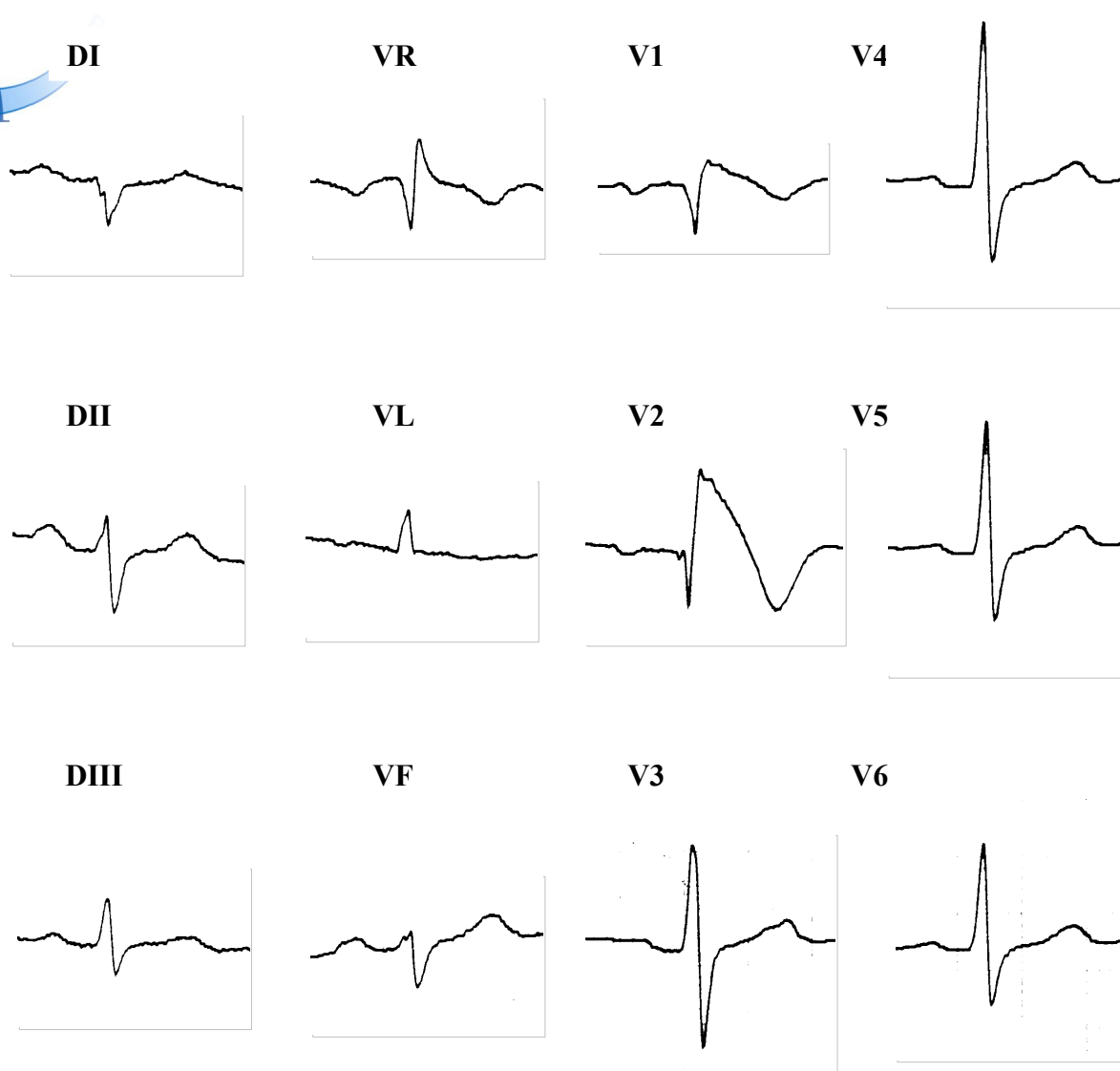
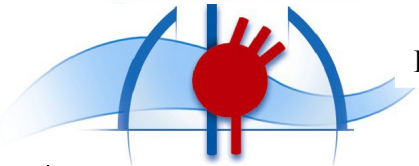


Brugada syndrome: What do we know in 2015?

Vincent Probst, MD, PhD

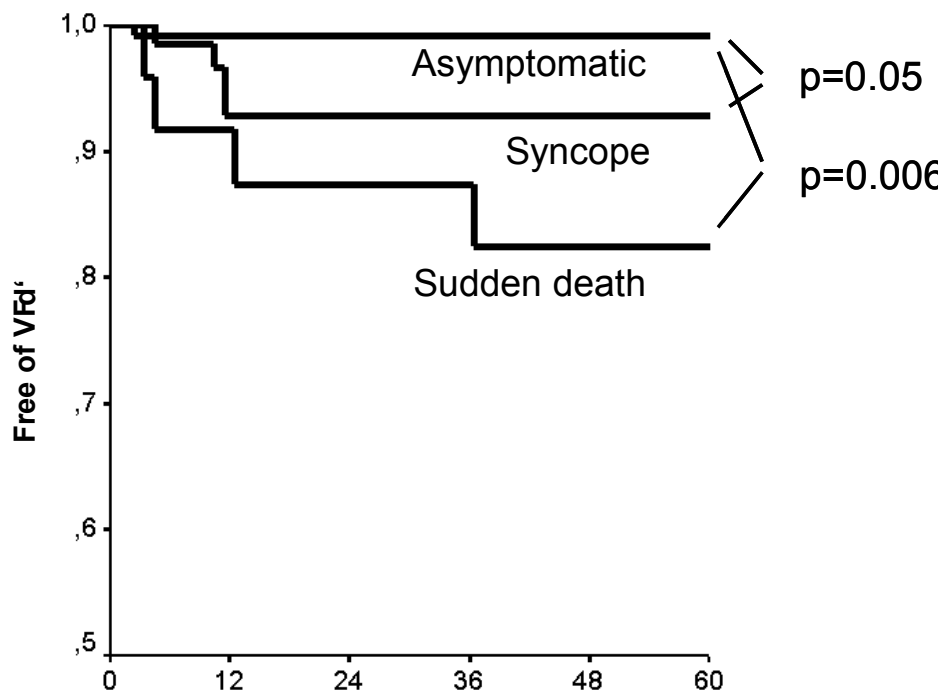
Reference centre for hereditary arrhythmic diseases,
Nantes, France



Type 1 ST-segment elevation spontaneously or after sodium channel blocking agent in at least one right precordial leads (V1 and V2) in a standard or

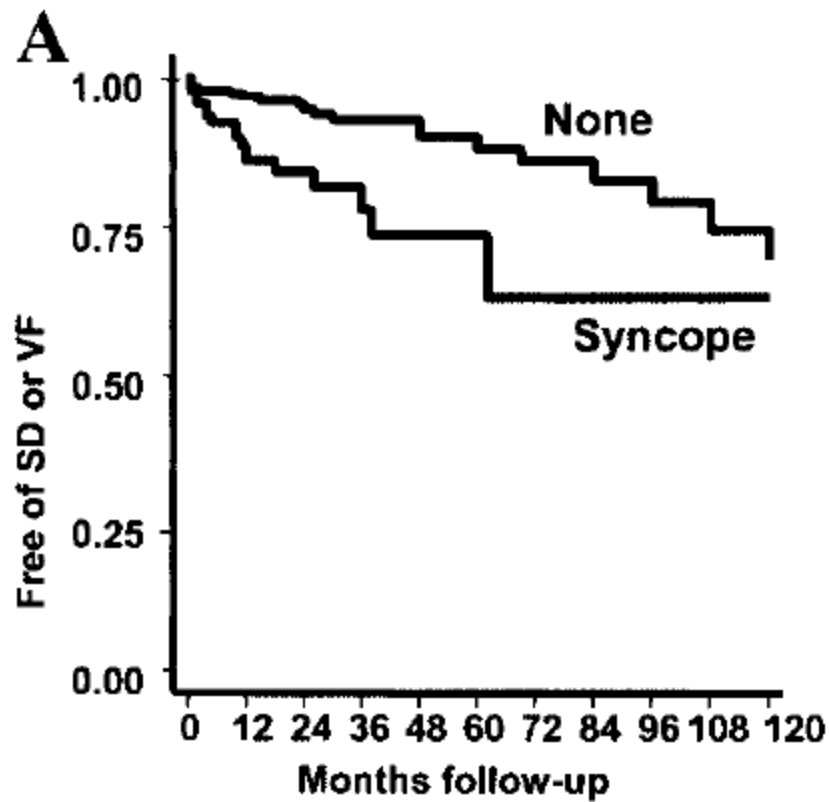


Prognostic regarding to the symptoms



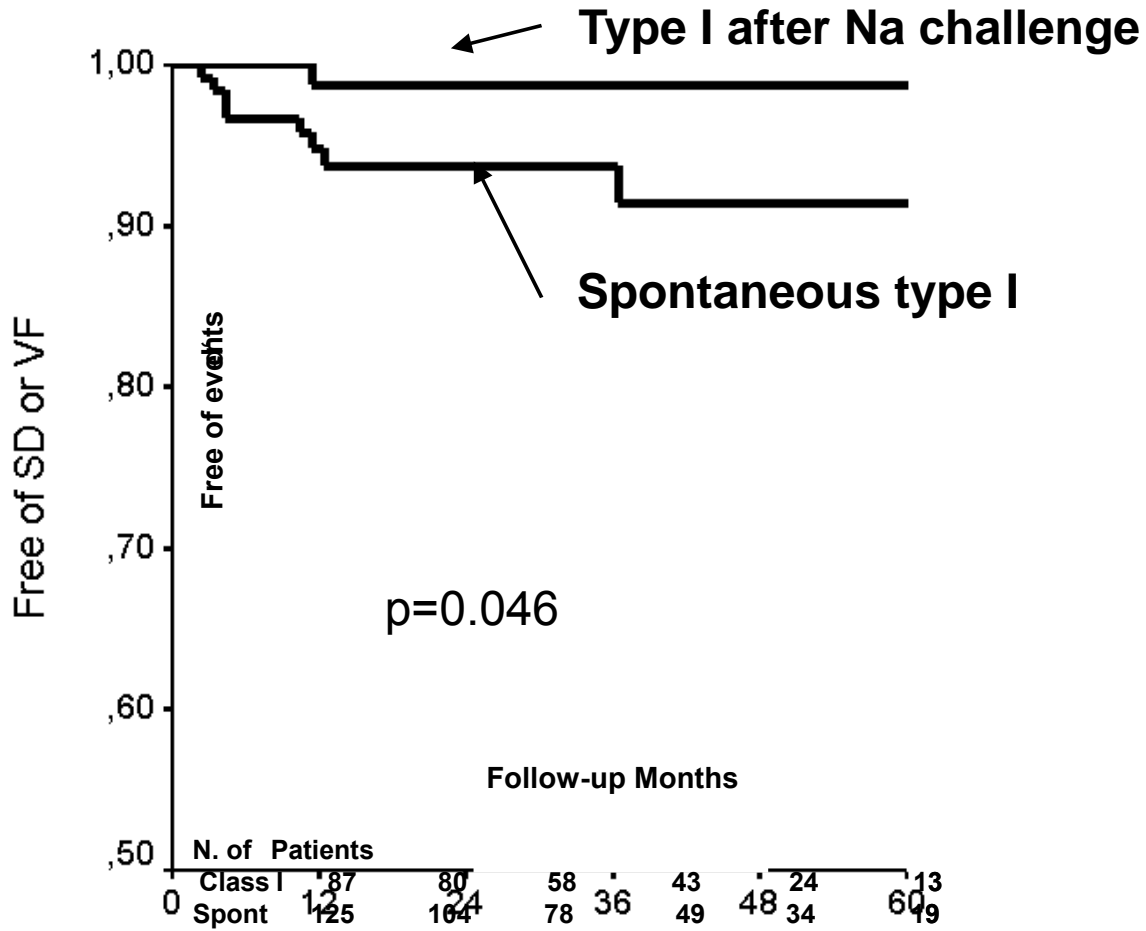
N. de Patients	0	12	24	36	48	60
Asympto	123	108	73	43	19	6
Syncope	65	51	41	27	19	9
MS	24	22	18	18	16	13

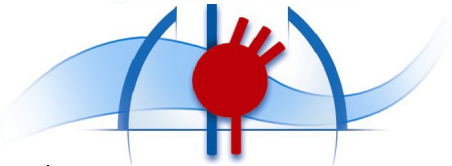
Eckart, Circ 2005



Brugada J, Circ 2003

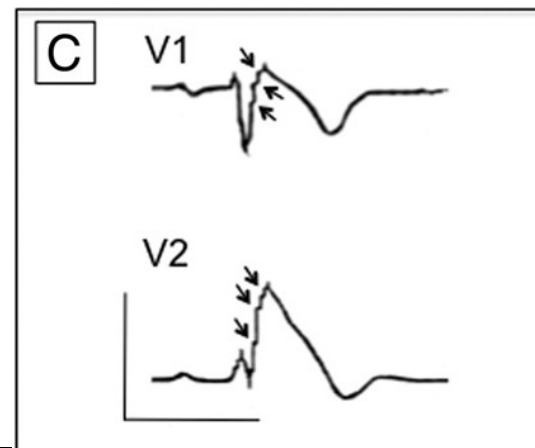
Prognostic regarding to the ECG pattern





ECG pattern

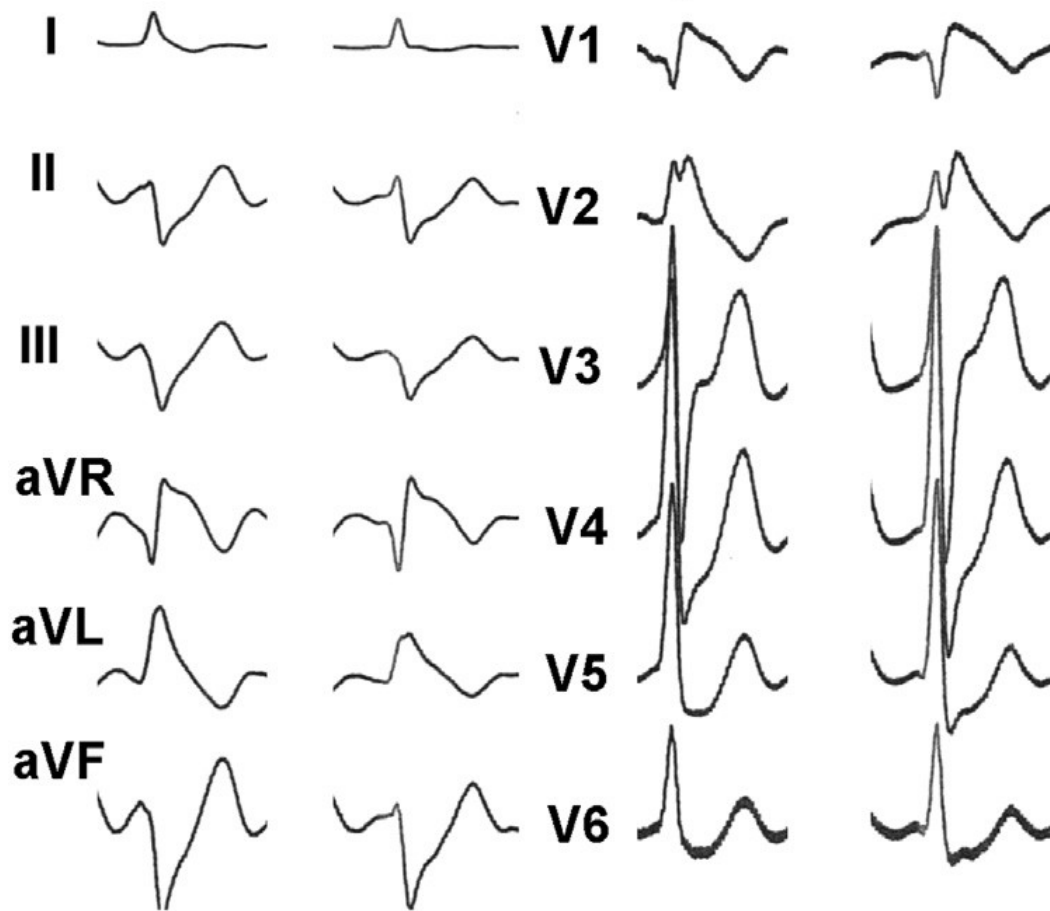
- Presence of late potential
- SDANN and ultra low frequency component were decrease in symptomatic Brugada patients
- Augmented ST-segment elevation during recovery from exercise
- Fractionned QRS



Babai Bigi MA, Heart rhythm 2007
Hermida JS, Eur heart J 2003
Makimoto H, JACC 2010
Priori S, JACC 2012



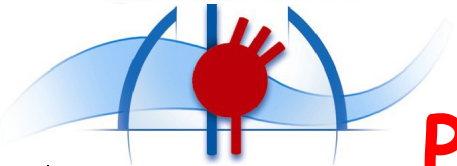
ST segment elevation in the peripheral leads



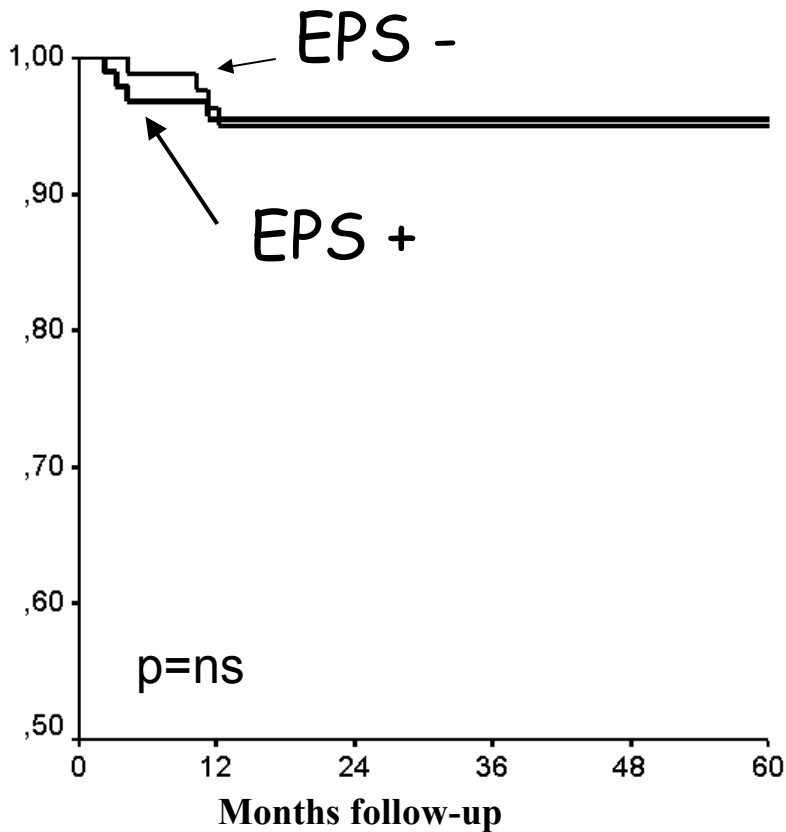
Predictive value of the different parameters: 323 patients

Table 4 Parameters related to SCD and/or AT in univariate and multivariate analyses

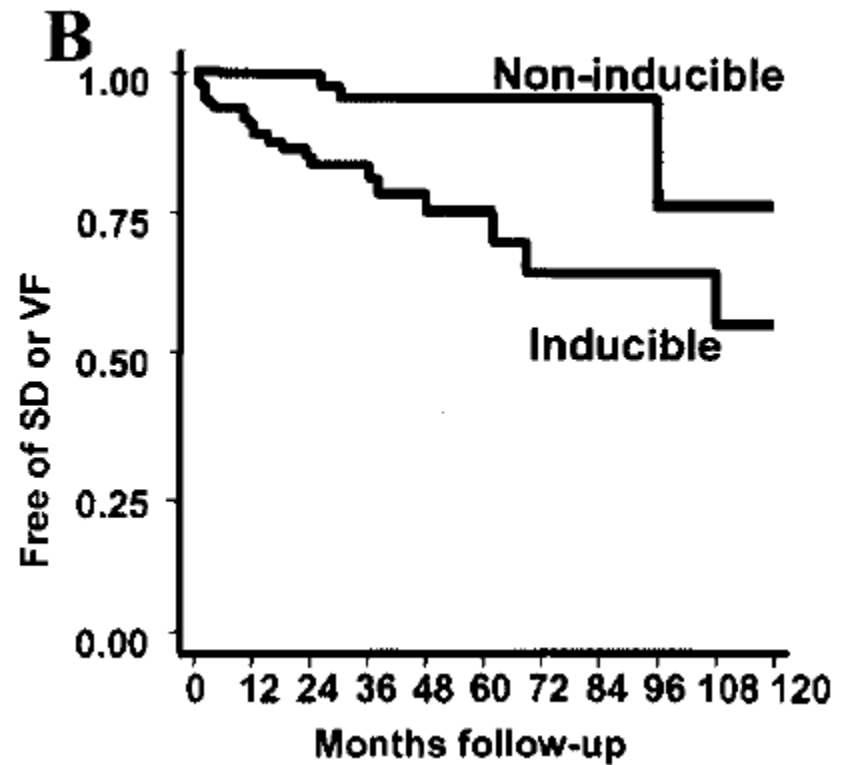
Parameters	OR (95% CI)	P
<i>Univariate analysis</i>		
Type 1 ST elevation in the peripheral leads	5.55 (2.17–14.21)	.0003
Syncope	3.12 (1.39–7.04)	.006
Spontaneous type 1 ST elevation	2.63 (1.13–6.10)	.023
SCN5A mutations	3.06 (1.06–8.80)	.037
Familial SCD	2.27 (1.01–5.12)	.047
Inducibility	2.39 (0.83–6.31)	.10
<i>Multivariate analysis</i>		
Type 1 ST elevation in the peripheral leads	4.58 (1.70–12.32)	.0025
Spontaneous type 1 ST elevation	2.43 (1.01–5.84)	.047
Syncope	2.34 (0.99–5.50)	.051
Familial SCD	1.99 (0.84–4.69)	.11



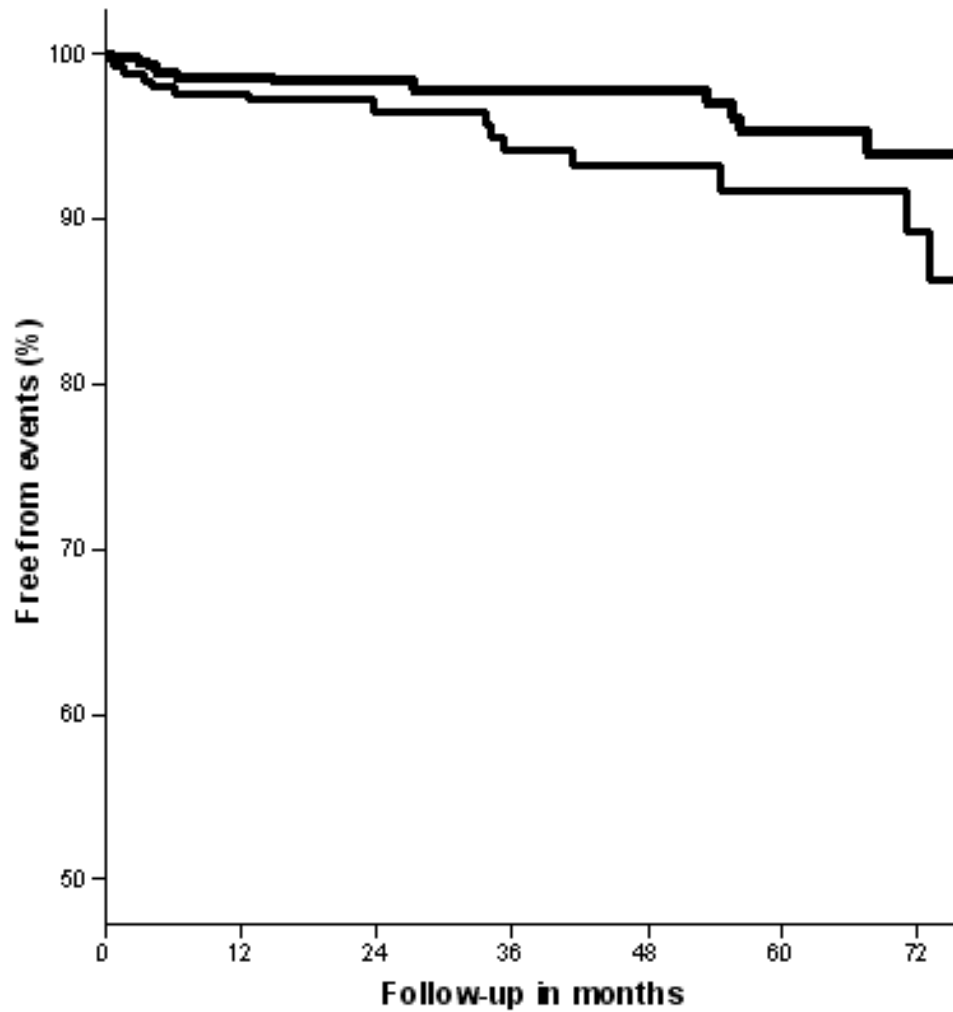
Prognostic regarding to the EPS



Eckart, Circ 2005



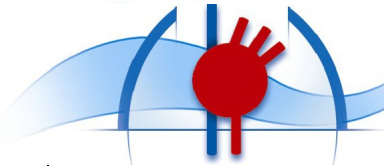
Brugada J, Circ 2003



gative

sitive

	0	12	24	36	48	60	72
negative	376	301	237	187	136	94	59
positive	262	212	161	113	81	52	34

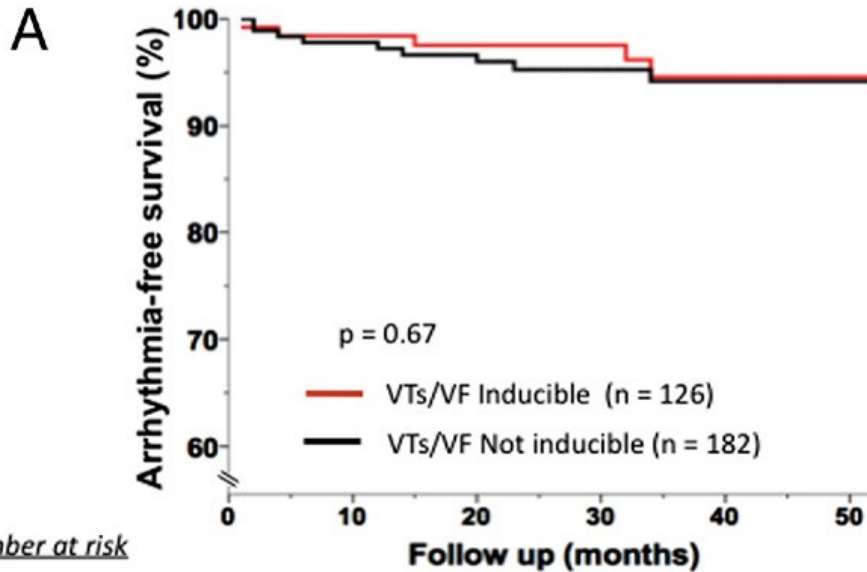


Multivariate analysis

- Symptoms before inclusion ($p=0.0001$)
 - ✓ SCD vs asymptomatic ($p<0.0001$)
 - ✓ Syncope vs asymptomatic ($p=0.0002$)
- Spontaneous type-1 ECG ($p=0.04$)
- The results of the EPS ($p=0.71$) and gender ($p=0.63$)
 - ✓ not predictive for arrhythmic events.
- ICD implantation ($p=0.01$) was found as predictor of arrhythmic events.

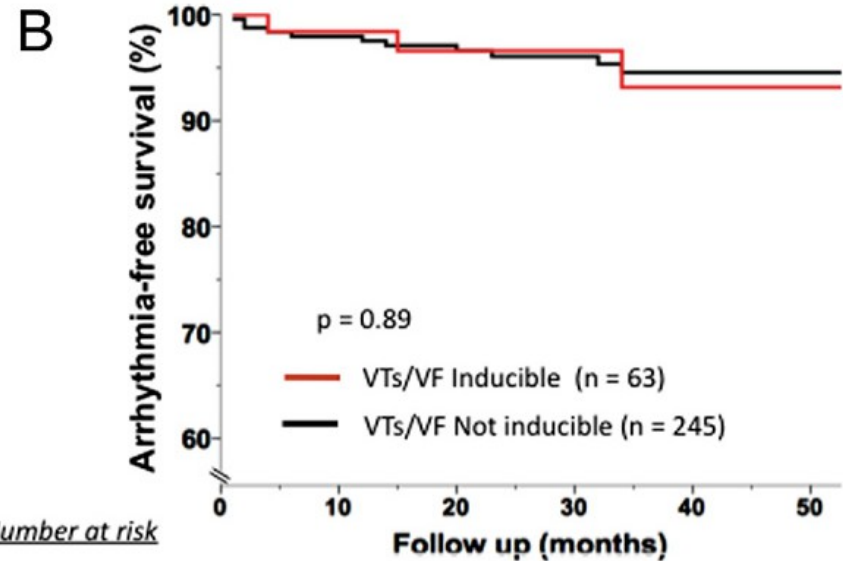


Prognostic regarding to the EPS: prelude study



Number at risk

	0	10	20	30	40	50
Not inducible	182	172	153	111	71	37
Inducible	126	116	100	77	46	25

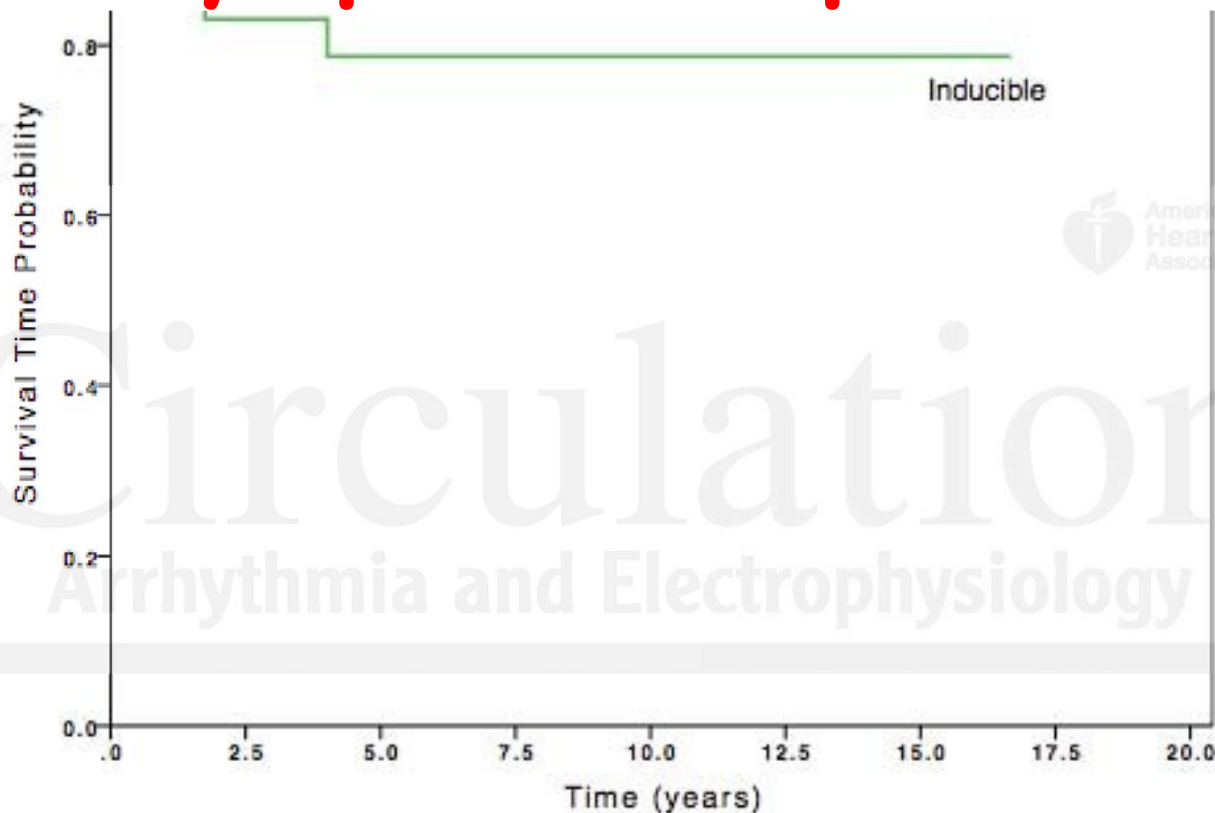


Number at risk

	0	10	20	30	40	50
Not inducible	245	232	205	149	98	52
Inducible	63	56	48	37	19	9



Event free survival in asymptomatic patients



Patients at risk

Inducible	31	21	17	13	5	3	1	0	0
Non Inducible	237	145	102	72	47	14	3	0	0

Mean rate of event per year and per patient

Spontaneous type 1 ECG
 N=468 FU 36
 Events 32
2.28%

Sodium Channel Block-induced type 1 ECG
 N=561 FU 38
 Events 19
1.07%

Symptomatic
 N=200

As
n
IIb
itic
1
0.81%

Symptomatic
 N=175

As
N
III
itic
5
0.35%

S
N=31
Eve
I
1.8
10.9%

N
IIa
1.3
2.3%

EPS
 n=172

S
N=31
Eve
I
9.6
5.2%

S
n=
IIa
1.44%

EPS
 n=197

EPS
 n=125

EPS
 n=108

EPS +
 N=56 FU 31.8
 Events 6
4.0%

EPS -
 N=69 FU 46.4
 Events 3
1.1%

EPS +
 N=63 FU 31.5
 Events 1
0.6%

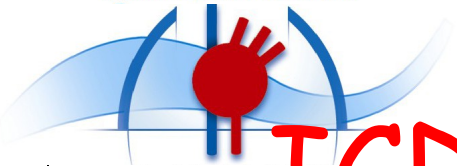
EPS -
 N=109 FU 34.2
 Events 2
0.6%

EPS +
 N=53 FU 4.3
 Events 4
2.1%

EPS -
 N=55 FU 44.4
 Events 3
1.5%

EPS +
 N=74 FU 34.5
 Events 3
1.4%

EPS -
 N=123 FU 39.7
 Events 1
0.2%



ICD in Brugada syndrome

- 220 patients (34 ±27 month)
- Annual rate of appropriate shocks in asymptomatic patients 1,5 %
- Annual rate of inappropriate shocks 3.75%



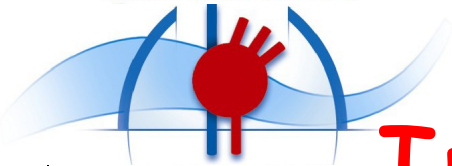
ICD in Brugada syndrome

	Resuscitated SCD (n=18)	Syncope (n=85)	Asymptomatic (n=108)	p-value between the 3 groups	Total (n=211)
Median of Follow-up * (months)	90	97	92	NS	93
<u>Patients with Appropriate shocks</u>	9 (50%)	14 (16%)	11 (10%)	p<0.001	34 (16%)
<i>Median delay to first shock (months)</i>	14	48	38	p=0.016	33
<i>Median of shock</i>	1	2	2	NS	2
<u>Patients with Inappropriate shocks</u>	5 (28%)	31 (36%)	35 (32%)	NS	71 (34%)
<i>Median delay to first shock (months)</i>	22	34	29	NS	32
<i>Median of shock</i>	2	3	2	NS	3
<u>Lead Failure</u>	3 (17%)	20 (24%)	21 (19%)	NS	44 (21%)
<i>Median delay (months)</i>	62	60	63	NS	60
<u>Death</u>	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	4 (4%)	NS	6 (3%)

ICD in Brugada syndrome

Evolution over time

	Appropriate Shock Rate			Inappropriate shock rate	Lead failure rate
	Aborted SCA	Syncope	Asymptomatic		
Year 1	25%	3%	1%	8%	1%
Year 2	30%	6%	2%	13%	2%
Year 3	36%	7%	4%	15%	5%
Year 4	41%	10%	6%	18%	7%
Year 5	48%	11%	6%	23%	13%
Year 10	48%	19%	12%	37%	29%



Inappropriated shocks

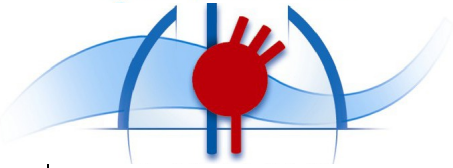
- In patients
 - ✓ with good implantation parameters (R wave amplitude $>5\text{mV}$ at implantation)
 - ✓ optimal programming (long NID, single high VF zone $>210\text{-}220\text{bpm}$)
 - ✓ close follow-up with remote monitoring
- Inappropriate shocks (0.7%/year compared to 3.7%/year in the general BrS population).

Psychological impact of Brs and ICD

Table 2 Results of the 36-item short-form health survey in the 3 groups

		Physical functioning	Physical role	Bodily pain	General health	Vitality	Social functioning	Emotional role	Mental health
G1—ICD symptomatic patients	<i>n</i>	61	60	60	60	59	61	60	59
	Mean	82.17	67.59	77.14	58.96	52.68	80.84	72.92	56.76
	SD	17.83	32.35	26.75	23.95	24.10	24.31	36.04	24.31
G2—ICD asymptomatic patients	<i>n</i>	77	74	74	77	76	77	72	74
	Mean	88.15	74.92	76.23	63.94	54.40	83.36	73.96	62.99
	SD	13.52	27.59	25.88	23.96	19.92	20.22	32.35	21.88
G3—No ICD asymptomatic patients	<i>n</i>	52	51	52	51	52	51	51	52
	Mean	87.24	72.66	83.28	66.09	58.05	81.50	71.81	60.13
	SD	17.58	34.55	23.49	20.57	20.60	24.01	36.98	24.19
<i>P</i> value		0.081	0.39	0.27	0.24	0.41	0.79	0.94	0.31

ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; *n*, number of patients; SD, standard deviation.



News from genetic

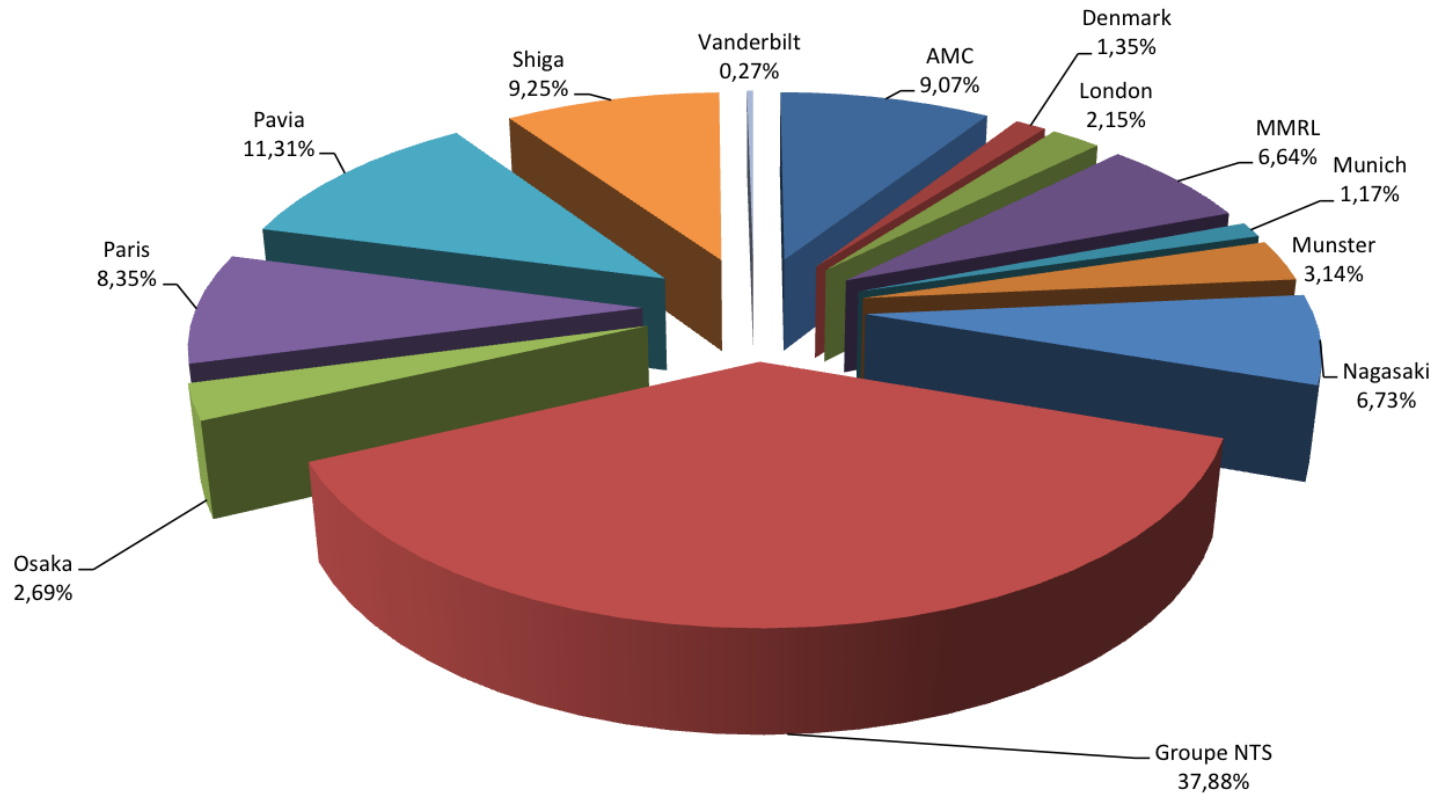


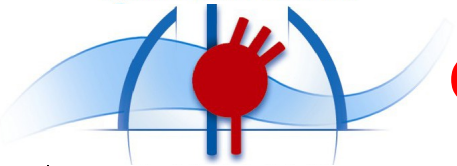
Evaluation of the role of the different genes

Gene	BrS cases (n = 167)	Internal controls (n = 167)	p-value 1	UK10K controls (n = 881)	p-value 2
<i>SCN5A</i>	20.4% (34)	2.4% (4)	$1.4 \times 10^{-7} *$	2.4% (21)	$1.7 \times 10^{-15} *$
<i>SCN10A</i>	6% (10)	2.4% (4)	0.170	3.5% (31)	0.131
<i>CACNA1C</i>	3% (5)	6.6% (11)	0.199	2% (18)	0.395
<i>PKP2</i>	3% (5)	2.4% (4)	1	1.7% (15)	0.348
<i>CACNB2</i>	1.8% (3)	1.2% (2)	1	0.9% (8)	0.396
<i>KCNH2</i>	1.2% (2)	3.6% (6)	0.283	1.6% (14)	1
<i>TRPM4</i>	1.2% (2)	3% (5)	0.448	1.9% (17)	0.754
<i>KCND3</i>	0.6% (1)	1.2% (2)	1	1.6% (14)	0.488
<i>CACNA2D1</i>	0.6% (1)	0.6% (1)	1	3.3% (29)	0.072
<i>HEY2</i>	0.6% (1)	0.6% (1)	1	0.1% (1)	0.293
<i>SCN2B</i>	0.6% (1)	0.6% (1)	1	0.5% (4)	0.581
<i>SCN3B</i>	0.6% (1)	0.6% (1)	1	0.5% (4)	0.581
<i>ABCC9</i>	-	3% (5)	0.061	1.1% (10)	0.379
<i>SCN1B</i>	-	1.8% (3)	0.248	0.3% (3)	1
<i>RANGRF</i>	-	0.6% (1)	1	0.2% (2)	1
<i>FGF12</i>	-	-	-	0.7% (6)	0.597
<i>GPD1L</i>	-	-	-	0.1% (1)	1
<i>HCN4</i>	-	-	-	1.6% (14)	0.144
<i>KCNE1L</i>	-	-	-	1% (9)	0.369
<i>KCNE3</i>	-	-	-	0.1% (1)	1
<i>KCNJ8</i>	-	-	-	0.5% (4)	1

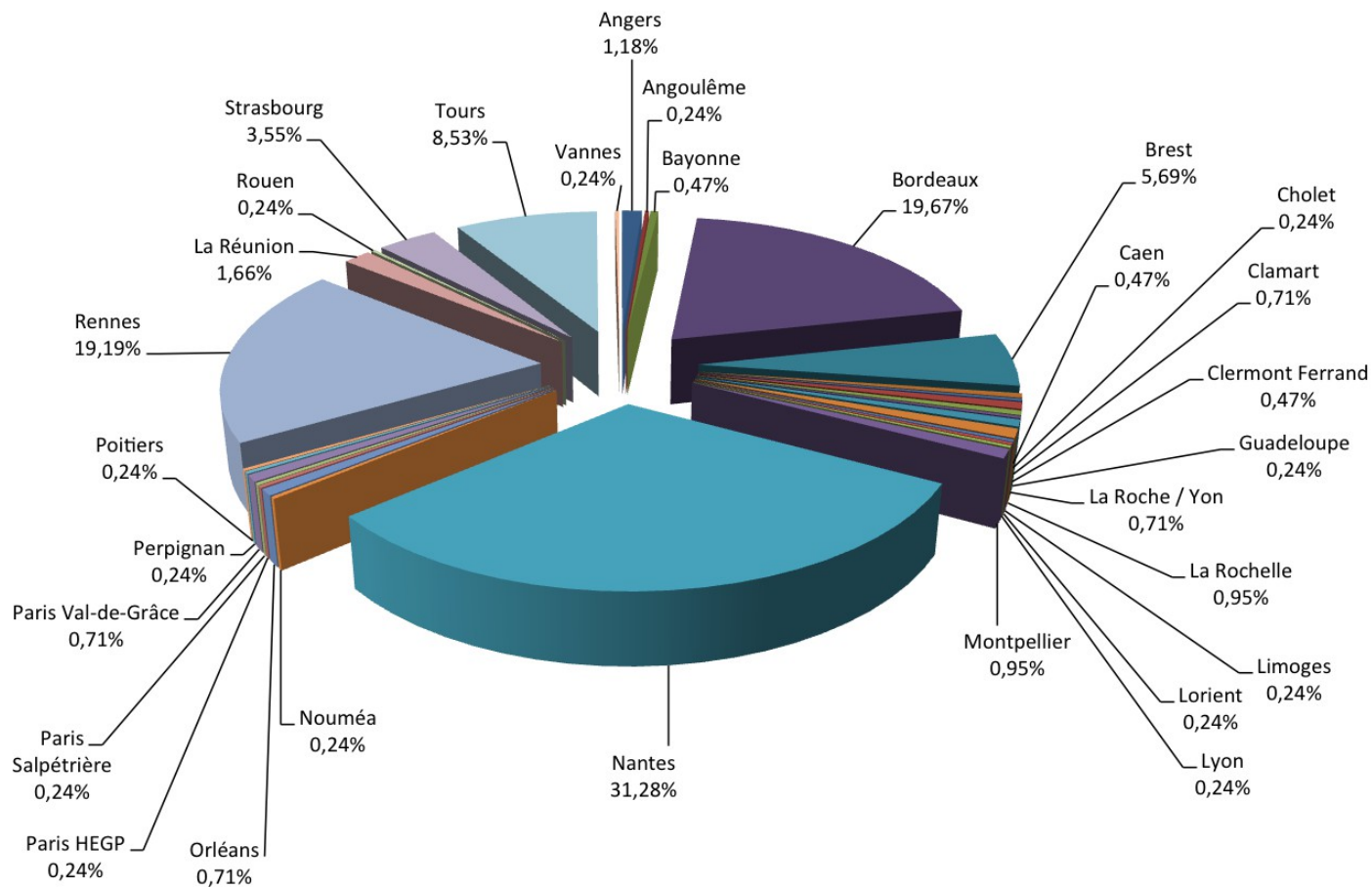
1114 spontaneous type 1 index cases

Contributing Centers



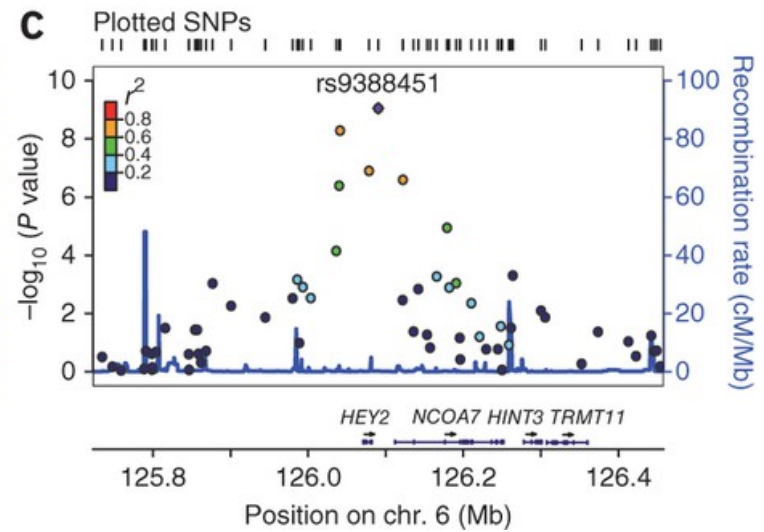
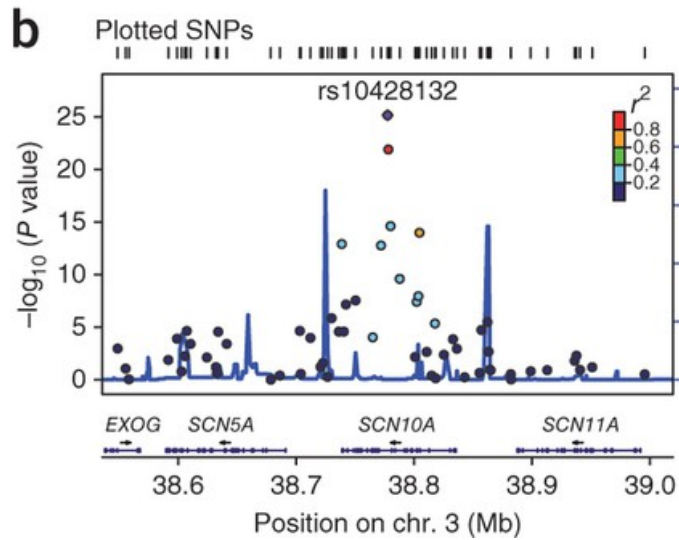
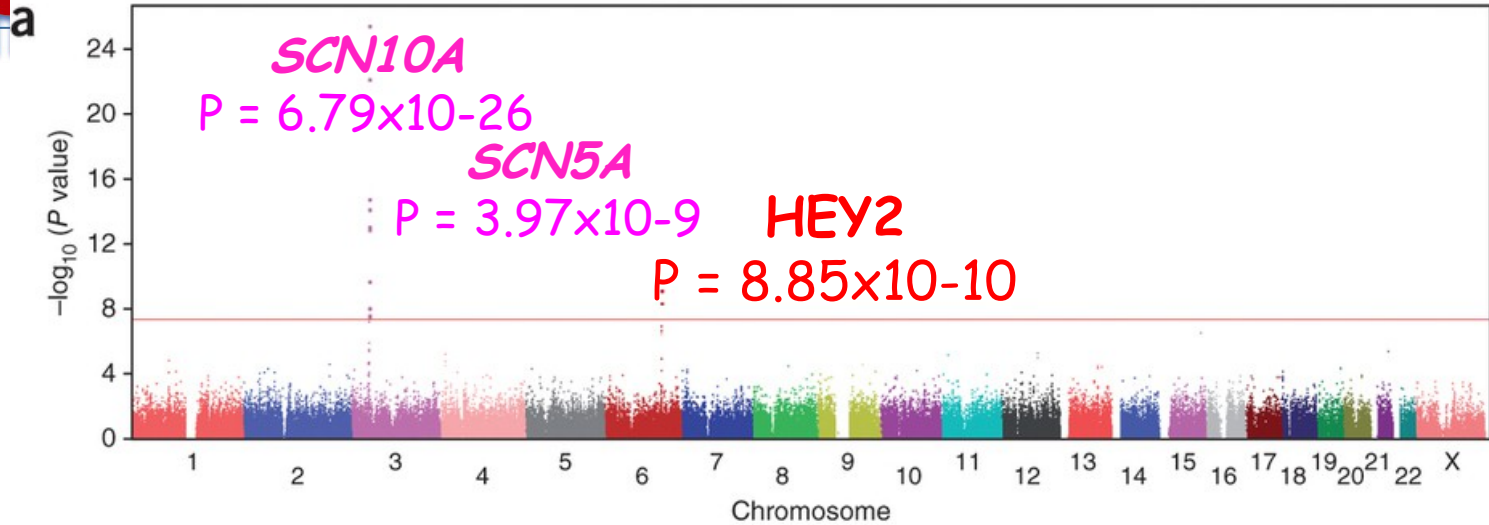


GROUPE Nantes (n=422) GWAS

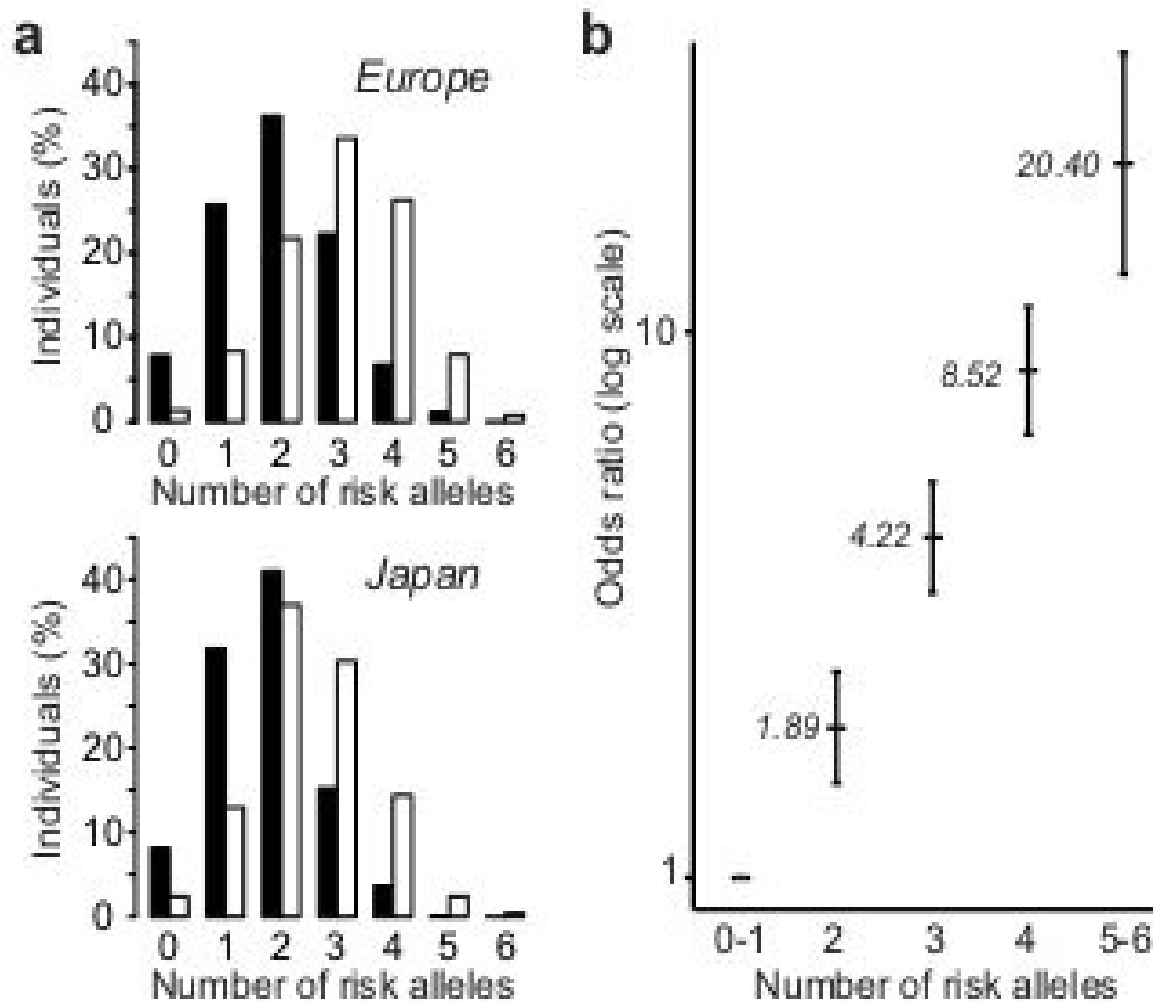


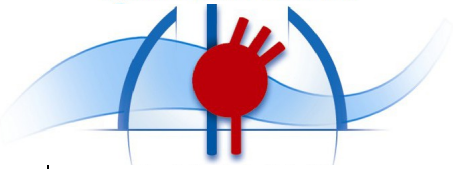


Results : Manhattan plot



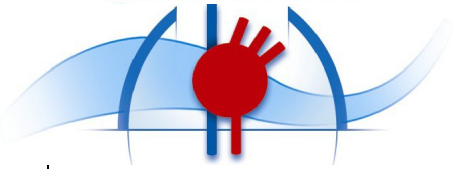
Cumulative Risk of Brugada syndrome





Therapy in BS

- Hydroquinidine seems to be effective to treat patients with electrical storm or frequent recurrence of VF (IIa)
- Value in asymptomatic patients has still to be demonstrated (IIb)
- A double blind randomized prospective study is currently in course in France (QUIDAM study)
- Clear interest of ablation of the substrate in this situation



Conclusion

Prognosis of the asymptomatic patients is "relatively" good (12% risk at 10 years in spontaneous type 1 patients)

Predictive value of inducibility of ventricular tachyarrhythmias during EP-study are still under discussion

ICD implantation leads to relatively high level of complications that can be improved with a good ICD programming and remote monitoring

The problem of leads failure should be solved by S-ICD that appears as a very attractive possibility in these patients with intermediate risk but long life expectancy