

## 심방빈맥의 고주파 전극도자 절제술

안신기 · 이문형 · 편옥범 · 김성순

### Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation of Atrial Tachycardia

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#### ABSTRACT

Radiofrequency catheter ablation (RFCA) has been established as an effective and safe treatment modality for atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia and WPW syndrome. Surgical ablation or direct current catheter ablation had been performed to cure focal atrial tachycardia (AT), however, these treatments had limitations such as the need of open thoracotomy or the risk of barotrauma. RFCA could be an effective treatment modality for cure of AT. We performed RFCA for AT in 22 patients (male 13, mean age  $38.1 \pm 15.4$  years) among 831 patients who underwent electrophysiologic study between Jul. 1996 and May. 1999. Clinical pattern of tachycardia was paroxysmal (17 patients) or incessant (mean duration of symptoms,  $41.1 \pm 42.3$  months). Associated cardiac diseases were tachycardia-mediated cardiomyopathy (3 patients), aortic stenosis (1 patient) and ventricular septal defect with pulmonic stenosis (1 patient). AT was induced by programmed electrical stimulation in 17 patients ; AT in the other 5 patients was incessant. The RFCA was successful in 17 patients (77.3%). The mean interval between atrial electrogram of mapping catheter and P wave of surface ECG was  $-53.5 \pm 24.9$ msec in 17 successful sites. Fractionated atrial activities were invariably found in the successful sites. Successful sites of RFCA for right AT were around coronary sinus ostium (5), crista terminalis (4), lower portion of sinus node (1), inferior portion of tricuspid annulus (1), and His area (1), respectively. In left AT, lateral portion near atrioventricular groove (2), inferoposterior portion (2) and near left atrial appendage (1) were successful site. During follow-up (mean 23 months), one patient had recurrence (recurrence rate 5.9%). RFCA for AT is an effective and curative treatment in selected cases. **(Korean Circulation J 2000;30(2):153-165)**

**KEY WORDS** : Atrial tachycardia · Radiofrequency catheter ablation.

서 론 <sup>1-4)</sup> (atrial  
WPW , tachycardia)  
가 Fontan 가  
: 1999 9 15  
: 1999 12 22  
: , 120 - 752 134 가 <sup>5)</sup>  
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## 대상 및 방법

대상환자

1996 6 1999 5

3

7)

22

831

가

51

가

24

24

2

8)

가

P

**Table 1.** Clinical characteristics of 22 patients with atrial tachycardia

Case	Age / Sex	Duration (month)	Pattern of tachycardia	Cardiac disease	Clinical diagnosis
1	36/M	120	Incessant	-	AT
2	33/M	8	Paroxysmal	-	AVRT, AT
3	52/F	12	Paroxysmal	-	AVNRT
4	51/F	9	Paroxysmal	-	AVNRT
5	40/M	12	Paroxysmal	-	AT
6	58/F	36	Paroxysmal	-	AVNRT
7	50/F	36	Incessant	†-CMP	AT
8	14/M	36	Paroxysmal	-	AT
9	34/F	84	Paroxysmal	-	AT
10	62/M	36	Paroxysmal	-	AVRT
11	50/M	14	Incessant	-	AT
12	24/M	12	Paroxysmal	-	WPW*
13	55/M	120	Paroxysmal	-	AT
14	28/M	8	Paroxysmal	-	AT
15	31/F	36	Paroxysmal	-	AVRT
16	28/M	120	Incessant	-	AT
17	11/M	5	Incessant	VSD, PS s/p op	AT
18	40/M	2	Paroxysmal	AS	AT
19	38/F	48	Paroxysmal	-	AVRT
20	19/F	14	Paroxysmal	†-CMP	AT
21	63/M	17	Paroxysmal	†-CMP	WPW, Afib, AT
22	22/M	120	Paroxysmal	-	AVRT

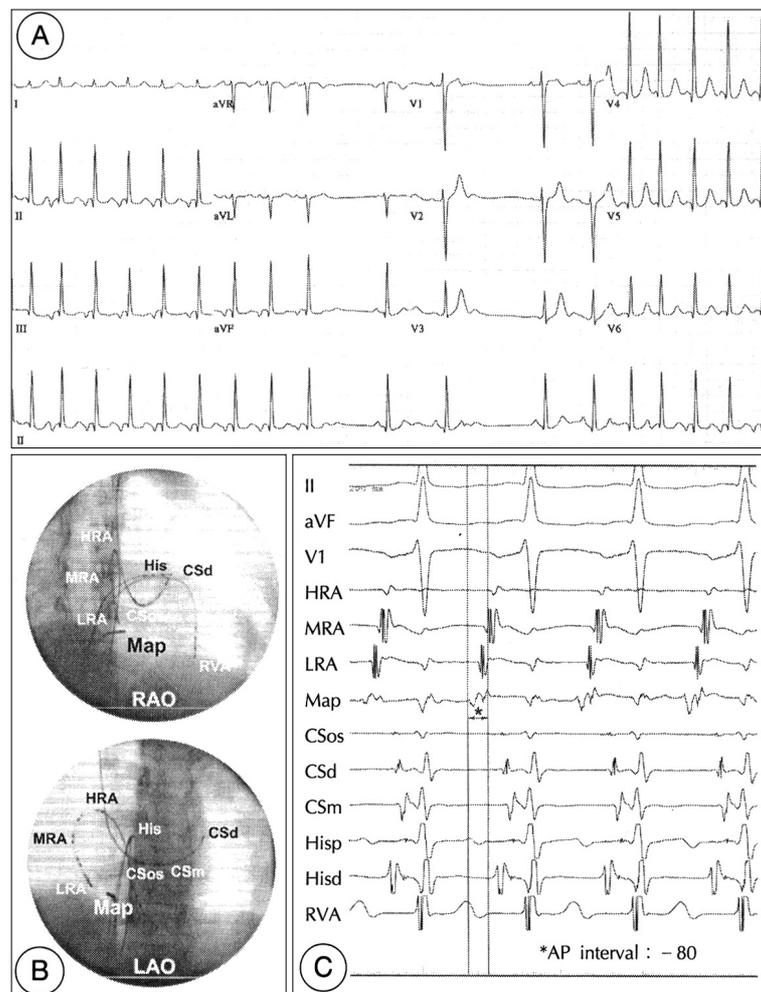
\*A case with ventricular preexcitation and typical symptom of tachycardia  
 Afib ; atrial fibrillation, AS ; aortic stenosis, AT ; atrial tachycardia, AVNRT ; atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia, AVRT ; atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia, PS ; pulmonic stenosis, †-CMP ; tachycardia-mediated cardiomyopathy, VSD ; ventricular septal defect, WPW ; Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome

( 13 , 9 ) 38.1 ± 가 .  
15.4 ( 11 63 )  
41.1 ± 42.3 ( 2 120 ) .  
3 , ( ) 1 가 .  
1 가 17 isoproterenol(  
(Table 1). 0.5 1 µg)  
22 (optical disc) (Quinton, EP Lab System, Ontario, Canada Pruoka, Cardio Lab EP 4.0, Houston, Texas, USA).  
1 가 . 17  
(paroxysmal tachycardia) 5 (1) P (2)  
(incessant tachycardia) 가 (3)  
14 , 5 , 가  
3 , 1 <sup>10)</sup> (sin-  
WPW 2 (Table 1). oatrial reentrant tachycardia)  
전기생리학 검사(Electrophysiologic study) , <sup>11)</sup>  
가 가  
(triggered activity) 가  
5  
12 , 가 (in-  
<sup>9)</sup> creased automaticity)  
4 (quadripolar catheter) , <sup>11)</sup>  
10 (decapolar catheter) 4 원발 병소의 지도화(Mapping for the focus of atrial tachycardia)  
, 10 20 Duo - Deca (mapp-  
(St. Jude Medical, Daig, Minnetonka, MN, USA) ing) P  
. Heparin 3,000 U 1  
1,000 U . 1 msec  
1  
mA 가  
2  
가 (incremental pacing)  
(extrastimulation)

(atrial electrogram, A) P San Jose, CA, USA)  
 (AP interval) SteeroCath® (Boston Scientific Corp., EP Technologies, Sunnyvale, CA, USA),  
 가 P 가 QRS T Marinr® (Medtronic, Cardiorhythm, San Jose, CA, USA),  
 가 P Livewire® (St. Jude Medical, Daig, Minnetonka, MN, USA)  
 가 I,  
 aVF V1 P AP 가  
 (Fig. 1).

10

고주파 전극도자 절제술(Radiofrequency catheter ablation) 45 가  
 HAT 300® (Osypka - GmbH, Germany) ATAKR® (Medtronic, Cardiorhythm,



**Fig. 1.** Mapping for the focus of AT in the case 15. Surface ECG (A) showed a positive P wave in aVL lead and negative P waves in II, III, aVF leads, which suggested the origin of AT was around inferior portion of right atrium (RA). Two decapolar catheters were placed in RA and coronary sinus (CS), 2 quadripolar catheters in His, right ventricular apex (RVA) and a mapping catheter (Map). In intracardiac electrograms, the atrial activity of low RA (LRA) was earlier than His and proximal portion of CS (CSos). Mapping catheter showed fractionated atrial electrogram, which was earlier than those of the other atrial activities. AT was terminated at this site by RF current.

**결 과**

490 msec) . 22 12 (54.5%)  
isoproterenol

(Table 2).

심방빈맥의 특성

22 17 가 가 ( 2 , 2 ),  
. 16 1 3 1 가 .  
( 22) 가 2 .  
가 4 가 3 .  
5 1

375 ± 63 msec(210 ( 12)

**Table 2.** Findings of electrophysiologic study in 22 patients with atrial tachycardia

Case	Inducibility / PES (Iso)	Coexisting arrhythmia	TCL (msec)	Map-to-A Interval	Site / Approach	RF (success/total)	Result	Follow-up (month)
1	No/Incessant (-)	-	360	- 20	RA (CSos)/IVC	0/19	F	
2	Yes/SAEST (-)	CBT	480	- 50	LA (AVG, lateral)/TA	2/ 4	S	NR (38)
3	Yes/SAEST (-)	AVNRT, AFL	300	- 30	RA (CT)/IVC	7/10	S	NR (35)
4	Yes/DAEST (-)	AVNRT	380	- 40	RA (CT)/IVC	6/ 7	S	NR (35)
5	Yes/SAEST (+)	DAVNP	360	- 45	RA (CSos)/IVC	2/ 4	S	NR (35)
6	Yes/SAEST (+)	-	340	- 20	RA (Septum)/IVC	0/14	F	
7	No/Incessant (-)	-	400	- 75	LA (Lateral)/TS	4/ 8	S	NR (32)
8	Yes/SAEST (-)	-	460	- 50	LA (AVG, lateral)/PFO	2/ 4	S	NR (31)
9	Yes/SAEST (+)	-	440	- 70	RA (CSos)/IVC	29/32	S	NR (28)
10	Yes/TAEST (+)	-	340	- 30	RA (Septum)/IVC	0/21	F	
11	No/Incessant (+)	-	360	- 60	RA (CSos)/IVC	1/ 5	S	NR (28)
12	Yes/SAEST, RAP (+)	WPW	370	- 70	LA (UPV)/TA	0/25	F	
13	Yes/SAEST (+)	-	490	- 40	RA (SAN)/IVC	1/ 4	S	NR (26)
14	Yes/SAEST (+)	-	210	- 30	LA (Inferoposterior)/TA	1/ 4	S	NR (25)
15	Yes/SAEST, RAP (+)	-	390	- 80	RA (CSos)/IVC	16/19	S	NR (24)
16	No/Incessant (-)	-	410	- 20	LA (UPV)/TS	0/12	F	
17	Yes/SAEST, RAP (-)	-	360	- 50	RA (Lateral, scar)/IVC	12/22	S	NR (24)
18	Yes/SAEST, RAP (-)	-	420	- 70	RA (CSos)/IVC	8/ 9	S	R (18)
19	Yes/SAEST, RAP (+)	DAVNP	370	- 35	RA (His)/IVC	17/19	S	NR ( 7)
20	No/Spontaneous (+)	-	380	- 30	RA (CT)/IVC	13/15	S	NR ( 5)
21	Yes/SAEST, RAP (+)	WPW, Afib	310	- 30	LA (Inferior septum)/TA	1/ 2	S	NR ( 3)
22	Yes/JEB (-)	CBT, AVNRT	320	- 125	RA (Inferior TVA)/IVC	7/11	S	NR ( 2)

Afib ; atrial fibrillation, AVG ; atrioventricular groove, AVNRT ; atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia, CBT ; concealed bypass tract, CSos ; ostium of coronary sinus, CT ; crista terminalis, DAVNP ; dual atrioventricular nodal physiology, Iso ; isoproterenol, IVC ; inferior vena cava, JEB ; junctional escape beat, LA ; left atrium, NR ; no recurrence, PES ; programmed electrical stimulation, PFO ; patent foramen ovale, R ; recurrence, RA ; right atrium, RAP ; rapid atrial pacing, SAEST ; single atrial extrastimulus, SAN ; sinoatrial node, TA ; transaortic, TAEST ; triple atrial extrastimuli, TS ; transseptal, UPV ; upper pulmonic vein, WPW ; Wolff – Parkinson – White syndrome

가 . 22 AP - 53.5 ± 24.9 msec  
 가 6 가 30 msec  
 Table 3 가 (fractionated) (Fig. 3).  
 가 12 , 5 (crista terminalis)  
 지도화 및 전극도자 절제술 결과 가 5 ,  
 22 가 5 ,  
 17 가 1 ,  
 (77.3%). 12.3 (12.3 ± 1 가 . 5 2  
 8.3 ) . 17 7.6 가  
 (Table 2). 2

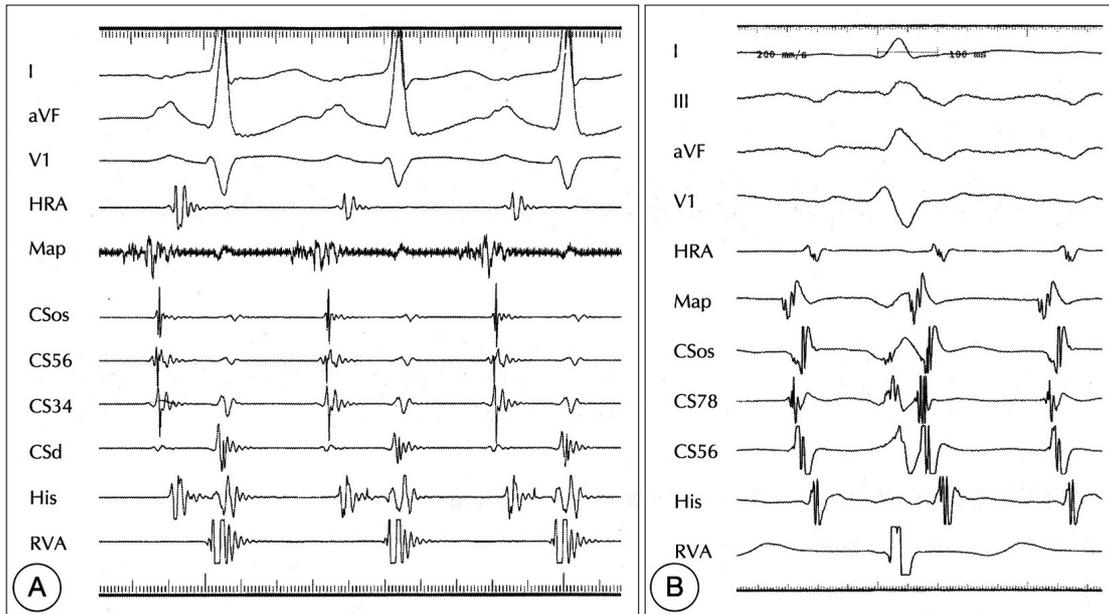
**Table 3.** Clinically documented and induced arrhythmias in 6 patients with multiple arrhythmias

Case	Documented	Induced	Treatment	Result
2	AVRT, AT	AVRT utilizing left lateral concealed AP, AT	RF ablation of AP and AT	Success
3	AVNRT	AVNRT, AT, AFL(typical)	RF ablation of AT, AFL and RF modification of AVN	Success
4	AVNRT	AVNRT, AT	RF ablation of AT, and RF modification of AVN	Success
12	Ventricular preexcitation	Manifest left lateral AP without VA conduction, AT	Catheter entrapment	Fail
21	WPW with Afib, AT	AVRT with manifest dual AP, AT	RF ablation of APs and AT	Success
22	AVRT	AVRT utilizing posteroseptal concealed AP, AT, AVNRT with VAD	RF ablation of CBT, AT and RF modification of AVN	Success

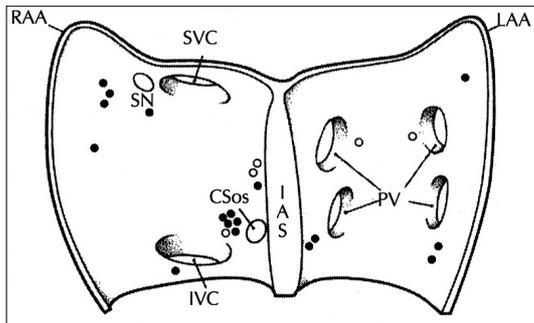
Afib ; atrial fibrillation, AFL ; atrial flutter, AP ; accessory pathway, AVNRT ; atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia, VA ; ventriculoatrial, VAD ; VA dissociation, WPW ; Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome



**Fig. 2.** Atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia was terminated by a premature atrial activity (\*) originated from His area (Hisd) and was followed by AT (Case 4). The earliest atrial activity was HRA in this recording. The AT was terminated at the lateral portion of RA around crista terminalis.



**Fig. 3.** Fractionated atrial electrogram recorded at successful sites. In panel A (recorded by EP Lab system of Quinton in the case 7), atrial electrogram at successful site (Map) was markedly fractionated and distinctively earlier than the beginning of P wave of surface ECG. This prolonged, fractionated activity with low amplitude suggested the presence of slow conduction zone of AT focus. The atrial activity of Map in Panel B (recorded by Cardio Lab EP 4.0 in the case 14) was significantly earlier than surface P wave (AP interval; -30 msec) and was fractionated without low amplitude signal. Sometimes, it is difficult to determine the beginning point of P wave in surface ECG because P waves were frequently merged into T wave or QRS complex.



**Fig. 4.** Origin of AT in 17 successful patients. In right AT, 5 cases were around cristal terminalis including 1 case of sinoatrial reentrant tachycardia, 5 cases around CSos, 1 case just above the His, and 1 case at inferior portion of TVA. In left AT, 2 cases were at inferior-posterior portion of LA, 2 cases at lateral portion near AV groove and 1 case at free wall near left atrial appendage (LAA). ( ; successful, ; failed, IAS; interatrial septum, IVC; inferior vena cava, PV; pulmonic veins, RAA; right atrial appendage, SN; sinus node, SVC; superior vena cava)

가 4 ,  
 가 3 ( 2 ,  
 1 ) .  
 5  
 AP -32.0 ± 21.7 msec .  
 4 AP 30 msec  
 ( AP -22.5 ± 5.0 msec). 1  
 ( 12)  
 (left up-  
 per pulmonary vein)  
 AP -70 msec  
 가  
 가 (chordae)

(left atrial appendage)  
 (Fig. 4).

가 6 (substrate) <sup>11)13)</sup>

3 4 가

3 24 (2.9%) 가 831 가 51 (6.3%)

1 2 가

가 ( 19). 가 P

1 ( 3). 1 ( 18) 23 <sup>8)14)</sup>

가 (cryoabla- tion) 가

22 16 (72.7%) 가

77.3%(17/22 ) 가 가

고 찰

8 11% <sup>12)</sup> 가 <sup>11)15)</sup> P 가 P

가 <sup>6)</sup> 가 verapamil (atrial rate)

가 (scar)

가

가 . 20 12 class I class III  
 QRS P class III amiodarone  
 P QRS 가 1 : 1  
 RP PR

(Fig. 5A).

가

P

가

가

(Fig.

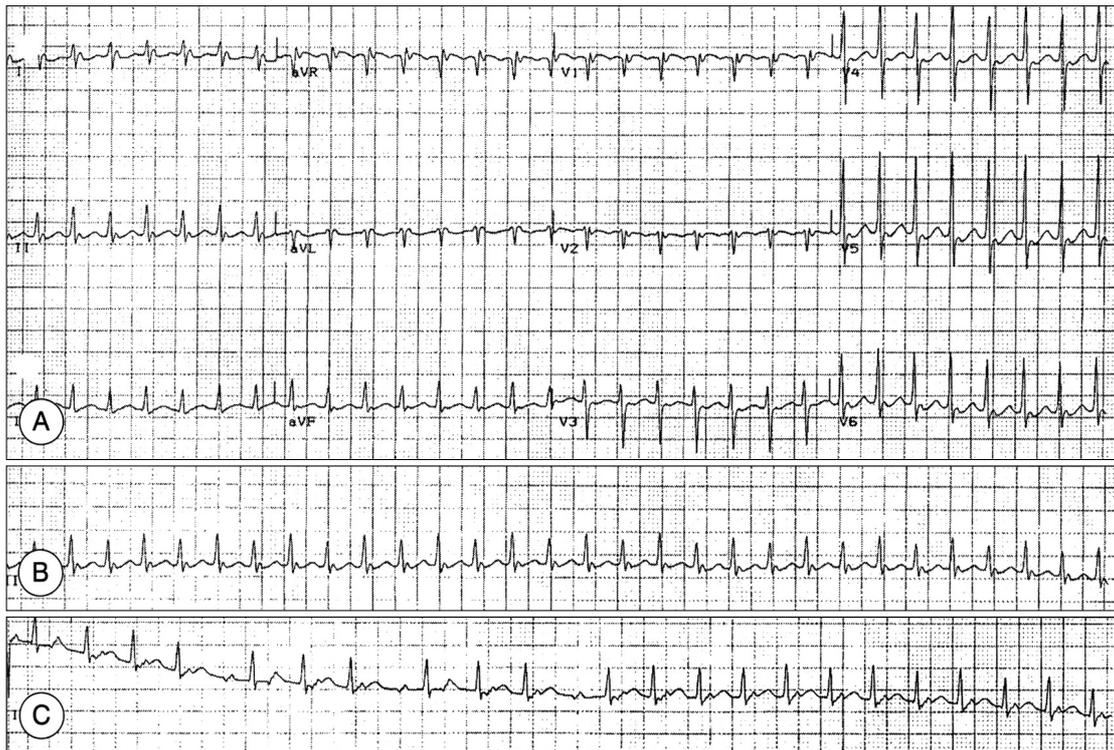
5B and C).

15)

dig -

16)

italis,



**Fig. 5.** AT mimicking atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia (AVRT) utilizing accessory pathway (Case 20). J point and beginning of ST segment during tachycardia showed distinctive deflection, mimicking retrograde P wave (A). AV conduction block (C) was noted during eyeball compression from 1 : 1 AV relationship (B). However, the tachycardia was sustained. These findings suggested that this tachycardia was independent to AV nodal conduction. Therefore, AVRT could be ruled out.

가 가 aVL V1 가  
 aVL  
 (isoelectric) P  
 17) 가 ( 88%, 79%), V1  
 P  
 가 ( 93%,  
 16)18) 88%). II, III, aVF P  
 16  
 aVL  
 (stunning) P 가  
 가 P 가 (Table 4).  
 가 가 II, III, aVF P 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 P (AP )  
 가 P  
 P 30 msec  
 AP 30 msec  
 20)  
 Tang 19) P

**Table 4.** P wave morphology of 12 lead ECG in 16 patients who were successfully treated with RF catheter ablation

Case Site	2 LA	7 LA	8 LA	14 LAi	21 LAi	3 RA	4 RA	13 RA	17 RA	19 RA	20 RA	5 RAi	9 RAi	11 RAi	15 RAi	22 RAi
P wave																
I	+	±	±	-	±	-	-	+	±	+	+	±	±	±	+	±
II	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
III	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVR	-	-	-	±	±	±	±	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
AVL	-	-	-	-	±	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	±	±	+
AVF	+	+	+	-	-	+	±	±	-	±	-	+	+	-	-	-
V1	+	±	+	+	+	+	+	±	±	±	-	±	-	+	+	+
V2	+	±	+	+	+	+	+	+	±	+	±	±	±	+	+	±
V3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	±	+	±	+	±	+	+	-
V4	+	+	+	+	±	±	+	+	±	+	+	+	±	-	+	-
V5	+	+	+	+	±	±	+	+	±	+	+	+	±	-	+	-
V6	+	+	+	+	±	±	+	+	±	+	+	+	±	-	+	-

LA ; left atrium, LAi ; inferior portion of LA, RA ; right atrium, RAi ; inferior portion of right atrium  
 + ; positive P wave, - ; negative P wave, ± ; isoelectric P wave

1 : 1 P 가 QRS T (noncontact balloon electrode catheter)

가 . P

가 . P 7)

가 . 가

가 . 10)

entrainment 21) Chen 23)

P . Chen 380

(pace mapping) . 255

(unipolar pacing) 17 mm

P . 22)

가 7 4

가 3 1

Pappone 3

20)

1986 10 1999 5

2217 2 (0.009%)

가

가

, His , 가

4

20 가 WPW

32

Basket

요 약

연구목적 :

가

중심 단어 :

대상 및 방법 :

1996 6 1999 5 831  
 51 24 2  
 22  
 결 과 :  
 1) 22 ( 38 , 13 )  
 41.1 ± 42.3 ( 2 120 )  
 3 ,  
 1 1 . 5  
 2) 17  
 3) 6 ( 3 ) , ( 2 ) ,  
 ( 1 )  
 4) 22 17 23 1  
 5) (fra -  
 ctionated) AP - 53.5 ± 24.9  
 msec 12 가  
 5 가  
 결 론 :

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