

Náhlá srdeční smrt u strukturálně normálního srdce – primární arytmické syndromy

Farmakoterapie a možnosti mapování a ablace

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Agenda

- LQT
- CPVT
- Brugada
- Idiopatická FiK



Syndrom dlouhého QT



Syndrom dlouhého QT

Definice:

dědičná porucha charakterizovaná prodloužením QT intervalu spojená s rizikem maligních komorových tachykardií

Klinické syndromy:

- Romano-Ward syndrom (AD dědično)
- Jervell-Lang-Nielsen syndrom (AR, hluchota)
- Sporadické varianty
- „Získaný“ syndrom dlouhého QT



Genetický
podklad

+

Léky
prodlužující QT

+

Bradykardie,
hypokalémie

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Search for Drugs that Prolong QT & induce Torsades de Pointes (TdP)

Based on ongoing systematic analysis of all available evidence, CredibleMeds® places drugs into broad categories based on whether each can cause QT prolongation or TdP. These actions are highly dependent on the circumstances of each drug's use AND each patient's clinical characteristics.

Search for Drug of Interest:

Search

Azithromycin -  Drug has a Known Risk of TdP

QT/TdP Risk Categories for Drugs



Known Risk of TdP - These drugs prolong the QT interval **AND** are clearly associated with a known risk of TdP, even when taken as recommended.



Possible Risk of TdP - These drugs can cause QT prolongation **BUT** currently lack evidence for a risk of TdP when taken as recommended.



Conditional Risk of TdP - These drugs are associated with TdP **BUT** only under certain conditions of their use (e.g. excessive dose, in patients with conditions such as hypokalemia, or when taken with interacting drugs) **OR** by creating conditions that facilitate or induce TdP (e.g. by inhibiting metabolism of a QT-prolonging drug or by causing an electrolyte disturbance that induces TdP).

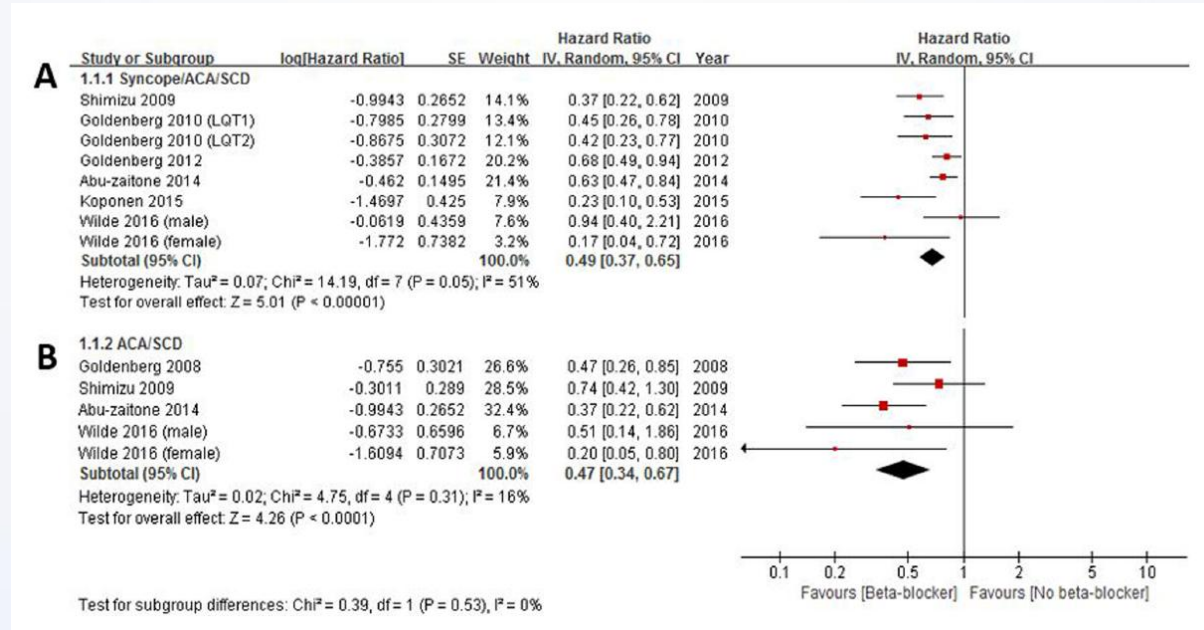


Drugs to Avoid in Congenital Long QT Syndrome (cLQTS) - These drugs pose a high risk of TdP for patients with cLQTS and include all those in the above three categories (KR, PR & CR) **PLUS** additional drugs that do not prolong the QT interval per se but which have a Special Risk (SR) because of their other actions.

Farmakoterapie LQT

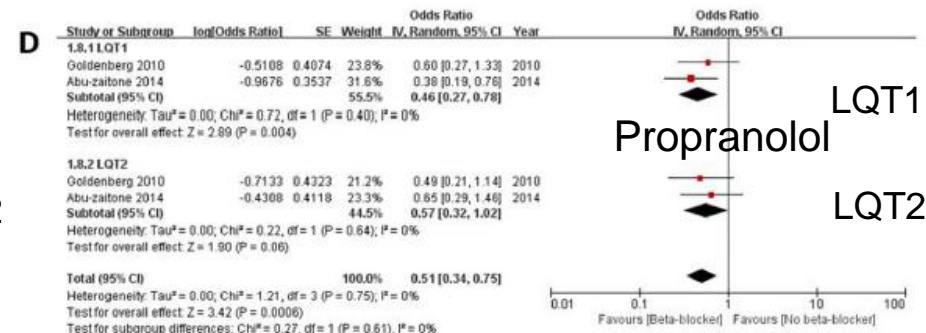
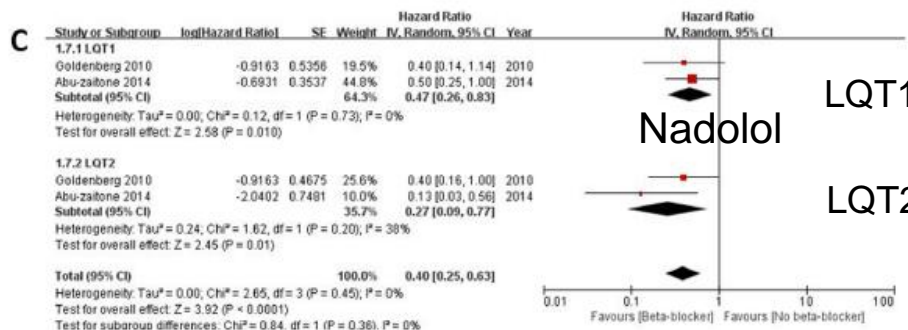
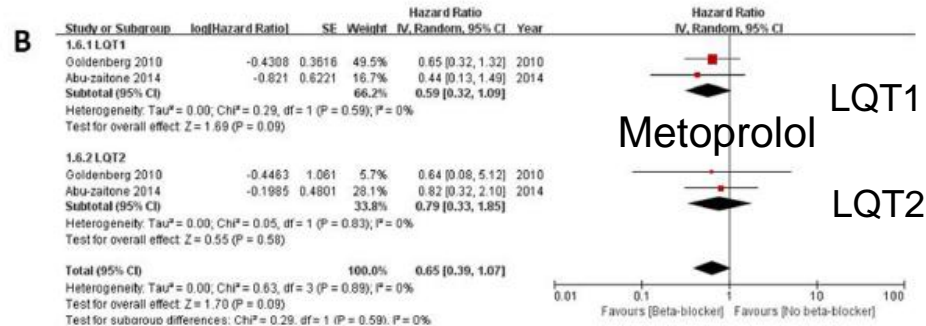
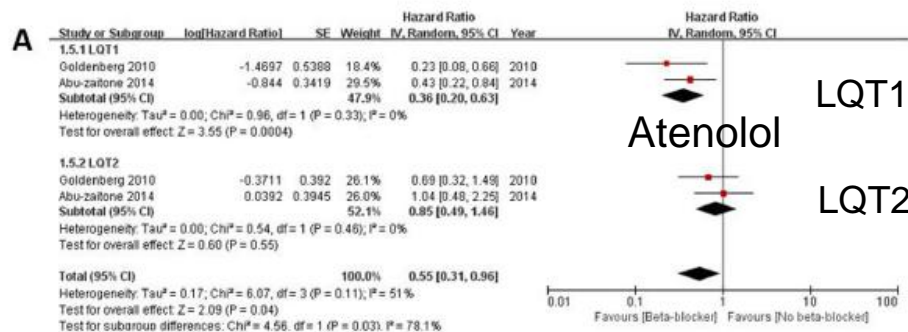
BB – meta-analýza

- Vyloučení léků s potenciálem k prodloužení QT
- Betablokátory
 - I u pacientů s dg. LQT
 - IIA u nosičů patologické mutace
- Kardiostimulace
- ICD
- Sympatektomie



Ne všechny BB a pacienti s LQT jsou stejní...

BB – meta-analýza



Beta-blocker therapy for long QT syndrome and catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia: Are all beta-blockers equivalent?

Michael J. Ackerman, MD, PhD,^{*} Silvia G. Priori, MD, PhD,[†] Anne M. Dubin, MD, FHRS,[‡] Peter Kowey, MD,[§] Nicholas J. Linker, MD, FHRS,[¶] David Slotwiner, MD, FHRS,[#] John Triedman, MD, FHRS, CCDS, CEPS,^{**} George F. Van Hare, MD, FHRS, CCDS, CEPS,^{††} Michael R. Gold, MD, PhD, FHRS (Chair)^{‡‡}

Thus, there is substantial consensus among experts that nadolol is the preferred effective drug therapy in LQTS, and, whenever tolerated, it should be administered as a first-choice therapy in patients with LQTS.

Katecholaminergní polymorfní komorová tachykardie (CPVT)



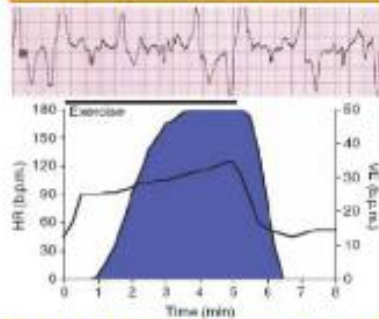
CPVT

- Katecholaminergní polymorfní komorová tachykardie
- Spouštěná fyzickou či emoční zátěží
- Dg. EKG při zátěži – bidirekční KES z LK
- Geneticky mutace RYR2, CASQ2

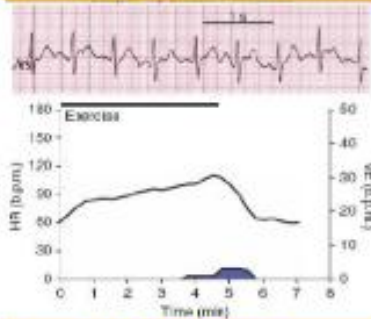


Flecainid v léčbě CPVT

BB + Ca channel blockers

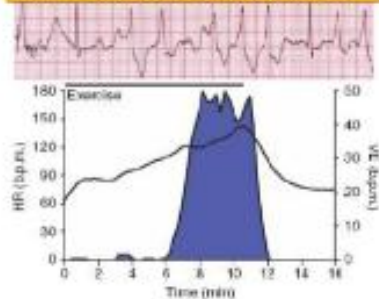


BB + flecainide

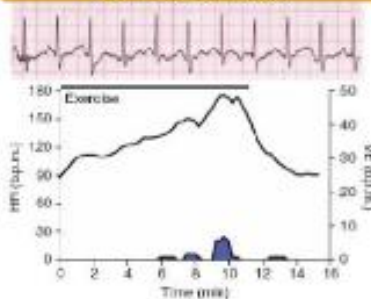


12 year old boy with CASQ2 mutation

BB + Ca channel blockers



BB + flecainide



36 year old woman with RyR2 mutation

Terapie CPVT

- Omezení sportu I C
- BB (nadolol?) I C
- ICD po KPCR I C
- BB i u nosičů genu IIa C
- Flecainin v případě neúčinnosti BB IIa C
- Abláční léčba?
 - Murakoshi J Arrhythm. 2016 Oct; 32(5): 404–410.

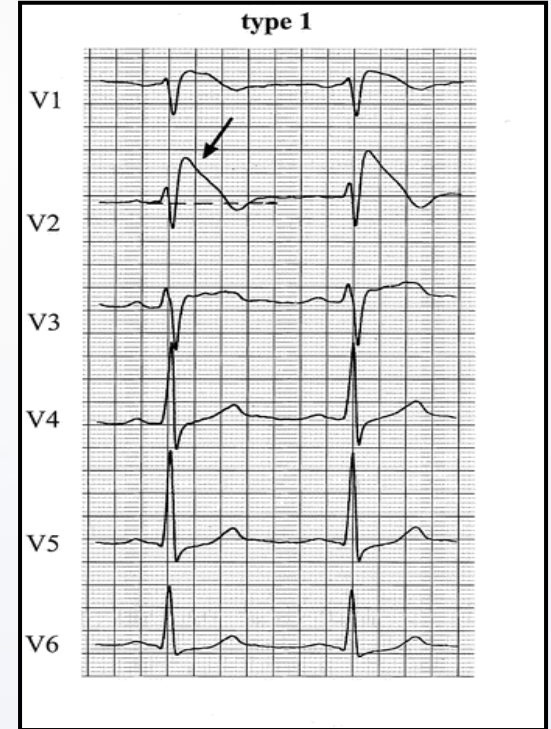
Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref. ^c
The following lifestyle changes are recommended in all patients with a diagnosis of CPVT: avoidance of competitive sports, strenuous exercise and stressful environments.	I	C	This panel of experts
Beta-blockers are recommended in all patients with a clinical diagnosis of CPVT, based on the presence of documented spontaneous or stress-induced VAs.	I	C	458, 460
ICD implantation in addition to beta-blockers with or without flecainide is recommended in patients with a diagnosis of CPVT who experience cardiac arrest, recurrent syncope or polymorphic/bidirectional VT despite optimal therapy.	I	C	458, 461
Therapy with beta-blockers should be considered for genetically positive family members, even after a negative exercise test.	IIa	C	461, 462
Flecainide should be considered in addition to beta-blockers in patients with a diagnosis of CPVT who experience recurrent syncope or polymorphic/bidirectional VT while on beta-blockers, when there are risks/contraindications for an ICD or an ICD is not available or rejected by the patient.	IIa	C	463

Brugada syndrom



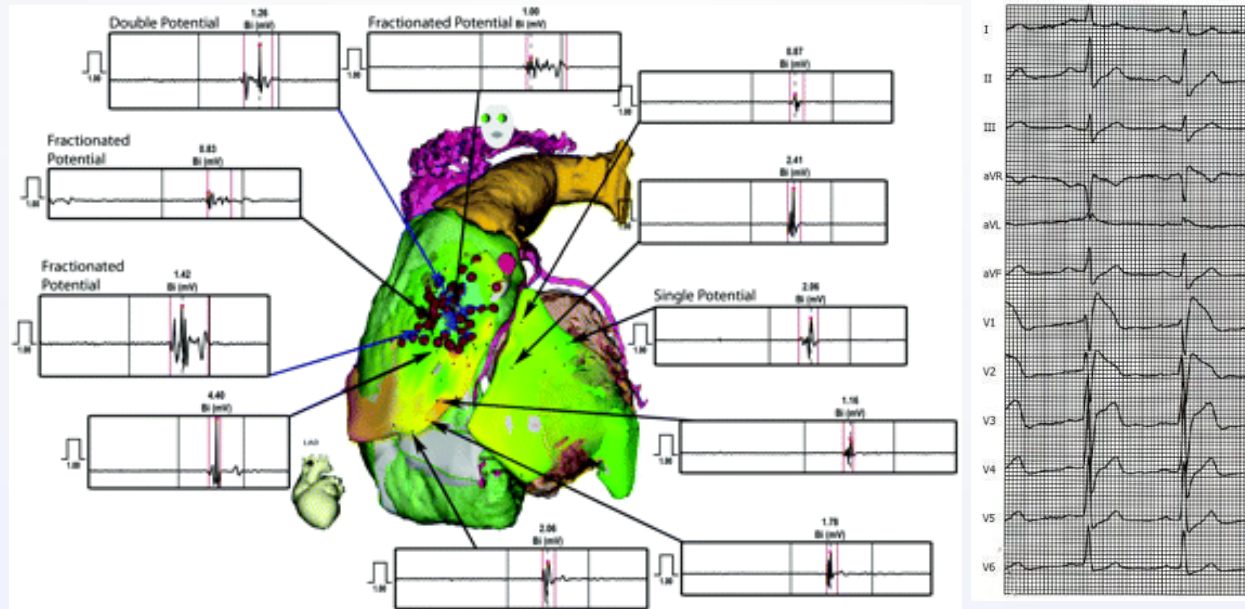
Brugada syndrom

- Syndrom charakterizován elevacemi ST segmentu v pravostranných prekordiálních svodech (V1-V3), které nejsou způsobeny ischemií, iontovou dysbalancí či strukturálním srdečním onemocněním, a vysokým rizikem NSS
- Incidence: 5-66/10 000, endemický výskyt - JV Asie
- Vliv pohlaví 8:1 (muži:ženy), AD dědičnost
- Organický nálezn na srdci je normální
 - kanálopatie“ – defekt na úrovni iontového kanálu
 - prodloužené HV vedení, zvýšená incidence síňových arytmií
- Farmakoterapie: quinidine, v případě arytmiické bouře isoprenalin



Ablace arytmogenního substrát u Brugada syndromu

- 9pts s Brugada syndromem a opakovanými FIK
- Abnormální voltáž v oblasti epikardu RVOT
- Ablace v této oblasti potlačila vyvolatelnost arytmií u 78%pts



Electrical Substrate Elimination in 135 Consecutive Patients With Brugada Syndrome

Carlo Pappone, MD, PhD*; Josep Brugada, MD, PhD*; Gabriele Vicedomini, MD; Giuseppe Ciconte, MD; Francesco Manguso, MD, PhD; Massimo Saviano, MD; Raffaele Vitale, MD; Amarild Cuko, MD; Luigi Giannelli, MD; Zarko Calovic, MD; Manuel Conti, MD; Paolo Pozzi, Eng; Andrea Natalizia, PhD, Eng; Simonetta Crisà, Eng; Valeria Borrelli, PhD; Ramon Brugada, MD, PhD; Georgia Sarquella-Brugada, MD, PhD; Marco Guazzi, MD; Alessandro Frigiola, MD; Lorenzo Menicanti, MD; Vincenzo Santinelli, MD

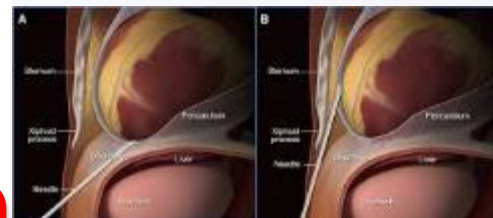
Background—There is emerging evidence that localization and elimination of abnormal electric activity in the epicardial right ventricular outflow tract may be beneficial in patients with Brugada syndrome.

Methods and Results—A total of 135 symptomatic Brugada syndrome patients having implantable cardiac defibrillator were enrolled: 63 (group 1) having documented ventricular tachycardia (VT)/ventricular fibrillation (VF) and Brugada syndrome-related symptoms, and 72 (group 2) having inducible VT/VF without ECG documentation at the time of symptoms. About 27 patients of group 1 experienced multiple implantable cardiac defibrillator shocks for recurrent VT/VF episodes. Three-dimensional maps before and after ajmaline determined the arrhythmogenic electrophysiological substrate (AES) as characterized by prolonged fragmented ventricular potentials. Primary end point was identification and elimination of AES leading to ECG pattern normalization and VT/VF noninducibility. Extensive areas of AES were found in the right ventricle epicardium, which were wider in group 1 ($P=0.007$). AES increased after ajmaline in both

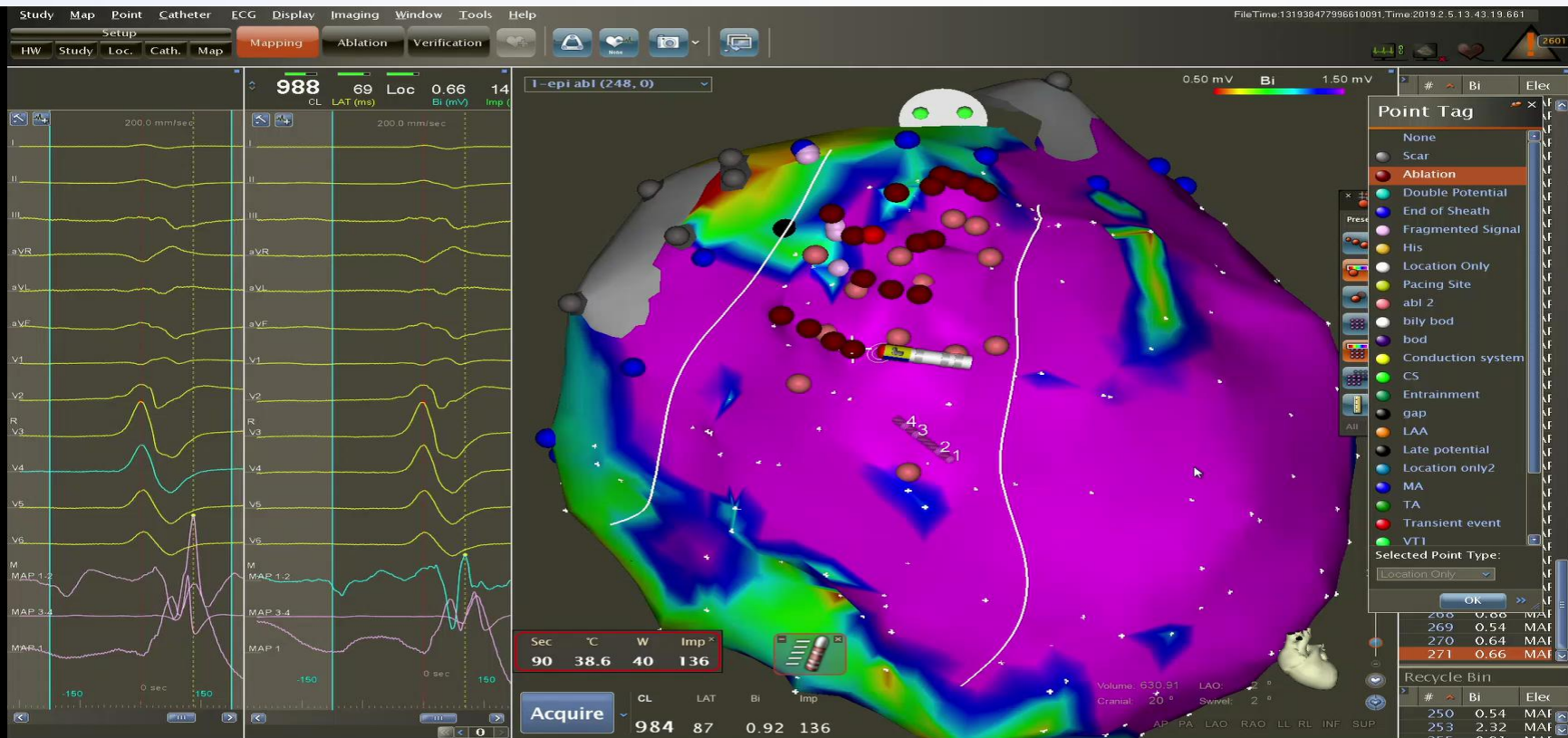
expansion ($r=0.682$, $P<0.001$). Radiofrequency ablation eliminated AES leading to ECG normalization and VT/VF noninducibility in all patients. During a median follow-up of 10 months, the ECG remained normal even after ajmaline in all except 2 patients who underwent a repeated effective procedure for recurrent VF.

Conclusions—In Brugada syndrome, AES is commonly located in the right ventricle epicardium and dynamic exposes its extent and distribution, which is correlated with the degree of coved ST-elevation. AES elimination by radiofrequency ablation results in ECG normalization and VT/VF noninducibility. Substrate-based ablation is effective in potentially eliminating the arrhythmic consequences of this genetic disease.

Clinical Trial Registration—URL: <https://clinicaltrials.gov>. Unique identifier: NCT02641431.
(*Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol.* 2017;10:e005053. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCEP.117.005053.)



Ablace Brugada syndromu epikardiálně nad RVOT



Idiopatická FiK



„Short coupled variant of TdP“



Location of PVC triggers

	Anatomical Site	n (%)	Conditions
(A)	RVOT	13 (10%)	IVF, BrS
(B)	LVOT	9 (7%)	IVF, DCM
(C)	Purkinje	73 (59%)	IVF, LQTS, ER, IHD, BrS, DCM
(D)	RV-Purkinje	15	
(D)	LV-Purkinje	53	
(D)	Both-Purkinje	5	
(E)	Myocardium	16 (14%)	LQTS, ER, IVF, DCM
(F)	Papillary Muscle	13 (10%)	IVF, DCM

Ectopic beats originating from conduction system

Idiopathic pVT/VF



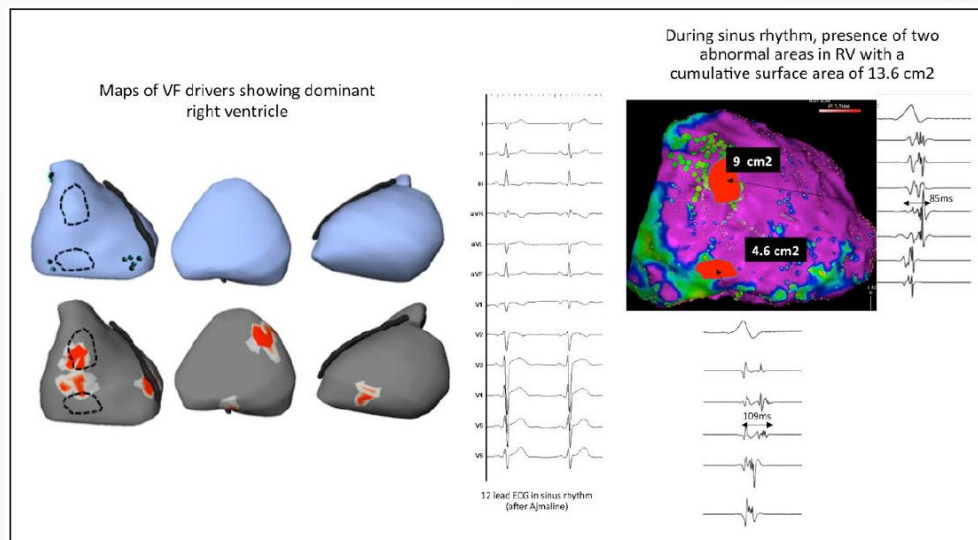
Při úspěšné ablacii
velmi dobrá dlouhodobá
úspěšnost

Knecht 2009 JACC

- 38pts s idiopatickou FiK, sledování 5 let, po reablacii bez recidivy FiK ani u jednoho pacienta.

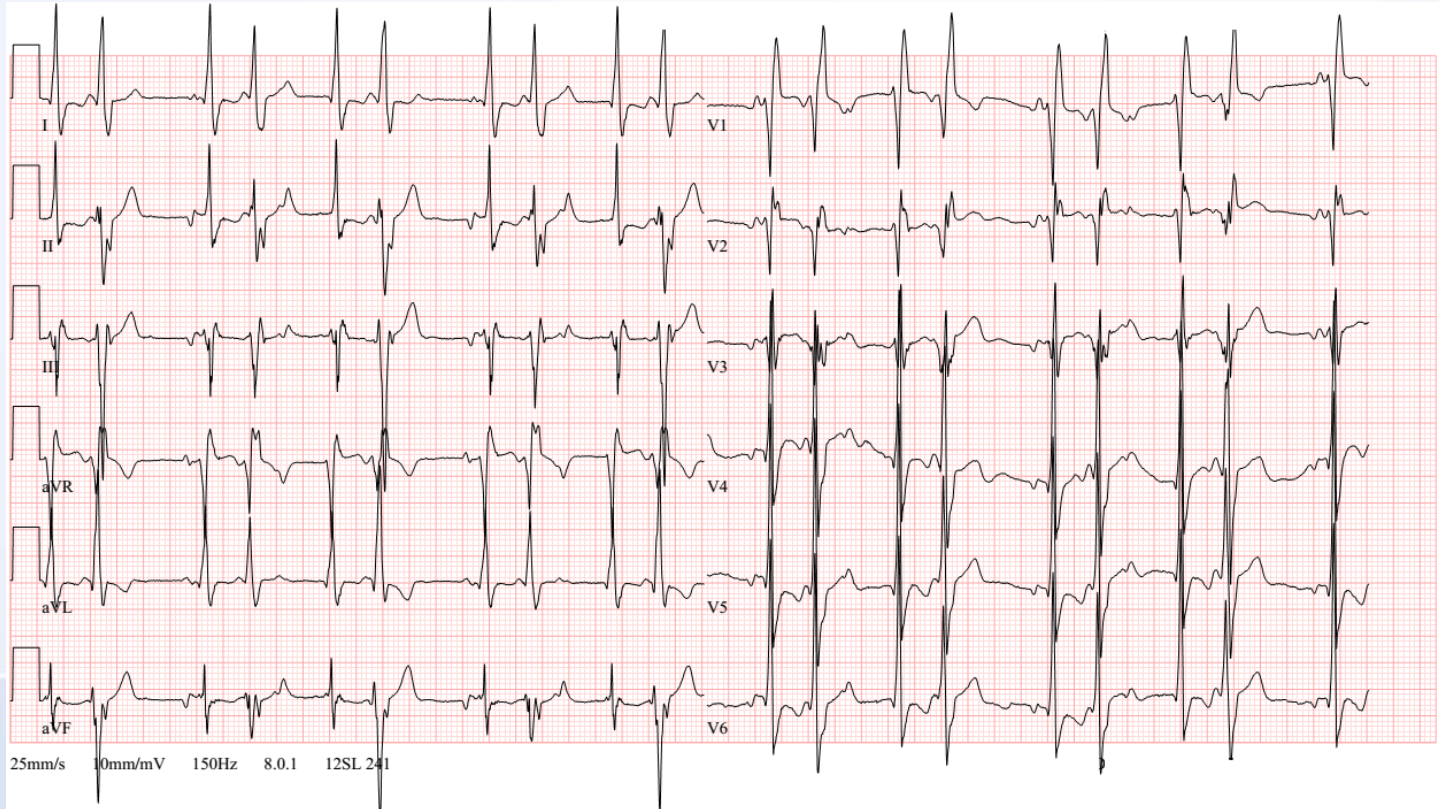
Strukturální abnormality u idiopatické fibrilace komor

- 24pts s idiopatickou FiK
- Mapování FiK pomocí multielektrodové vesty z povrchu hrudníku – dominantní zdroj u 37%
- Endo/epi mapování ukázalo u 62% lokalizované strukturální změny, především epi ($13 \pm 6 \text{ cm}^2$, 5%)
- U 66% byly strukturální změny na stejných místech indintifikovaných pomocí mapování FiK
- U pacientů bez strukturálních abnormalit byl zdroj z převodního systému



MMEPC

Multifocal ectopic Purkinje-related premature contractions



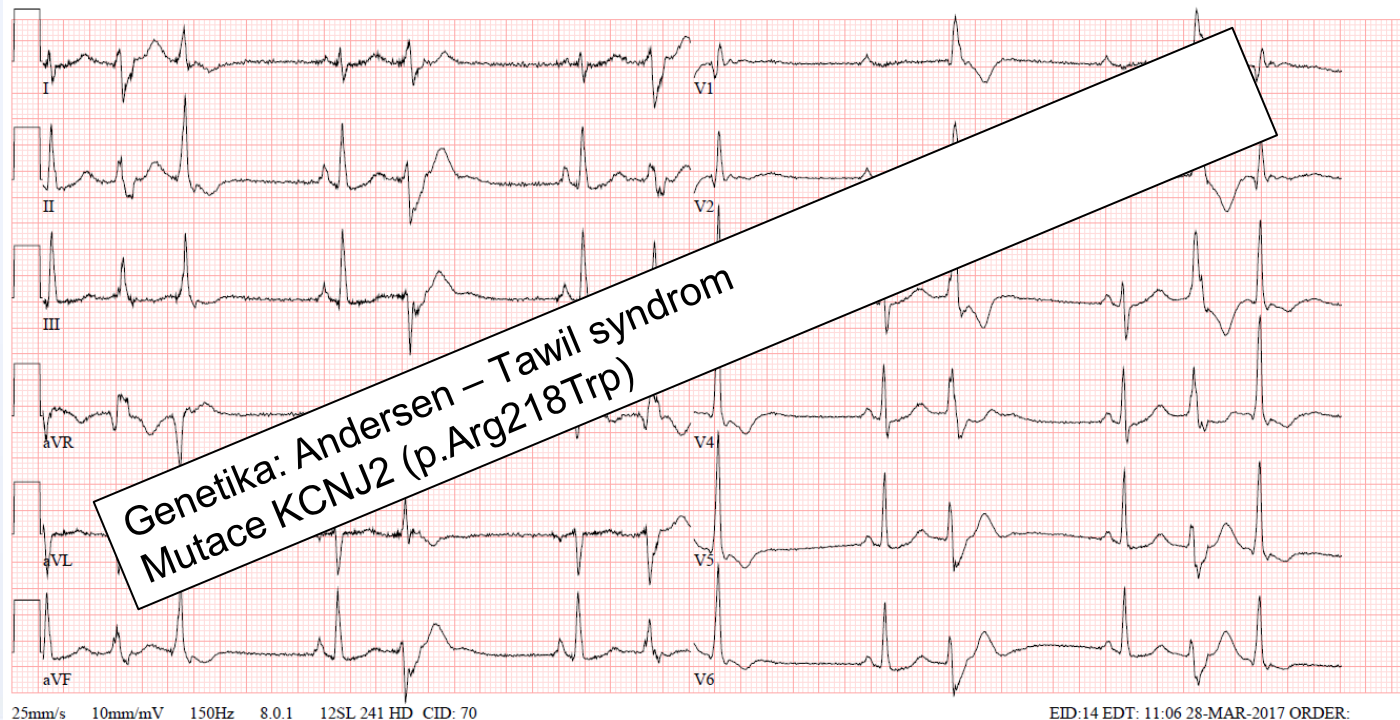
MMEPC

Multifocal ectopic Purkinje-related premature contractions

- Mutace v SCN5A genu vedoucí k poruše repolarizace Na kanálu
- Typický EKG obraz junkčních a velmi četných KES z převodního systému asociovaných s dysfunkcí LK, síňovými arytmiemi a náhlou smrtí
- Léčba: hydrochinidin
- Možnosti ablace jsou omezené



41-letá pacientka s velmi četnou komorovou ektopií, 3x RF ablace KES z papilárních svalů



Tawil – Andersen syndrom

LQT 7

- Mutation of KCNJ2
 - Ventricular ectopy, prolonged QT with prominent U wave
 - Low-set ears, small lower jaw (micrognathia), hypertelorism, syndactily, clinodactyly
 - hypokalaemic periodic paralysis
- Treatment:
 - BB, flecainide, ICD



Fig. 1 : Showing low set ears, micrognathia and retrognathia



Závěry

- Předpokladem léčby je správné určení diagnózy
- U většiny primárních arytmiických syndromů možná specifická AA léčba
- U některých lze snížit riziko arytmií modifikací arytmogenního substrátu či eliminací spouštěcí ektopie
 - Idiopatická FiK, Brugada...

