# Heart Rhythm Congress 2015: Cases and Traces

# Review of an Arrhythmia Episode

Jason Collinson
Chief Cardiac Physiologist
Essex Cardiothoracic Centre



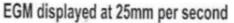


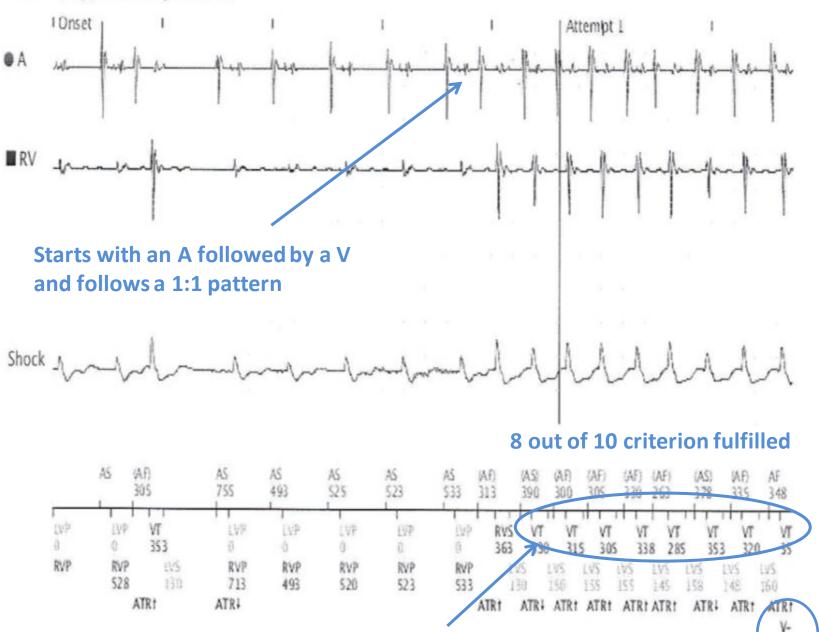
# Case study

- 70 year old male
- Ischemic Cardiomyopathy
- Primary prevention ICD 2007
  - Post MI
  - Poor LV function
  - NSVT on Holter
  - +ve VT stim
- Upgrade to CRT-D 2014
  - Worsening breathlessness
  - NYHA III
  - SR with LBBB with a broad QRS 186 ms
  - LVEF 25%

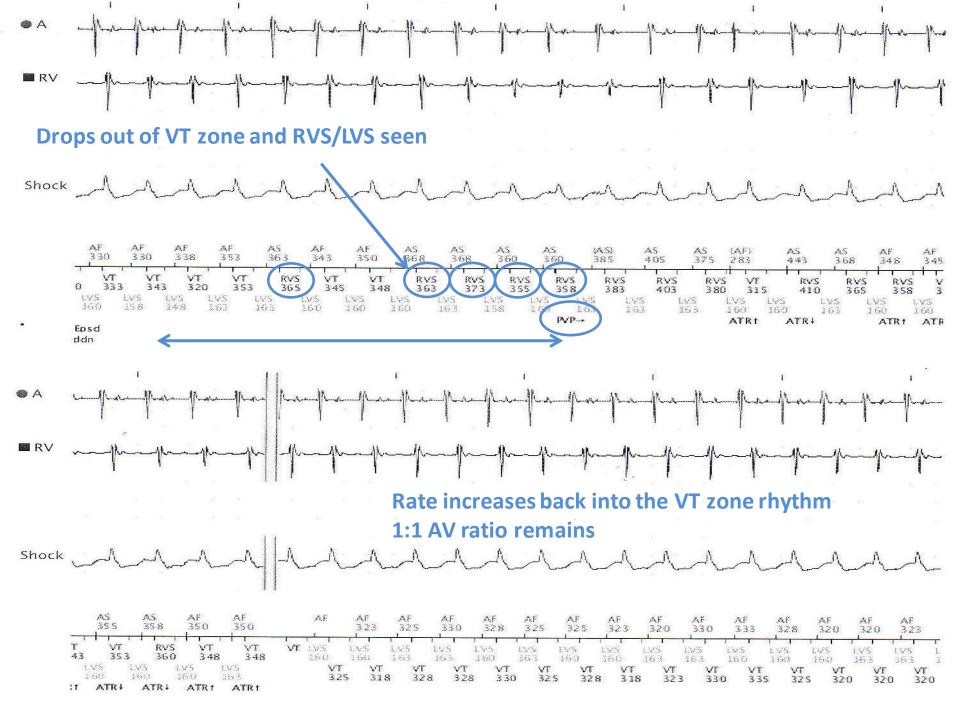
# Background

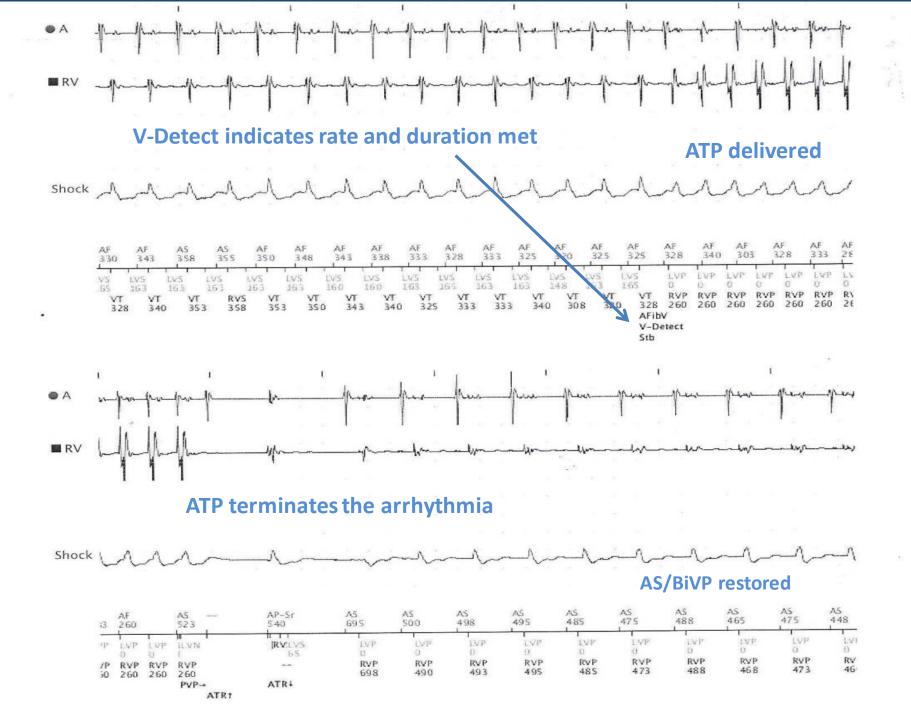
- No previous device therapies
- Normal CRT function (70% AP, 99% BiVP)
- Occasional ATR and NSVT episodes
  - short duration
  - patient asymptomatic
- Recent transmission with device therapies

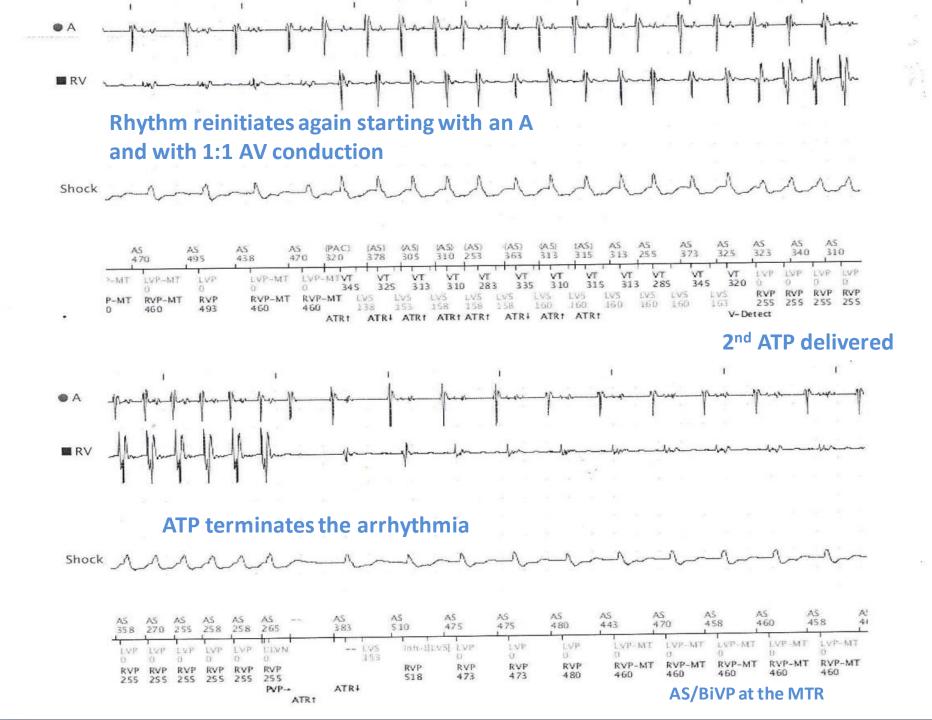




VT marker indicates rate in VT zone







## Q: Appropriate or Inappropriate therapy?

Inappropriate therapy

 Atrial arrhythmia with 1:1 conduction and likely intrinsic LBBB

ATP was successful



# Q: Why did the device give therapy?

#### Need to:

know the tachy and discriminator settings

Oth Anniversary

review the episode details

- review the EGM and markers

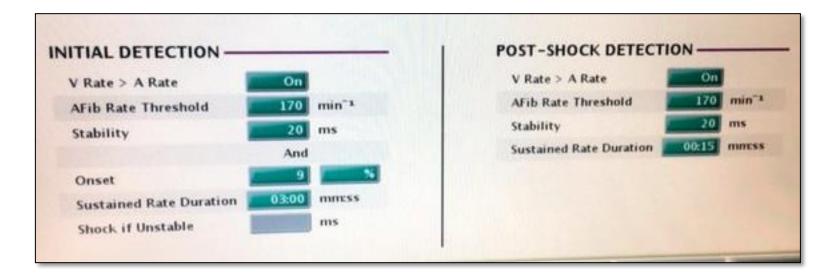
# Tachy settings

• VF zone: 220 bpm 2.5 sec detection

Therapies: Quick convert ATP followed by 8 x 41J shocks

• VT zone: 170 bpm 10 sec detection
Therapies: 2 Burst ATP, 1 Ramp ATP followed by 6 x 41J shocks

VT zone detection enhancements: Onset/Stability ON



# Episode details

#### **VT Event Onset**

Avg A Rate 182 min<sup>-1</sup>

Avg V Rate 183 min<sup>-1</sup>

Detection Onset/Stability

Onset Percent

#### At V-Detect

Avg A Rate 186 min<sup>-1</sup>

Avg V Rate 186 min<sup>-1</sup>

Rate Zone VT

Stability 10 ms

V>A Rate False

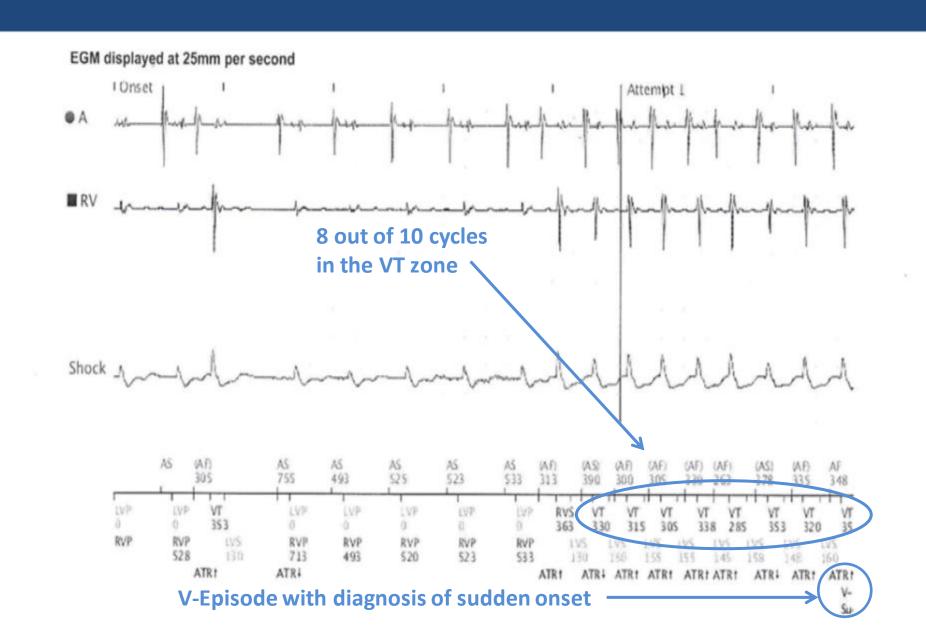
• AFib True

SRD Met False

ATP Timeout False

Onset Intvl (170 ms, Off)
Onset % 32 %

## Review of the EGM and Markers

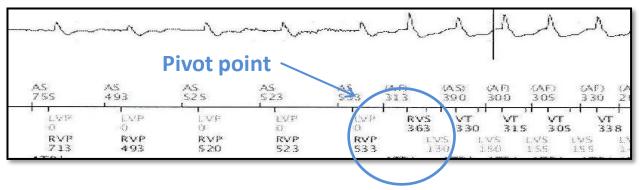


## **Onset Discriminator**

Distinguishes between gradual and sudden onset (ST v VT)

#### Stage 1

- Finds 'pivot point'
- Adjacent ventricular interval where the cycle length has shortened the most
- Change ≥ to programmed Onset value ----> declared sudden onset

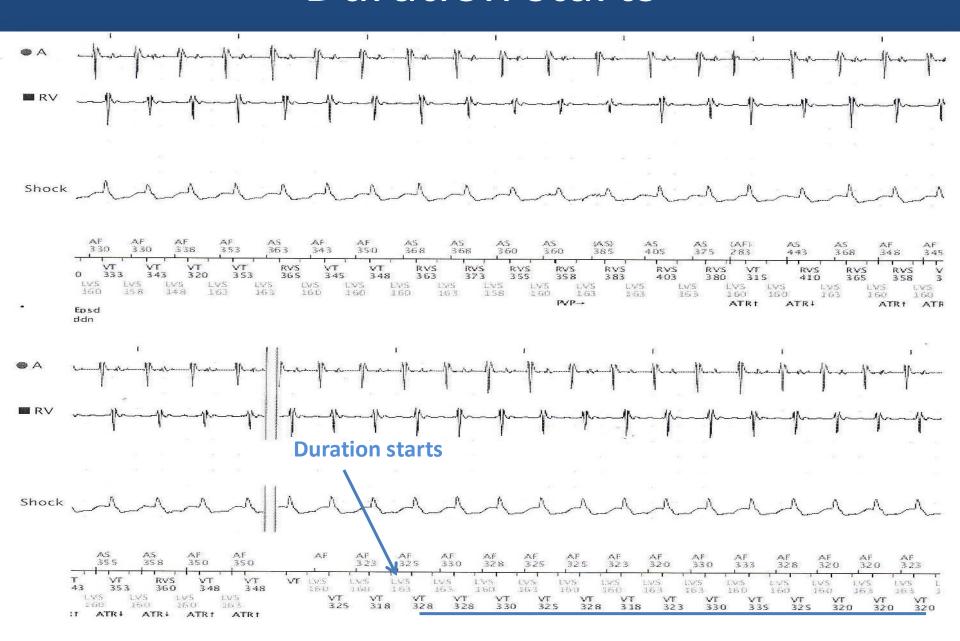


#### Stage 2

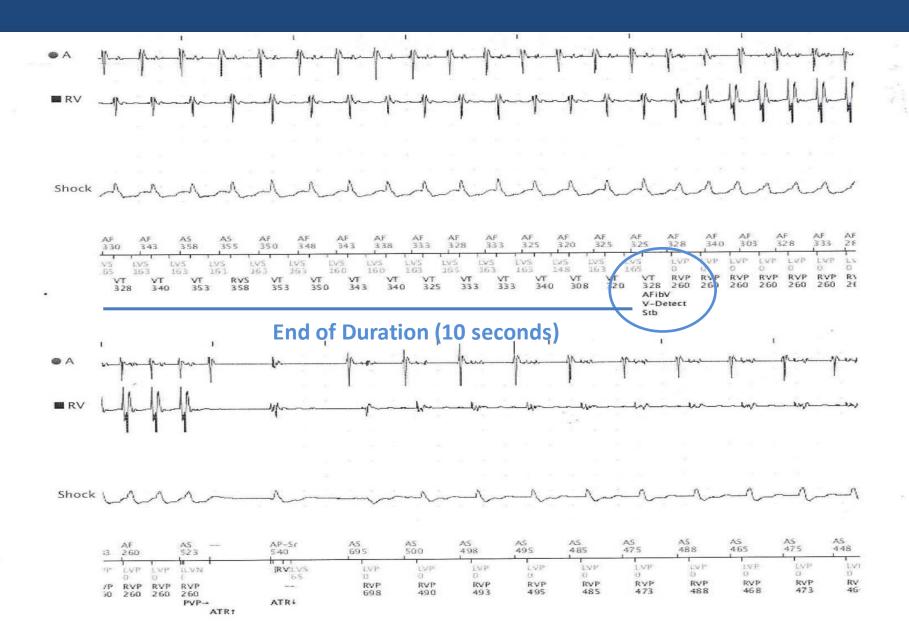
- Averages intervals preceding pivot point
- Averages 3 of the first 4 intervals following the pivot point
- Average interval ≥ programmed Onset threshold ----> declared sudden onset

Stage one and two must both be calculated as sudden to initiate therapies

## **Duration starts**

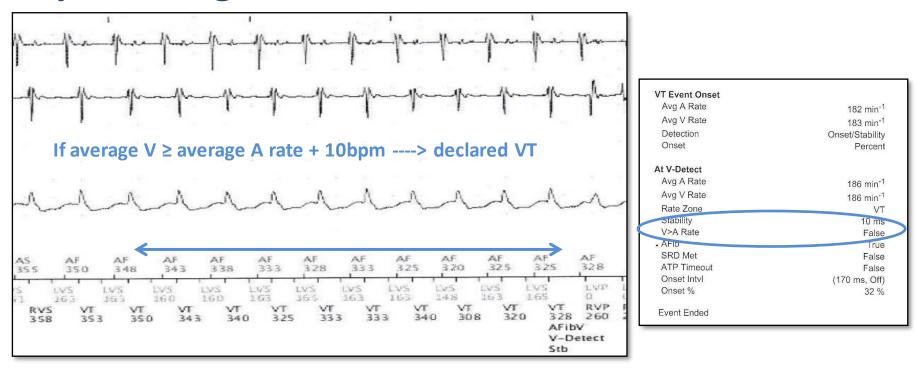


### Duration ends discriminators decide



### V rate > A rate

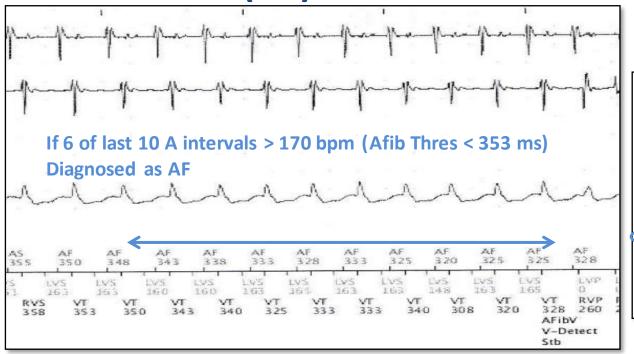
 Compares average of last 10 A and V intervals preceding the end of duration



- V>A prioritised over all other discriminators
- Not used in redetection

## Afib rate threshold

 If 6 of last 10 A intervals > A Fib rate threshold marked as (AF)

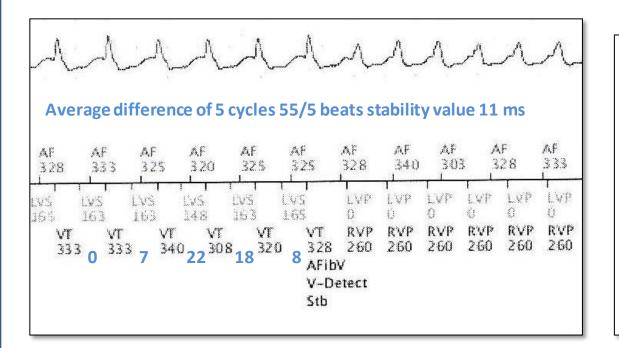


/T Event Onset	
Avg A Rate	182 min <sup>-1</sup>
Avg V Rate	183 min <sup>-1</sup>
Detection	Onset/Stability
Onset	Percent
At V-Detect	
Avg A Rate	186 min <sup>-1</sup>
Avg V Rate	186 min <sup>-1</sup>
Rate Zone	VT
Stability	10 ms
V A Rate	raise
. AFib	True
SRD Met	Faise
ATP Timeout	False
Onset IntvI	(170 ms, Off)
Onset %	32 %

- Starts at onset of arrhythmia
- If AF determined looks at stability

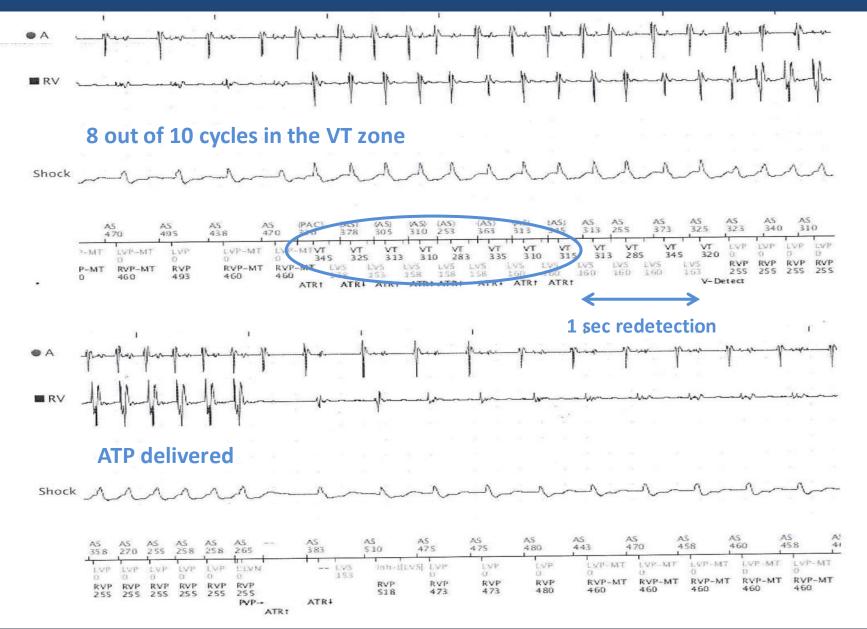
# Stability

- Average difference calculated throughout the Duration.
- Average difference compared with programmed stability value
- If average difference is > programmed stability classed unstable



VT Event Onset	
Avg A Rate	182 min <sup>-1</sup>
Avg V Rate	183 min <sup>-1</sup>
Detection	Onset/Stability
Onset	Percent
At V-Detect	
Avg A Rate	186 min <sup>-1</sup>
Avg V Rate	186 min <sup>-1</sup>
Rate Zone	VT
Stability	10 ms
V>A Rate	raise
• AFib	True
SRD Met	False
ATP Timeout	False
Onset Intvl	(170 ms, Off)
Onset %	32 %
Event Ended	

# Arrhythmia redetected further therapy



# Summary of episode

- Inappropriate therapy for an atrial arrhythmia
- Appropriate device function for current settings
- Risk of inappropriate shocks
- Patient to be reviewed in clinic

# Q: What programming changes would you make?



# **Options**

- 1. Use morphology discriminator/Rhythm ID
- 2. Adjust rate or detection interval
- 3. Adjust stability threshold
- 4. Adjust zones to single zone with or without VT monitor zone
- 5. No changes continue to monitor with HM
- 6. Other options review medications, EP study

#### Rhythm ID ON activates morphology discriminator

Compares shock EGM morphology with a stored

reference template

3 of 10 beats match template

Markers RID+ and RID-

Timing Alignment

Rate

NSR
Template
Shock

If correlation > 94%

Unknown beat is "correlated"

Indicates SVT

Reference template stored by either passive or active method

Ambulatory update of Rhythm ID

Passive Method, look for intrinsic every two hours

Active Method, temporary non-tracking brady mode

Temporary LRL

45 min<sup>-1</sup>

## What did we do?

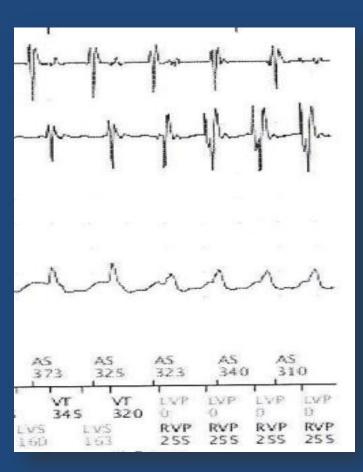
- Increased detection duration to 60 seconds
- Increased rate trigger to 180 bpm
- Medications reviewed but no room for adjustment as some postural dizziness possibly related to beta blocker
- Follow up with HM in 1/12
- If further episodes or longer episodes of atrial arrhythmia may require anticoagulation

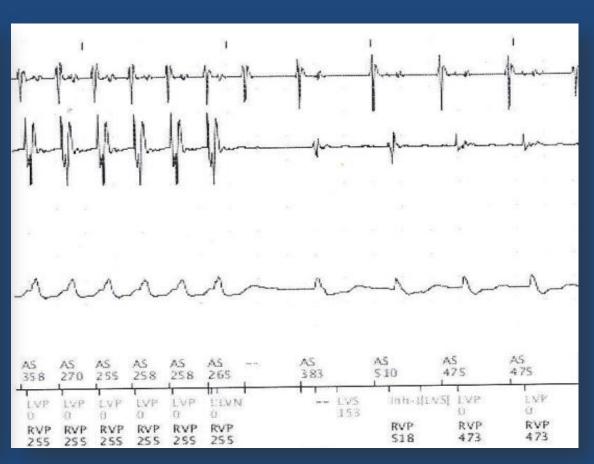
## Q: Why does ATP terminate the arrhythmia?



#### A cycle length 334ms/180 bpm

#### A cycle length 261ms/229 bpm







# Any Questions?

