In 1845, Johannes Evangelista Purkinje (Purkyně) discovered gelatinous fibers in the ventricular subendocardium. Later, they were called Purkinje fibers. However, he could not determine the function of that strange tissue and thought it was muscular. In 1906, Sunao Tawara finally described its function as the conducting system (Figure). In the last 3 decades, there has been rapid progress in the treatment of ventricular arrhythmias, and the Purkinje system has been found to be responsible for the mechanism of some ventricular tachyarrhythmias. These ventricular tachyarrhythmias can be called Purkinje-related arrhythmias and are manifested as monomorphic ventricular tachycardia (VT) and polymorphic VT, including ventricular fibrillation.

The most common form of idiopathic left ventricular (LV) tachycardia is verapamil-sensitive fascicular tachycardia. The underlying mechanism of this tachycardia has been extensively investigated since Zipes et al. first recognized the phenomenon in 1979. The mechanism of this VT is reentry because it can be induced, entrained, and terminated by ventricular or atrial stimulation. Many investigators hypothesized that this reentrant VT originates from the Purkinje network near the left posterior fascicle (LPF). Nakagawa et al. first reported the importance of Purkinje potentials in the ablation of this VT. Tsuchiya et al. also reported the significance of a late diastolic potential and emphasized the role of late diastolic and presystolic potentials in the VT circuit. Ouyang et al. suggested that idiopathic left VT reentry might be a small macroreentrant circuit consisting of one anterograde Purkinje fiber with a Purkinje potential, one retrograde Purkinje fiber with the ventricular myocardium as the bridge. To confirm this reentry circuit, my colleagues and I performed LV septal mapping using a multipolar electrode catheter in patients with LPF-VT. In 15 of 20 patients, 2 distinct sequences of potentials other than LV muscular potential were recorded during VT. We named these potentials P1, the earliest Purkinje potential recorded earlier from distal electrodes, and P2, the fused presystolic Purkinje potential recorded earlier from distal electrodes. We demonstrated that P1 represented a critical pathway composed of specialized Purkinje tissue with decremental properties and verapamil sensitivity. However, strictly speaking, this was not correct. Although conduction velocity of P1 is slower than that of other tissues, fascicles, or ventricular myocardium, it is not slow enough to explain this entire VT circuit. If there was no other slower segment in the circuit, its length would be significantly longer and the upper turnaround of the circuit would be outside of the ventricle. The most important segment with decremental properties and verapamil sensitivity should be present between the ventricular potential and P1, and is not P1 itself; this segment is still missing in intracardiac recordings.

Many investigators demonstrated that P2, which consists of the LPF, is a bystander in the VT circuit. Maruyama et al. proved this in an entrainment study in a patient with a large LV false tendon. Morishima et al. reported a case with negative participation of the proximal LPF in the VT circuit. Although selective capture of the LPF by sinus beats did not affect the VT cycle length, the postspacing interval after entrainment from LV septal myocardium was equal to the cycle length of the VT. Maeda et al. directly demonstrated the LPF (P2) to be a bystander during fascicular VT. Immediately after radiofrequency (RF) energy application at a P1–P2 site, the VT (VT1) transitioned to another VT (VT2), and the QRS complexes reflected a more basal exit site with the same tachycardia cycle length. The activation sequence of P2 during VT2 changed, whereas the activation sequence of the P1 remained unchanged. These findings indicate that P2 is a bystander in VT, but determines the morphology of the VT.

Liu et al. published an excellent article that defines the mechanism of P1 as Purkinje fibers that connect with the LPF at its distal portion and the ventricular myocardium, with a slow conduction zone at its proximal region. They demonstrated that the macroreentrant loop of the LPF-VT involves the ventricular myocardium, a segment of the LPF, a slow conduction zone, and in certain cases, a specially conducting P1 fiber; the earliest LPF (P2) during LPF-VT is considered to be the site of connection between P1 and P2 and correlated well with the HV (His-ventricular) interval during tachycardia. Their schema can explain why P2 is a bystander in the reentry circuit and why the VT cycle length was prolonged with the same QRS morphology after P1–P2 block in their patient no 8. It can also explain VT in the patient reported by Maeda et al., who had QRS morphological change with the same cycle length after RF energy delivery. The block site in this patient might be just proximal to the P1–P2 junction in P2 (LPF).
We speculated that the origin of this mysterious P1 potential was specialized Purkinje tissue with slow conduction. Conduction velocity of P1 during VT is slower than that of ventricular muscle, fascicles, or Purkinje tissue. However, as Liu et al speculated, if P1 represents Purkinje fibers that connect with the LPF at its distal segment and the ventricular myocardium with a slow conduction zone at its proximal region, the conduction of P1 during VT is in the reverse direction of that during sinus rhythm. Therefore, slower conduction can be explained by retrograde conduction from the Purkinje-muscle junction to the LPF. Previous investigators and I used a simpler schema as the VT circuit; however, the real circuit might be more complicated, similar to the Purkinje network in Tawara’s monograph (Figure).
Another important finding is that there were 2 subgroups with successful ablation sites. We previously found 2 types of successful ablation sites in verapamil-sensitive LF-PVT. In 15 of 20 patients (75%), RF catheter ablation was successful at the site with a P1 that was distant from the VT exit. After successful ablation, P1 appeared after the QRS complex during sinus rhythm with a sequence identical to that during VT. In the remaining 5 patients (25%), the P1 could not be detected during VT, but the application of RF current to the VT exit site with a single fused P2 was successful. We speculated that the circuit in the single potential group may involve less of the Purkinje system, or the area of slow conduction may not be close to the endocardial surface. Liu et al also reported that P1 potentials during VT could not be recorded in every patient. In their study, a P1 potential was recorded in 9 of 14 patients (64%), and VT without a P1 potential was successfully ablated at the earliest P2 sites. We recorded a P1 potential in 75% of patients, and VT without a P1 potential was successfully ablated at the earliest P2 sites. The percentages of subgroups and successful ablation sites in these studies are similar. The speculation is that one of the possible reasons that P1 is not recorded in VT is that the P1 fiber may be short in length or nonparallel in orientation with the LPF.

The unresolved missing segment of the circuit is the slow conducting area before P1 that occupies more than half of the cycle length. Liu et al hypothesized a unique slow conduction zone between the proximal recorded P1 and the ventricular myocardium. The nature of the slow conduction zone is unknown, but may be ventricular myocardium or an abnormal Purkinje fiber with decremental conduction properties. The histopathologic properties of the P1 fiber and the slow conduction zone involved in the reentry circuit also remain unknown. We examined autopsy specimens from a patient with ischemic cardiomyopathy who underwent RF catheter ablation of ventricular fibrillation and VT. In the postmortem examination, fibromuscular bands connecting the posterior papillary muscle and ventricular septum were recognized at the successful ablation sites of the trigger ventricular premature beats, and the microscopic examination revealed Purkinje cells in the center of that fibromuscular band.

Recently, Haisaguerre et al classified Purkinje-related monomorphic VT into 3 subgroups according to the increasing length of the muscular component in their review article: bundle branch reentry VT (shortest muscular component), fascicular VT, and Purkinje–muscle reentry (longest muscular component). To decrease circuit size, considerably slower conduction is required to sustain reentry, possibly owing to proportionally more myocardium becoming part of the circuit. However, the cause of slow conduction in the myocardium in a structurally normal heart remains a mystery. More studies are required to identify the complete mechanism of this complicated tachycardia.

**Disclosures**

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**References**


**Key Words:** Editorials • catheter ablation • fascicle • left ventricle • Purkinje • ventricular tachycardia
What Is the Real Identity of the Mysterious Potential P1, and What Is the Most Important Segment of the Fascicular Ventricular Tachycardia Circuit?

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