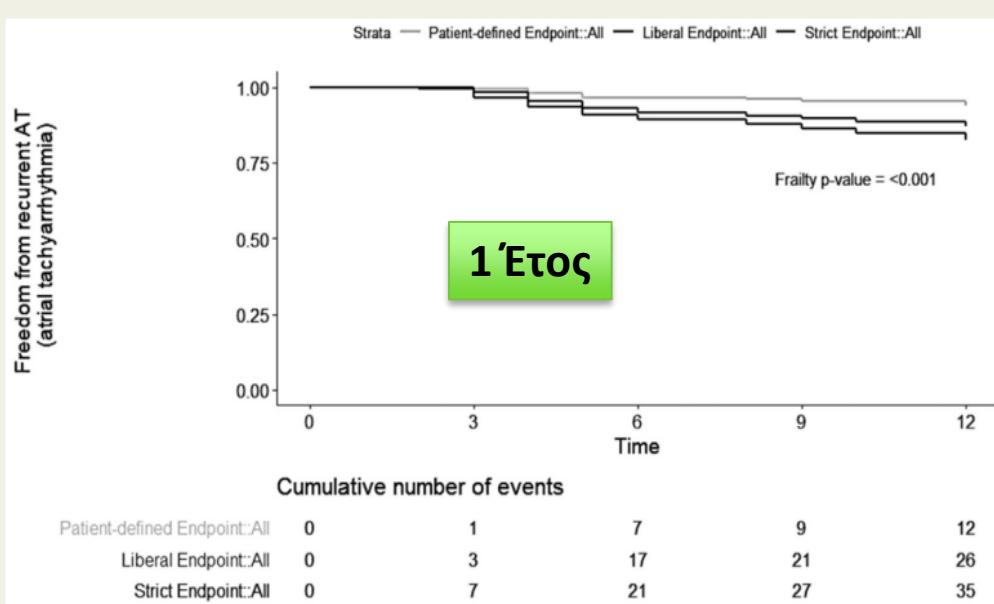


Figure 1 The survival free from atrial tachyarrhythmia recurrence according to the three definitions of success: Strict Outcome, Liberal Outcome and Patient-defined Outcome out to one year.

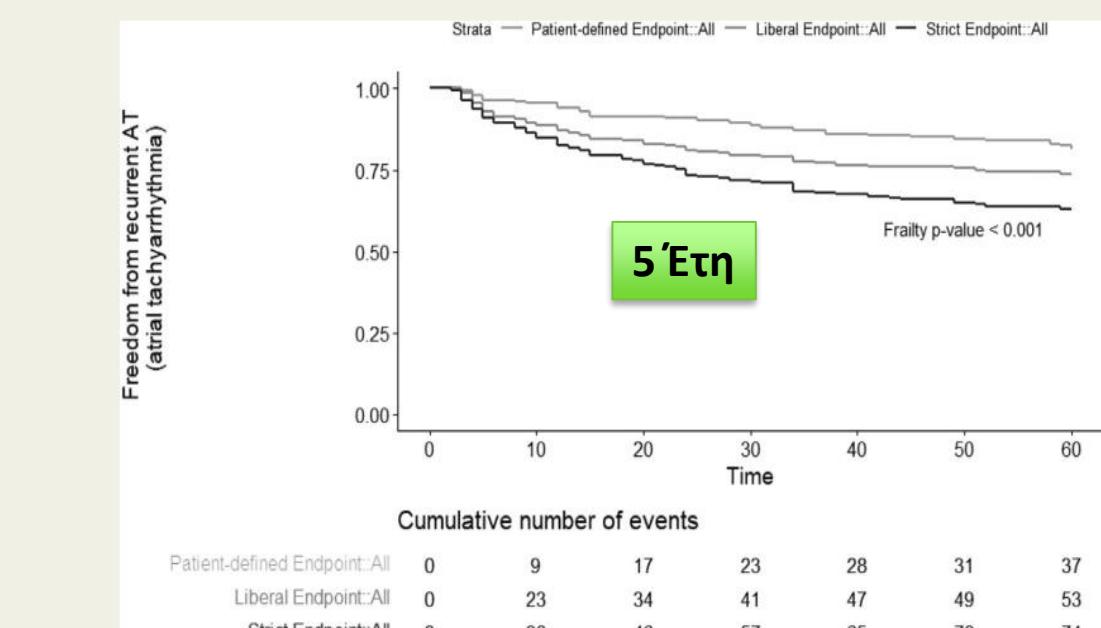


Figure 2 The survival free from atrial tachyarrhythmia recurrence according to the three definitions of success: Strict Outcome, Liberal Outcome and Patient-defined Outcome out to 5 years.

Effect of Outcome Measures on the Apparent Efficacy of Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation: Why “Success” is an Inappropriate Term

200 patients with symptomatic AF, refractory to antiarrhythmic drugs (AADs)

We also surveyed 50 patients on the waiting list for an AF ablation and asked them key questions regarding what they would consider to be a successful result for them

Results

Freedom from recurrence of atrial tachyarrhythmias (AT) at 5 years was 62% for the Strict Endpoint, 73% for the Liberal Endpoint, and 80% for the Patient-defined Outcome endpoint ($p<0.001$). Of the 50 patients surveyed awaiting AF ablation, 70% said they would still consider the procedure a success if it required one repeat ablation or one DCCV ($p=0.004$), and 76% would be accepting of one or two recurrences during follow-up ($p<0.001$).

9°
WORKSHOP

Αρρυθμιών & Βηματοδότησης

- Ενδιαφέροντα ηλεκτροκαρδιογραφήματα
- Αντιπαραθέσεις
- Ενδιαφέροντα περιστατικά
- Εξελίξεις στην αντιμετώπιση των αρρυθμιών

SAVE THE DATE

9° Workshop Αρρυθμιών & Βηματοδότησης

8 – 10 Δεκεμβρίου 2023 | Divani Caravel, Αθήνα