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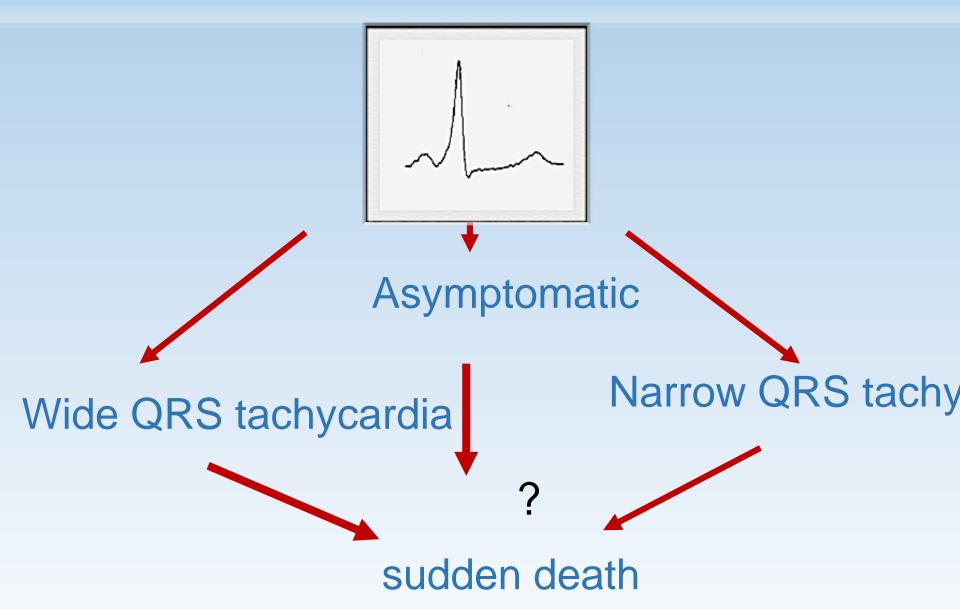


- Introduction
- Our series
- Forms of presentation
- Ablation
 Procedure
- Technical Difficulties.

1-3 for a thousand births.

- Incidence of tachycardia increases with age.
- Prevalence of "hidden AP" badly appreciated
- ♦Genetic influence (x 4).
- WPW: AP (ECG) + tachycardia
- Accessory pathway
- Hidden Accessory pathway
- Decremental accessory
 Dethway

Natural history





Introduction

• Our series

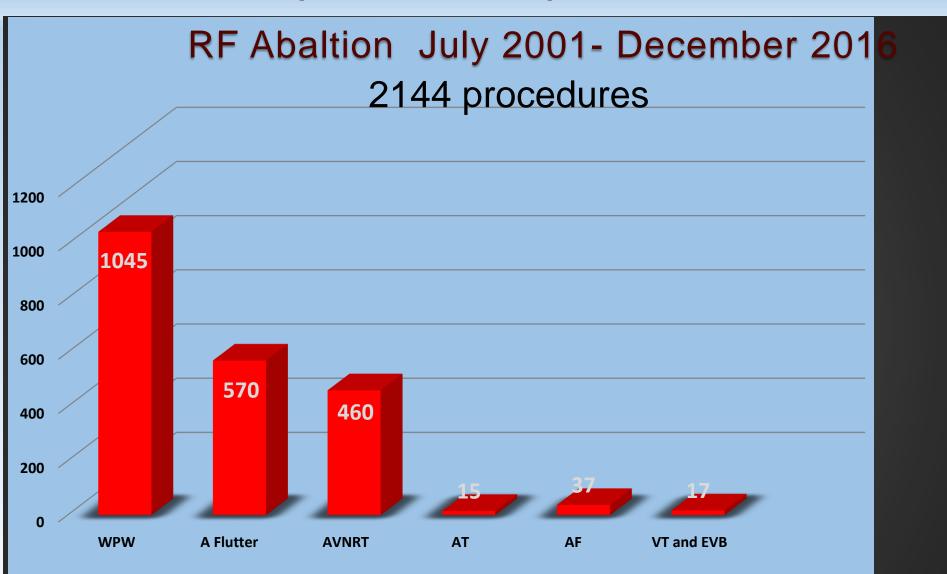
Presentation

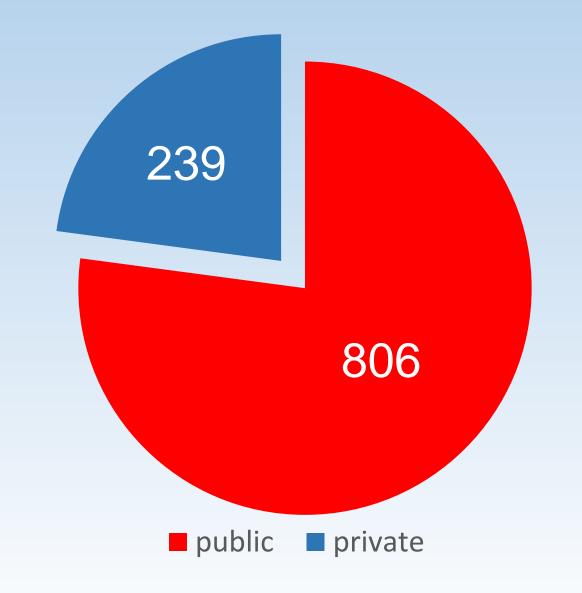
forms

Ablation

Procedure

RF ablation: personal experience





Methods and patients

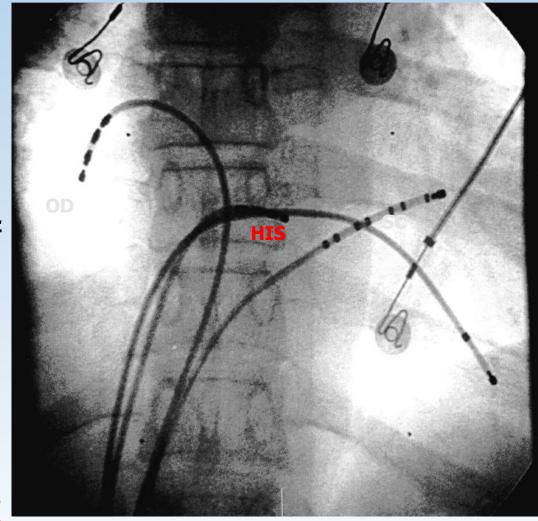
Sexe (F/H)	335/710	
Age moyen (years	33 +/- 25	
WPW/Hidden AP	994/51	
Bad tolerance	15%	
	10 cases	
Heart disease	(2 Ebstein, 3 HCM, 5 valvular disease)	

Methods and patients

WPW Ablat

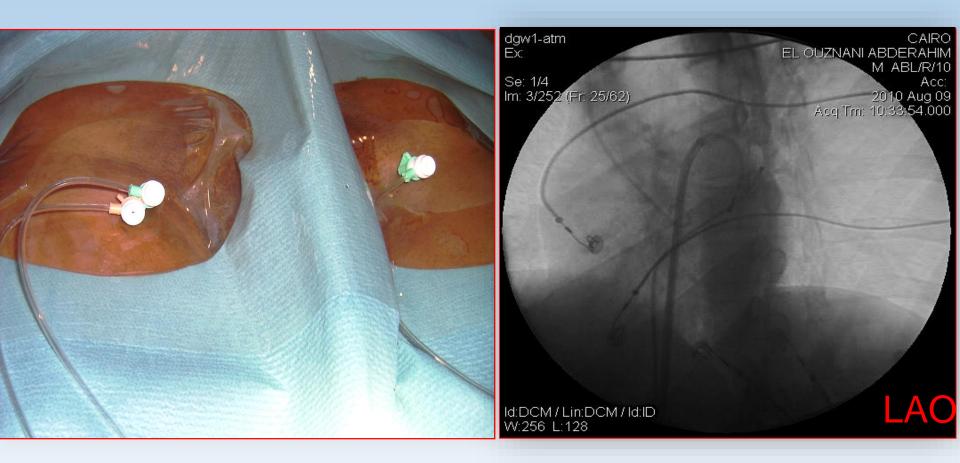
Echocardiography: 100%

- Exercise ECG: 65%
- EEE delayed of ablation: 42%
- 3 or 4 catheters 2001 à 2004
- Since 2005: catheters



Approach path

WPW Ablat



Left substrate: retrograde arterial or transeptal approach

diofrequency generator



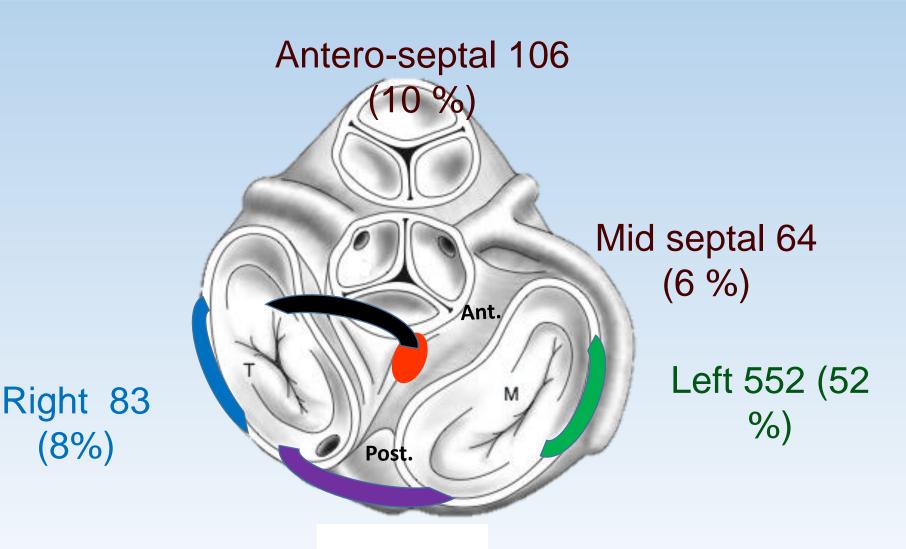


	WPW PH et	WPW	WPW PS,
	AS	MS	LG, LD
Power in watts	20	30	30
Temperature	50/55	50/65	65
Duration of	30 à 60	30 à 60	90

Fopography

(8%)

WPW Ablat



Postéro septal 250 (24 %

Results

Time of procedure (min)	43,8 ± 32,32
Time of scopy (min)	10,80 ± 16,36
Number of shoot (>30	2,75 ± 1,79
seconds)	
immediate successes and	959/86: <mark>91%</mark>
failures	
Recurrence at 3 months total suc Two procedures	19 (10 PH, 5 PS, 4 LG) cess : 94 % 35

Multiples AP: 14 patients without hear AS and LG: 7 patients PSD et PSG: 3 patients AS et LD: 4 patients

Mahaim AP: 3 cases

PJRT: 4 cases

Complicati

ons

- 1 AVB permanent third degree (Para Hisien)
- AVB permanent First degree
- 5 vasovagal syncope
- 7 hematomes (Right femoral region)
- ✤ 3 percarditis (left AP)
- 7 TV au cours des tirs and fast AF (left AP)

Ski station Oukeimden: Great Atlas



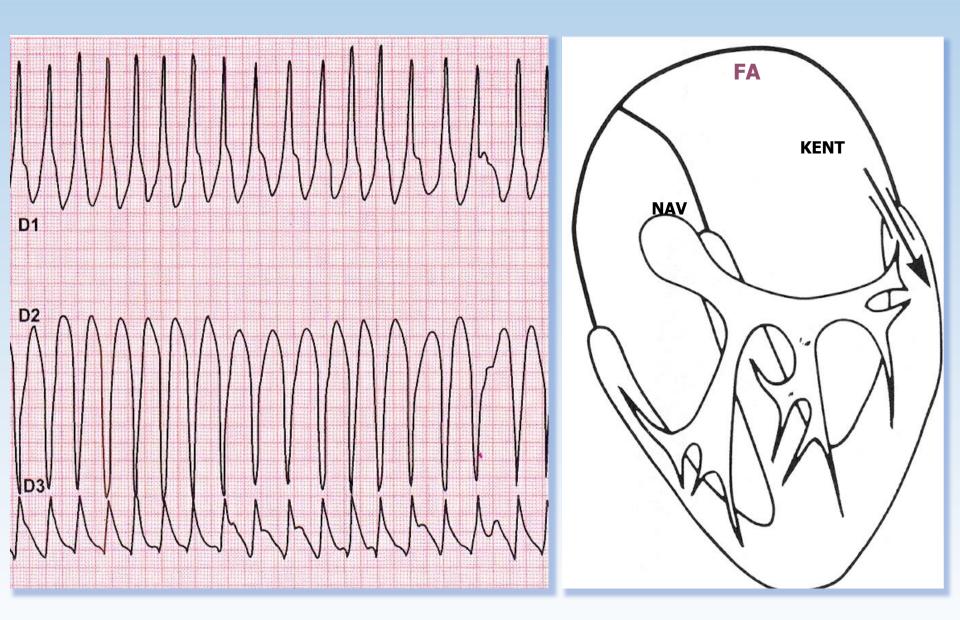
IntroductionOur series

Presentation forms

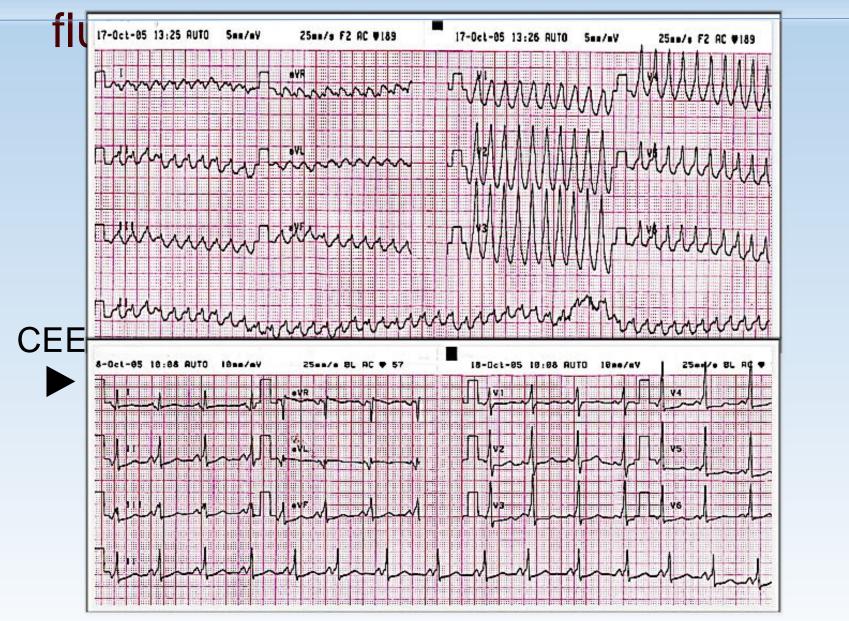
Ablation
 Procedure

• Technical Difficulties.

Wide QRS tachycardia : 5%

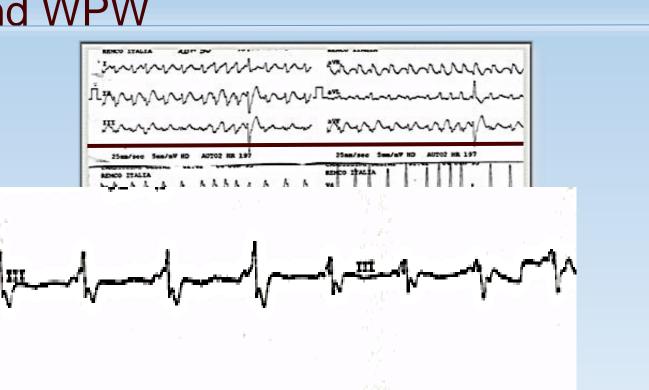


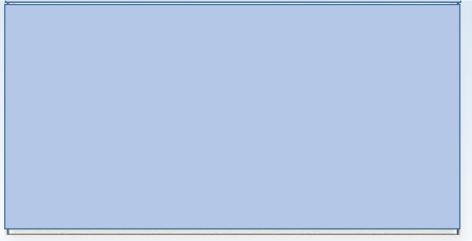
Ventricular



Ventricular fibrillation and WPW

CE

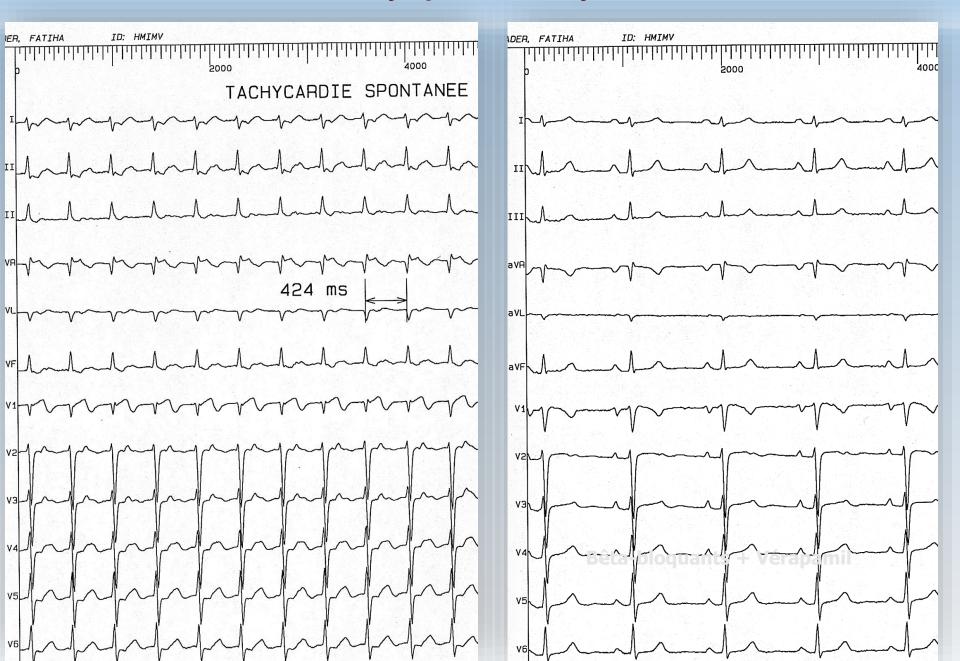




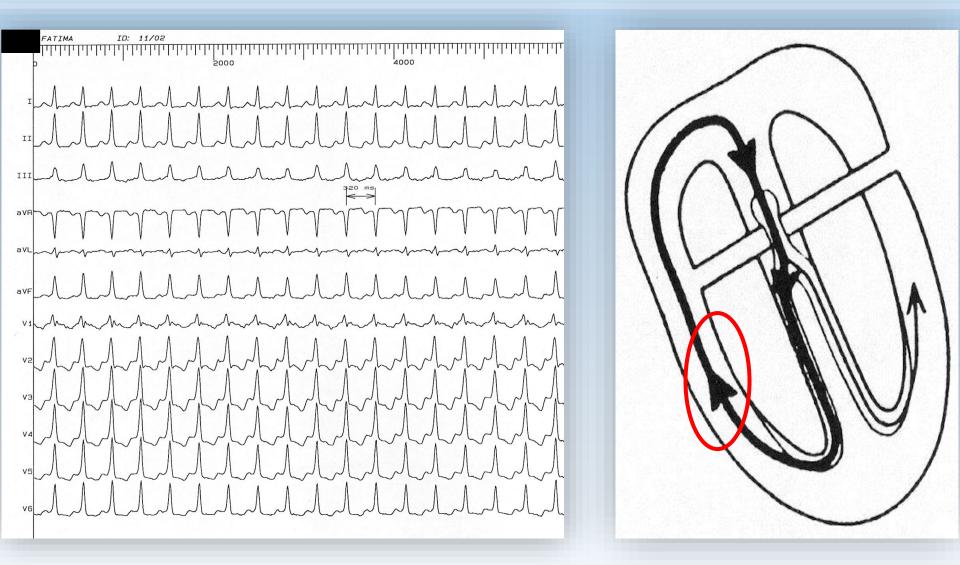
Intermittent conduction



Hidden accessory pathway



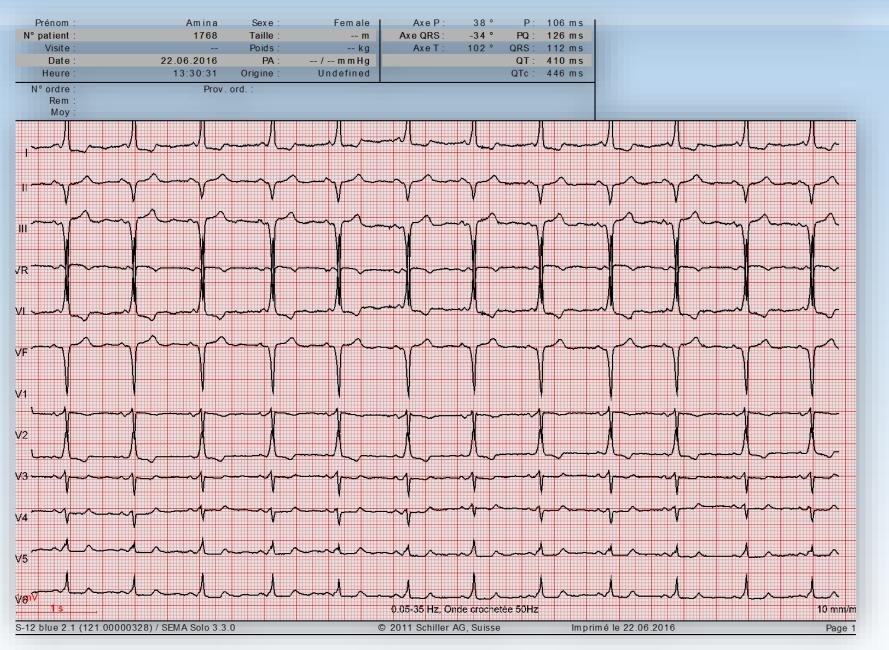
Most common presentation: Narrow QRS/ tag



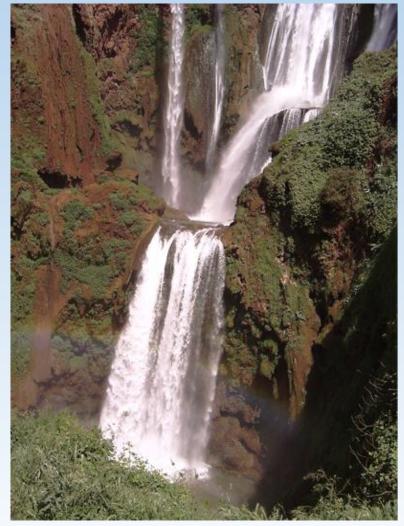
reciprocating tachycardia



Asymptomatic WPW



Waterfall d'Ouzoude (Benimellal Town)



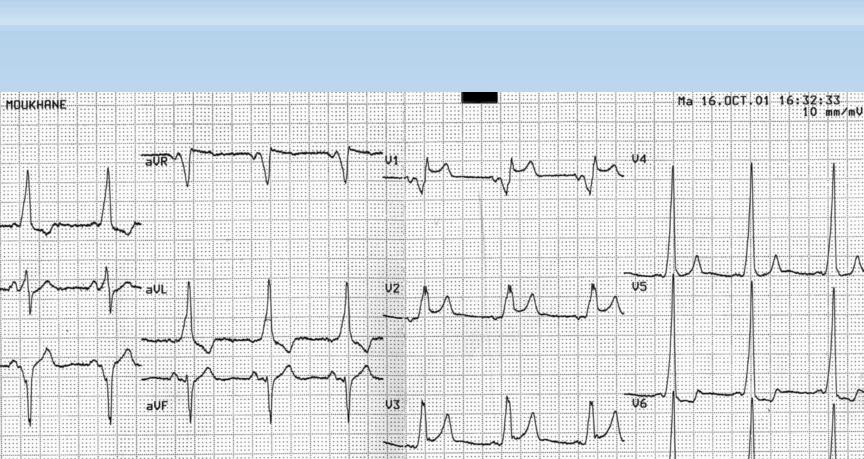
Anterograde ablation **Procedure** Technical Difficulties.

Easy ablation

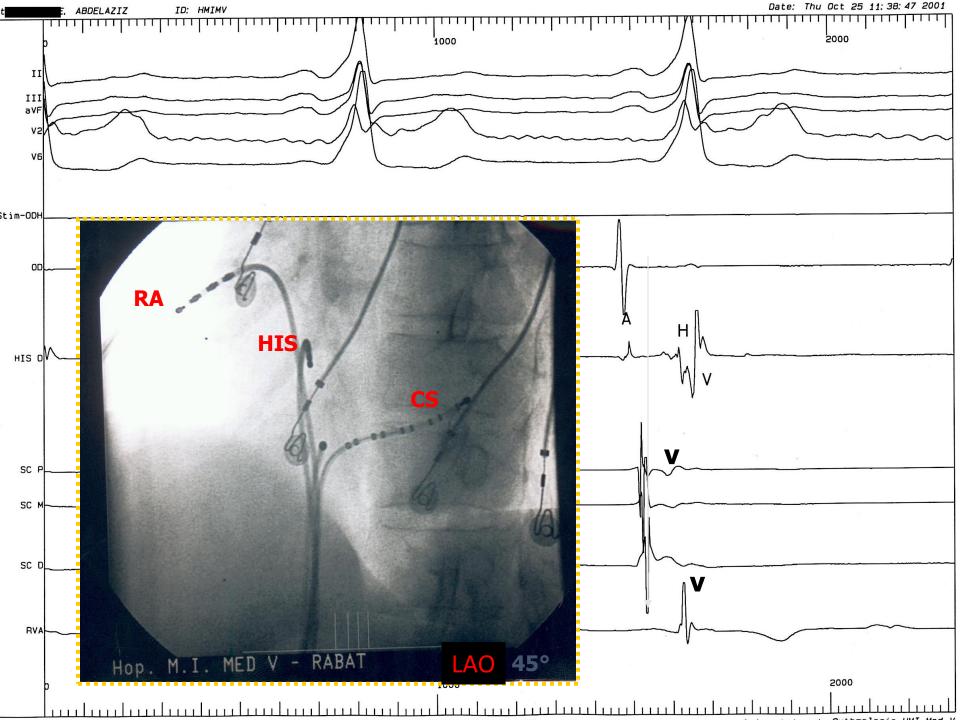
10 mm/mU

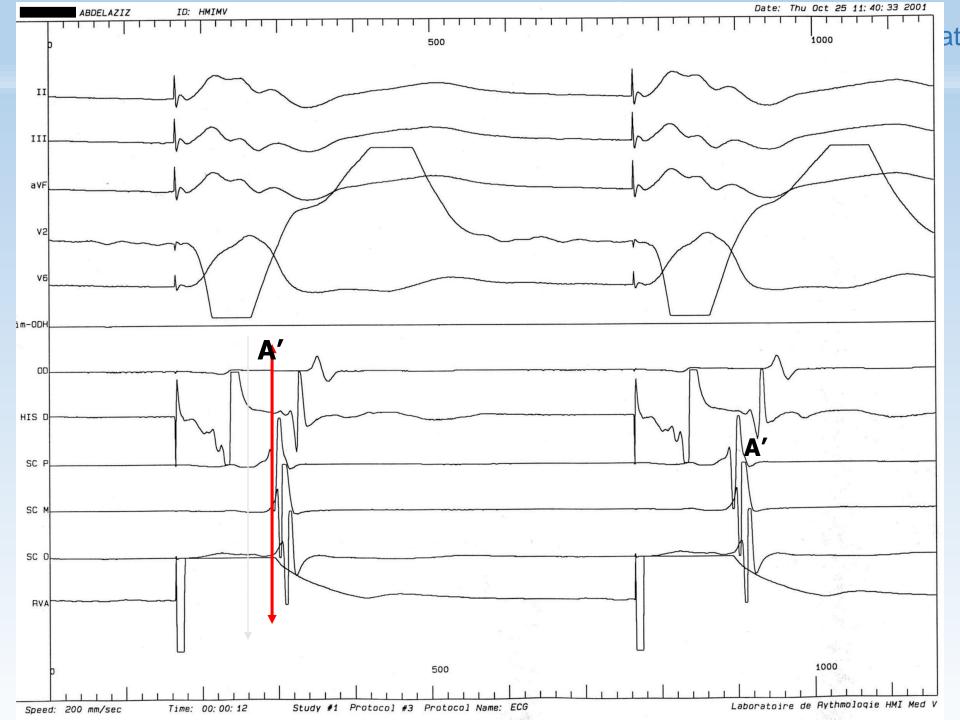
I

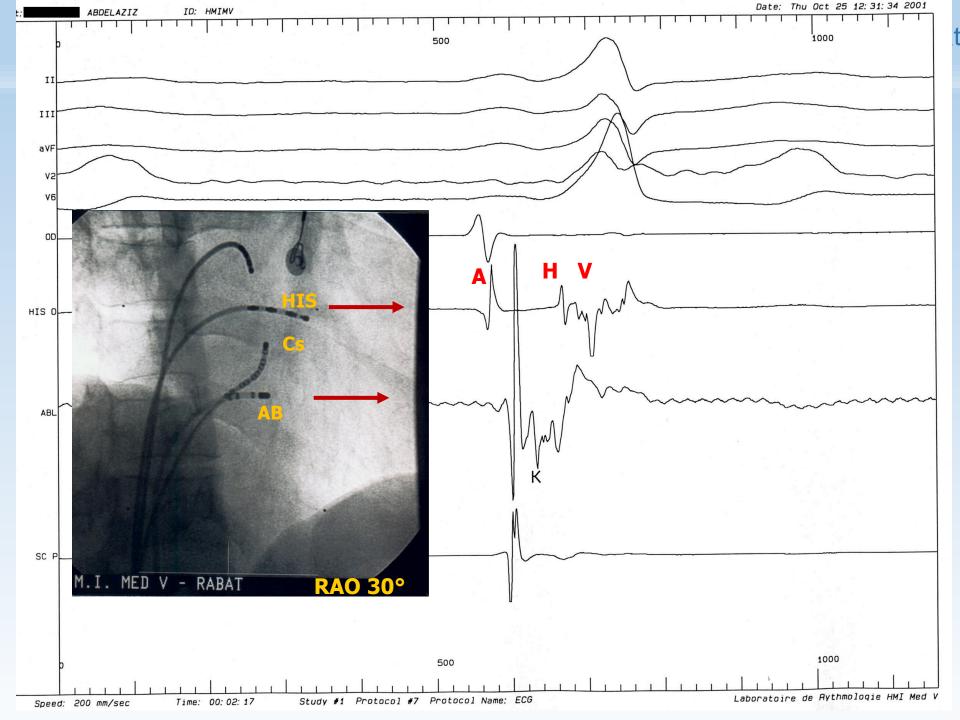
III

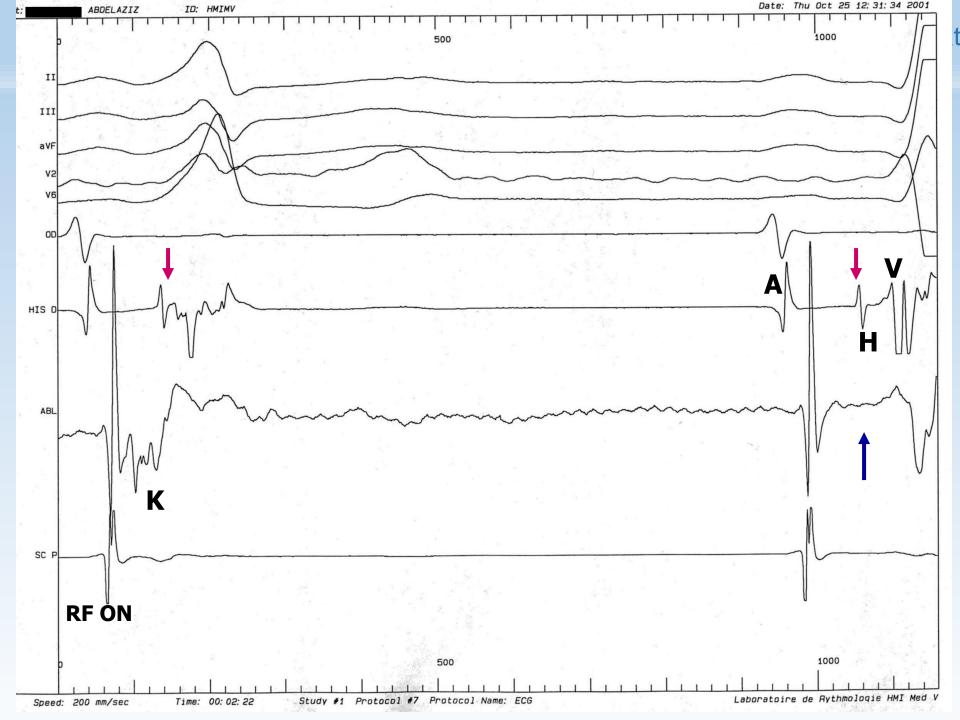


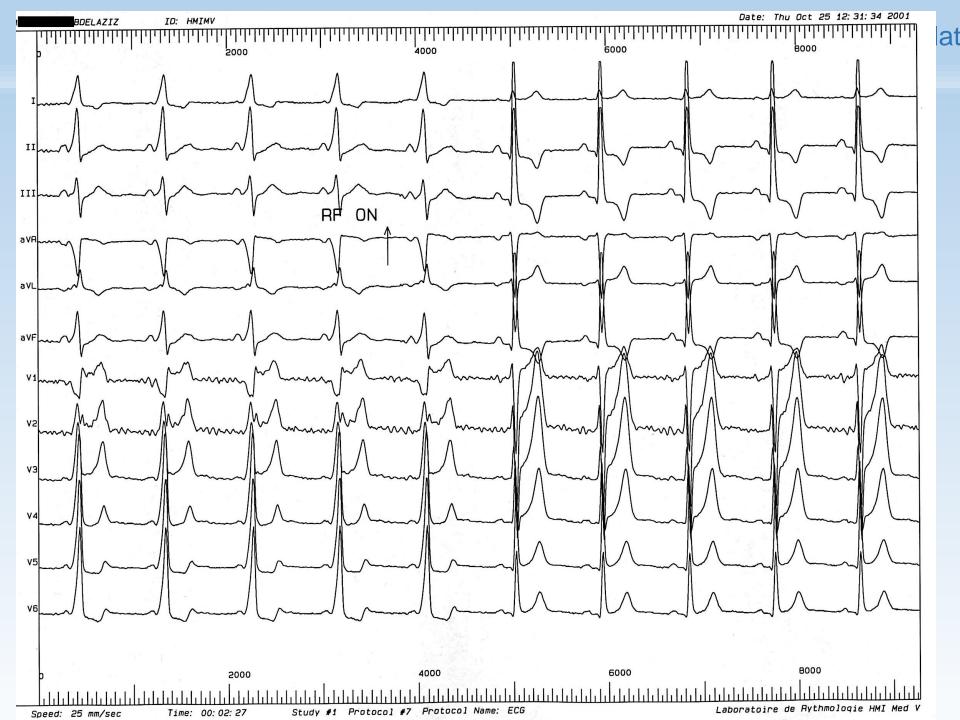








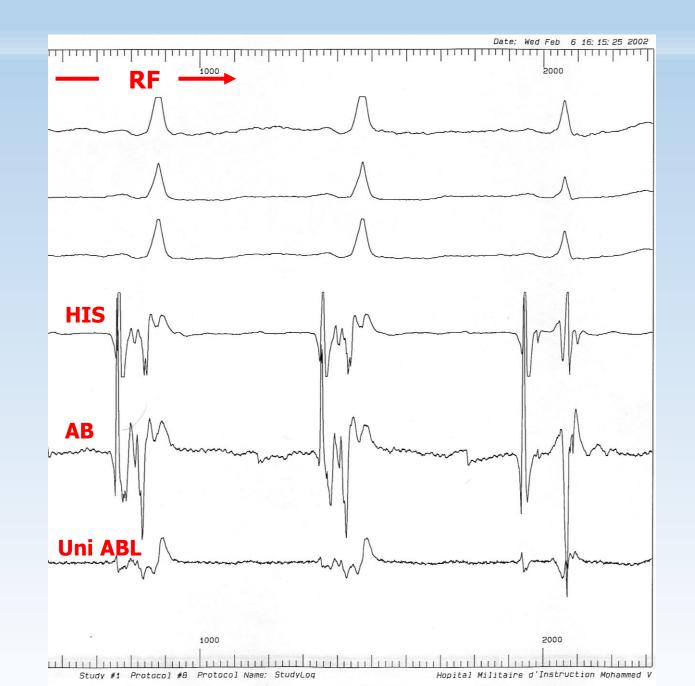




PW : anterograde ablation

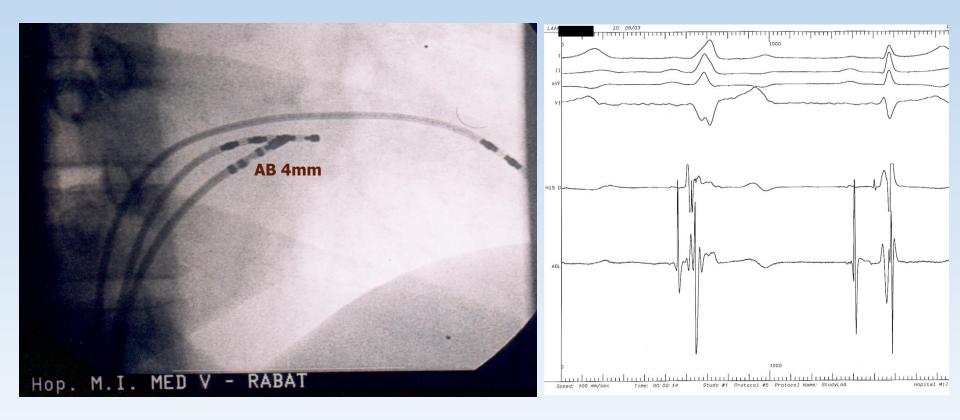


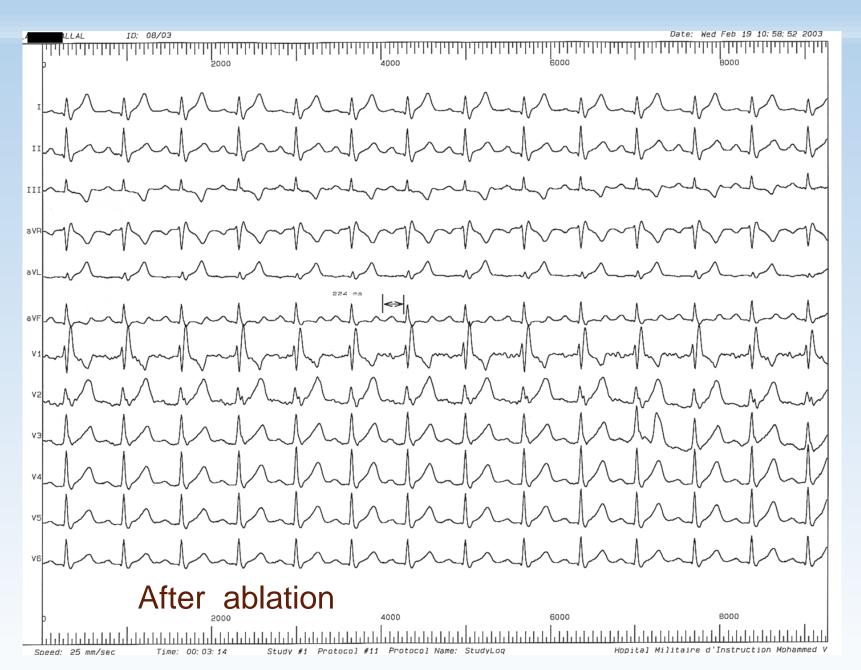




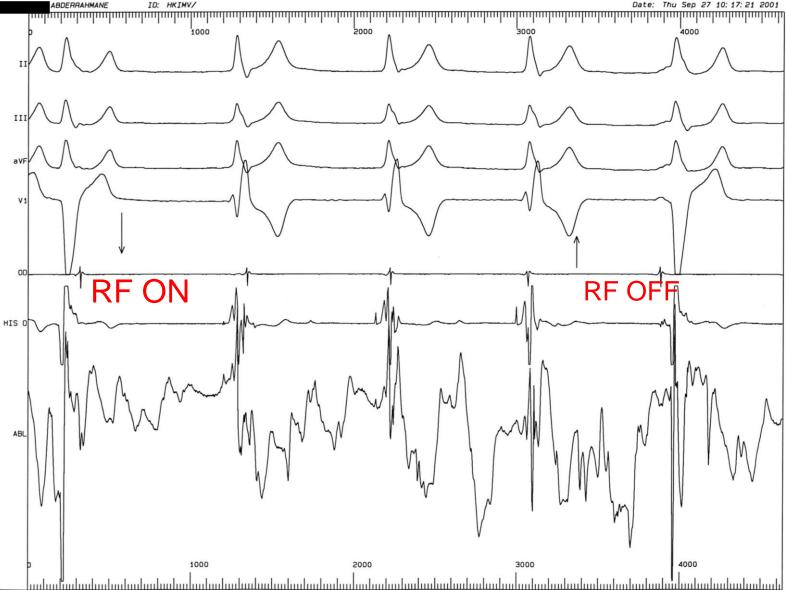
Failure of ablation : AS accessory pathway







Failure of ablation : AS accessory pathway



Speed: 50 mm/sec Time: 00:00:05 Study #1 Protocol #6 Protocol Name: ECG

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WPW Ablat

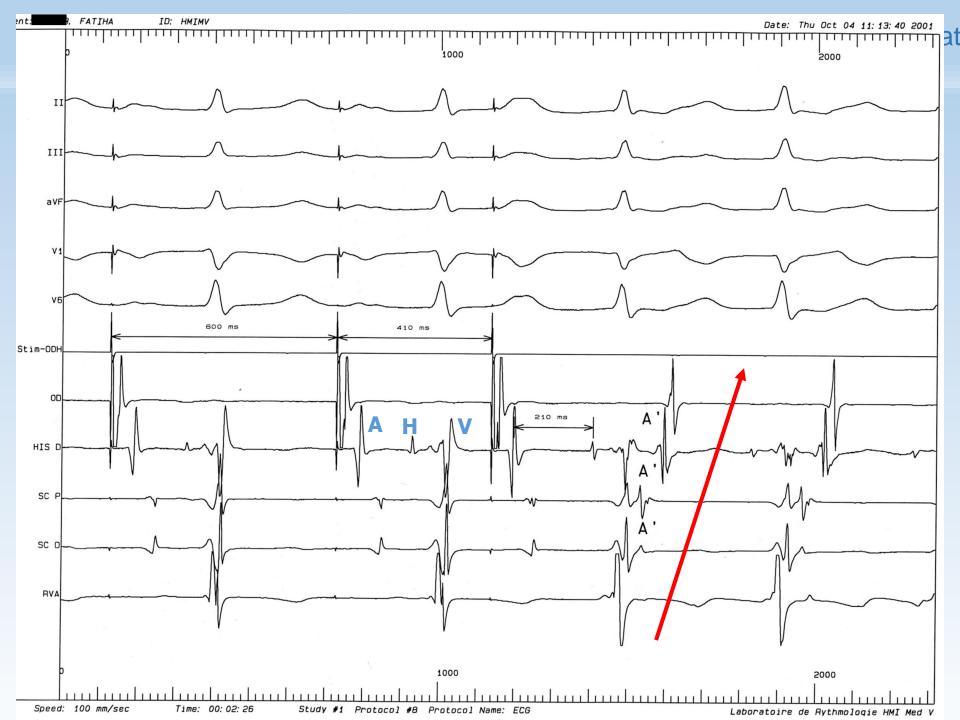
Palme grove: MarrakechIntroduction



• Our series • Forms of presentation

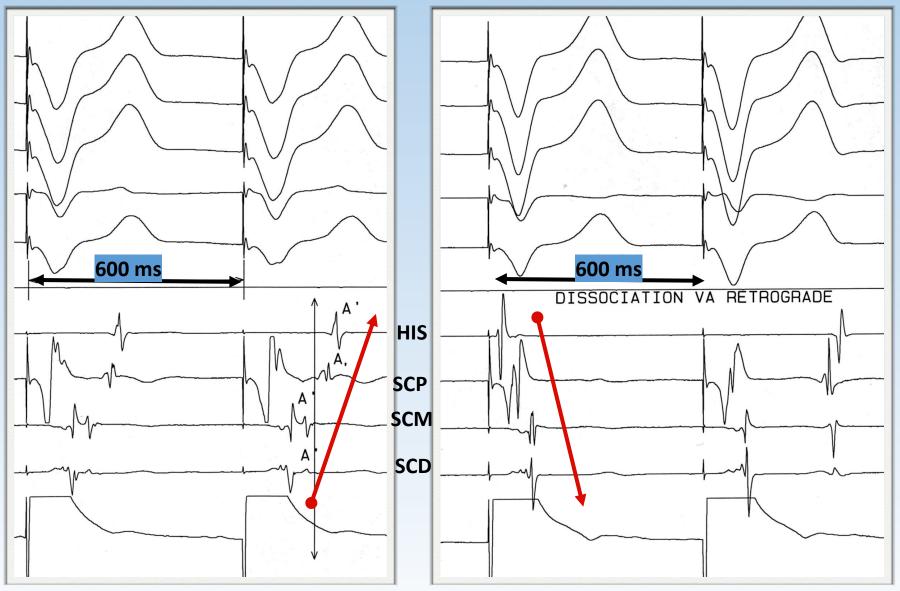
Retrograde ablation Procedure

Technical Difficulties.



Hidden Left AP

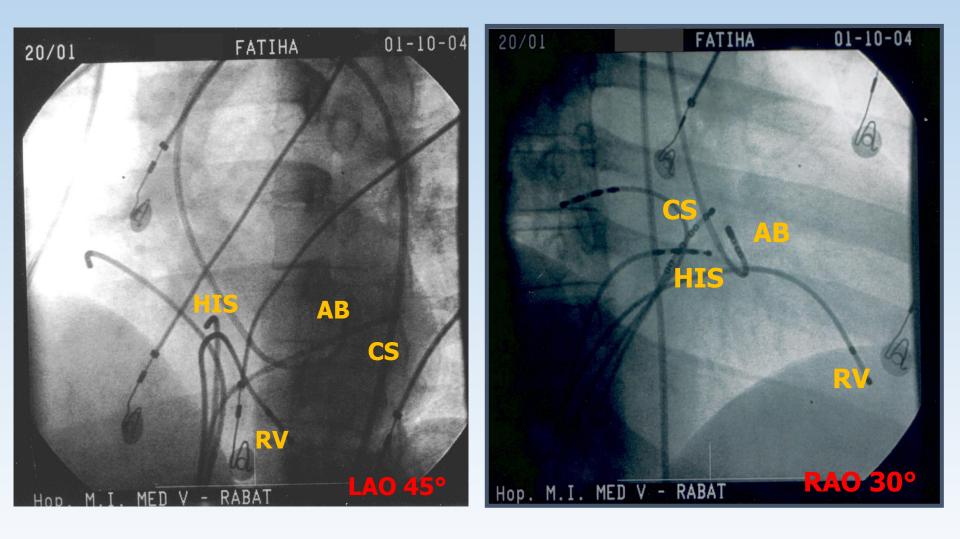
WPW Ablat



Before ablation

After ablation

Left AP: 95% retrograde ablation

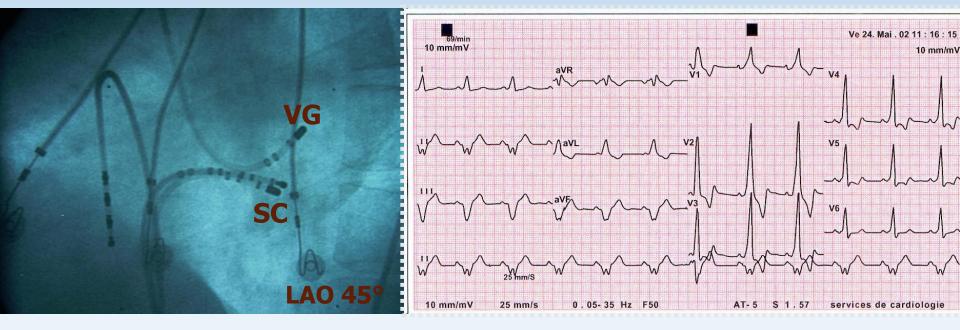


« Hidden » AP



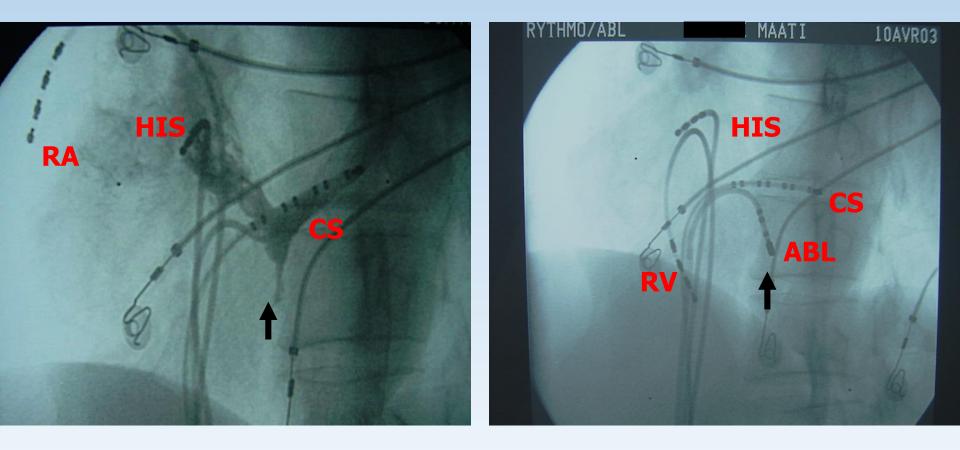
« Hidden » AP





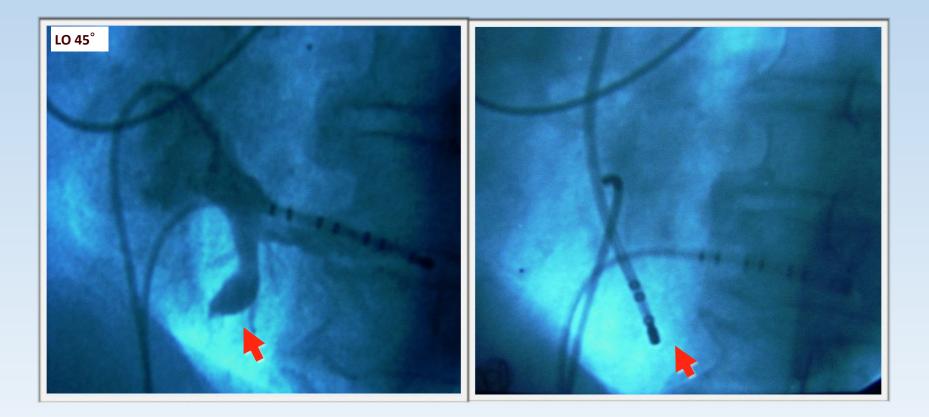
« Hidden » AP



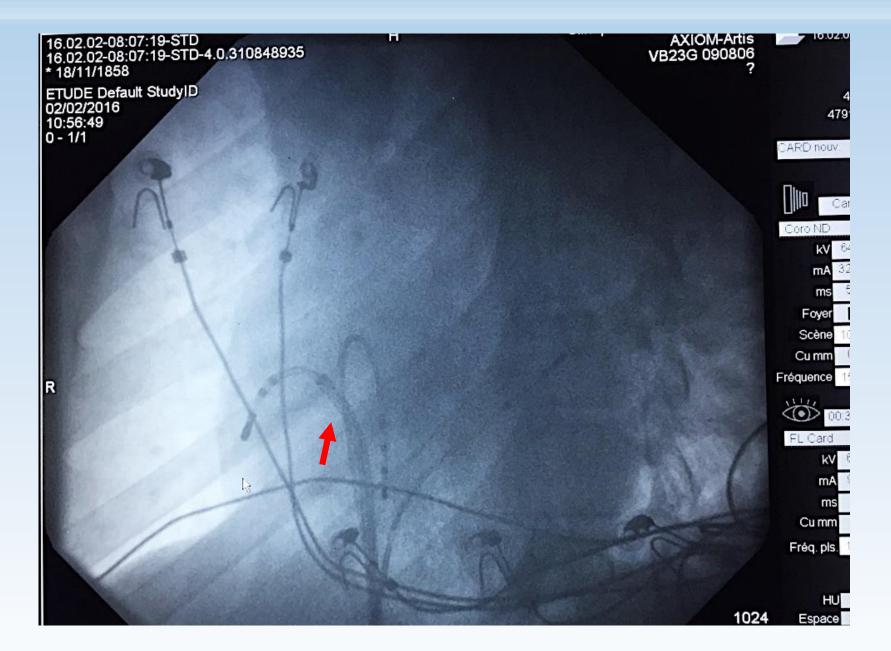


LAO 45°

essory pathway and coronary sinus



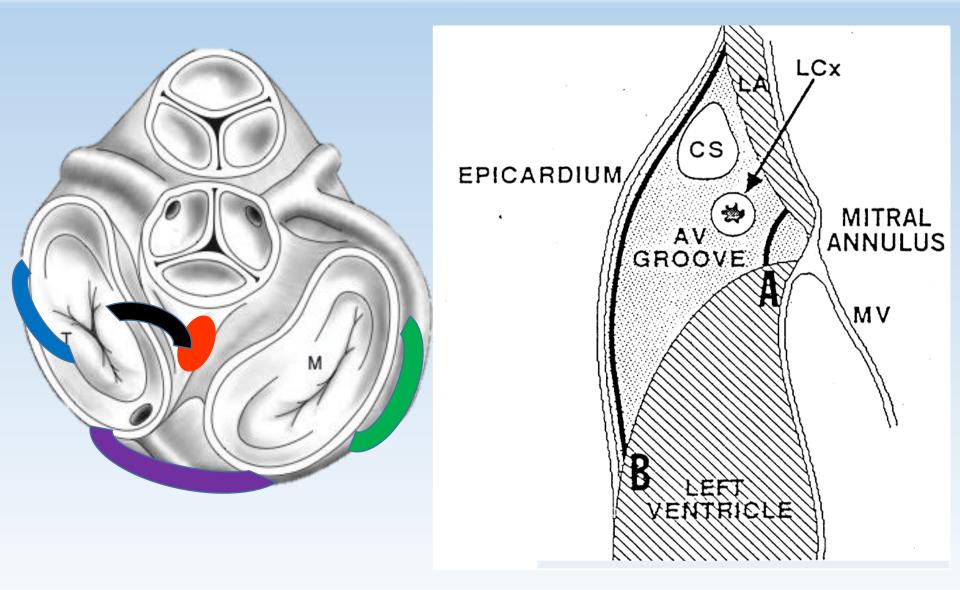
Right AP



Unexplained recidivism



AP RF ablation: Technical difficulty



WPW Ablat

Fes: the cultural city:



