

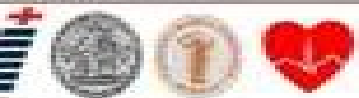
# Interaktivní kazuistika

Tupá Kristýna  
Kardiologická klinika, FN Plzeň



# Muž, 38 let

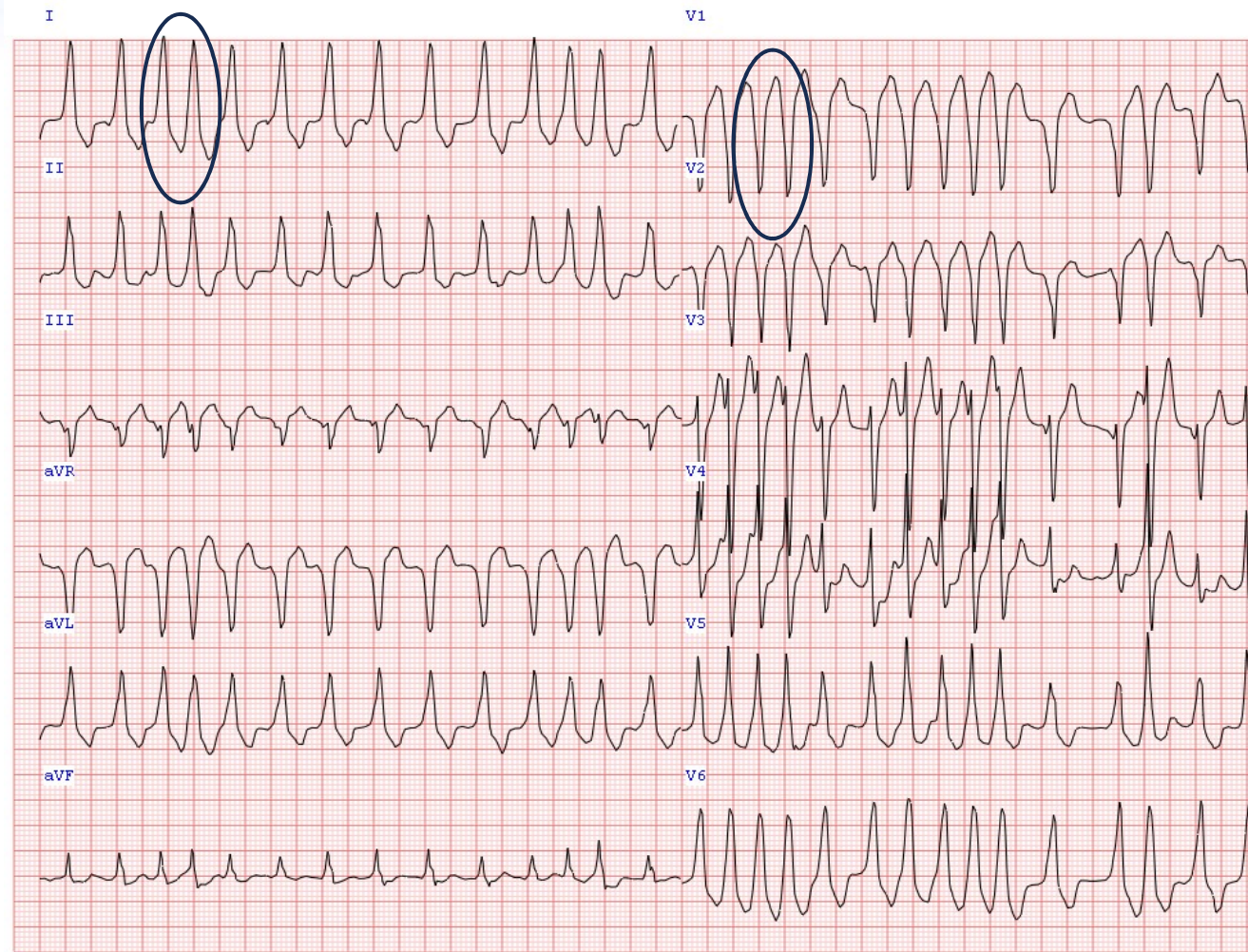
- pacient t.č. postupující léčbu pro hematologickou malignitu, hospitalizovaný na Hematologickém oddělení
- jinak doposud interně nestonající
- žádáno akutní kardiologické konzilium pro palpitace



# Na EKG křivce vpravo je přítomna:

- a) komorová tachykardie
- b) fibrilace síní s LBBB
- c) FBI (fibrilace síní s preexcitací)
- d) antidromní AVRT

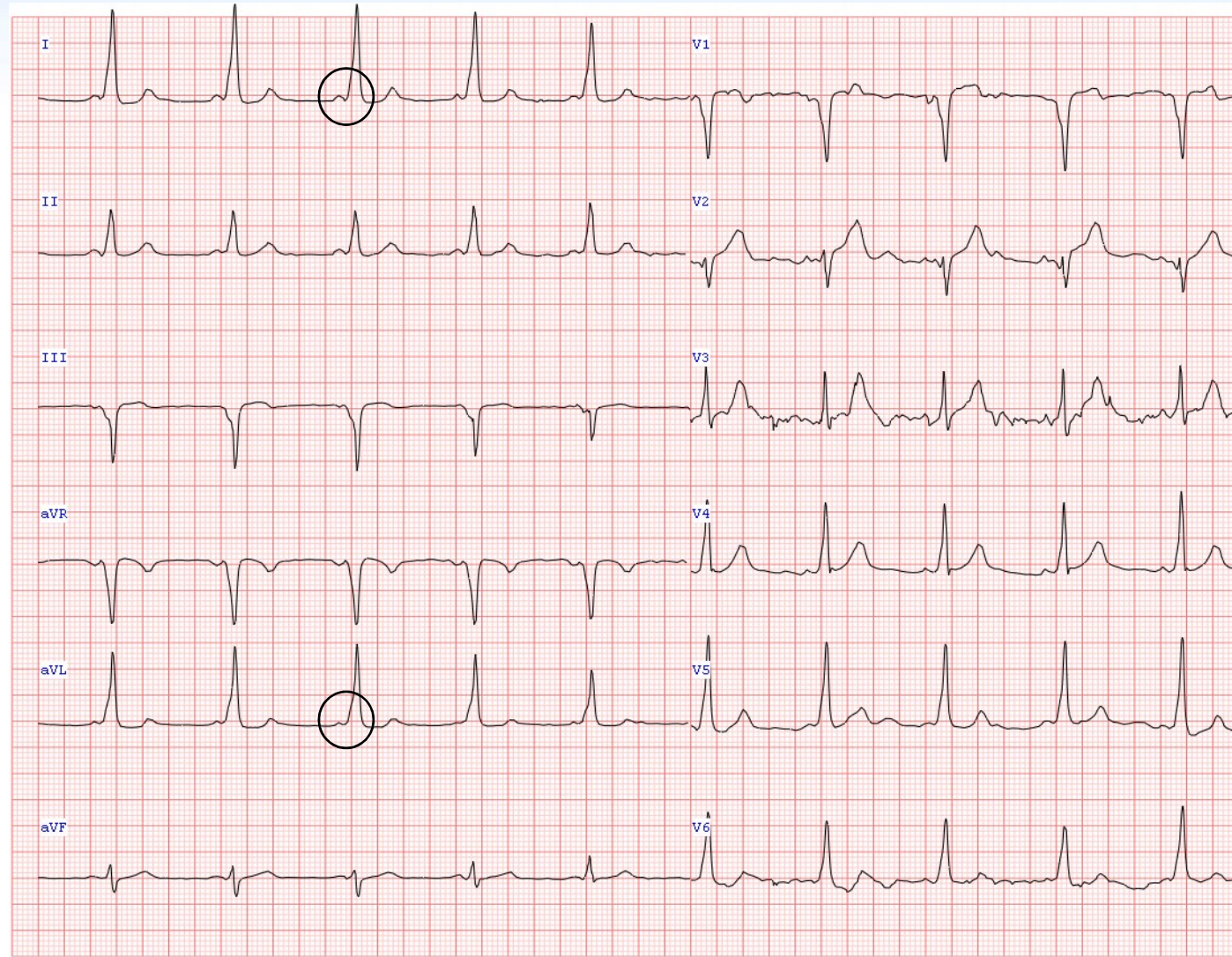
**FAST, BROAD, IRREGULAR**





# Vstupní EKG?

- a) normální nále
- b) preexcitace
- c) LBBB
- d) st. p. Q IM přední stěny LKS



# Při fyzikálním vyšetření

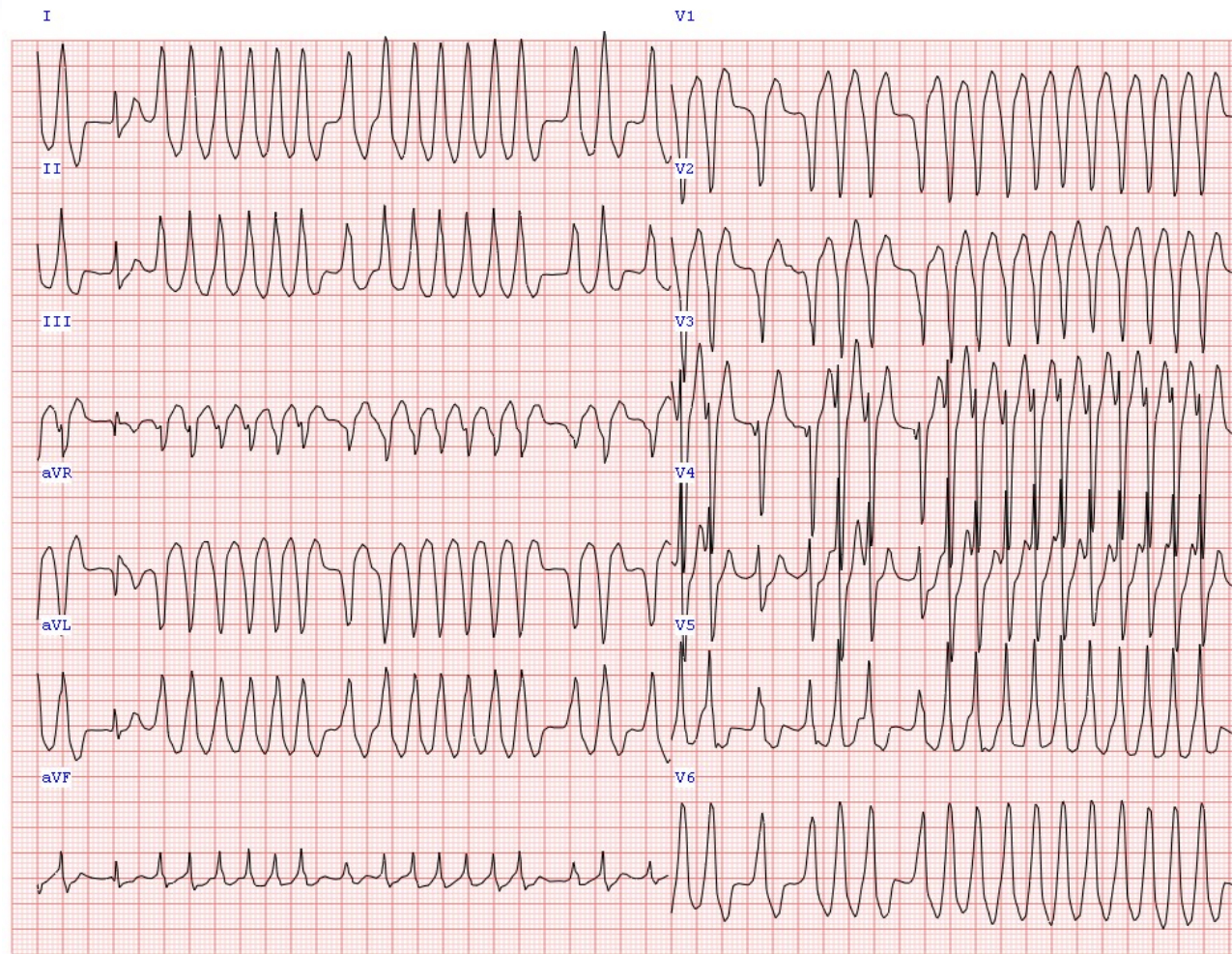
- pacient ventilačně stabilní, normotenzní, subjektivně pocit rychlého bušení srdce
- anamnesticky již několik let opakovaně palpitace (cca 1 x za 3 měsíce)





# Jak budeme postupovat?

- a) amiodaron
- b) propafenon
- c) beta blokátor
- d) verapamil
- e) EKV
- f) adenosin



# Pohled Guidelines

## Recommendations for the acute therapy of pre-excited atrial fibrillation

Recommendation	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
<b>Haemodynamically unstable patients</b>		
Synchronized DC cardioversion is recommended in haemodynamically unstable patients. <sup>86,130</sup>	I	B
<b>Haemodynamically stable patients</b>		
Ibutilide or procainamide (i.v.) should be considered. <sup>421,430,436</sup>	IIa	B
Flecainide or propafenone (i.v.) may be considered. <sup>429,431</sup>	IIb	B
Synchronized DC cardioversion is recommended if drug therapy fails to convert or control the tachycardia. <sup>86,130</sup>	I	B
Amiodarone (i.v.) is not recommended. <sup>432–435</sup>	III	B

i.v. ibutilide is contraindicated in patients with prolonged QTc interval.

i.v. procainamide prolongs the QTc interval but much less than class III agents.

i.v. flecainide and propafenone are contraindicated in patients with ischaemic or structural heart disease. They also prolong the QTc interval but much less than class III agents.

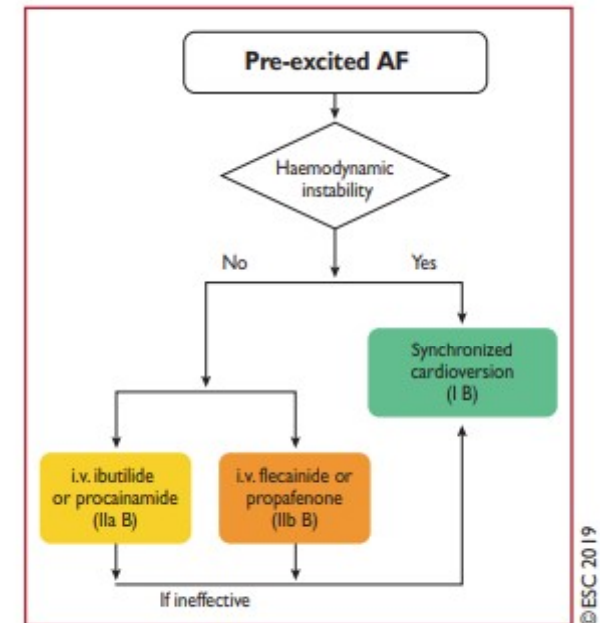
DC = direct current.

<sup>a</sup>Class of recommendation.

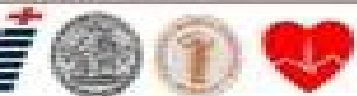
<sup>b</sup>Level of evidence.

## Chronic therapy

Catheter ablation of AP(s) is recommended in patients with symptomatic, recurrent AVRT. <sup>391–393,438–441</sup>	I	B
Beta-blockers or non-dihydropyridine calcium-channel blockers (verapamil or diltiazem in the absence of HFrEF) should be considered if no signs of pre-excitation are present on resting ECG, if ablation is not desirable or feasible. <sup>340,341,442,443</sup>	IIa	B
Propafenone or flecainide may be considered in patients with AVRT and without ischaemic or structural heart disease, if ablation is not desirable or feasible. <sup>429,444,445</sup>	IIb	B
Digoxin, beta-blockers, diltiazem, verapamil, and amiodarone are not recommended and are potentially harmful in patients with pre-excited AF. <sup>427,428,432–434,446</sup>	III	B



**Figure 20** Acute therapy of pre-excited atrial fibrillation. AF = atrial fibrillation; i.v. = intravenous.



# Další průběh hospitalizace

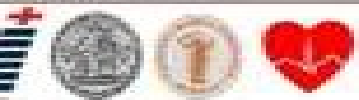
- pacient přeložen na JIP Kardiologické kliniky
- indikováno provedení EKV





# Časování EKV?

- a) urgentní
- b) provedeme v následujících dnech
- c) nebudeme provádět, počkáme dle vývoje
- d) nebudeme provádět, pacienta směřujeme přímo k EFV/katetr. ablaci



# Další průběh hospitalizace

- provedena urgentní EKV s obnovením sinusového rytmu
- pacient směřován ke katetrizační ablaci



# Časování EFV/katetrizační ablace?

- a) urgentní
- b) provedeme v následujících dnech
- c) pacienta dimitujeme a objednáme elektivně
- d) EFV a katetrizační ablaci neindikujeme



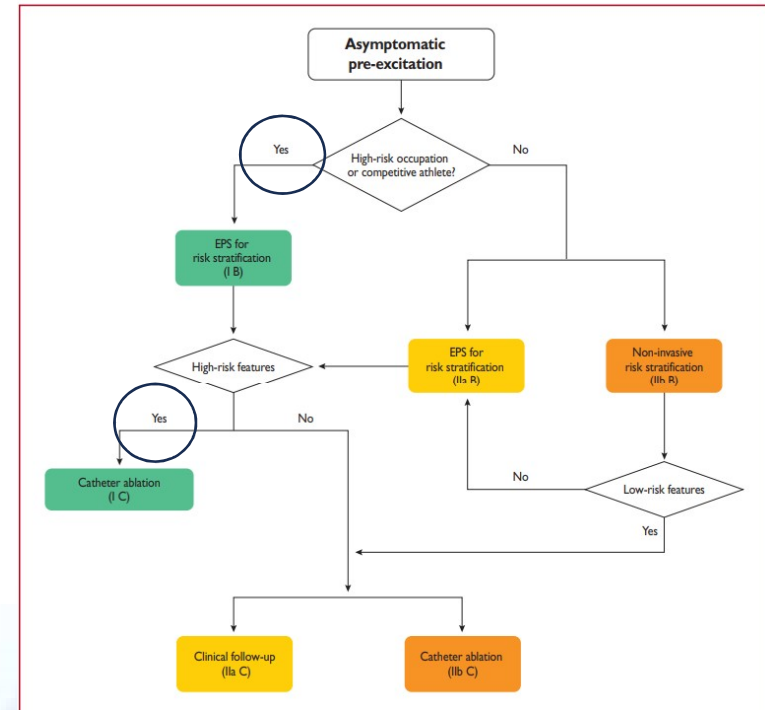


# Pohled Guidelines – EFV/ablace u preexcitace

## Symptomický pacient

Chronic therapy		
Catheter ablation of AP(s) is recommended in patients with symptomatic, recurrent AVRT. <sup>391–393,438–441</sup>	<b>I</b>	<b>B</b>
Beta-blockers or non-dihydropyridine calcium-channel blockers (verapamil or diltiazem in the absence of HFrEF) should be considered if no signs of pre-excitation are present on resting ECG, if ablation is not desirable or feasible. <sup>340,341,442,443</sup>	<b>IIa</b>	<b>B</b>
Propafenone or flecainide may be considered in patients with AVRT and without ischaemic or structural heart disease, if ablation is not desirable or feasible. <sup>429,444,445</sup>	<b>IIb</b>	<b>B</b>
Digoxin, beta-blockers, diltiazem, verapamil, and amiodarone are not recommended and are potentially harmful in patients with pre-excited AF. <sup>427,428,432–434,446</sup>	<b>III</b>	<b>B</b>

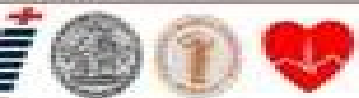
## Asymptomatic pacient



Catheter ablation is recommended in asymptomatic patients in whom electrophysiology testing with the use of isoprenaline identifies high-risk properties, such as SPERRI  $\leq 250$  ms, AP ERP  $\leq 250$  ms, multiple APs, and an inducible AP-mediated tachycardia. <sup>439,450,452,454–460</sup>

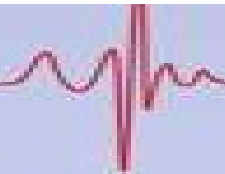
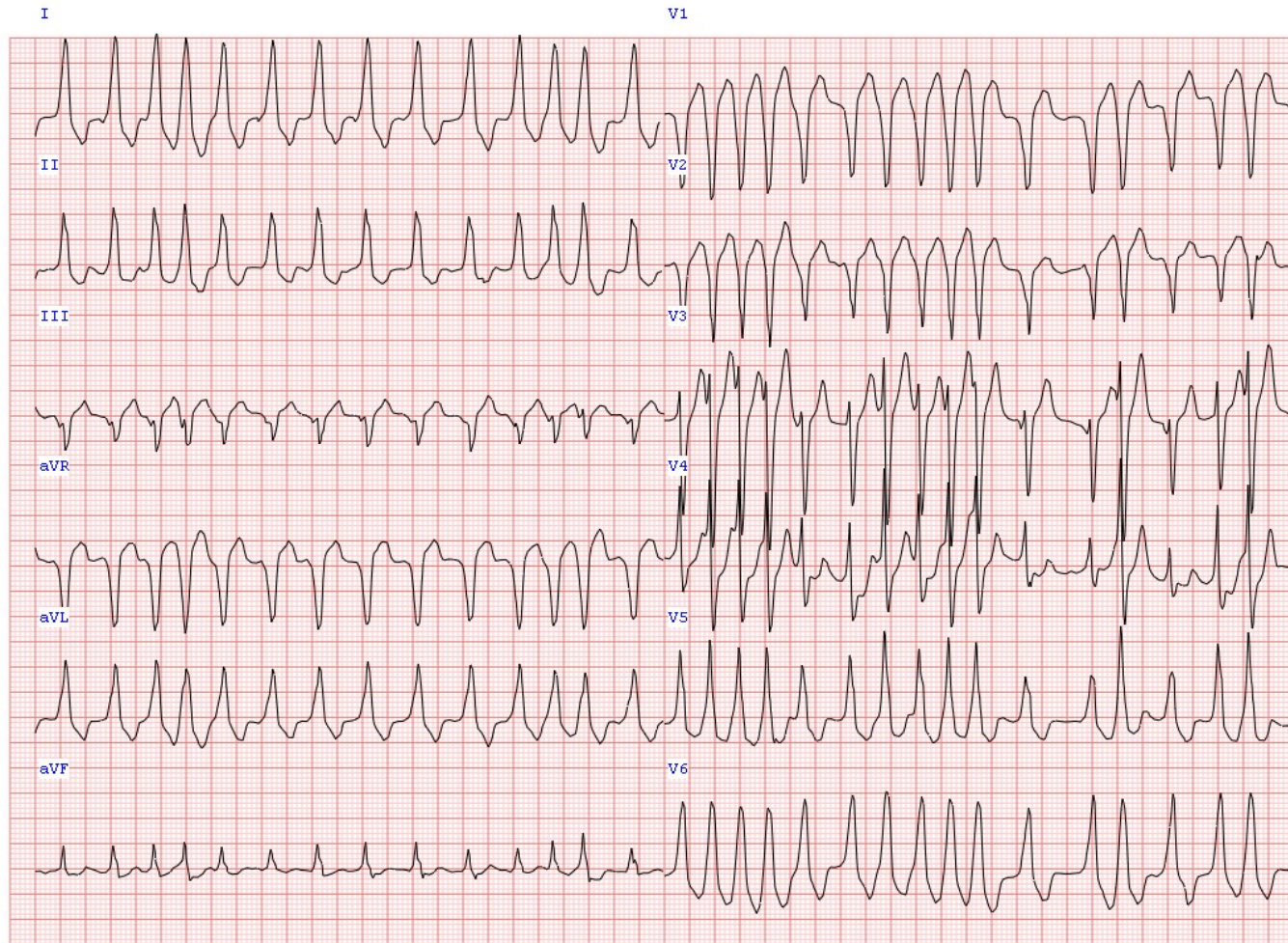
<b>I</b>	<b>B</b>
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zdroj guidelines ESC



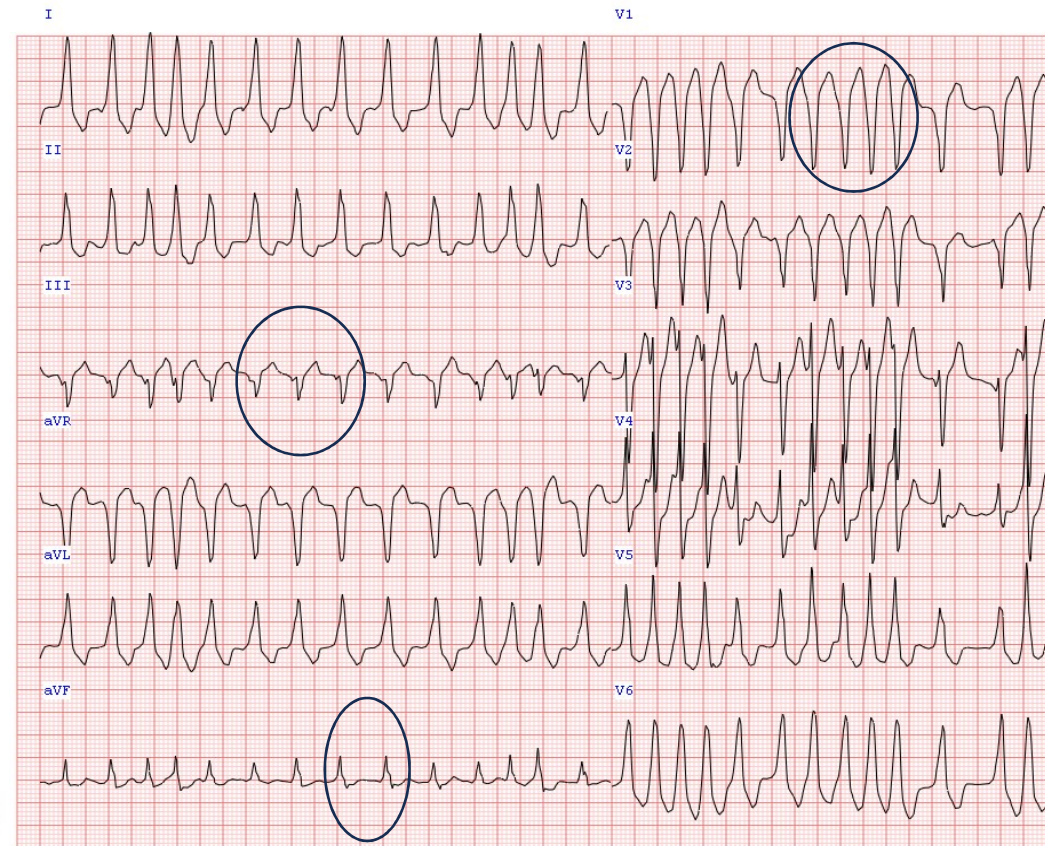
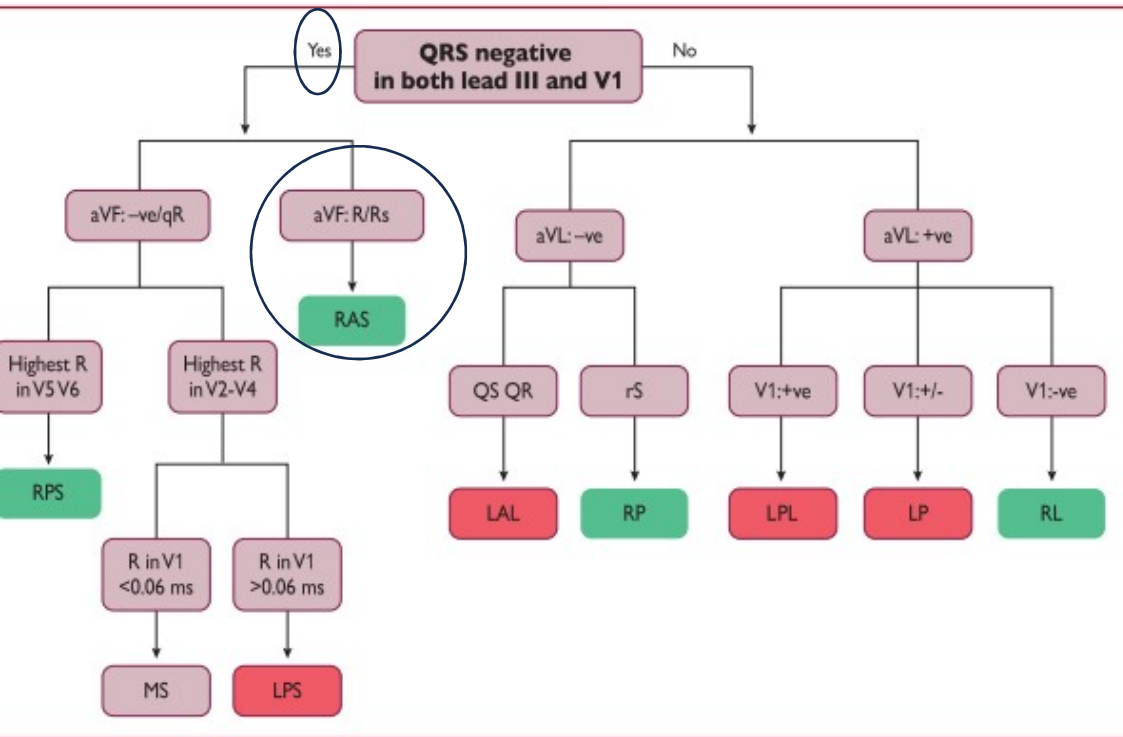
# Předpokládaná lokalizace přídatné dráhy?

- a) vpravo
- b) vlevo



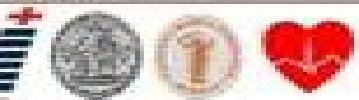


# určení lokalizace přídatné dráhy



6 The St George's algorithm for the localization of accessory pathways.<sup>399</sup> +ve = QRS complex-positive; -ve = QRS complex-negative; +/- = complex equiphasic; AP = accessory pathway; LAL = left anterolateral; LP = left posterior; LPL = left posterolateral; LPS = left posteroseptal; MS = midseptal; RAS = right anteroseptal; RL = right lateral; RP = right posterior; RPS = right posteroseptal.

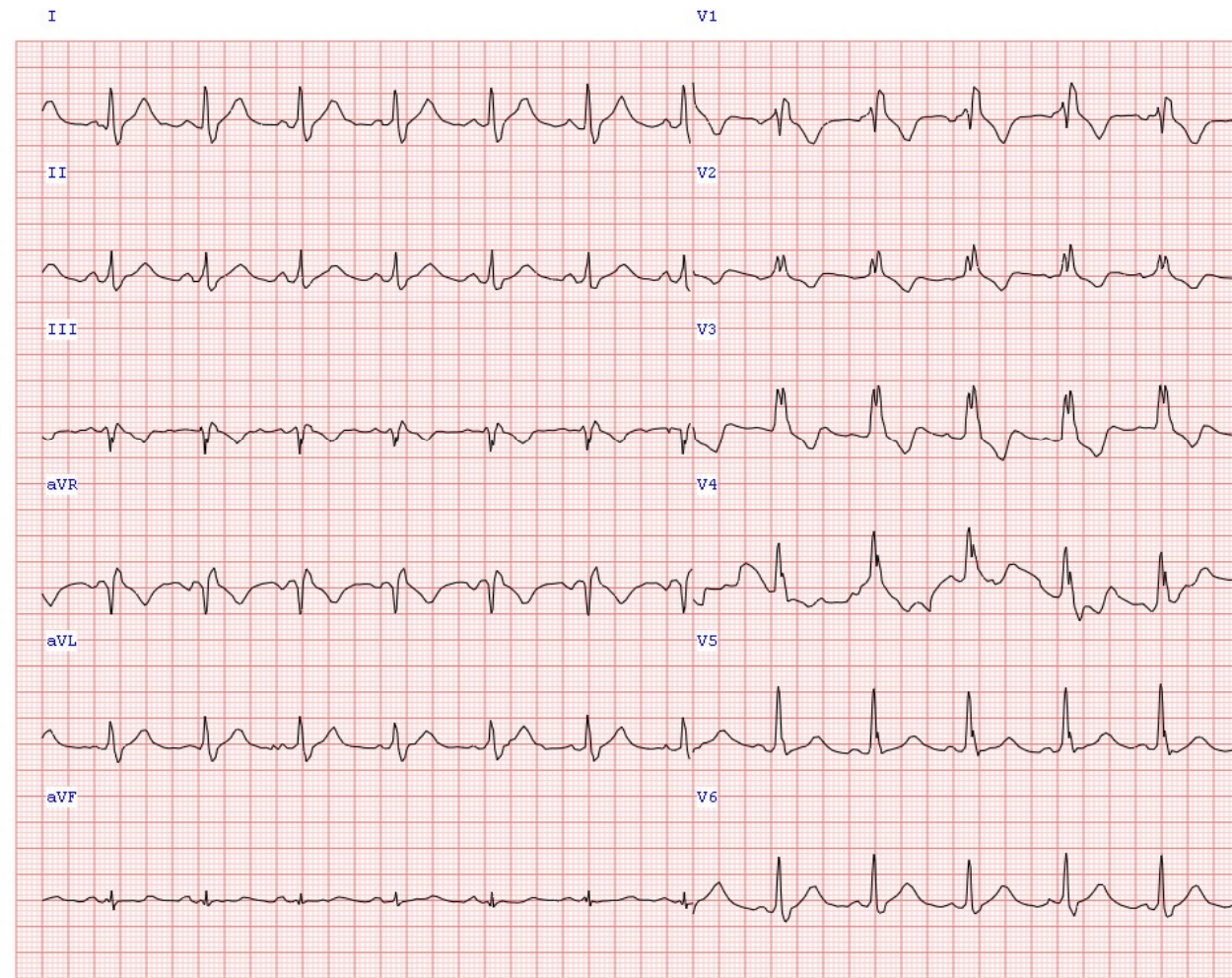
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# Katetrizační ablace – EKG po výkonu

- ablována přídatná dráha parahisálně vpravo
- pacient předáván zpět do péče hematologů



Děkuji za pozornost

