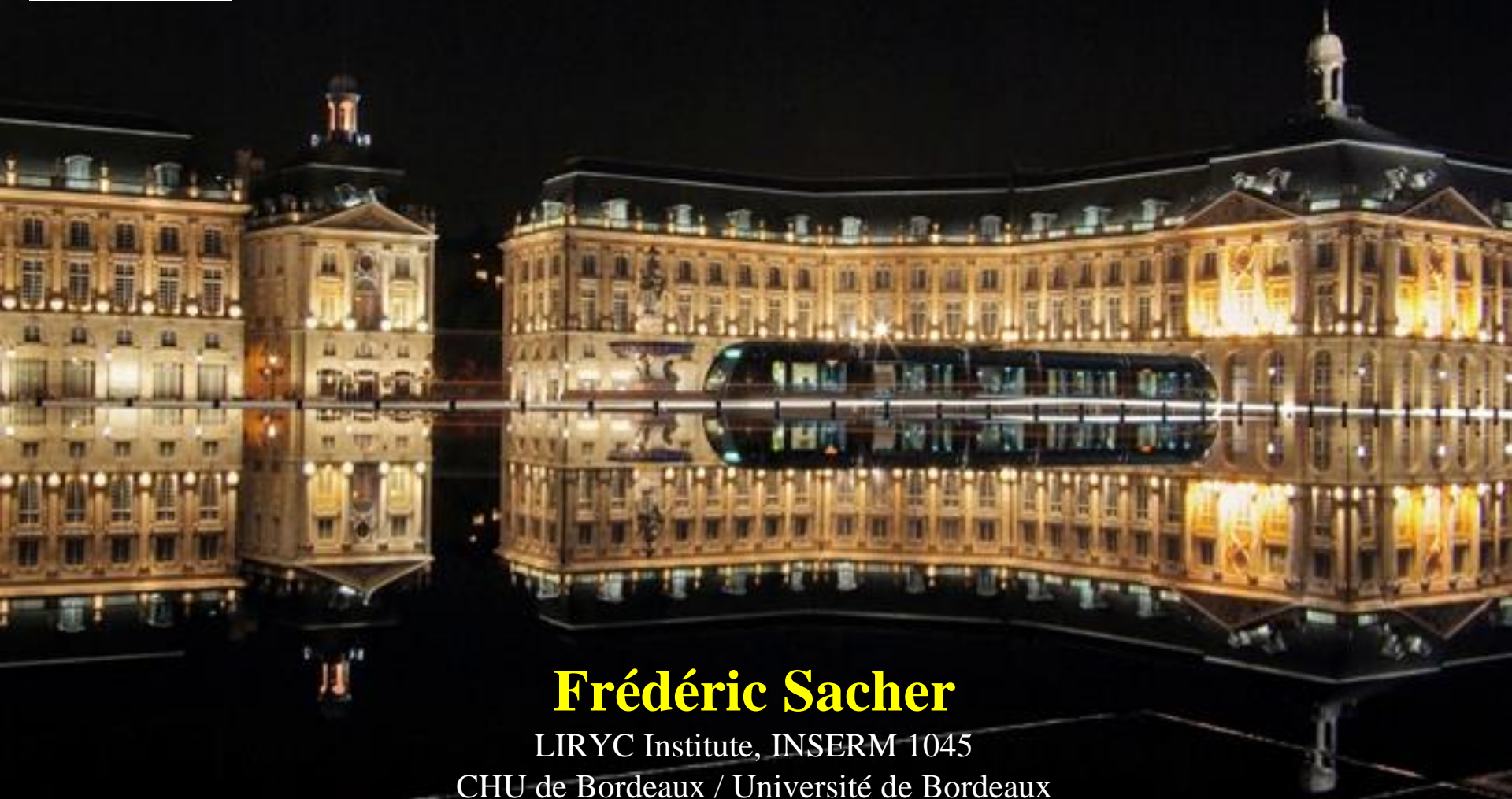


# High-density mapping in VT ablation

université  
de BORDEAUX



**Frédéric Sacher**

LIRYC Institute, INSERM 1045

CHU de Bordeaux / Université de Bordeaux

France

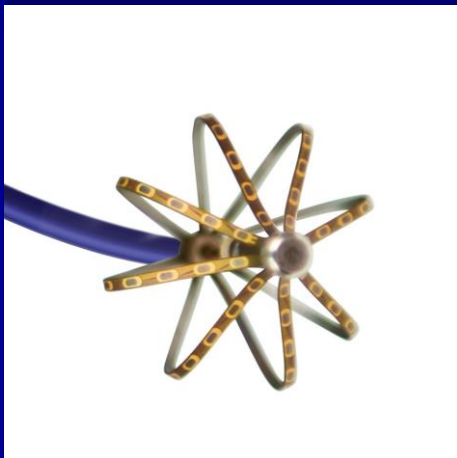
# Disclosures

- **Speaking honorarium:** Biosense Webster, Boston Scientific, Medtronic, St Jude Medical, Livanova, Sanofi-Aventis, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bayer, Pfizer,
- **Consulting fees:** St Jude Medical, Bayer Healthcare, Biotronik
- **Research grant:** Medtronic

# High density mapping

## Multipolar catheter + annotation algorithm

- Multipolar catheter with smaller electrodes and shorter interelectrodes distances

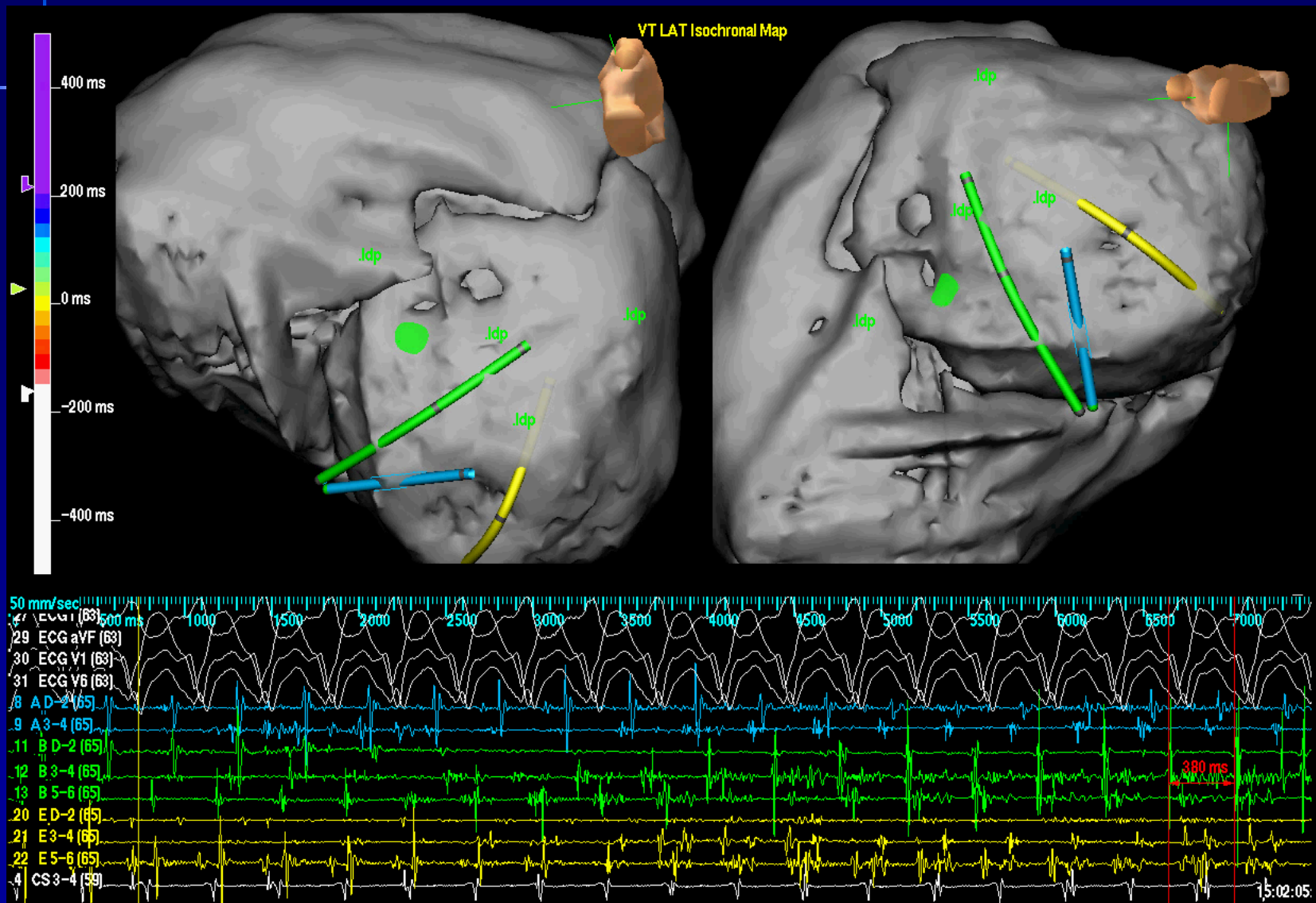


# Why multipolar catheters?

- Faster mapping
- Higher density of points
  - Better accuracy
  - Less interpolation
- Dedicated electrodes
  - Smaller
  - Shorter inter-electrode distance
  - Less sensitive to far field signals



# VT mapping: 70 pts within 10 sec

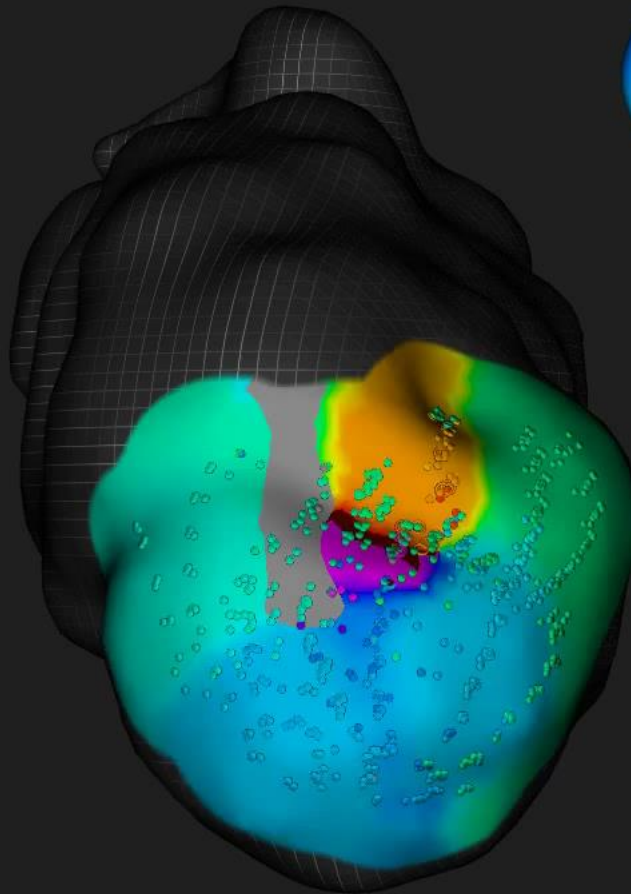


Live

Review

B.Time ▾

8 LV VT 1



Auto

+

INF

SUP

RL

LL

RAO

LAO

PA

AP



Orion

Time: 00:35

Beats: 28

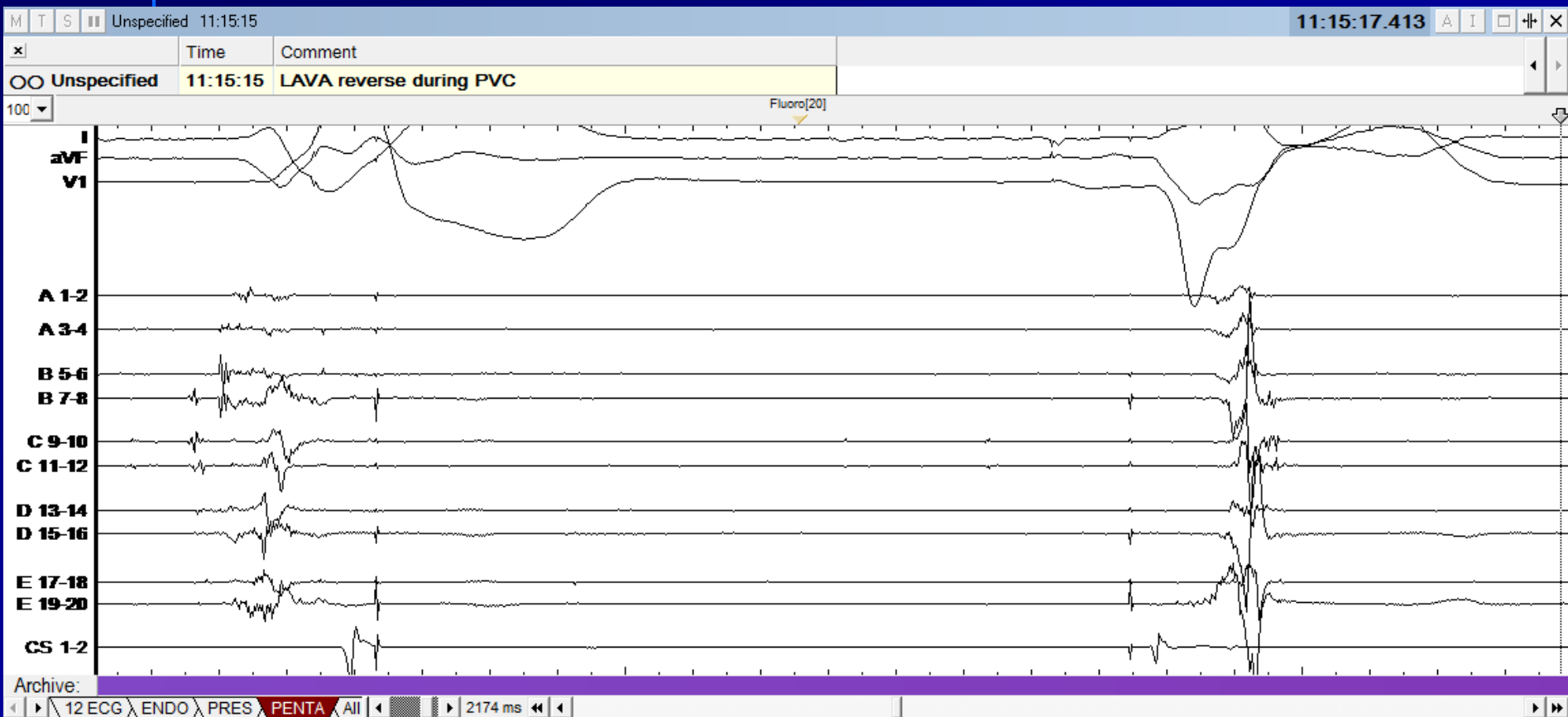
Volume: 114.08 cc

EGMs: 800

# Why multipolar catheters?

- Faster mapping
- Higher density of points
  - Better accuracy
  - Less interpolation
- Dedicated electrodes
  - Smaller
  - Shorter inter-electrode distance
  - Less sensitive to far field signals

Multi electrode catheters allow to identify much easily the entrance(s) within the scar

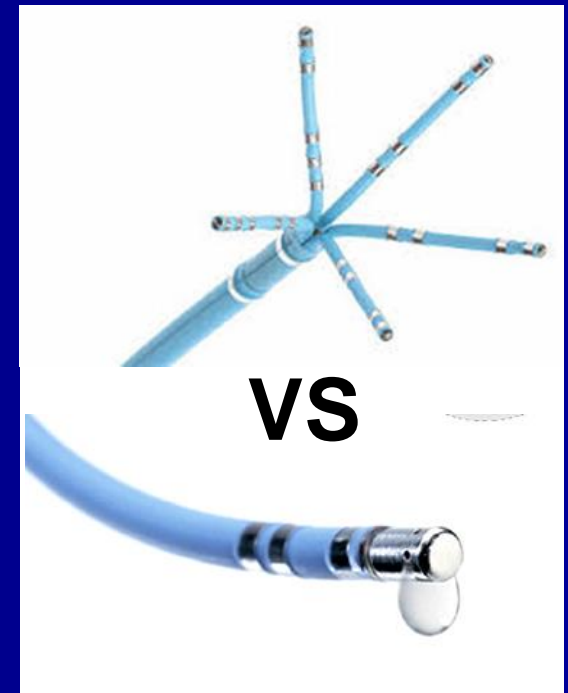
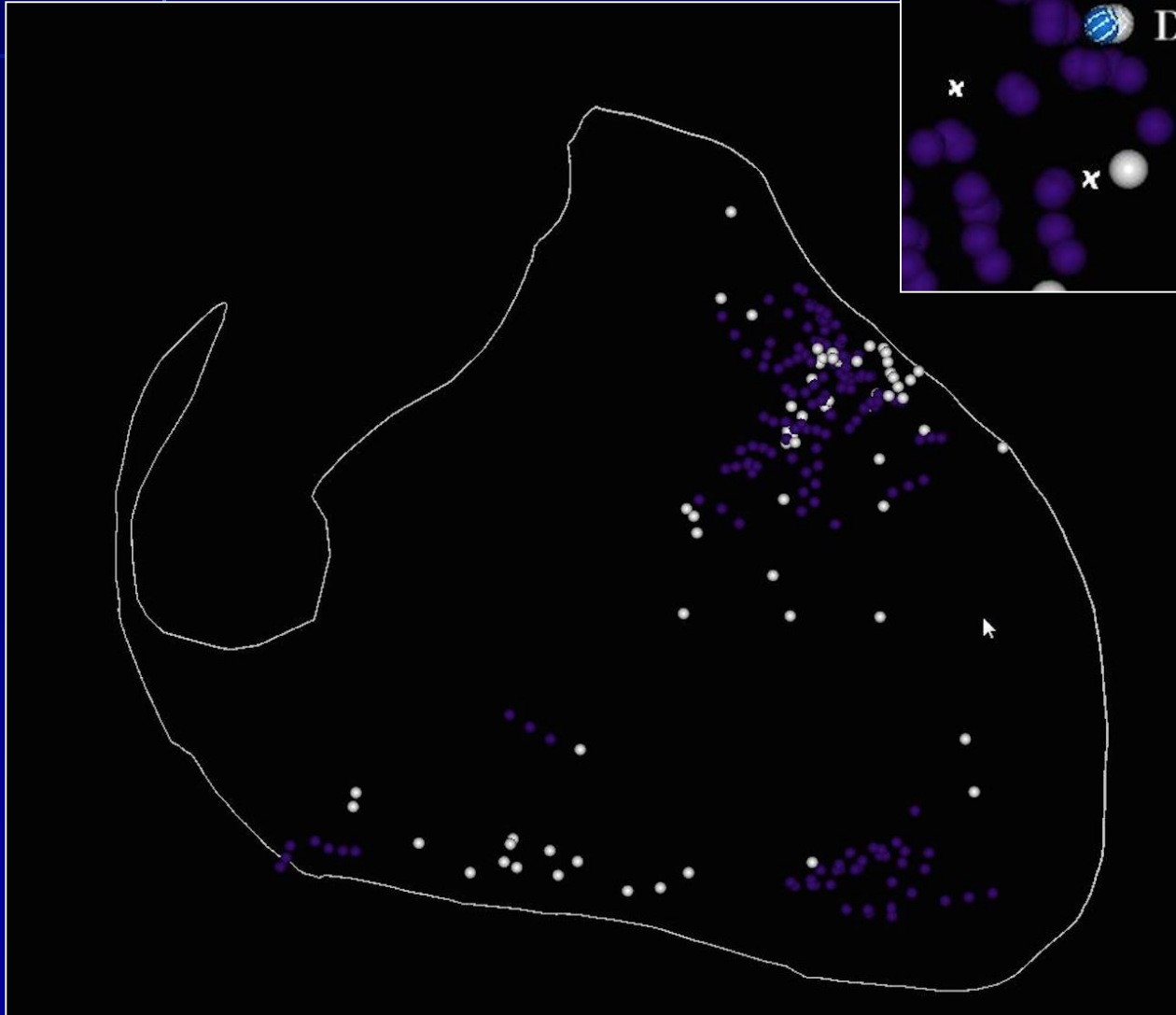
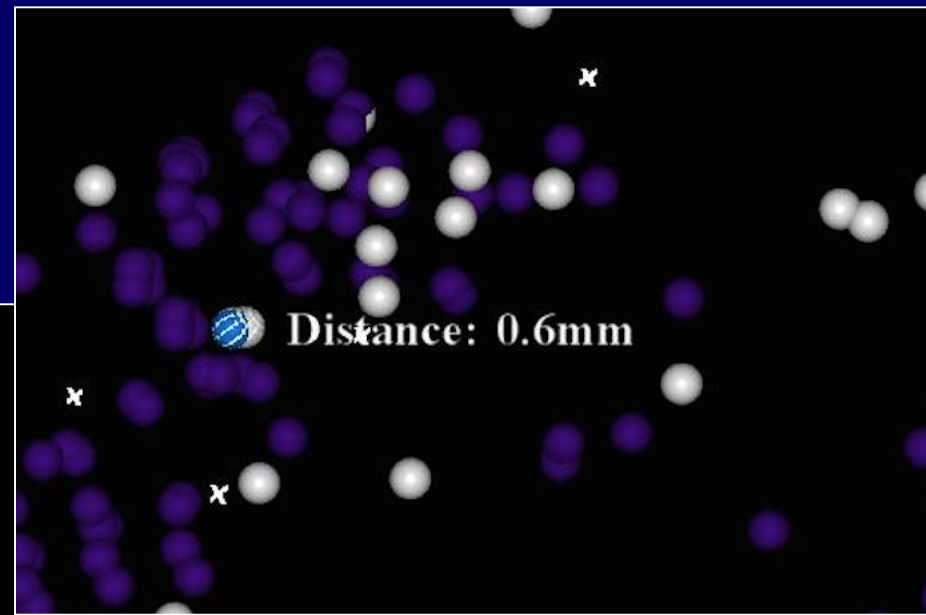




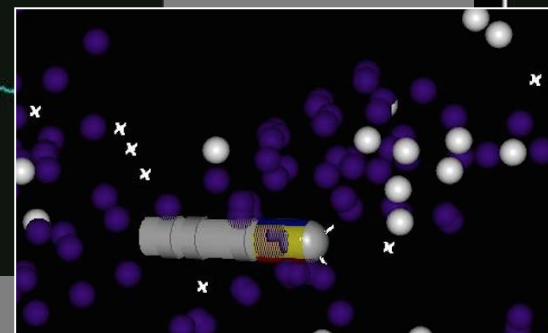
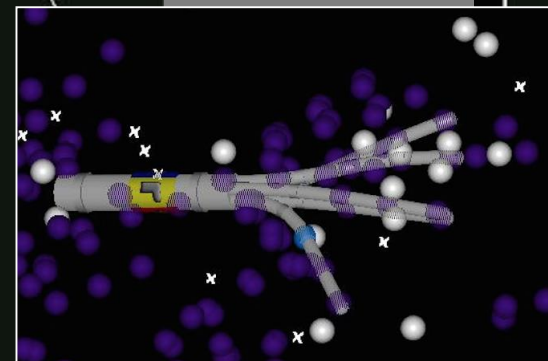
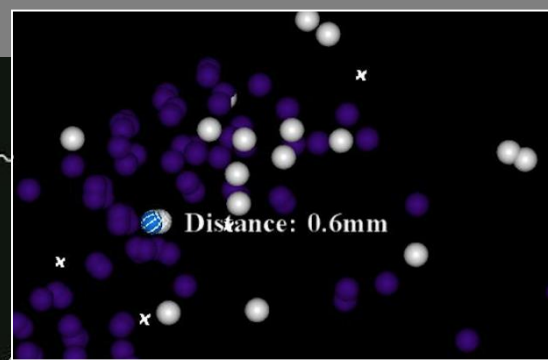
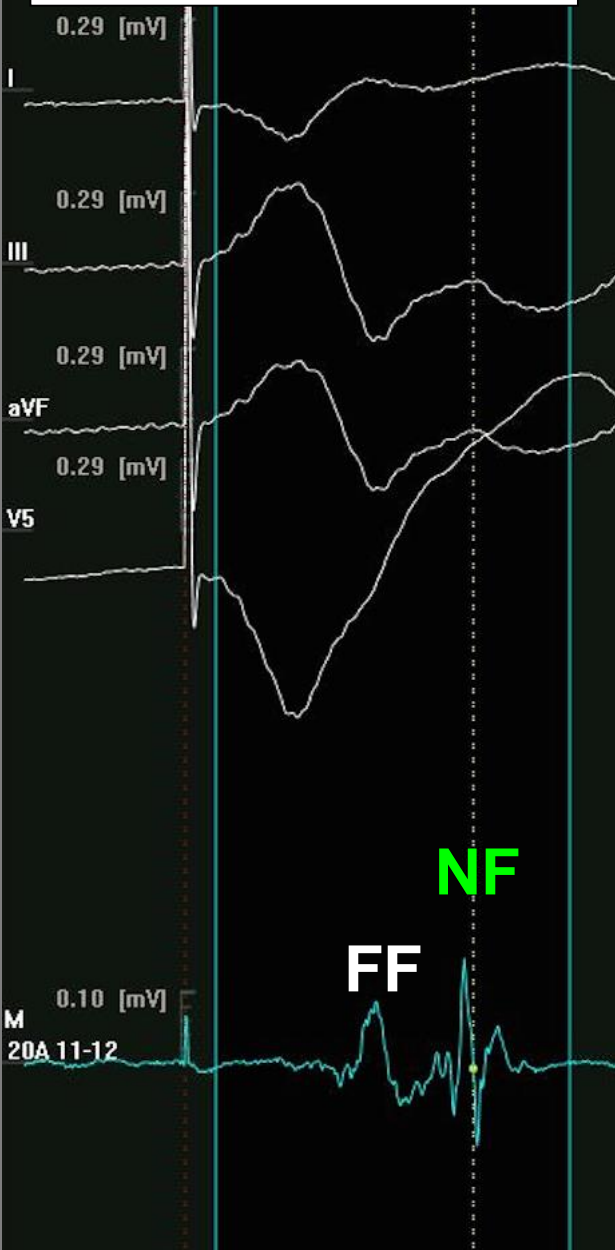
# Why multipolar catheters?

- Faster mapping
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  - Less interpolation
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  - Smaller
  - Shorter inter-electrode distance
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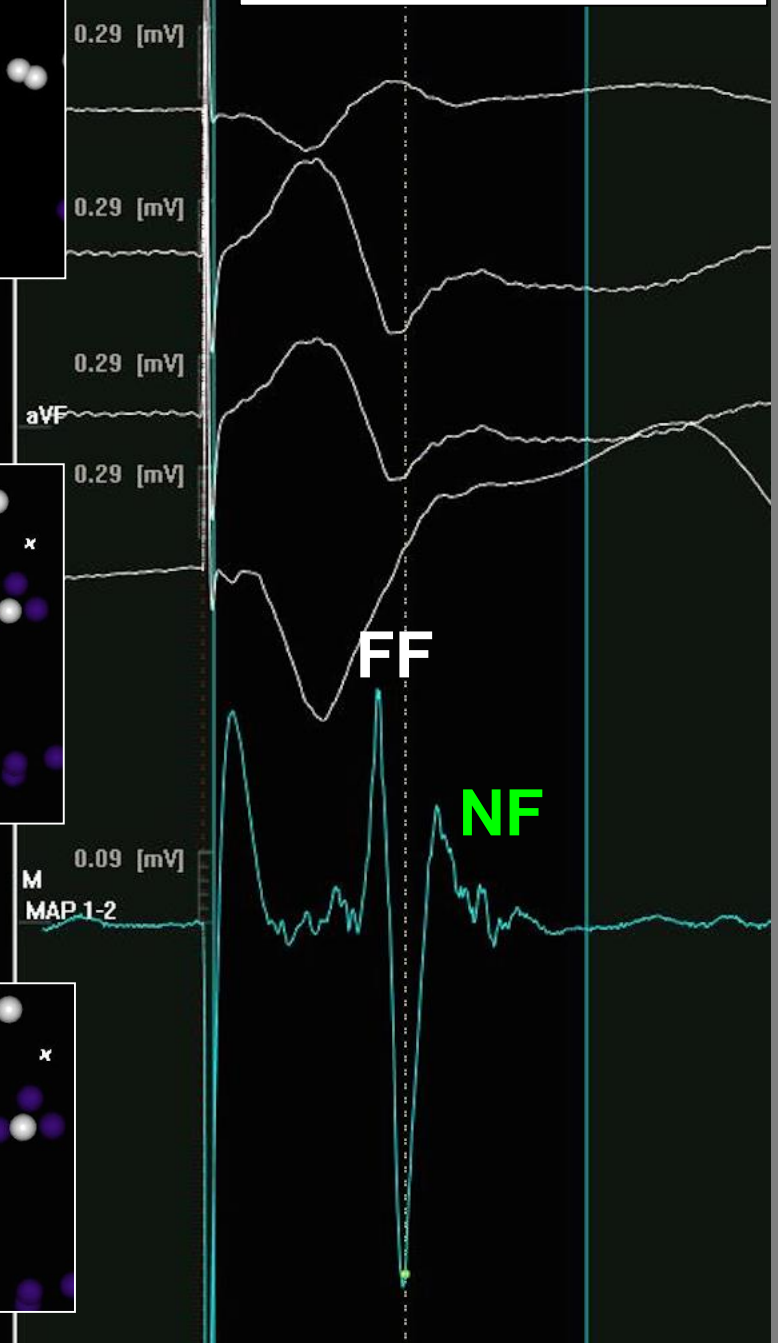
3D distance measurement between  
points in CARTO system  
**Berte et al. JCE 2015**



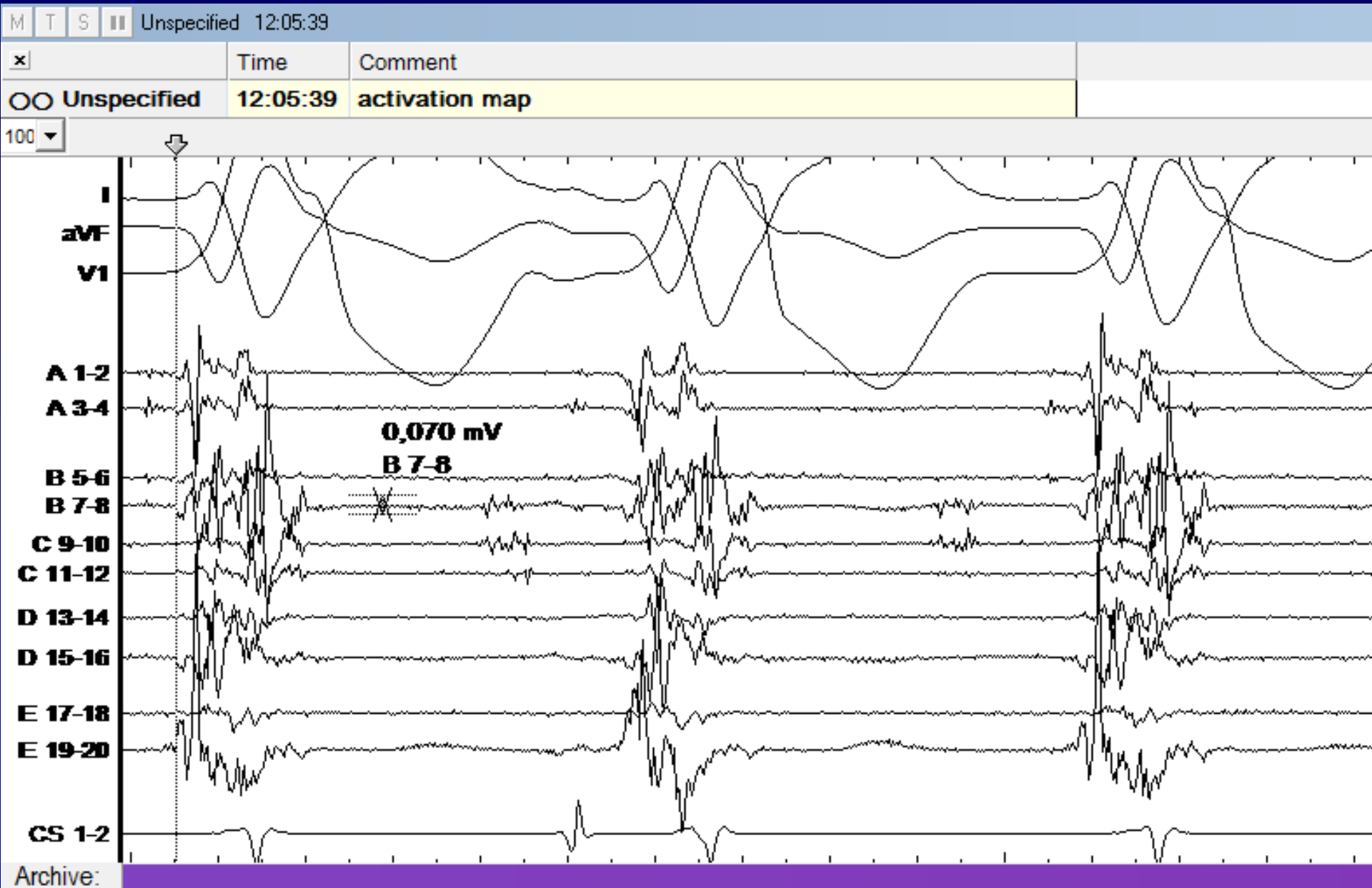
# PentaRay catheter



# Thermocool catheter

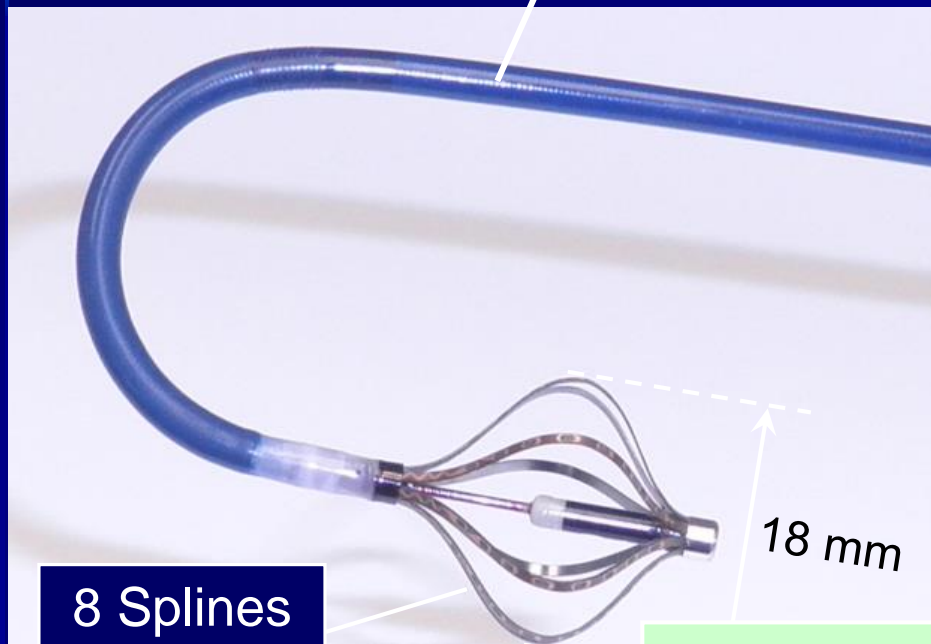


# Small electrodes with short interspaced allow to identify small near field potential in scar area



# Mini-Basket Electrode Catheter (Orion, Boston Scientific)

8 Fr Bidirectional  
Catheter



8 Splines  
Each with 8  
electrodes

Magnetic &  
Impedance  
Location  
Sensors

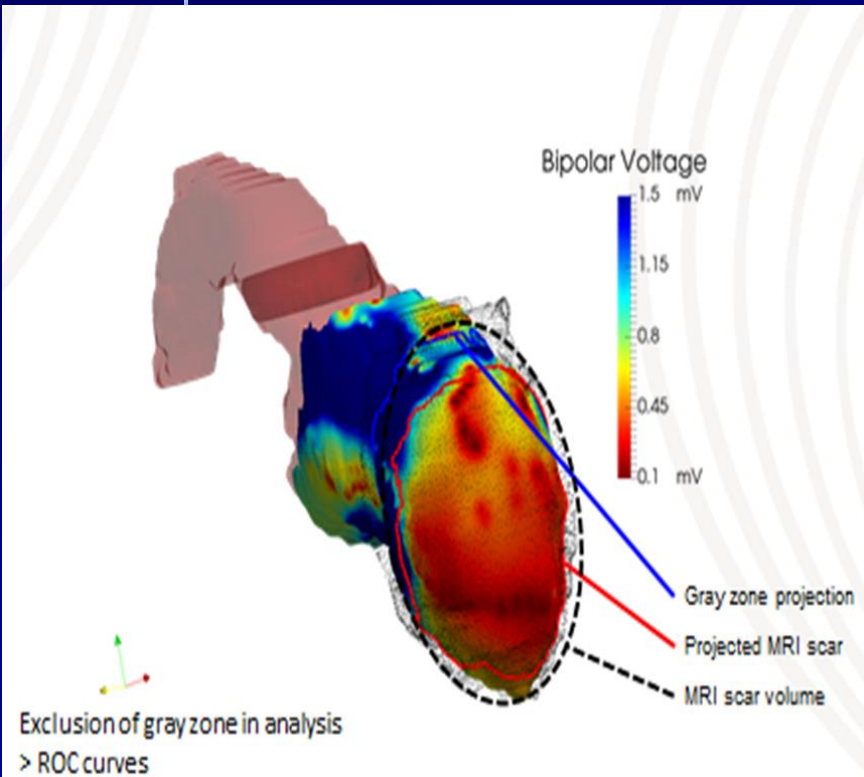
64 Low Noise  
Electrodes



Electrode Area:  $0.4 \text{ mm}^2$

Spacing: 2.5 mm  
(center-to-center)

# Voltage Threshold

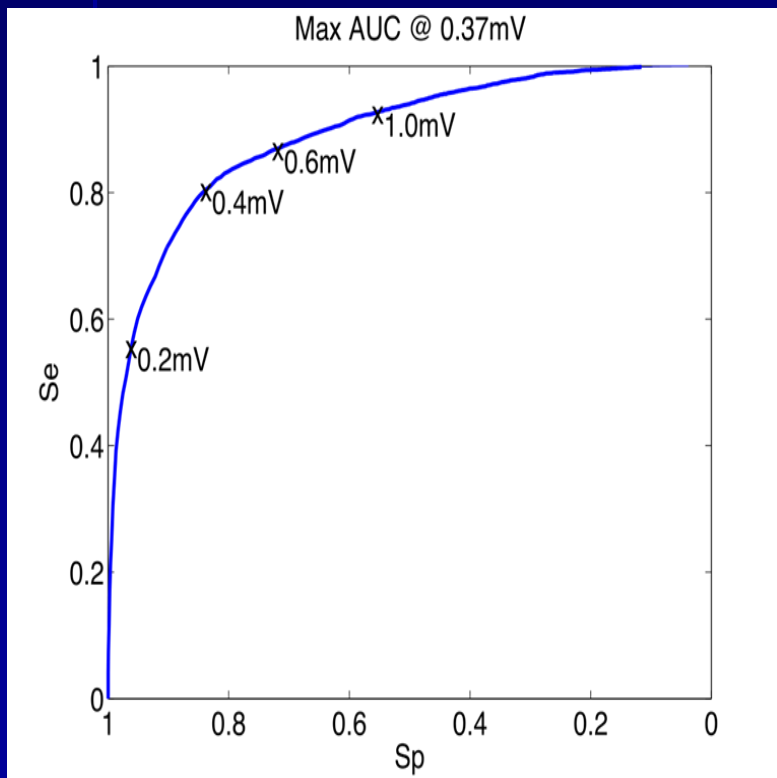


- In 8 chronically infarcted ovine
  - MRI
  - Endo-epi map with Orion (Rhythmia system)
  - Endo:  $8012 \pm 3370$  points, Epi:  $30232 \pm 10530$  pts
- Fusion and determination of voltage tsd

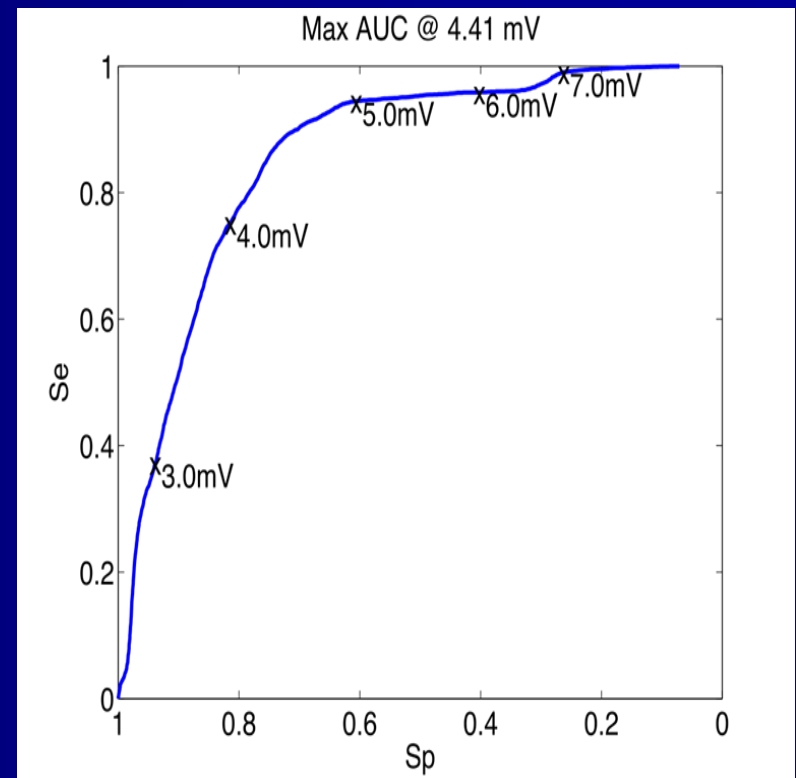


# Voltage Threshold

Endo bipolar

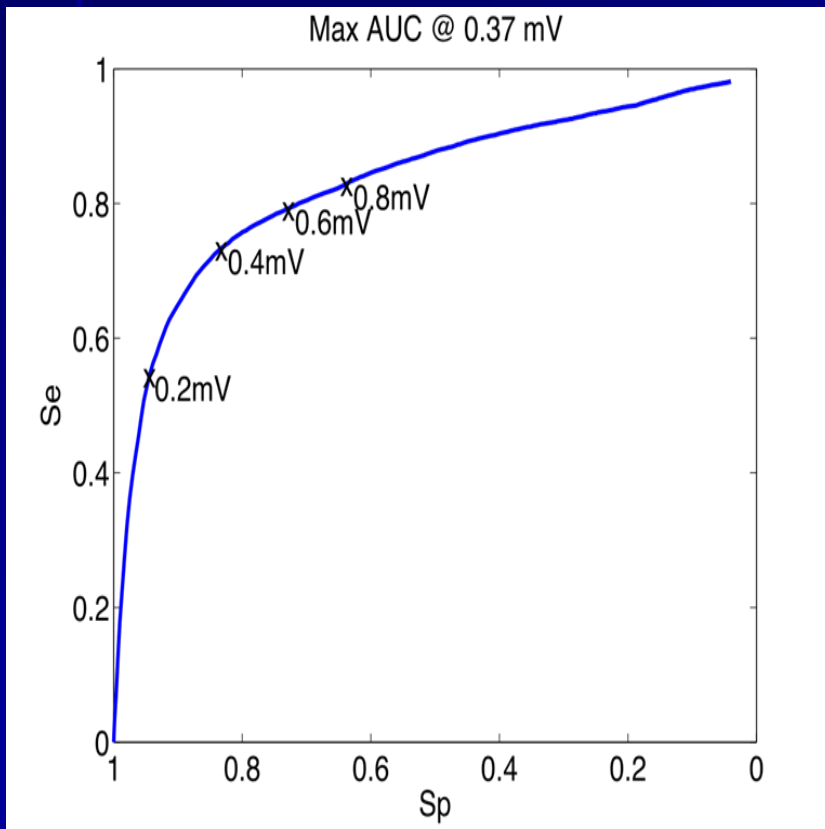


Endo Unipolar

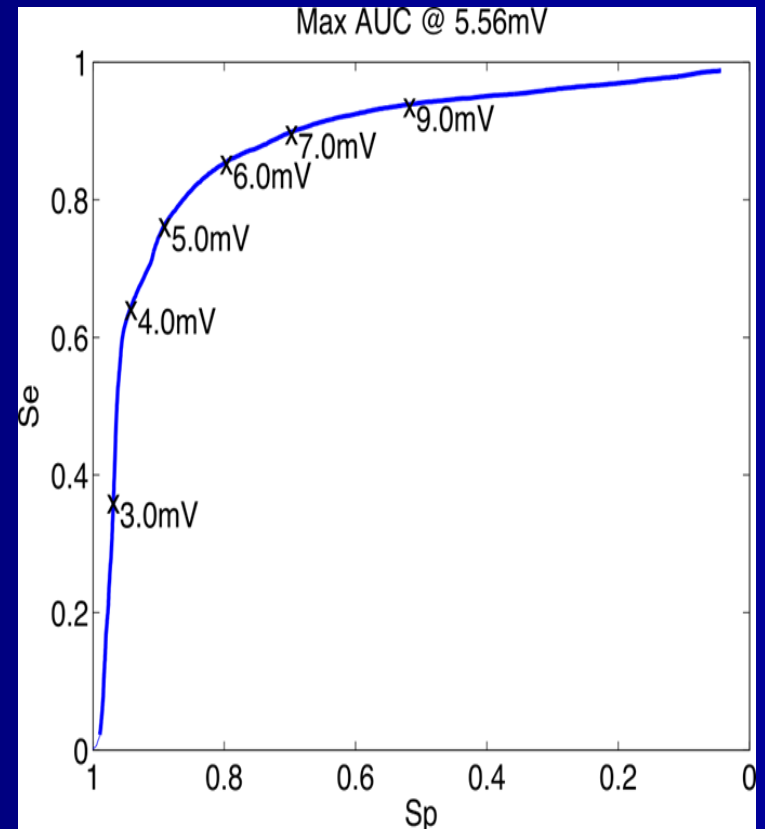


# Voltage Threshold

Epi bipolar



Epi Unipolar

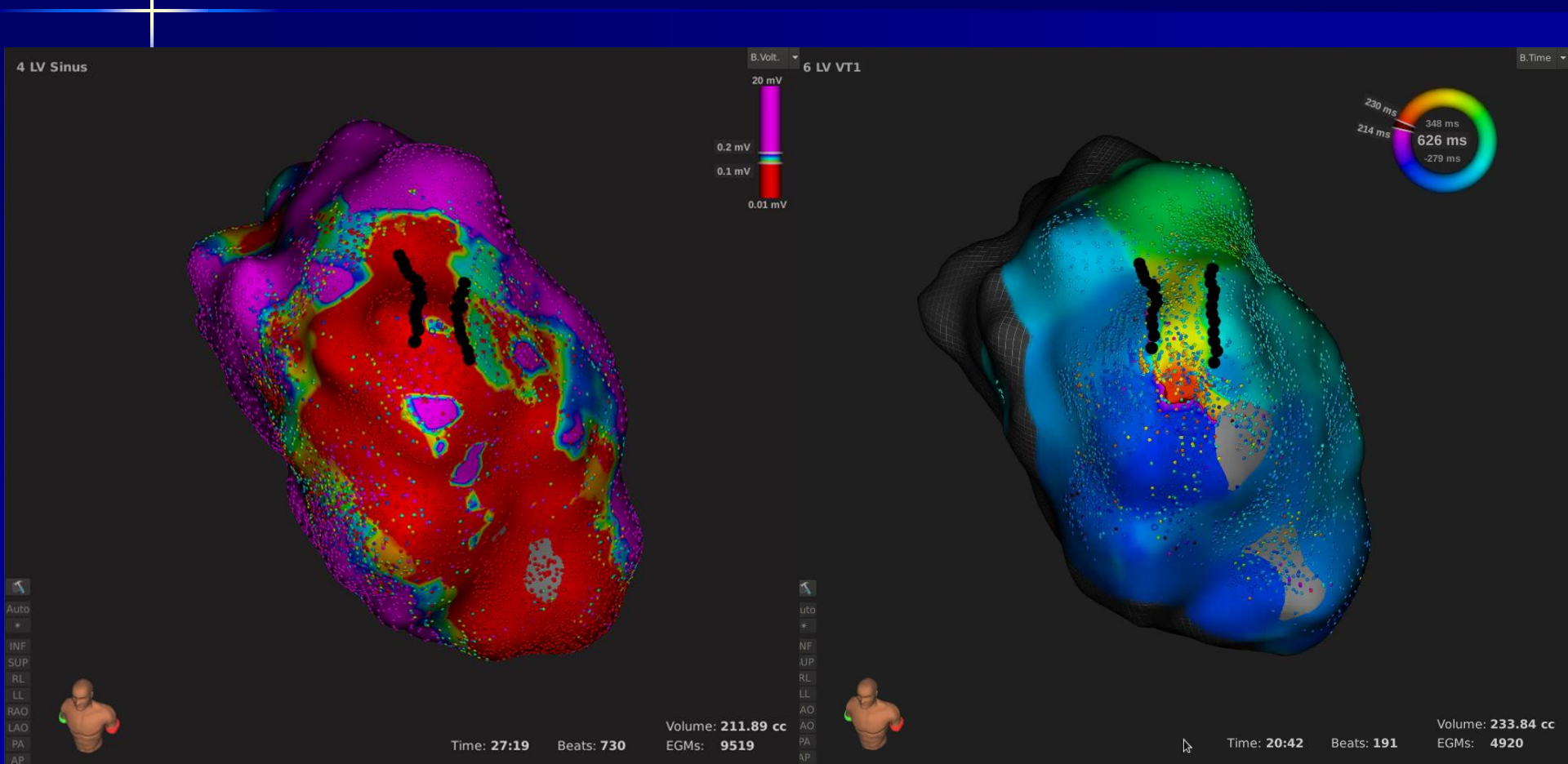


# VT Case 1

- 50 yo male with anterior MI in 2001

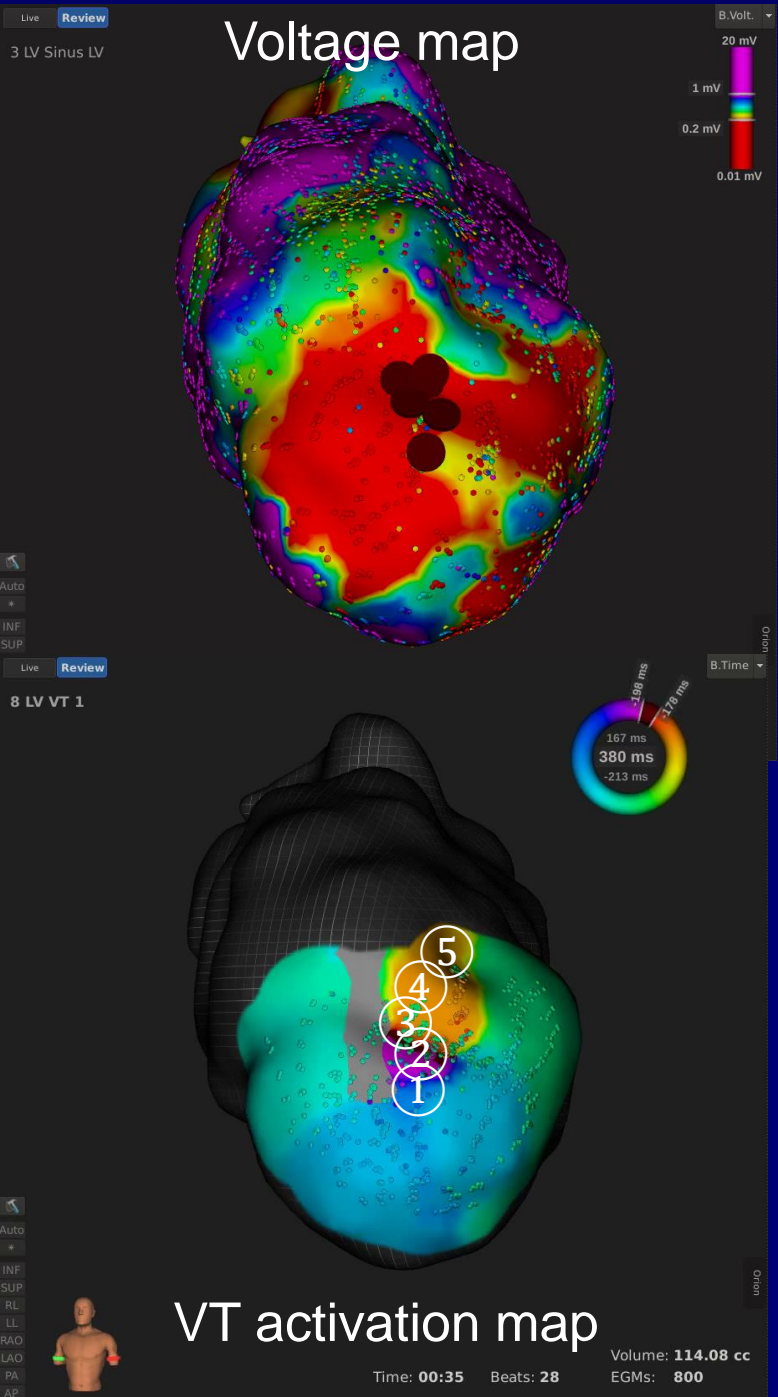


# Mr 50 yo old anterior MI coming from La Reunion

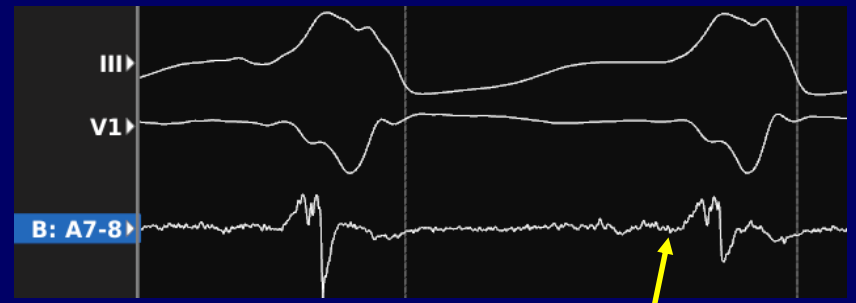


# VT Case 2

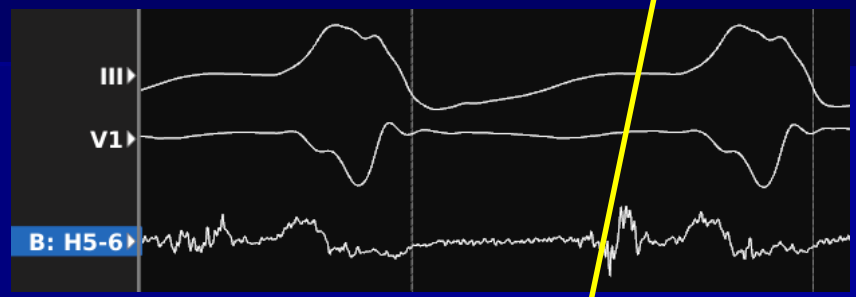
- 47 yo female with anterior MI in 2004
- 2006 LV thrombus on large anterior aneurysm → surgery with aneurysmectomy
- LVEF 35-40%
- 2013: VT → ICD
- 2015: VT Recurrences (20 ATP and 3 shocks)



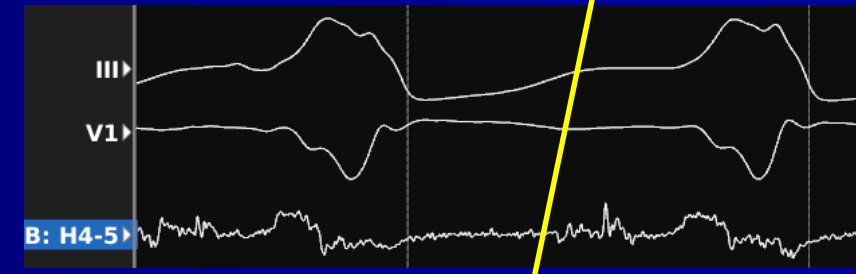
5



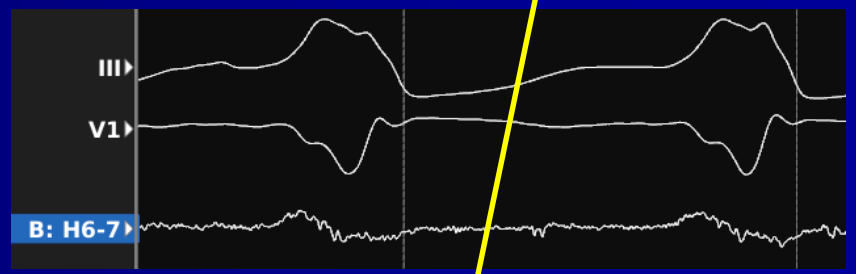
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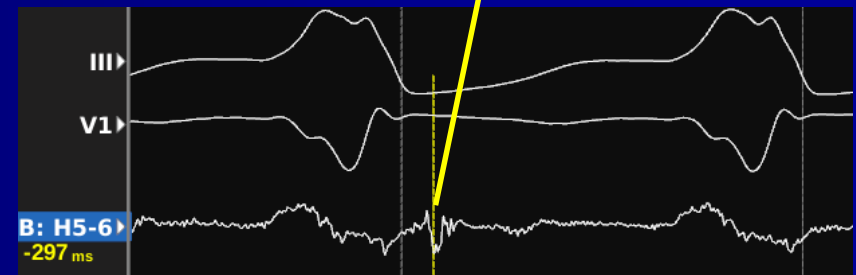
3



2

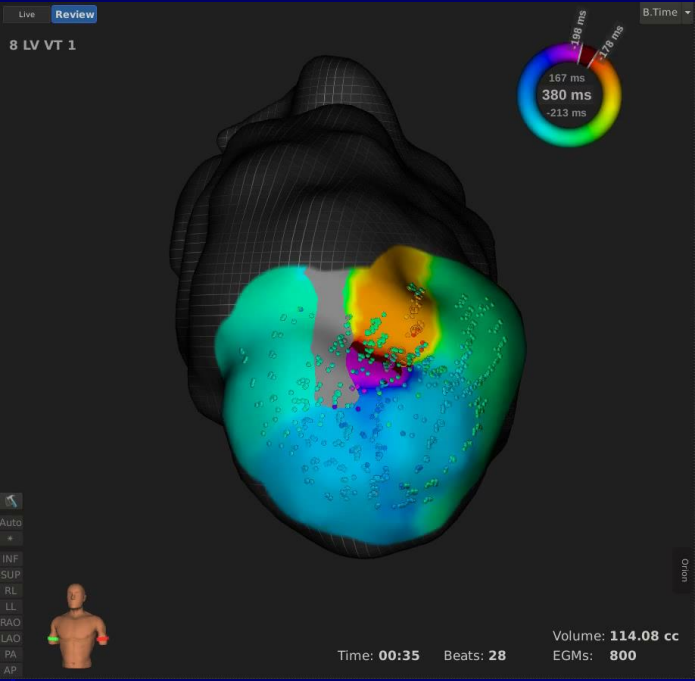


1



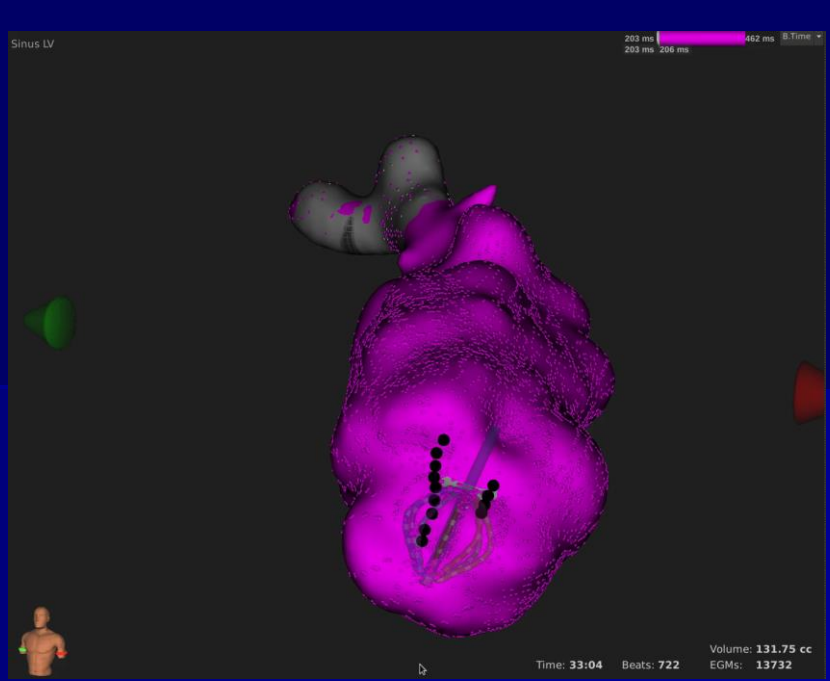


V  
T  
m  
a  
p

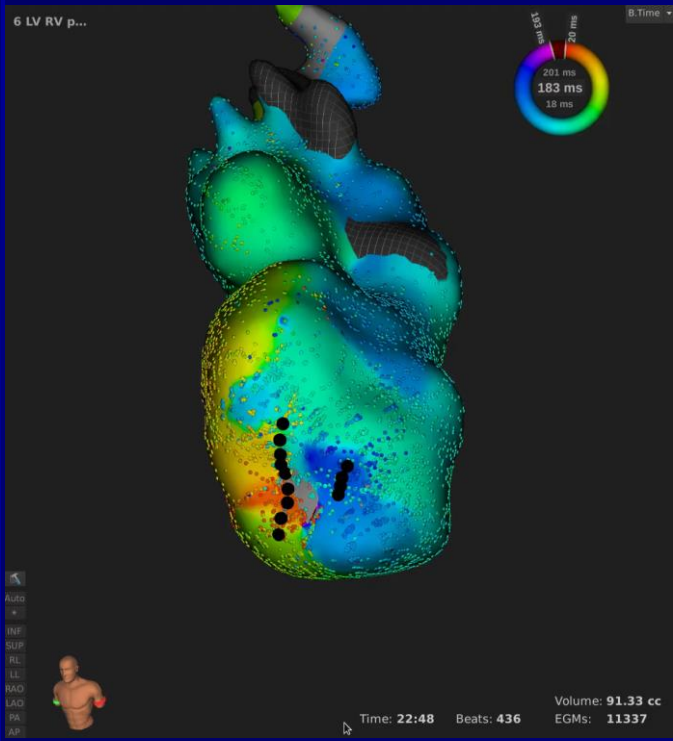


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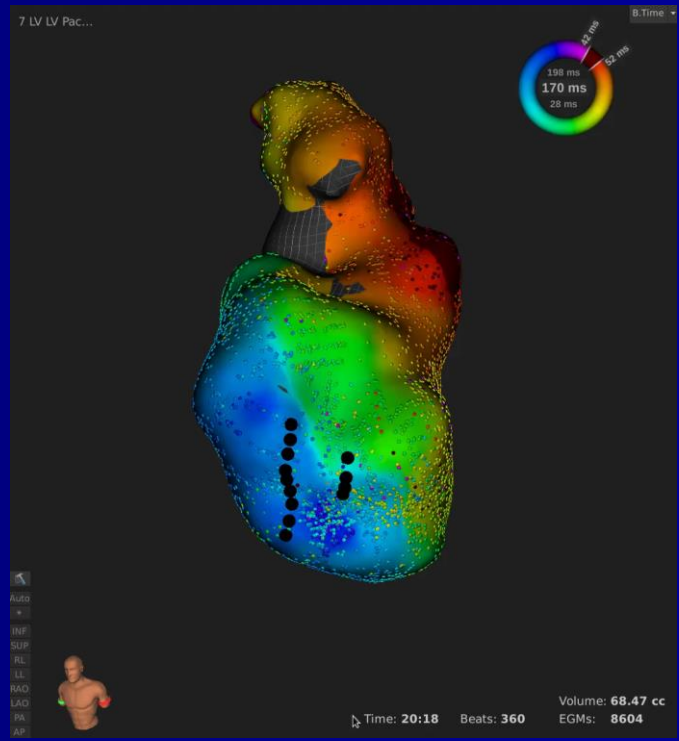
R  
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y  
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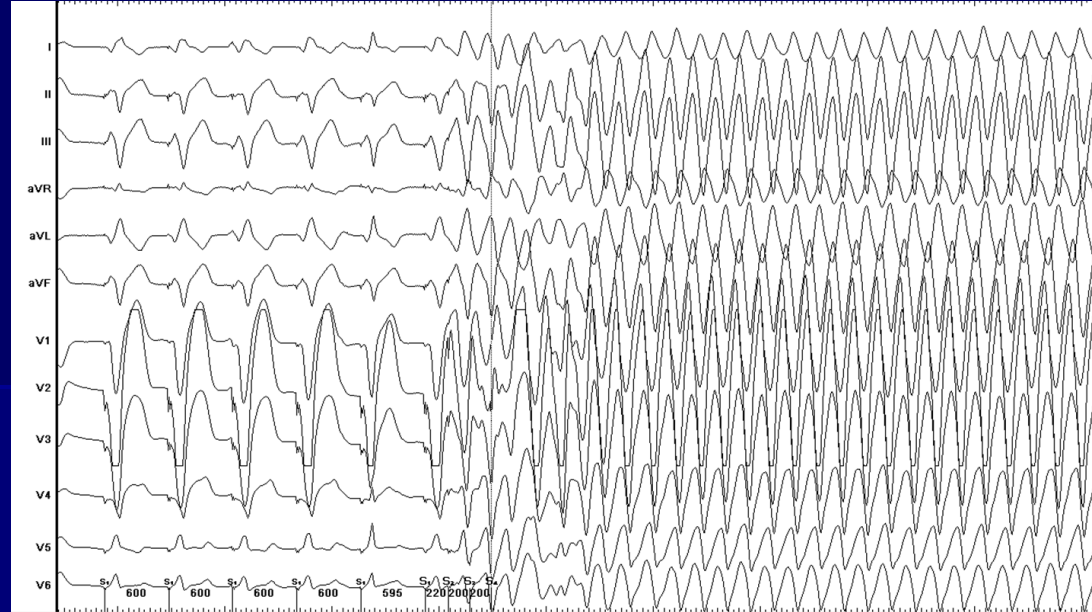
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n  
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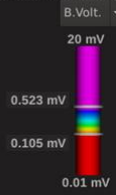
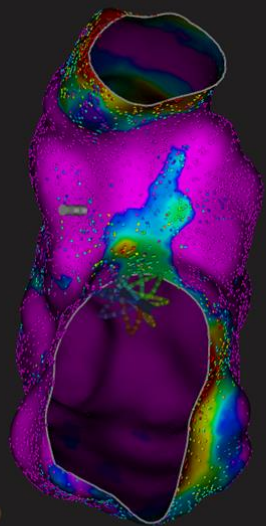


# VT Case 3



- 22 yo male with ToF
- Complete surgery in 1996
- Lightheadedness
- Severe pulmonary regurgitation
- Schedule for surgery

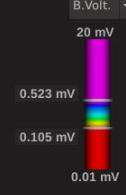
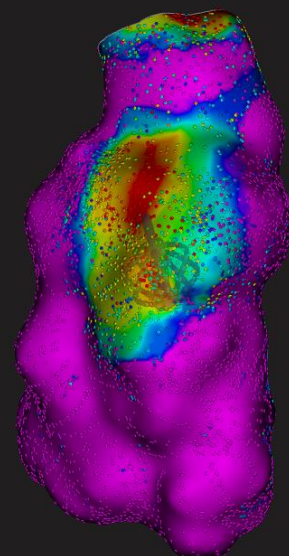
1 RV Sinus



Volume: **165.64 cc**  
EGMs: **11940**

Time: **25:37** Beats: **614**

1 RV Sinus



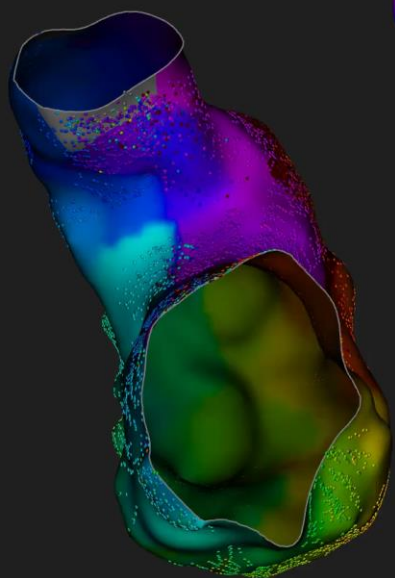
Volume: **165.64 cc**  
EGMs: **11940**

Time: **25:37** Beats: **614**

- Auto
- INF
- SUP
- RL
- LL
- RAO
- LAO
- PA
- AP

- Auto
- INF
- SUP
- RL
- LL
- RAO
- LAO
- PA
- AP

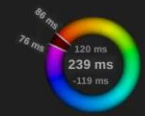
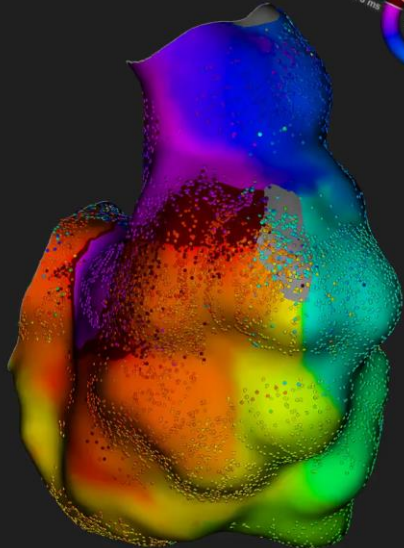
3 LV



Volume: **192.68 cc**  
EGMs: **18519**

Time: **08:37** Beats: **1192**

3 LV



Volume: **192.68 cc**  
EGMs: **18519**

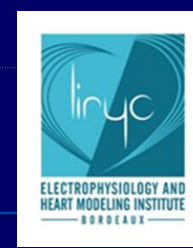
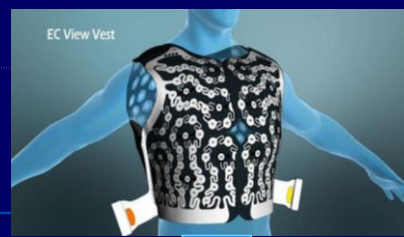
Time: **08:37** Beats: **1192**

- Auto
- INF
- SUP
- RL
- LL
- RAO
- LAO
- PA
- AP

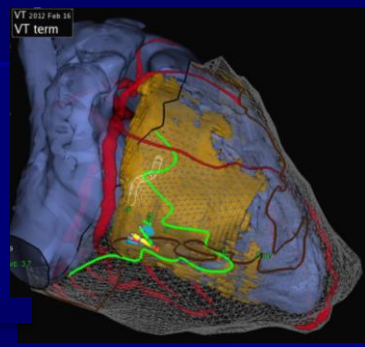
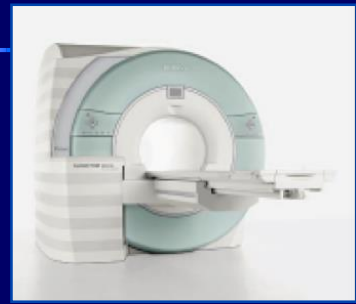
- Auto
- INF
- SUP
- RL
- LL
- RAO
- LAO
- PA
- AP

Voltage map

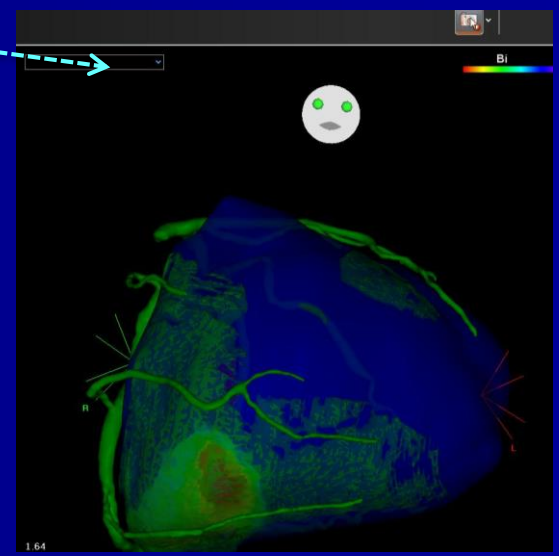
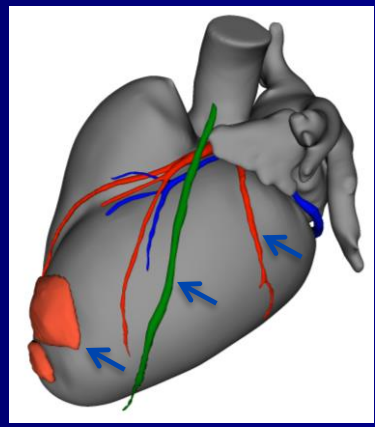
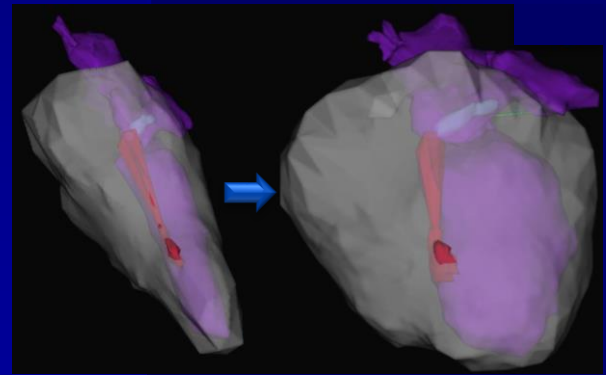
VT map



# MUSIC platform

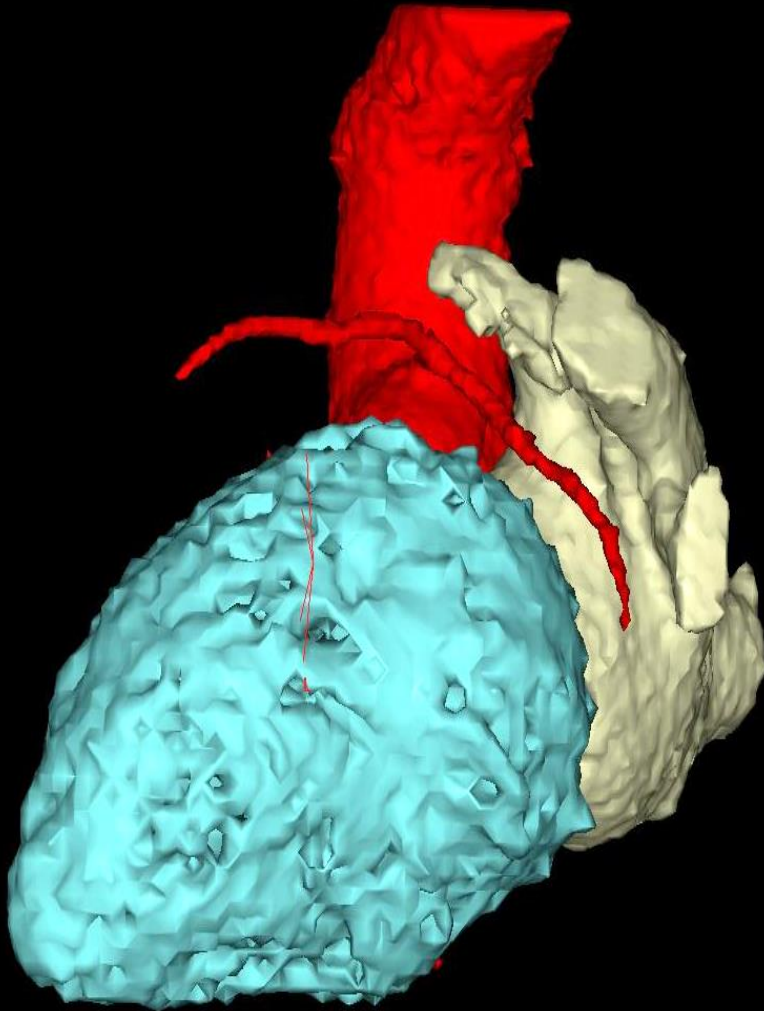


## IMAGE INTEGRATION

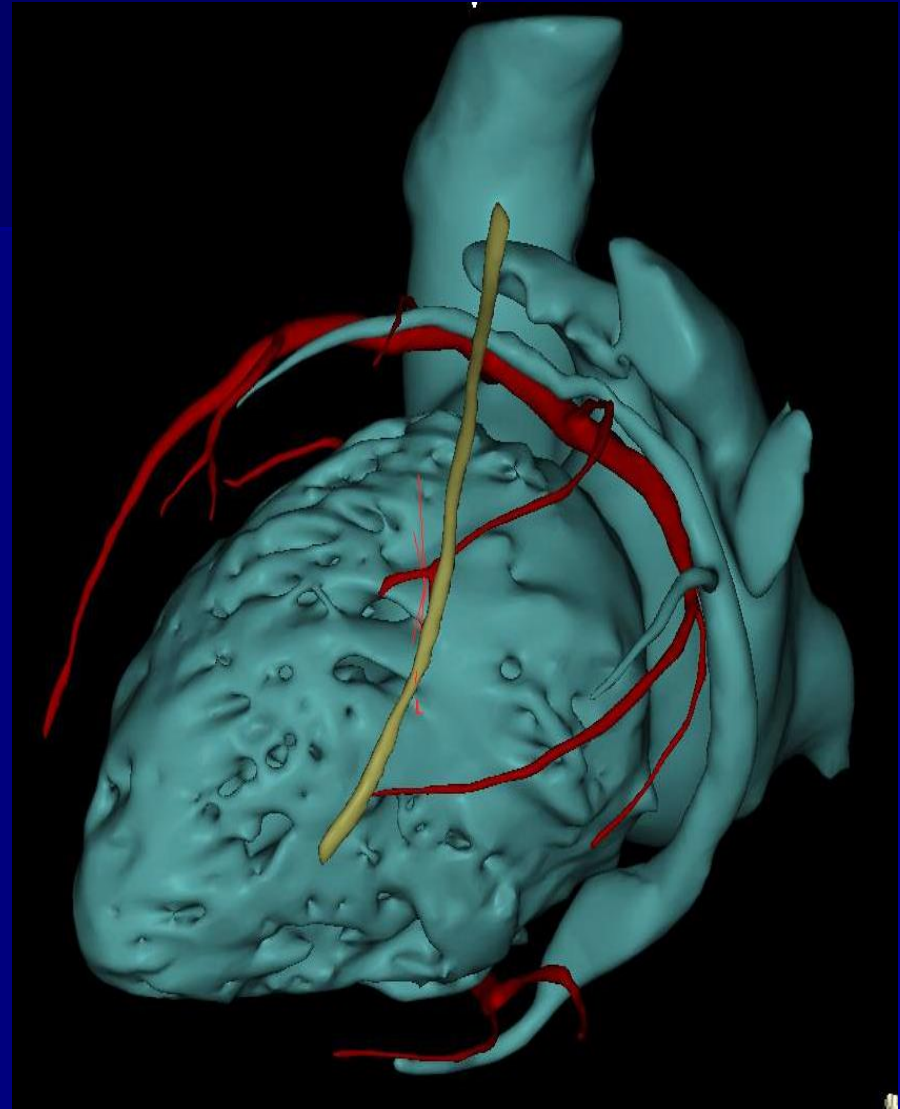




# MUSIC Image Integration

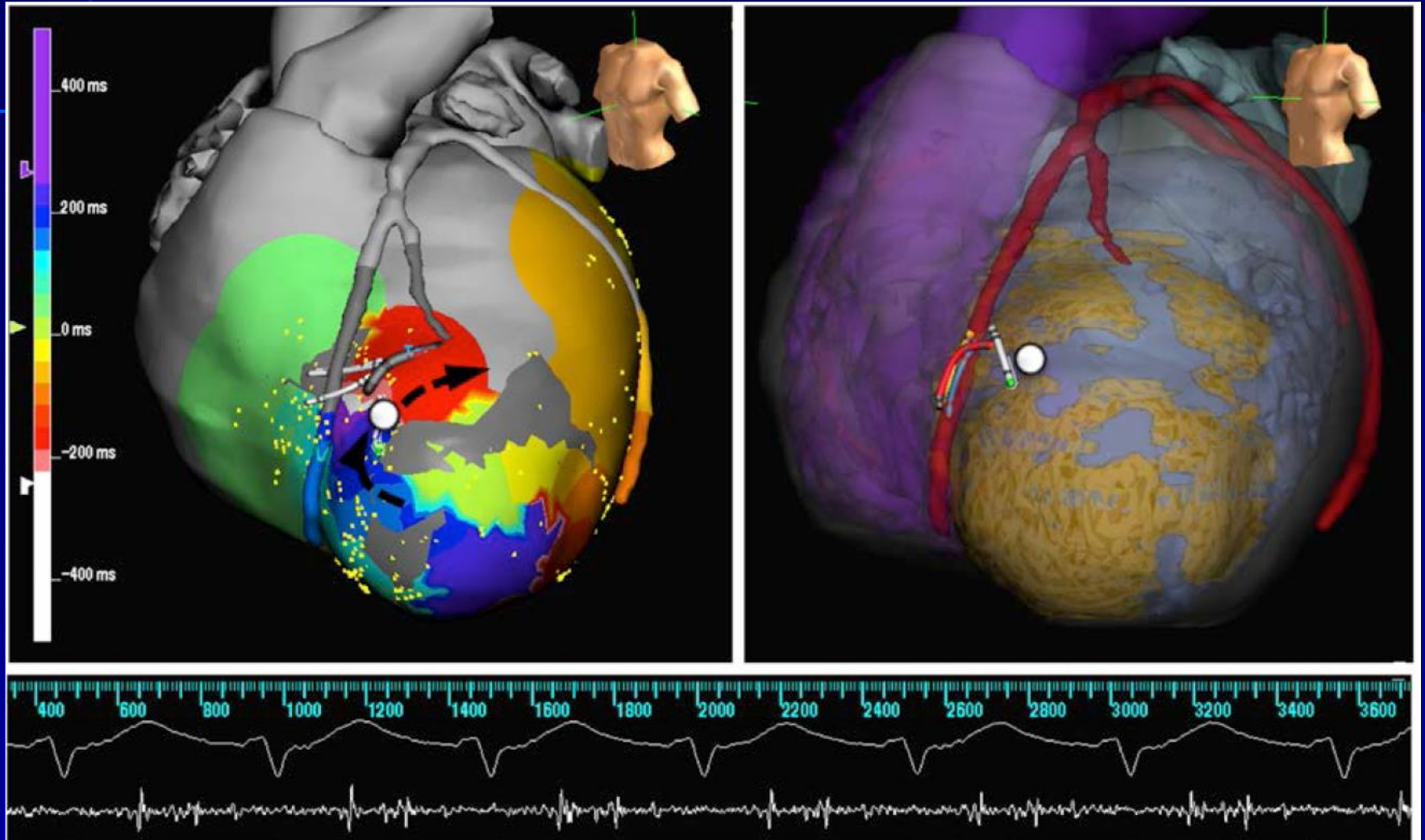


Conventional segmentation



Segmentation with  
Music platform software

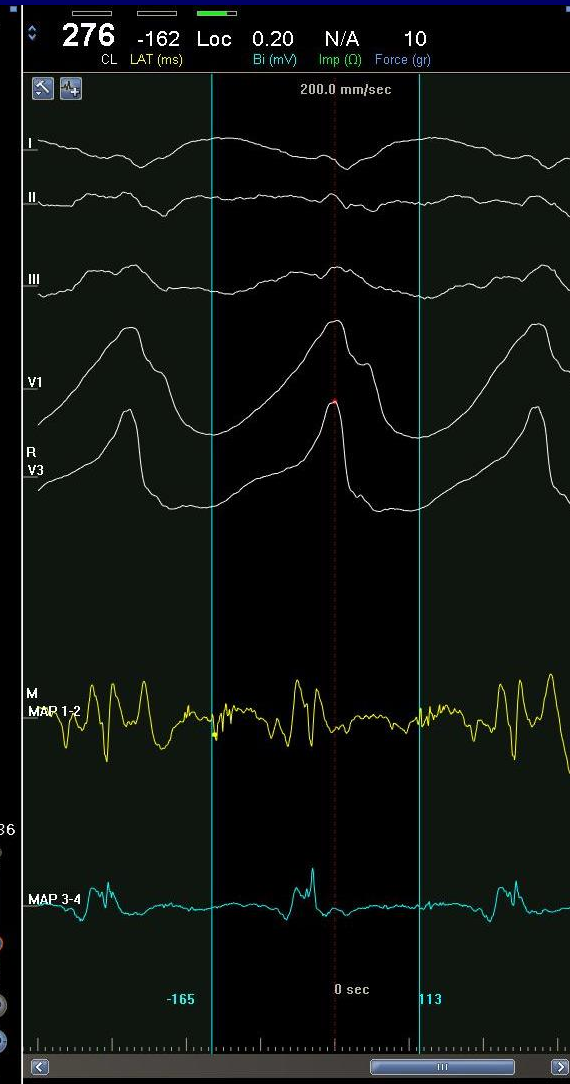
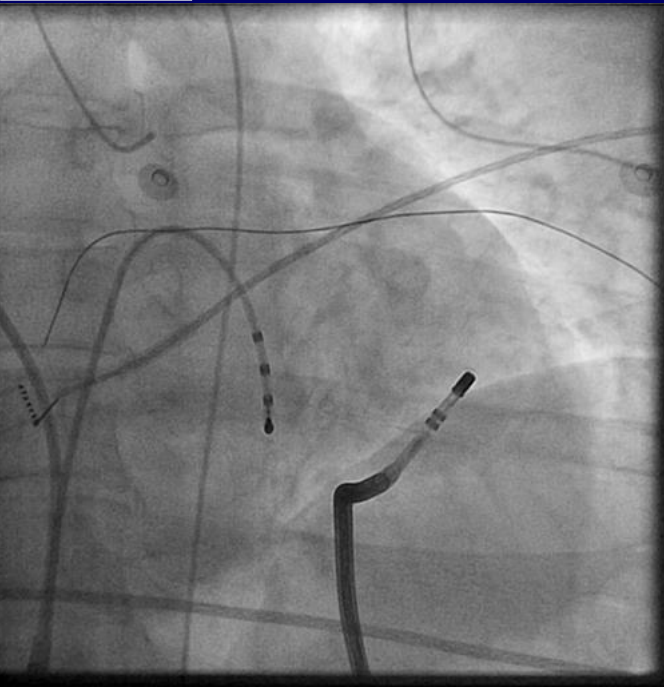
# Good relationship with wall thinning on CT scan





# Image integration to improve safety

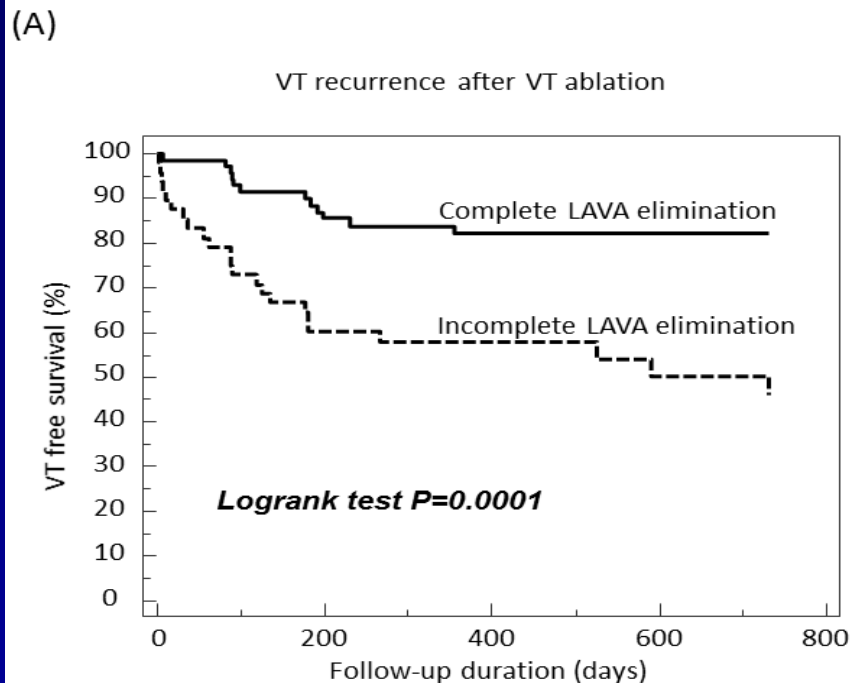
Komatsu Y, Sacher F et al JCE 2013



# Impact of ablation with 3D EAM and real-time image integration on clinical outcome in post MI VT patients

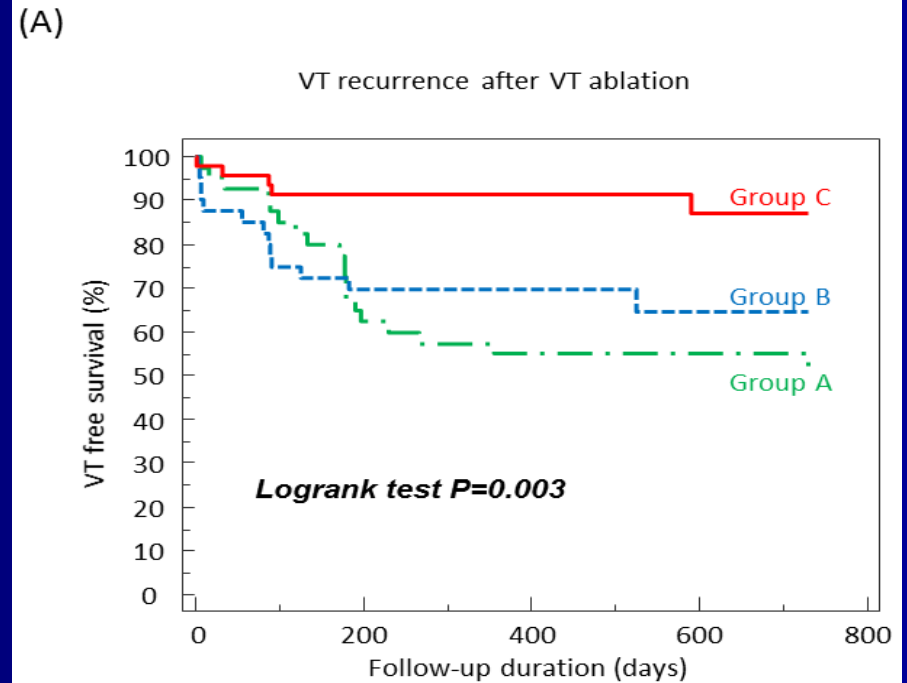
130 consecutive post MI VT pts  
MDCT 40, MR 18

Image integration and use of multipolar mapping catheters associated with fewer VT recurrences



Number at risk

Incomplete LAVA elimination	48	26	18	12	0
Complete LAVA elimination	72	55	46	35	0



Number at risk

Group A	41	25	22	21	0
Group B	41	23	15	10	0
Group C	48	40	31	20	0

# High density mapping in scar-dependent VT

- True improvement or marketing tool?
  - Extremely important for substrate based approaches
  - Improve substrate assessment
- Advantages with multi-electrodes catheters
  - higher mapping density and better substrate definition
  - higher detection of LAVA
  - reduces the far-field signals and magnify the near field component (LAVA)
- Re-evaluation of standard voltage thresholds for multipolar mapping
- Association with imaging tools