Catheter Ablation of Multiple Unstable Macroreentrant Tachycardia Within the Right Atrium Free Wall in Patients Without Previous Cardiac Surgery

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Background—Macroreentrant atrial tachycardia (AT) involving the right atrial free wall (RAFW) has been reported in patients without atriotomy. Catheter ablation of these ATs remains challenging due to the multiple morphologies of ATs with unstable reentrant circuits in some patients. The purpose of this study was to clarify the electrophysiological characteristics of these ATs and attempt the novel approach for catheter ablation.

Methods and Results—Electrophysiological study and catheter ablation were performed in 17 patients (14 men; 71 [quartile 1, 67; quartile 3, 76] years) with reentrant ATs originating from the RAFW using 3D mapping. All patients had no history of cardiac surgery. Clinical ATs with stable cycle length and atrial activation were identified in 11 patients (group A). All ATs were successfully ablated. In the remaining 6 patients, clinical tachycardia continuously changed, with a different cycle length and P-wave morphology and atrial activation sequence during mapping or entrainment study (group B). A complete isolation of the RAFW was attempted in group B. After complete isolation was achieved in 5 of 6 patients, ATs were not induced in these 6 patients. The number of previous failed catheter ablations and induced ATs were higher in group B than in group A. During 31 (19; 37) months of follow-up, AT recurrence developed in 27% patients from group A and 33% from group B.

Conclusions—Multiple and unstable macroreentrant ATs from the RAFW can occur in patients without a history of cardiac surgery. The RAFW isolation has the potential to abolish all ATs. (Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol. 2010; 3:24-31.)

Key Words: atrial tachycardia ■ catheter ablation ■ clinical electrophysiology ■ mapping

It has been reported that macroreentrant atrial tachycardia (macro-AT) in the right atrium (RA) frequently occurs late after surgical repair of congenital heart diseases.1–3 Three-dimensional mapping has been shown to facilitate understanding of the AT mechanism and identification of the critical isthmus of the macro-AT.4 Recent studies have shown that RA free wall (RAFW) macro-AT can also occur in patients without congenital heart disease and previous cardiac surgery and can be successfully ablated guided by 3D mapping in patients with stable AT.5,6 However, in some patients, multiple ATs can occur with variable tachycardia cycle length (CL) and different activation sequence. This can make the identification of the critical isthmus of the tachycardia very difficult and may result in ablation failure. In this article, we report the RA macro-AT in patients without previous cardiac surgery and describe an ablation strategy in patients with stable and unstable ATs.

Clinical Perspective on p 31

Methods

The study included 17 patients with RAFW macro-AT who underwent catheter ablation. Fifty patients with RAFW macro-AT underwent catheter ablation at our department from January 1999 to July 2006. The 33 patients with previous cardiac surgery and the patients undergoing linear lesion in the RA after catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation were excluded from this study. This study was approved by the institutional ethics committee.

Electrophysiological Study

After written informed consent was obtained, patients underwent electrophysiological study in the fasting state under deep sedation with intravenous propofol, midazolam, and fentanyl. Antiarrhythmic medications were discontinued at least 5 half-lives before the procedure in all but 6 patients who were taking amiodarone. Multiple catheters were advanced into the RA via the femoral and subclavian veins and were positioned as follows: (1) a decapolar catheter within the coronary sinus (CS) via the left subclavian vein; (2) a 20-pole
catheter around the tricuspid annulus to record the atrial activation from the RAFW; (3) a multipolar catheter at the His-bundle region; and (4) a 7F mapping catheter (Biosense-Webster, Diamond Barr, Calif) for mapping and ablation. If the patient was in sinus rhythm (SR) at the beginning of the procedure, it was attempted to induce the arrhythmia by programmed stimulation or burst atrial pacing. Intravenous isoproterenol was administered if the tachycardia was not induced. Group A was defined as a spontaneous or induced AT with a stable CL; group B was defined as induced or spontaneous tachycardia that converted easily into a different AT during mapping and/or entrainment mapping or spontaneous conversion into a different tachycardia within <2 minutes. This situation makes the identification of the critical isthmus very difficult.

Electroanatomic Mapping

All patients underwent 3D mapping. The activation map and the bipolar voltage map of the RA were used either during tachycardia or SR. The 3D RA geometry is reconstructed relative to the stable atrial activation recording from the CS. Mapping was complete when all regions of the atrium had been systematically sampled and a sufficient density of points (>150 points) had been acquired. In patients with sustained stable AT, mapping was performed during tachycardia. In patients with unstable circuits, only bipolar voltage maps were created. Electric silence was defined as the absence of recordable atrial activity on bipolar voltage amplitude. These points are labeled as gray color on the 3D maps (area of electric silence, AES). Low-voltage regions were defined by the presence of a bipolar voltage <0.15 mV and appear red on the voltage maps.7

The presence of macro-AT was confirmed using electroanatomic mapping or entrainment study. Entrainment at multiple sites was performed to identify the reentrant circuit in all cases. Pacing sites with a postpacing interval that did not exceed the cycle length by 20 ms were considered within the reentrant circuit. The site with mid diastolic potential within reentrant circuit was defined as the potential critical slow conduction zones.

Catheter Ablation

Irrigated radiofrequency (RF) energy was delivered as previously described using a target temperature of 43°C, a maximal power of 40 W, and an infusion rate of 17 mL/min in all patients. The RF power was initially 30 W and titrated up to 40 W. In group A, RF ablation was initially performed in the tachycardia isthmus and subsequently in the cavotricuspid isthmus in all patients. In group B, to avoid injury to the sinus node or damage to pacemaker leads, the location of the sinus node was identified on the basis of activation in SR and marked on the 3D map, and pacemaker leads were avoided using the fluoroscopic image. Additionally, the sites with phrenic nerve capture were tagged on the CARTO mapping. After complete mapping of the RA, an ablation site was initially chosen at the potential critical slow conduction zone, indicating the border zone with low amplitude and the area with fractionated/double potential during SR or tachycardia. Subsequently, if the AES extended toward the crista terminalis, each linear lesion was created at the border between 2 AES or an AES and an anatomic obstacle, such as the tricuspid annulus, inferior vena cava (IVC), or superior vena cava (complex lesions). If the AES was limited in the RAFW, circumferential lesion was applied at the RAFW, anatomically including the AES (circumferential lesion) (Figure 1). The end point of the ablation procedure was no induced AT after ablation or complete isolation of the RAFW, indicated by the disappearance of atrial activation recorded from the distal electrodes of the 20-polar catheter facing the RAFW during SR or atrial pacing.

Postablation Management

All patients were maintained on anticoagulation and discharged under oral anticoagulation with warfarin for 3 months. All antiarrhythmic drugs including amiodarone were discontinued at hospital discharge. Follow-up was obtained from the referring physician or our outpatient clinic.

Results

Patient Characteristics

Seventeen consecutive patients without cardiac surgery had an AT located within the RAFW and underwent catheter ablation. Stable ATs were mapped in 11 patients (group A). All critical isthmuses were identified using 3D mapping and were successfully ablated with irrigated energy. In the remaining 6 patients (group B), clinical ATs easily converted into a different AT with a different CL (Figure 2) and P-wave morphology during mapping or pacing/entrainment (Figure 3). The ATs were easily induced by programmed stimulation, but reproducible induction of the AT with the same P wave morphology and CL was difficult due to the inducibility of multiple tachycardias.

Clinical characteristics are shown in Table 1. Structurally normal hearts were found in 12 of the 17 patients. Coronary artery disease with normal left ventricular ejection fraction was diagnosed in the remaining 5 patients. Five patients had sinus node dysfunction. In 4 of these 5 patients, a pacemaker had been implanted. The number of failed antiarrhythmic agents was 1 in 11 patients, 2 in 5 patients, and 3 in 1 patient, including amiodarone in 6 patients. Previous ablation procedures of RAFW macro-AT had failed in 10 patients. Also, the cavotricuspid isthmus was ablated in 5 patients.

Mapping and Ablation of the AT in Group A

In group A (11 patients), there were 9 spontaneous ATs and 6 induced ATs during the procedure (Table 2). Three-dimensional mapping was performed for the 1 AT in each of

**Figure 1.** Schematic representation of ablation lines at the RAFW. If the AES extended toward the crista terminalis, a linear lesion between the superior region of the AES and the tricuspid annulus, linear lesion between the inferior region of the AES and the IVC and a cavo-tricuspid isthmus line were created to close the RAFW (“complex lesion” pattern). If the AES was limited to the RAFW, RF applications were delivered in a circular pattern at the RAFW including low potential areas or identifiable isthmuses of tachycardias according to the electroanatomic map (“circumferential lesion” pattern). SVC indicates superior vena cava; TA, tricuspid annulus; RAO, right anterior oblique.

**Table 1.** Characteristics of patients with atrial tachycardia from the right atrial free wall (RAFW) at 17 centers. Continuous variables are summarized by median and quartile 1 and quartile 3 (Q1; Q3). Categorical variables are represented by absolute values and percentages. The probability of recurrent AT at 12, 24, and 36 months was estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method.
8 patients, 2 ATs in 2, and 3 ATs in 1. Voltage mapping showed a large area with low amplitude and fractionated/double potentials in the RAFW during tachycardia. The critical isthmuses of the 15 ATs were found in the RAFW within the area with low amplitude in all 11 patients (Figure 4). The isthmuses were located in the lateral free wall in 4, in the inferior wall (close to the IVC) in 2, and in the posterior free wall (close to crista terminalis) in 6 patients. A median of 8 (5; 17) RF applications was delivered at the isthmuses, resulting in termination of all ATs and noninducibility after the ablation. Long pauses or sinus bradycardia were not observed after tachycardia termination during or after RF ablation.

Mapping and Ablation of ATs in Group B
In group B (6 patients), there were 6 spontaneous ATs and 20 induced ATs during the procedure (Table 2). The number of spontaneous or inducible AT in each patient was 3 in 1 patient, 4 in 3 patients, and 5 and 6 in 2 patients. Fractionated electrograms, double potentials, or isolated delayed components with low amplitude were recorded at the RAFW (Figure 5). Initially it was attempted to map the reentrant circuits of 1 spontaneous AT in all 6 patients and an additional 1 inducible AT in 1 patient. Voltage mapping showed that an area with low amplitude was consistently located in the RAFW. During mapping of clinical tachycardia, circuits were converted constantly into other ATs by manipulation of the mapping catheter or entrainment pacing to identify whether the diastolic potentials in the RAFW were critical for the tachycardia circuits. In consequence, a linear lesion with 7 (4; 12) applications was delivered from the AES to an anatomic obstacle using CARTO during tachycardia (Figure 5), resulting in AT termination. After AT termination, ATs with different P-wave morphology and different CLs were still induced. Remapping of the RA was performed during SR. The isolation of the RFFW was finally attempted during SR. In the first 3 patients, 3 linear ablation lines connected the AES to anatomic obstacles: 1 line connected the AES to the tricuspid annulus, 1 line connected the AES to the IVC, and a third line created cavotricuspid isthmus block if this had not been done at a previous procedure (“complex lesions” pattern). In the other 3 patients, a long encircling lesion around the area with low amplitude was created (“circumferential lesion” pattern) (Figure 1).

In 5 of the 6 patients, a mean of 17 (15; 19) RF applications were delivered and resulted in complete isolation of the RAFW (Figure 6). No ATs were induced by programmed stimulation or burst pacing with and without intravenous administration of isoproterenol after the isolation of RAFW. In 1 patient, isolation of the RAFW was not achieved even after 22 RF applications with irrigated RF energy. In this patient, AT was not inducible and the RAFW was activated via a conduction gap at the base of the RA appendage area close to the tricuspid annulus. In 1 of the 6 patients, RF delivery at the superior lateral RAFW resulted in a long sinus pause of 5.6 seconds, but stable SR with a normal heart rate of 72 bpm recovered immediately after termination of RF energy.

Clinical Parameters in the 2 Groups
There was no difference between the groups in age, sex, structural heart disease, and fluoroscopy time. Previous catheter ablation had failed more frequently in group B (6 of 6; 100%) than in group A (4 of 13; 36%). The median number of spontaneous or inducible ATs before ablation was 1 (1; 2)
in group A and 4 (4; 5) in group B. The average CL of ATs was 320 (293; 364) ms in group A and 375 (348; 440) ms in group B. The duration of the procedure was longer in group B: 350 (300; 355) minutes than group A: 240 (100; 285) minutes.

Procedure Data and Follow-Up
No long pauses were observed on 24-hour Holter monitoring after ablation in the 13 patients without pacemaker implantation. Right phrenic nerve injury was not observed during ablation. During 31 (19; 37) months of follow-up without the use of antiarrhythmic drugs (group A: 31 (20; 36) months and group B: 27 (12; 38) months), the recurrent ATs was observed in 3 of 11 (27.3%) in group A and in 2 of 6 (33.3%) in group B (Figure 7). The estimated probability of recurrent AT at 12, 24, and 36 months after an ablation procedure was 9%, 9%, and 20%, respectively, in group A and 20%, 20%, and 40%, respectively, in group B.

Discussion
This report describes in a large series of patients without cardiac surgery (1) the clinical and electrophysiological characteristics of macro-AT; (2) the catheter ablation guided by 3D mapping of stable and unstable macro-AT from the RAFW; and (3) the isolation of the RAFW, which has the potential to abolish all unstable ATs.

Macro-AT Without Atriotomy
Macro-ATs in the RA are common late after surgical repair of congenital heart disease. Three-dimensional electro-

**Table 1. Patient Characteristics**

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<th>Group A (n=11)</th>
<th>Group B (n=6)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Age, y, median (Q1; Q3)</td>
<td>58 (52; 67)</td>
<td>71 (67; 76)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex, male/female</td>
<td>8/3</td>
<td>6/0</td>
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<td>Structural heart disease, n (%)</td>
<td>2 (18)</td>
<td>3 (50)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coronary heart disease, n (%)</td>
<td>2 (18)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSS, n (%)</td>
<td>2 (18)</td>
<td>3 (50)</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. of patients with failed AAD</td>
<td>1 AAD</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2 AADs</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3 AADs</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prior CA, n (%)</td>
<td>4 (36)</td>
<td>6 (100)</td>
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SSS indicates sick sinus syndrome; AAD, antiarrhythmia drugs; CA, catheter ablation.
anatomic mapping demonstrates that the critical tachycardia isthmus is frequently constrained between the atriotomy and natural anatomic obstacles. Catheter ablation of these tachycardias using electroanatomic mapping has a relatively high success rate.4 In the present study of 17 cases, AES and the area with low amplitude and fractionated/delayed potentials during tachycardia or SR were located in the RAFW. No patients had a history of cardiac surgery. The clinical features in our patients were similar to the previous publication in which Stevenson et al5 reported that RA macro-AT is associated with AES in patients without prior atrial surgery. In their report, there is a very high incidence of sinus node dysfunction, indicating extensive RA pathology.5 This finding was also consistent with our finding that a pacemaker had been implanted in 4 of 17 patients before the ablation. In these 17 patients, the pathological equivalent of low-voltage amplitude and areas of electric silence in the RAFW may be a “local RA cardiomyopathy.”

Clinical and Electrophysiological Characteristics of Stable and Unstable Macro-AT in Patients Without Cardiac Surgery

In this report, there were 11 patients with stable and 6 patients with unstable tachycardia due to spontaneous and/or pace-induced conversion of the tachycardia into multiple other ATs. In the 11 patients with stable AT, clinical ATs could be easily and reproducibly induced by programmed stimulation or burst pacing, suggesting reentry as a mechanism of AT. Activation mapping showed a large area with low amplitude and fractionated or/and delayed components in the RAFW during tachycardia, and entrainment mapping showed a critical isthmus. This provides an anatomic substrate for macro-AT. In the 6 patients of group B, there were 26 ATs with a different P wave, tachycardia CL, and atrial activation. Mapping demonstrated multiple AESs and a large area with low-amplitude and fractionated and late potentials. This provides multiple reentry circuits for macro-ATs with exit between several isolated channels or natural anatomic barriers. This substrate provides multiple reentry circuits with different exits for macro-ATs. Catheter manipulation and entrainment mapping frequently resulted in a change

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<th>Table 2. Electrophysiological Results</th>
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<tr>
<td>No. of ATs, median (Q1; Q3)</td>
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<td>No. of patients with AT</td>
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<td>CL of AT, ms, median (Q1; Q3)</td>
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<td>No. of total applications, median (Q1; Q3)</td>
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<td>Duration of procedure, min, median (Q1; Q3)</td>
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<td>Fluoroscopy time, min, median (Q1; Q3)</td>
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<td>Recurrence during follow-up, n (%)</td>
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![Figure 4. Twelve-lead ECG and activation map during tachycardia.](Figure4.png)

Electroanatomic activation mapping during an AT in a patient in group A demonstrated the exit at the superior part of the AES at the RAFW and the entrance at the inferior part. This tachycardia was terminated by applications at the exit region. The duration obtained by the activation map covered only 56% of AT CL (189 of 340 ms). This indicated that most of the slow conduction zone was located in the AES.
into a different AT, which made it difficult to identify the reentrant circuit. Electrophysiologically, this is similar to catheter ablation of complex reentrant ATs in patients after the Fontan procedure for congenital heart disease.4,8 These patients without atriotomy had frequent failed catheter ablation and multiple ATs during the procedure, and the complex substrate with multiple AES and a large area with low amplitude in the RAFW made catheter ablation in these unstable ATs more complex and challenging.

Isolation of the RAFW as an Alternative Approach in Multiple Unstable ATs

Catheter ablation of multiple and unstable ATs is still challenging, even with the use of 3D mapping. Nakagawa et al4 recently demonstrated that elimination of all channels within the tachycardia substrate can abolish all multiple and unstable ATs in patients after surgical repair of congenital heart disease.4,8 These patients without atriotomy had frequent failed catheter ablation and multiple ATs during the procedure, and the complex substrate with multiple AES and a large area with low amplitude in the RAFW made catheter ablation in these unstable ATs more complex and challenging.

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baseline noise from potentials with very low amplitude within the AES. Therefore, some sites with the AES may not present as an acquired pathological scar. Second, concealed entrainment mapping was not systematically performed in the 6 patients with multiple and unstable ATs due to continuous transformation into a different ATs. Third, complete RAFW isolation was not achieved in 1 patient because ATs could not be induced after extensive ablation, probably because of a thick and trabeculated myocardium at the base of RA appendage area close to tricuspid annulus. However, no AT was induced after the ablation. Fourth, pacemakers had been implanted in 4 of these patients before ablation; therefore, dysfunction of the sinus node could not be assessed in these 4 patients. Finally, multiple and unstable AT can occur in patients after the repair of congenital heart disease in clinical practice; we did not include these patients because of their very limited number. This approach can theoretically be used in patients with multiple and unstable AT after the repair of congenital heart disease.

**Conclusion**

Complex (multiple and unstable) macroreentrant tachycardias were observed in patients without a surgical incision in the RAFW. It is crucial to ablate all channels of tachycardias. The compartmentalization of RAFW using electroanatomic mapping is an acceptable technique for eliminating such ATs.

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Disclosures

None.

References


**CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Right atrial free wall macroreentrant atrial tachycardia (AT) sometimes occurs in patients without previous cardiac surgery and can be successfully ablated, guided by 3D mapping in patients with stable AT. In some patients, multiple ATs develop with a variable tachycardia cycle length and a different activation sequence. During mapping of these ATs, circuits are converted constantly into other ATs by manipulation of the mapping catheter or entrainment pacing. This can make the identification of the critical isthmus of AT very difficult and may result in ablation failure. In this article, we report the catheter ablation guided by 3D mapping of stable and unstable macroreentrant ATs from the right atrial free wall. Multiple and unstable macroreentrant ATs were observed in 6 of 17 patients without a surgical incision in the right atrial free wall. It was crucial to ablate all channels of ATs, and the compartmentalization of the right atrial free wall could eliminate all ATs. This technique can provide an equivalent ablation outcome in patients with complex AT compared with stable AT during follow-up.
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