



substrate

--



patch

suture line

/

1)

patch

2)

# *Arrhythmias and commonly associated congenital heart defects(1)*

---

## **Tachycardias**

WPW syndrome

- Ebstein`s anomaly
- “Corrected” transposition

**Intraatrial reentrant  
Tachycardia**

- Postoperative Mustard
- Postoperative Senning
- Postoperative Fontan
- Other

Atrial fibrillation

- Mitral valve disease
- Aortic stenosis
- Single ventricle

**Ventricular tachycardia**

- Tetralogy of Fallot
- Other

# *Arrhythmias and commonly associated congenital heart defects(2)*

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## **Bradycardias**

### **SA node dysfunction**

- Postoperative Mustard
- Postoperative Senning
- Postoperative Fontan
- Other

### **Congenital AV block**

- Endocardial cushion defects
- “Corrected” transposition

### **Acquired AV block**

- VSD closure
- Tetralogy of Fallot repair
- Other

# (IART)

- Mustard op      Fontan op
- p                    가
- adenosine

A. flutter

1) p                    .

2) p    가                    ,

p

isoelectric interval    가    .

3)

가

(250 - 400ms)

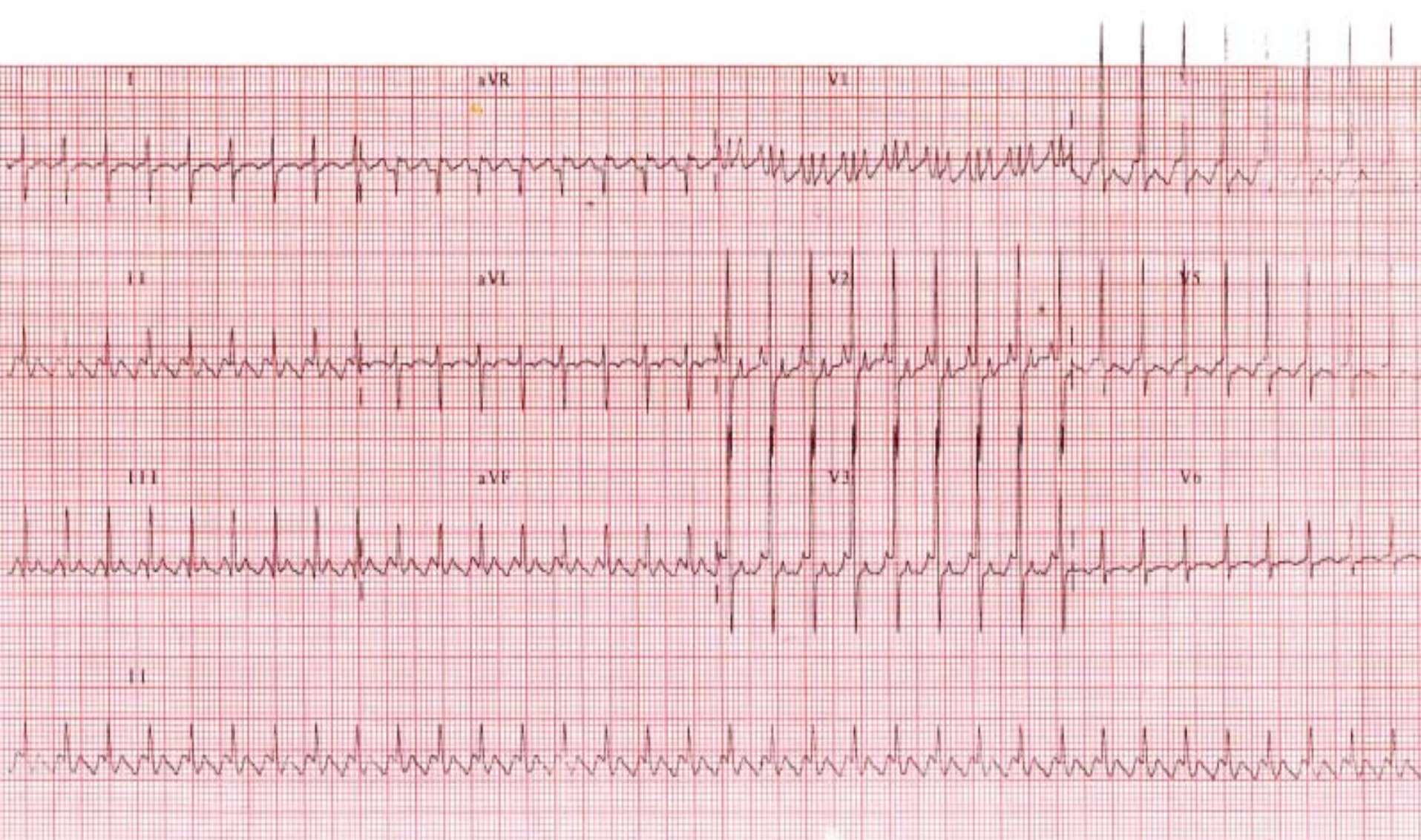
1:1

가

가

.





# (IART)



IART



SND, PVC,  
가

6-10%

가

가

--

,

,

, ICD

# Mustard op

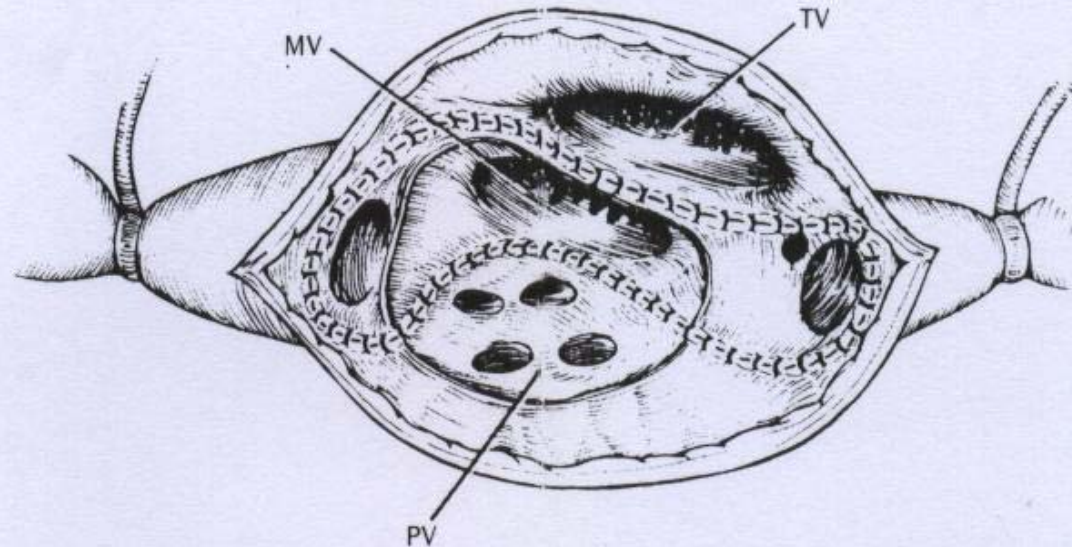
IART :

, , patch  
, 35% ,

OP ?

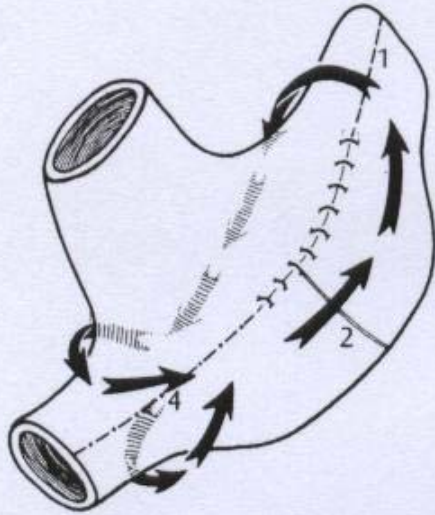
SND :

long term follow-up 50%

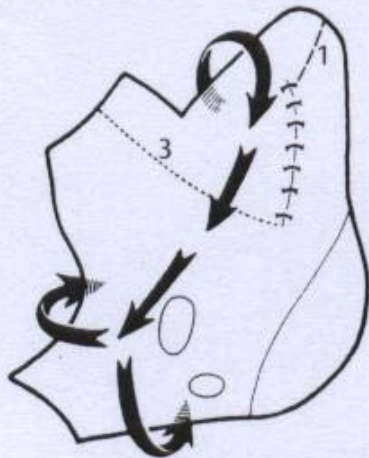


**Figure 20.1** Surgeon's view of the Mustard repair through the right atriotomy. The atrial septum has been excised; the suture-line is placed around the pulmonary veins (PV), across the septal orifice, and around the superior vena cava (SVC) and inferior vena cava (IVC). TV, tricuspid valve; MV, mitral valve. (Reproduced with permission from Cronin et al.<sup>6</sup>)

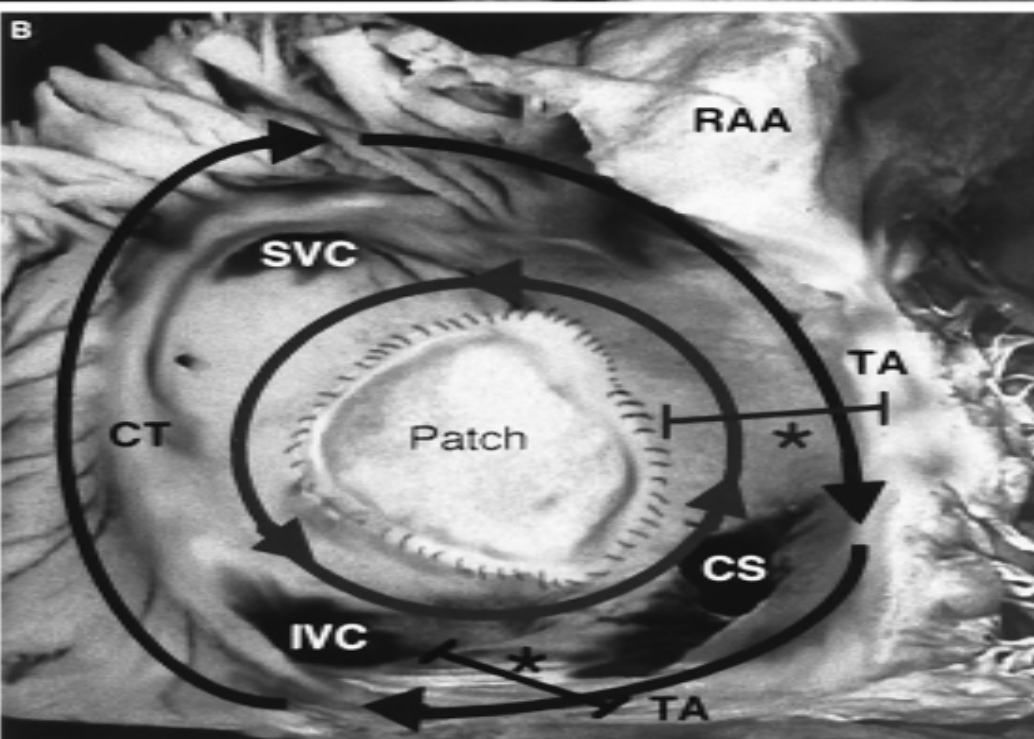
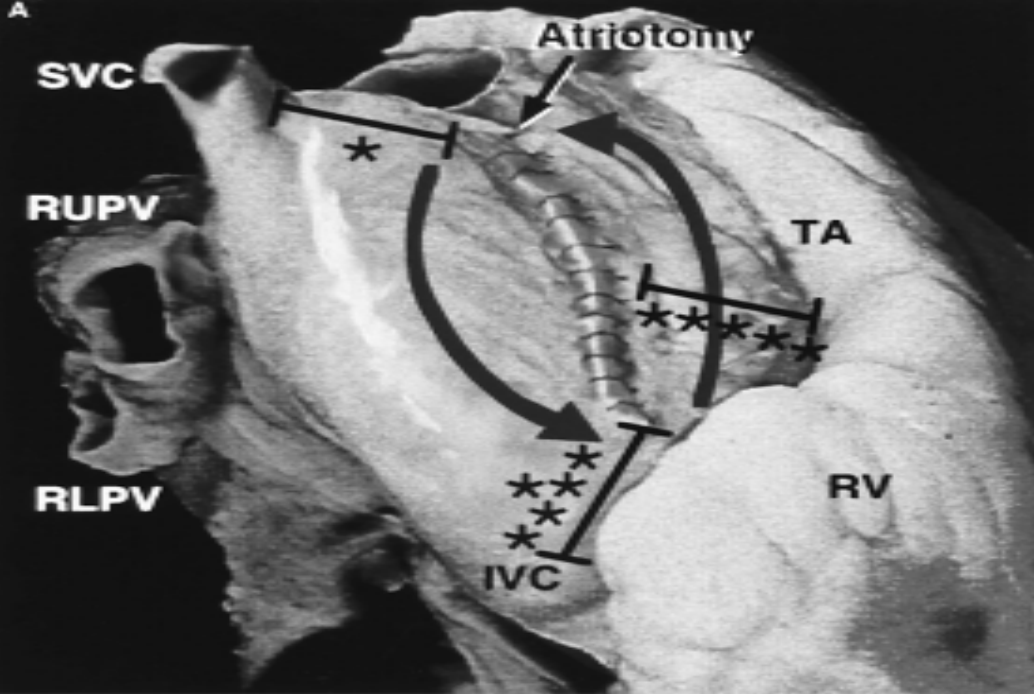
# Fontan



IART :	1/3	Fontan	APC
SND :	APC	10-12%,	Lat.
	Tunnel	20-25%	



**Figure 20.4** Sites of termination of atrial flutter in a canine model of the classic Fontan repair: (1) between atriotomy and atriopulmonary connection; (2) between atriotomy and tricuspid annulus; and (3) between atriopulmonary connection and superior vena cava. (4) Unsuccessful site between atriotomy and inferior vena cava. (Reproduced with permission from Gandhi et al.<sup>12</sup>.)



# IART ablation site

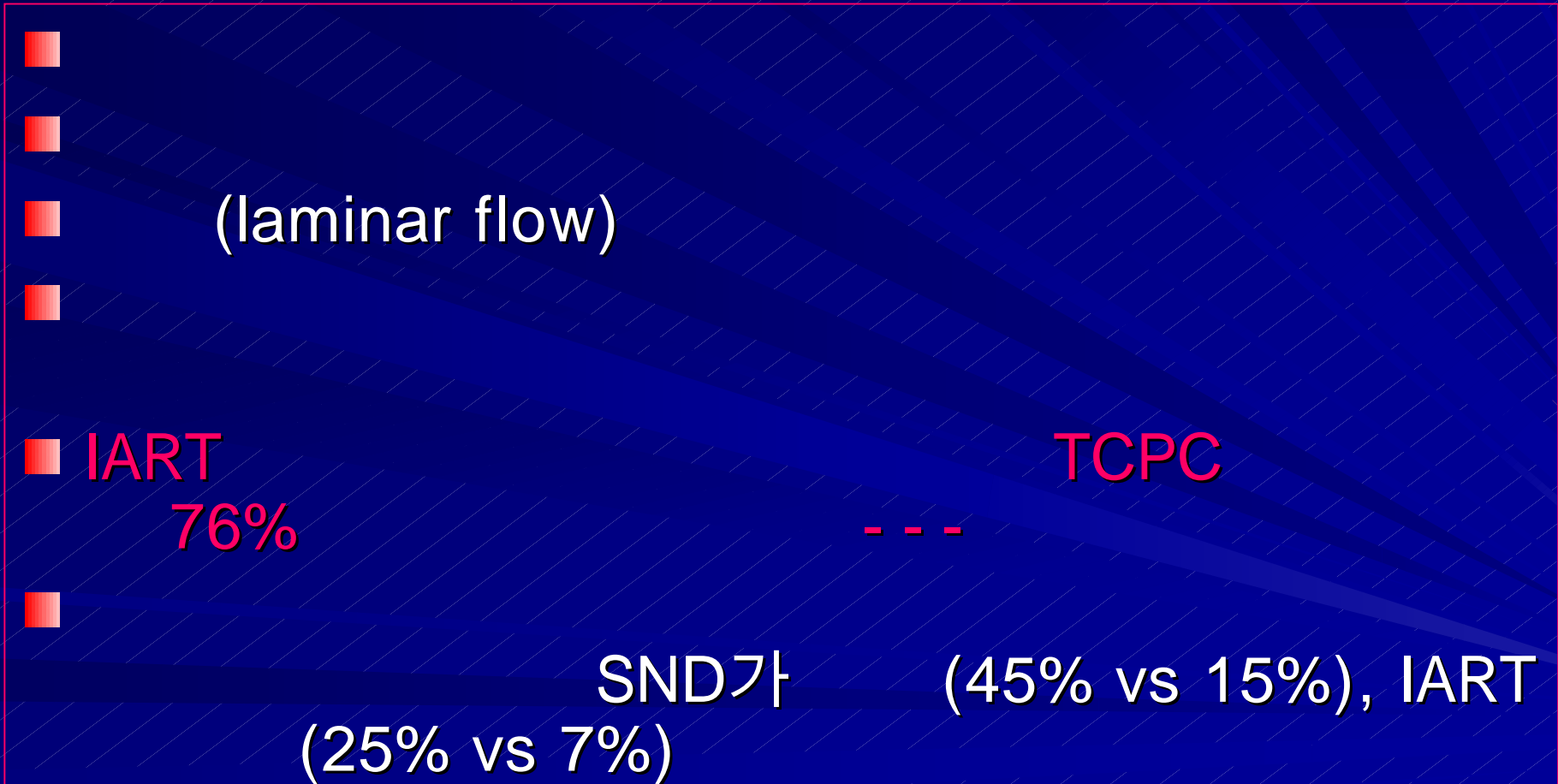
90% , (40%)

3D mapping , irrigated tip ablation

OP ?

Kalman, J. M. et al. *Circulation* 1996;93:502-512

# TCPC



IART



IART

SND



class III



RFCA



TCPC

±

±

Pacemaker

1. SND

PAC

IART

2. IART

SND

3.

# Fontan conversion with arrhythmia surgery

European Journal of Cardio-thoracic Surgery  
7(2005) 250-257

Table 4  
Pre- and postoperative change of the NYHA functional class

Before redo operation		After redo operation
NYHA I (0)		NYHA I (13)
NYHA II (6)	6	NYHA II (3)
NYHA III (8)	7	NYHA III (0)
	1	
	2	
NYHA IV (2)		NYHA IV (0)

NYHA; New York Heart Association. There was a significant improvement in NYHA class ( $P < 0.001$ , Wilcoxon signed ranks test).



■ TOF, congenital AS

-- TOF : 30 90%  
1.5 - 4.5 /1000 pt-years  
가

- 
- 
- Holter
- SAECG
- HRV
- 
- 
- 
- 
- MRI

1.

5 op : 30 90%

12 : 76%

2.

>

patch

3.

RVOTO

RVSP > 60mmHg, RV-PA pr. grad>40mmHg

4. PR

: 가

5.

1. QRS dur > 180ms
2. QRS dur 가 > 3.5ms/ year
3. QRS > 180ms + QTd > 60ms or JTd > 60ms

QRS dur 가 PR RV

## ■ Holter

PVC nonsustained VT .

--

## ■ SAECG

VT VF 가

low RMS-terminal 40ms

long low amp. sigal dur of terminal filtered QRS

Holter sustained or nonsustained VT

## ■ HRV

QRS

PR



,



1. RVSP > 60mmHg

2.

>40mmHg

3.

4.

가

mechano - electrical interaction

가



Para -L M-mode RV 가

RV, LV

RV, LV

RV



RV



**MRI**

RV

PR

가

MRI

VT

PR

VT

TOF op VT

, RV

, RV

, RV

,

PR

PR

가

-VT

,

가

# Pathophysiology of chronic Pulmonary regurgitation

---

<b>Substrate</b>	Post-repair of tetralogy of Fallot Post-valvotomy for pulmonary stenosis (balloon or surgical)  Absent Pulmonary valve syndrome(rare)  Isolated congenital PR(rare)
<b>Co-variable/s</b>	Peripheral pulmonary artery stenosis(-)  Pulmonary hypertension(-)  RVOT aneurysm/akinesia(-)  RV restrictive diastolic physiology (+ in the older patient)

# Pathophysiology of chronic Pulmonary regurgitation

## Clinical progression

\*RV dilatation (there is usually a long compensatory phase while RV systolic function is maintained)

\*QRS Prolongation (associated with Increased risk of sustained Ventricular tachycardia And SCD)

\*Onset of tricuspid regurgitation  
RV systolic dysfunction  
Overt symptoms ensue

PVR

가

가

PVR

1. (-) + PR + RV

2. (+)( ) + PR + RV

3. PR +

±

4. PR + +

:

# PVR

■ Functional class



■ QRS duration



:

PVR +

+ ICD

# Medical Tx of PR

- RV failure Tx

- Neurohormonal activation

가

- - - ACE inhibitor      beta-blocker

가

, PVR

?

-

가

TOF

VT



macroreentry

가

VT



patch



VT

.



VT

ddx가

(+) : VT

:

1:1

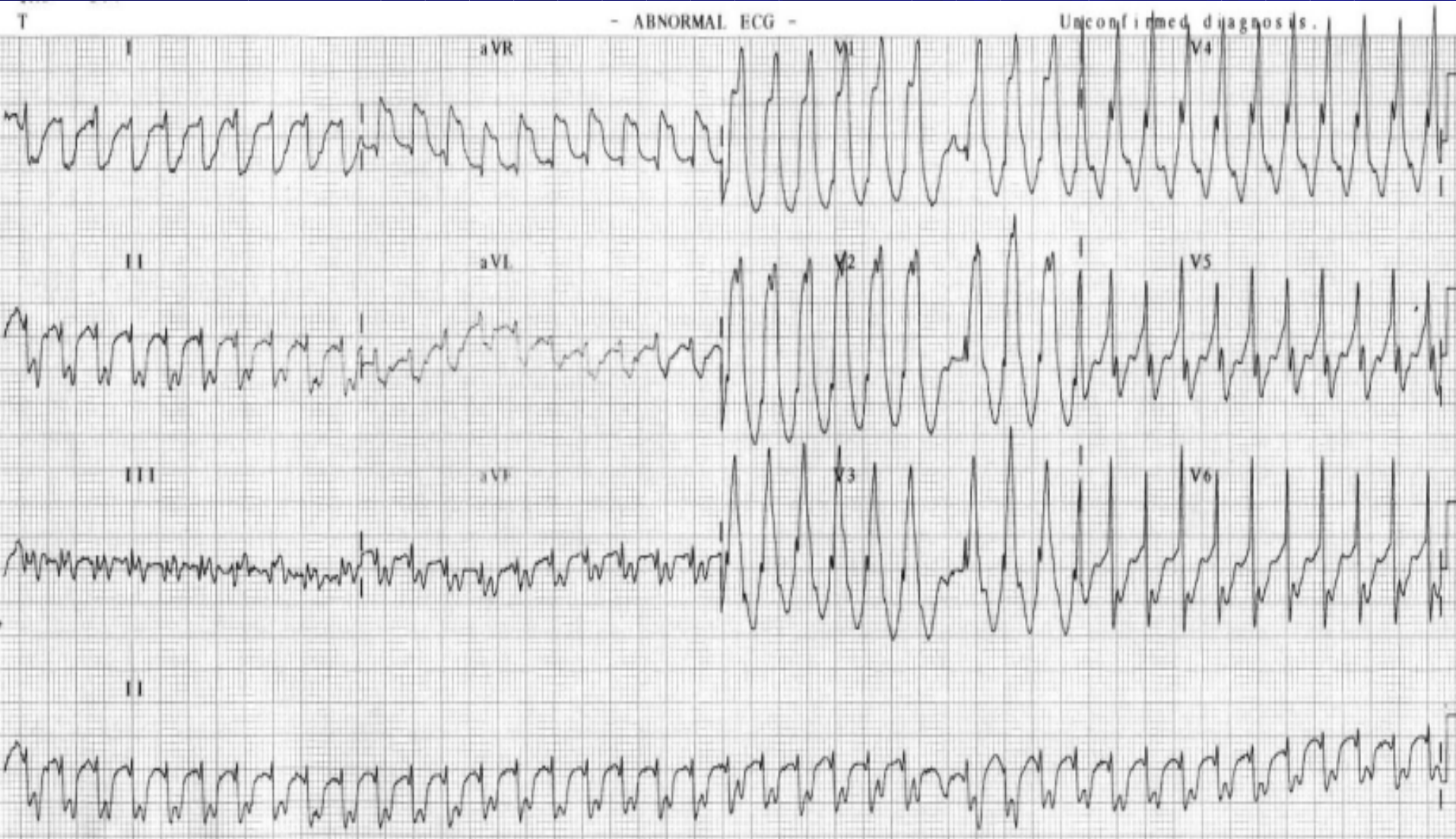
adenosine try

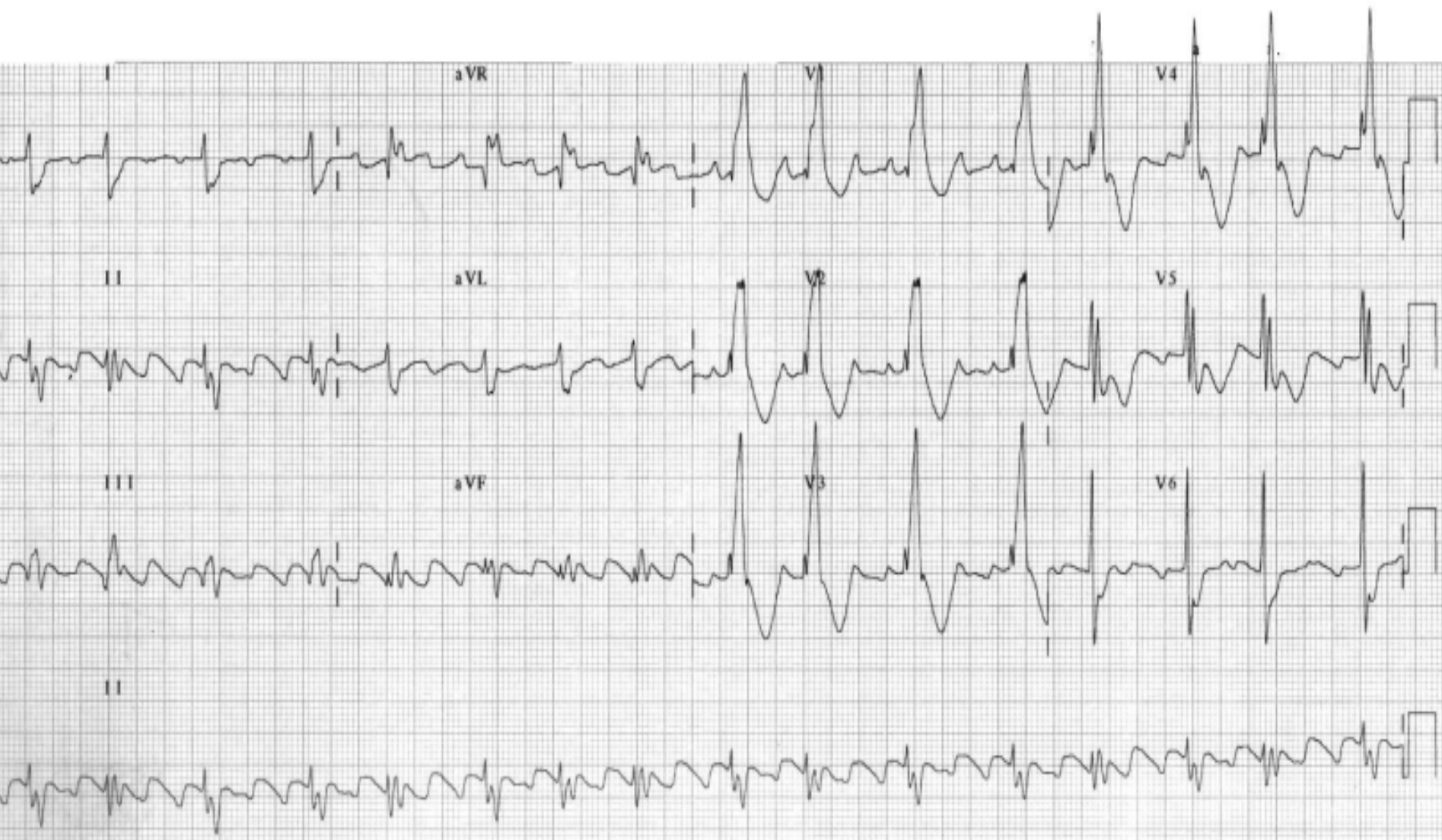
wide QRS

VT

- ABNORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed diagnosis.





# VT

\* DC cardioversion

: 1 - 2J / Kg

\*

1) Lidocaine or procainamide iv

2)

1

amiodarone

•

1) VT

IB drug 가

2)

VT

가

:

&/or ICD

class

VT

EPS

\*VT  
cath

1)

가

( VSD, PR, )

2)

VT

SVT

3)

VT

, VT

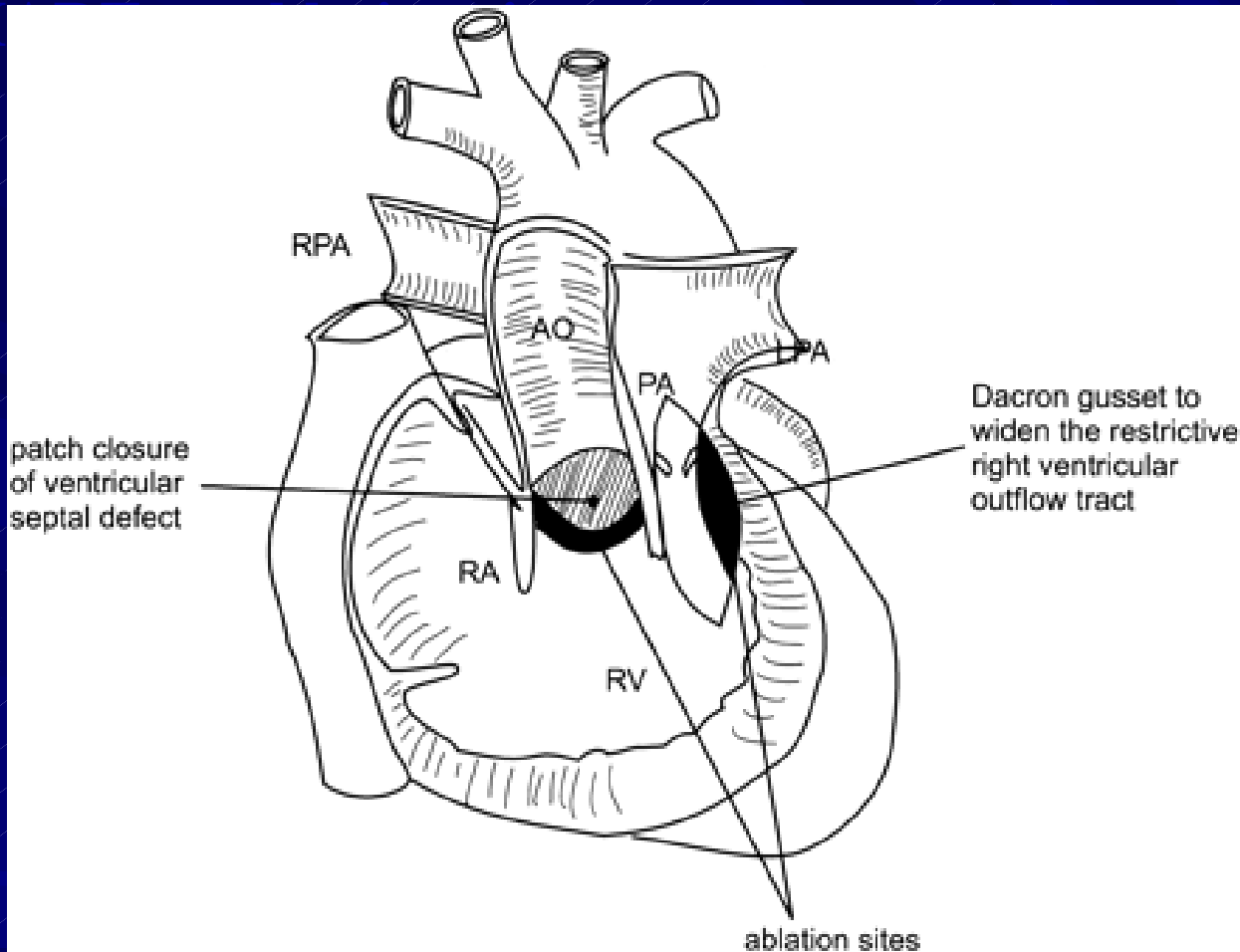
RFCA

(PVR ) +

± ICD

TOF postop. VT

ablation site



Circulation, 1996;94:1902-08

# (TOF postop)

\*512 . 30 98.4%

\*54 (10.5%)

23 SND AV block

13

18

(couplet PVC 10, nonsustained VT 6, sustained VT 2 )

\* 60% QRS<120ms

low

-- RV tomy 가 (RBBB )

small trasannular patch



1)

-

2)

가 35 /

3) 3

\*

10

CAVB

--

CAVB

1

50%

7

81%, 9

97%

\*

32 - 39%

가

\*

가

9%

-2

3

\*

3

CAVB

.

■ study 가 —

■ TOF postop.

■ ICD

( ) ( )

■ , ,