



8. ATRİYAL FİBRİLASYON ZİRVESİ 2019
8 - 9 Şubat 2019 Xanadu Hotel, Belek, Antalya

“PAPİLLER KAS ARİTMİLERİ”

Dr. Özcan ÖZEKE

Türkiye Yüksek İhtisas Hastanesi

Ventricular arrhythmias originating from a papillary muscle in patients without prior infarction: a comparison with fascicular arrhythmias.

Good E, Desjardins B, Jongnarangsin K, Oral H, Chugh A, Ebinger M, Pelosi F, Morady F, Boquin F. Heart Rhythm. 2008 Nov;5(11):1530-7. doi: 10.1016/j.hrthm.2008.08.032.

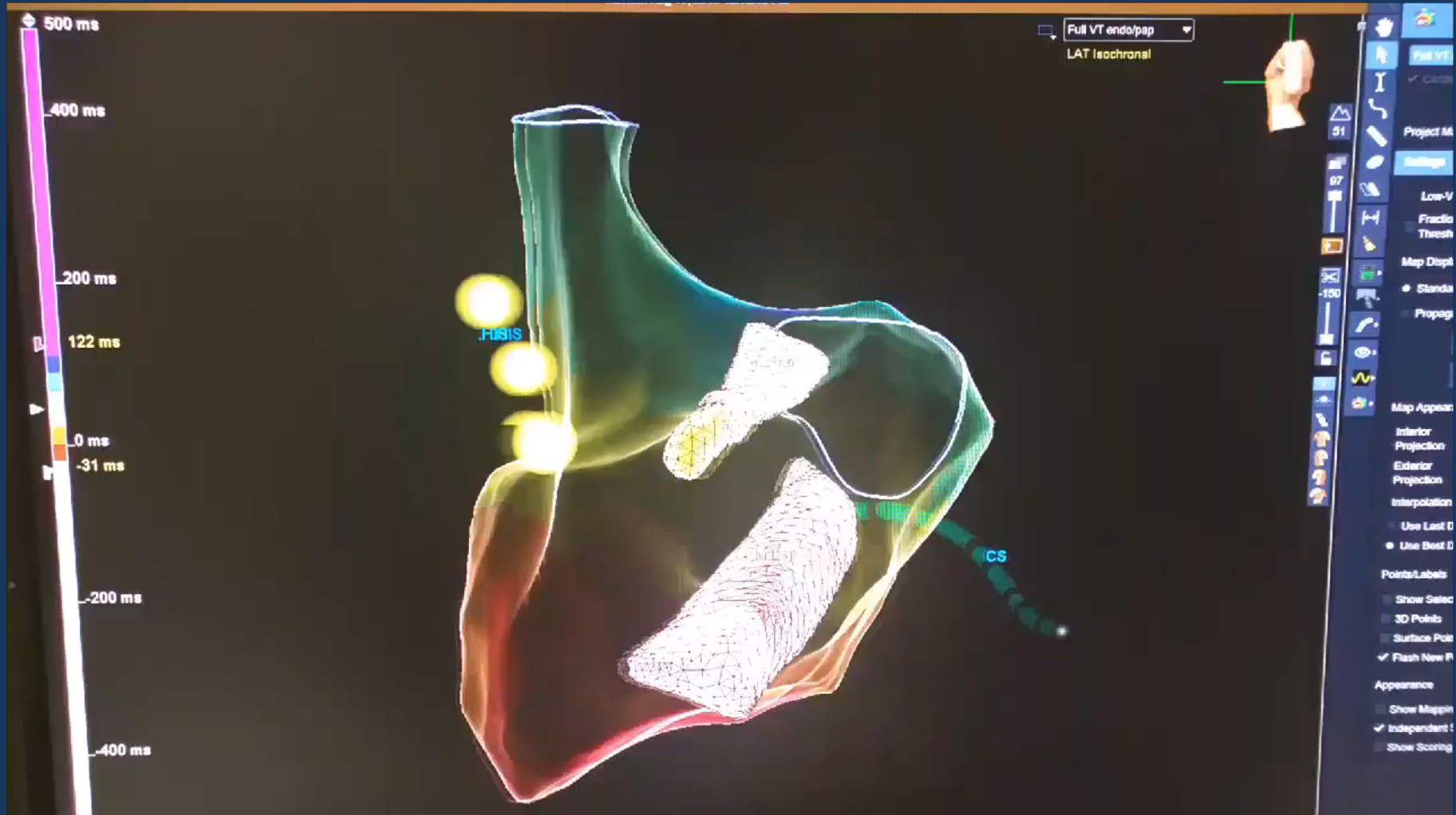
Post-infarction ventricular arrhythmias originating in papillary muscles.

Bogun F, Desjardins B, Crawford T, Good E, Jongnarangsin K, Oral H, Chugh A, Pelosi F, Morady F. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2008 May 6;51(18):1794-802.

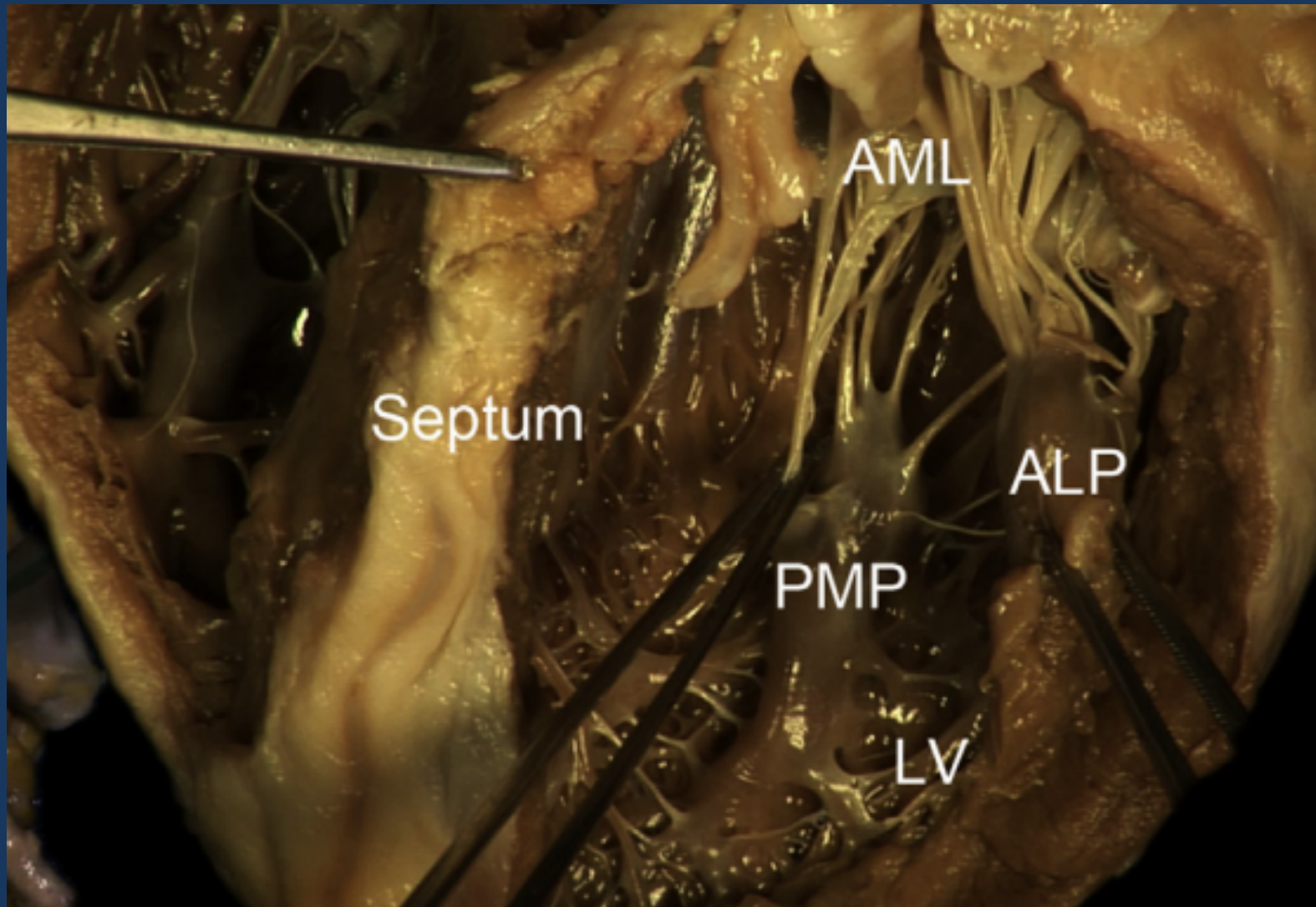
Ventricular tachycardia originating from the posterior papillary muscle in the left ventricle: a distinct clinical syndrome.

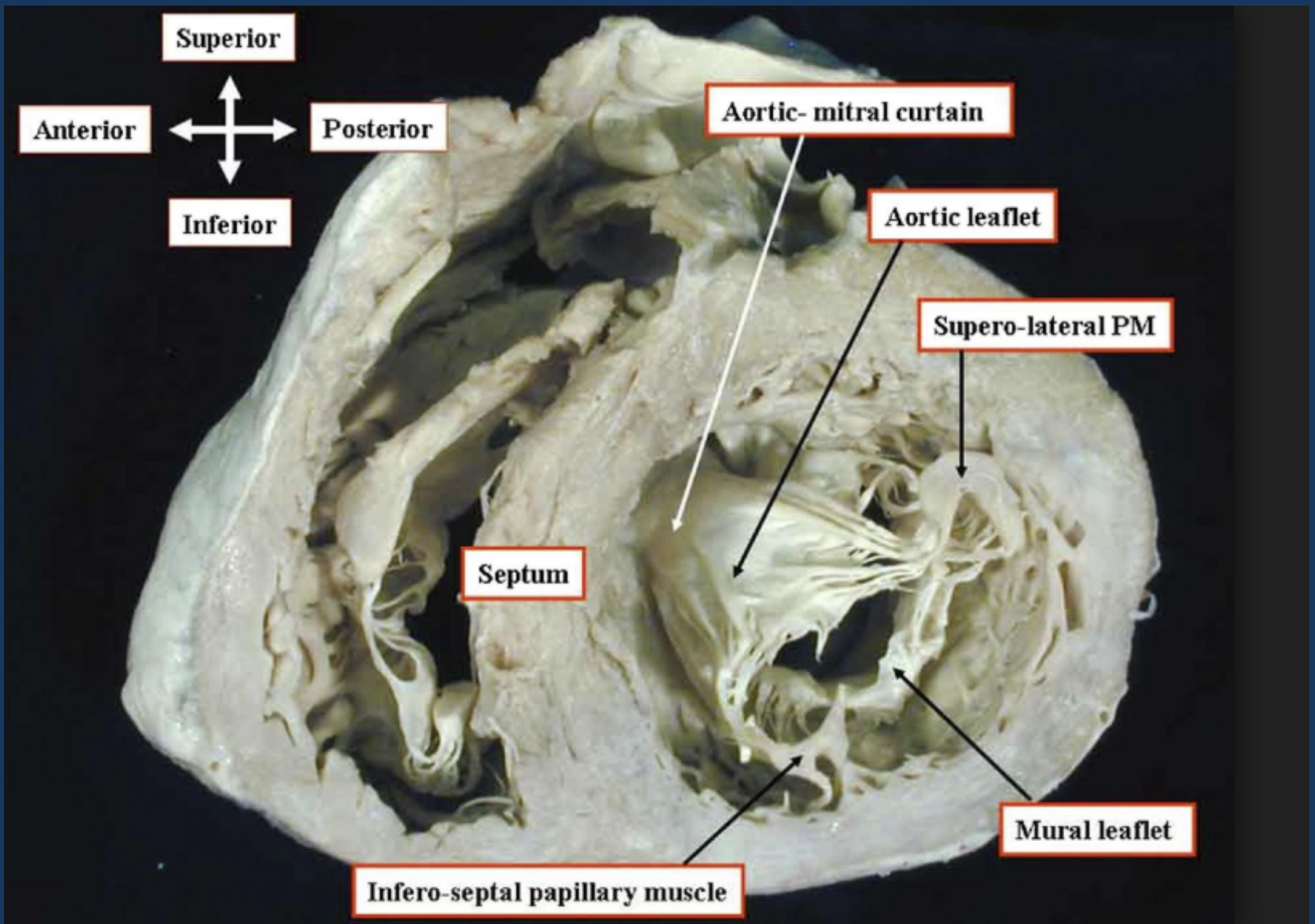
Doppalapudi H, Yamada T, McElerry HT, Plumb VJ, Epstein AE, Kay GN. Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol. 2008 Apr;1(1):23-9.

Endovasküler yapılar : “dördüncü boyut”

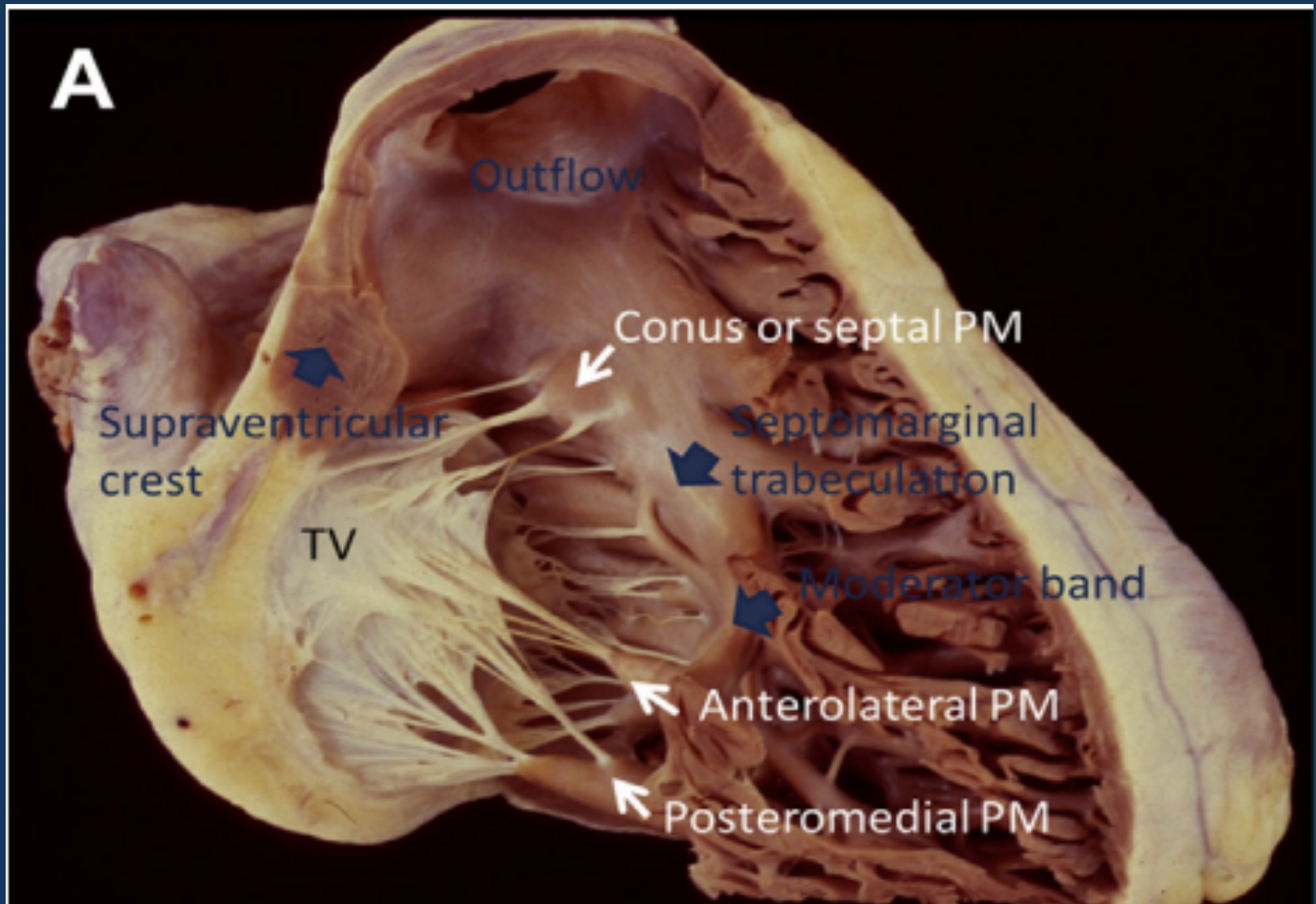


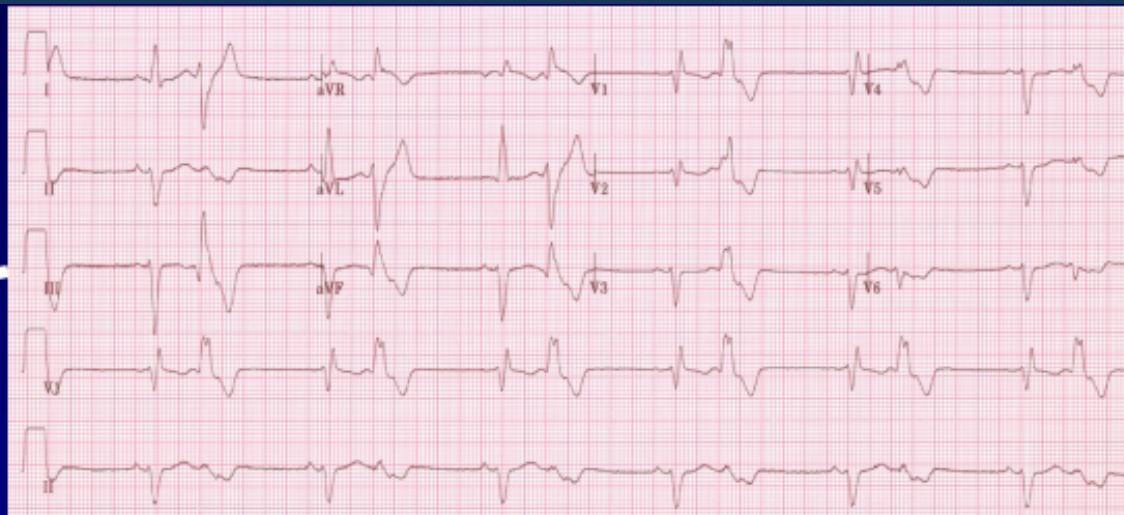
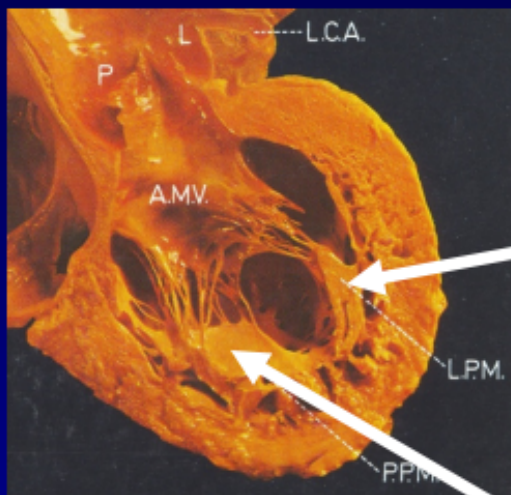
Sol ventrikülde “2 papiller kas”





Sağ ventrikülde “3 papiller kas”



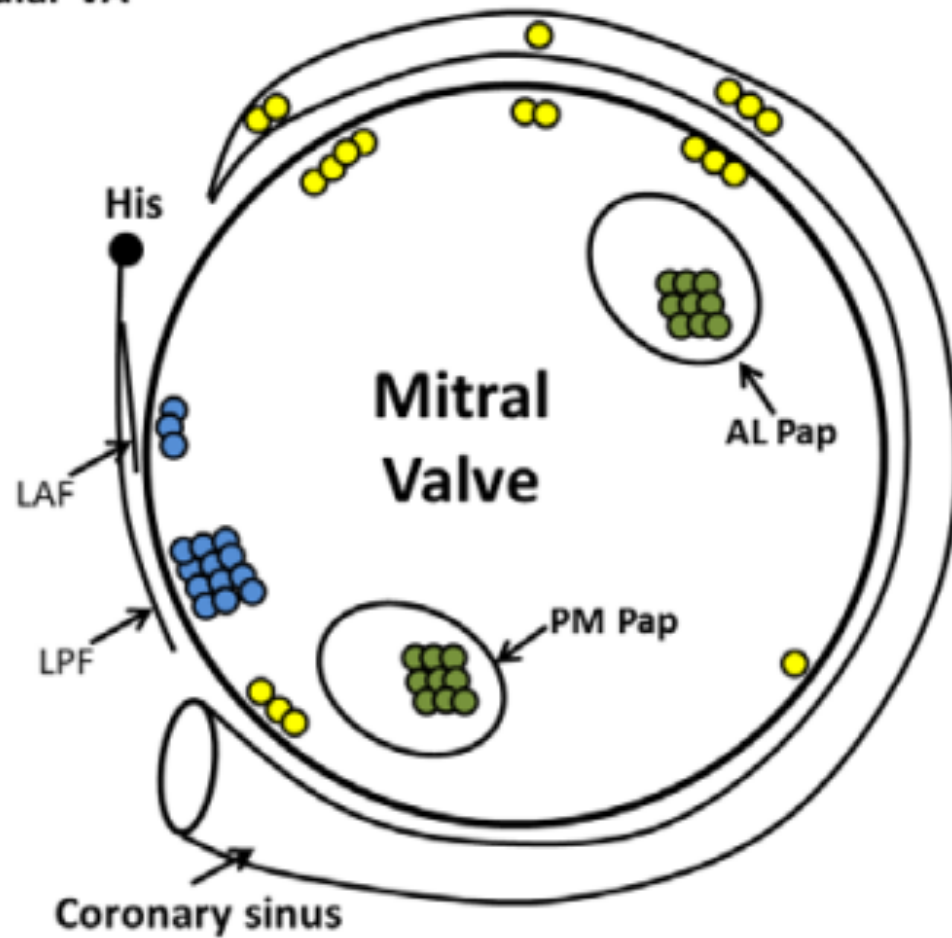


Anterolateral



Posterior

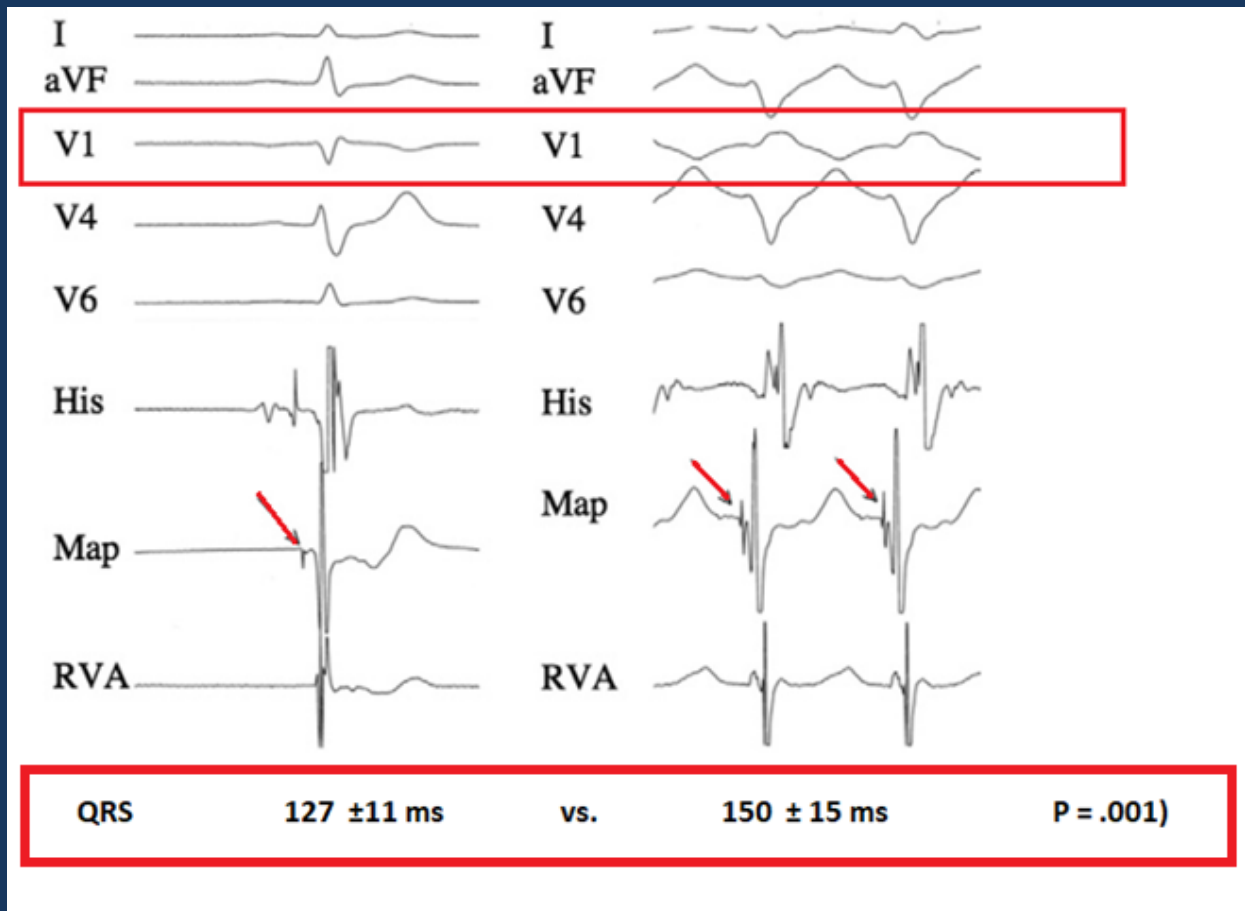
- Papillary VA
- Fascicular VA
- Mitral Annular VA



Ventricular arrhythmias originating from a papillary muscle in patients without prior infarction: A comparison with fascicular arrhythmias

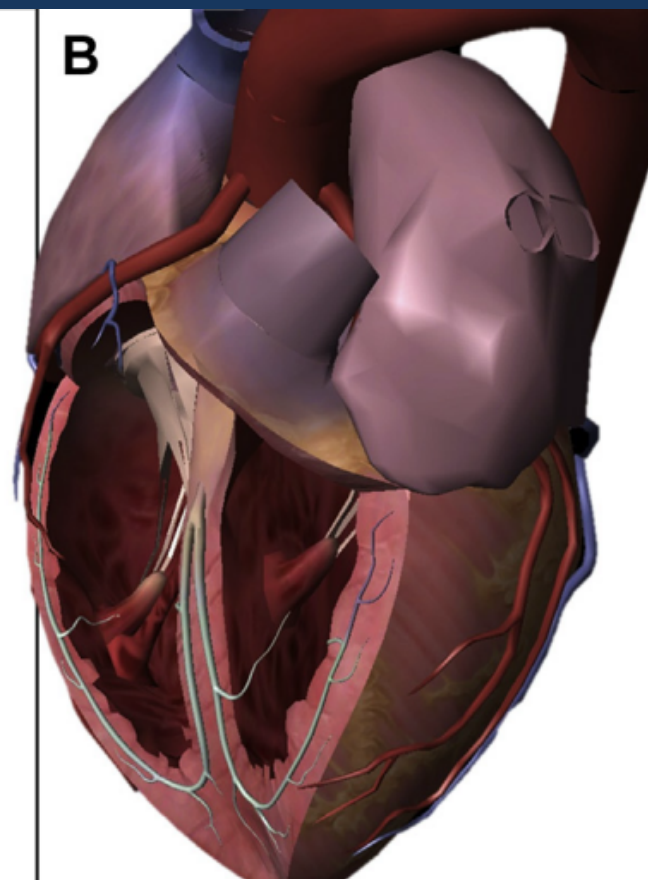
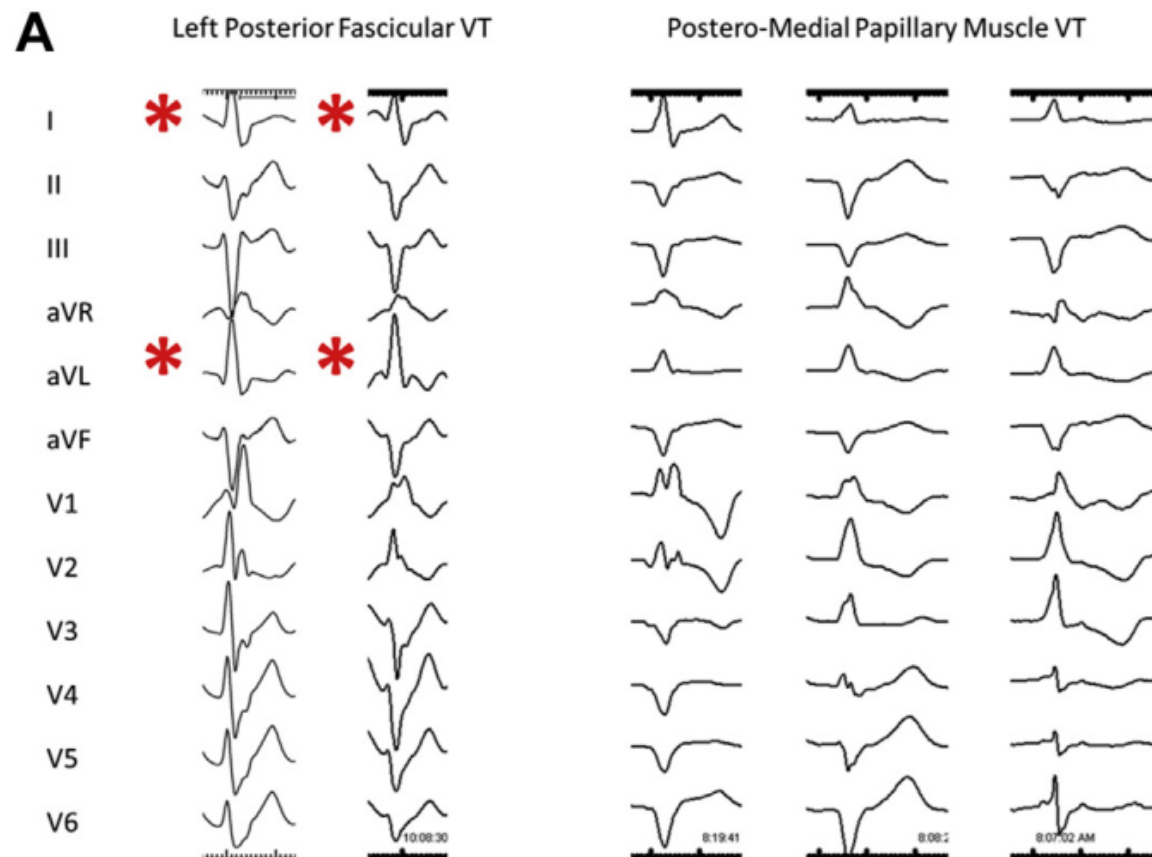
Eric Good, DO, Benoit Desjardins, MD, Krit Jongnarangsin, MD, Hakan Oral, MD, Aman Chugh, MD, Matthew Ebinger, DO, Frank Pelosi, MD, Fred Morady, MD, Frank Bogun, MD

From the University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan.



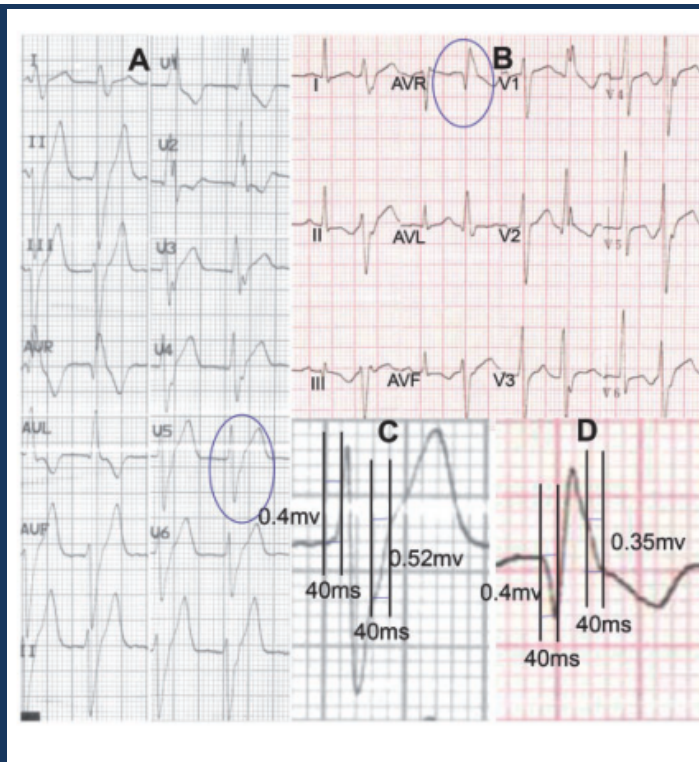
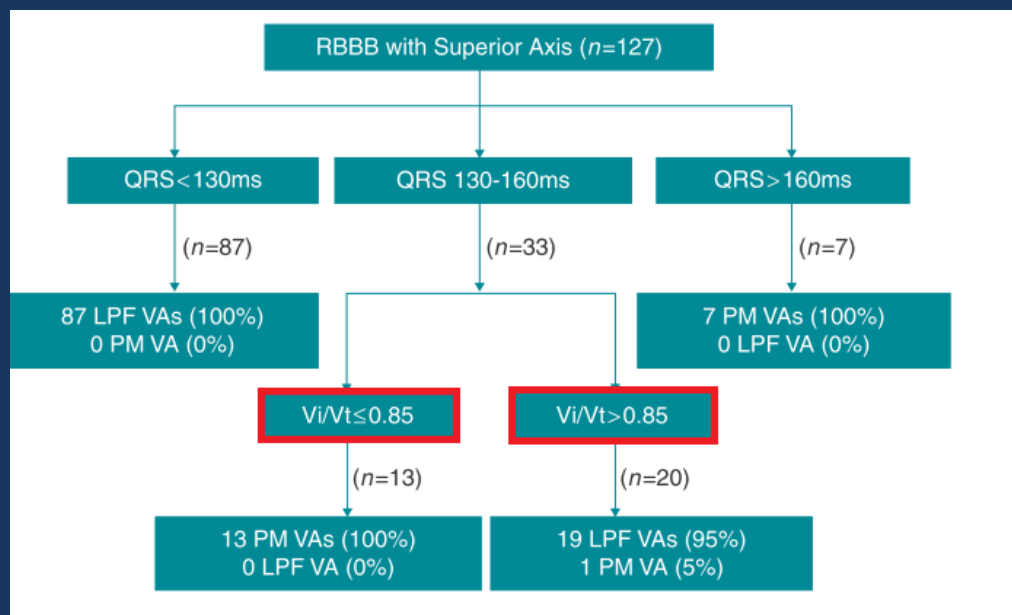
ECG (per arrhythmia)

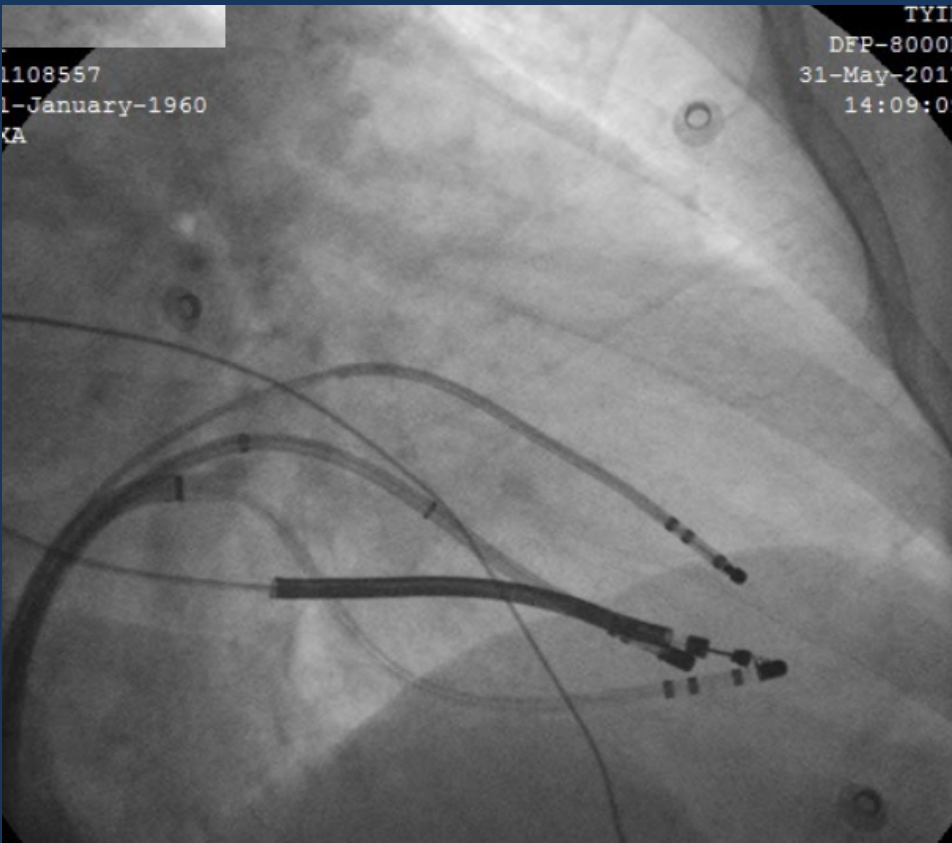
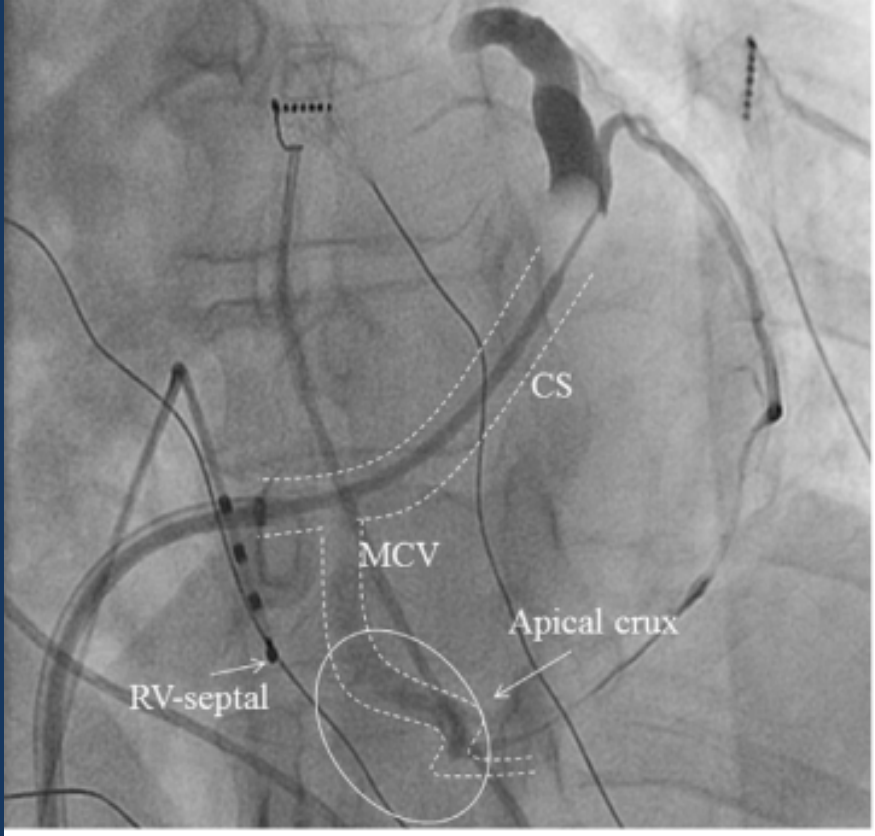
RB SA	6/8	9/11	.9
RB IA	2/8	2/11	.9
Axis RBSA (°)	-87 ± 16	-76 ± 31	.4
Axis RBIA (°)	135 ± 21	120 ± 0	.4
rsR' pattern in V1	8/8	0/11	<.0001
Q in limb leads	8/8	1/11	.0001
Notches in precordial leads	4/8	7/11	.9



doi:10.1016/j.hrthm.2008.08.032

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ccep.2016.04.005>





A Left Ventricular VA with Inferior Axis
(n = 25)

QRS ≤ 130 msec

Yes
(n = 3)

3 Fascicular VA
(100%)

No
(n = 22)

**Positive
Precordial
Concordance**

Yes
(n = 15)

13 Mitral Annular VA
(87%)
2 Papillary VA
(29%)

No
(n = 7)

5 Papillary VA
(71%)
2 Mitral Annular VA
(17%)

B Left Ventricular VA with Superior Axis
(n = 27)

R ≥ S in lead V₅

Yes
(n = 4)

4 Mitral Annular VA
(100%)

No
(n = 24)

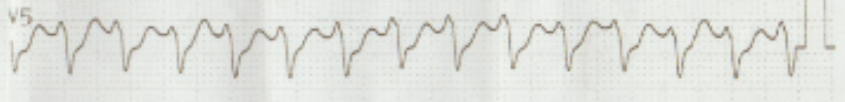
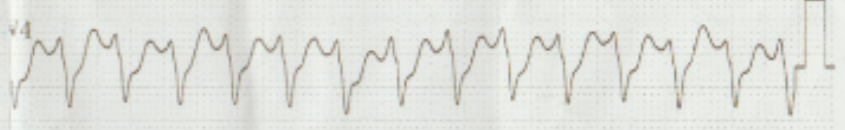
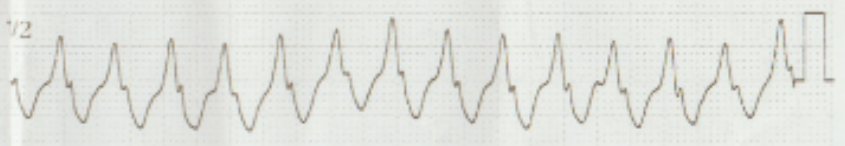
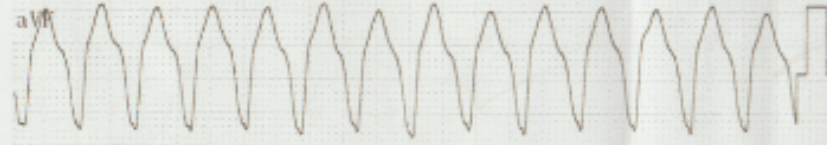
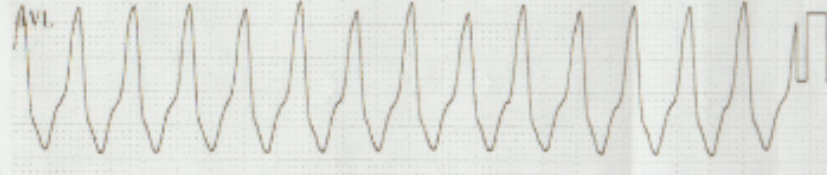
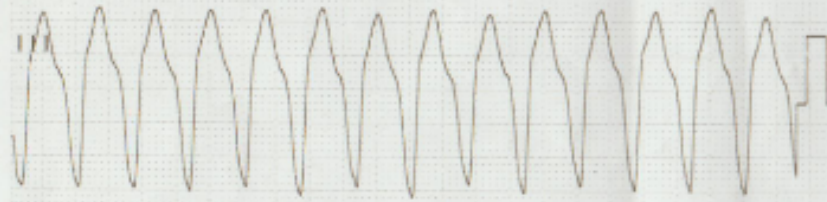
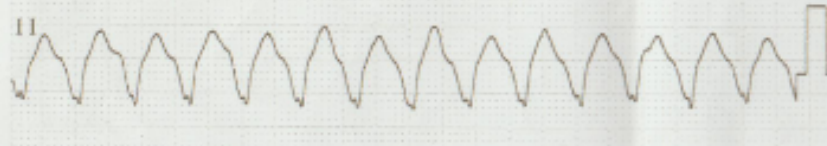
V₁ r < R'

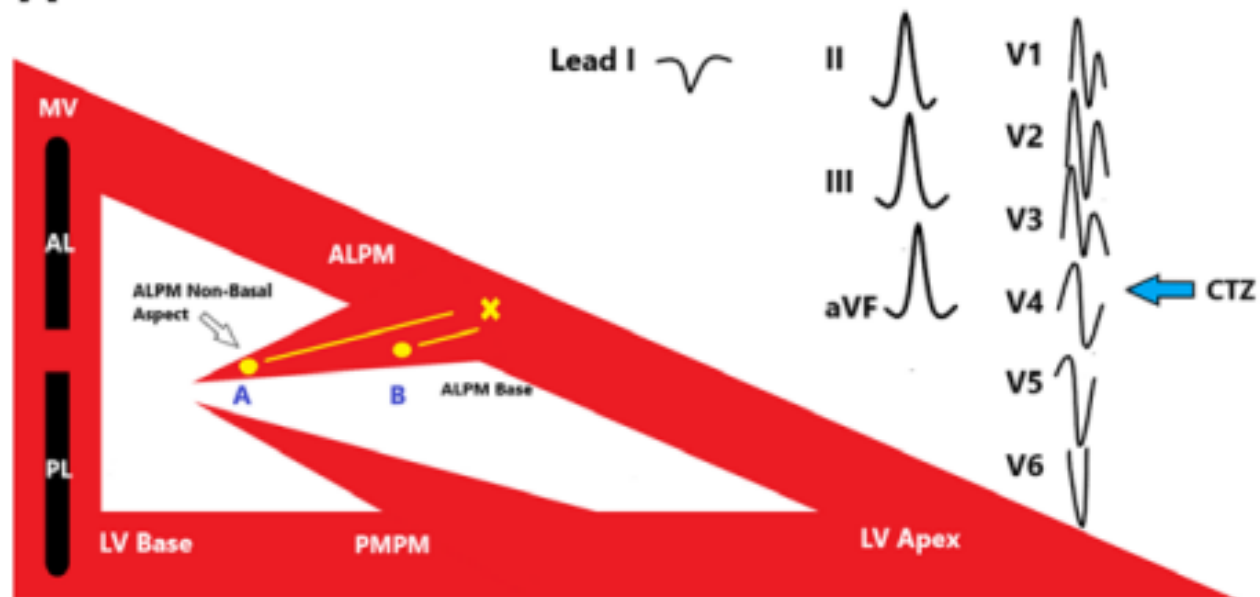
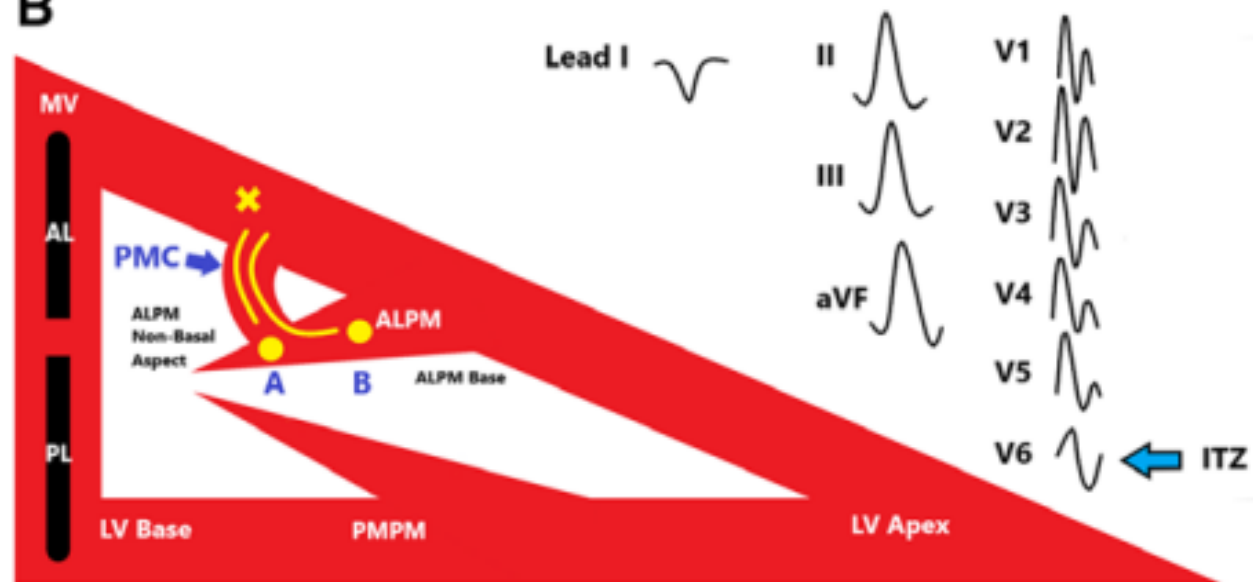
Yes
(n = 12)

10 Fascicular VA
(83%)
1 Papillary VA
(9%)

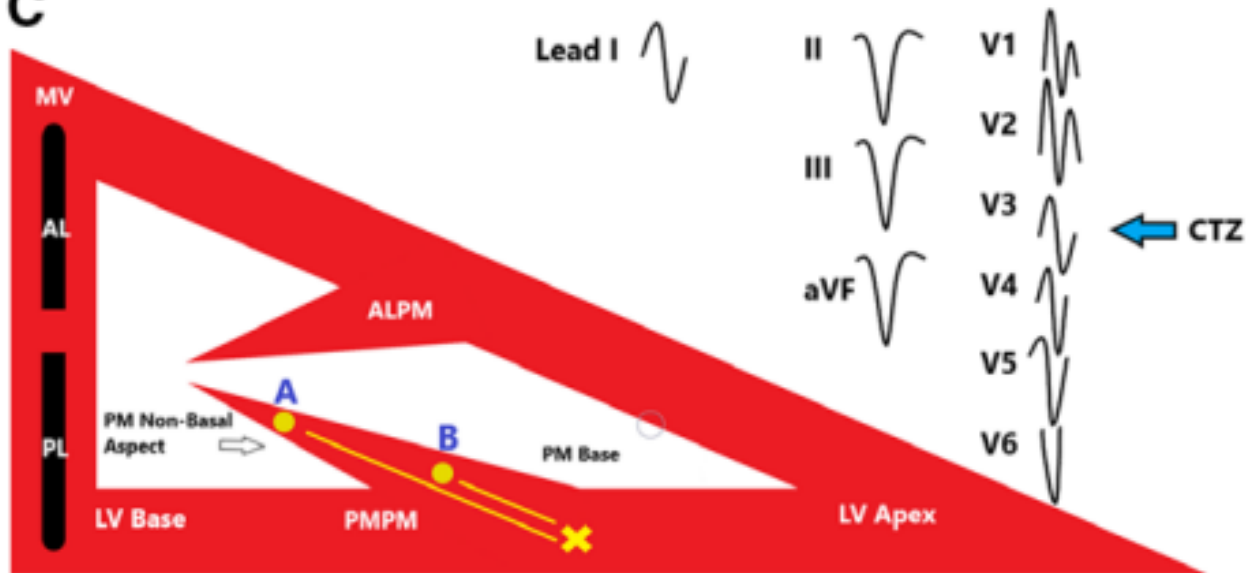
No
(n = 12)

10 Papillary VA
(91%)
2 Fascicular VA
(17%)

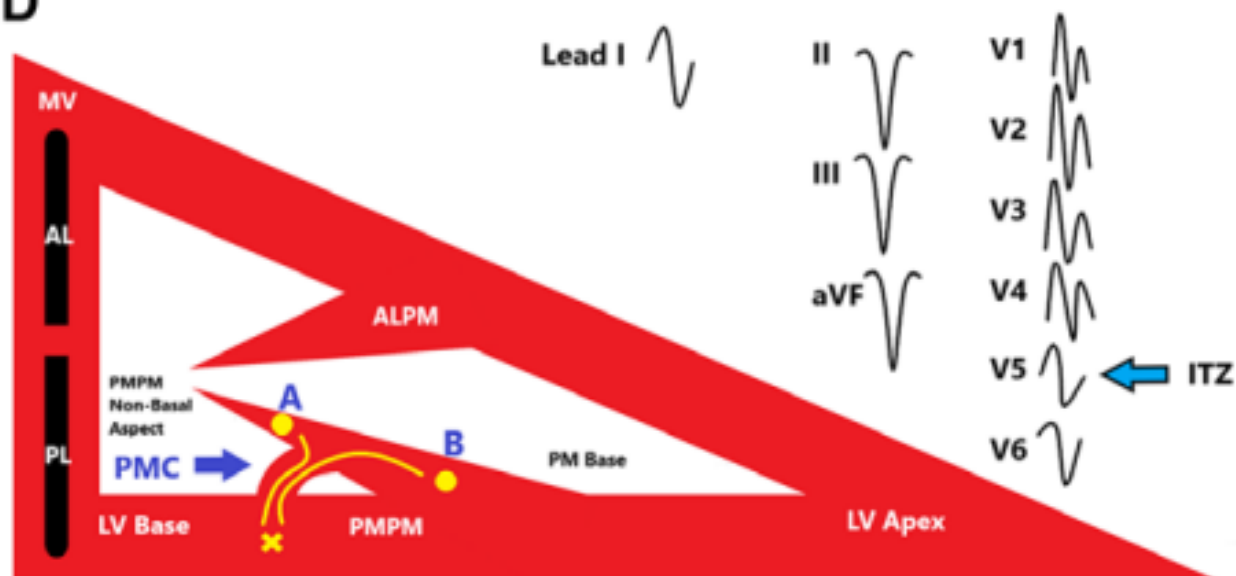


A**B**

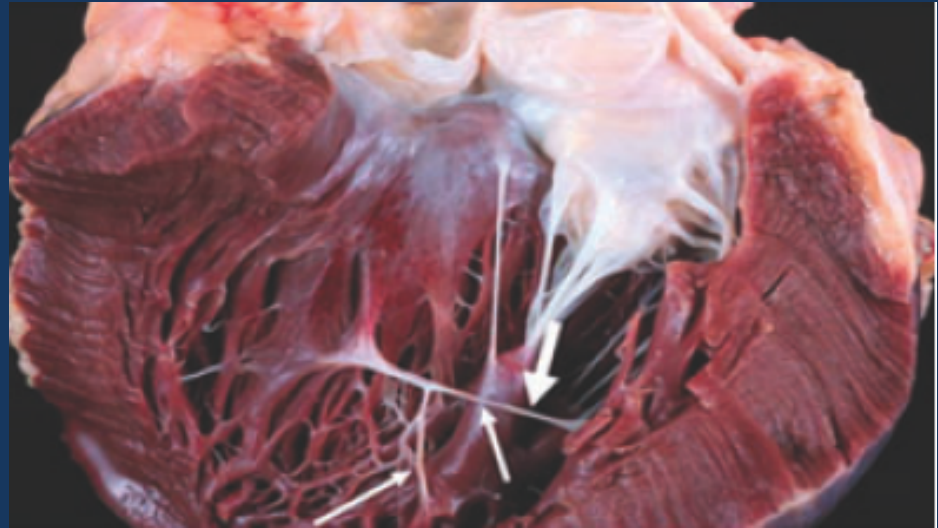
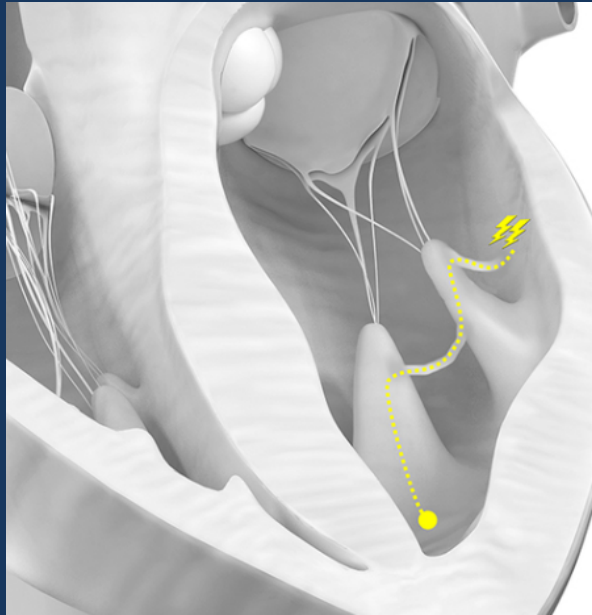
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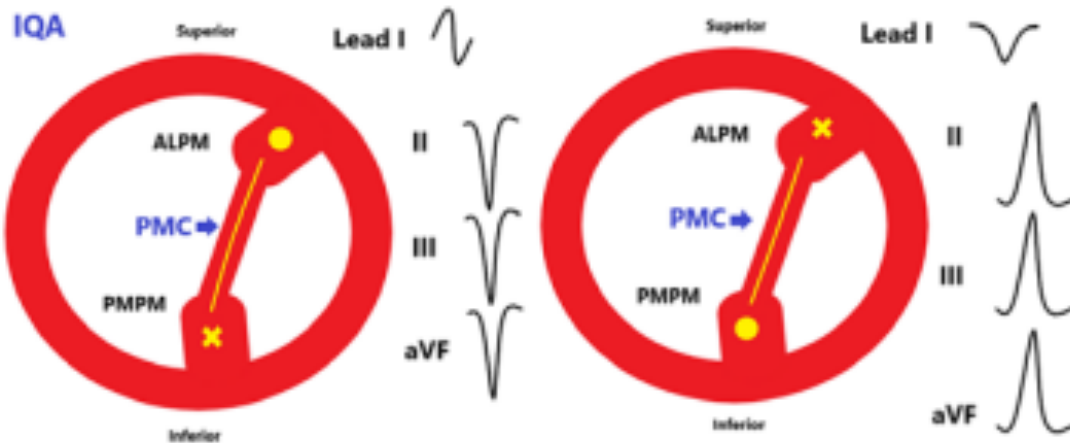
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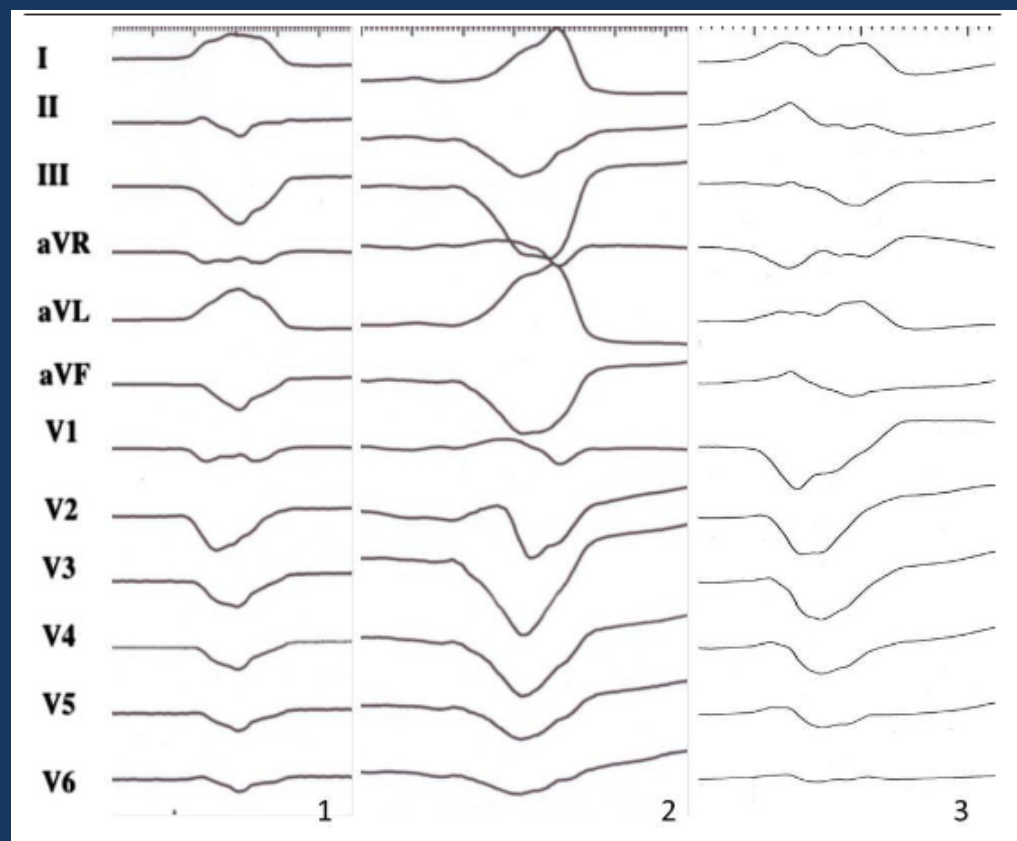
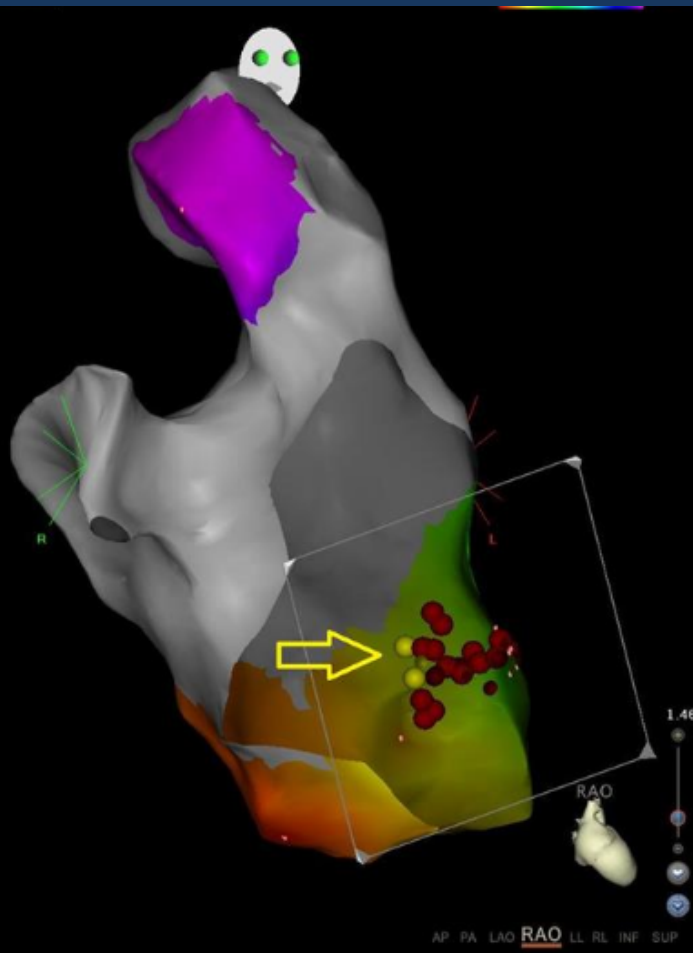


Solda “yalancı tendon”

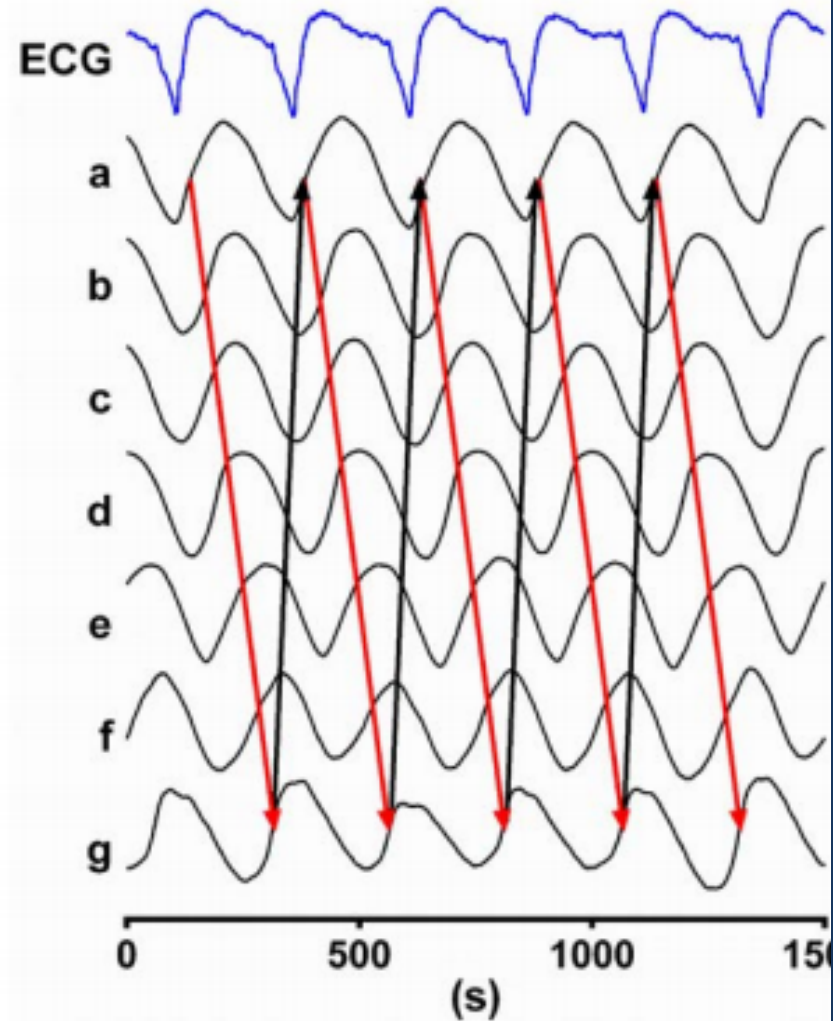
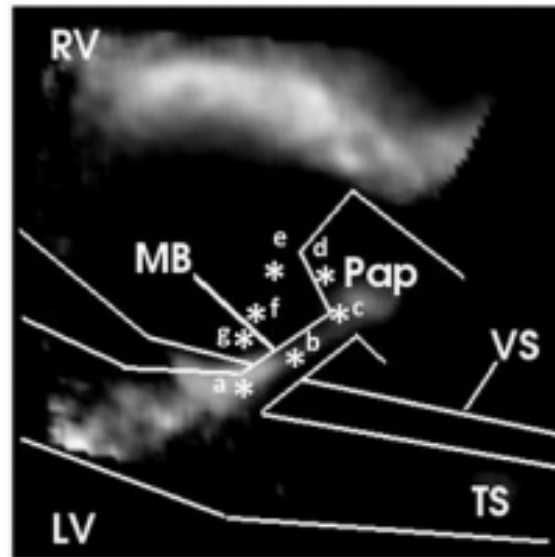
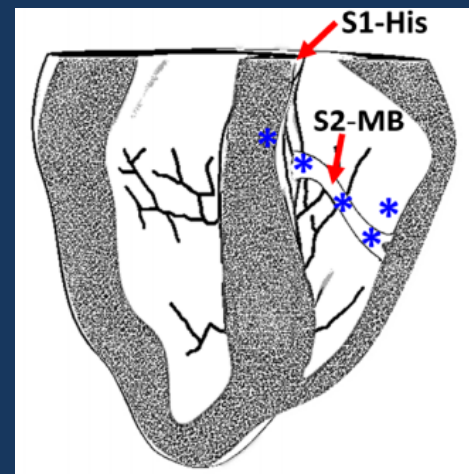
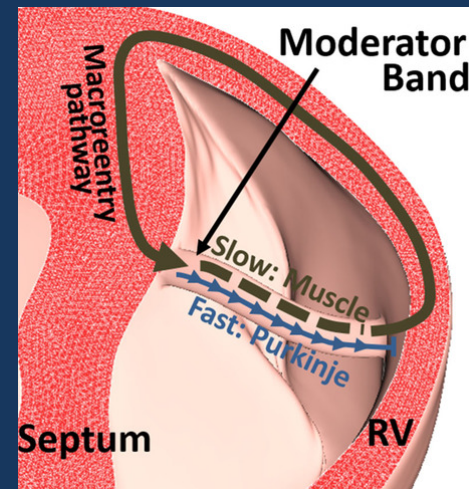


E

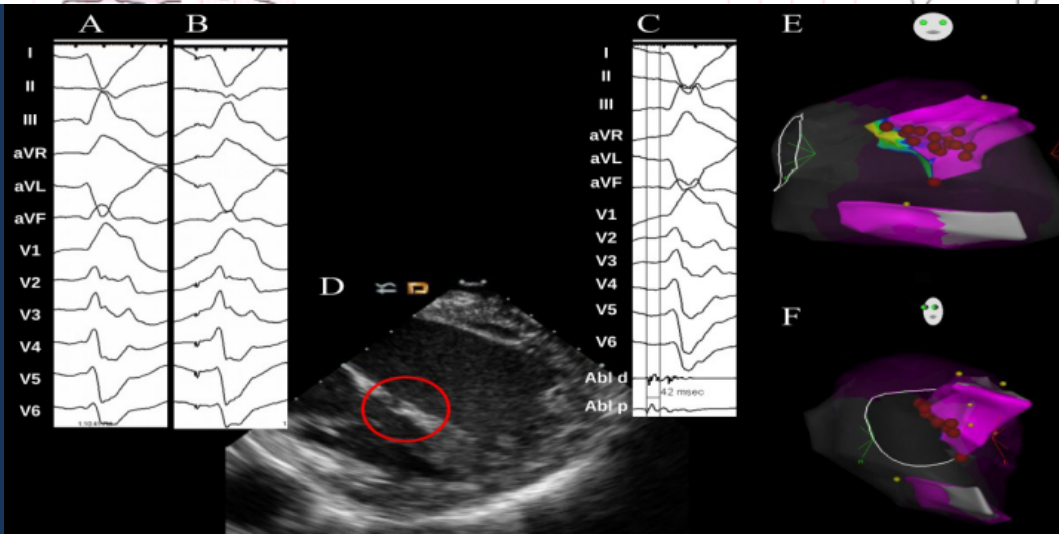
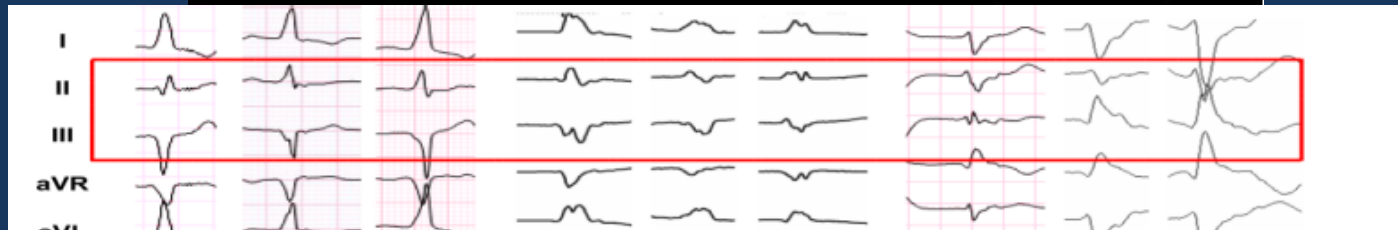
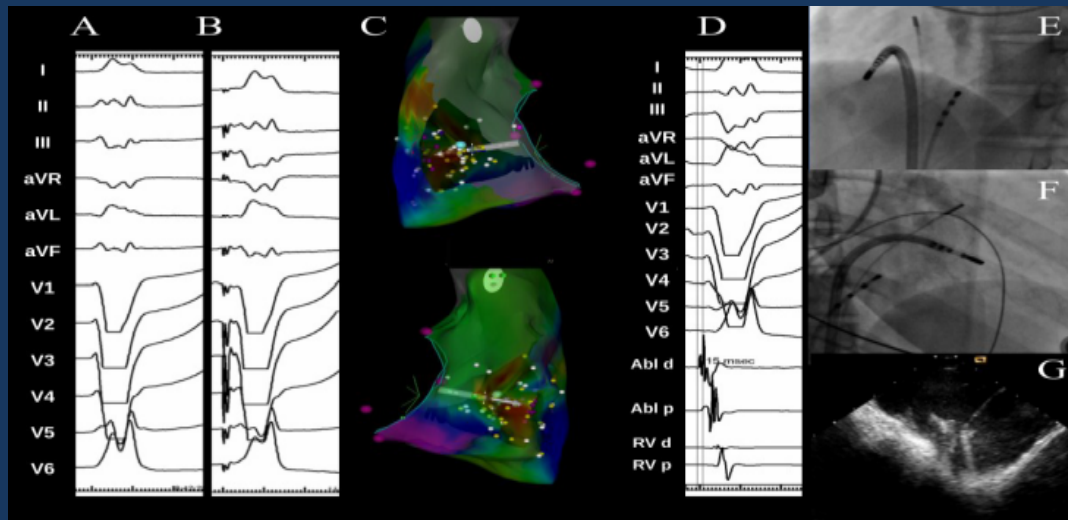




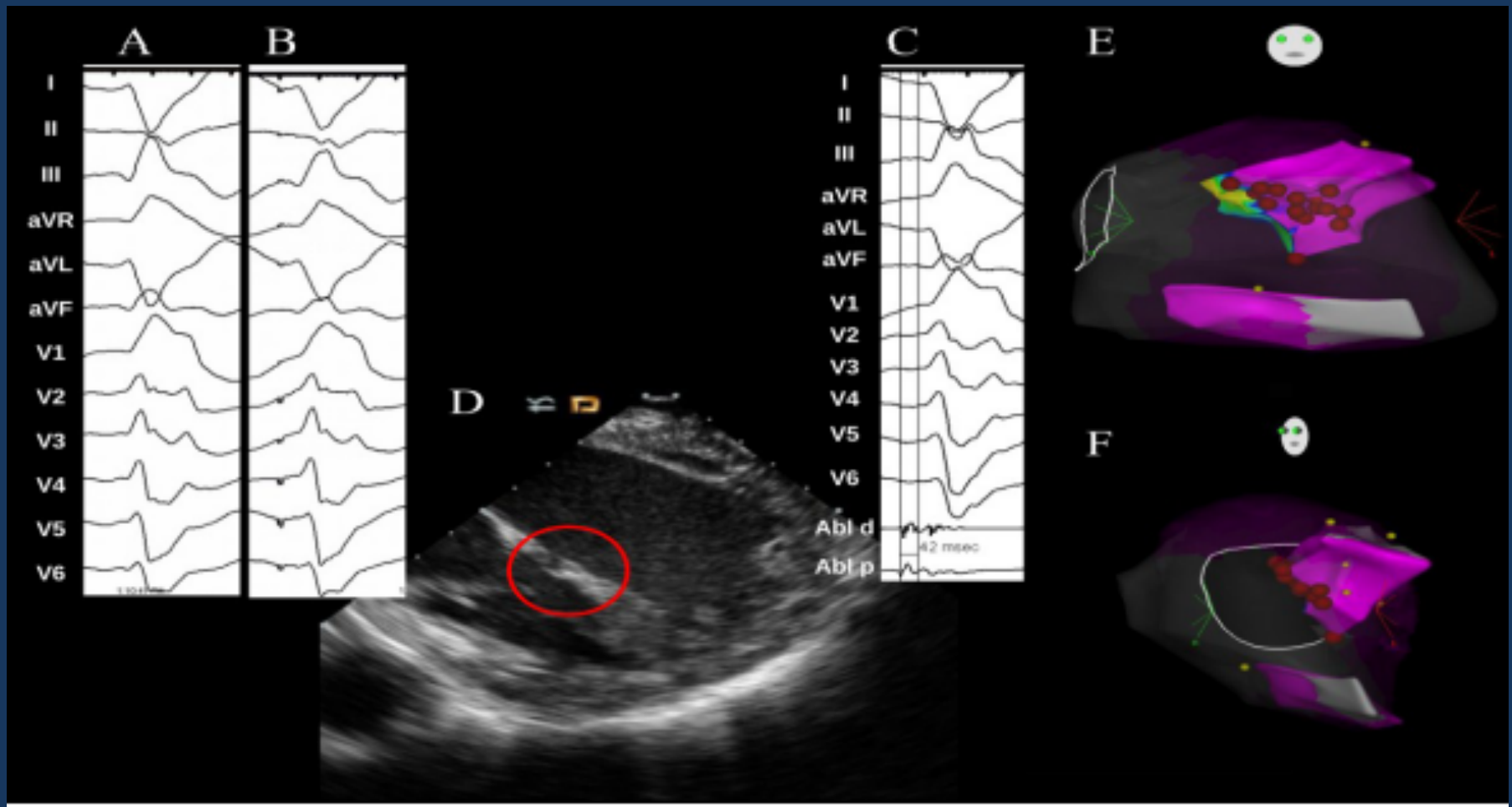
Sağda “moderatör band”



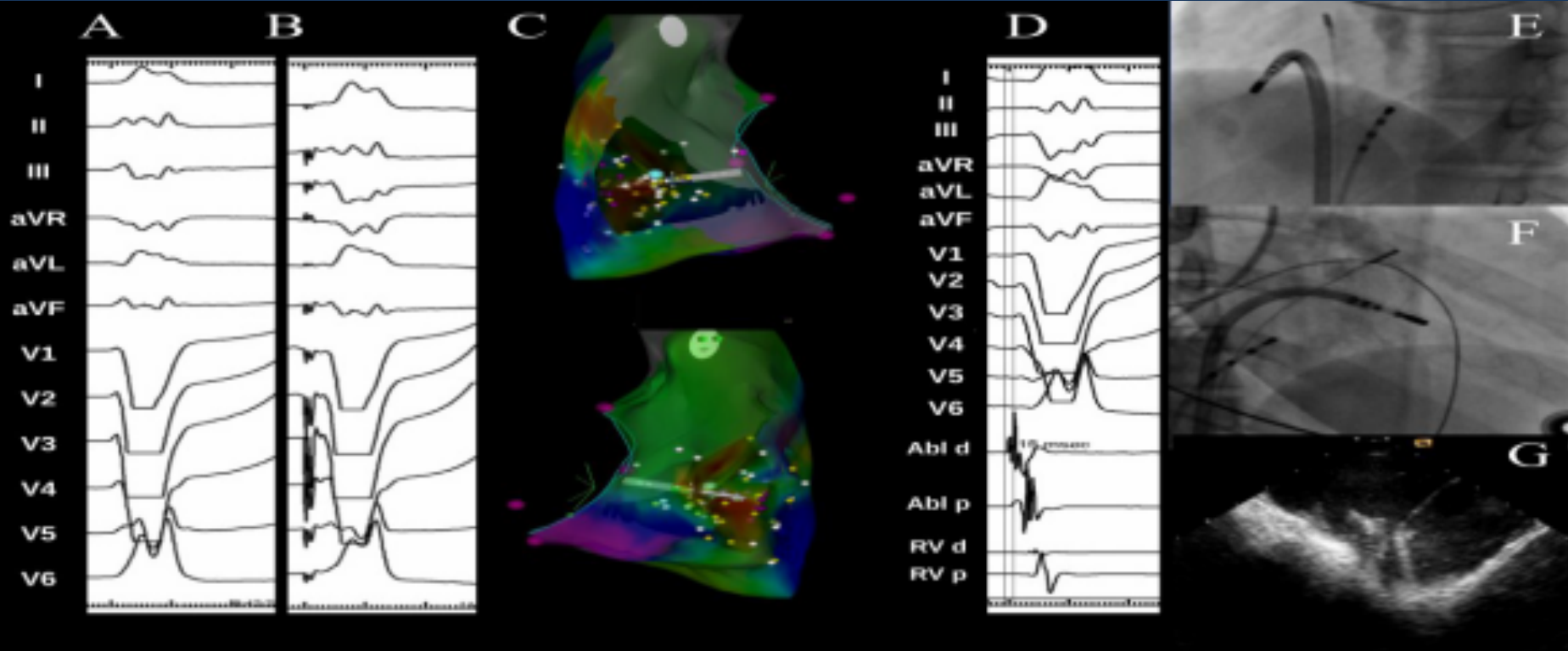
II/III inferior lead discordance



II/III Negatif/pozitif



II/III Pozitif/negatif



Catheter ablation of premature ventricular complexes arising from the left fascicular system

Jinlin Zhang, MD, Cheng Tang, MD, Yonghua Zhang, MD, Xi Su, MD

Fascicular Ventricular Tachycardia Originating From Papillary Muscles Purkinje Network Involvement in the Reentrant Circuit

Yuki Komatsu, MD; Akihiko Nogami, MD; Kenji Kurosaki, MD; Itsuro Morishima, MD;

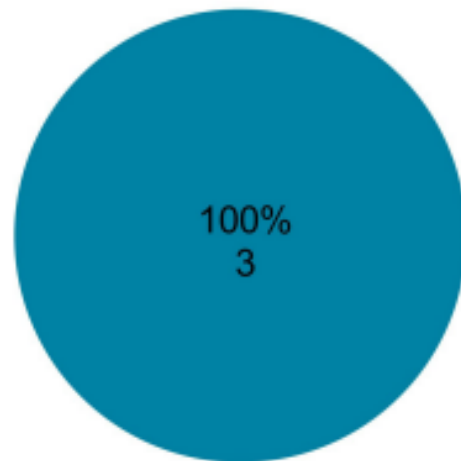


University of Minnesota/© Medtronic, Inc

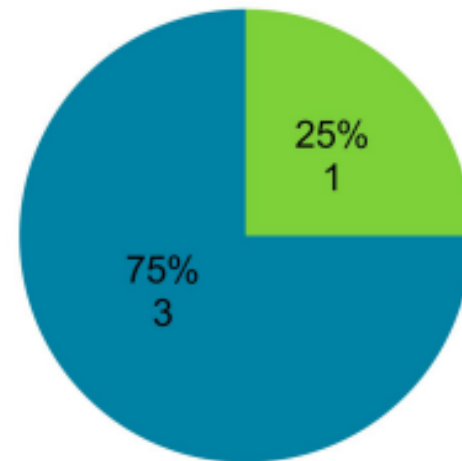
the "cypress tree" papillary muscle root



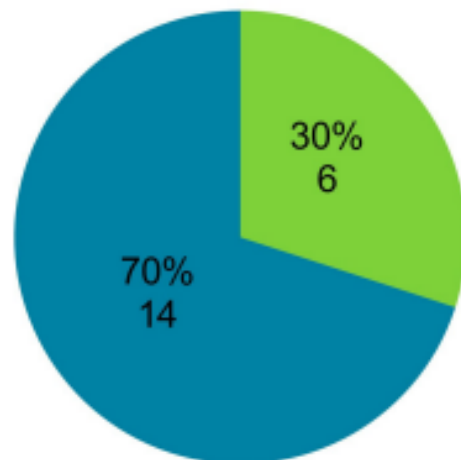
TYPE I



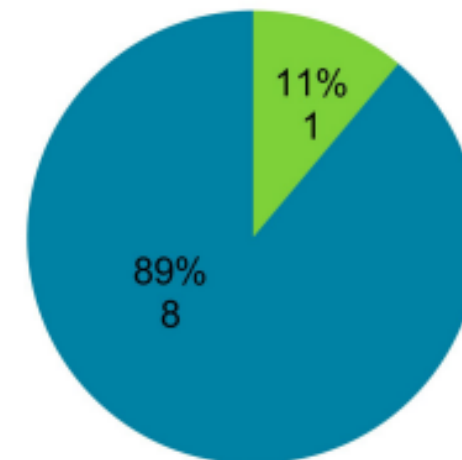
TYPE II

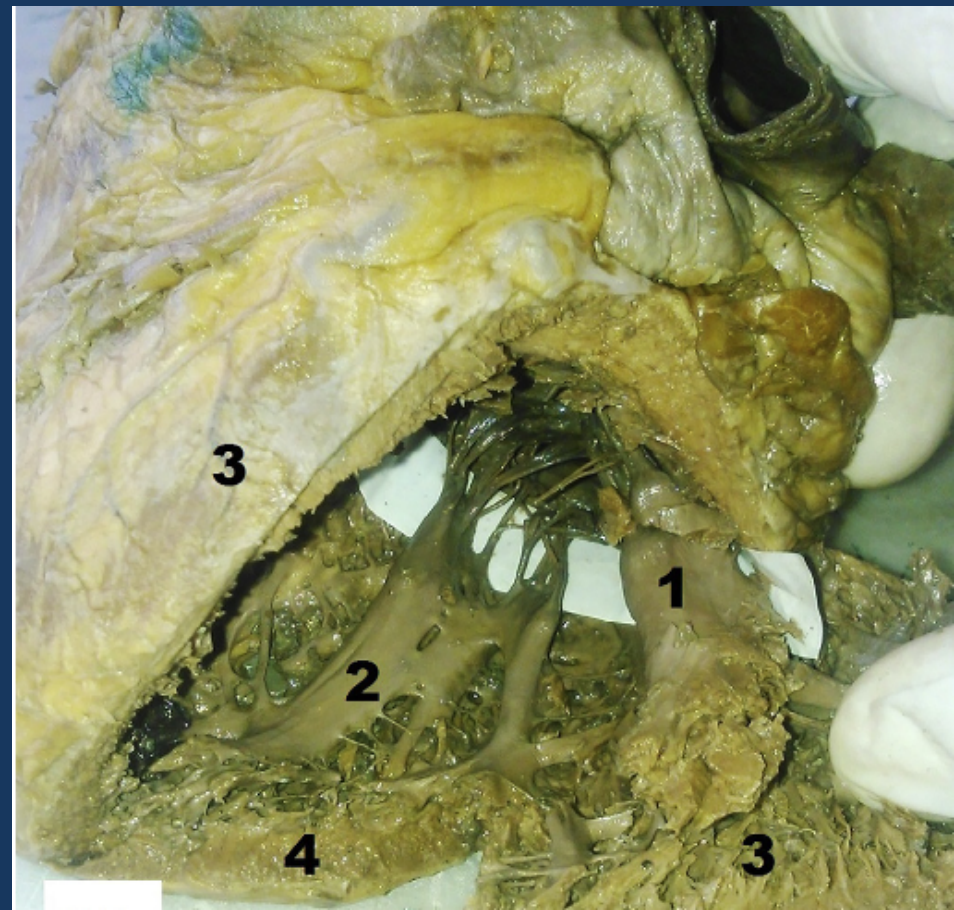
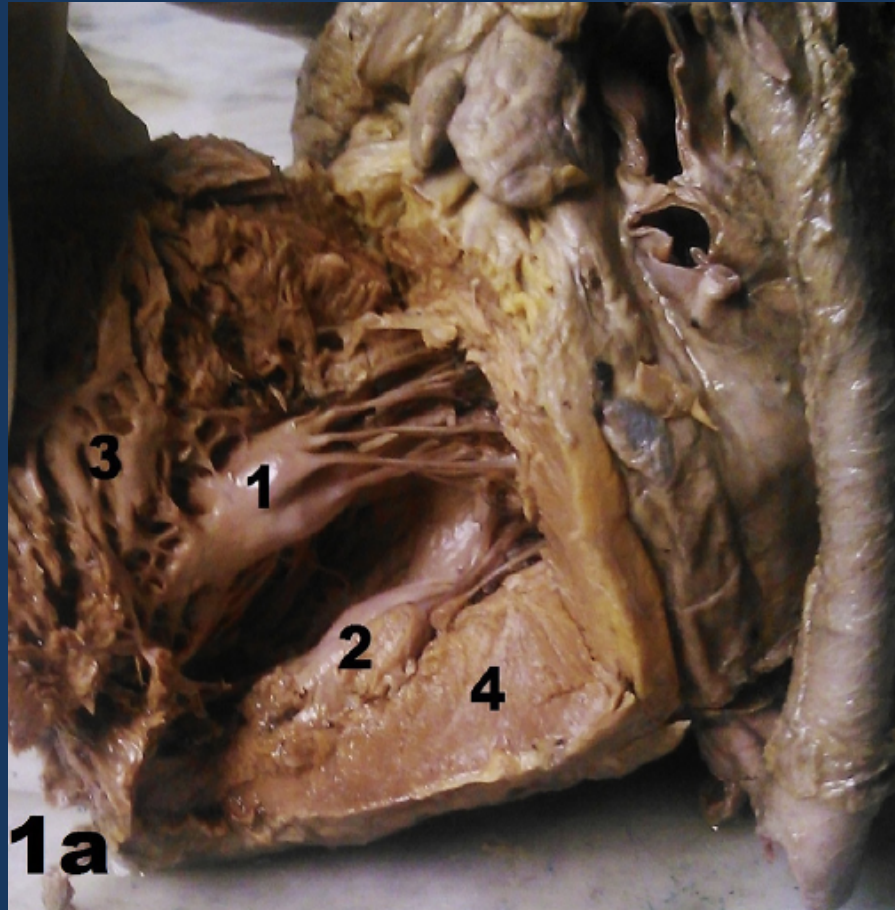


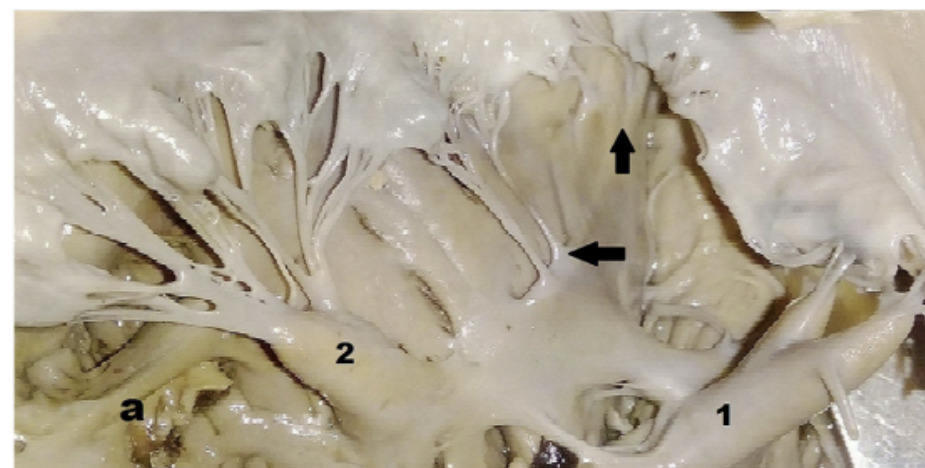
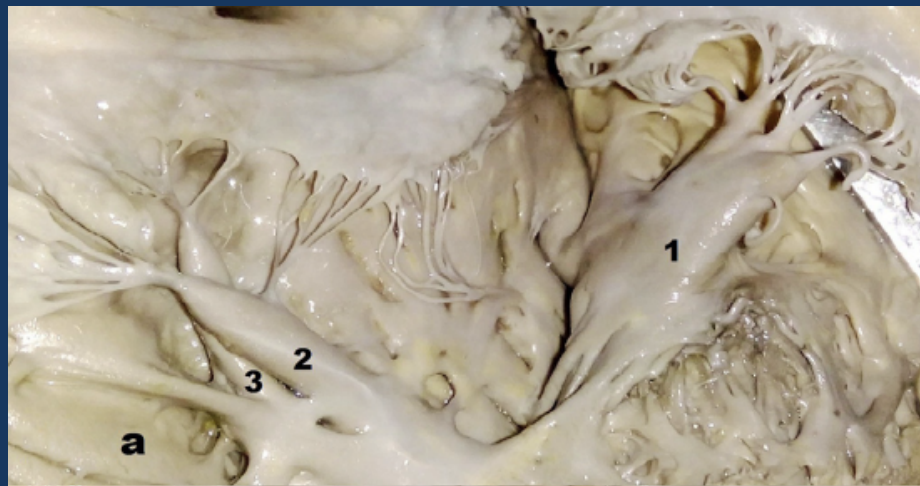
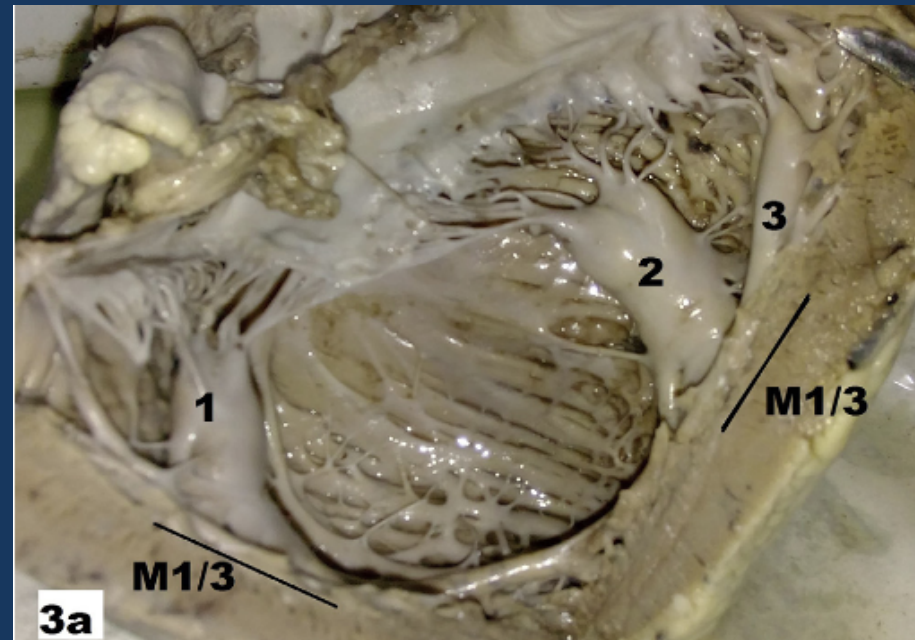
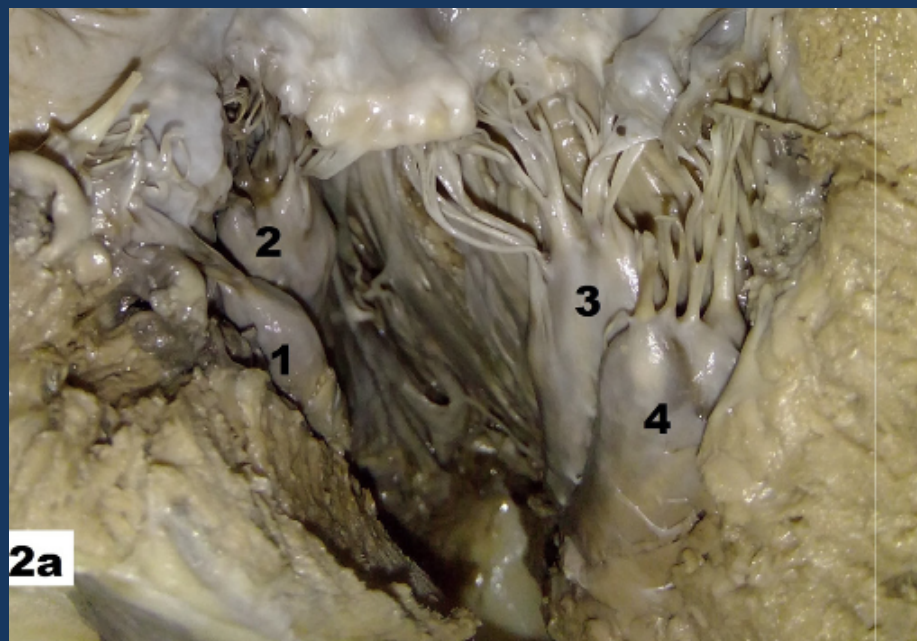
TYPE III

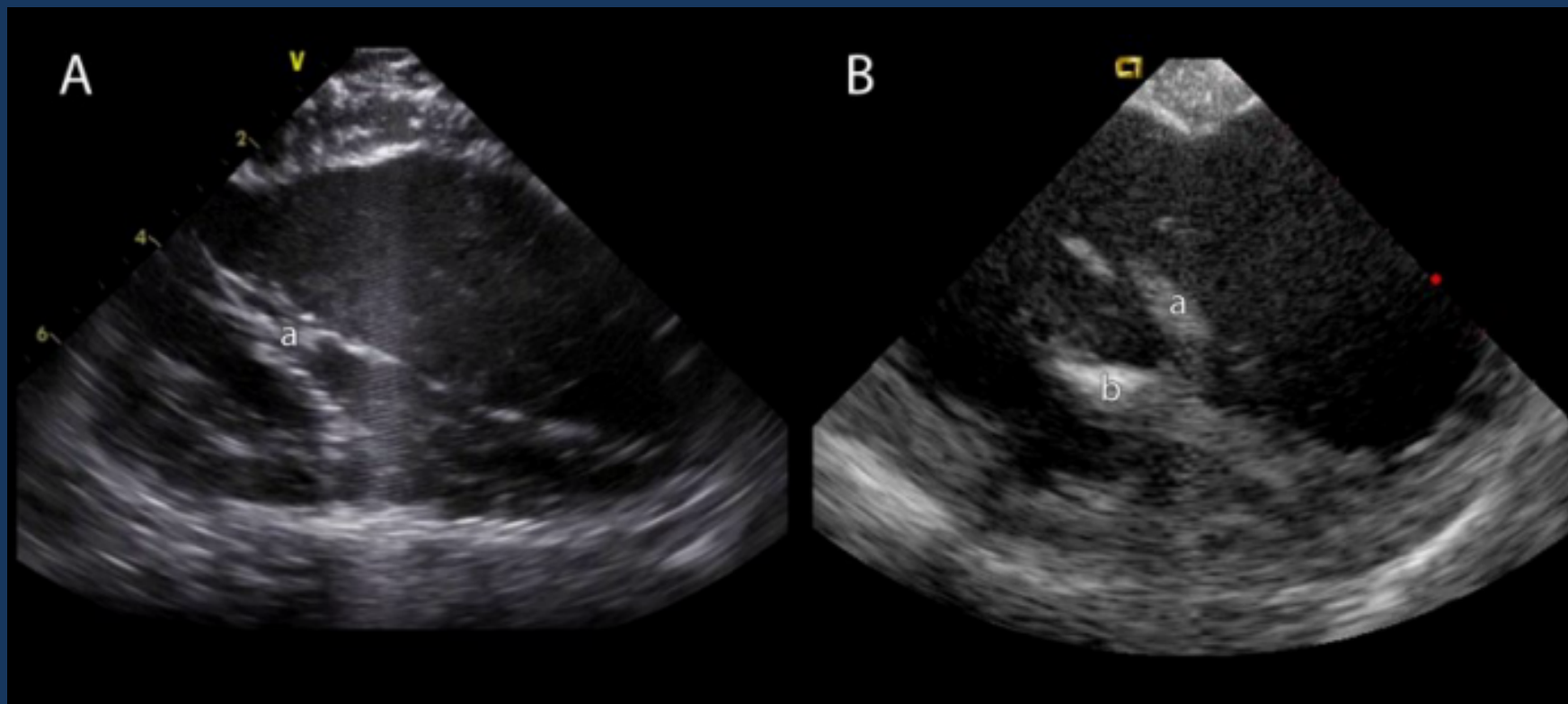


TYPE IV

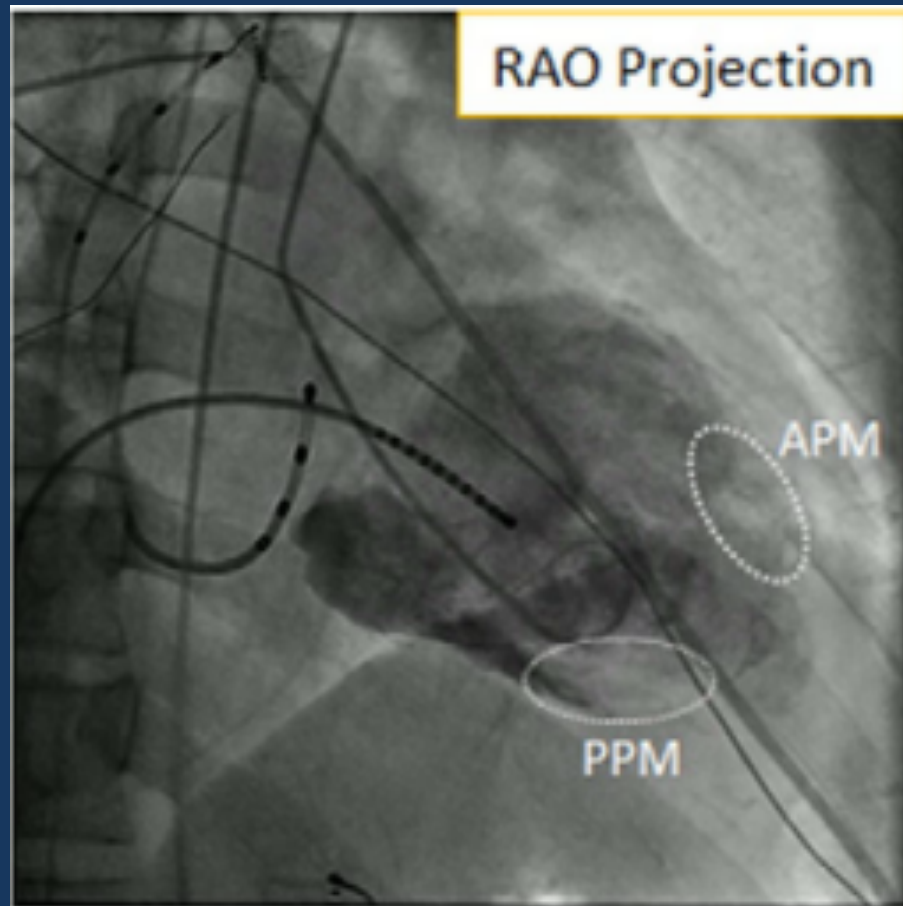




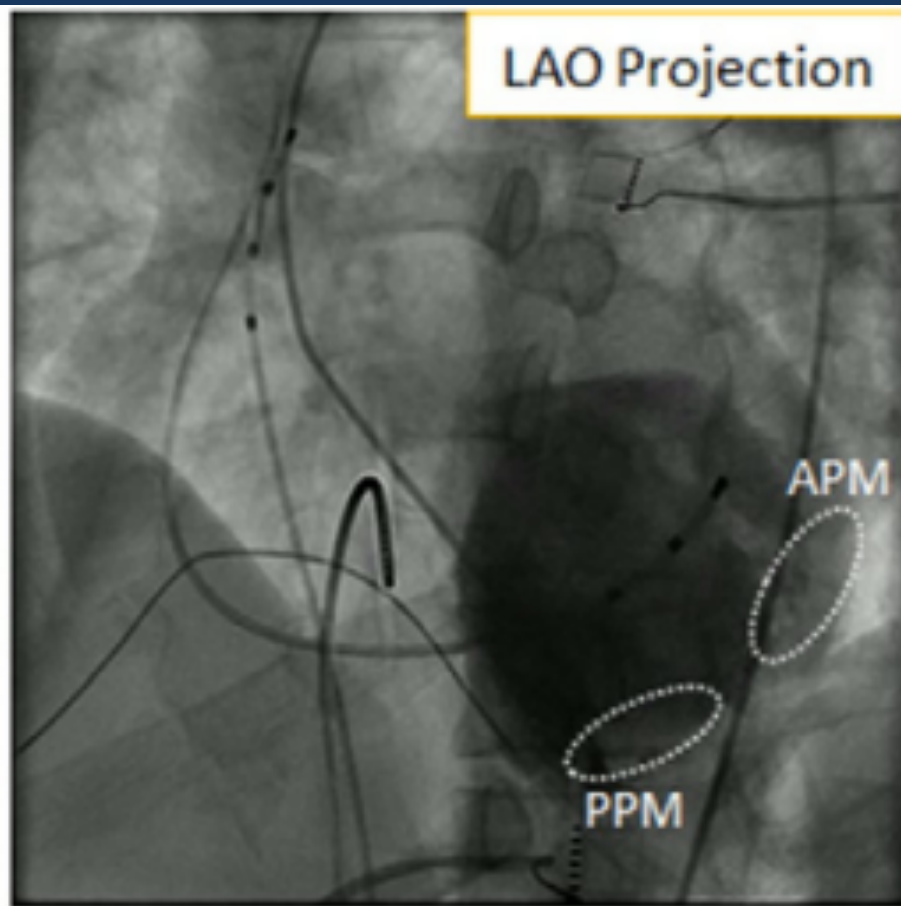




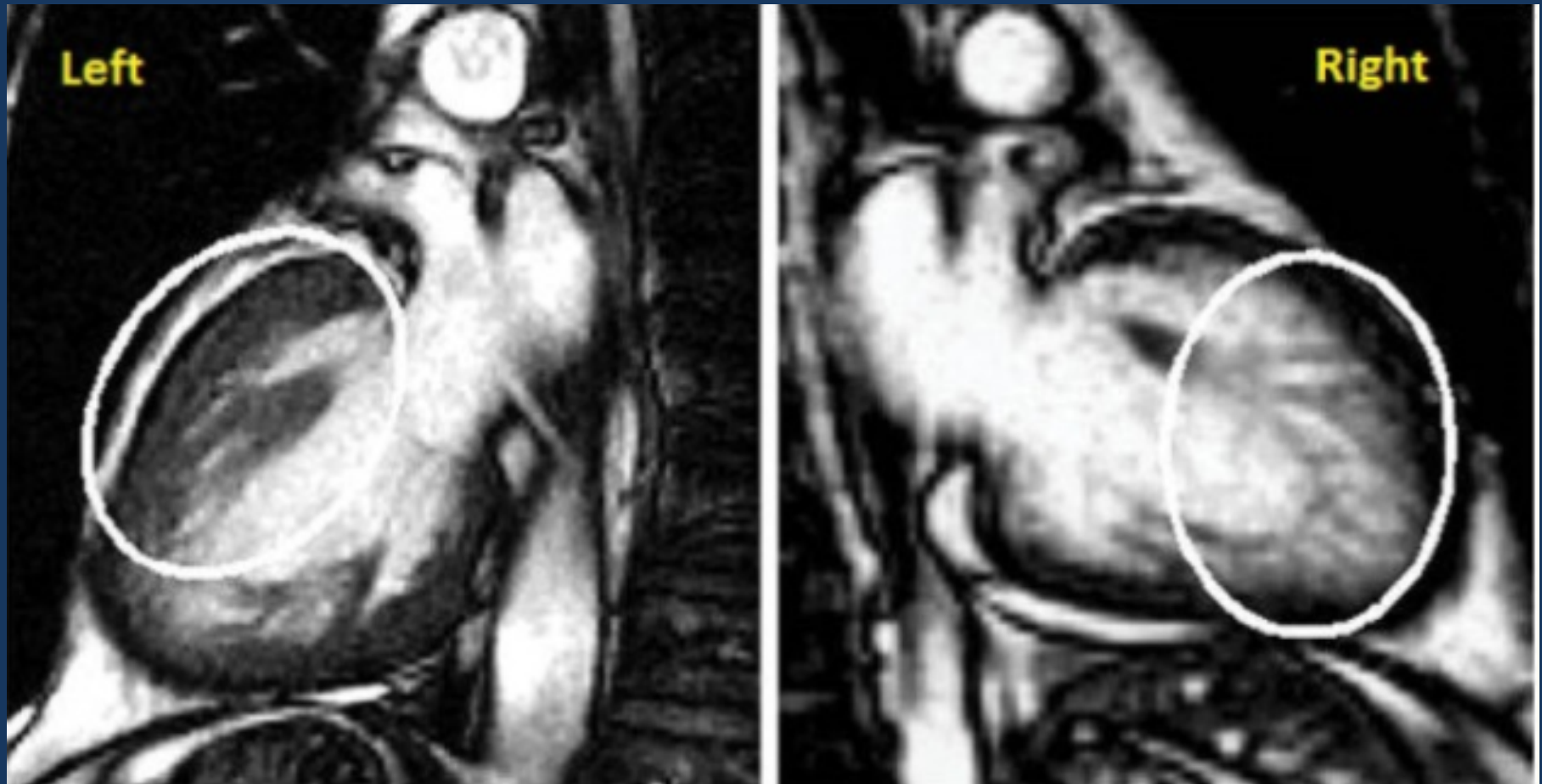
RAO Projection

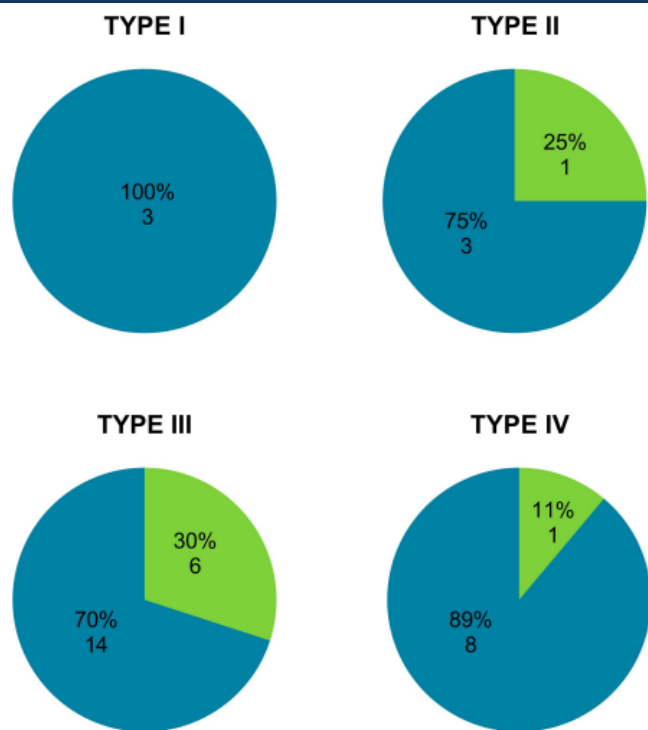


LAO Projection

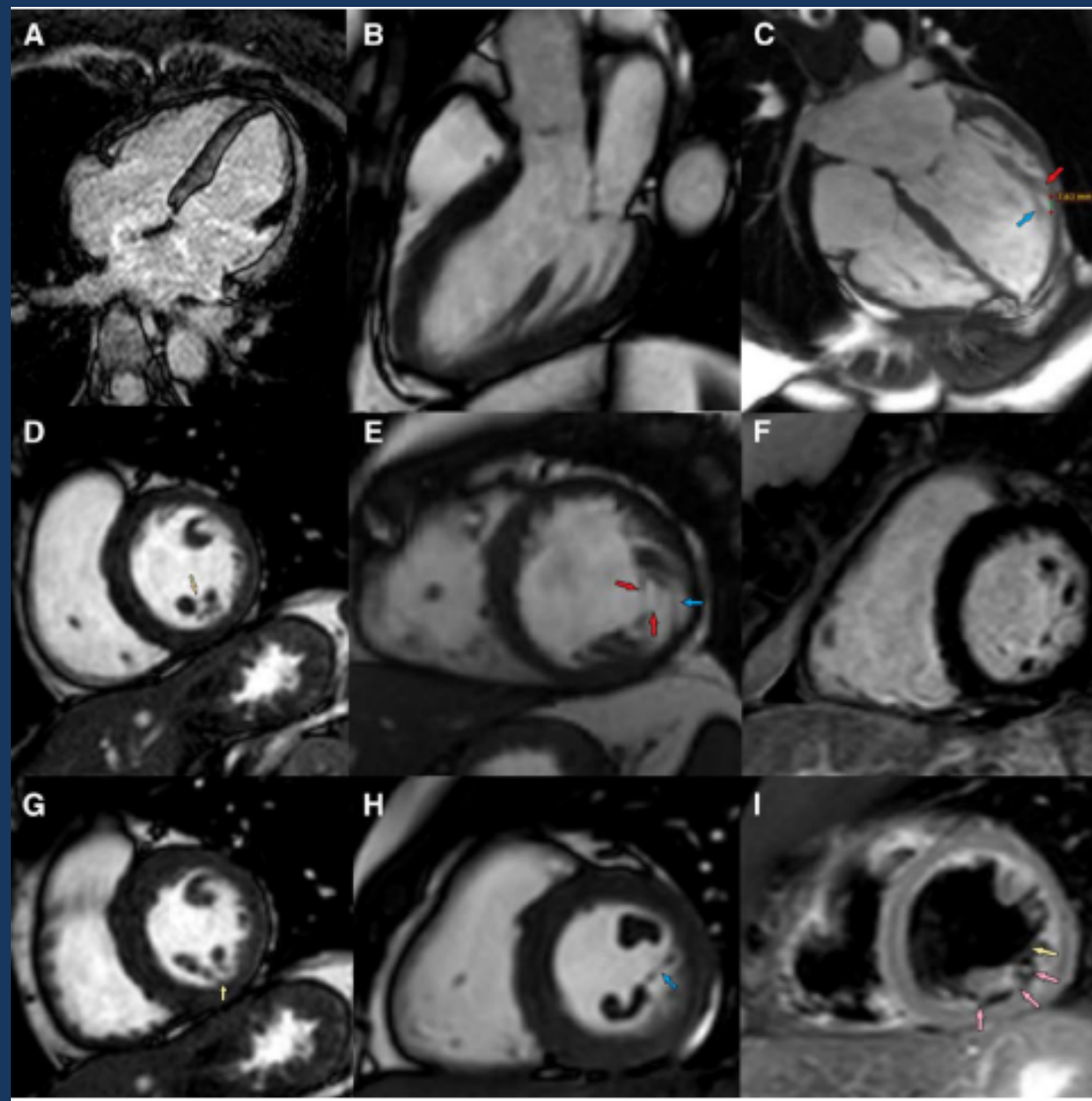


Kardiyak MRI

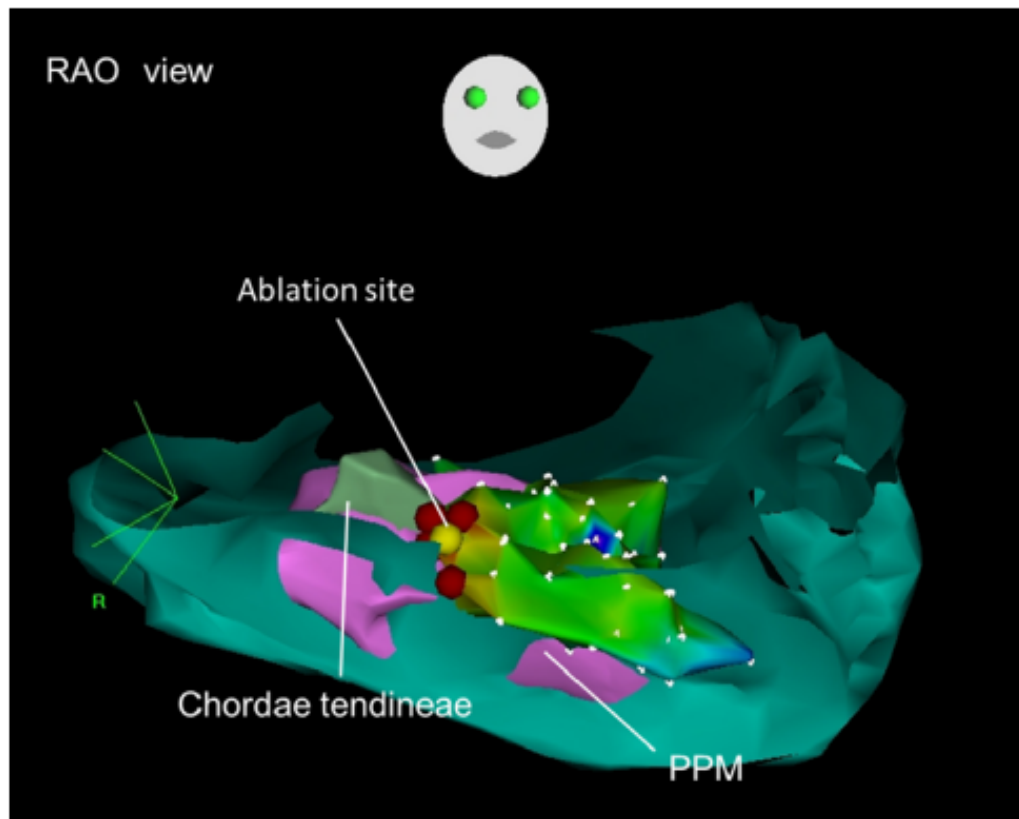




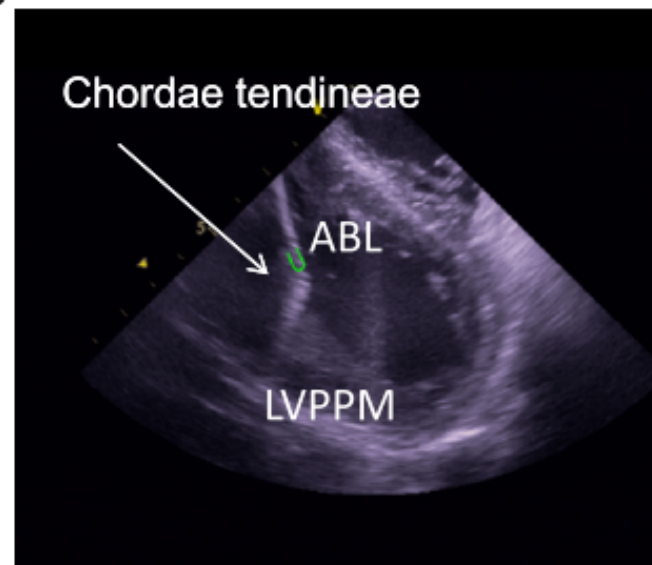
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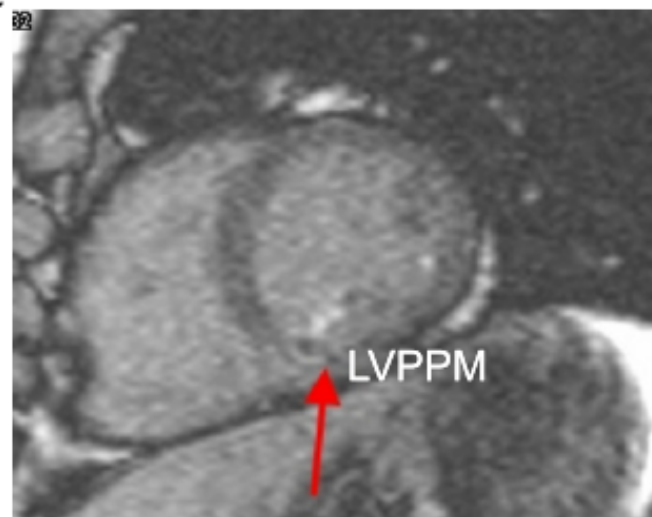
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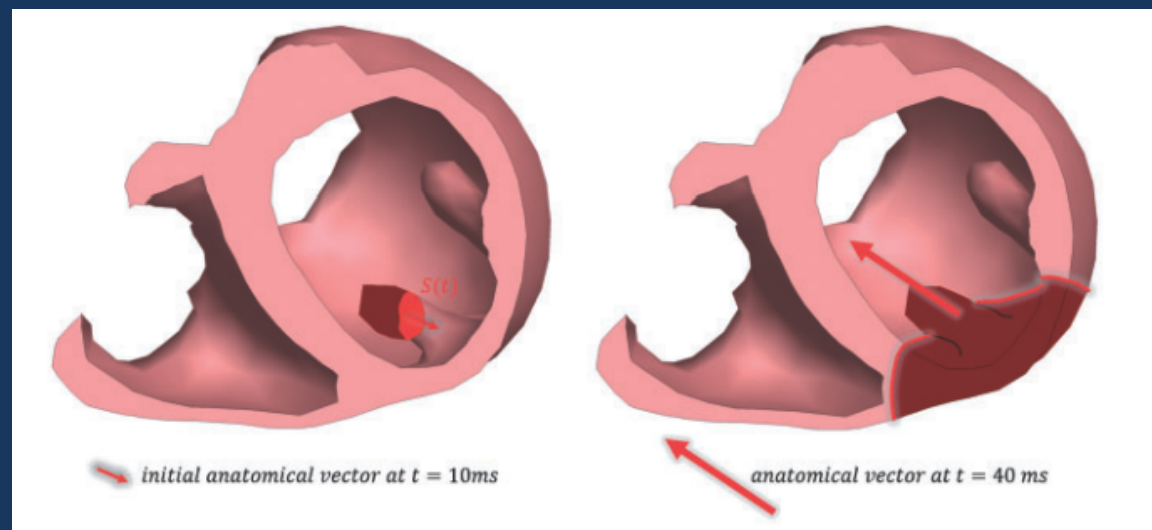
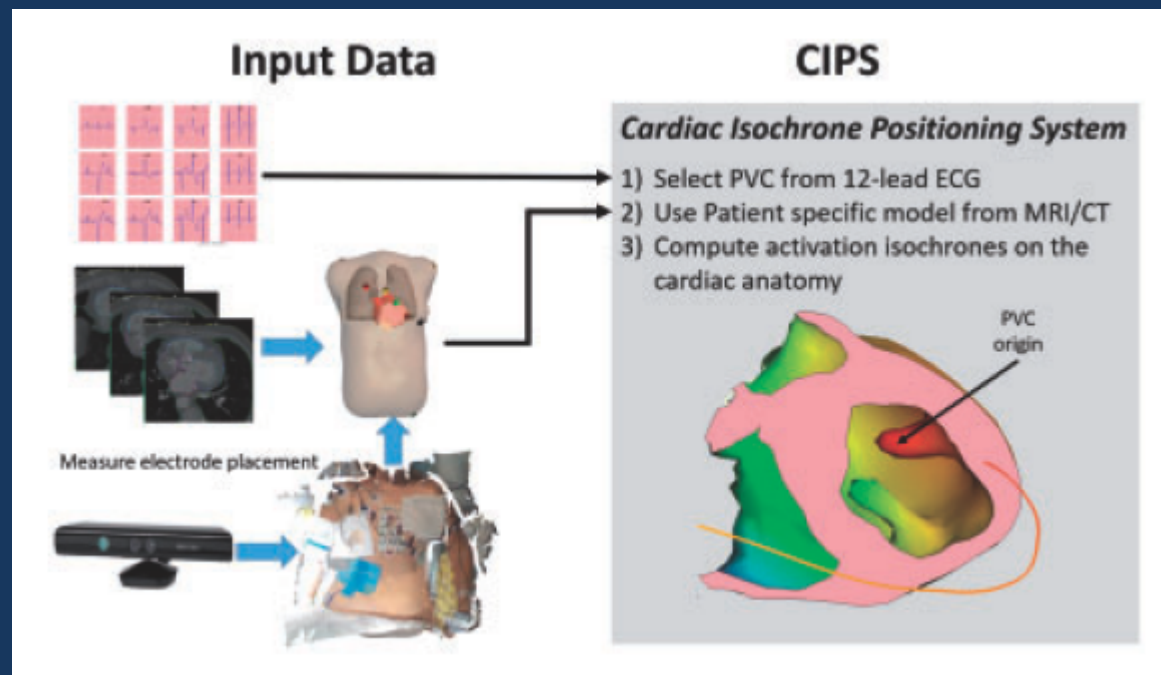


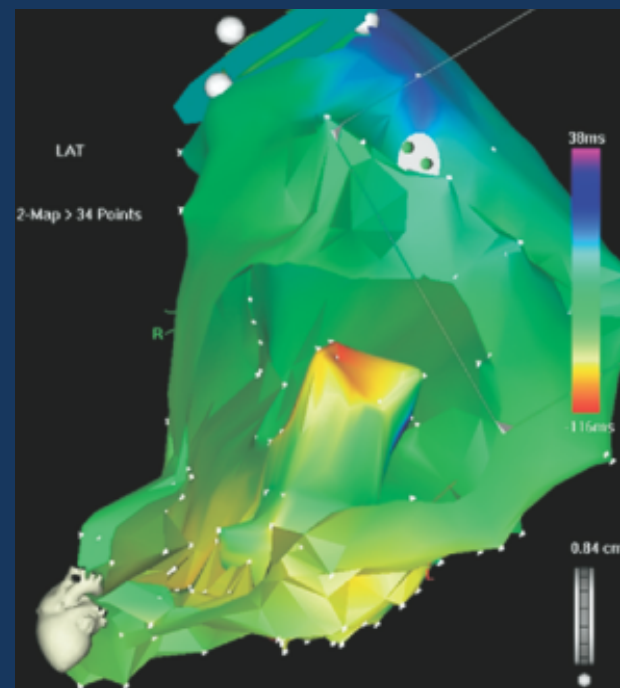
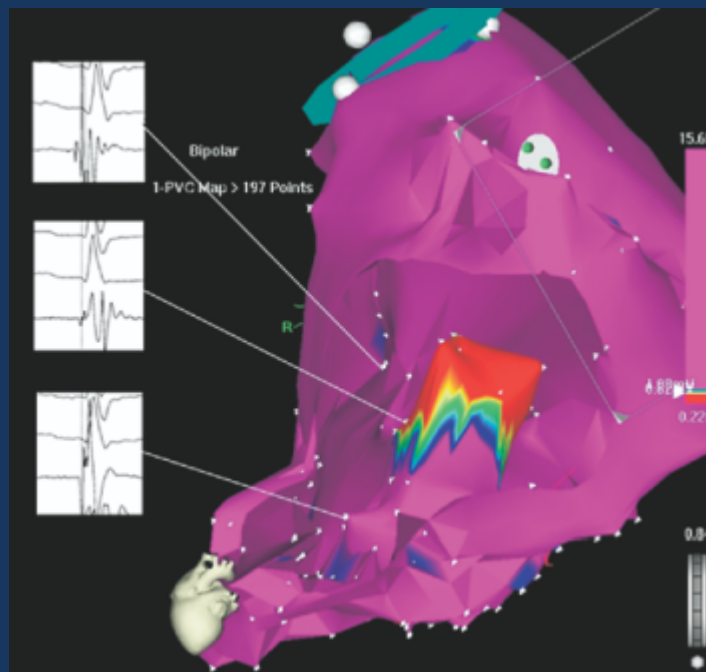
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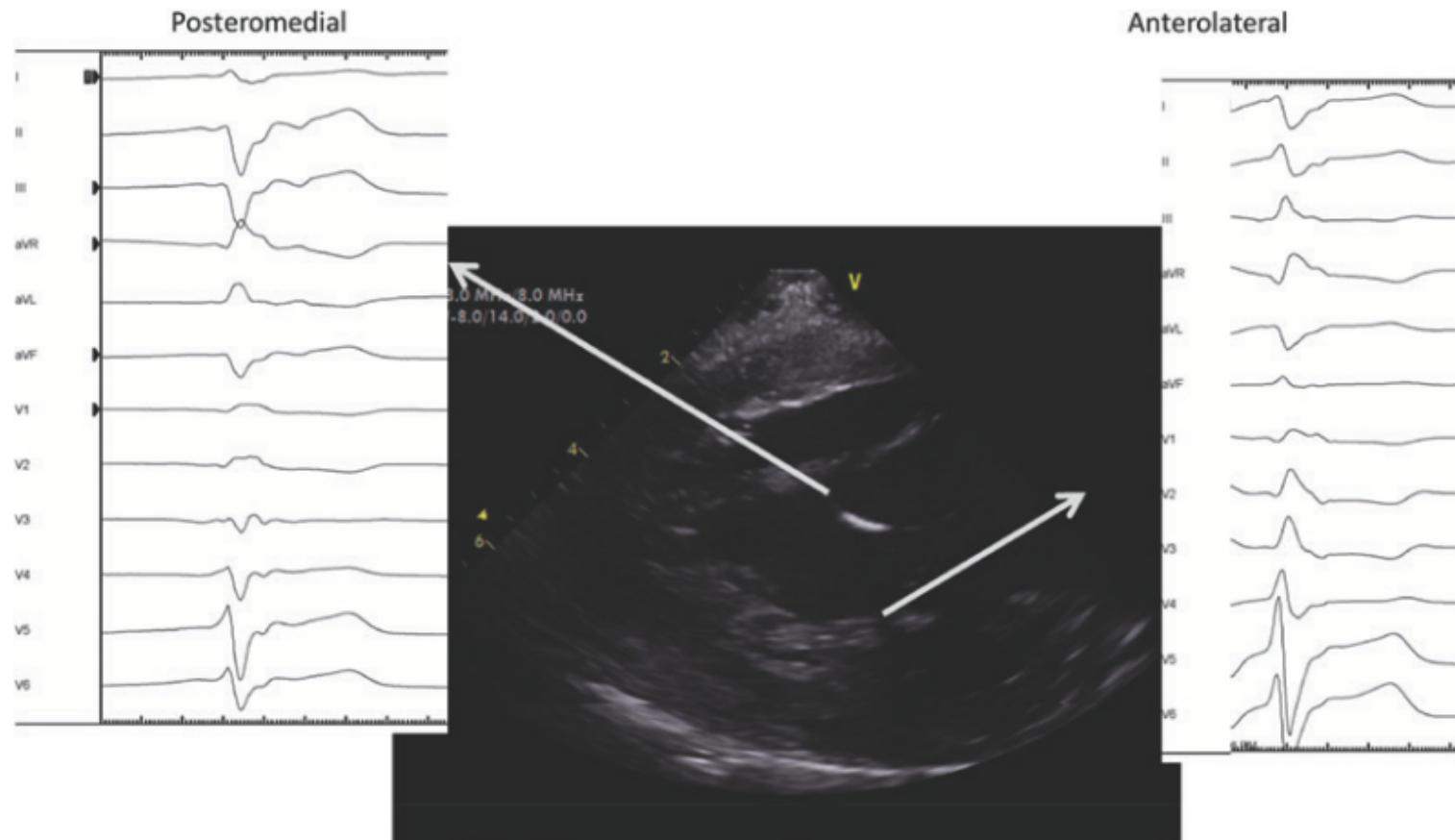
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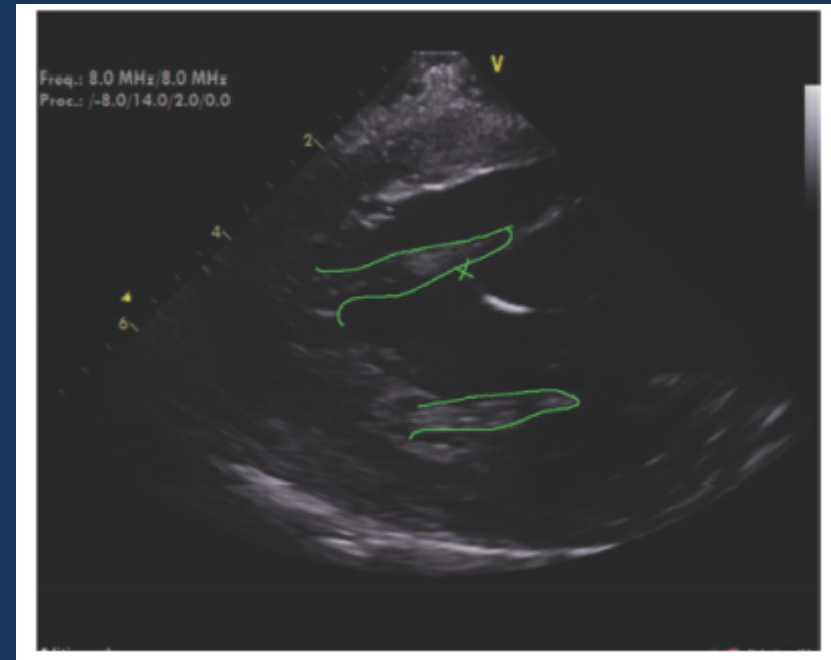
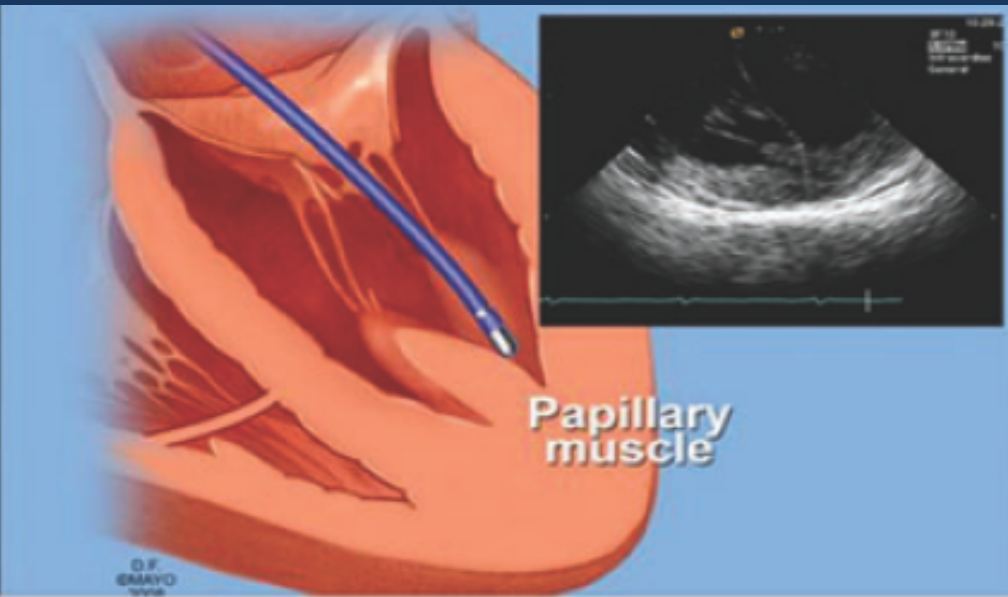




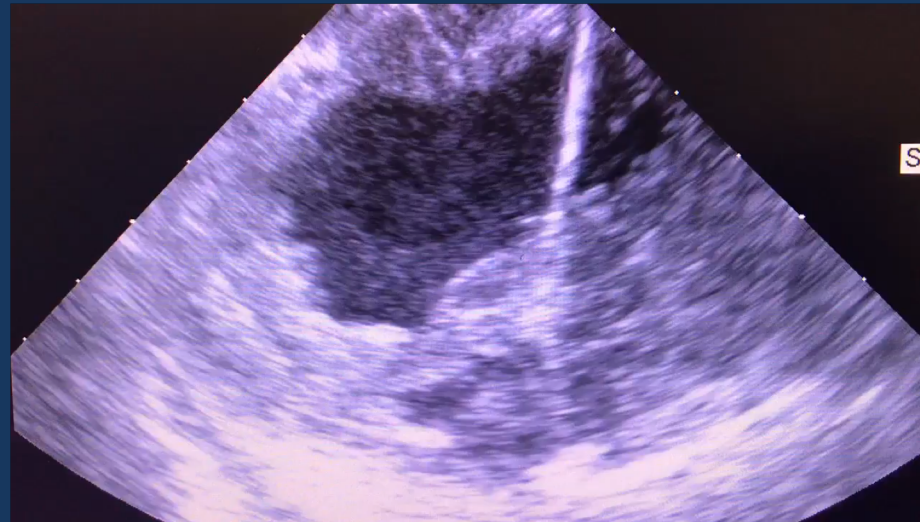
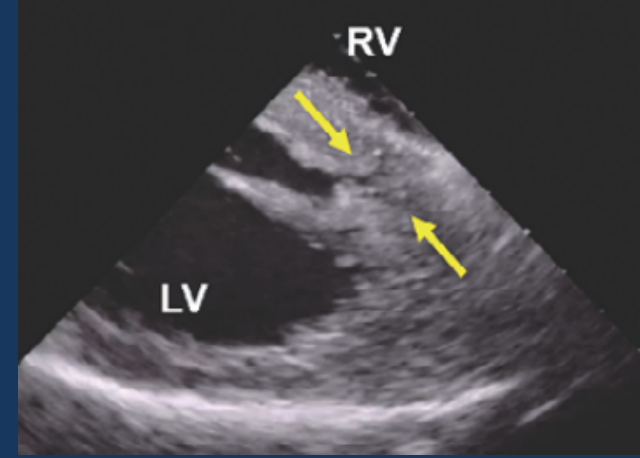
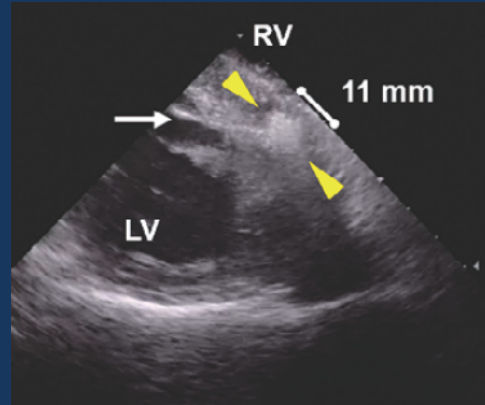
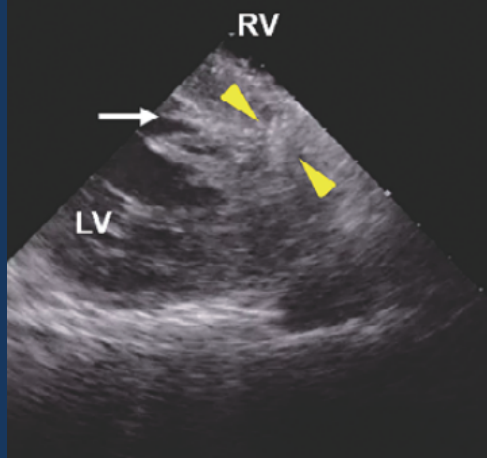
ICE



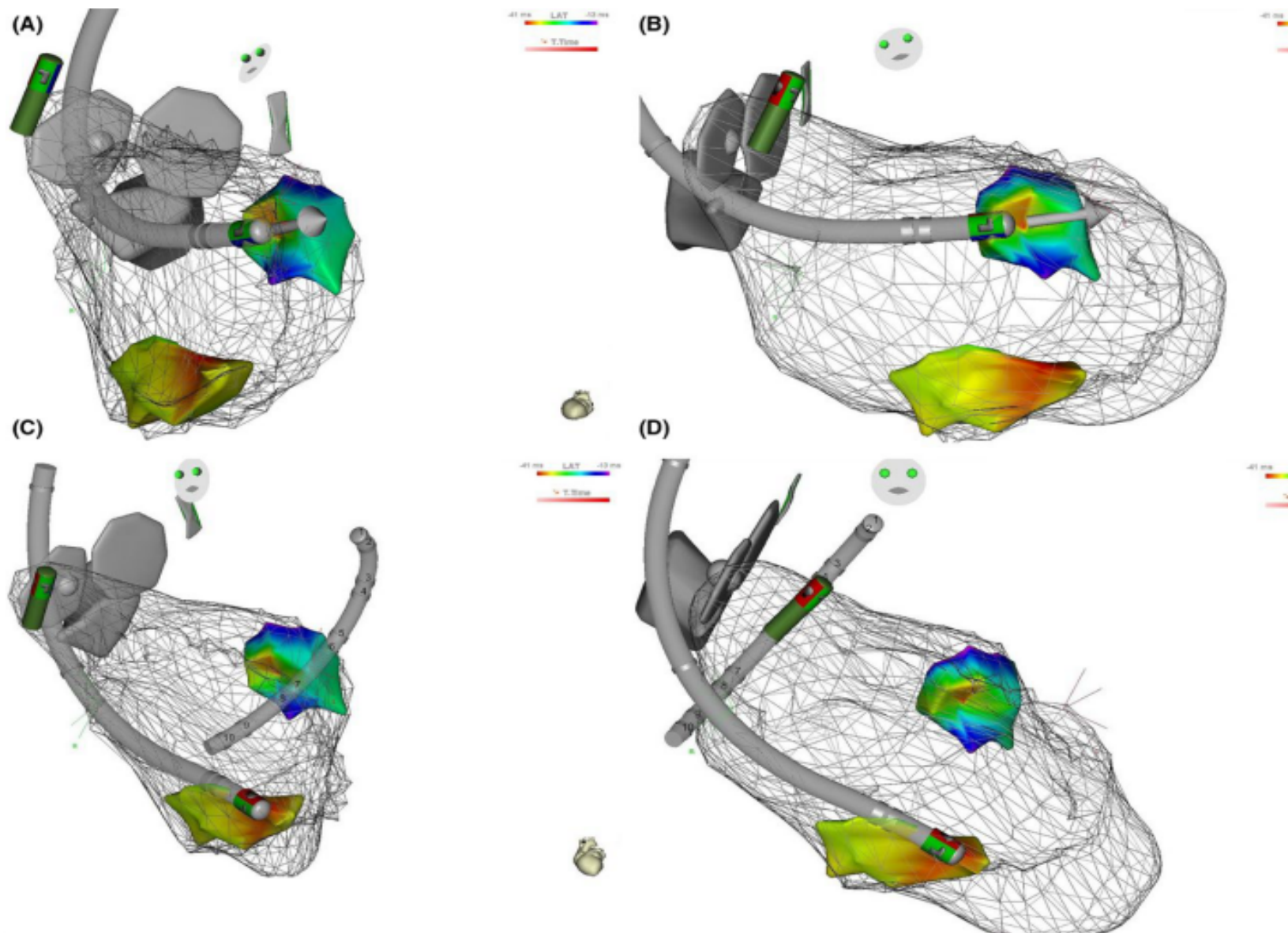
ICE : “kontakt”



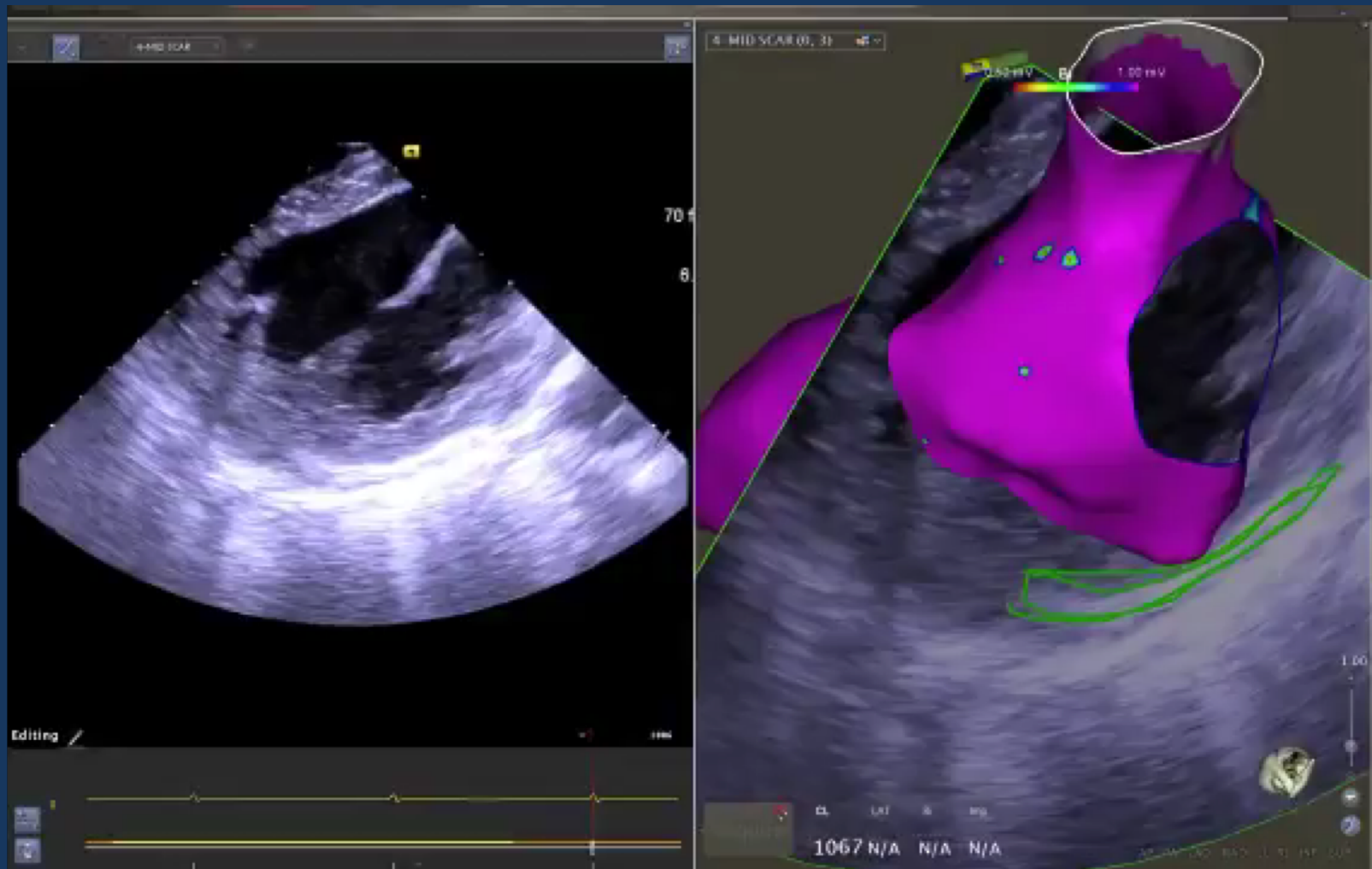
ICE pop oluşumu

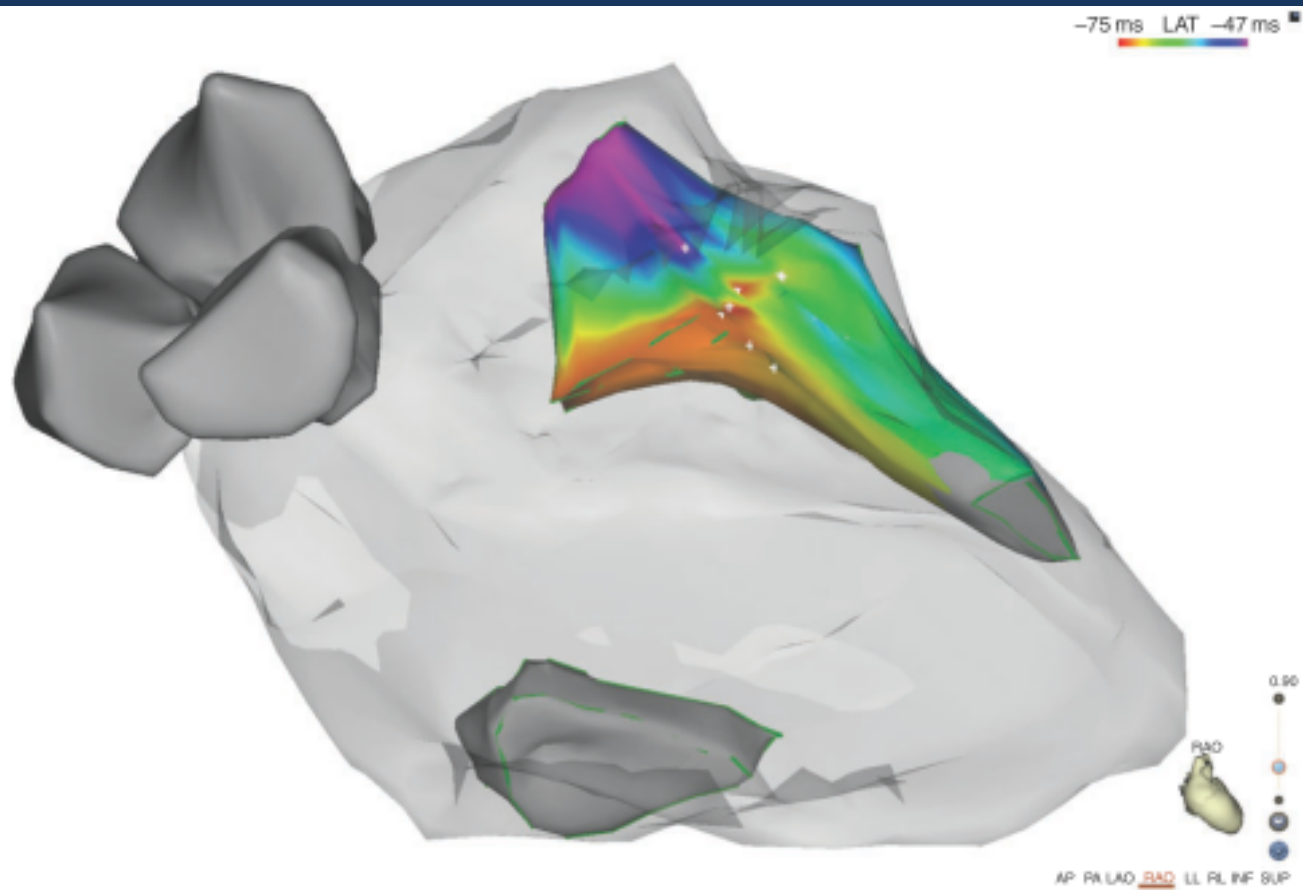


ICE 3D destekli

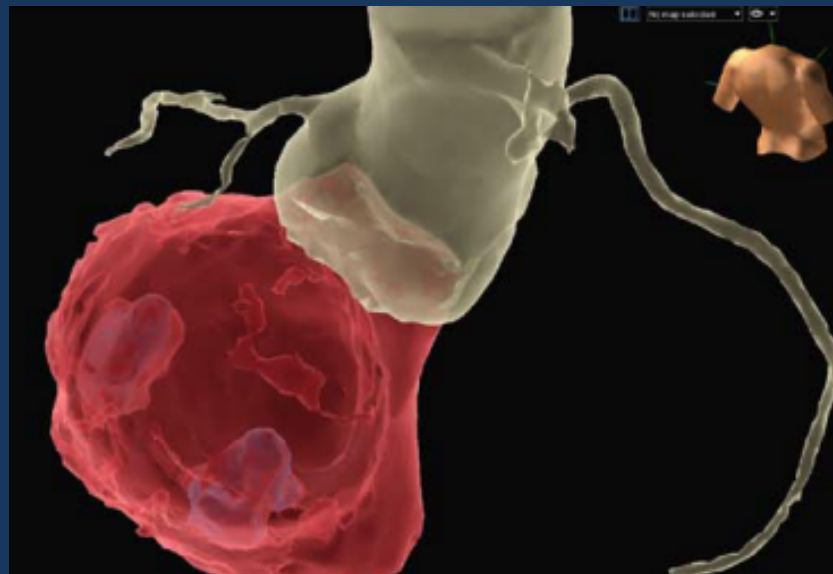
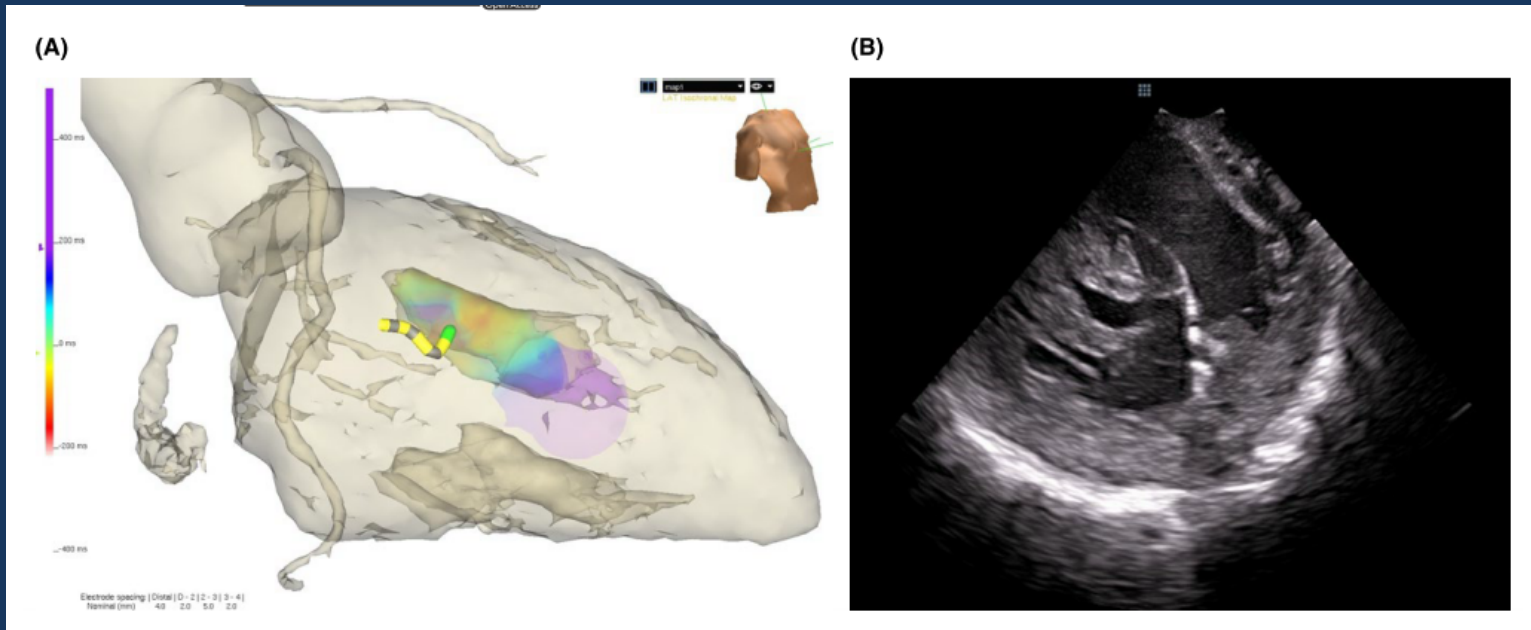


CartoSound destekli

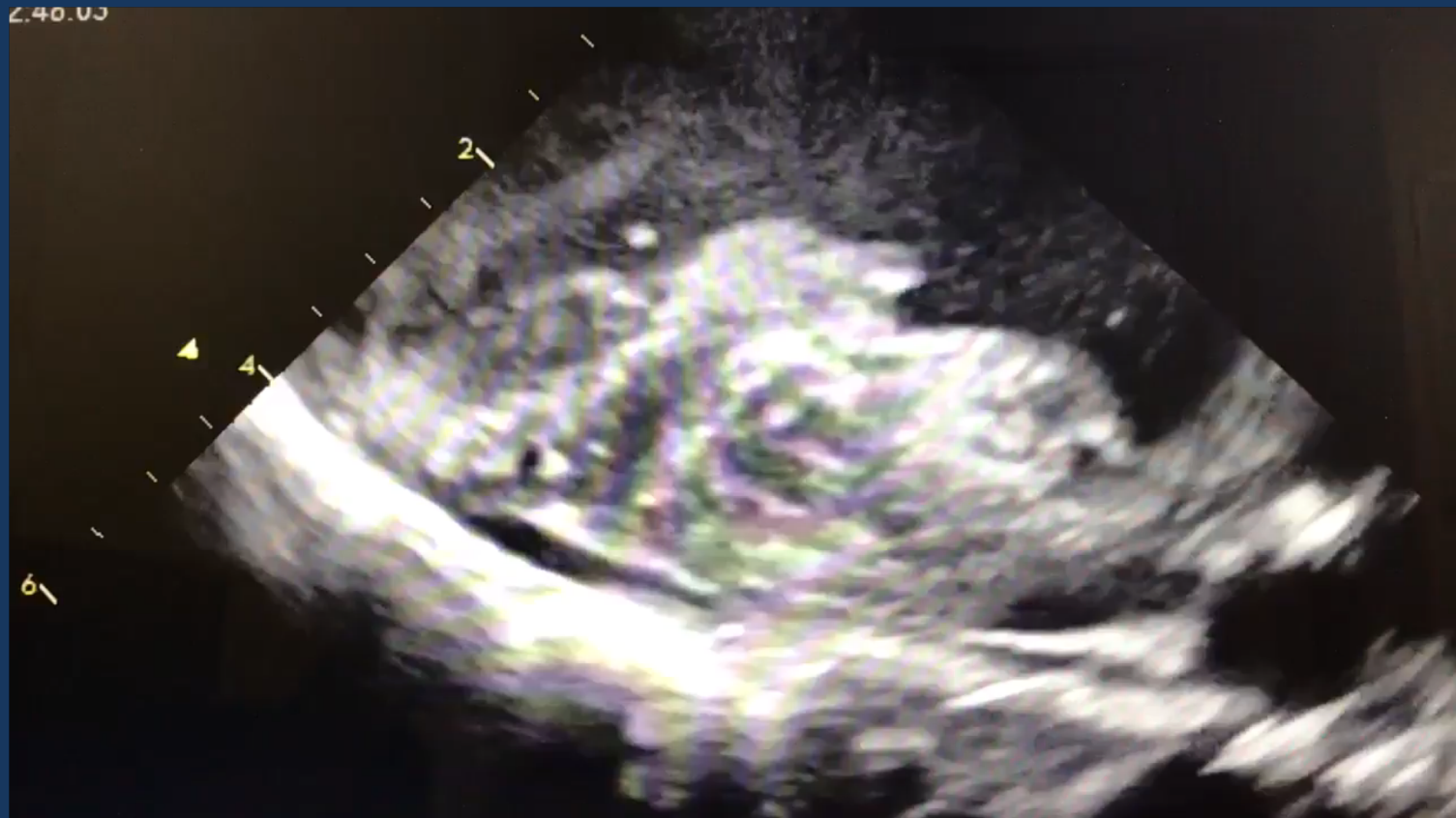


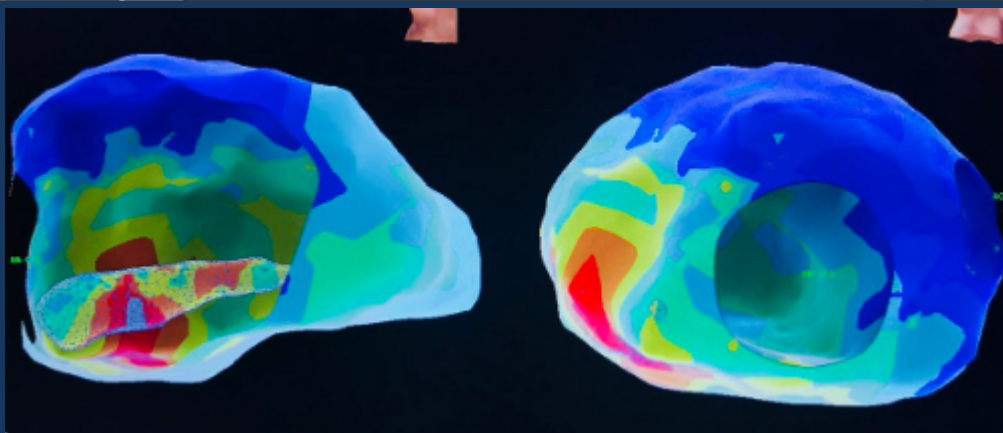
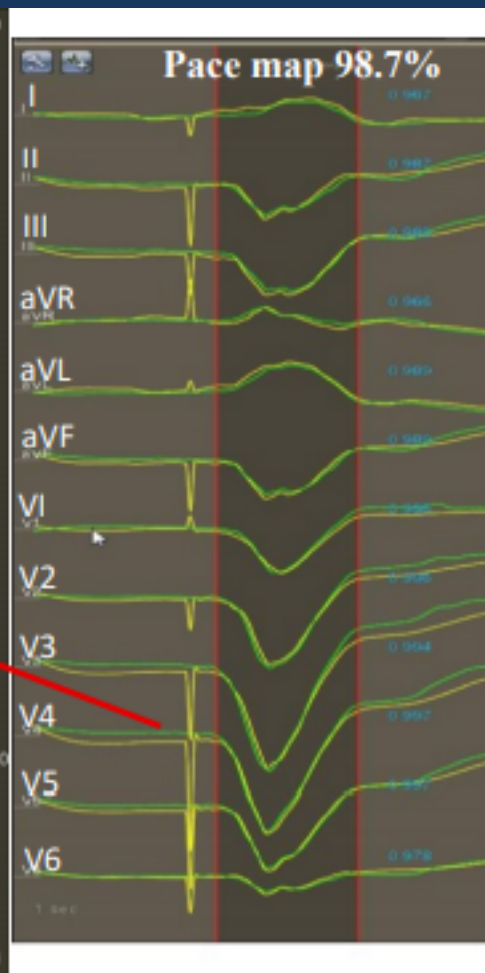
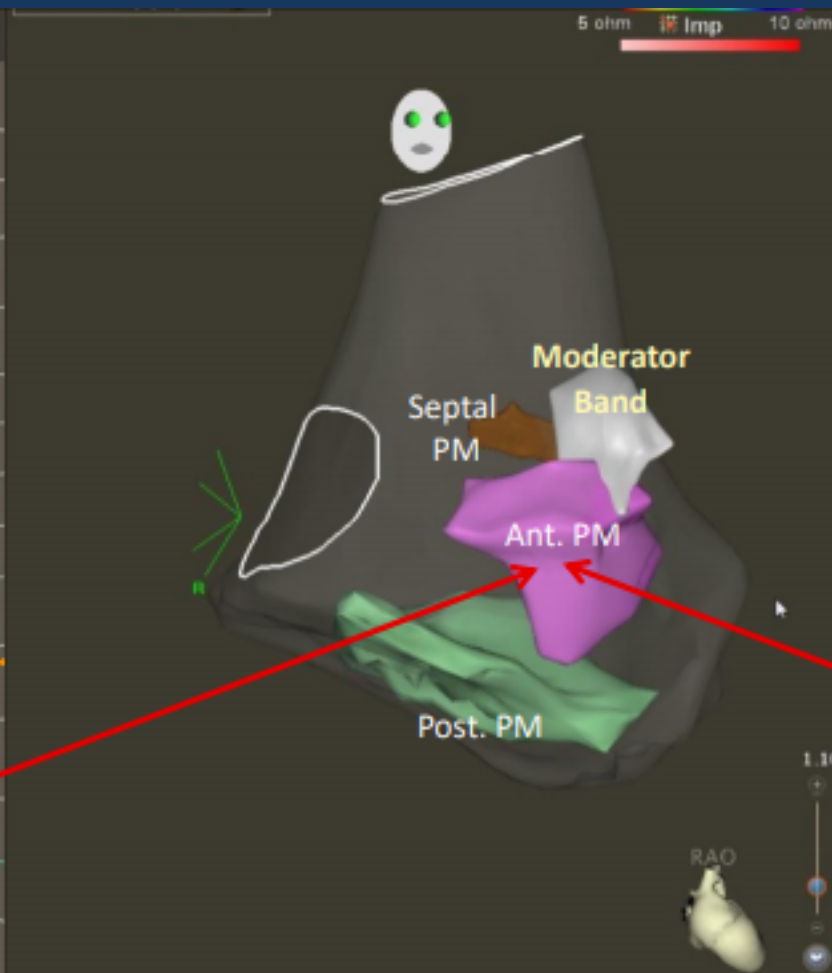
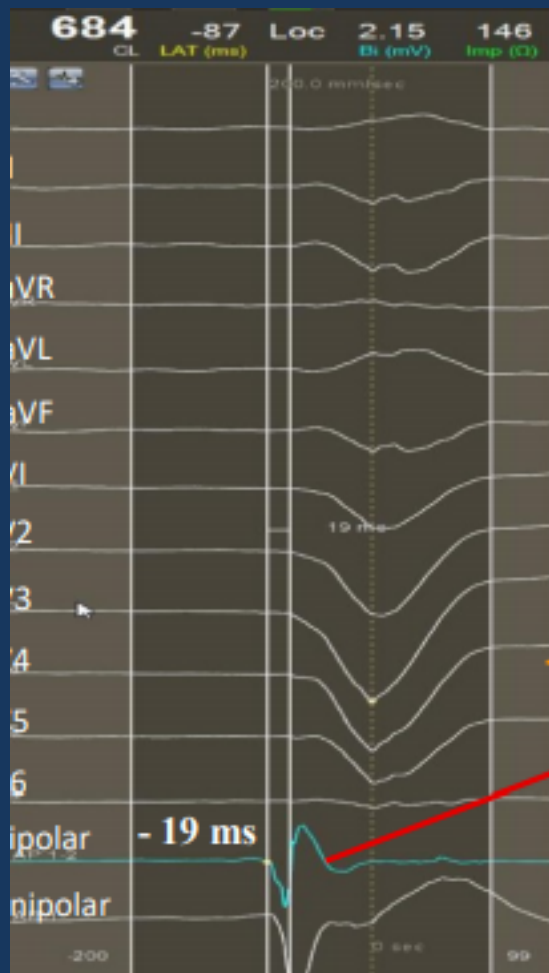


MDCT destekli

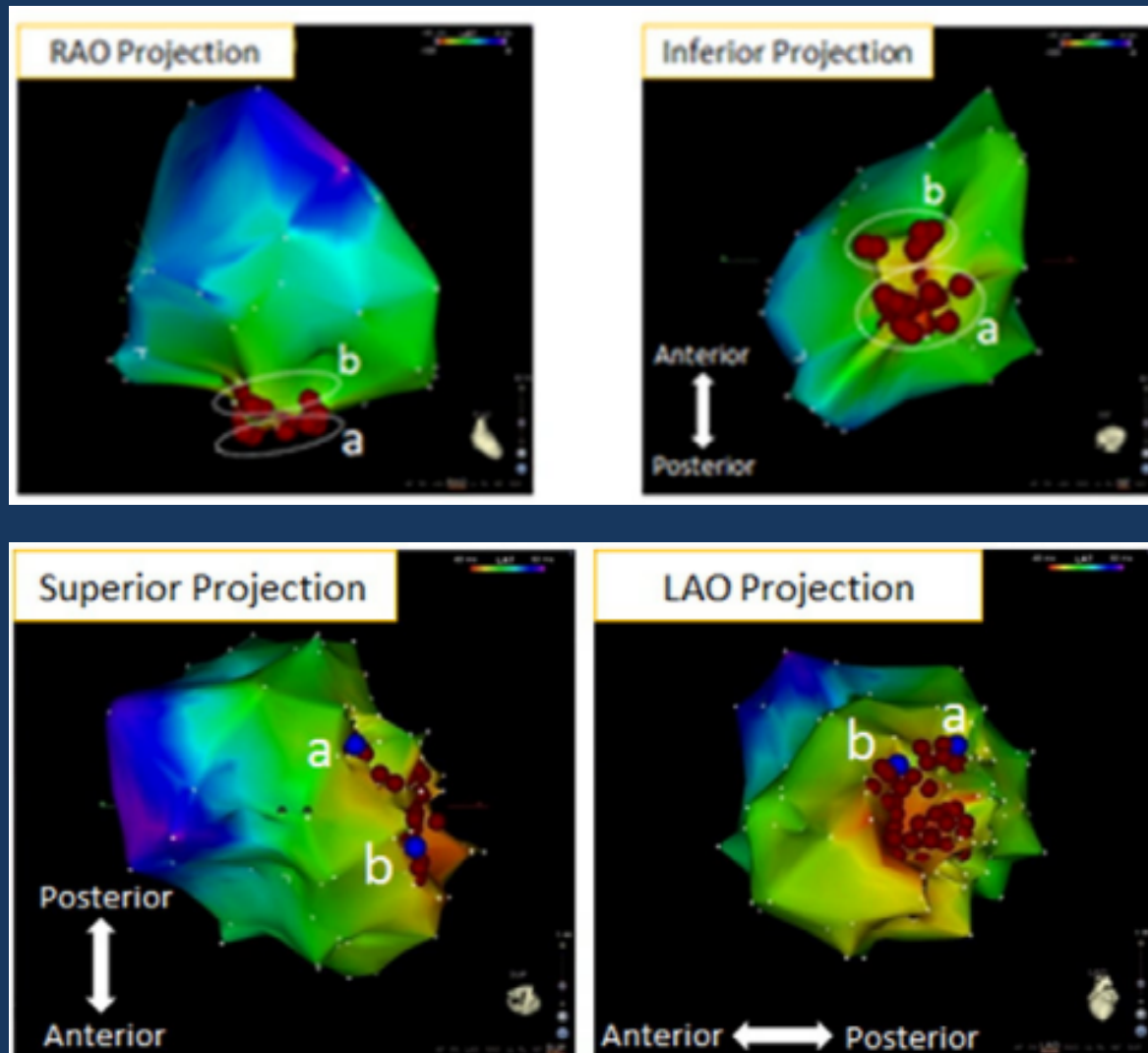


ICE : 28.5% den 70-90%



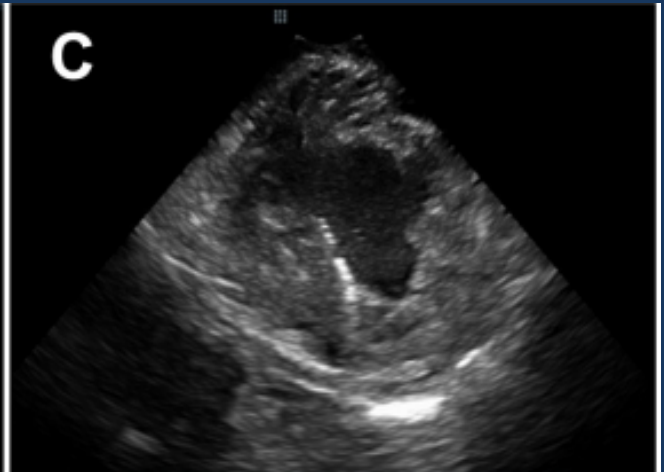
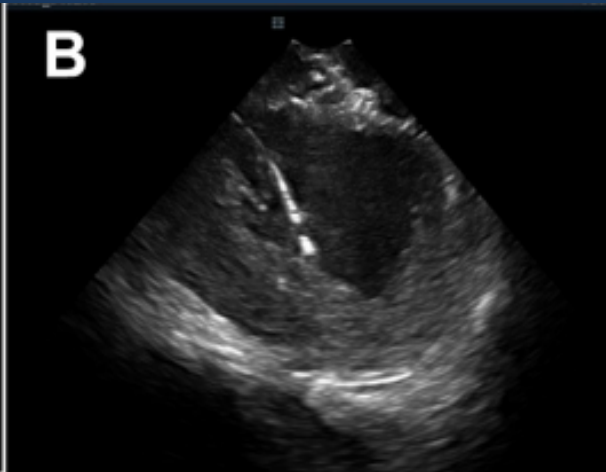
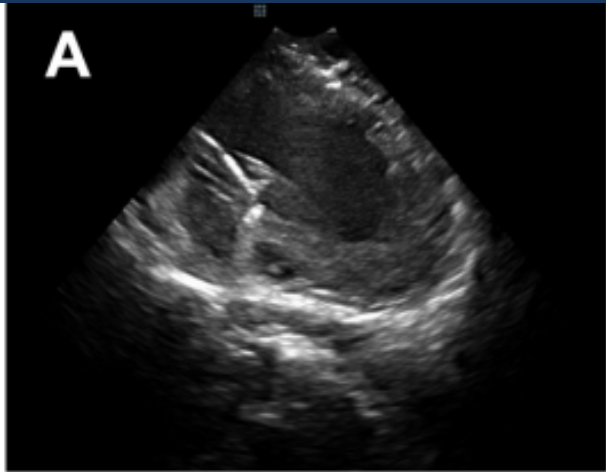
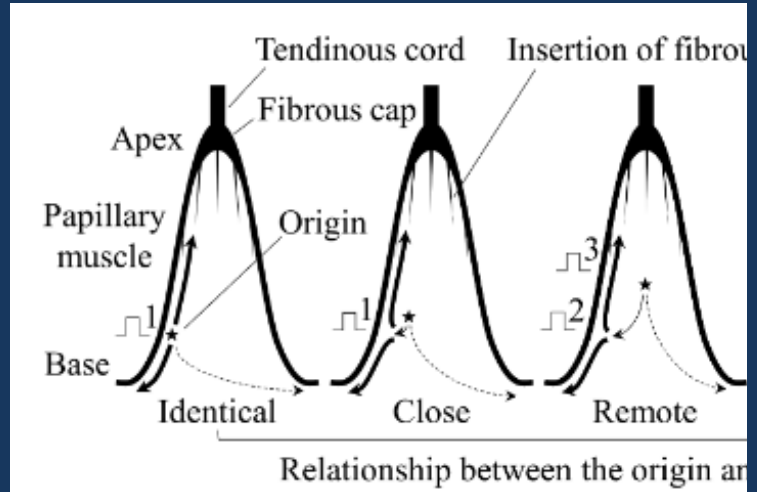
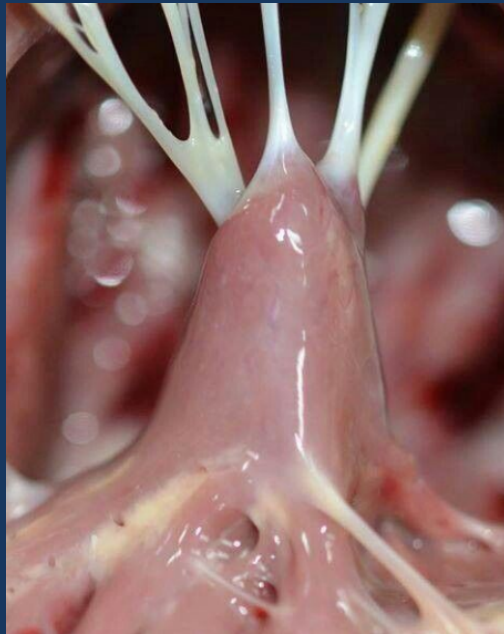


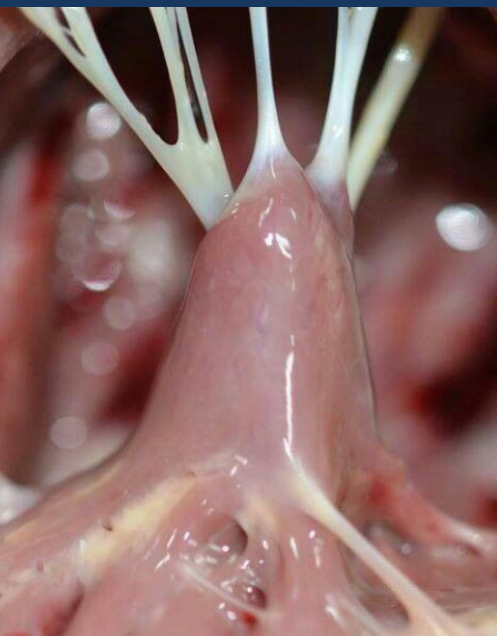
Circumferential ablation



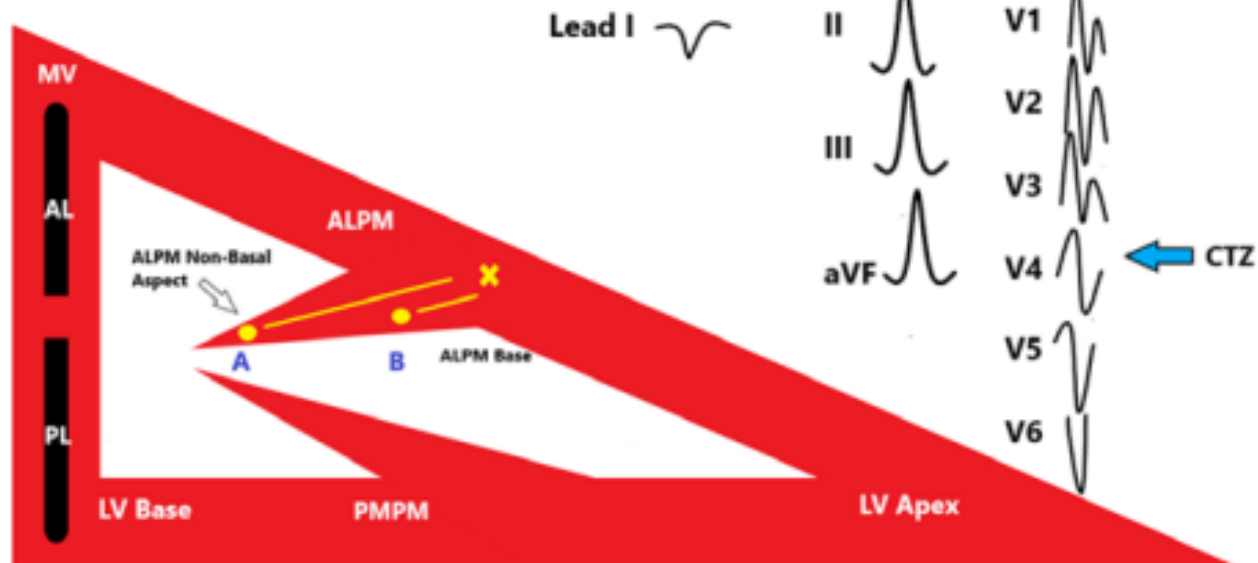
doi: 10.1016/j.ijcard.2016.06.151.

DOI: 10.1002/joa3.12137

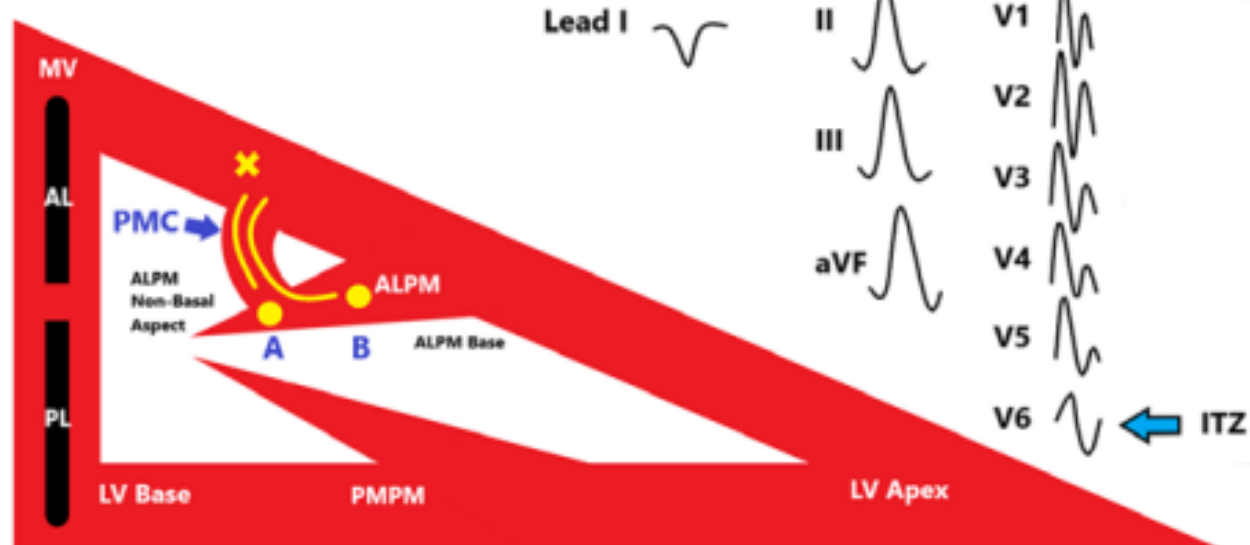


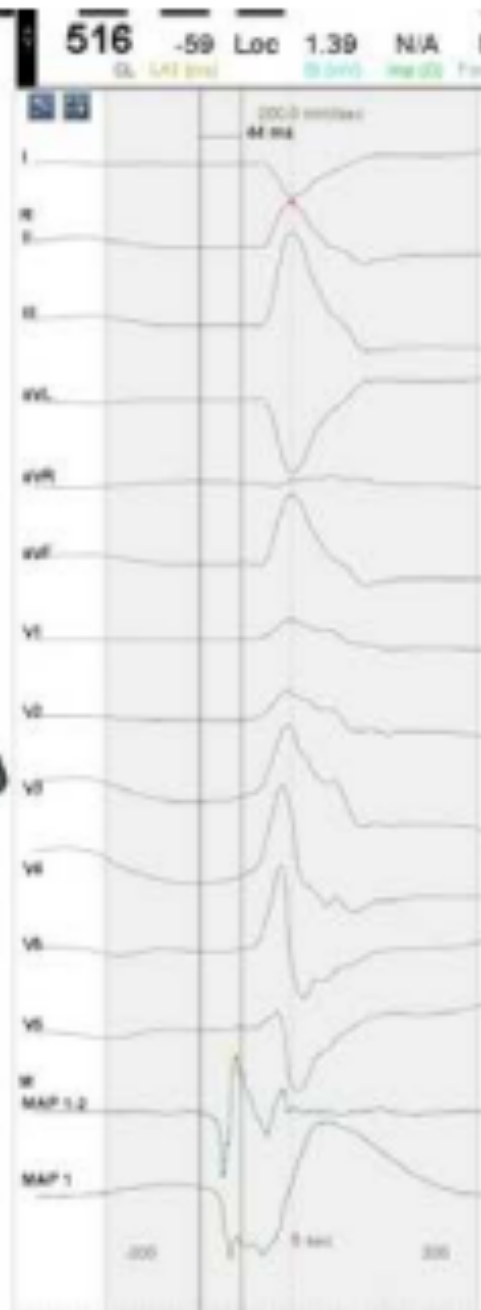
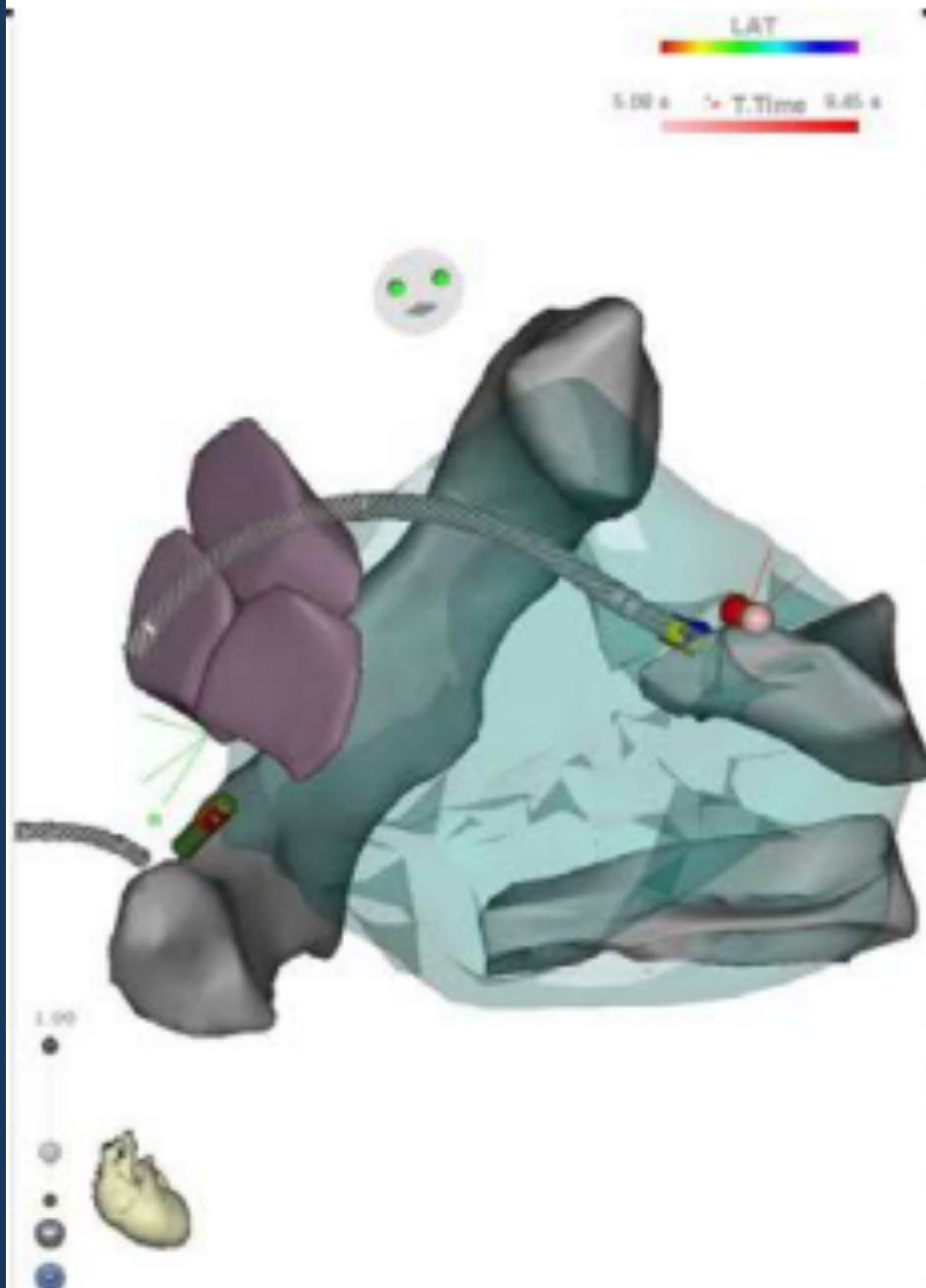


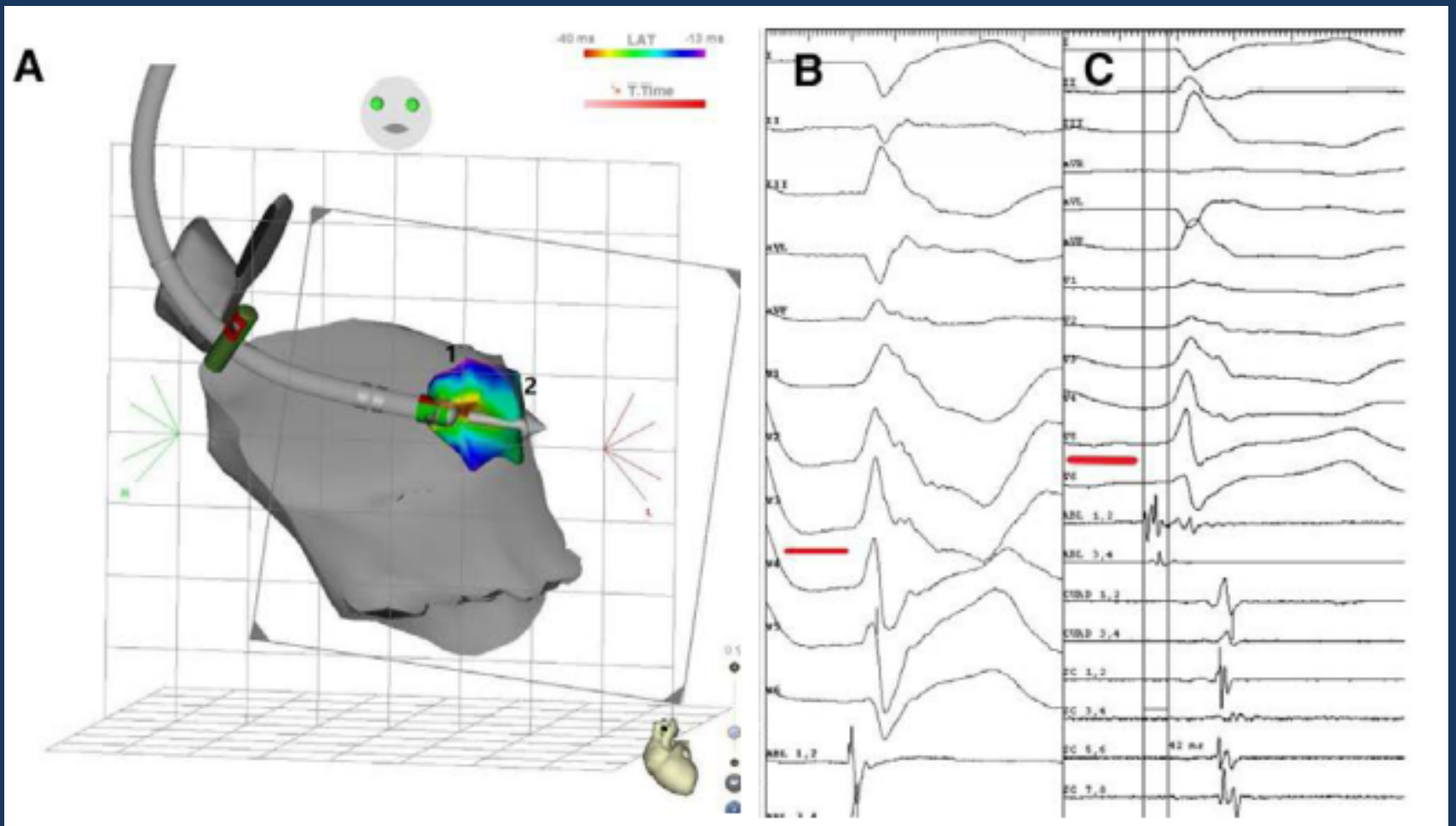
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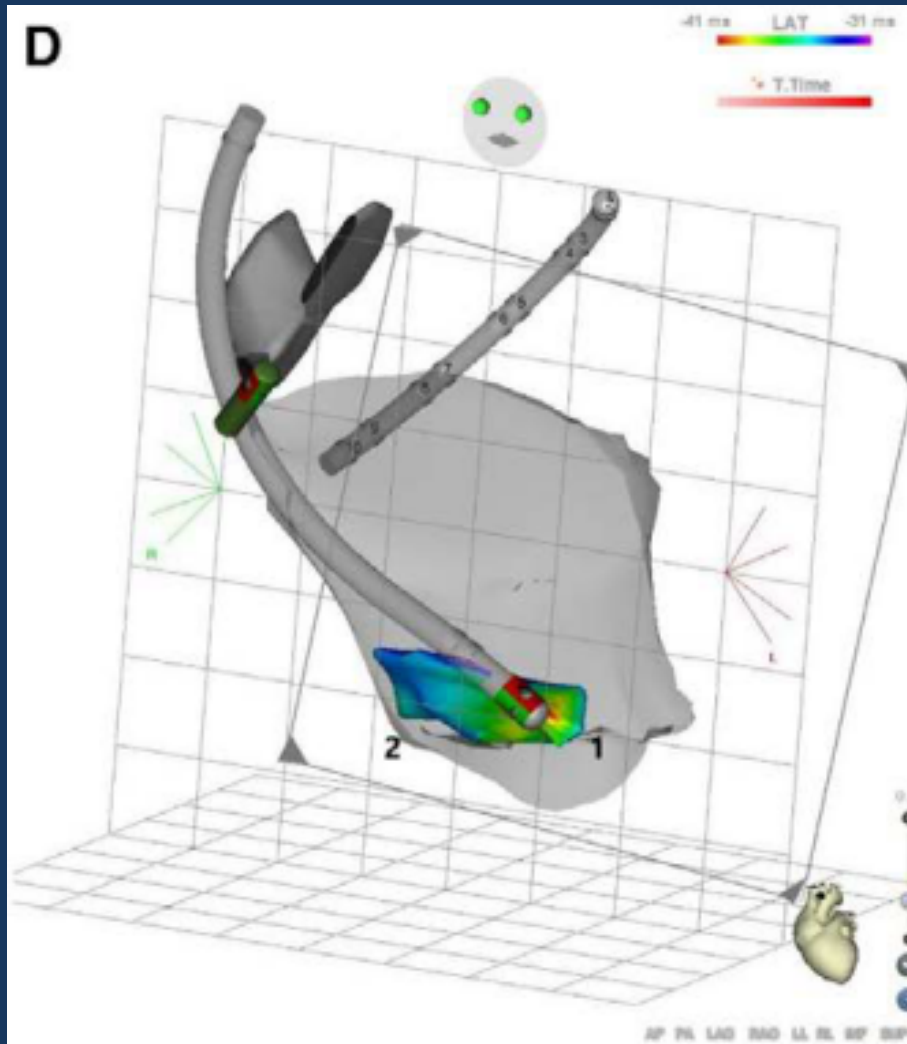
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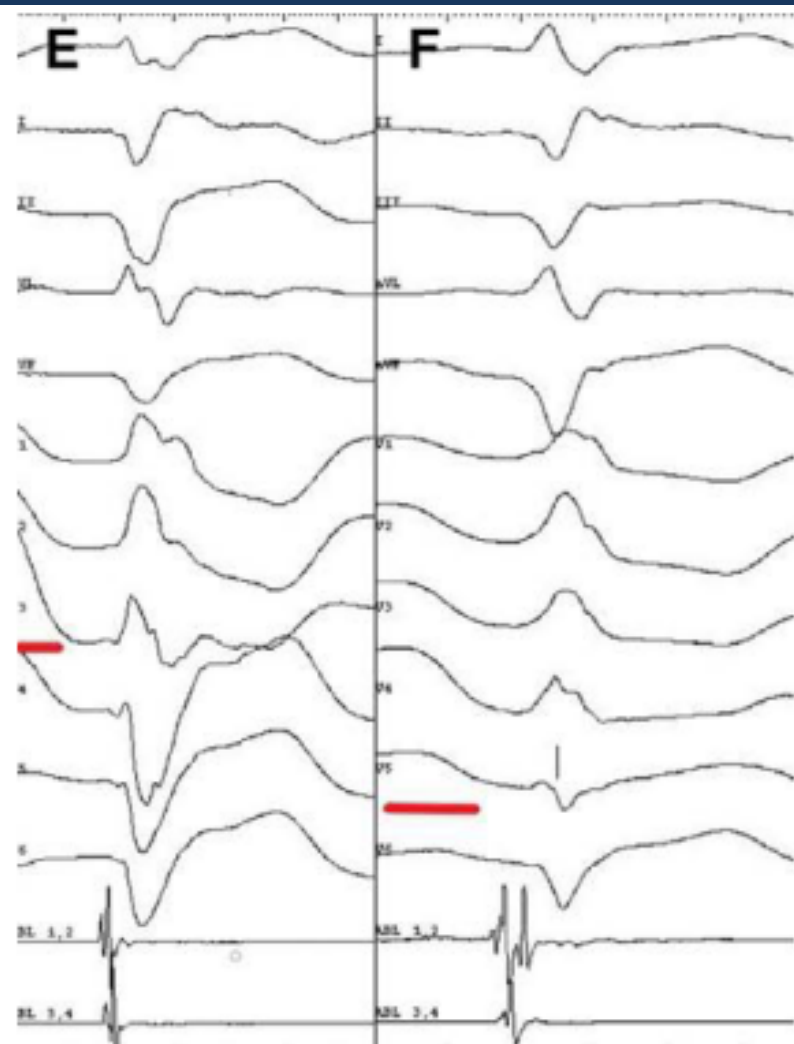




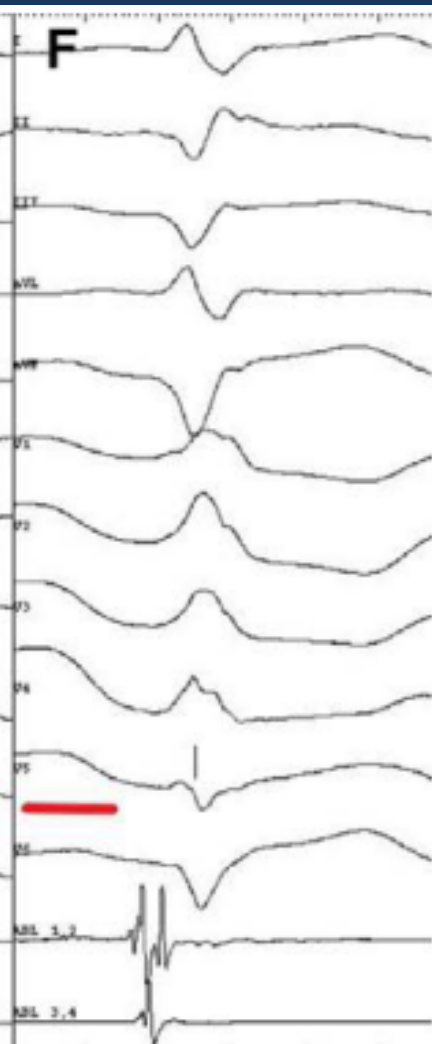
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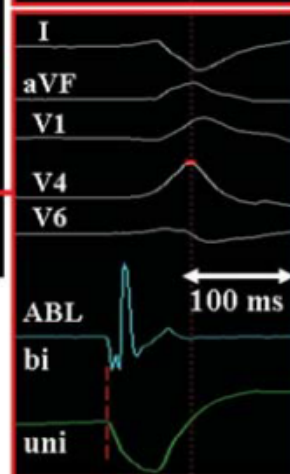
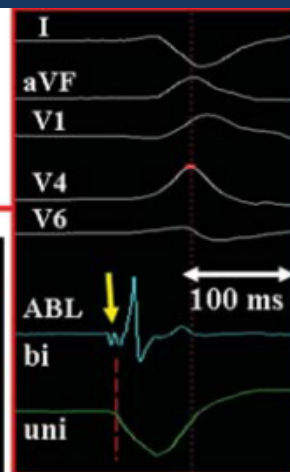
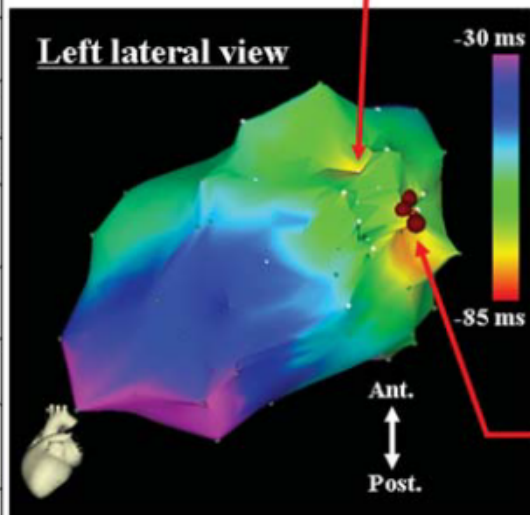
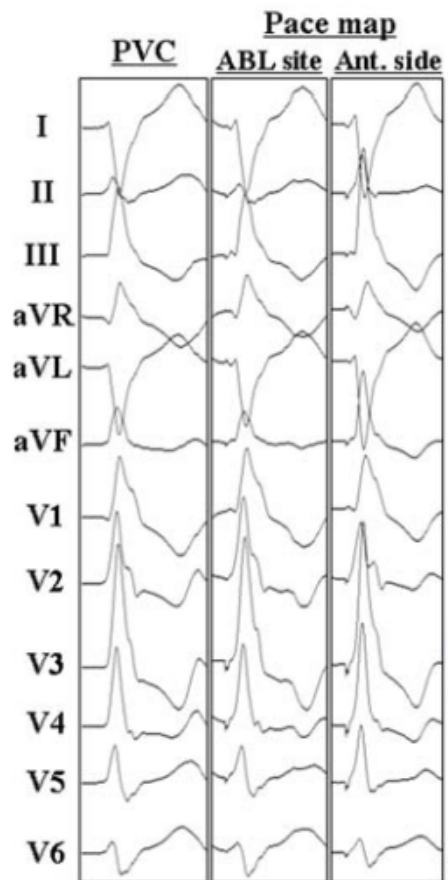


E

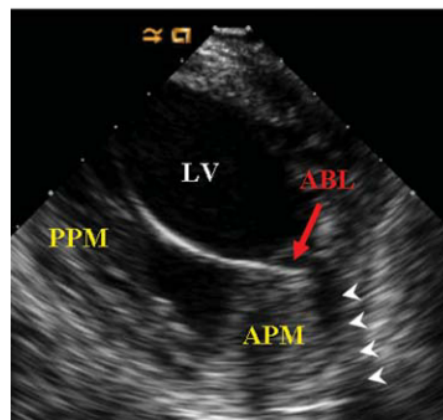


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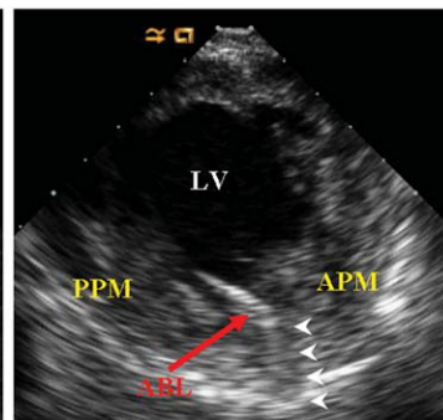


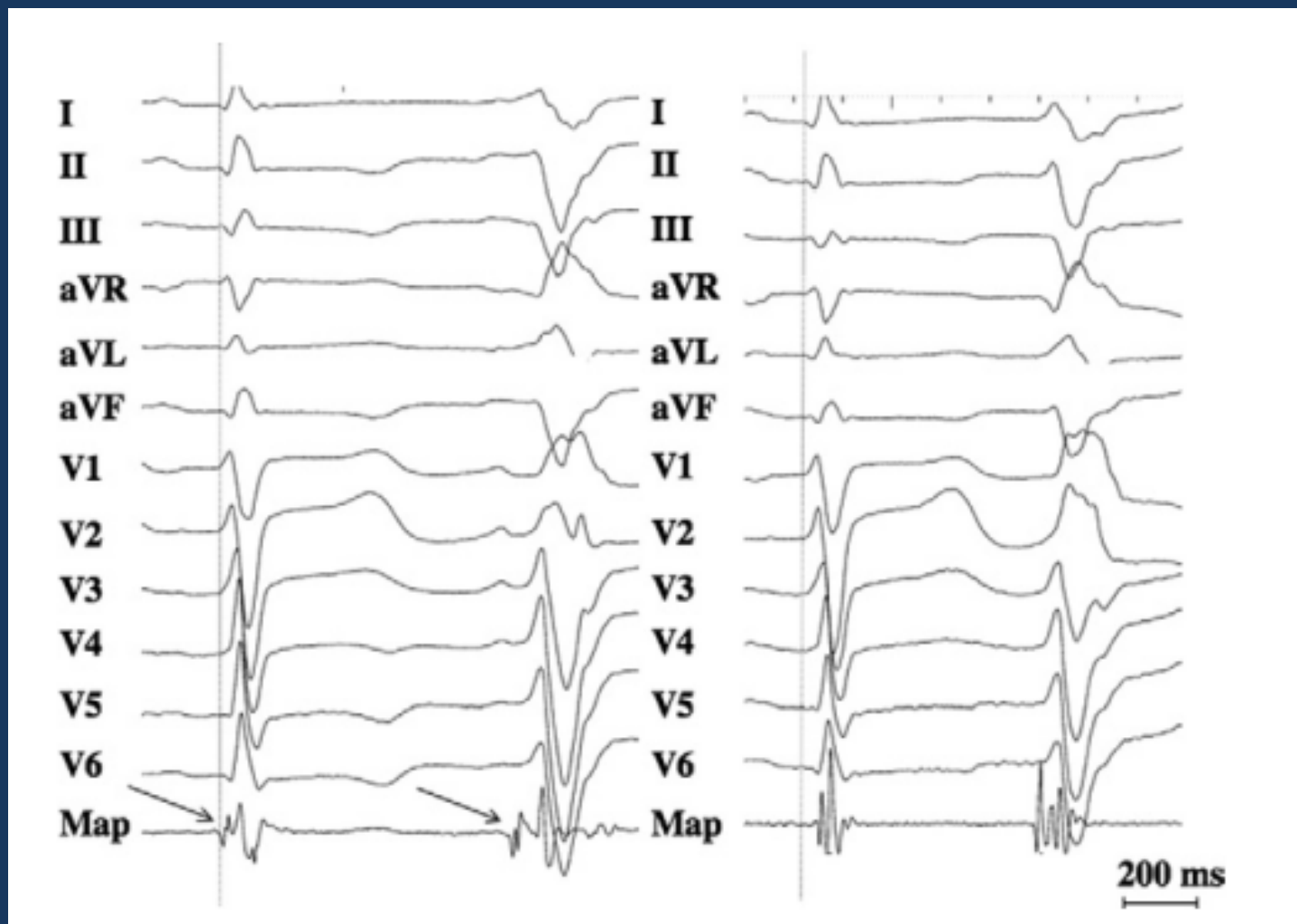
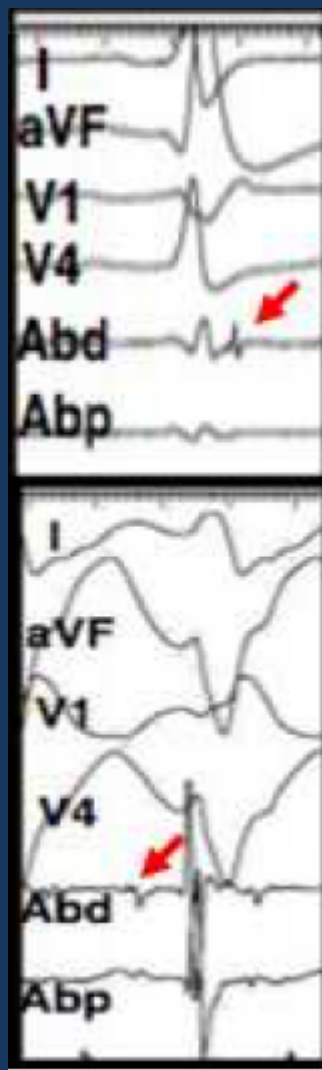


Anterior side



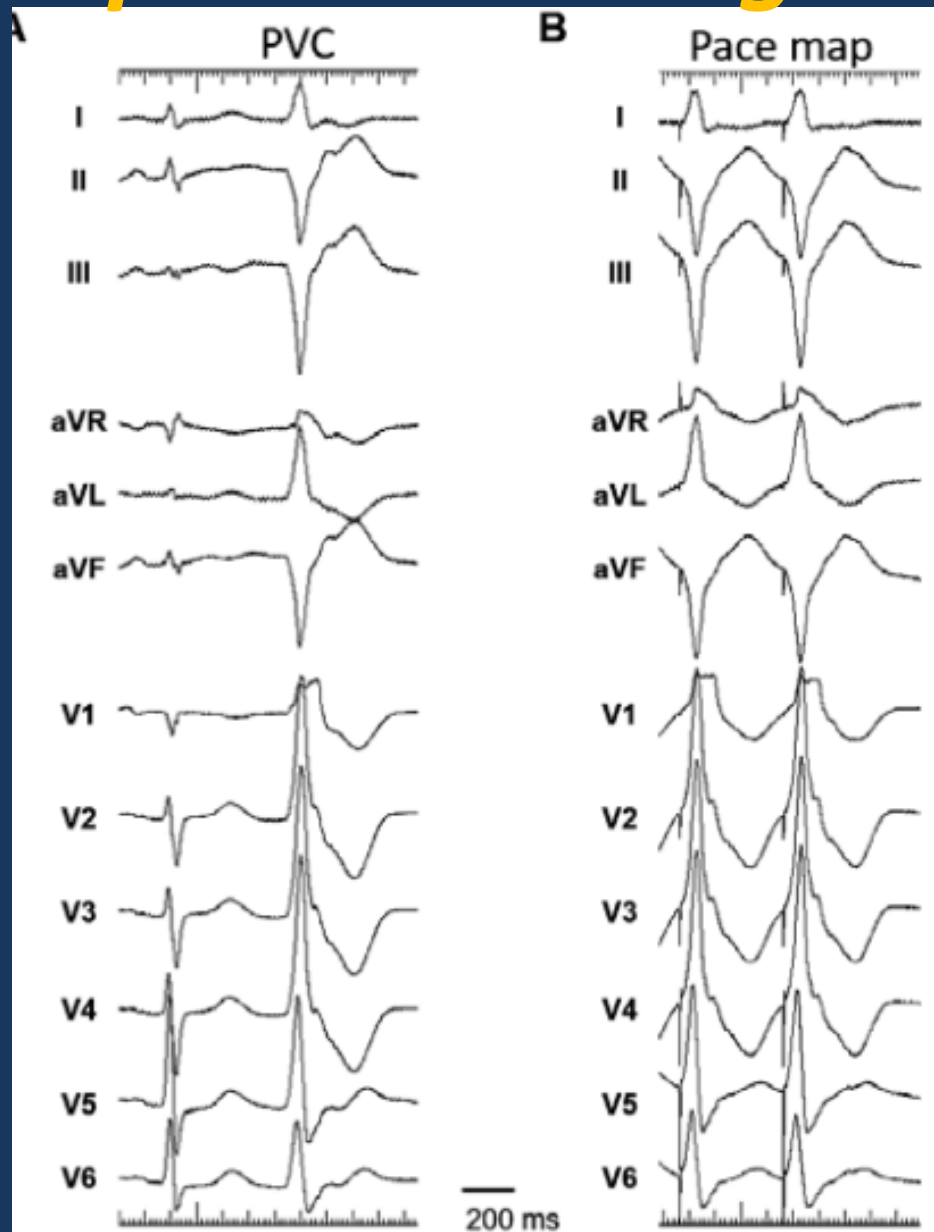
Posterior side



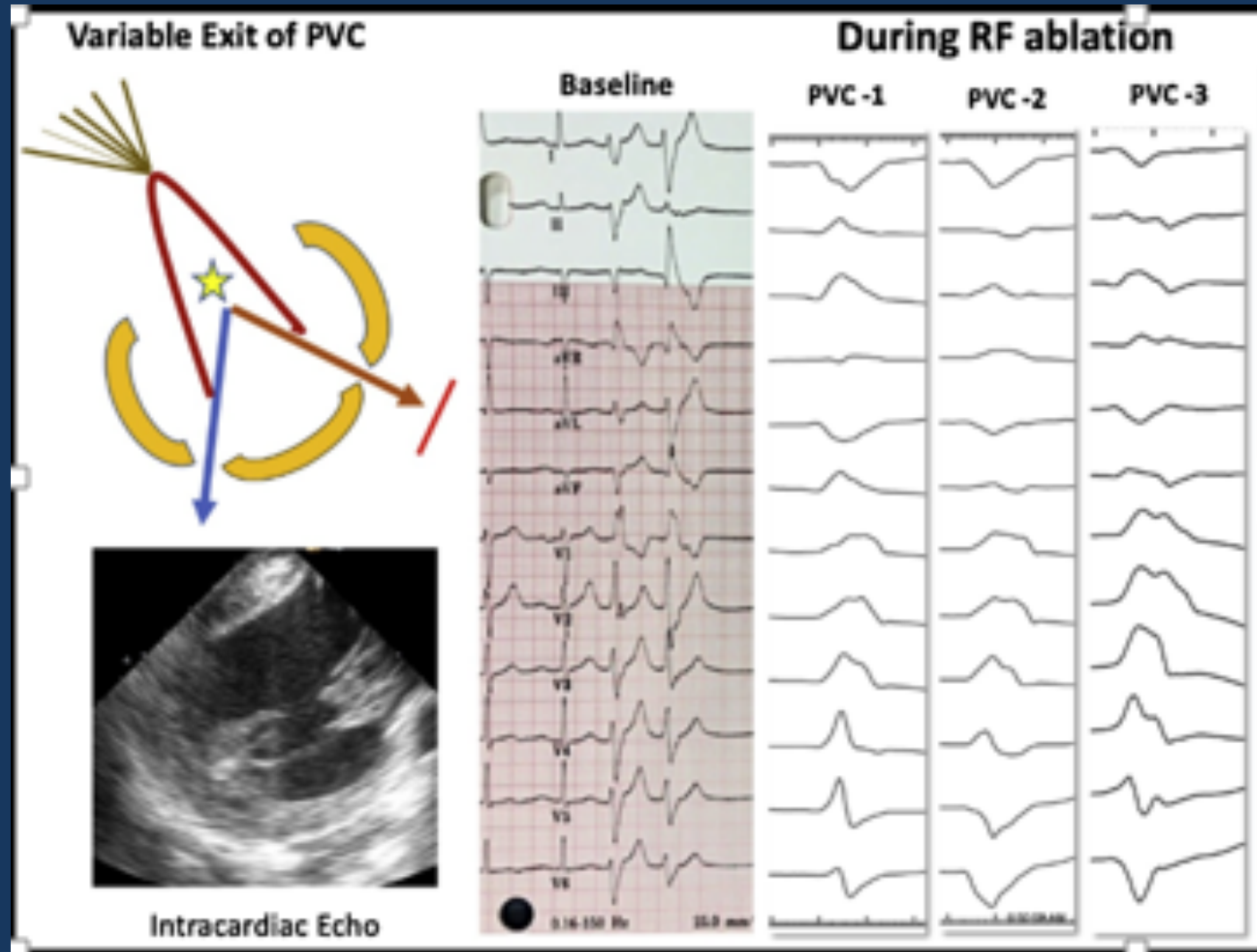
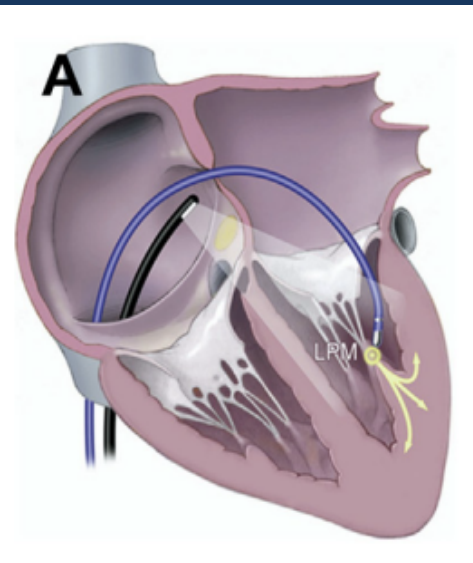




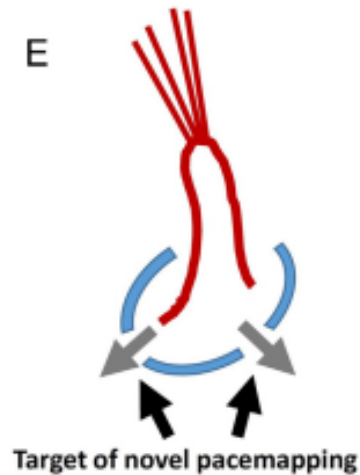
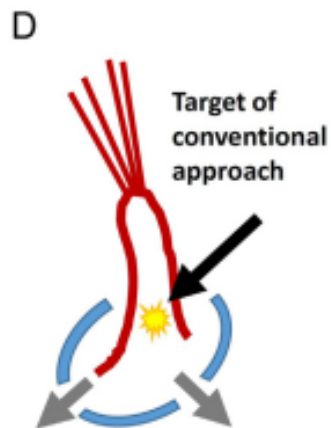
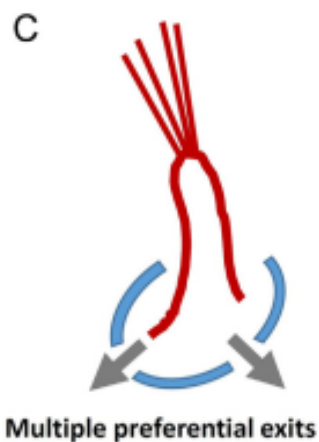
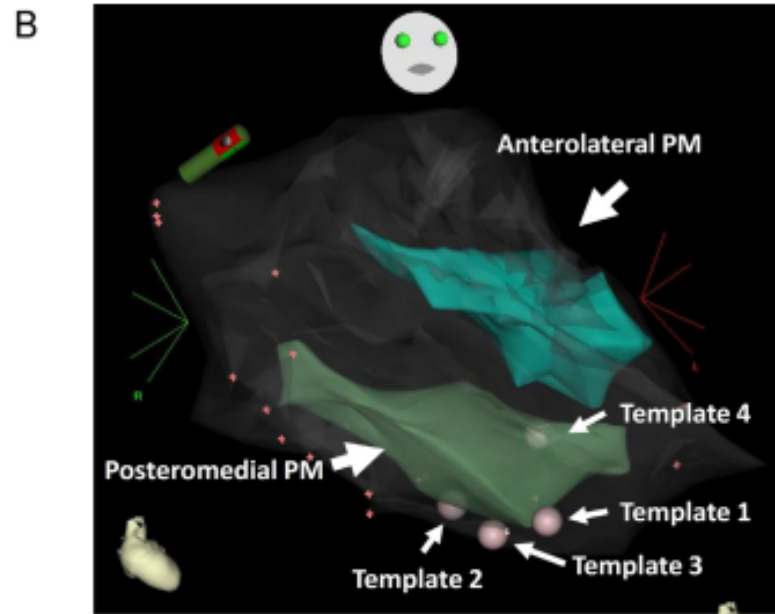
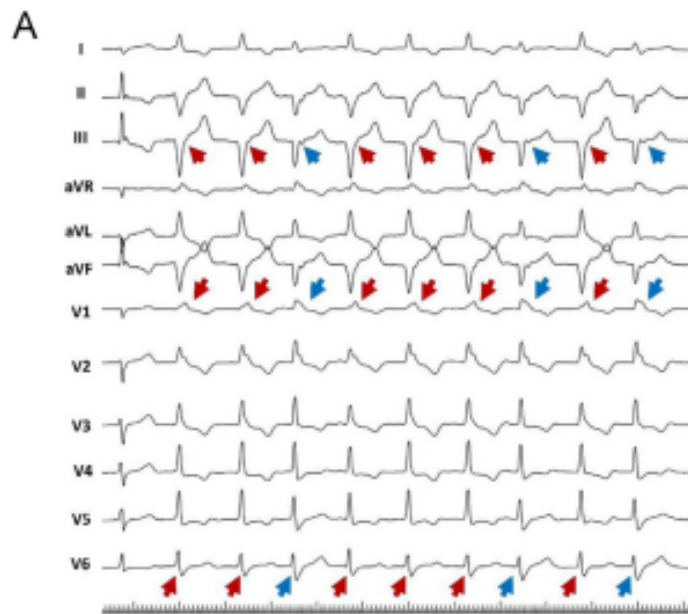
Pacemap her zaman güvenilir mi ?



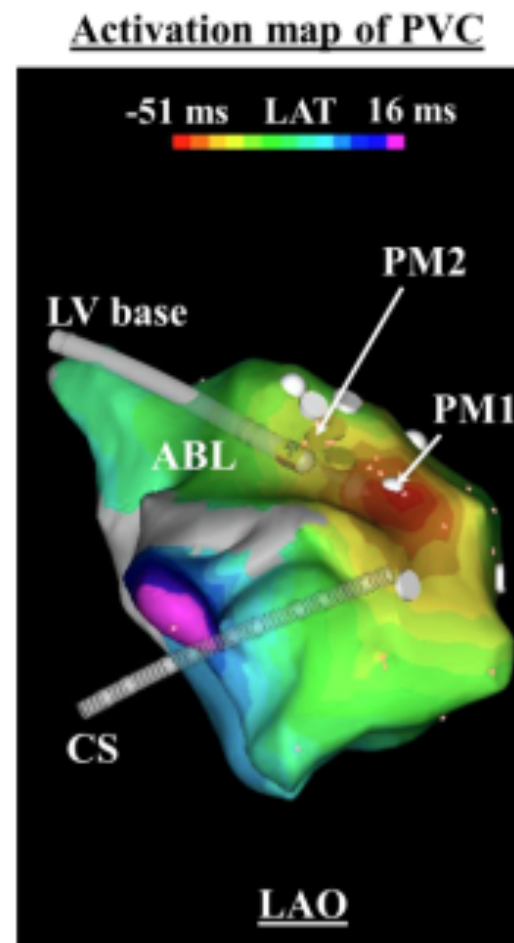
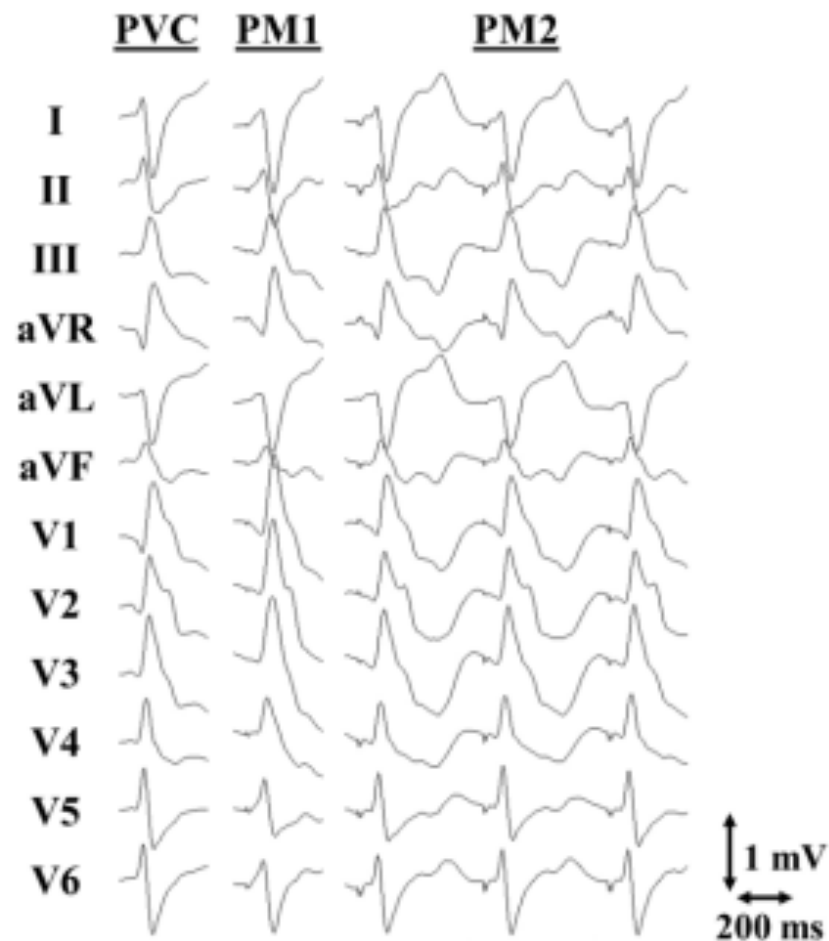
Preferential conduction



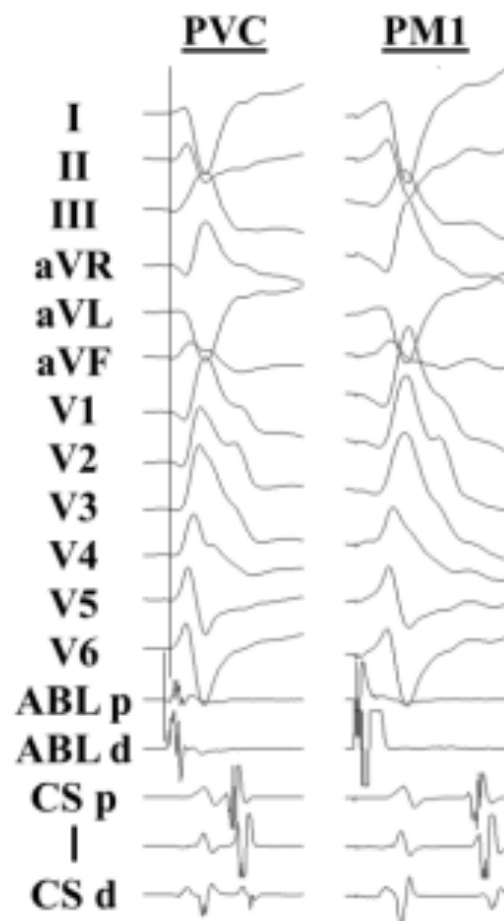
PASO



latency

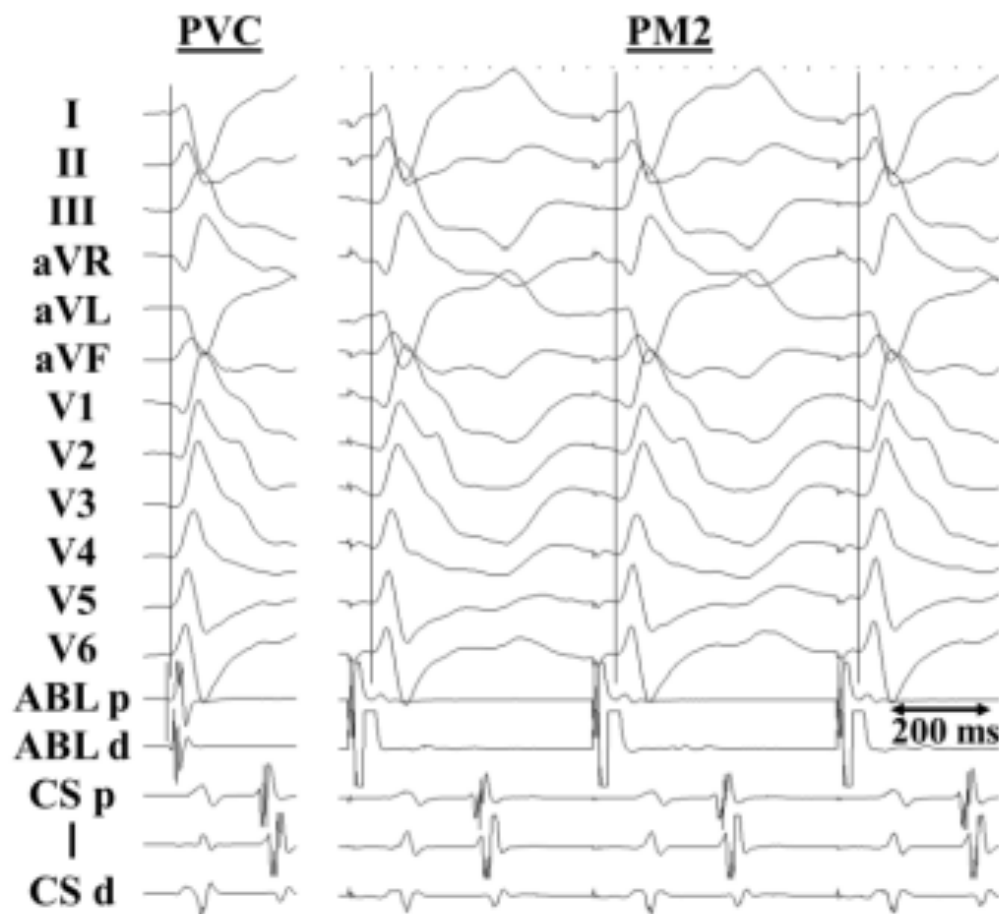


EAS



V-QRS = -12 ms

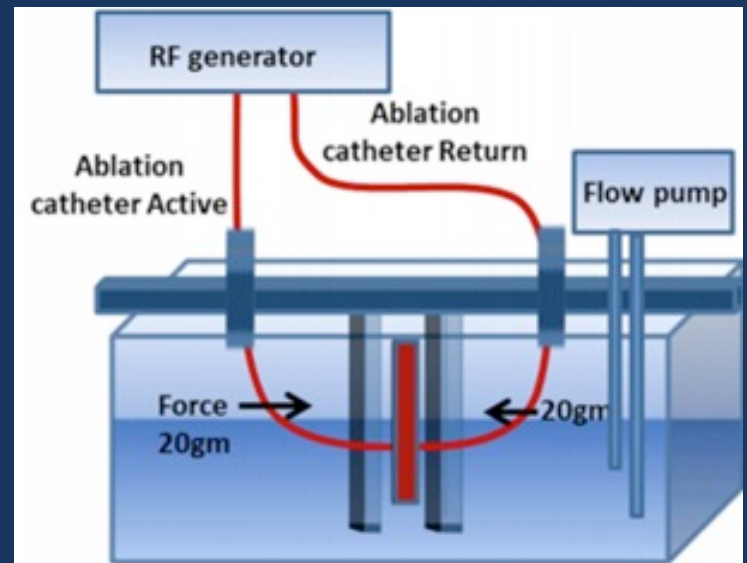
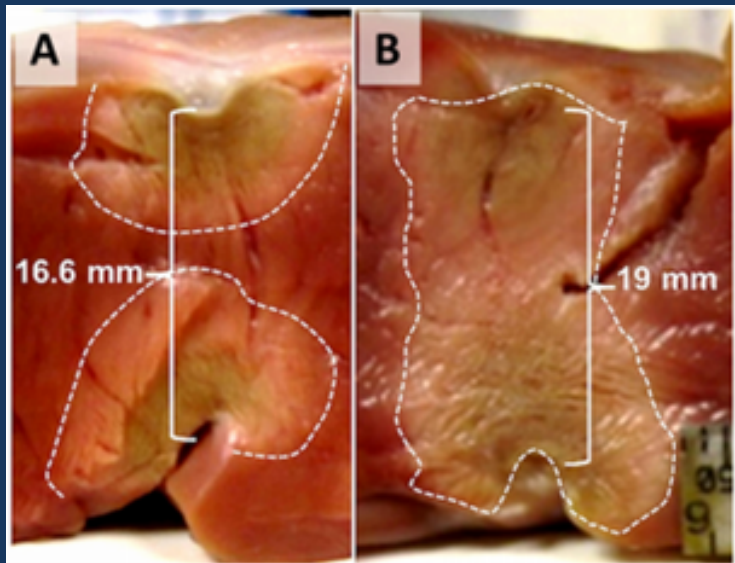
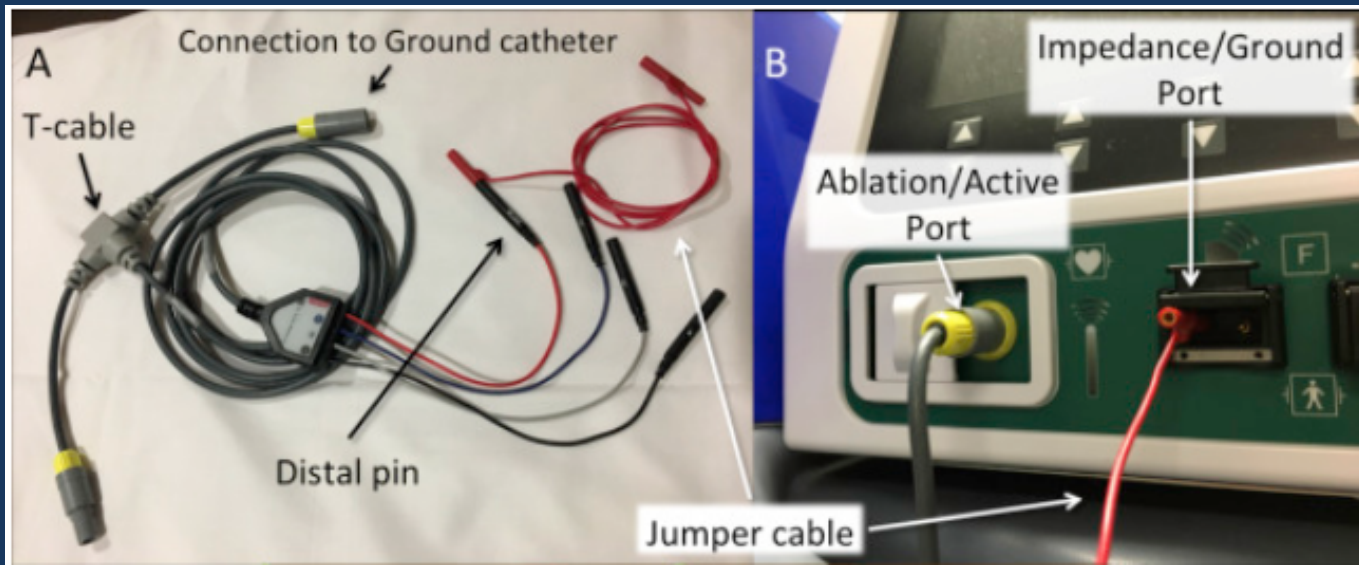
Successful ablation site

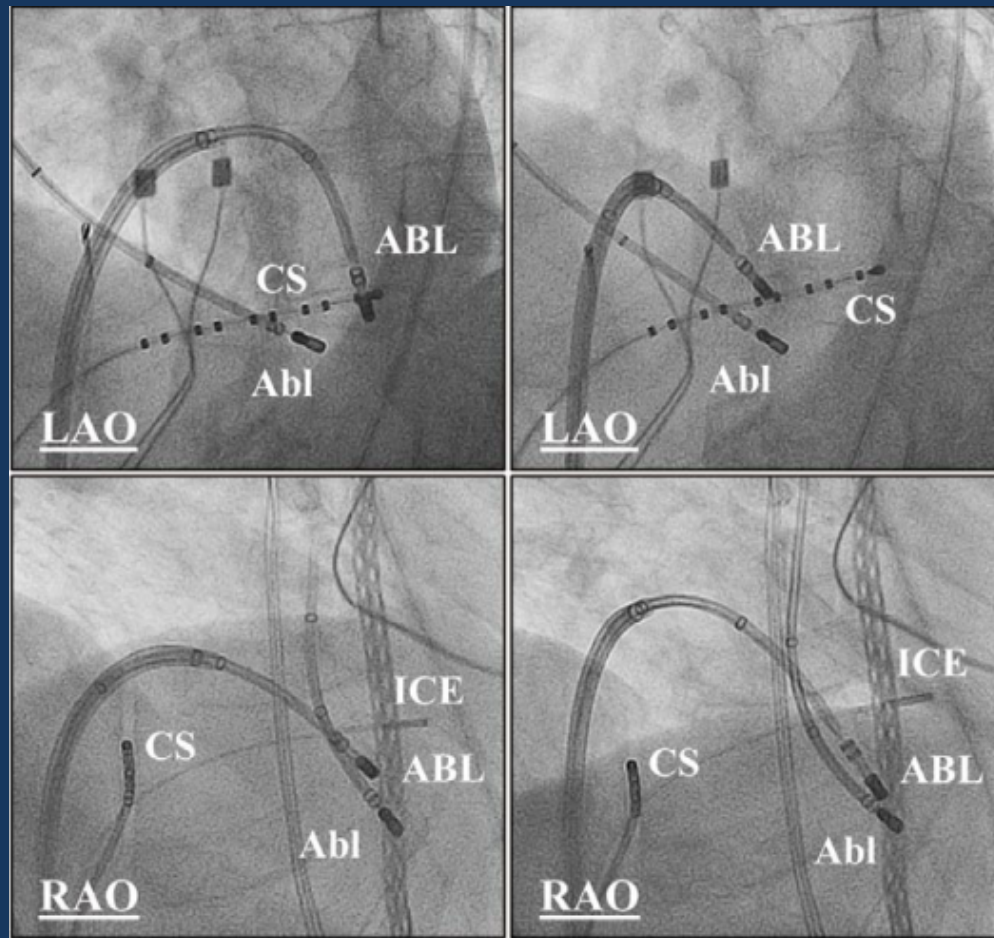
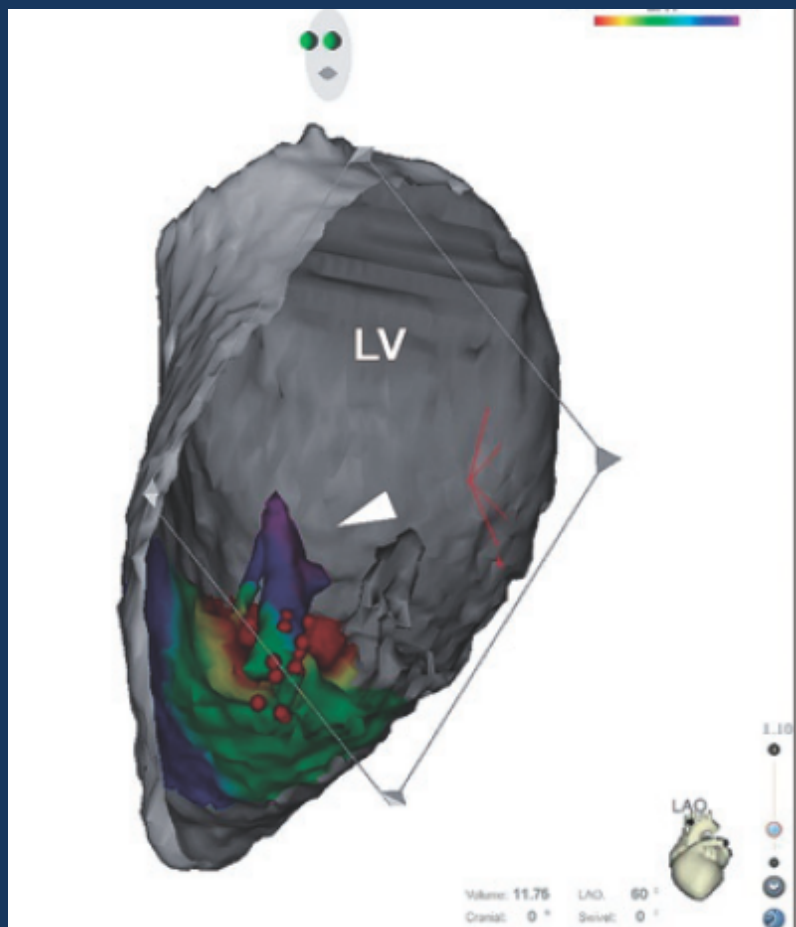


V-QRS = -5 ms

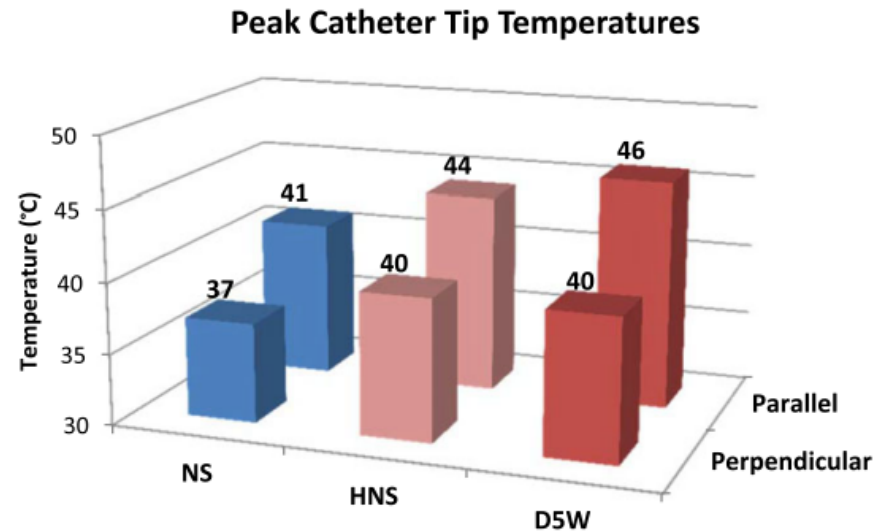
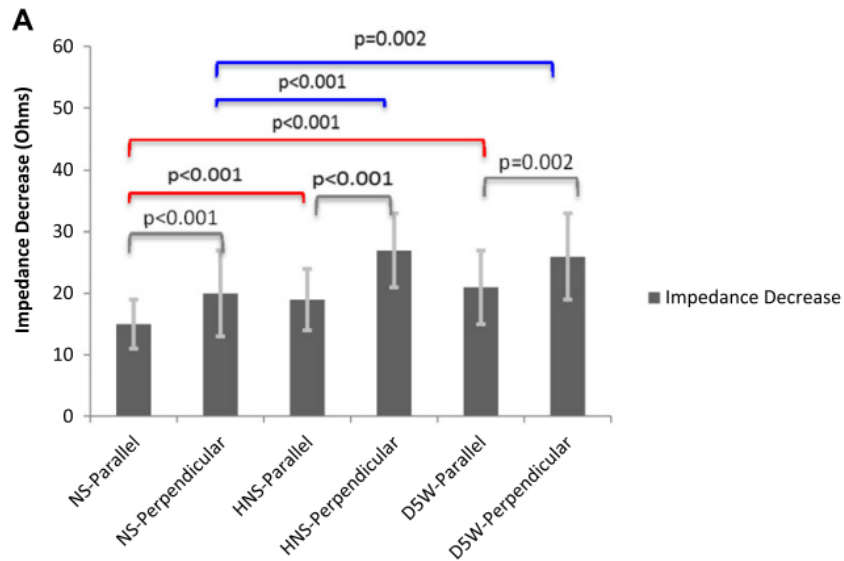
St-QRS = 45 ms

Bipolar ablation





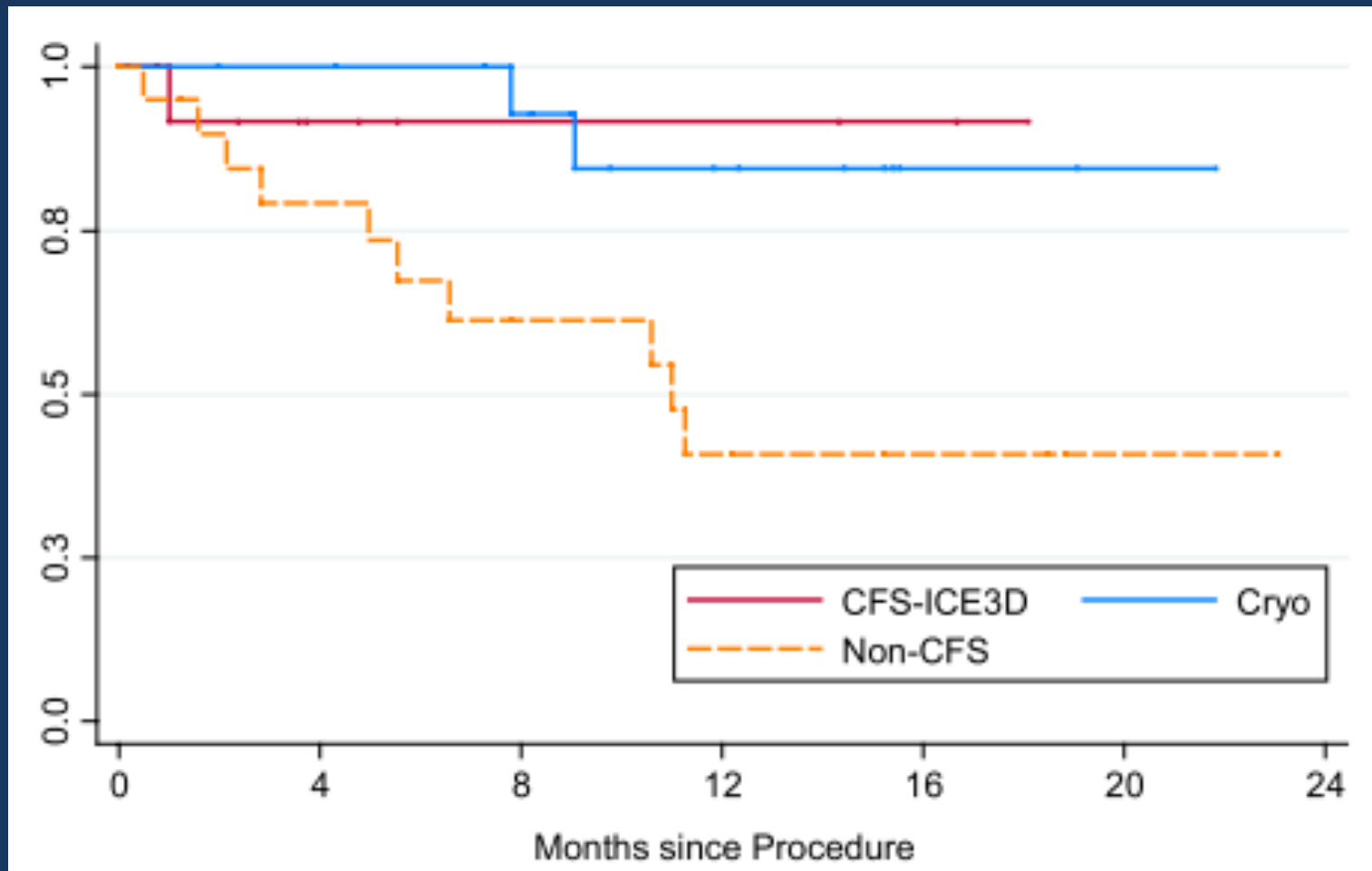
Yarı doz Salin



cryoablation



Contact force (+) (-) ?



Retroaortik

?

Transseptal

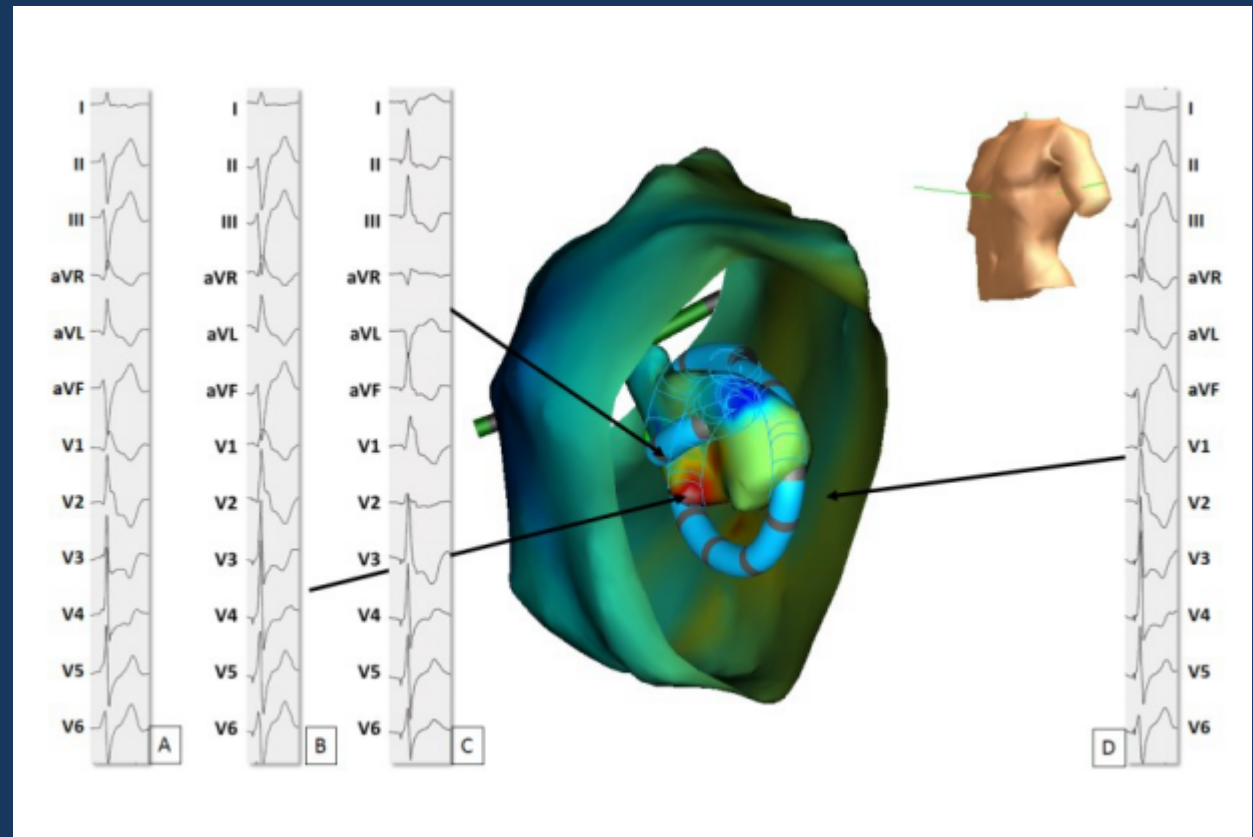
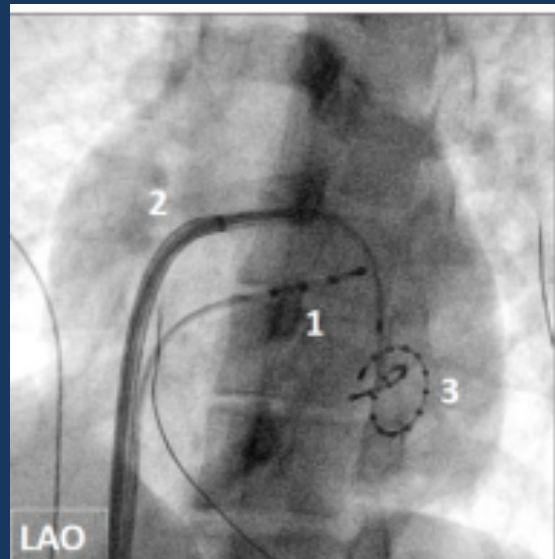
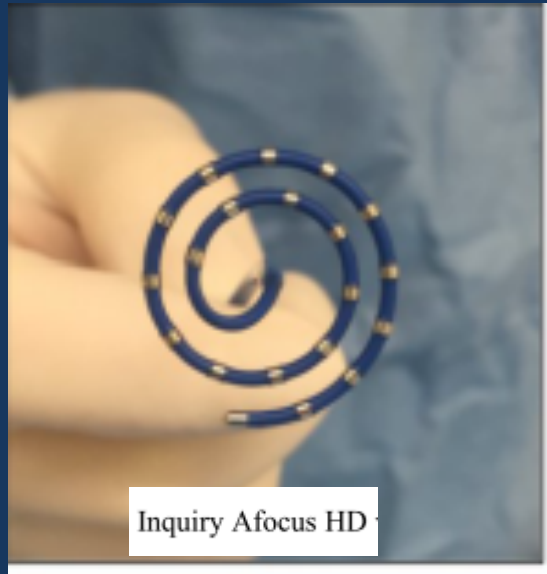


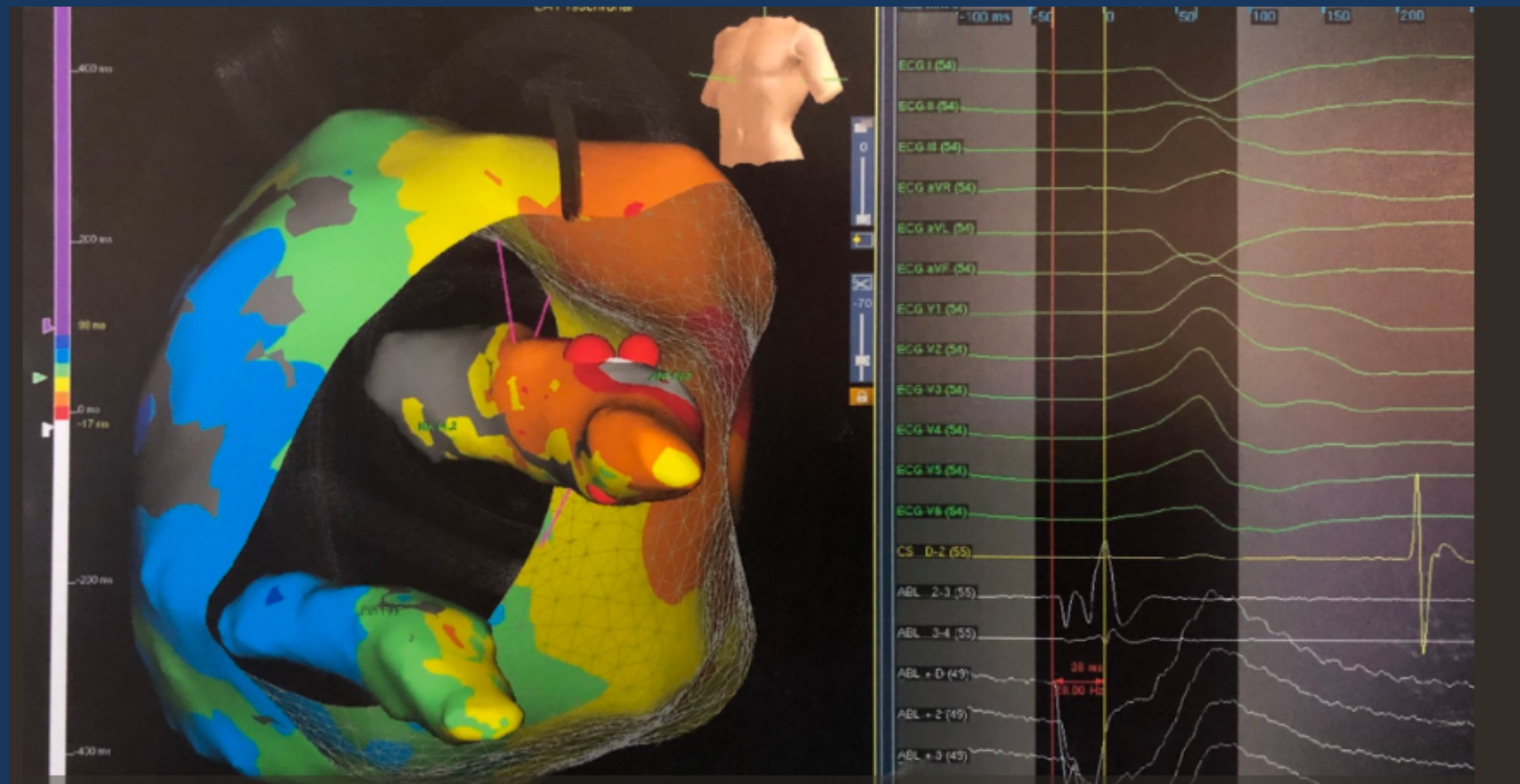
1 Anterolateral

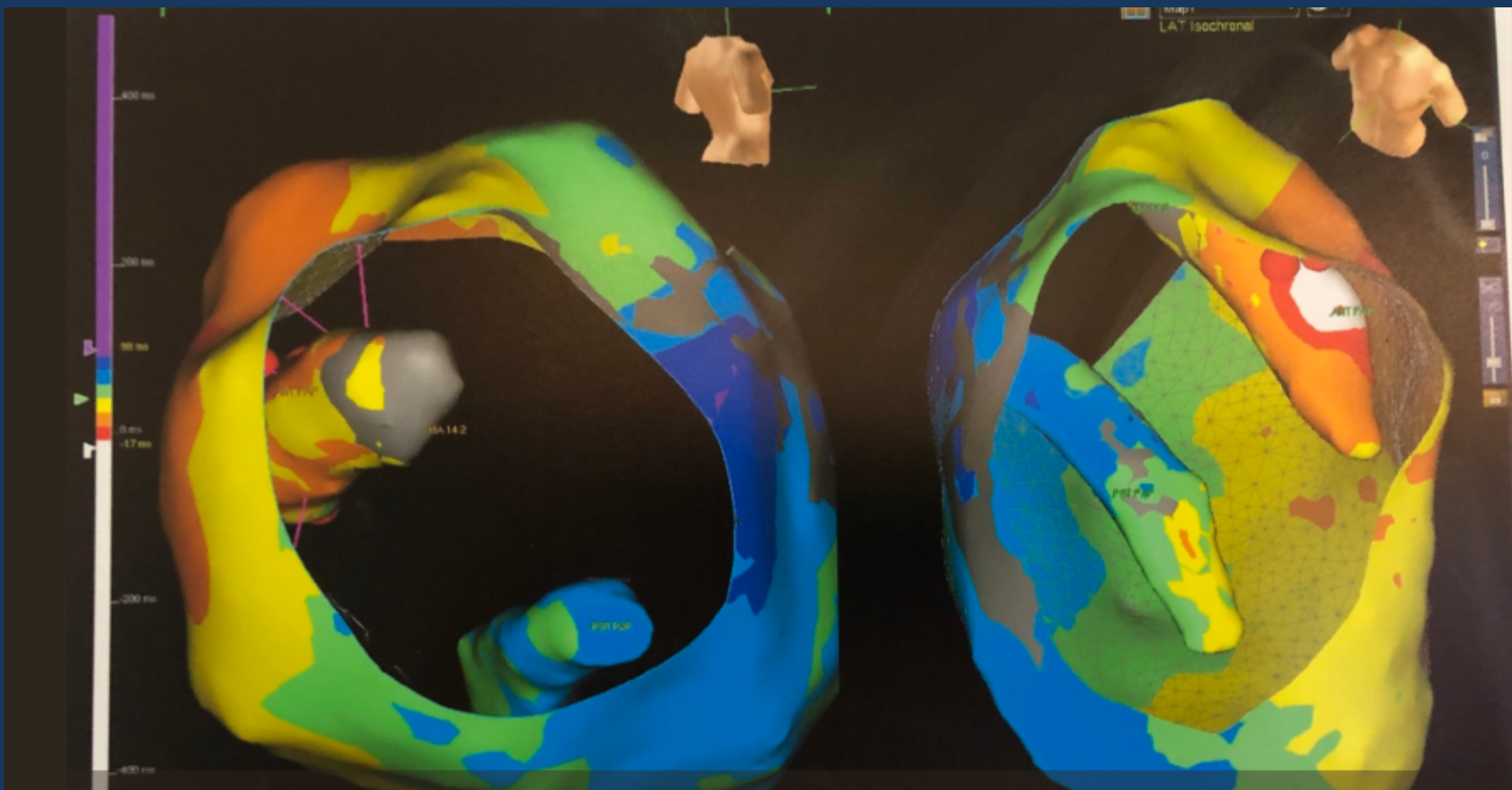


1 Posteromedial
2 Cryobalon

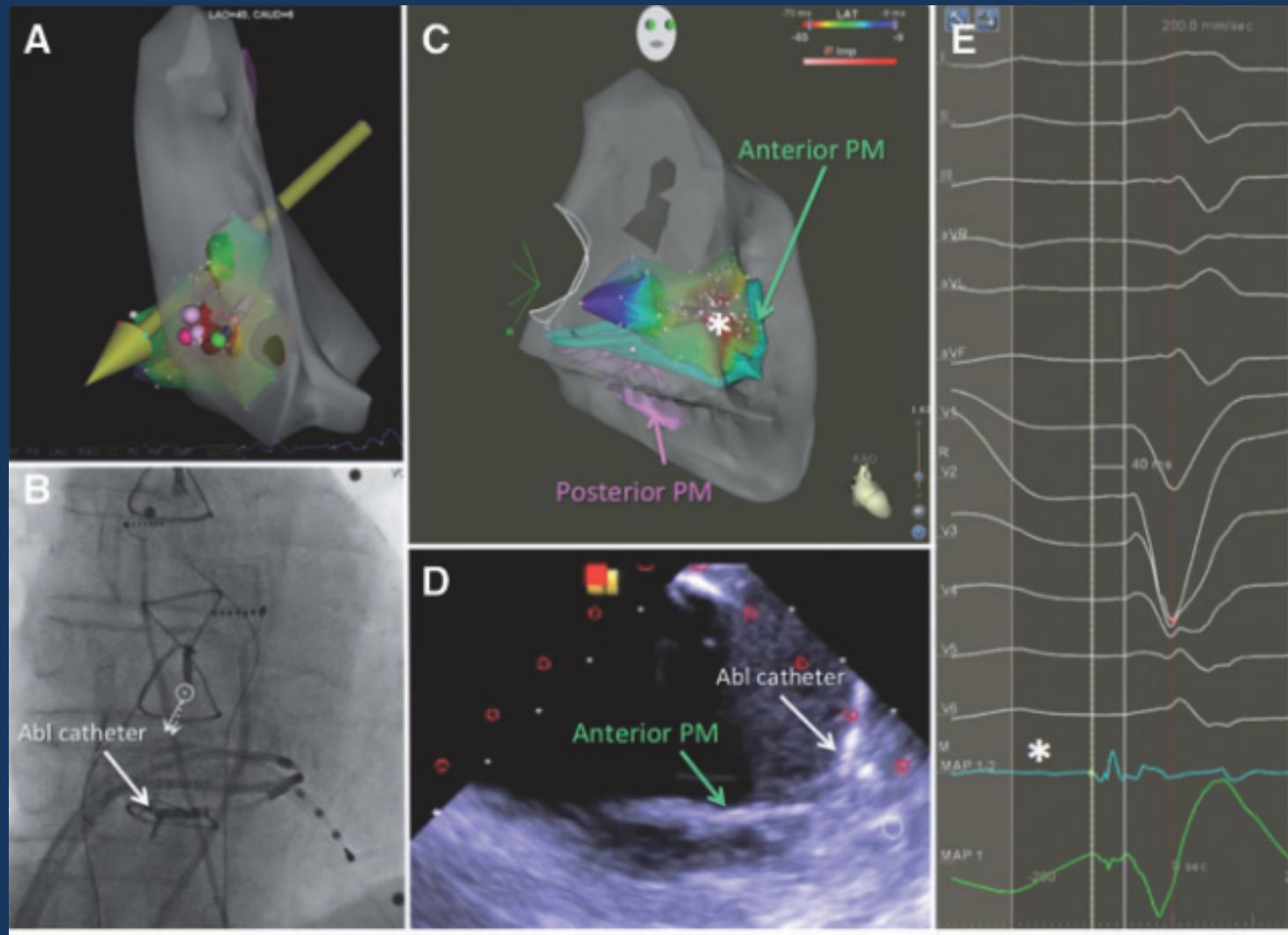
Yüksek dansiteli haritalama



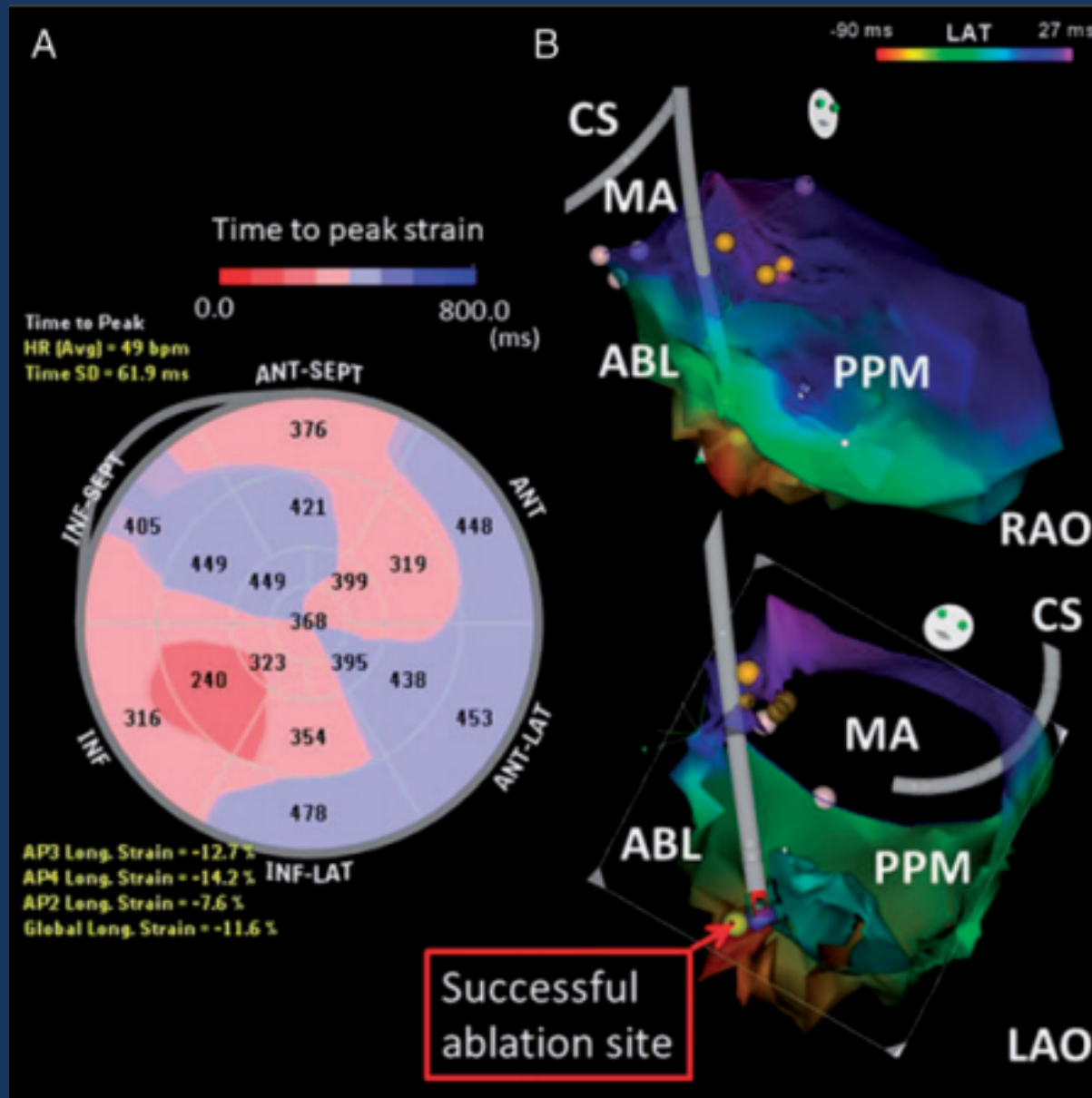




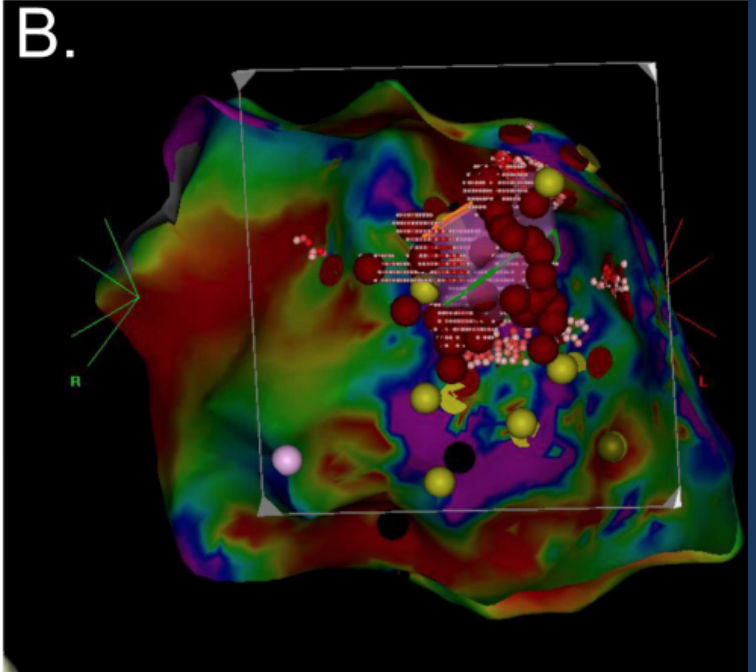
Robotik haritalama



Real time strain ?



Cerrahi ?



Mitral yetersizlik : 2 vaka

