

Sabato 24 Settembre 2016

# ECG divino

Sala Pastrone - Teatro Alfieri  
Via C. Grandi, ASTI

## Clinical case

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*Division of Cardiology*

*S. Andrea Hos*

**ECG DIVINO**

**Asti**



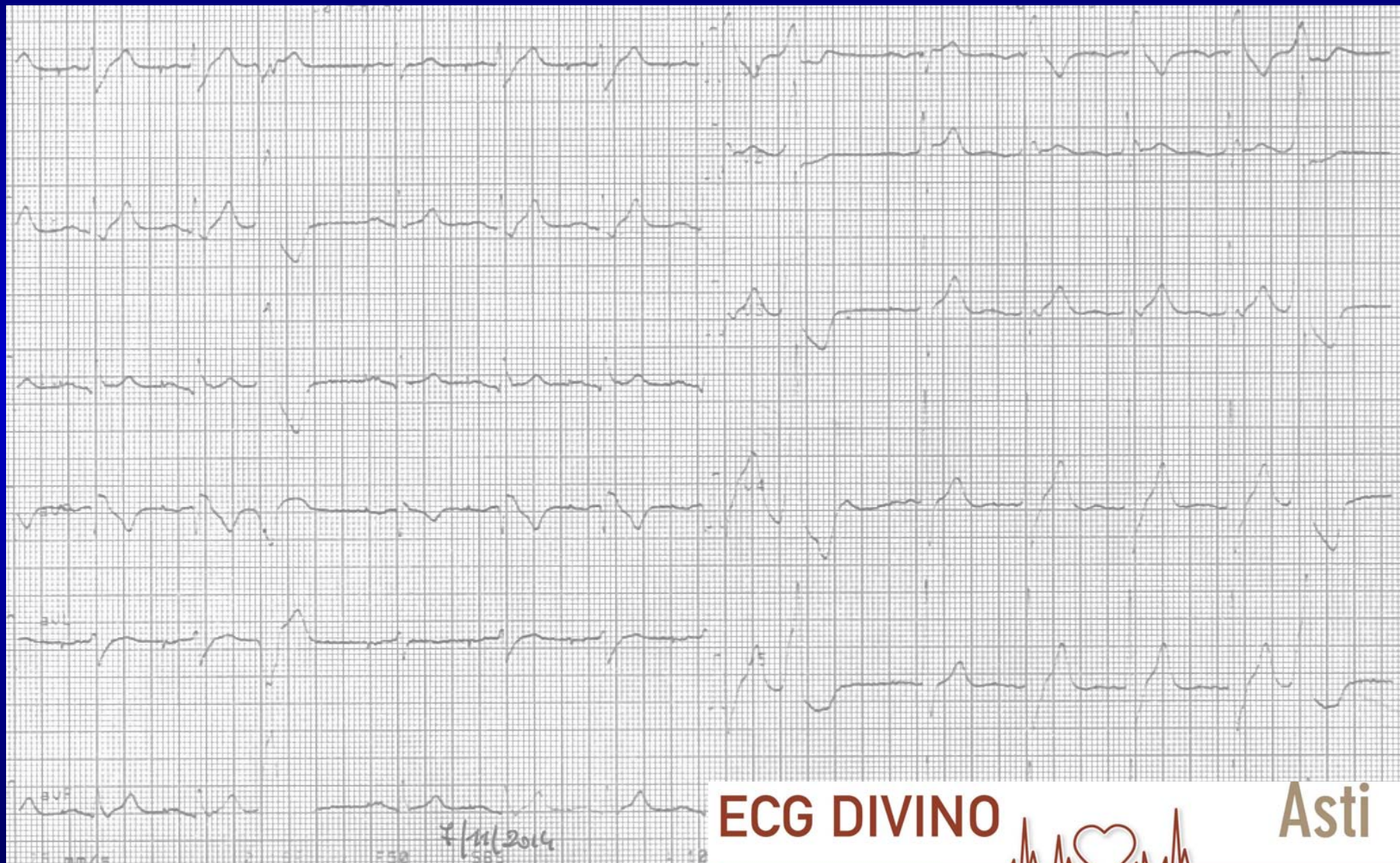
# T.I

- 63 years old, male
- Previous duodenal ulcer, hiatus hernia, and chronic alcoholic liver disease (Child-Pugh score < 5).
- Active and chain smoker (20-40 sig/d), HTN, hypercholesterolemia, peripheral artery disease.
- In November 2014, ED access because of syncope.





# Admission ECG (2014)



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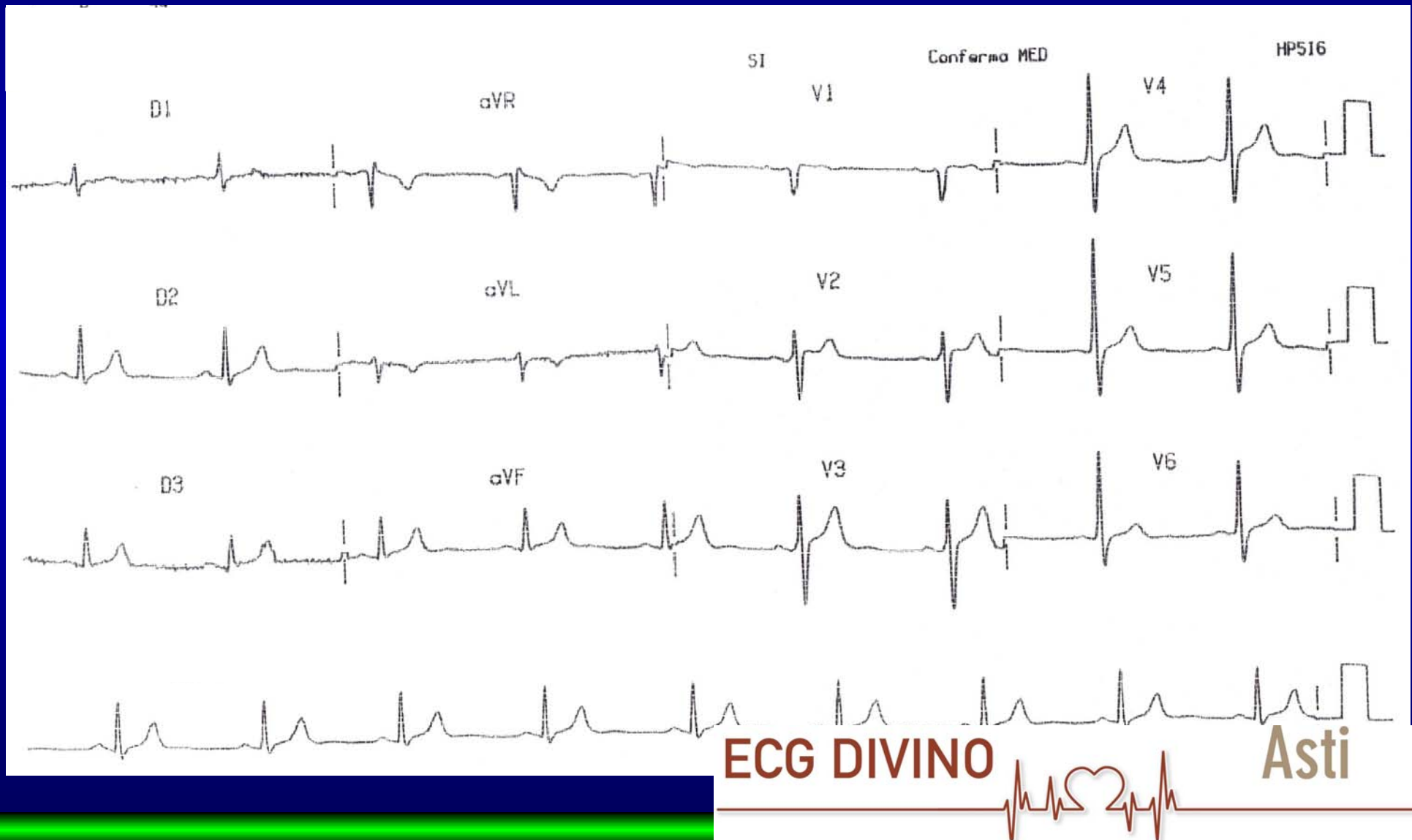


# What's the matter here?

- 1) Ashman phenomenon
- 2) Rate-dependent aberrant conduction
- 3) ARVC
- 4) Myocarditis
- 5) Paced rhythm
- 6) Give me more.

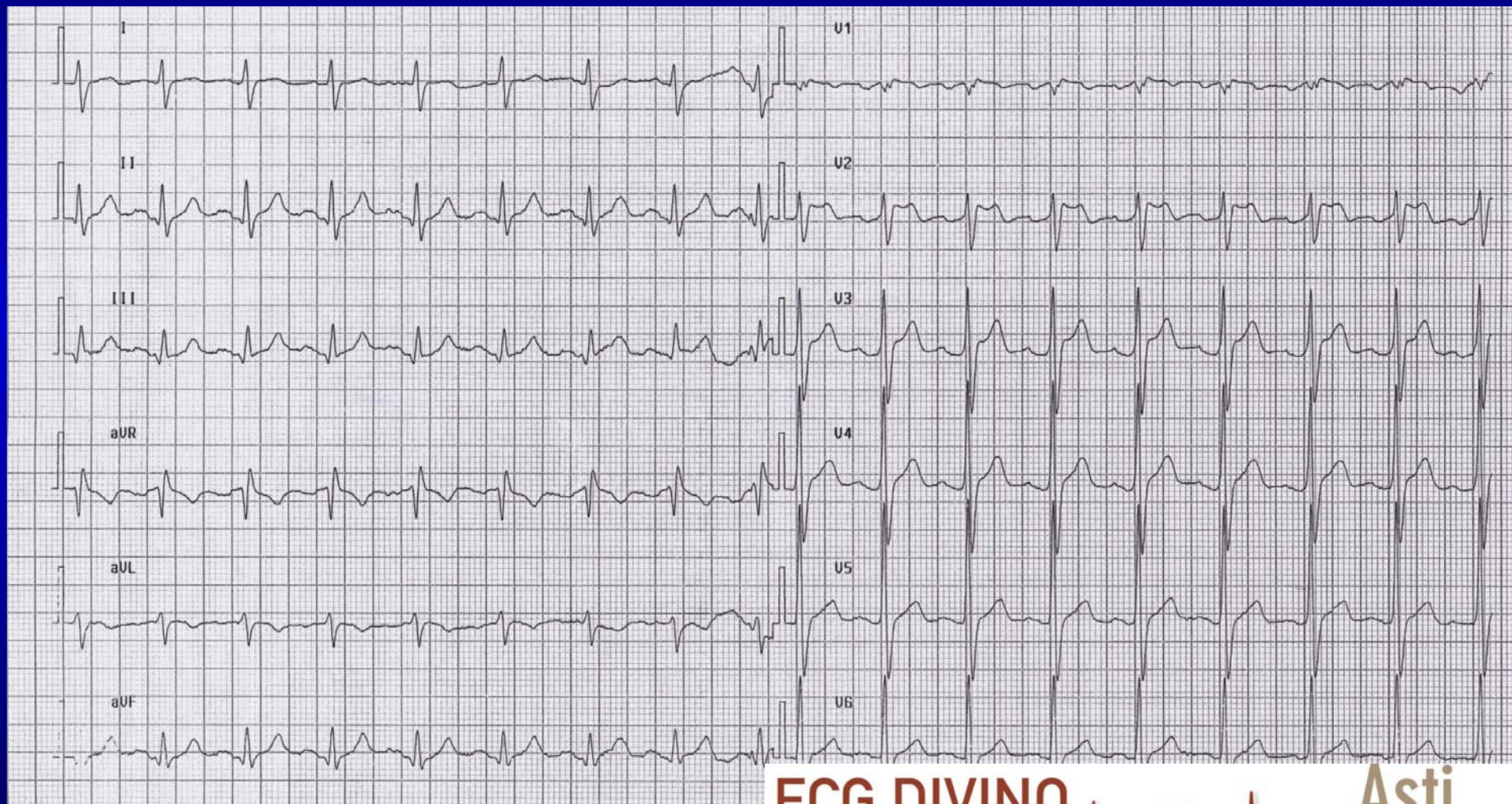


# Previous routine ECG (1998)





# Admission ECG (2006)



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# **NOW, do you still think the same?**

- 1) Ashman phenomenon**
- 2) Rate-dependent aberrant conduction**
- 3) ARVC**
- 4) Myocarditis**
- 5) Paced rhythm**
- 6) Brugada syndrome**



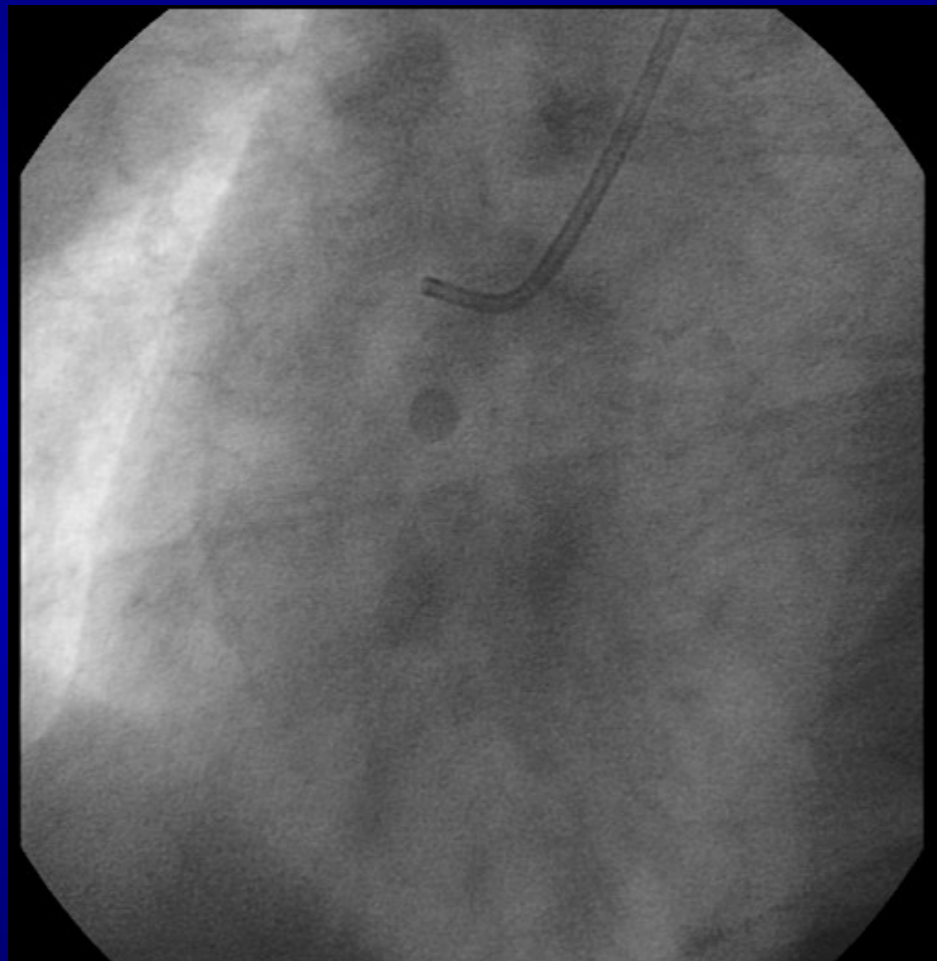
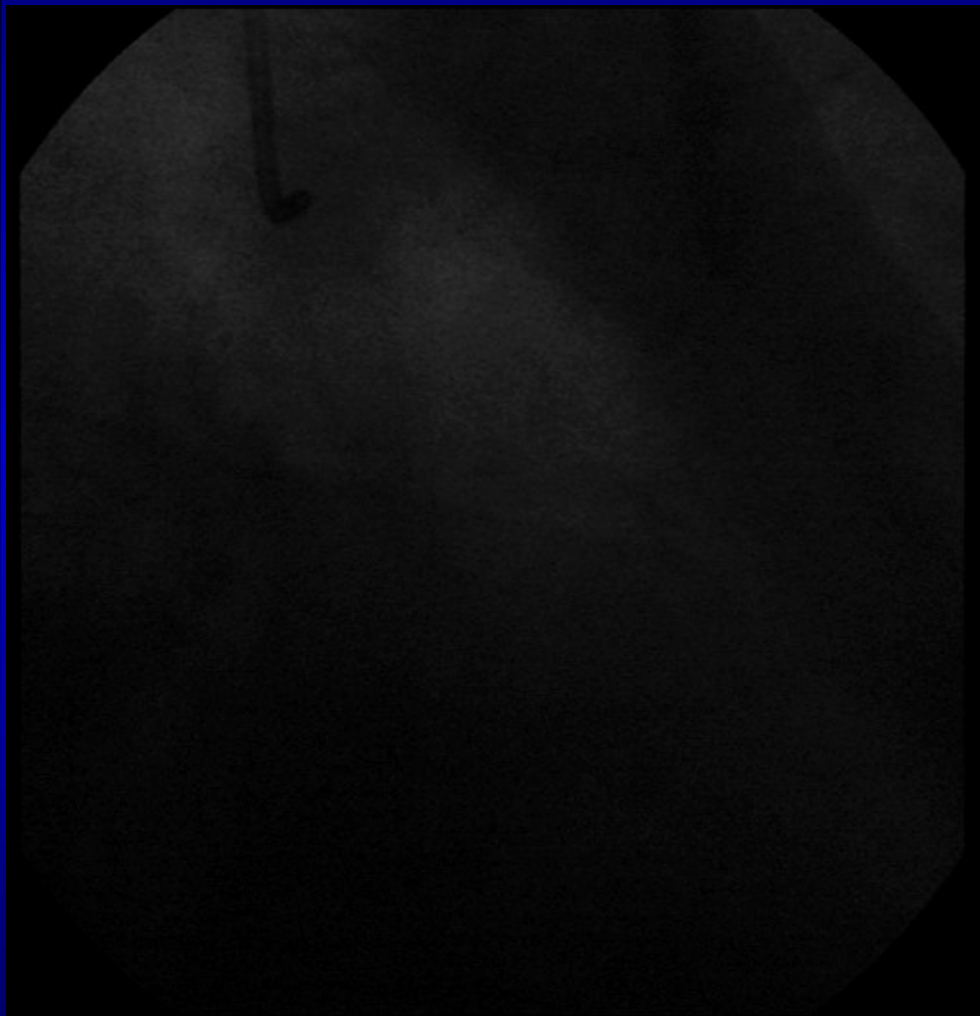
# Diagnostic path

- In April 2006, ED access because of recurrent oppressive chest pain episodes, not totally related to physical effort.
- TTE: no clear wall motion abnormalities.
- Trop I: 0.10 (0.26 – 0.12 µg/l)
- Urgent coronary artery angiogram.





# Coronary angiogram (2006)



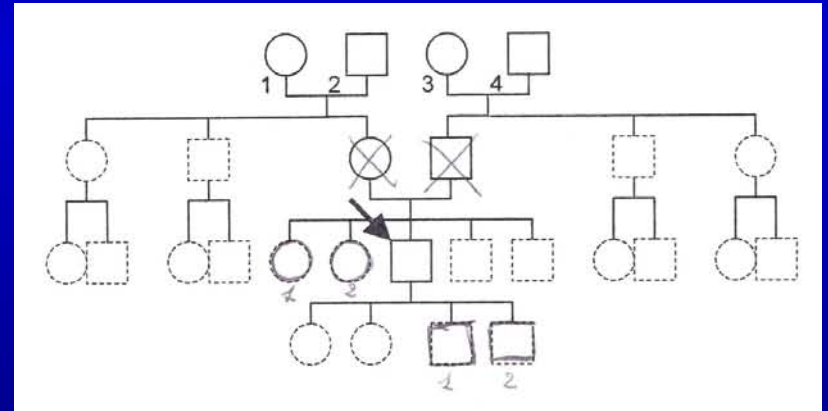
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# Diagnostic path

- In April 2006, ED access because of recurrent oppressive chest pain episodes, not totally related to physical effort.
- TTE: no clear wall motion abnormalities.
- Urgent coronary artery angiogram: no critical lesions.
- Trop I evolution: 0.10 – 0.26 – 0.12 µg/l

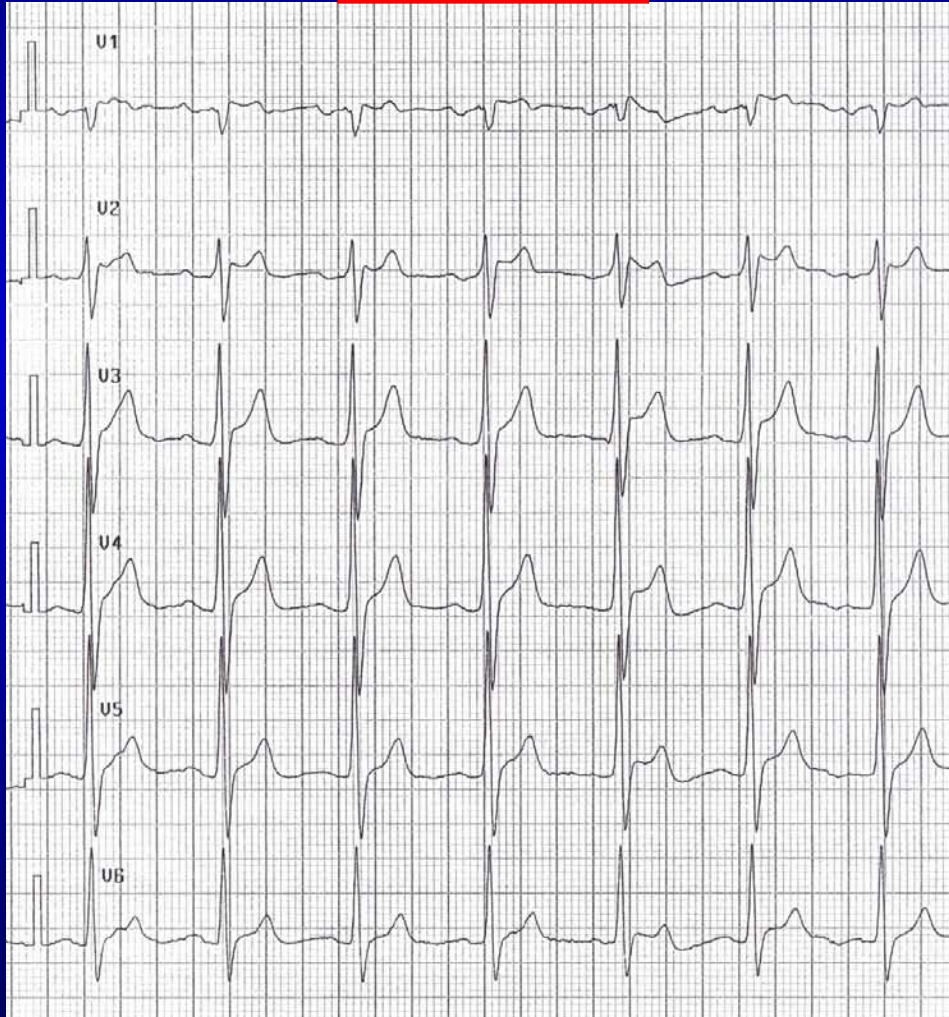


- Uncertain family history of sudden cardiac death
- Flecainide challenge.

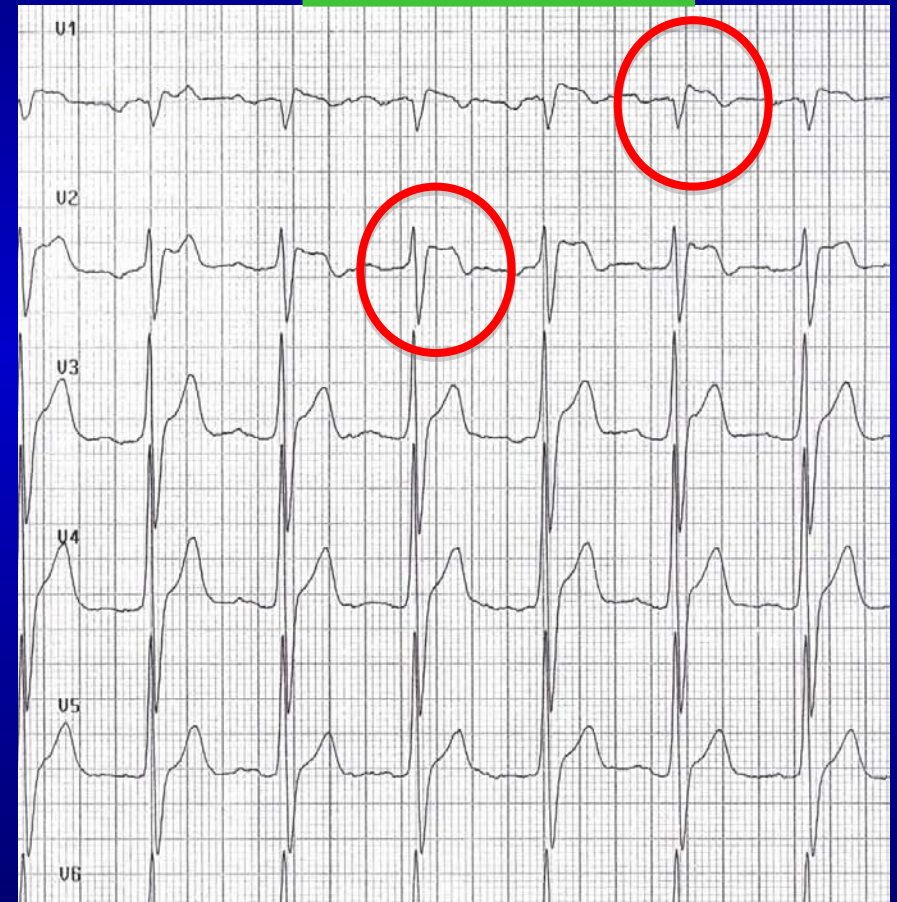


# Flecainide challenge

**Baseline**



**6th minute**



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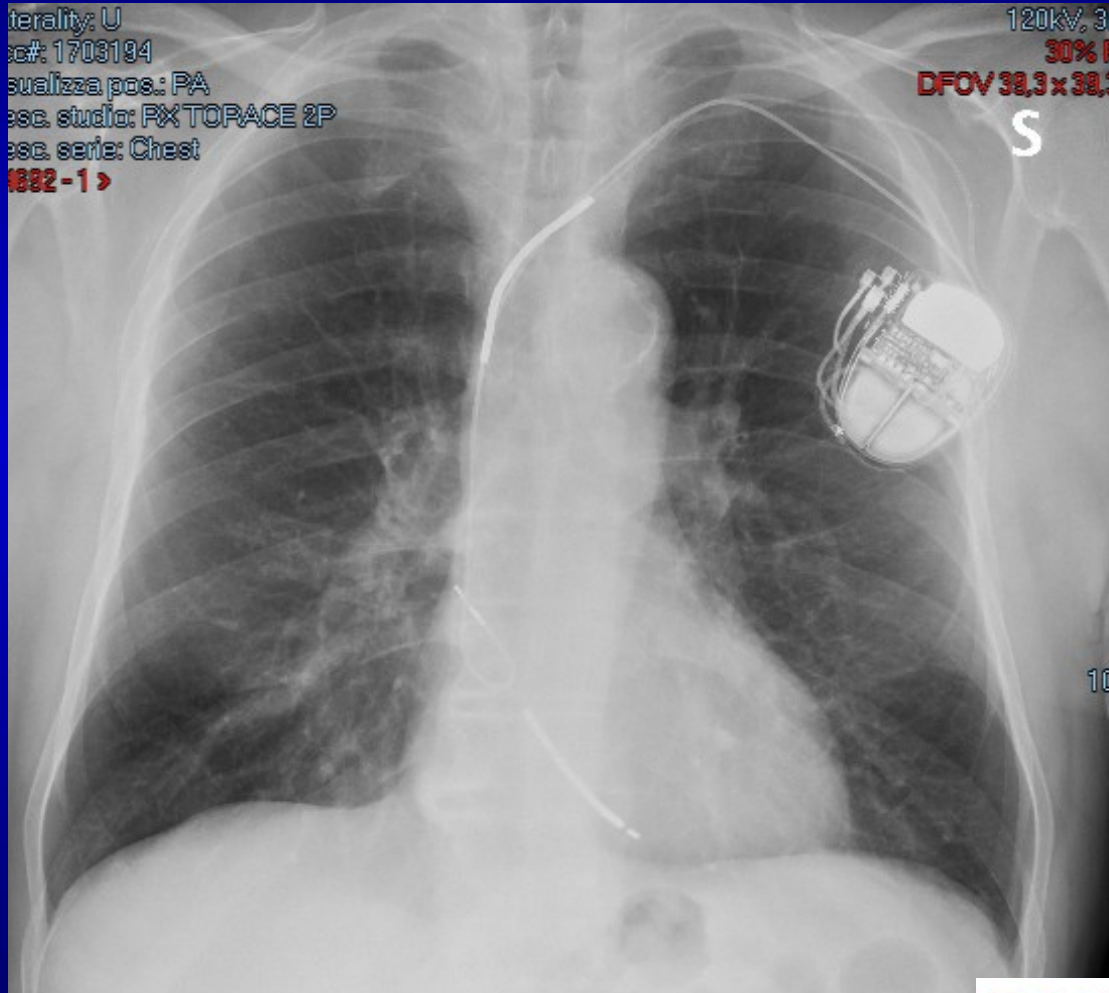


# Diagnostic path

- In April 2006, ED access because of recurrent oppressive chest pain episodes, not totally related to physical effort.
- TTE: no clear wall motion abnormalities.
- Urgent coronary artery angiogram: no critical lesions.
- Trop I evolution: 0.10 – 0.26 – 0.12 µg/l
- Uncertain family history of sudden cardiac death
- Flecainide challenge: Type 2 Brugada pattern induced
- EP testing (RVA/RVOT, 400/600 mms drive, up to ERP and 3 extra stimuli): FV induced (R



# ICD implant



## ICD programming:

- 1) TV1 (150-185 bpm)  
4 burst - 4 ramp
- 2) TV2 (185-230 bpm)  
2 burst – 6 x 42 J
- 3) FV (>230 bpm)  
1 burst – 6 x 42 J

TD: ASA 100, venitrin TD 10, rosuvastatine 10.

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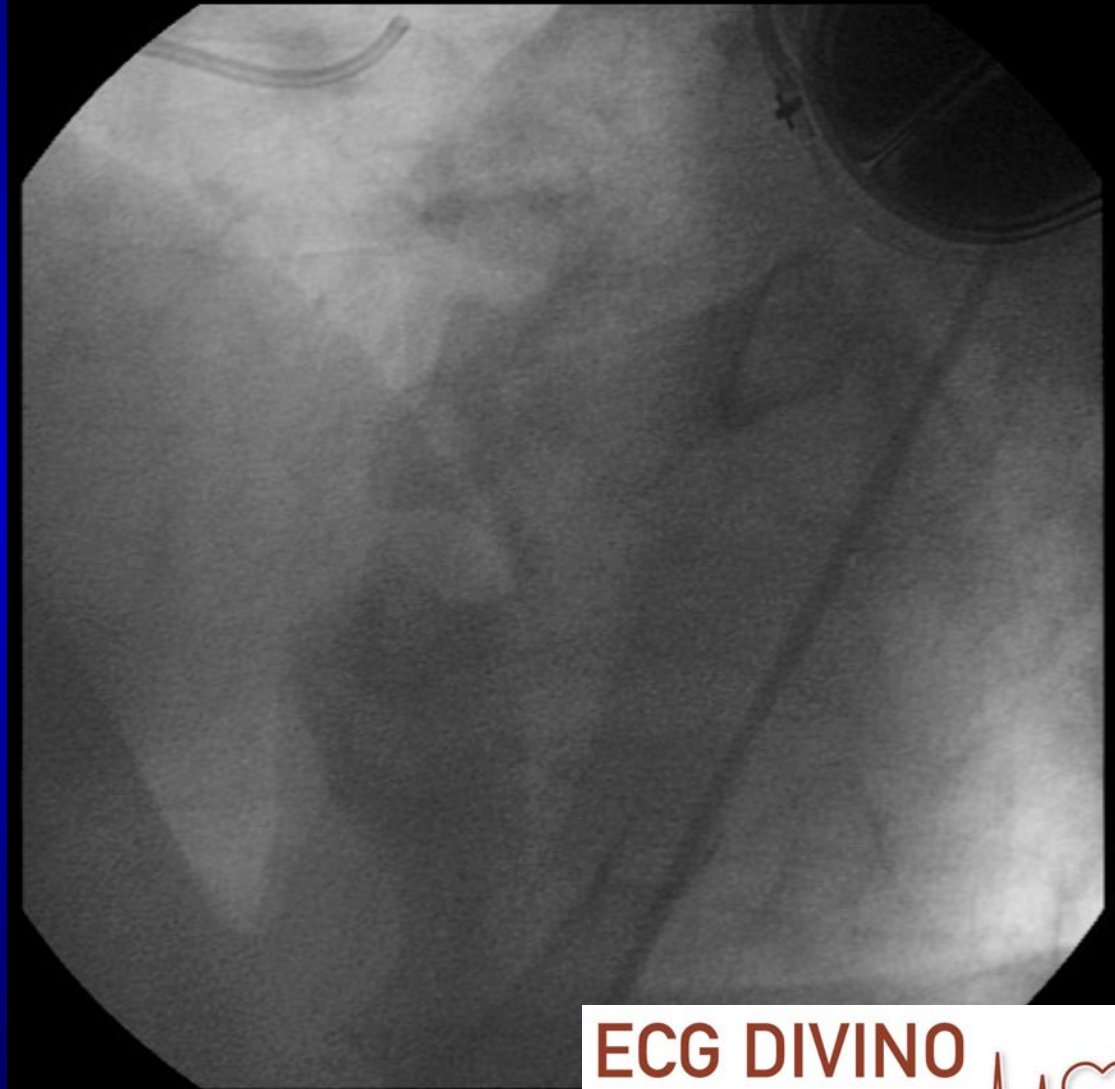
## ...fine until November 2014...

- ED admission because of multiple ICD shocks in the last 24 hours (electrical storm).
- ICD interrogation: 4 appropriate shocks on FV.
- Urgent coronary angiogram.





# Coronary angiogram (2014-LCA)

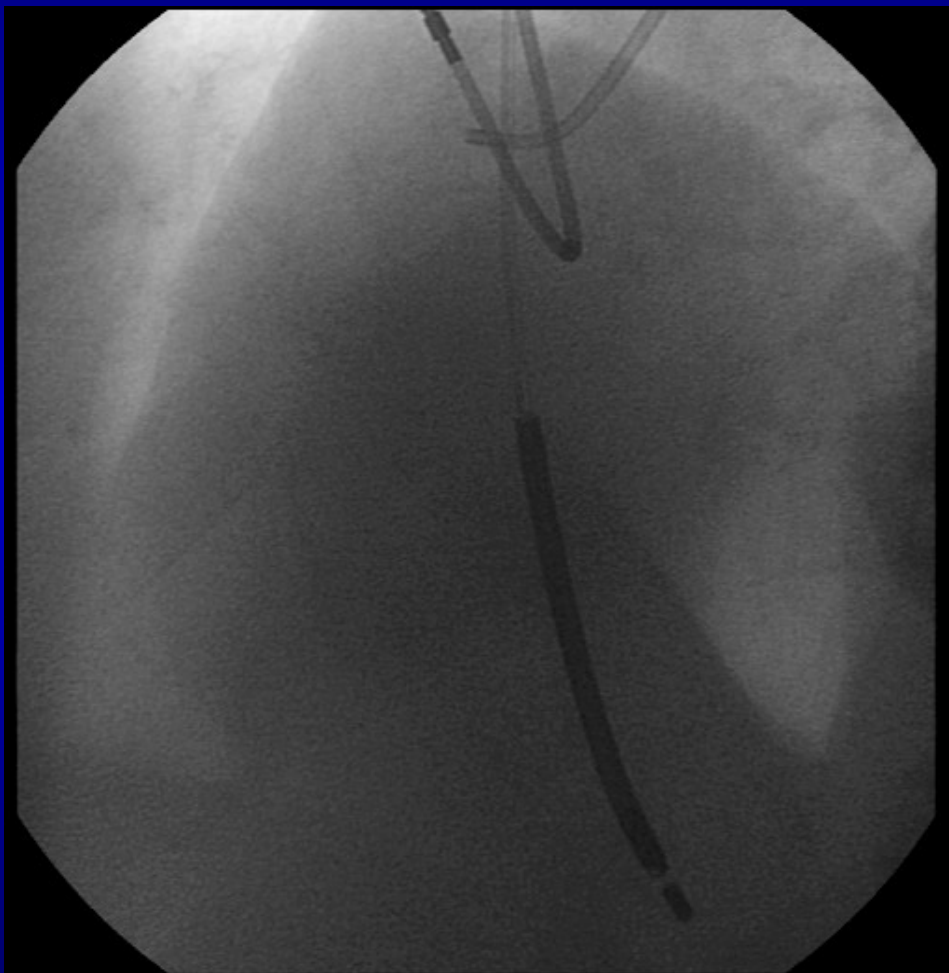


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# Coronary angiogram (2014-RCA)

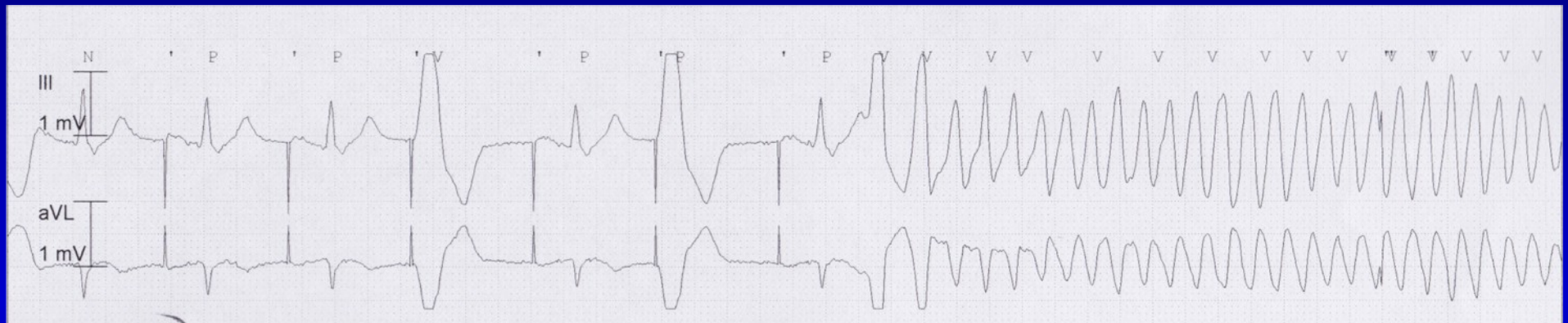


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# Cardiology Ward ECG monitoring



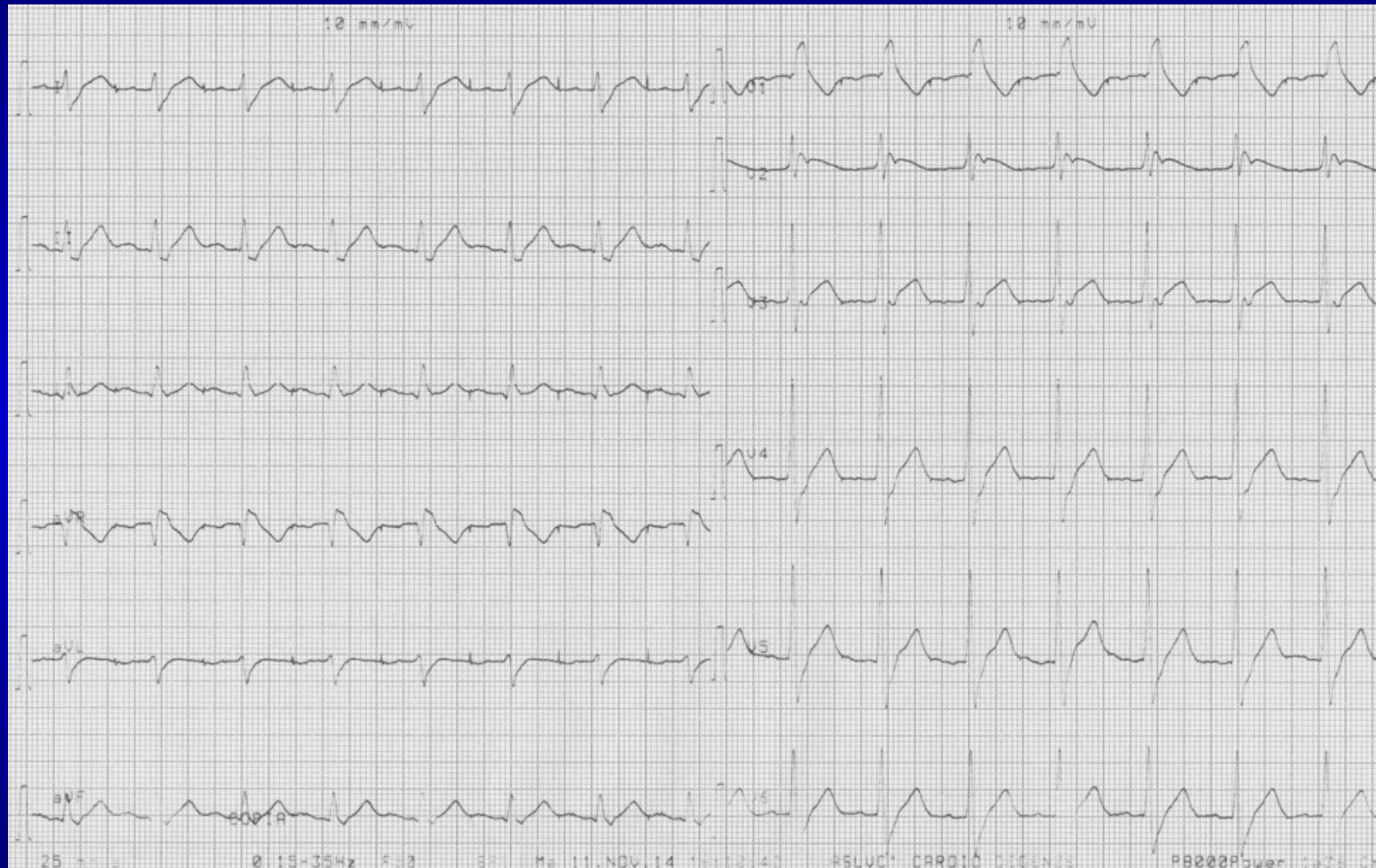


# How do you think to get by?

- 1) Amiodarone
- 2) Beta-blocker
- 3) Lidocaine
- 4) Isoprenaline
- 5) Hydroquinidine
- 6) Fast temporary pacing



# ECG at discharge



TD: ASA 100, venitrin TD 10, rosuvastatin 10, fentanyl 20, diclofenac 20, ranitidine 300, hydroquinidine 20

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# In May 2016: stop HQ due to diarrhoea

- In June 2016 unexplained syncope.
- At ICD check:



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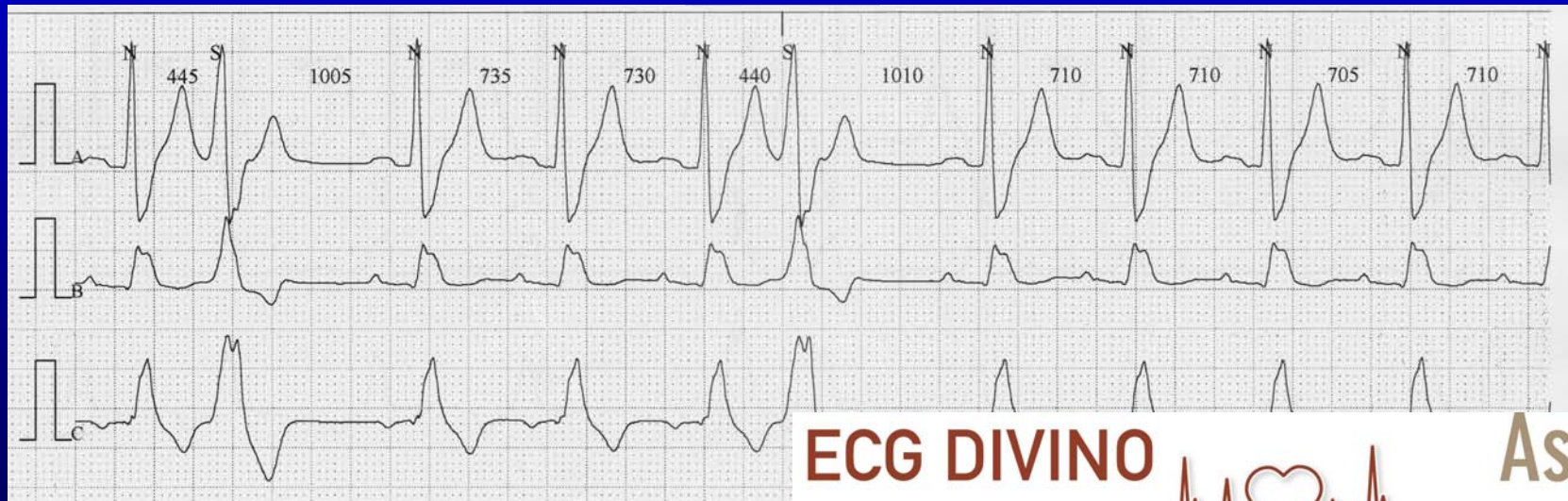
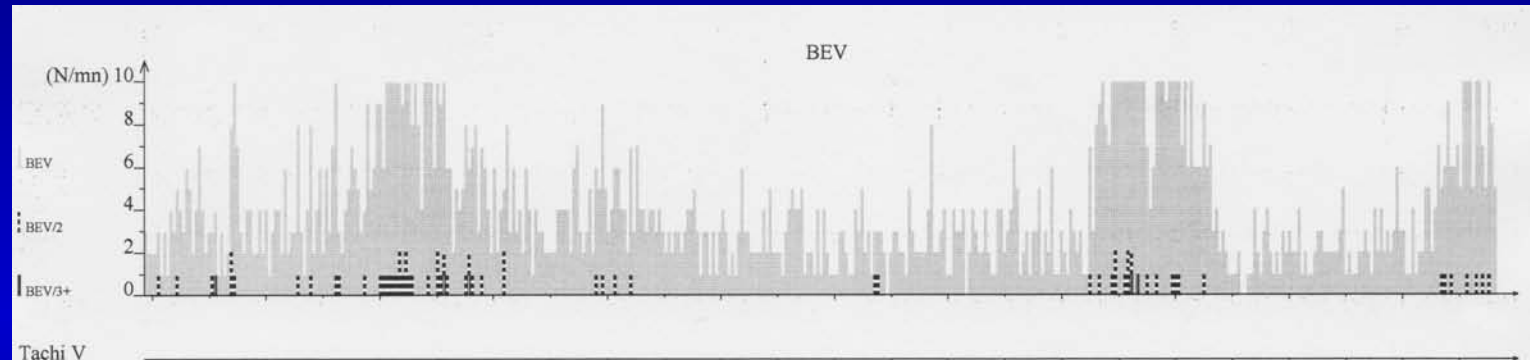
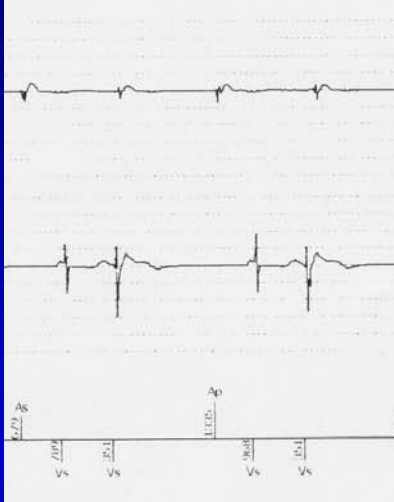
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# Holter ECG and monitoring

3828 monomorphic VEBs (OT), isolated, not early.



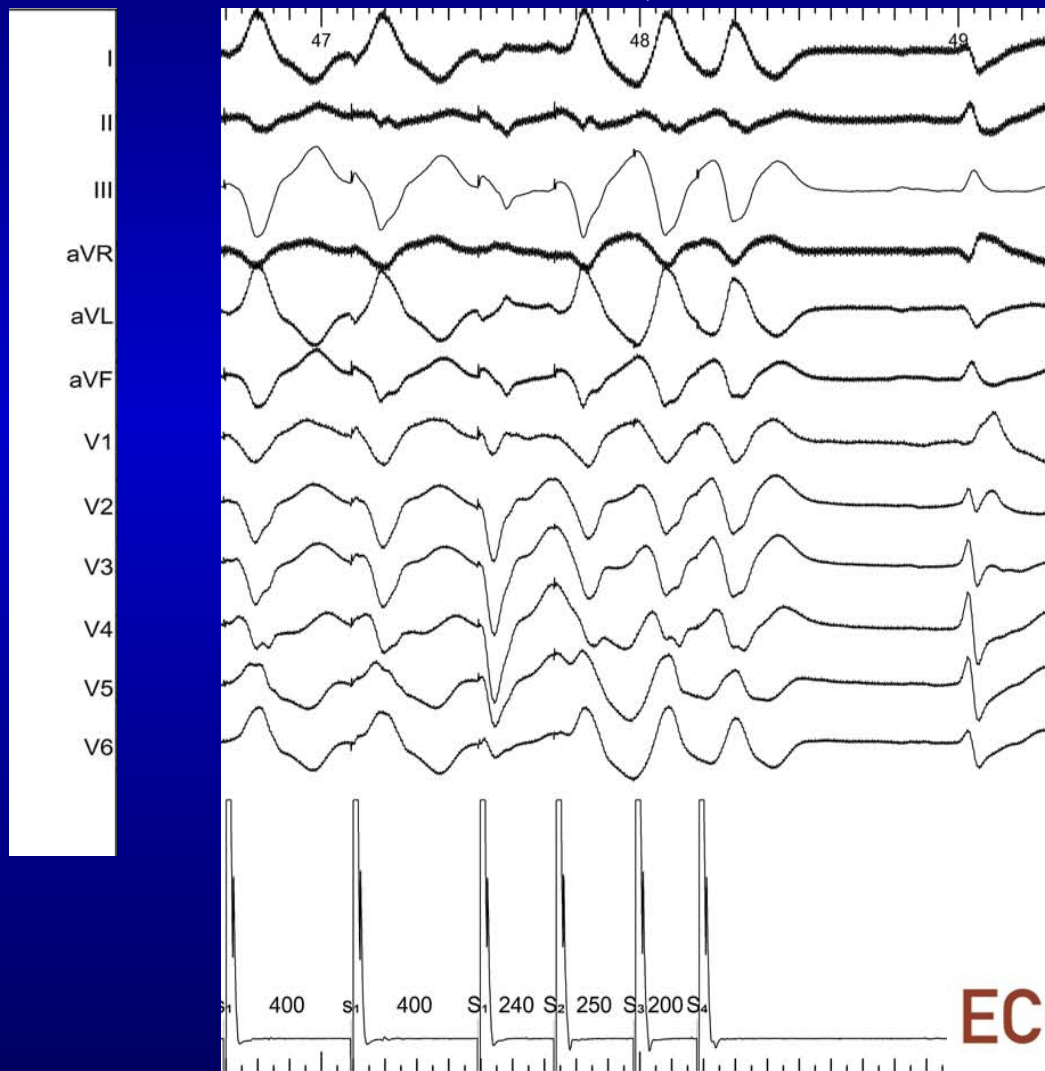
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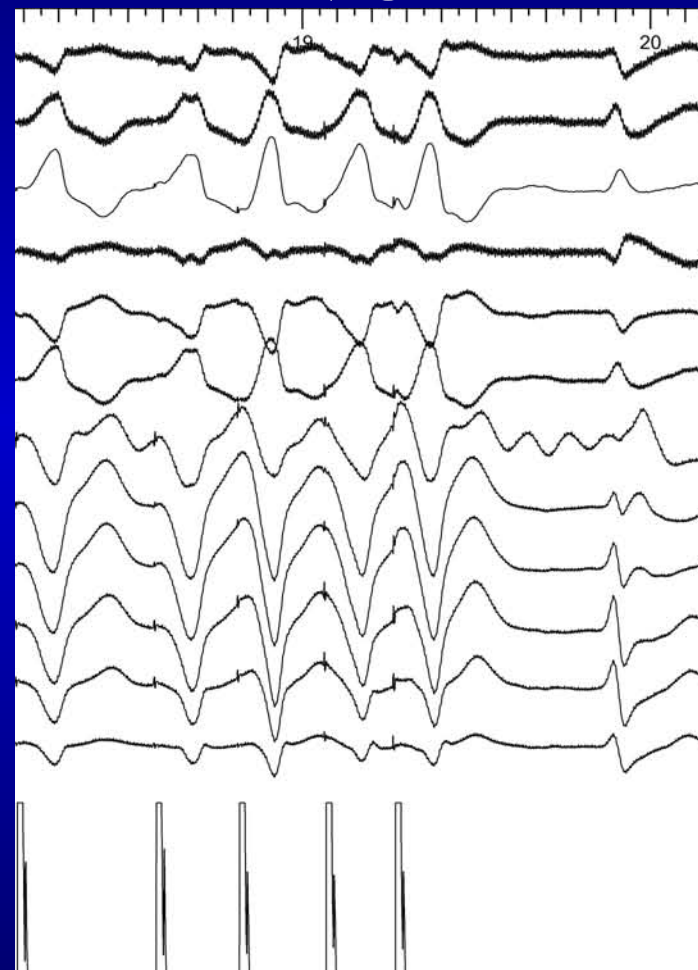


# EP testing (2016)

## RVA



## RVOT



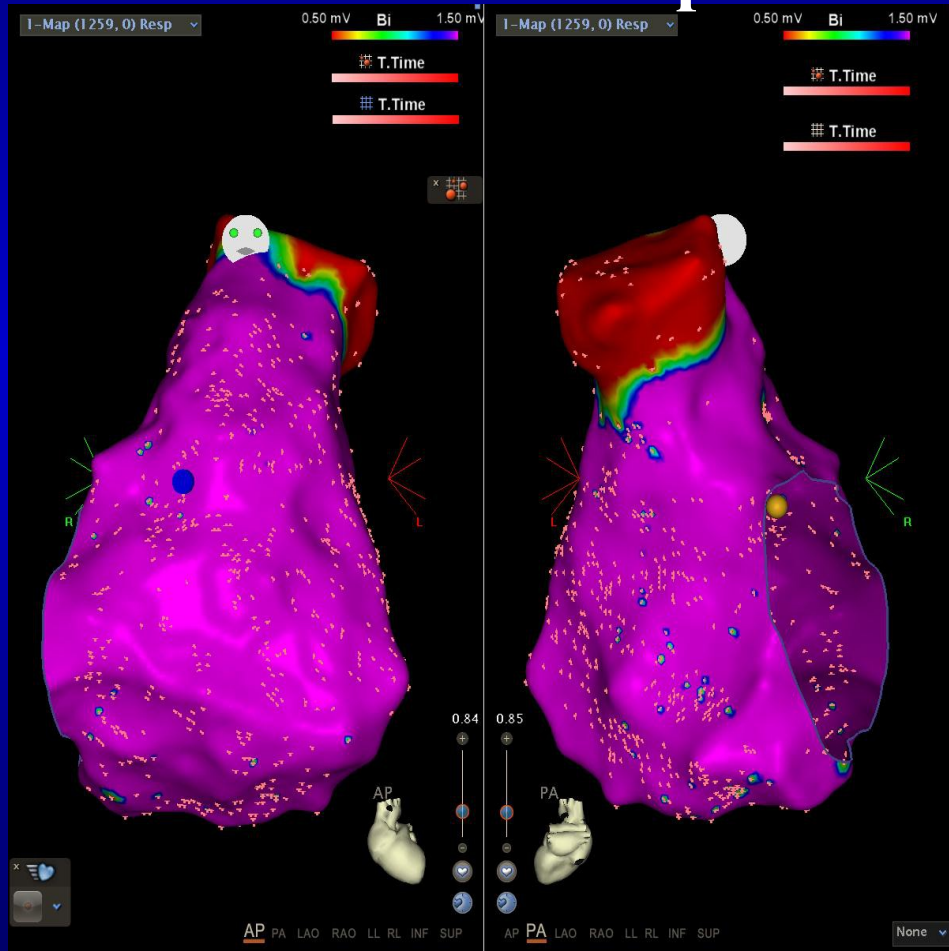
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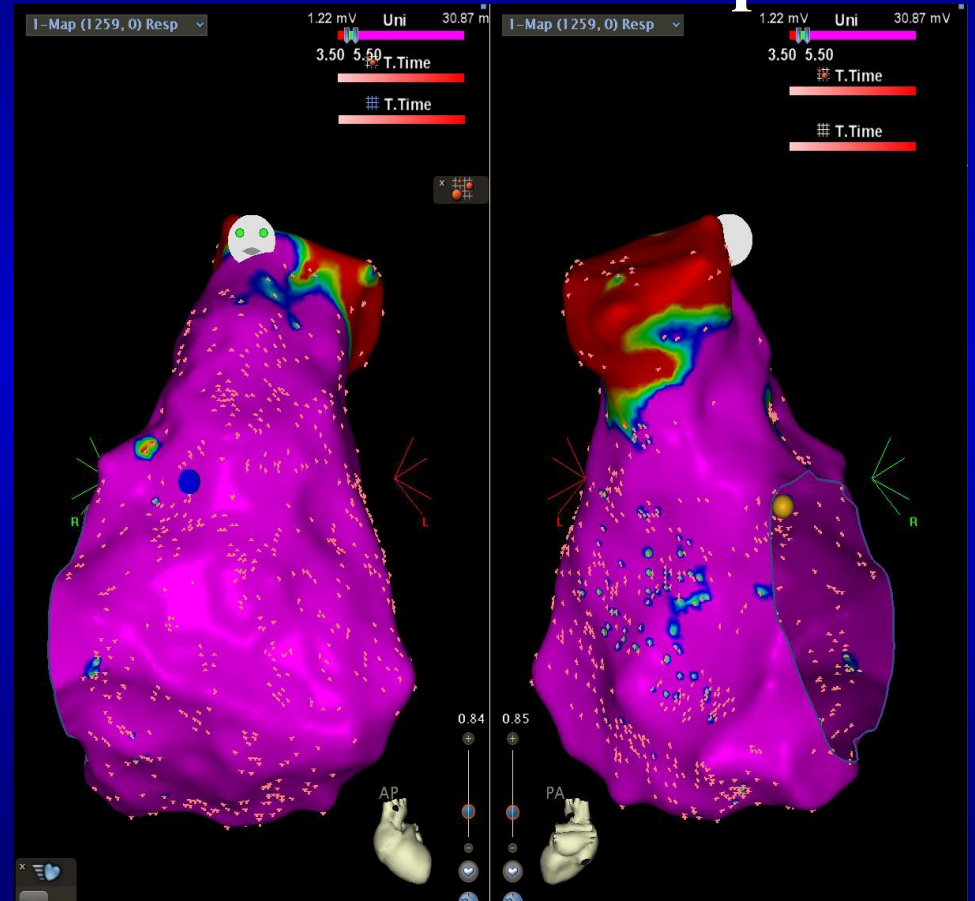


# RV EA voltage mapping

## BIPOLAR map



## UNIPOLAR map



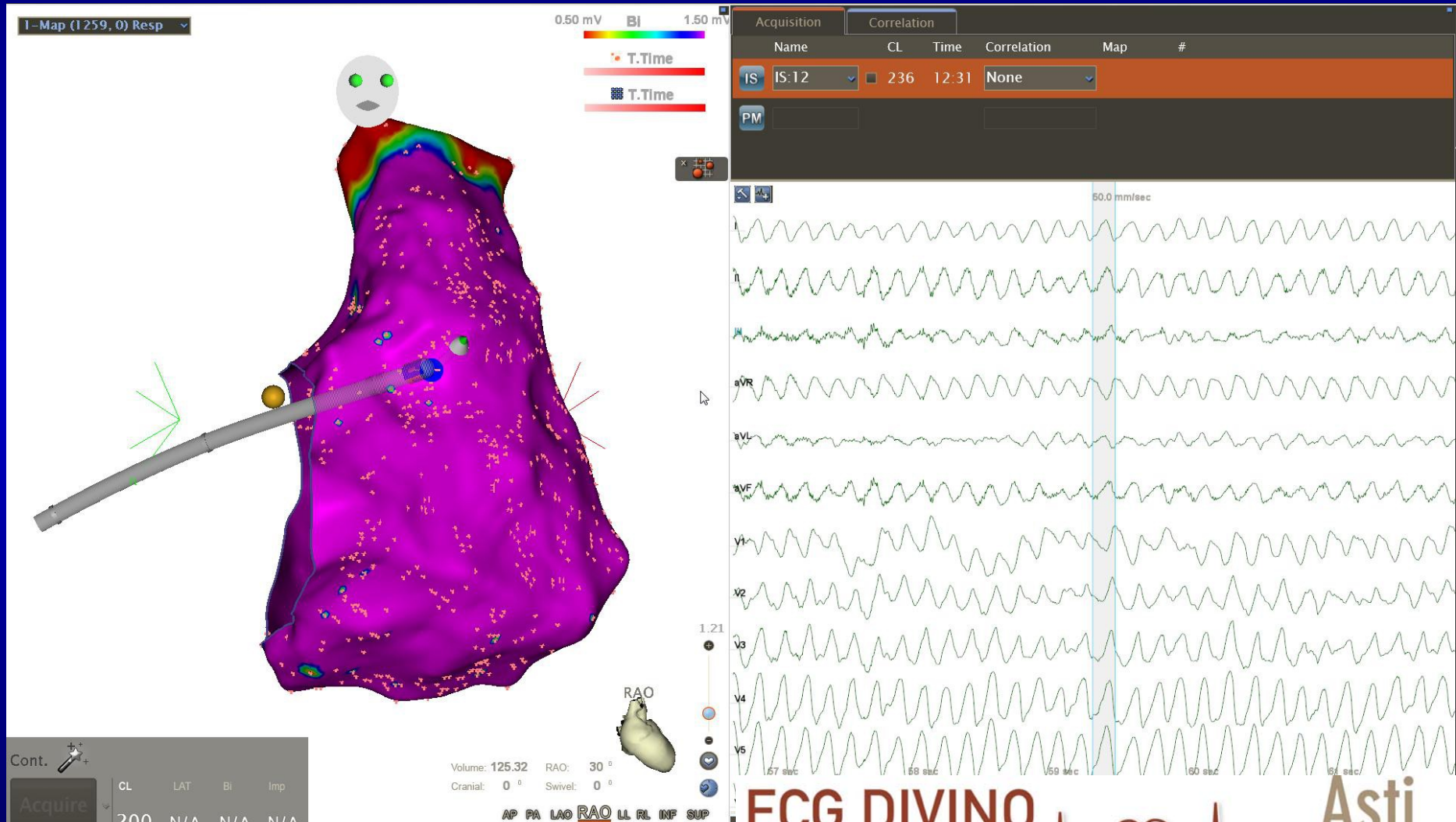
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# Is EP testing really reliable?





# What should be the next most logical step?

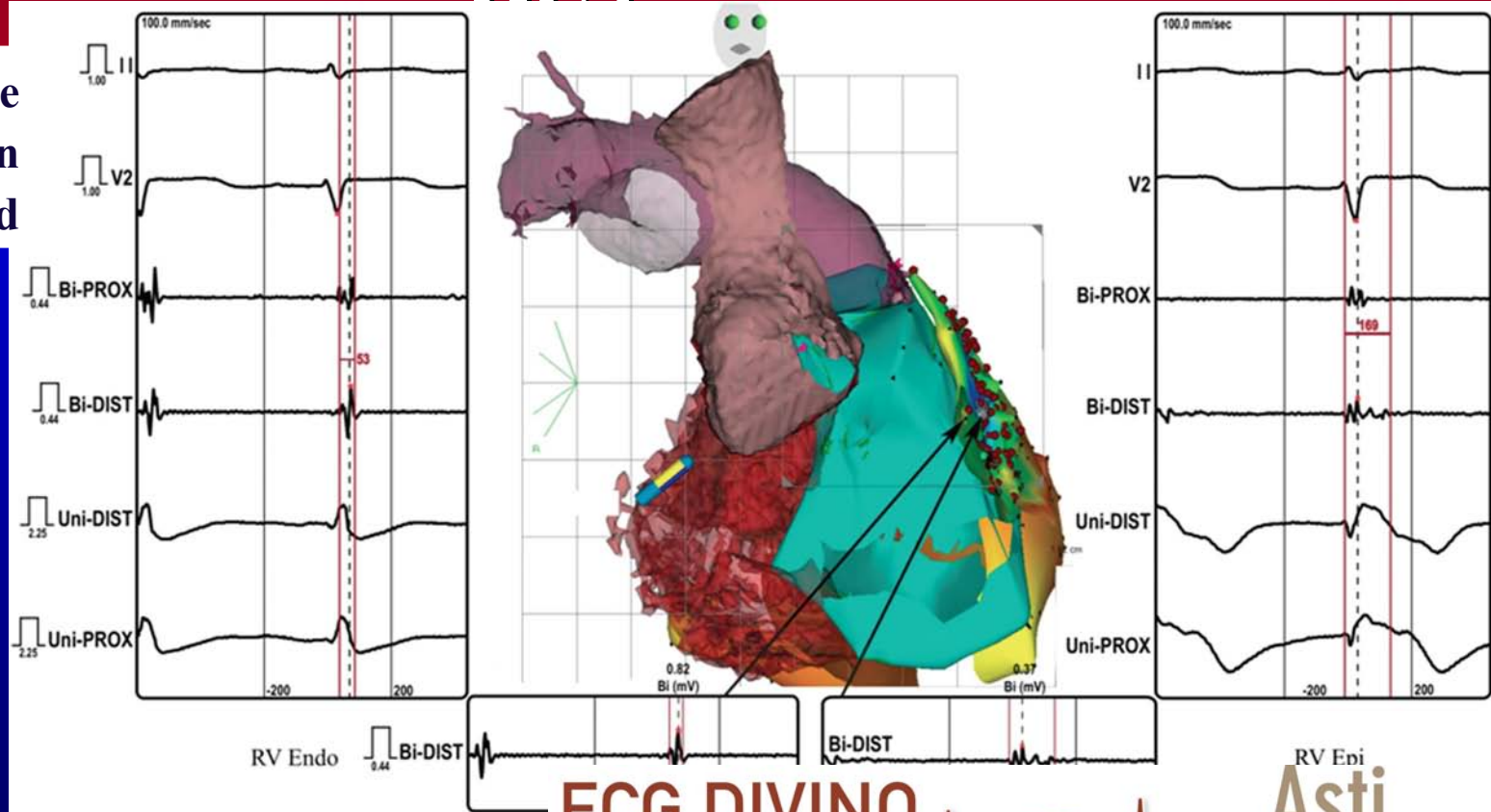
- 1) Nothing. Wait and see.
- 2) Carry on hydroquinidine + cholestyramine.
- 3) Amiodarone +/- beta-blocker.
- 4) Mexiletine.
- 5) Try again RVOT-CPV ablation.
- 6) Epicardial RVOT ablation



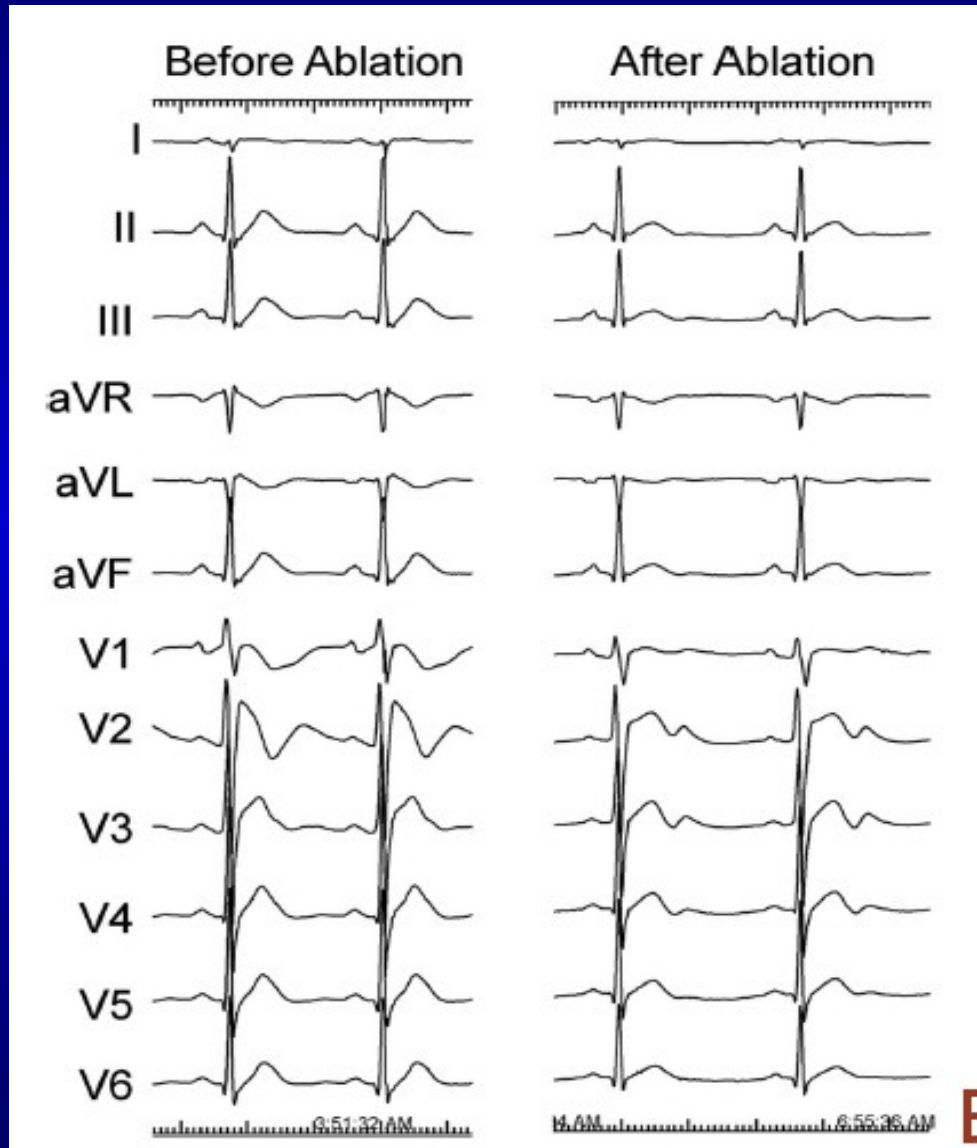
# Anterior RVOT epicardium: The arrhythmogenic area underlying

9 patients with type I Brugada pattern, inducible VF and multiple ICD shocks.

Low voltage  
Prolonged duration  
Fractionated



# 90% normalization of Brugada pattern



**At  $20 \pm 6$  months,  
no recurrent  
VT/VF  
in all patients off  
medications.**





**Thanks**  
**for your attention!**

