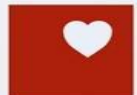


EKG obrazy spojené s rizikem NSS



P. Peichl

EKG kazuistika

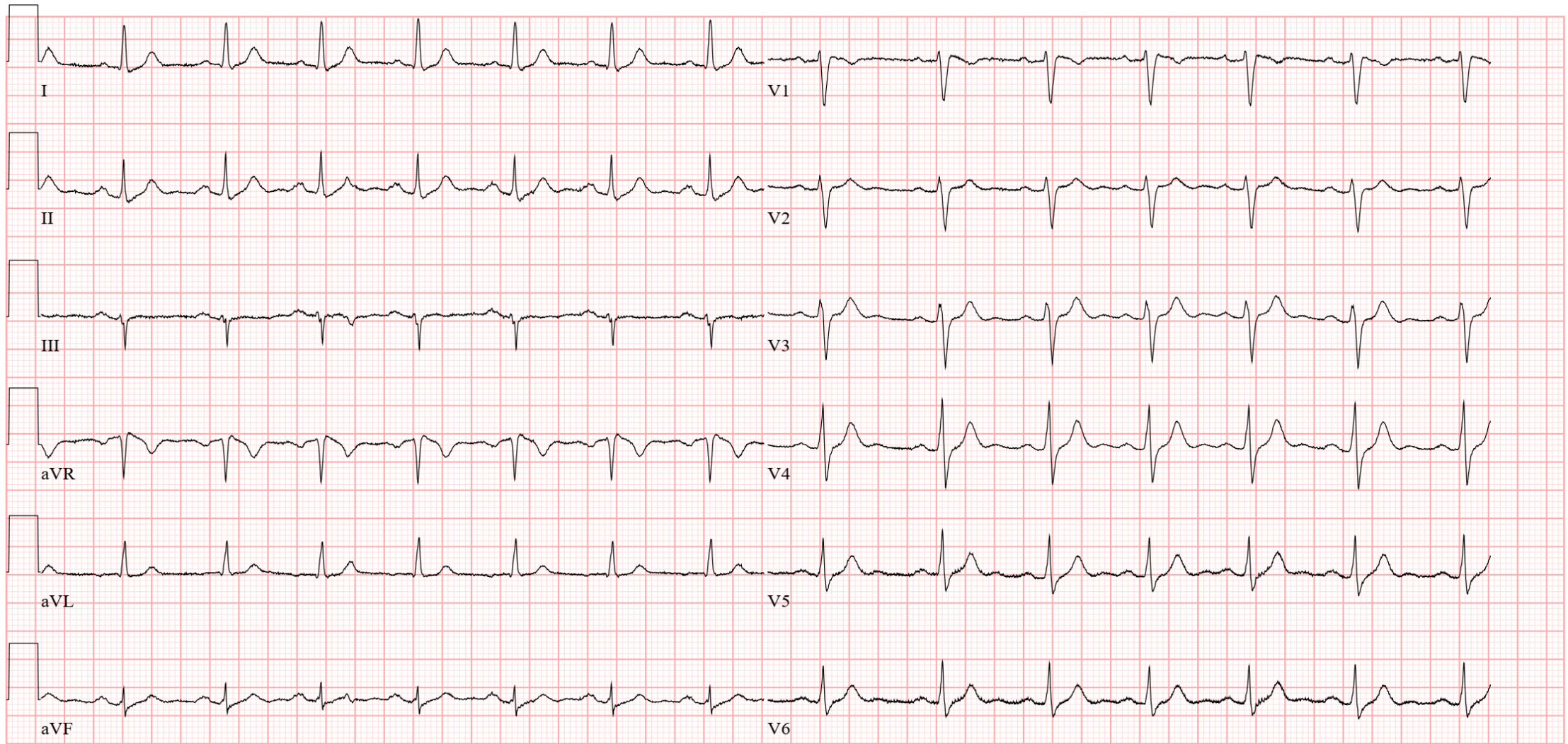


EKG kazuistika

- 30-letý muž bez přidružených onemocnění
- V r. 2015 prodělal v noci oběhovou zástavu a byl úspěšně resuscitován



1. Jaká je základní diagnóza?



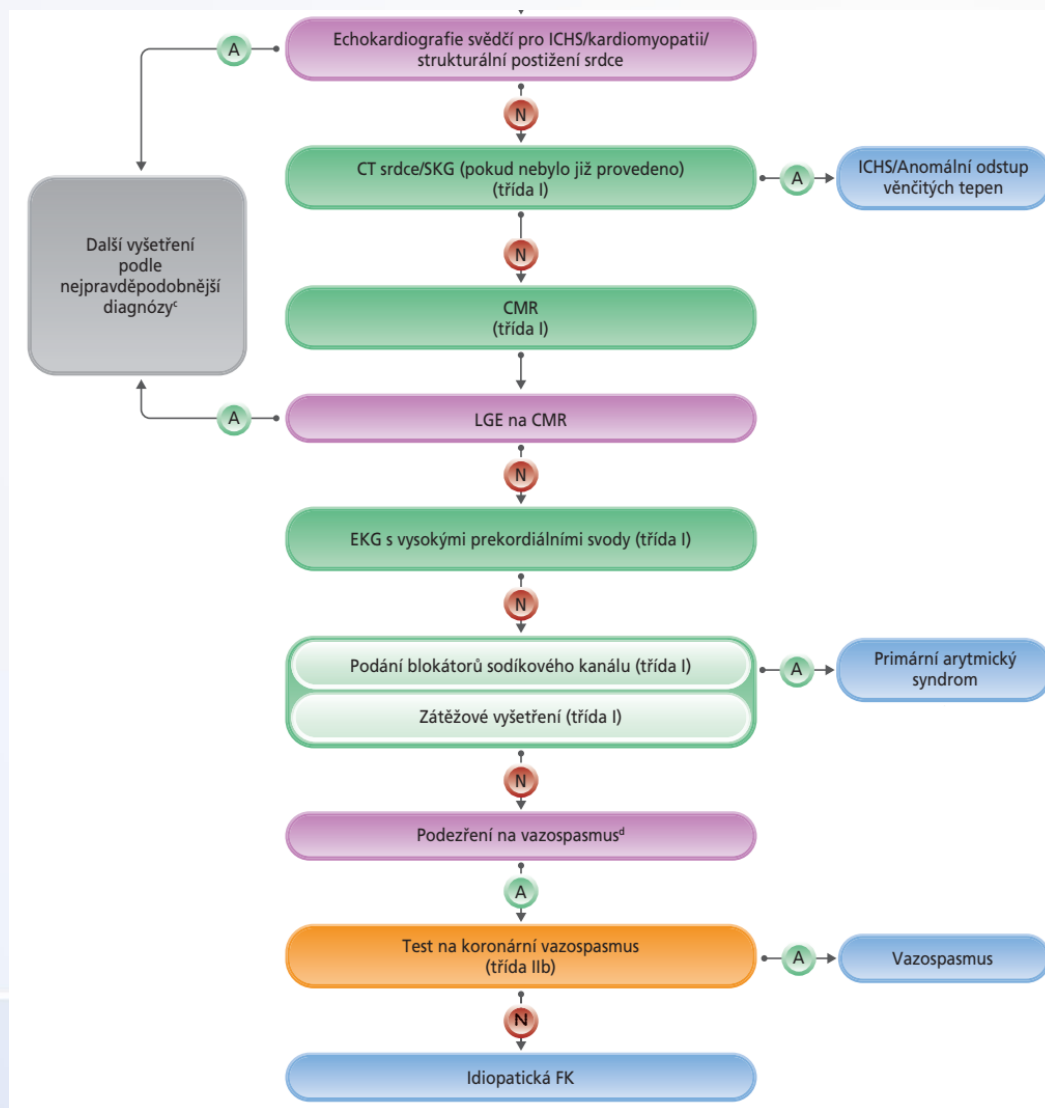
A. Idiopatická FiK

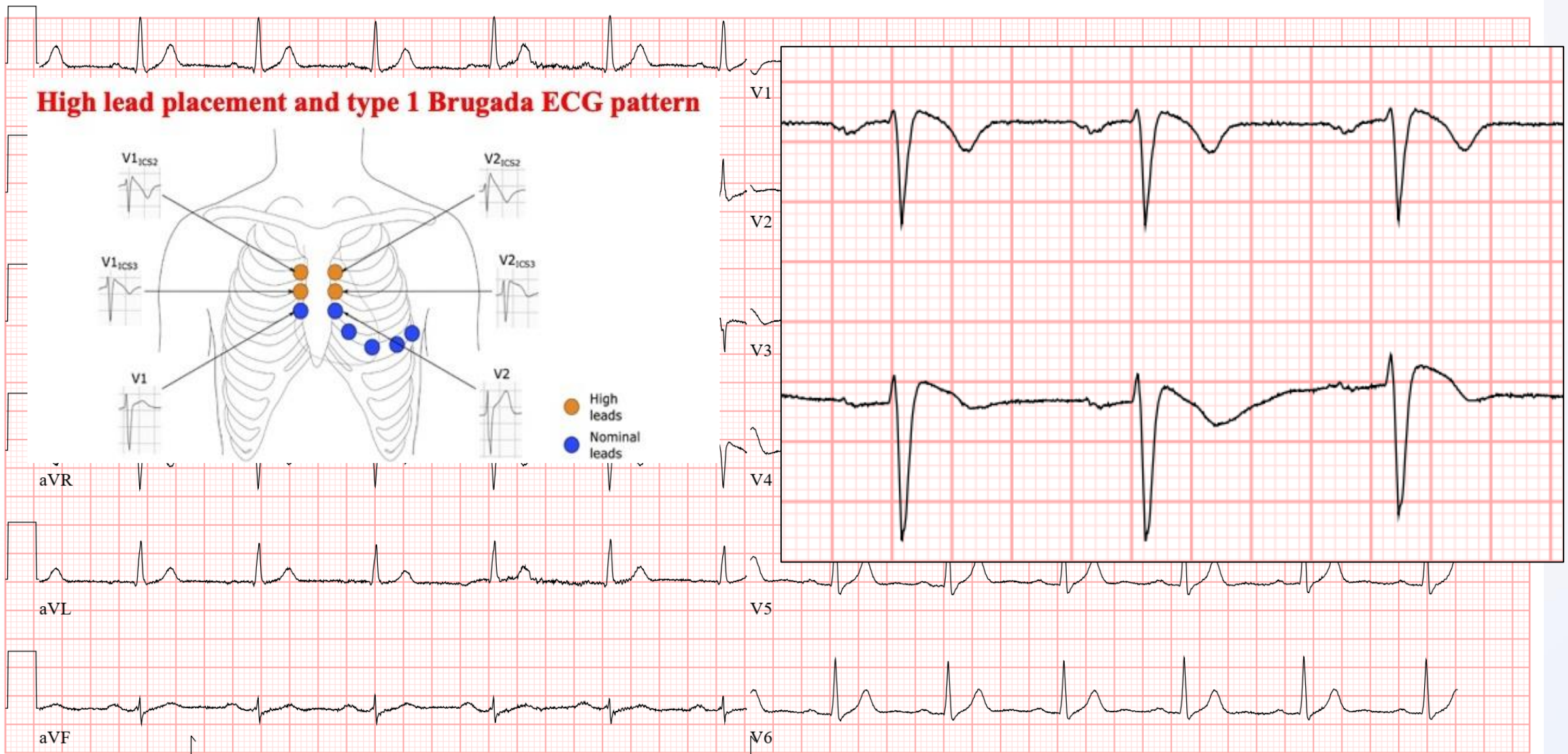
C. Katecholaminerní polymorfní KT

B. ARVC

D. Brugada syndrom

Vyšetření pacienta po oběhové zástavě





25mm/s 10mm/mV 150Hz 10.1.5 12SL 243 CID: 53

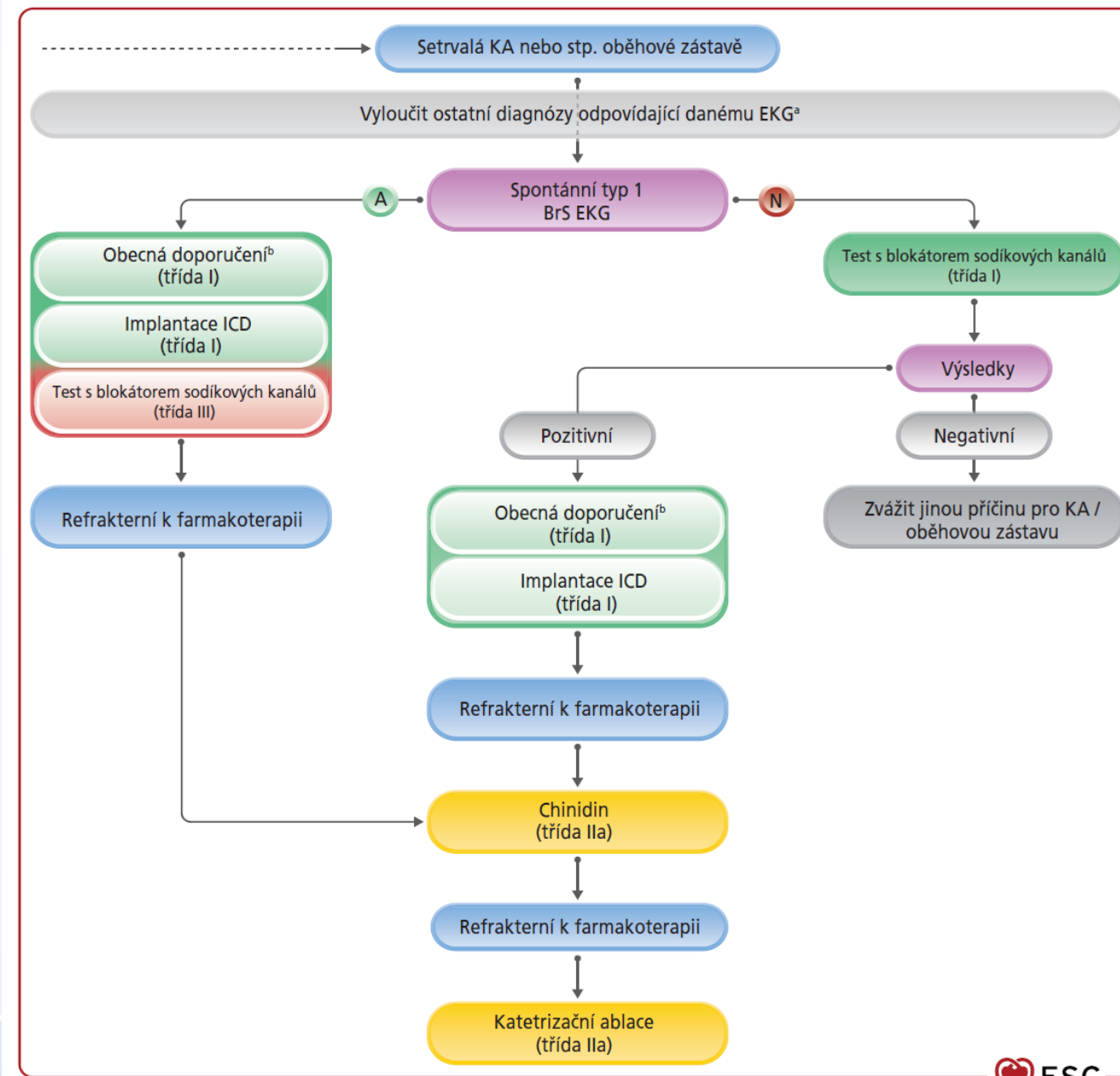
EID: 16 EDT: 12:13 19-dub-2023 ORDER:

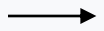
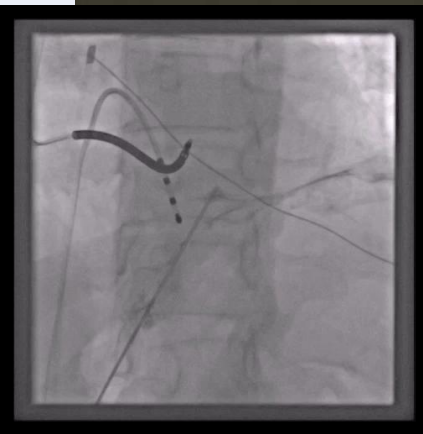
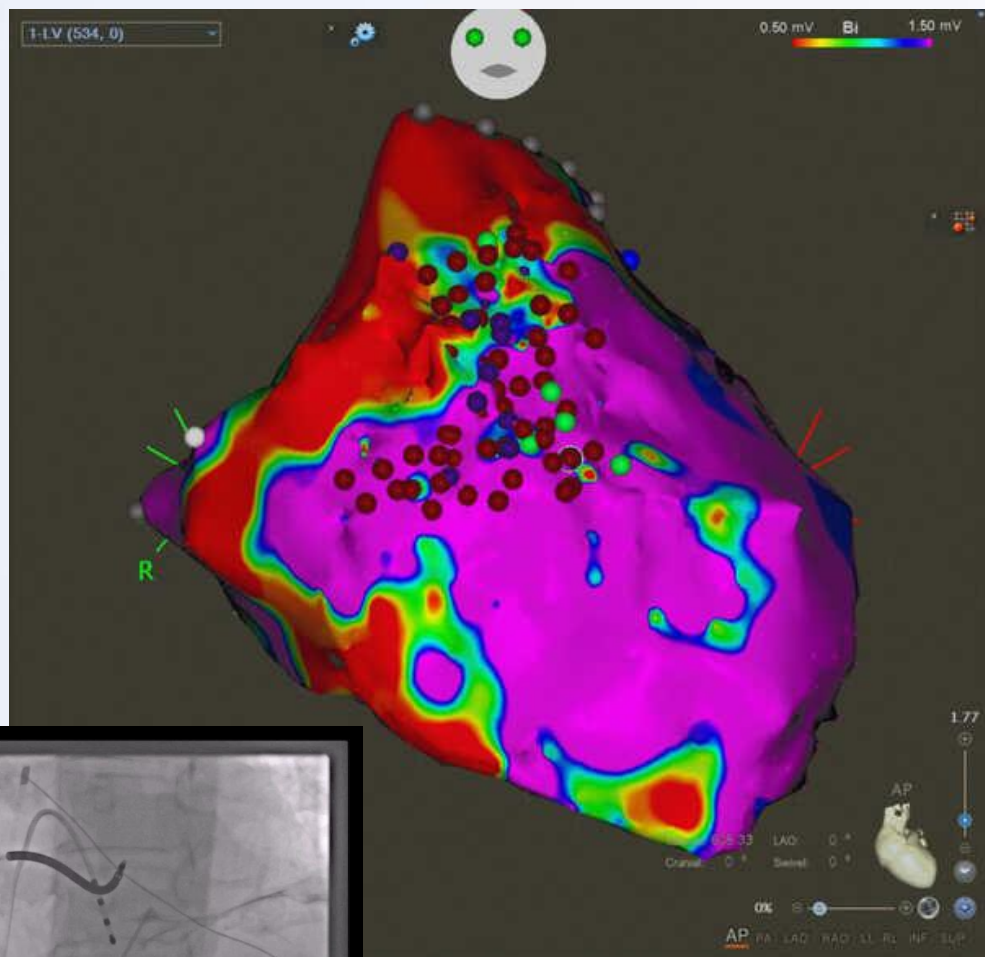
A. Idiopatická FiK

C. Katecholaminergní polymorfní KT

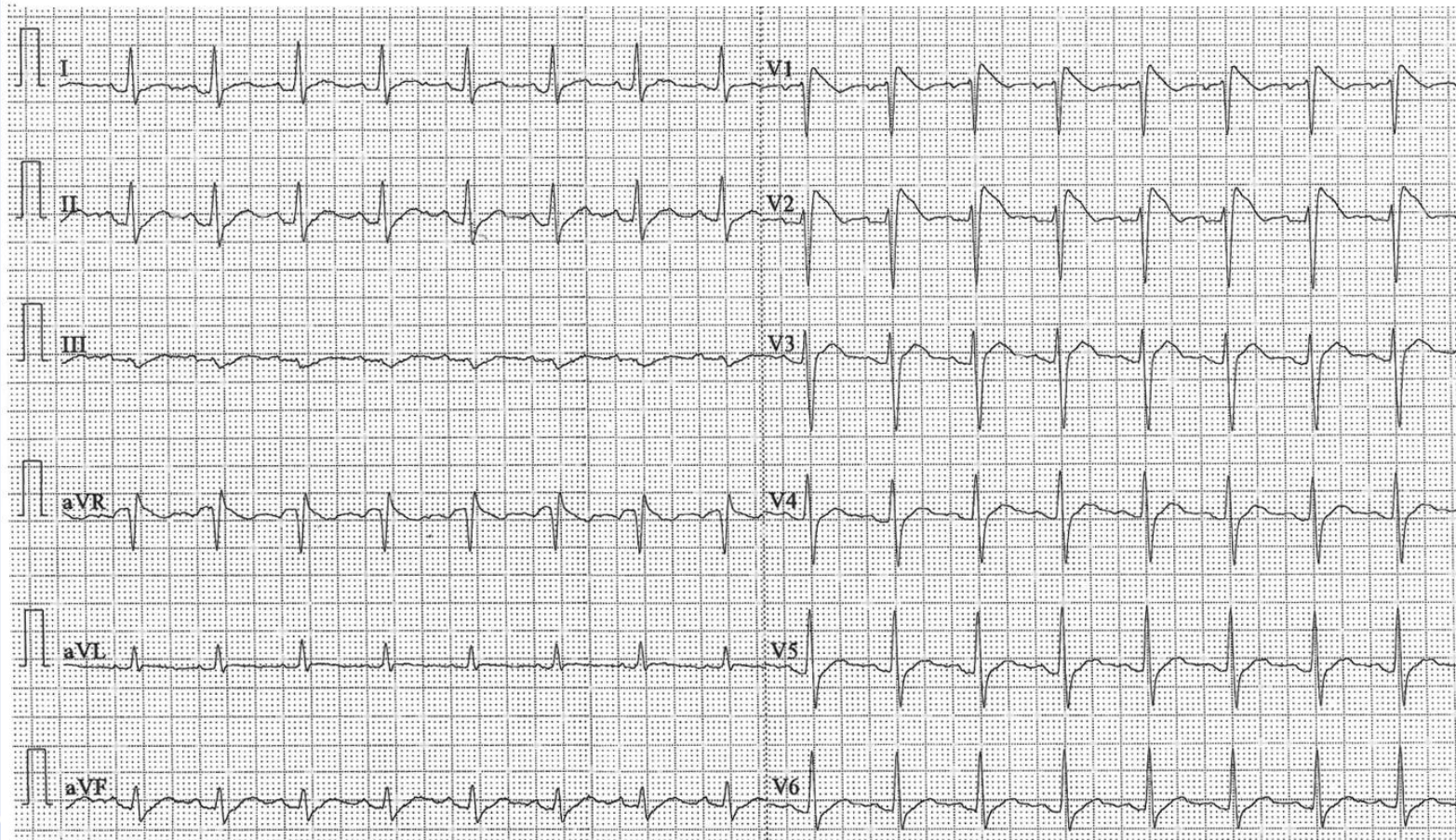
B. ARVC

D. Brugada syndrom

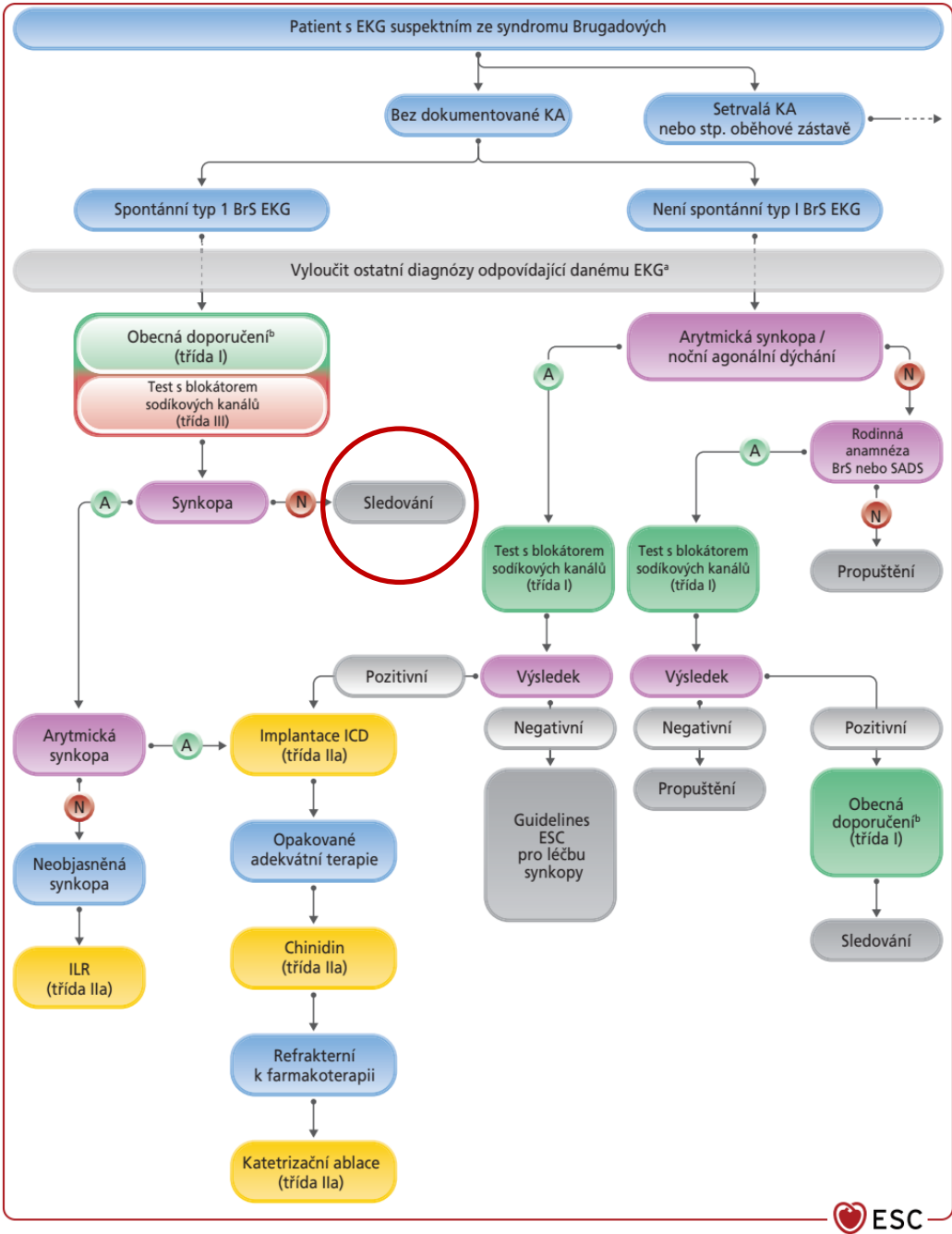




Co dělat při nálezu asymptomatického Brugada obrazu?

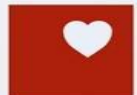


EKG pacienta natočené
náhodně při horečce

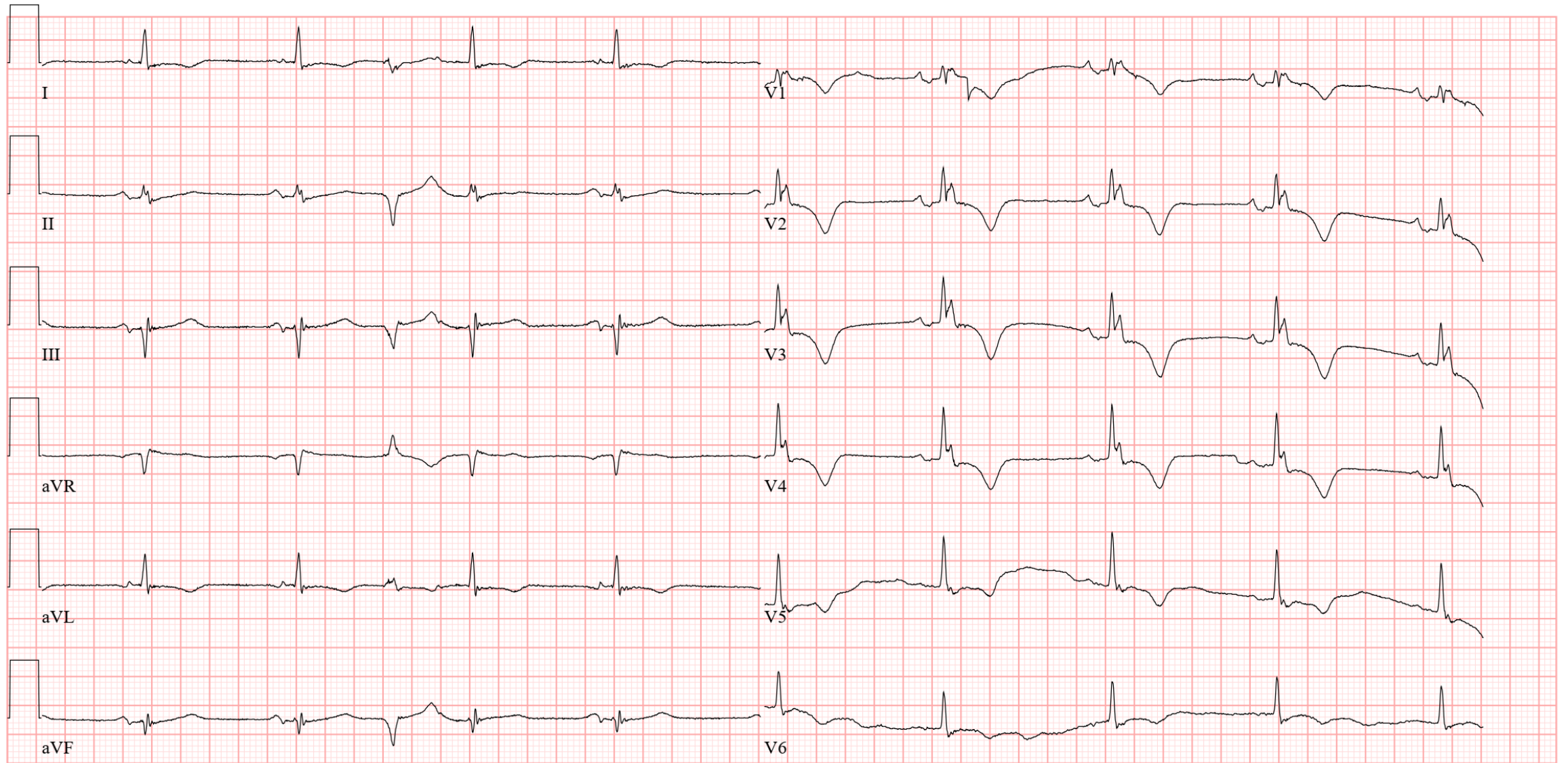


- V případě asymptomatické EKG obrazu
 - Není indikován test s podáním aimalinu!!!
 - Doporučení režimových opatření
 - Sledování

EKG kazuistika



2. Pro jakou diagnózu svědčí toto EKG?



A. Idiopatická FiK

B. ARVC

C. Katecholaminergní polymorfní KT

D. Brugada syndrom

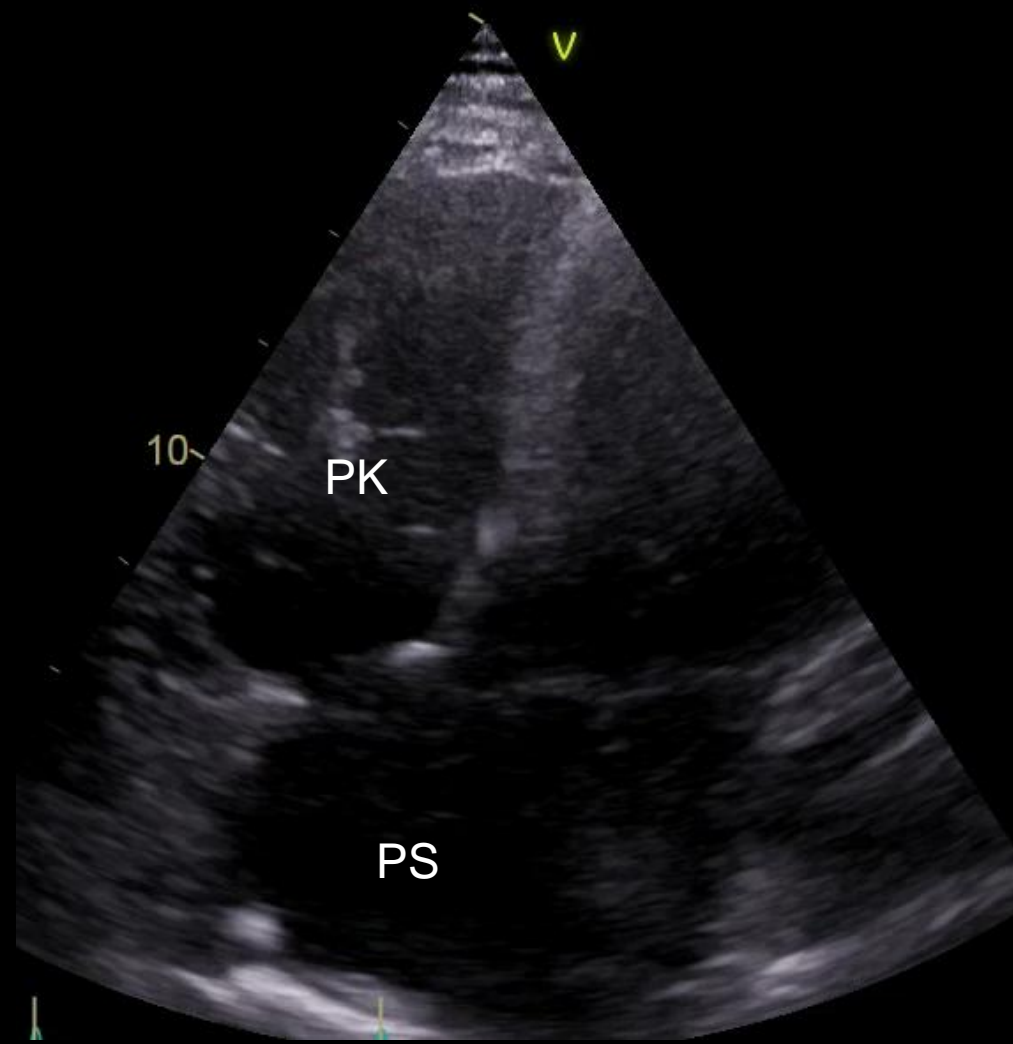
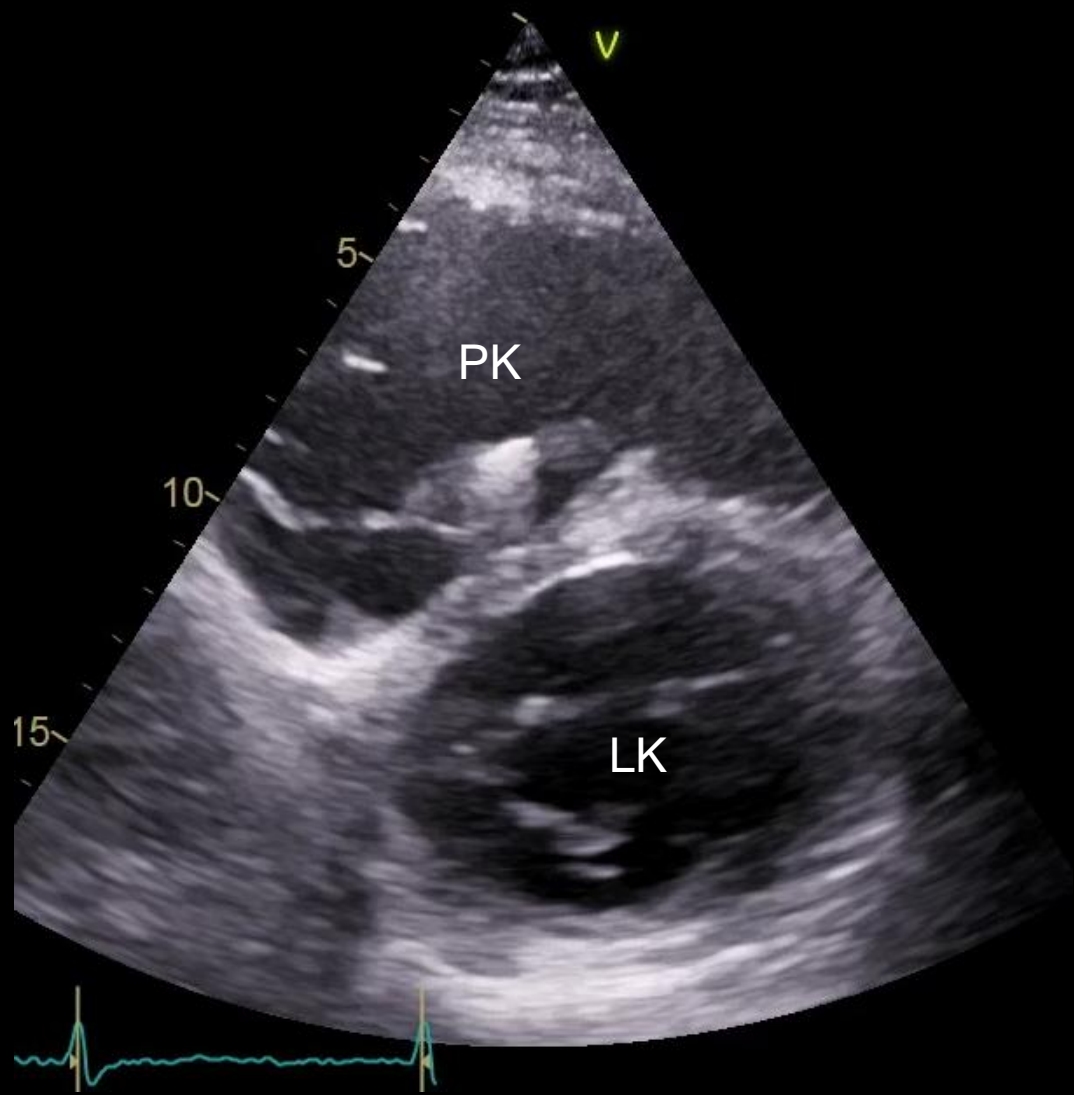


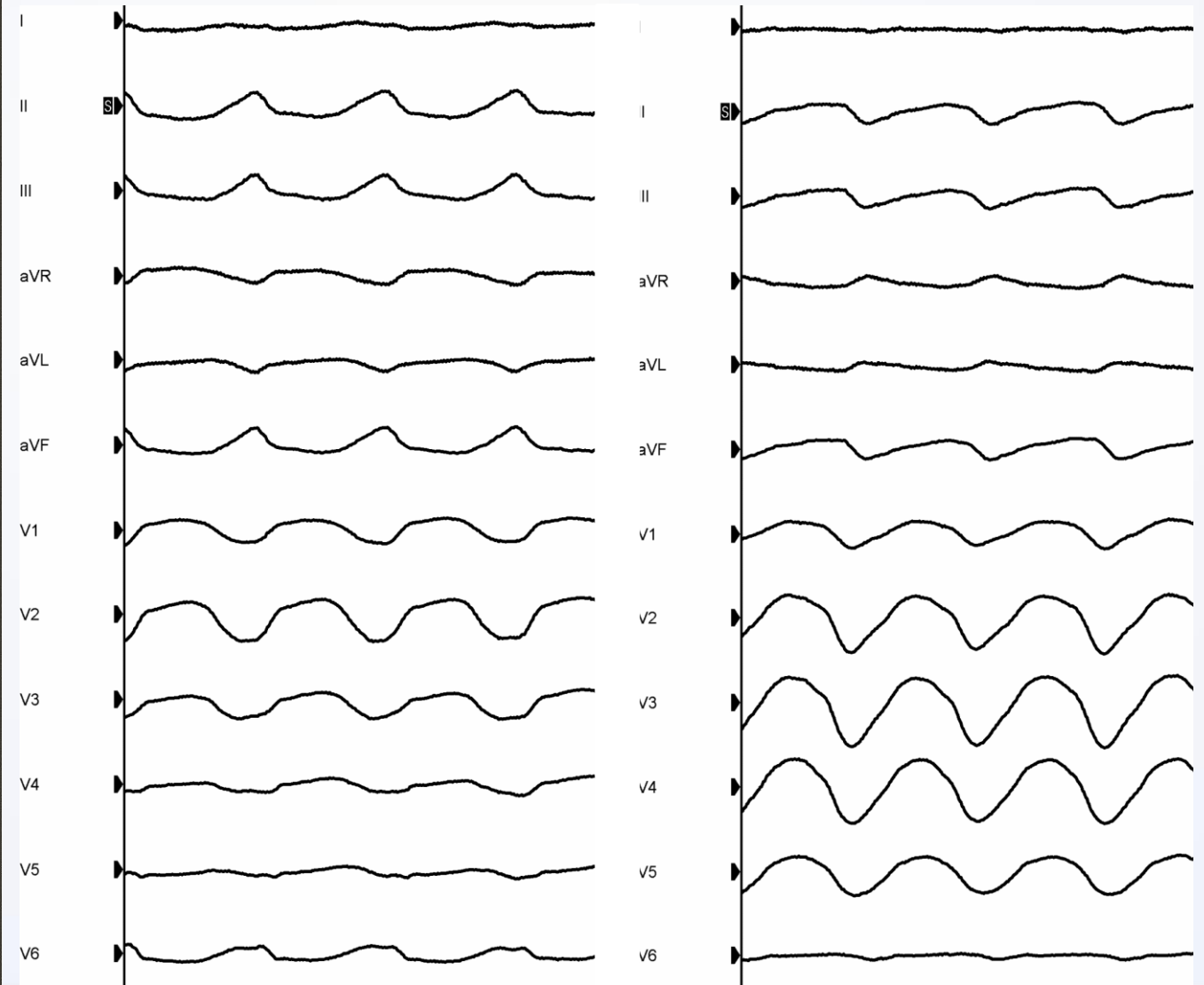
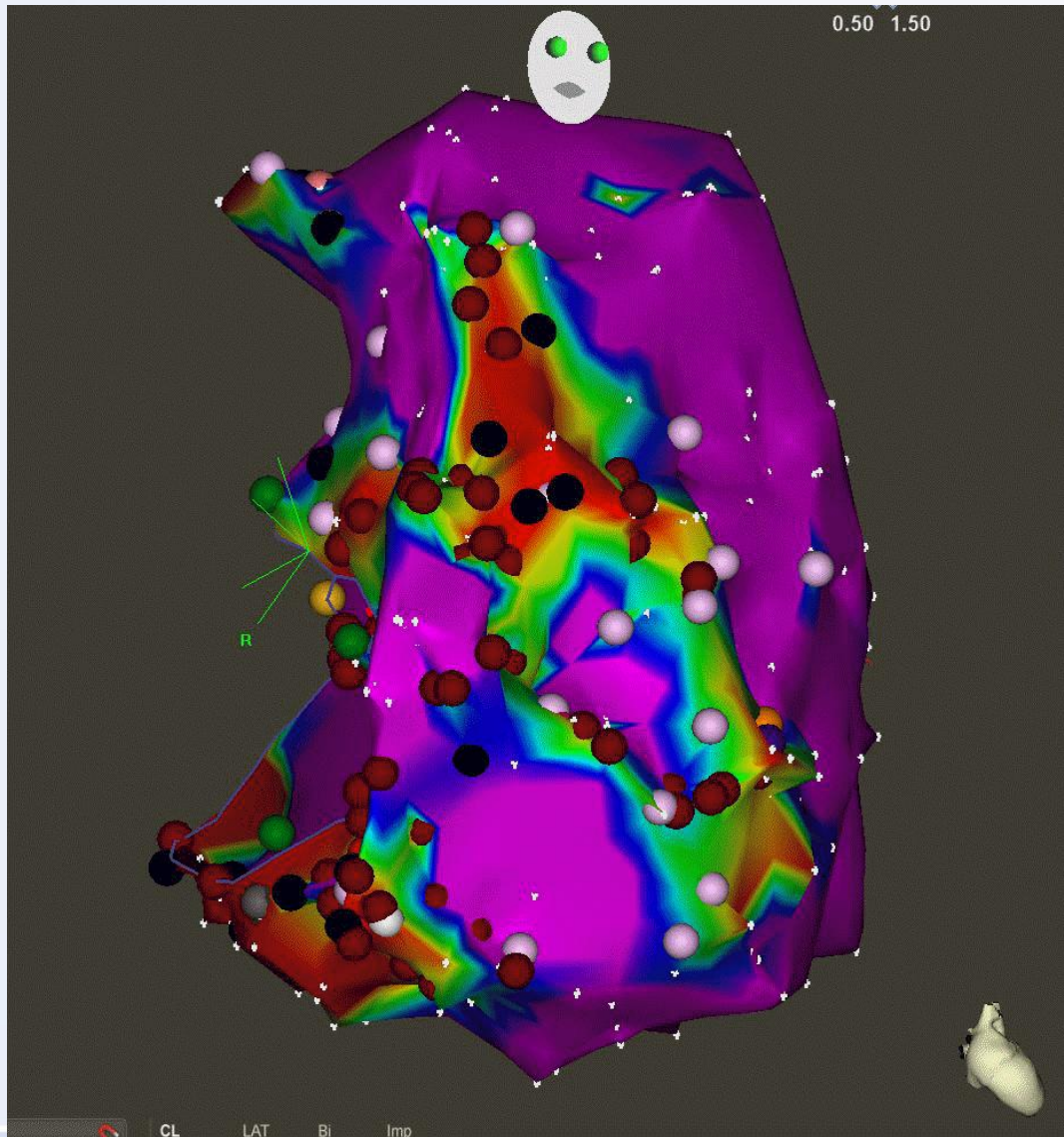
A. Idiopatická FiK

C. Katecholaminergní polymorfní KT

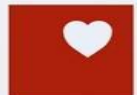
B. ARVC

D. Brugada syndrom



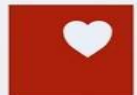


EKG kazuistika



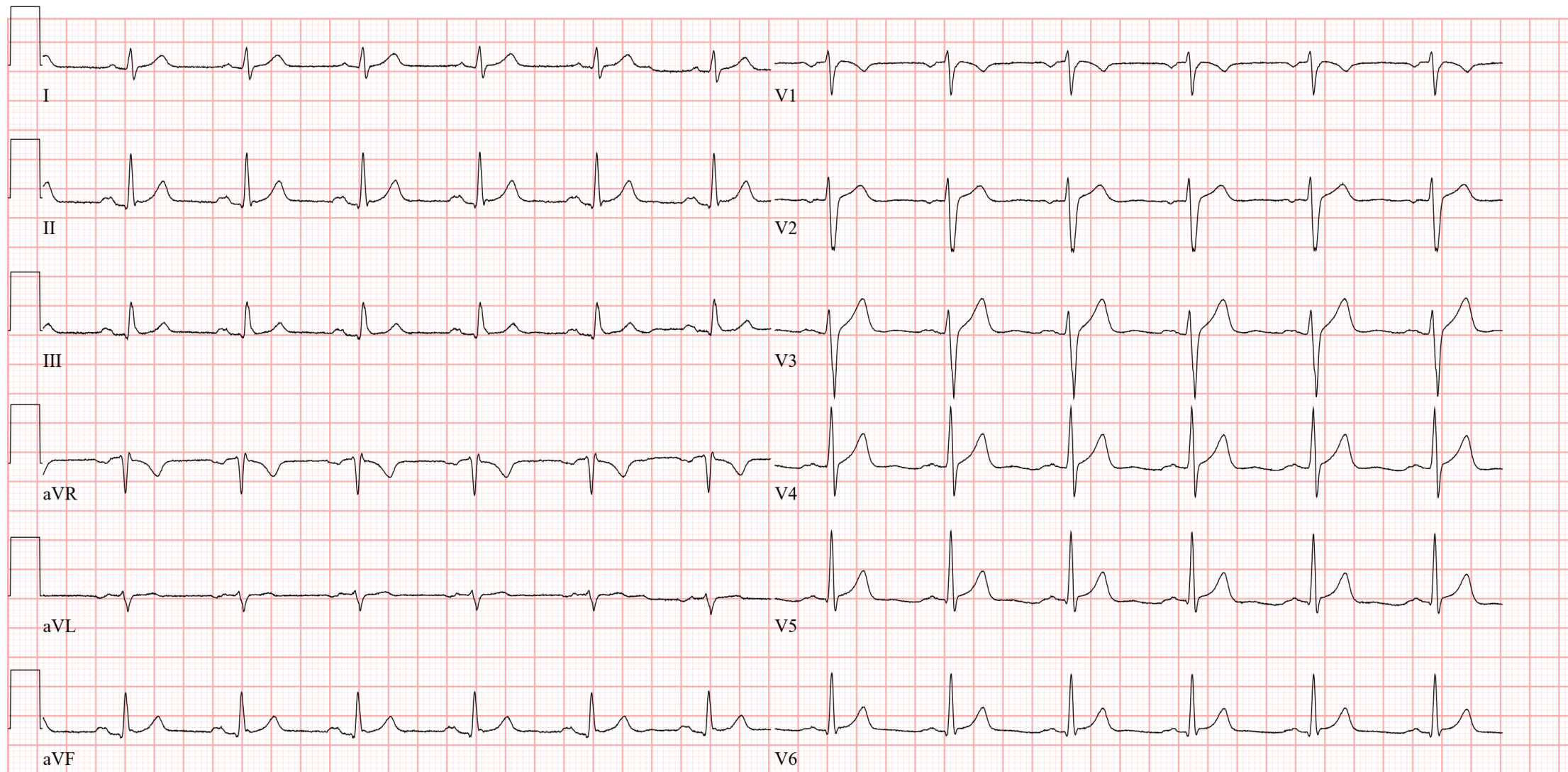
Anamnéza

- 42-letý muž
- V 1/2022 KPCR pro FiK v době COVID infekce
- Extenzivní kardiologické vyšetření neprokázalo příčinu (MRI, genetika)
- Zajištěn S-ICD

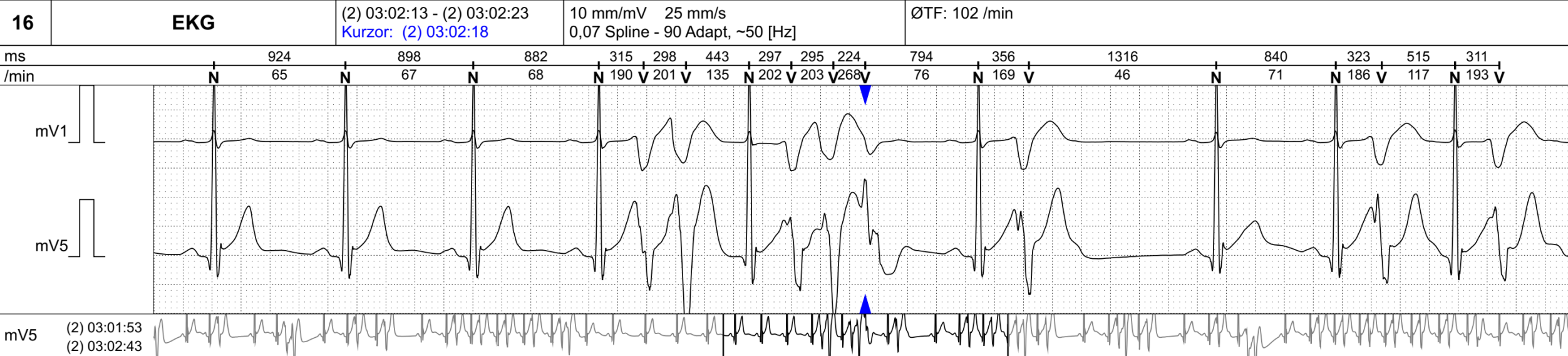
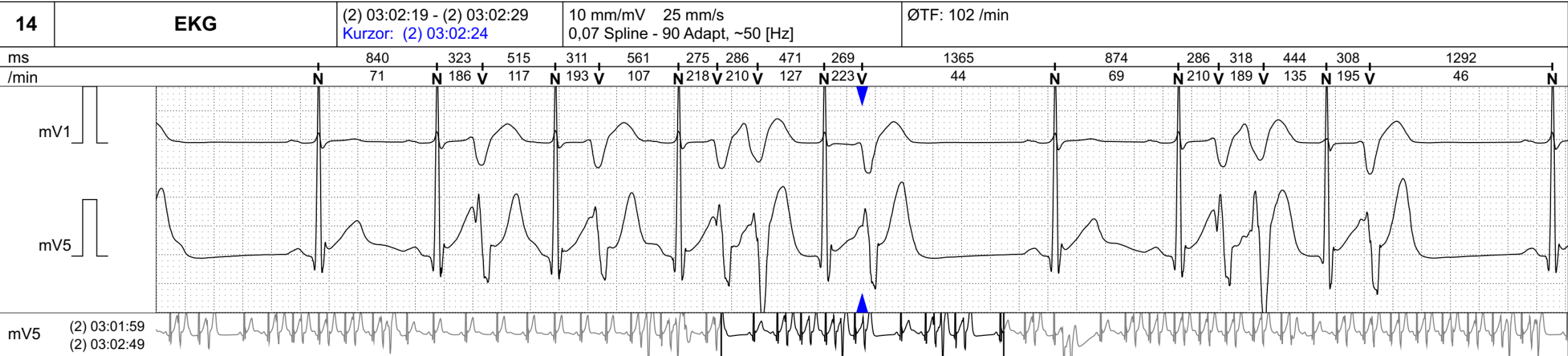


Vent. rate 74 BPM
PR interval 164 ms
QRS duration 96 ms
QT/QTc 344/381 ms
P-R-T axes 66 74 57
BP 150/63

NORMÁLNÍ SINUSOVÝ RYTMUS
NORMAL ECG



Holter monitorace



3. Na základě EKG je nejpravděpodobnější dg?



A. Fokálně spouštěná FiK/pKT

C. Katecholaminergní polymorfní KT

B. Syndrom dlouhého QT intervalu

D. Arytmogenní prolaps mitrální chlopně

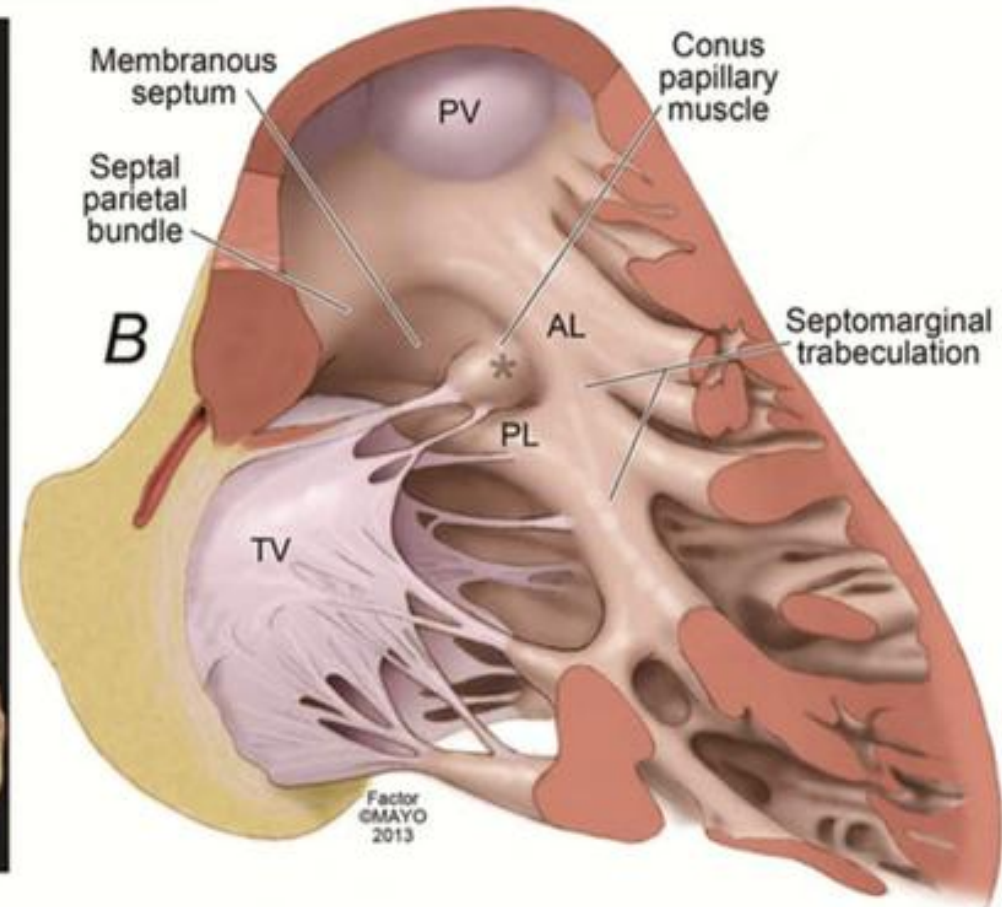


Odkud je spouštěcí ektopie:

- A. Výtokový trakt pravé komory
- B. Moderator band v PK

- C. Crista supraventrikularis v PK
- D. Septum levé komory

Anatomy of endocardium of right ventricle



Ventricular Fibrillation Triggered by PVCs from Papillary Muscles: Clinical Features and Ablation

FRANCESCO SANTORO, M.D.,*,† LUIGI DI BIASE, M.D., Ph.D., F.H.R.S.,*,†,‡,§
PATRICK HRANITZKY, M.D.,†,¶ JAVIER E. SANCHEZ, M.D.,† PASQUALE SANTANGELI,
M.D.,*,† ALESSANDRO PAOLETTI PERINI, M.D.,# JOHN DAVID BURKHARDT, M.D.,
F.H.R.S.,‡ and ANDREA NATALE, M.D., F.H.R.S.†,‡,||,**,††

From the *Department of Cardiology, University of Foggia, Foggia, Italy; †Texas Cardiac Arrhythmia Institute, St. David's Medical Center, Austin, Texas, USA; ‡Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, USA; §Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Montefiore Hospital, New York, USA; ¶Division of Cardiac Electrophysiology, Department of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina, USA; #Department of Heart and Vessel, University of Florence, Florence, Italy; ||EP Services, California Pacific Medical Center, San Francisco, California, USA; **Interventional Electrophysiology, Scripps Clinic, San Diego, California, USA; and ††Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA

VF from Papillary Muscle. *Background:* Animal studies showed that papillary muscles can be sources of ventricular fibrillation (VF) in both the left and right ventricle, but this occurrence in humans has been described only in patients with ischemic heart disease.

Objective: To investigate the role of papillary muscle premature ventricular contractions (PVCs) as triggers for VF and the safety and feasibility of catheter ablation in these patients.

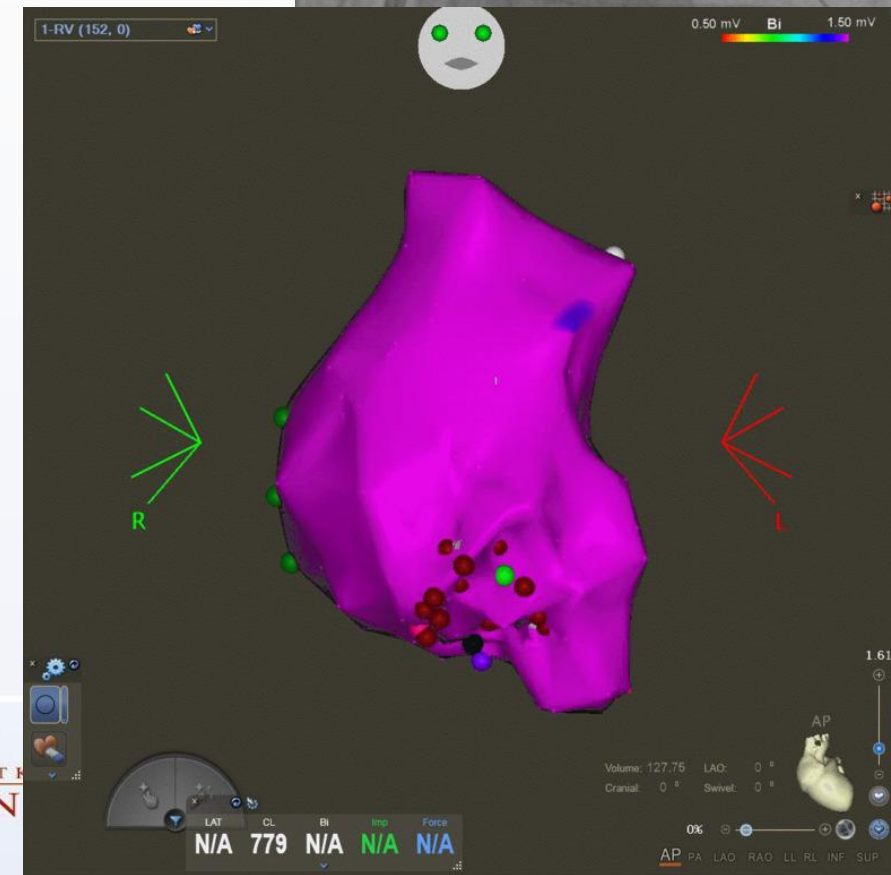
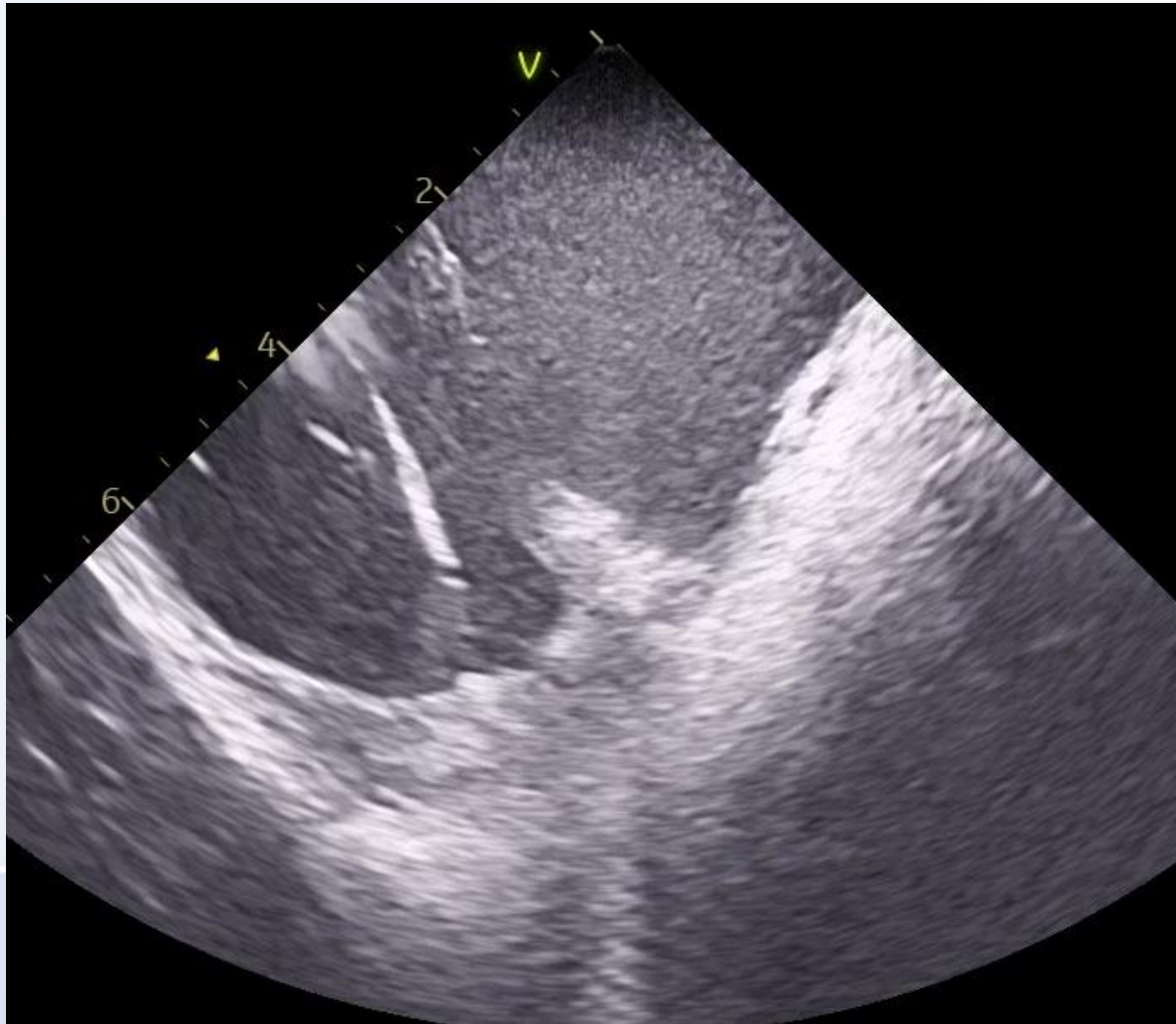
Methods: Six patients (2 male; age, 40 ± 11 years; 5 with a normal structural heart and 1 with nonischemic cardiomyopathy) with history of VF resulting in repetitive implantable cardioverter defibrillator shocks, despite antiarrhythmic drug therapy, and a papillary muscle focus of PVCs triggering VF were included and underwent mapping and ablation of PVCs.

Results: PVCs were observed to trigger VF and localized by mapping the earliest activation point that matched pace mapping of the same area. In 2 patients, PVCs originated from the left ventricle at the posteromedial papillary muscle; in 4 patients, PVCs originated from the right ventricle, at the posterolateral papillary muscle. Elimination of the triggering PVC was obtained in these areas after 19 ± 12 minutes by radiofrequency application. During a follow-up of 58 ± 11 months using ambulatory monitoring and defibrillator memory interrogation, no patients had recurrence of symptomatic ventricular arrhythmias.

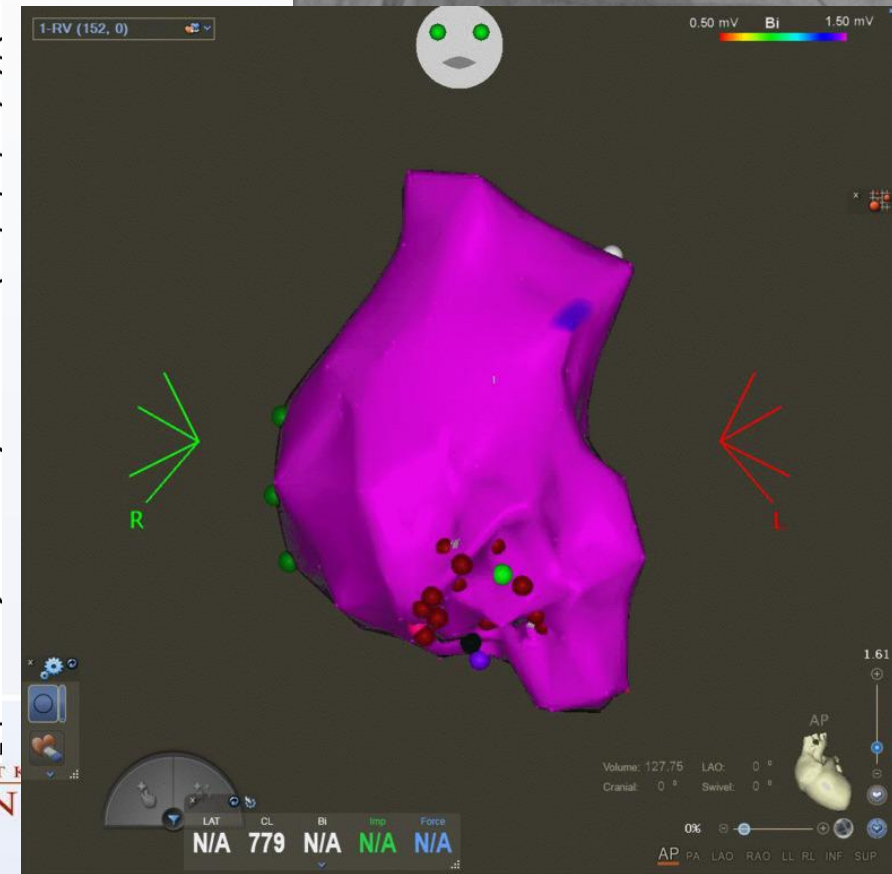
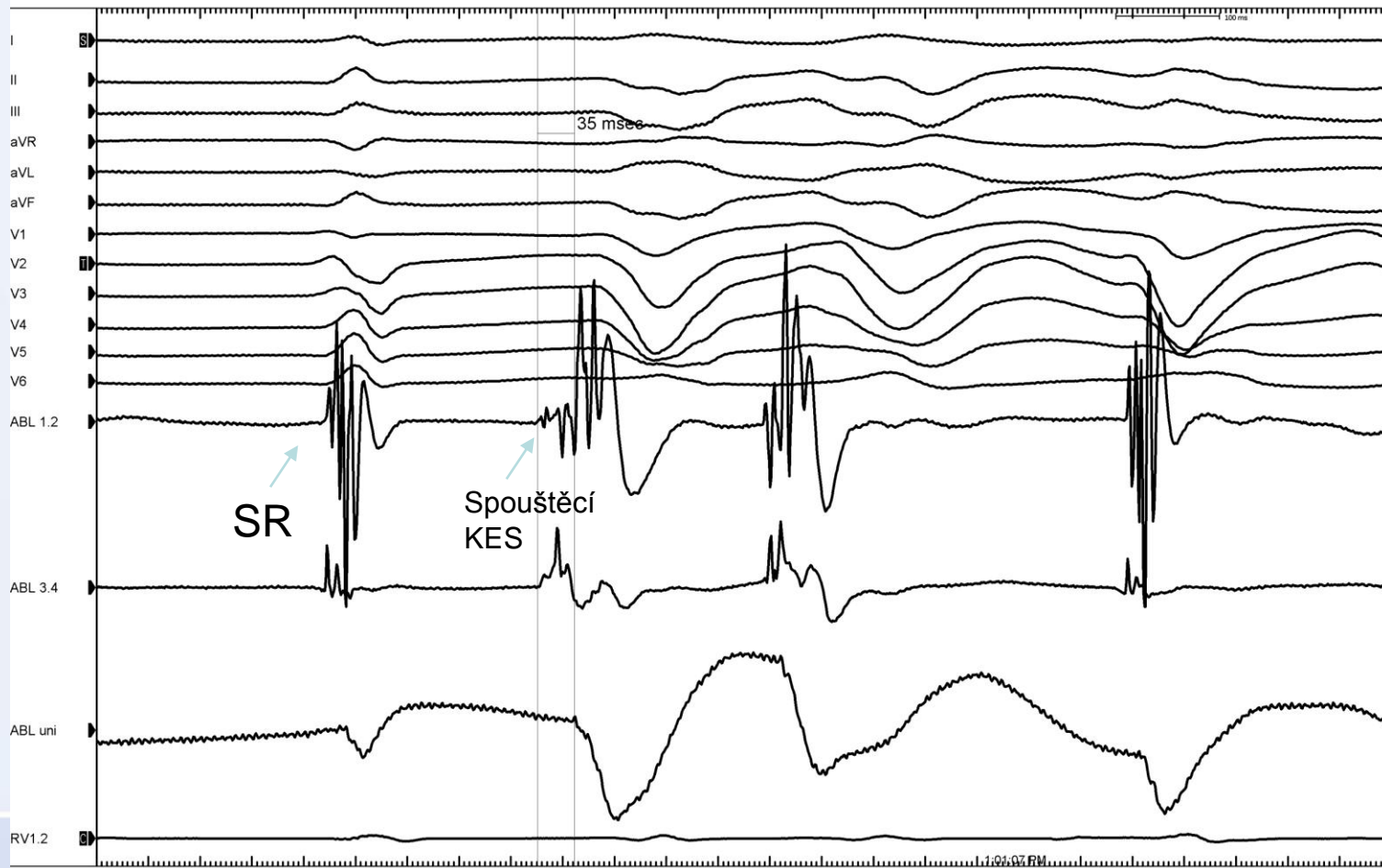
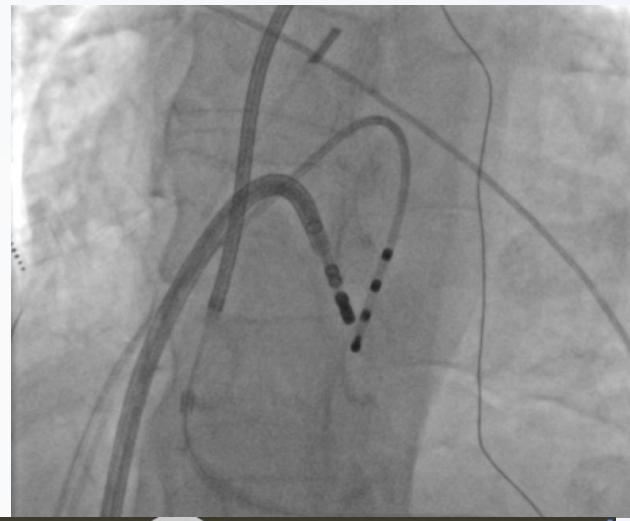
Conclusion: Papillary muscles from both ventricles represent an anatomic structure potentially involved in the onset of VF, also in normal structural heart. PVCs arising from this area can be successfully eliminated by radiofrequency ablation, resulting in freedom from recurrent VF at long-term follow-up. (*J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol*, Vol. 25, pp. 1158-1164, November 2014)



Mapování nejčastější aktivace při KES

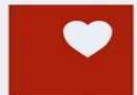


Mapování nejčastější aktivace při KES

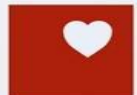


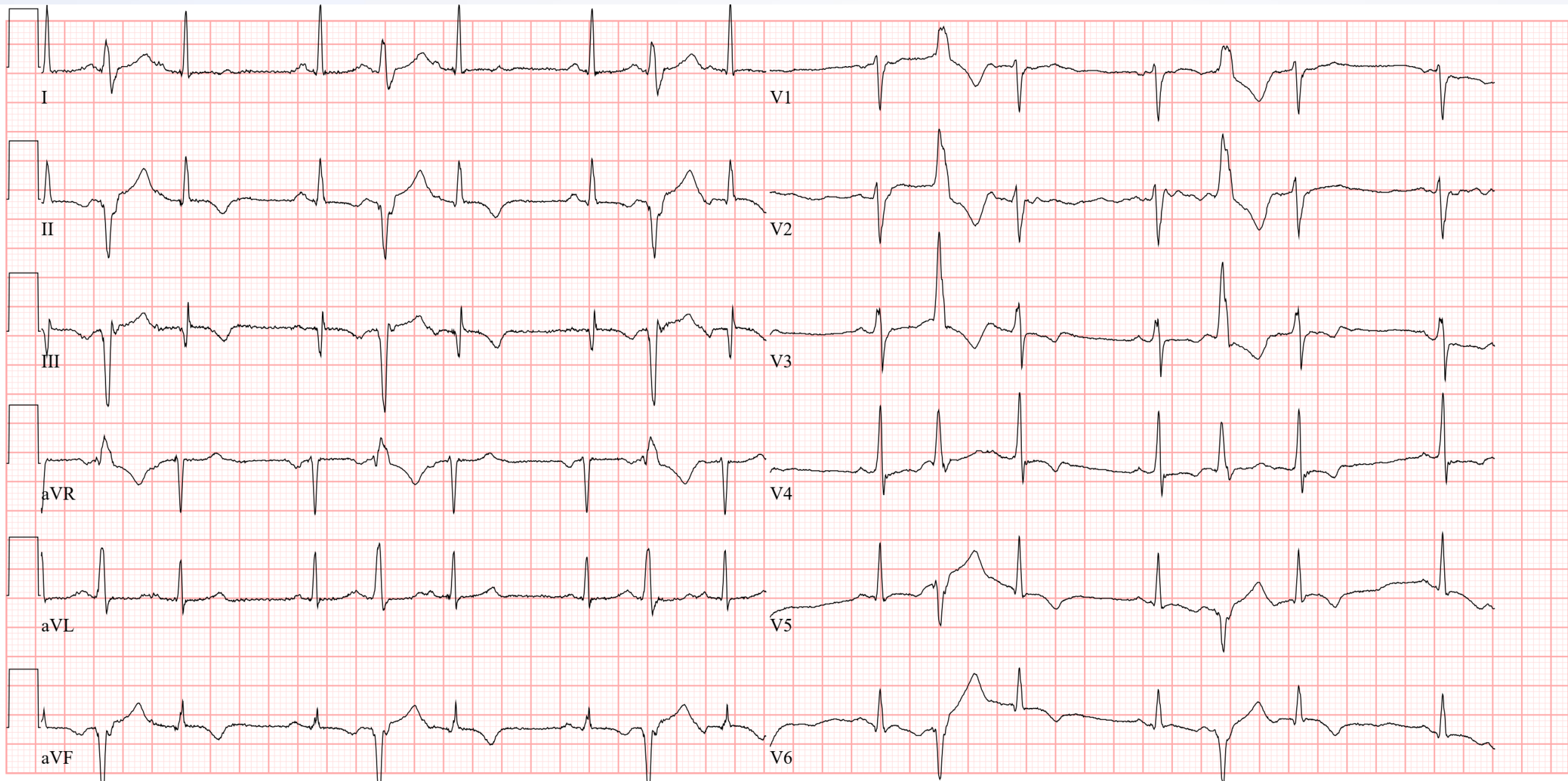
Follow up

- Po ablaci bez recidiv KES a běhů pKT/FIK
- 14-denní Holter monitorace bez recidiv arytmií
- Extenzivní kardiologické vyšetření neprokázalo příčinu (MRI, genetika)
- Důvod toho všeho?
 - Covid?, něco jiného?



EKG kazuistika



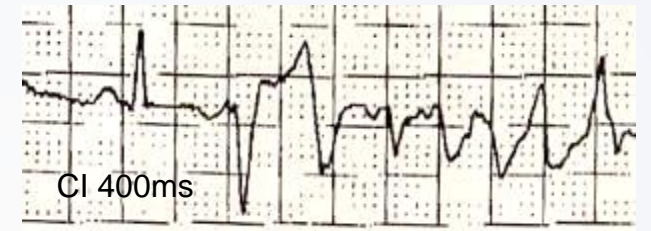
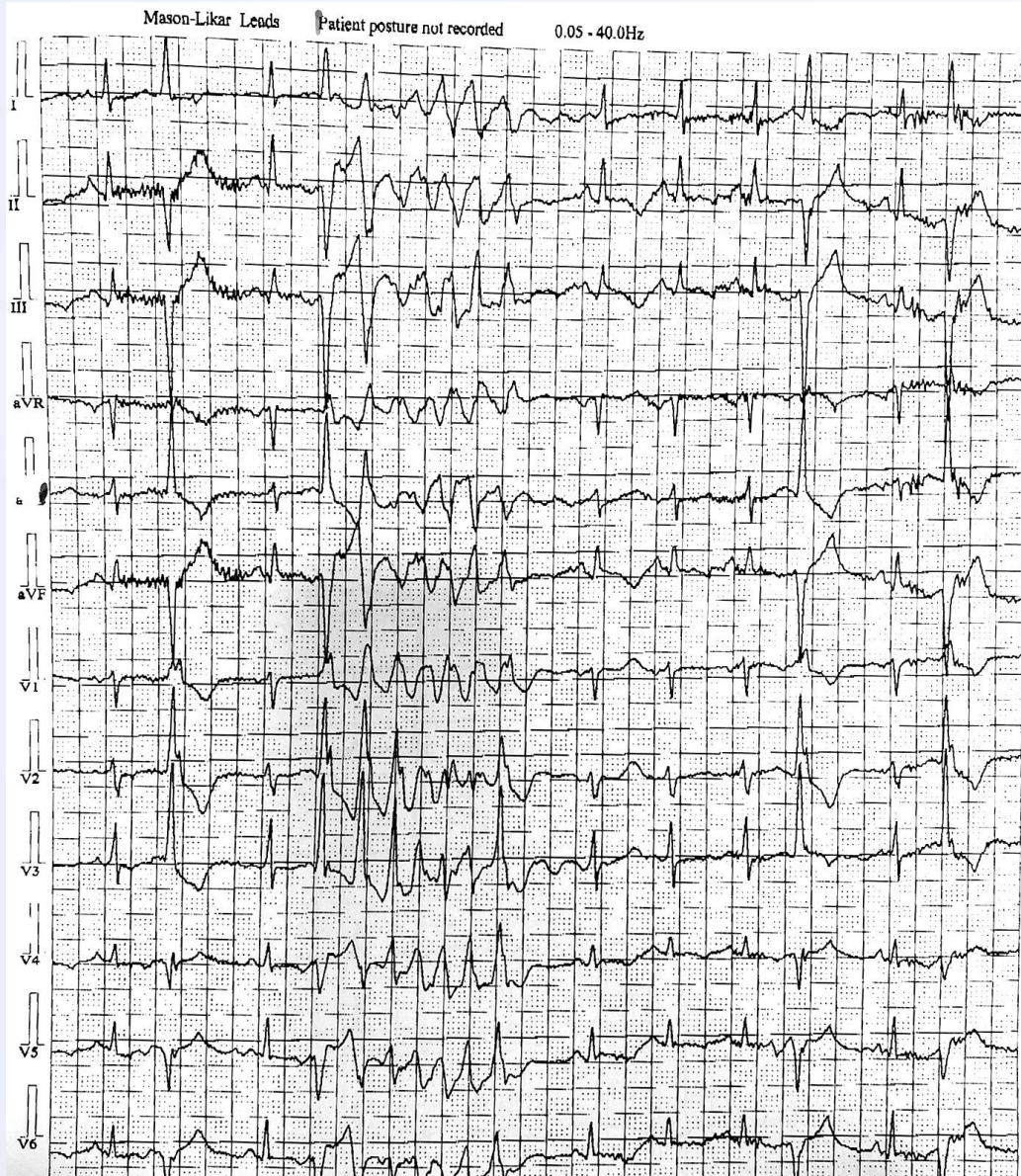


25mm/s 10mm/mV 150Hz 8.0.1 12SL 237 CID: 1

EID:16 EDT: 13:53 29-APR-2014 ORDER:

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KLINIKA KARDIOLOGIE





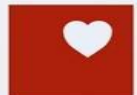
4. Jaká je nejpravděpodobnější etiologie?

- A. Syndrom dlouhého QT
- C. ARVC

- B. Katecholaminergní polymorfní KT
- D. Arytmogenní prolaps mitrální chlopně

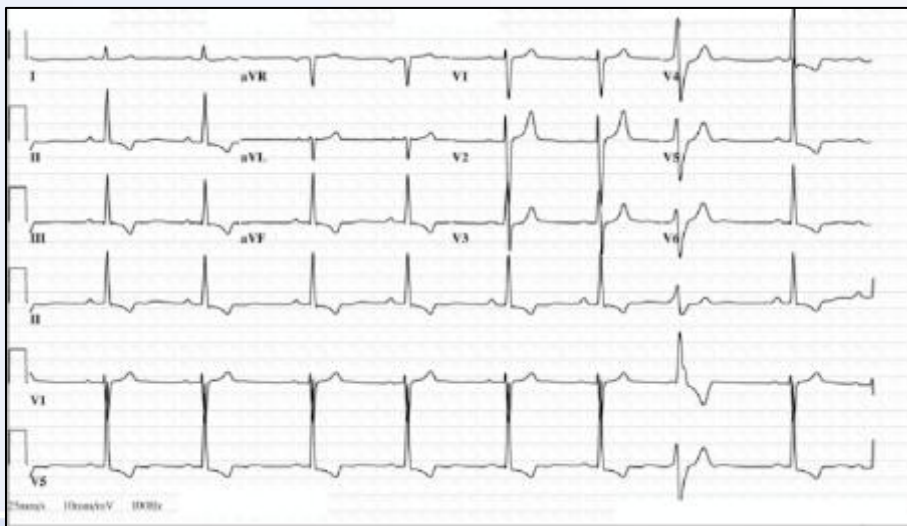
Prolaps mitrální chlopně

- Definice: posun jednoho či obou cípů mitrální chlopně $\geq 2\text{mm}$ nad rovinu mitrální chlopně v systole
- Roční incidence NSS 1%
- Možná kombinace s mitroanulární disjunkcí

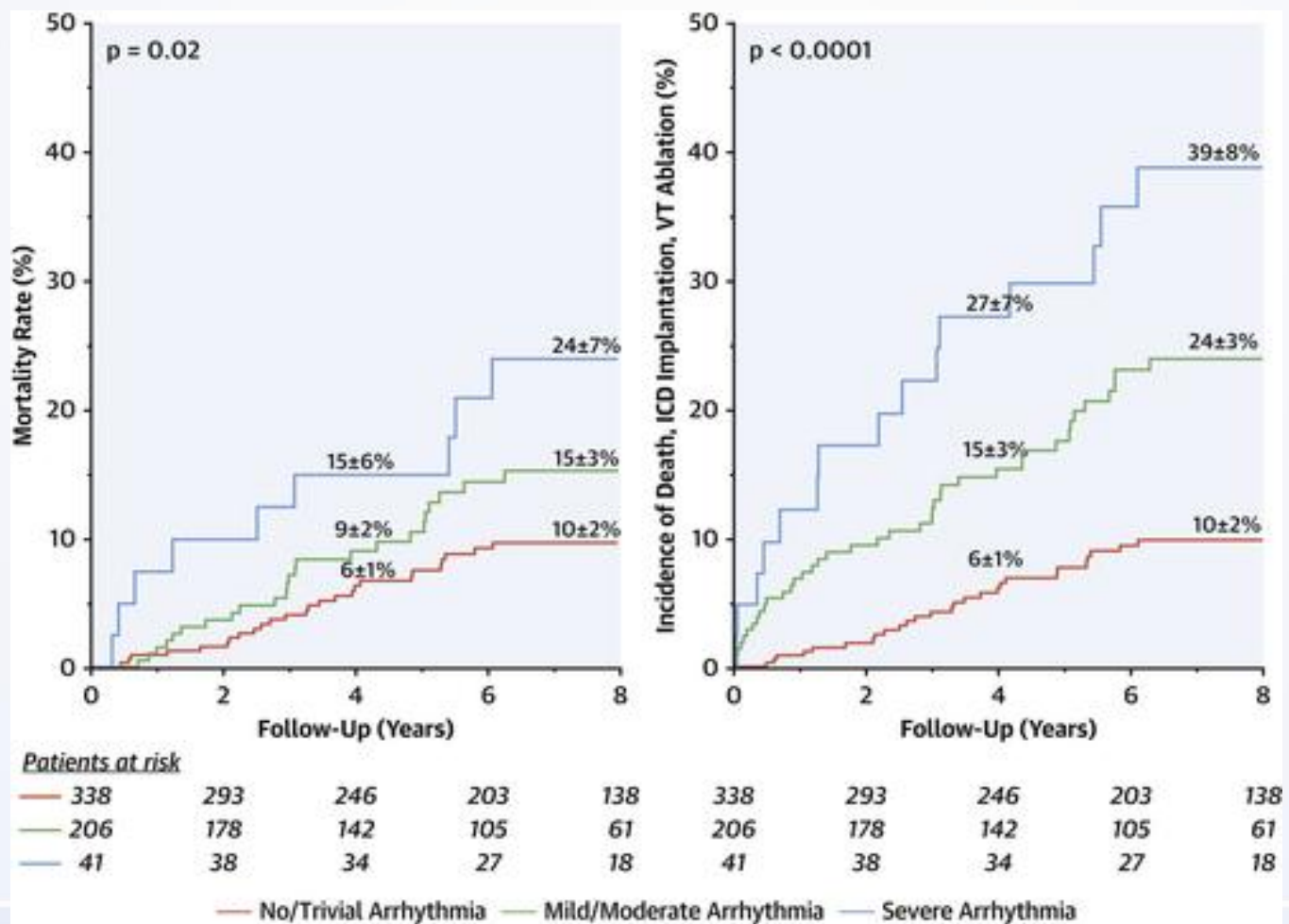
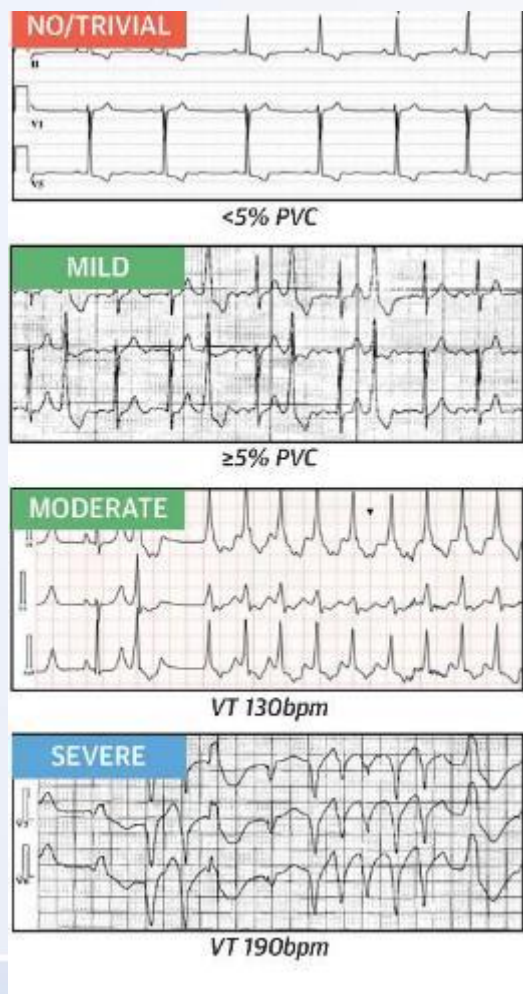


Riziková stratifikace

- EKG
 - T wave inversions
 - Prevalence 21%
 - OR 8 (3.8-17)

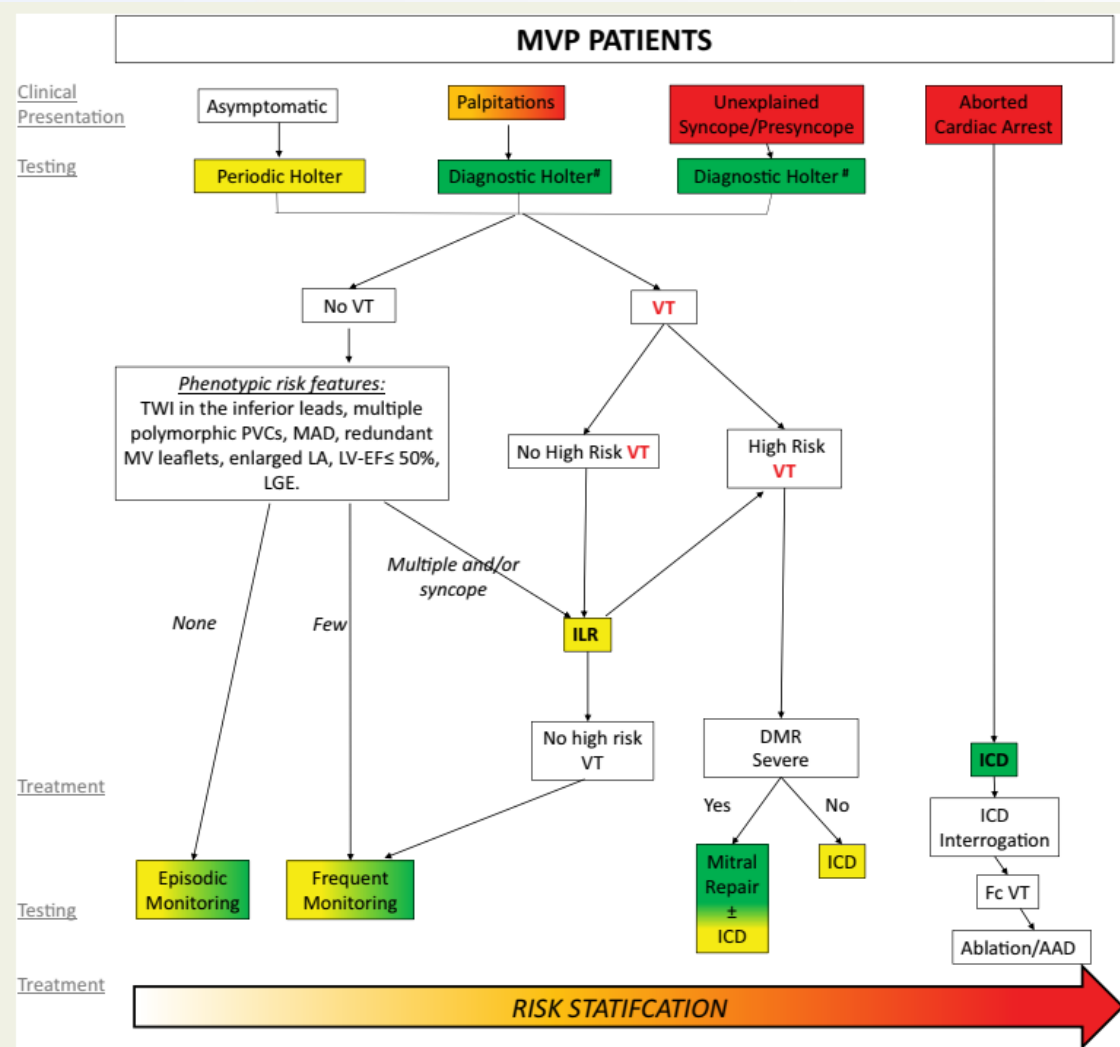


Riziková stratifikace



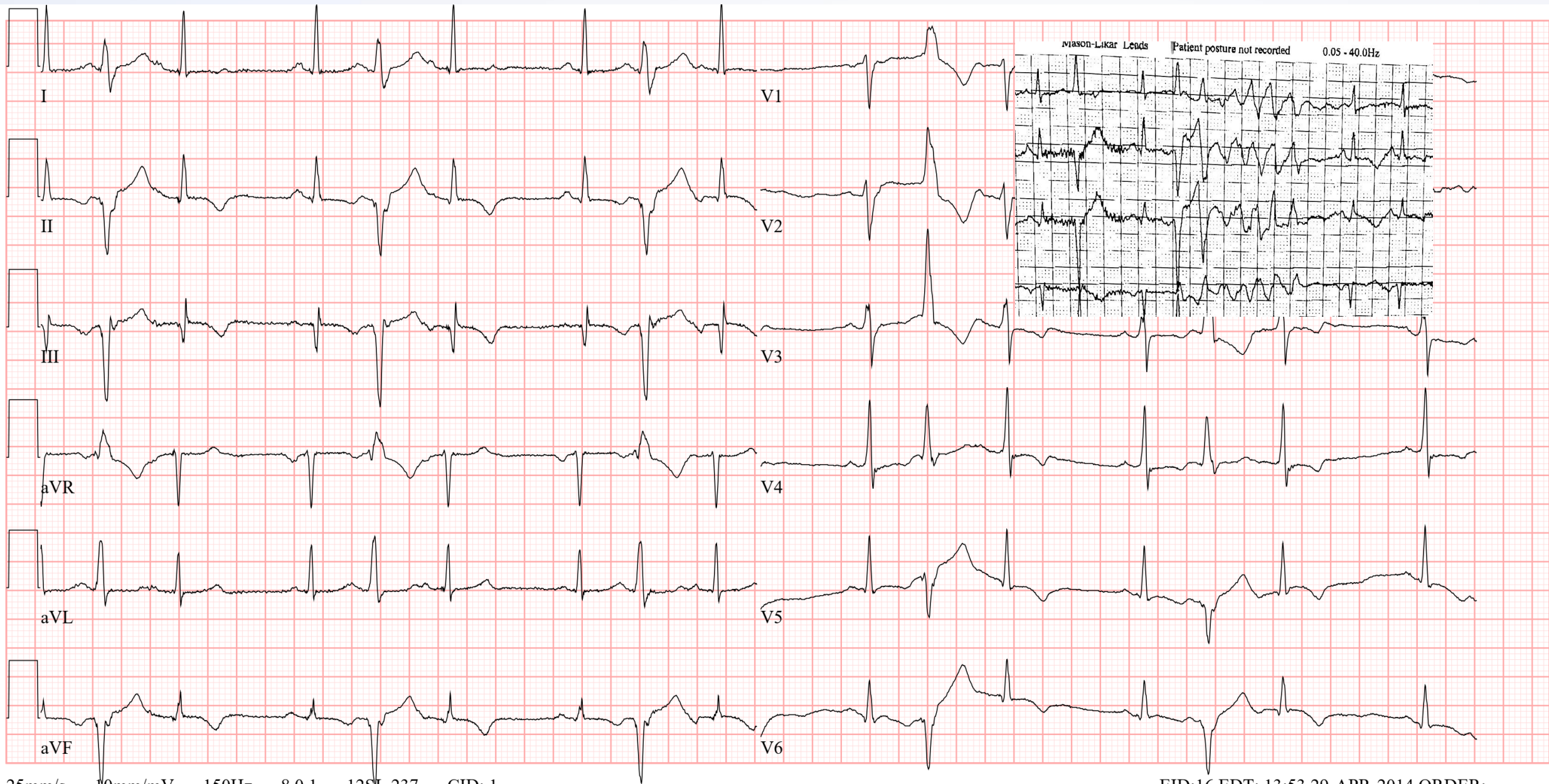
Navržená riziková stratifikace

EHRA expert consensus statement on arrhythmic mitral valve prolapse and mitral annular disjunction complex in collaboration with the ESC Council on valvular heart disease and the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging endorsed cby the Heart Rhythm Society, by the Asia Pacific Heart Rhythm Society, and by the Latin American Heart Rhythm Society



High risk VT:

- Sustained VT not originating from the RVOT/LVOT
- Spontaneously polymorphic NSVT
- NSVT monomorphic but rapid (>180 bpm)



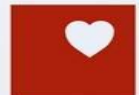
25mm/s 10mm/mV 150Hz 8.0.1 12SL 237 CID: 1

EID:16 EDT: 13:53 29-APR-2014 ORDER:

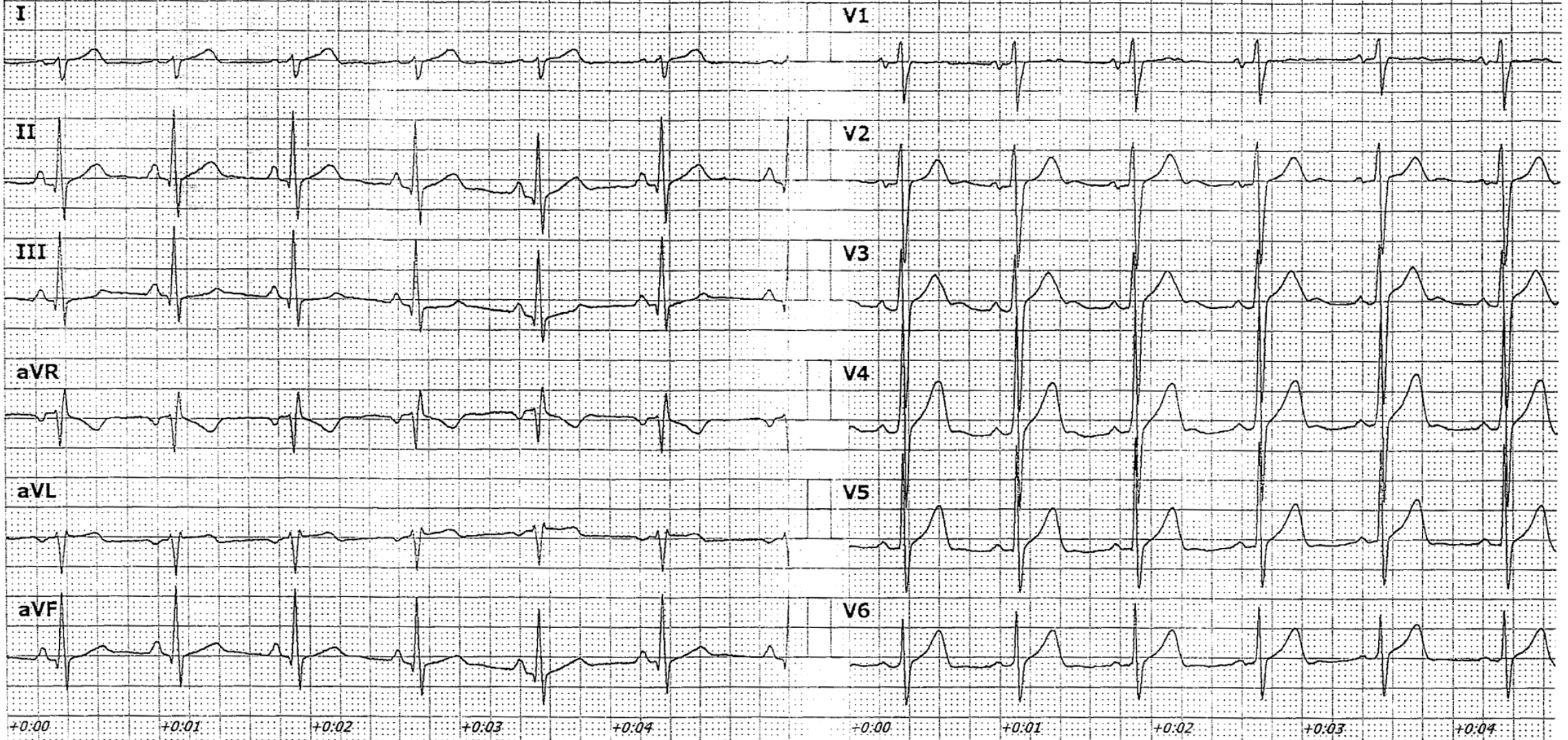
INSTITUT KLINICKE A EXPERIMENTALNI MEDICINY
KLINIKA KARDIOLOGIE



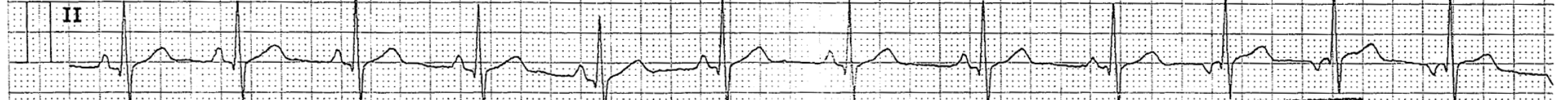
EKG kazuistika



25 mm/s 10 mm/mV [35 Hz][AC 50 Hz][ad 0.3 Hz]



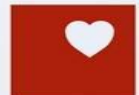
25 mm/s 10 mm/mV [35 Hz][AC 50 Hz][ad 0.3 Hz]



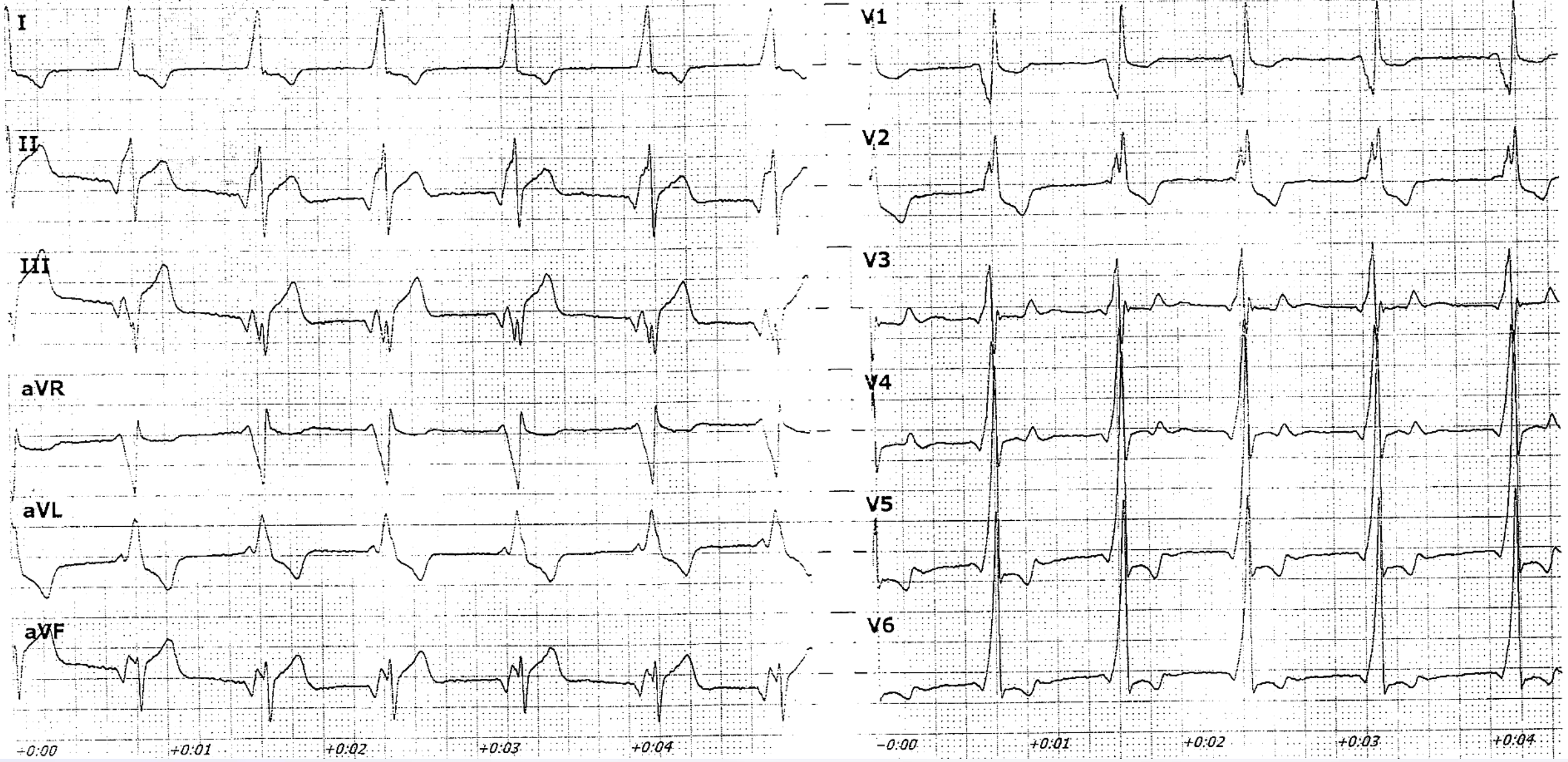
Výsledek KV vyšetření

Pacient toleroval zátěž 275W, 11.9 METS, normalní reakce TK na zátěž, test proběhl podle protokolu SPORT 50/25/1, test ukončen v 9. minutě pro bolest DK, dosaženo požadované zátěže (93% z max. před TF), kardiální obtíže neguje, V klidovém EKG přítomen v.s. rytmus koronárního sinu s neg. P v II, III a aVF, během zátěže je nahrazen normálním SR, který přítomen po zbytek vyšetření. Při zátěži i v recovery bez arytmií, bez komorové či SV ektopie, bez ischemických změn., vstupní TK 153/75 mmHg při srdeční frekvenci 75/min.

RE: Negativní zátěžový test stran ischemie myokardu, bez detekce arytmií. Mírná hypertenze vstupně, v.s. white coat sy. Dobrá tolerance fyzické zátěže.



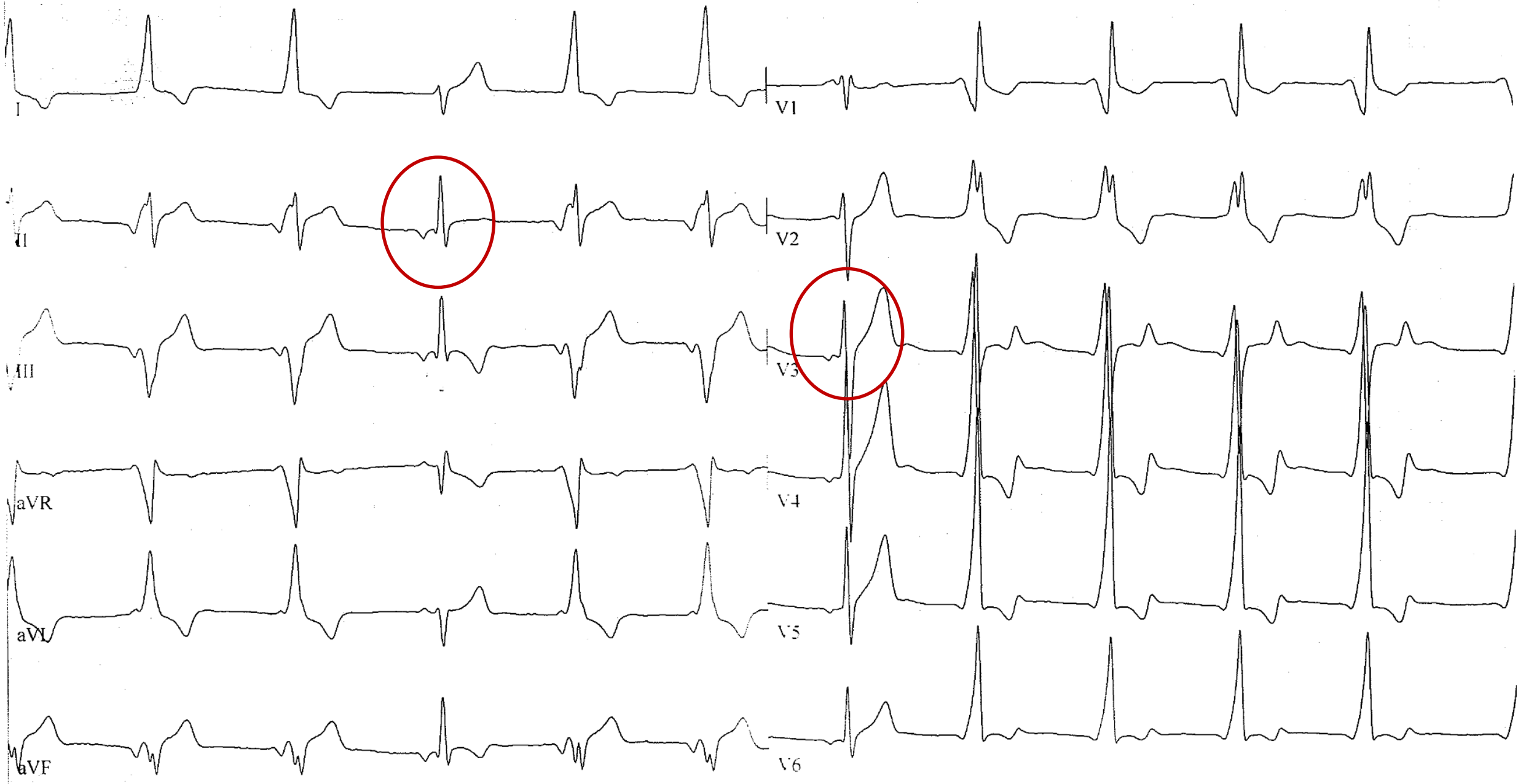
25 mm/s 10 mm/mV [35 Hz][AC 50 Hz][ad 0.3 Hz]

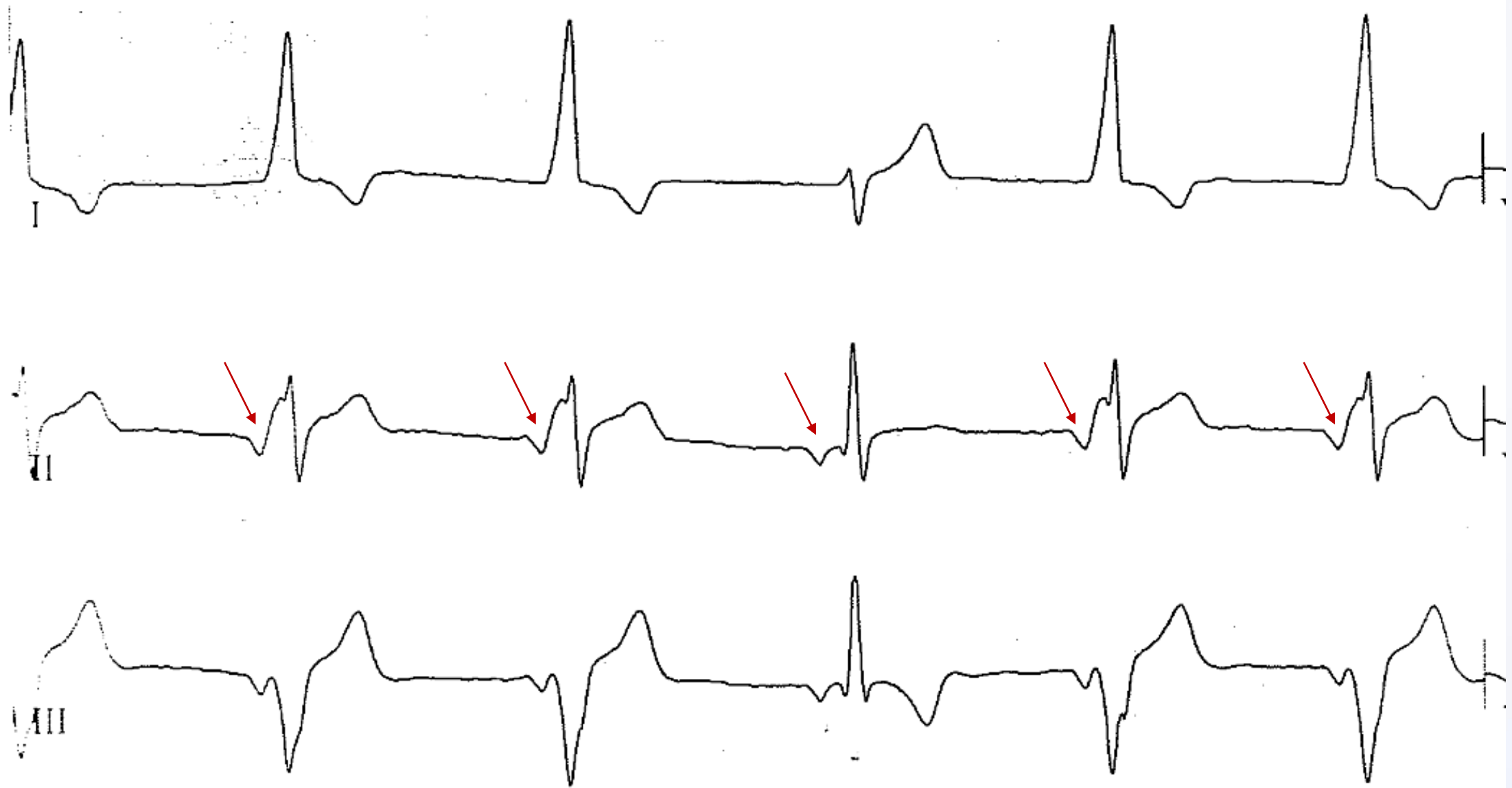


5. Dle EKG je nejpravděpodobnější diagnóza:

- A. Obraz preexcitace
- C. Kompletní AV blokáda s náhradním junkčním rytmem

- B. Idioventrikulární rytmus
- D. Pomalá komorová tachykardie







Děkuji za pozornost!

