

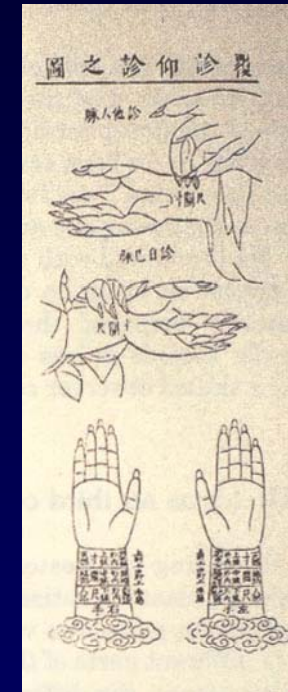
# New Mapping Technologies of Arrhythmia

아주의대

황교승

# Historical Development of Rhythmology

- Pien Ts'lo (the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC)



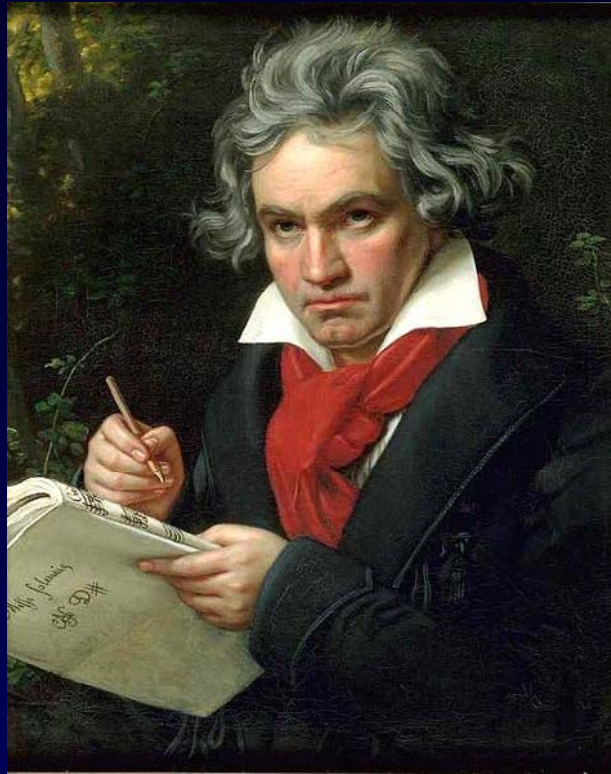
- Claudius Galen (circa AD 129–199)



# Historical Development of Rhythmology

- Michael Bernhard Valentini's pulse diagram





## Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

Piano Sonata No. 26 in E flat major ("Les Adieux"), Op. 81a

26. *Das Lebewohl*  
*Adagio*

*p espress.*

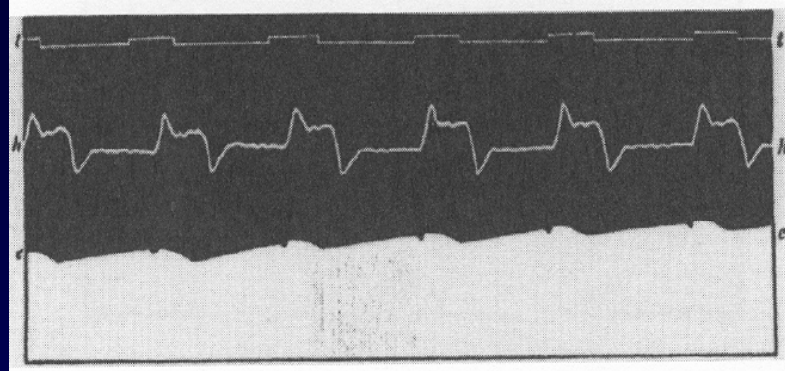
Opus 81a

179

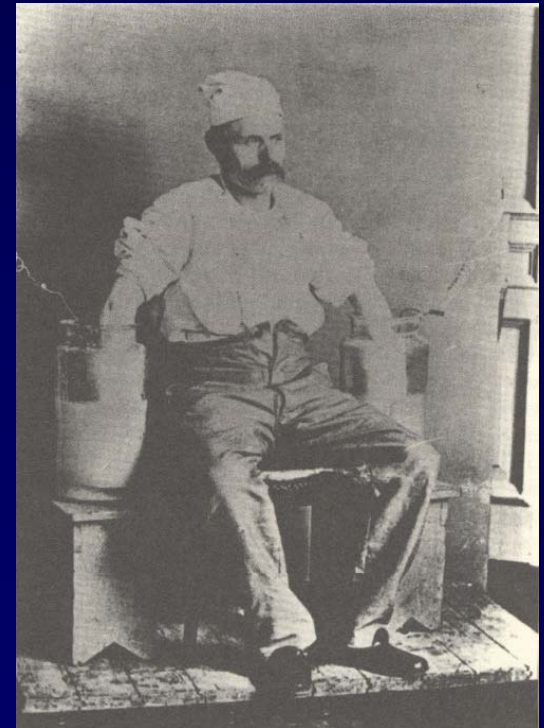
The image shows a single line of musical notation for the first movement of Beethoven's Piano Sonata No. 26. The notation is in treble clef, E-flat major, and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) and expressive (*espress.*) marking. The piece is titled "Das Lebewohl" and "Adagio". The number "26." is on the left, and "Opus 81a" and "179" are on the right.

# Historical Development of Rhythmology

- The 1<sup>st</sup> human ECG, recorded by D. Waller in 1887



- Willem Einthoven (1860–1927)



# Historical Development of Rhythmology

- Werner Forssmann in 1929 (1904–1979)  
Right catheterization
- Puech in 1957  
His bundle electrogram
- Durrer et al in 1967  
Programmed stimulation

# Three Dimensional Mapping

- Carto XP System
- ESI Noncontact Mapping
- NavX Mapping System
- Real-time Position Management (RPM) Mapping System

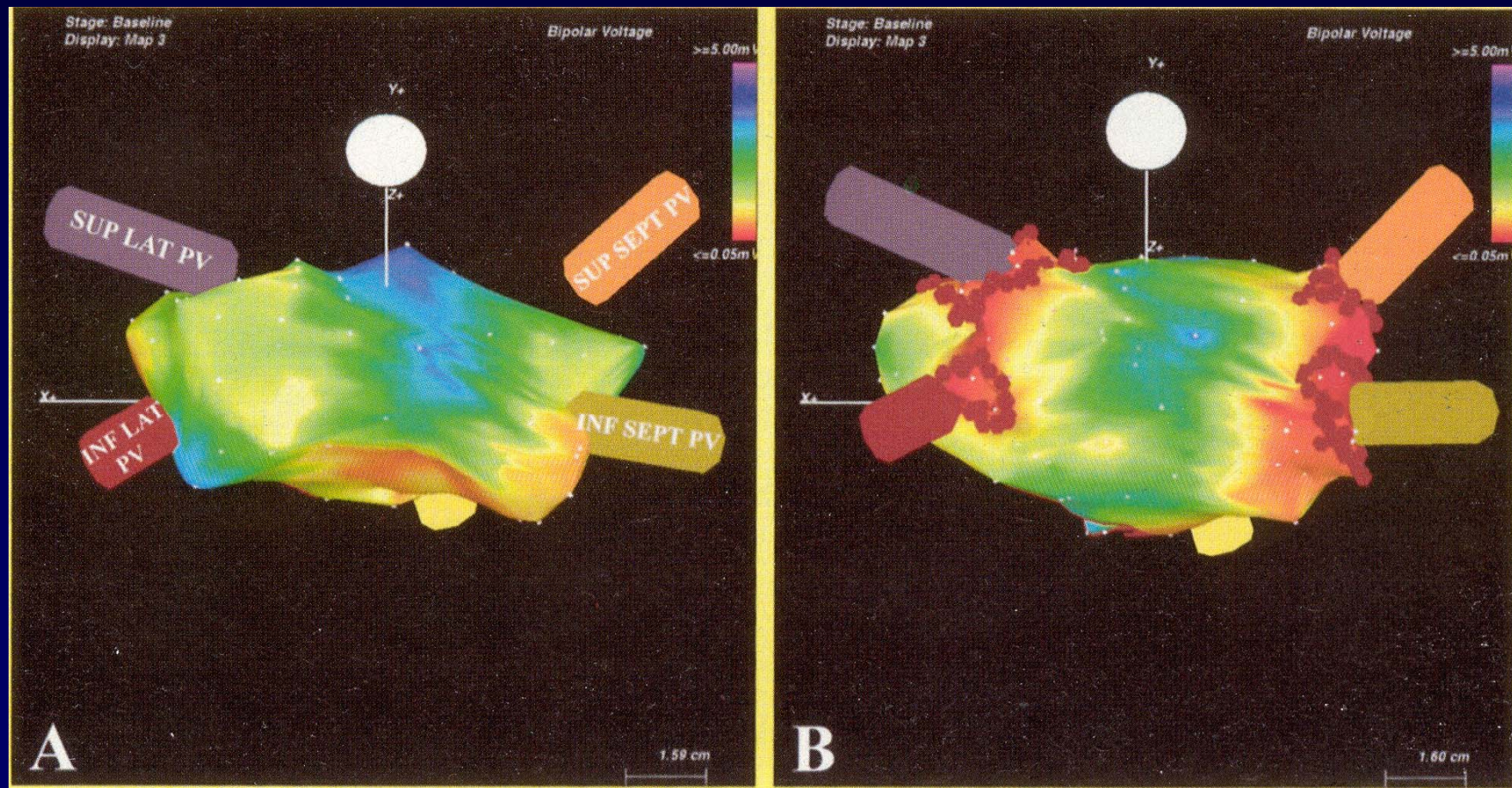
# Carto XP System

- The patient is positioned over a tripod emitting 3 **electromagnetic** waves
- Each beam is registered by one of 3 turned coils embedded in the mapping catheter tip to specify location 3D space.

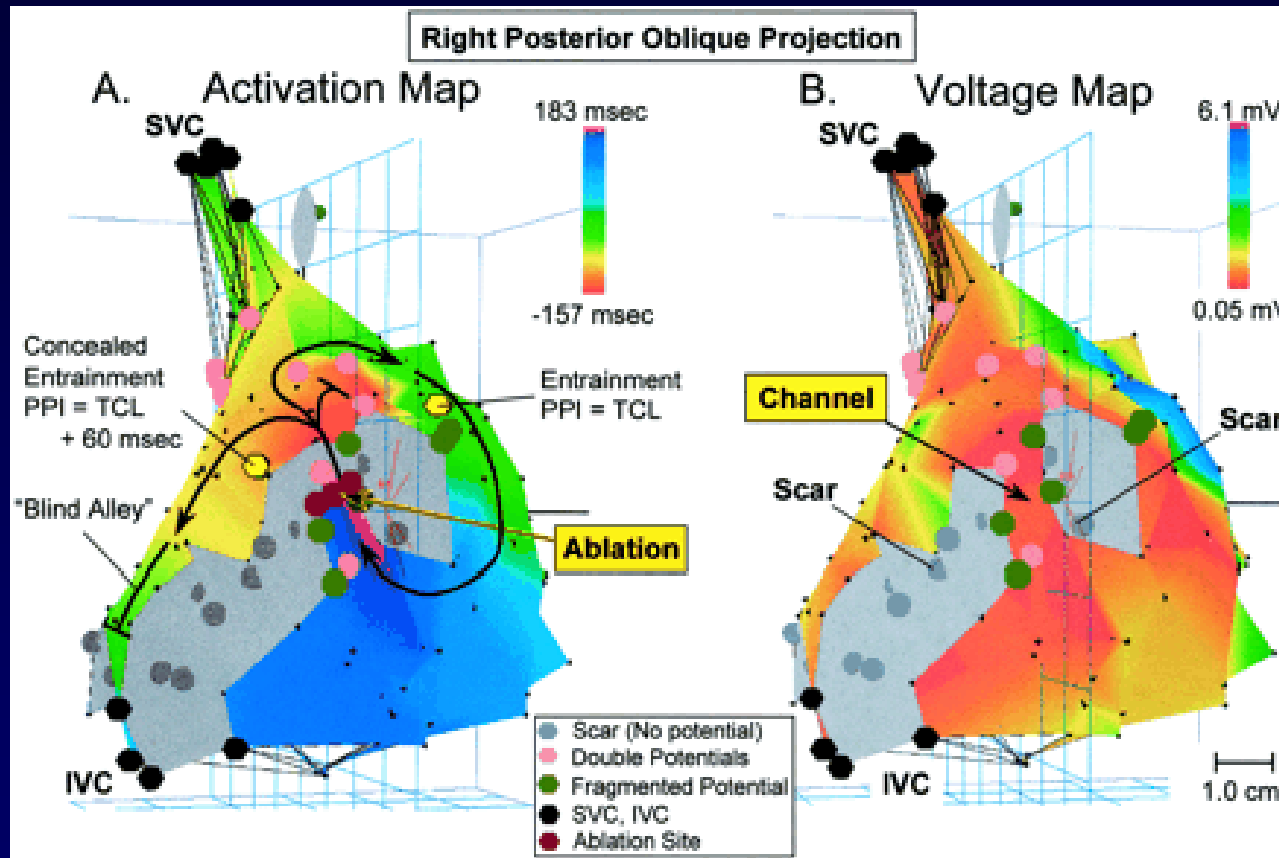
*Carto XP System*

# Pulmonary vein Isolation

Circulation. 2000;102:2619-28

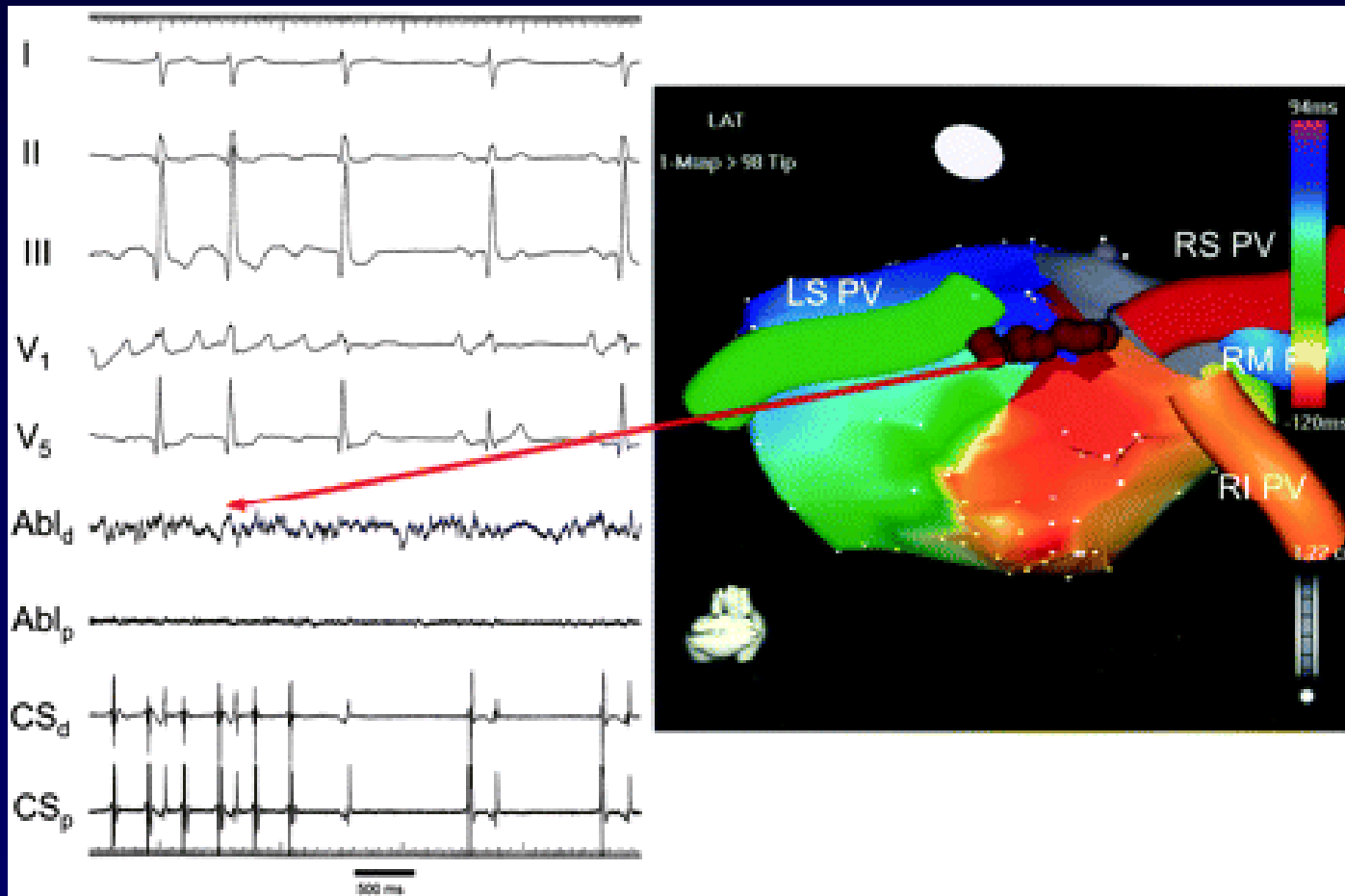


# Mapping Scar Borders



## *Carto XP System*

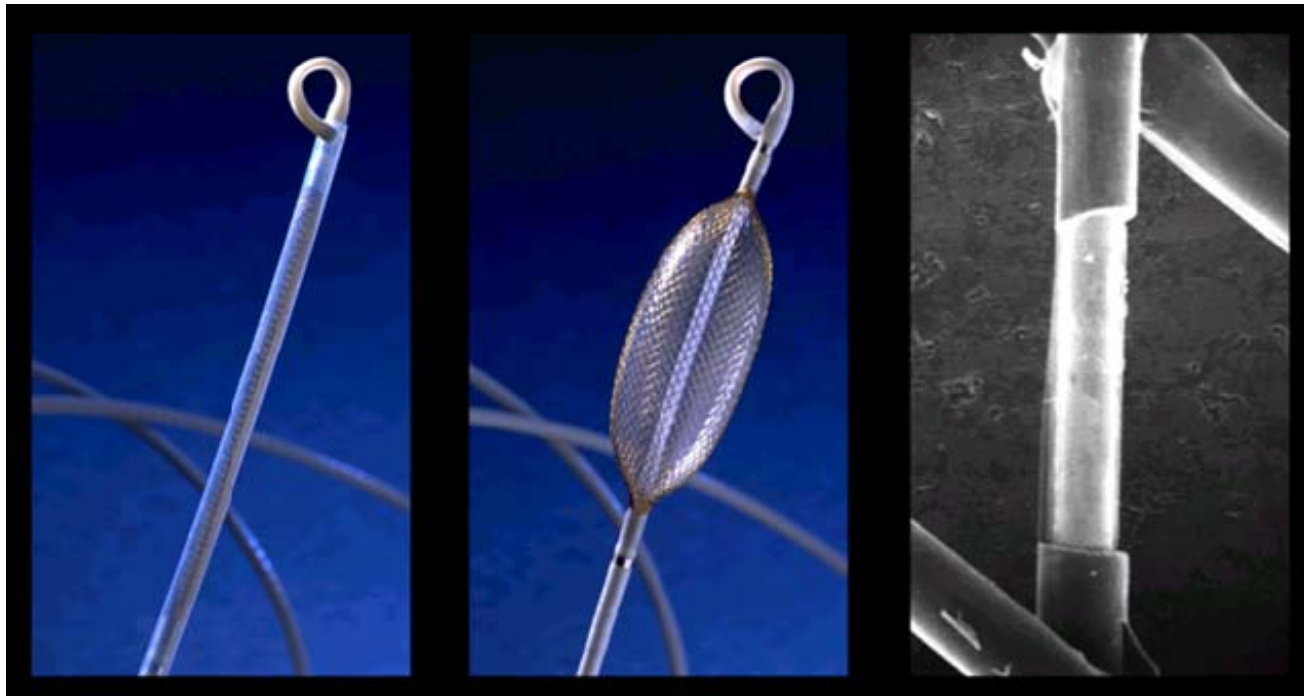
# RF Ablation of Complex Fractionated Atrial Electrogram (CFAE)



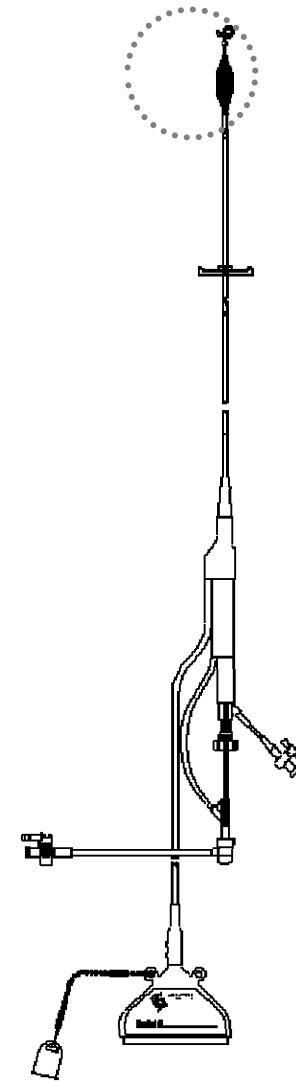
*Circulation.* 2007;115:2606–2612

# ESI Noncontact Mapping

## Multi-electrode Array

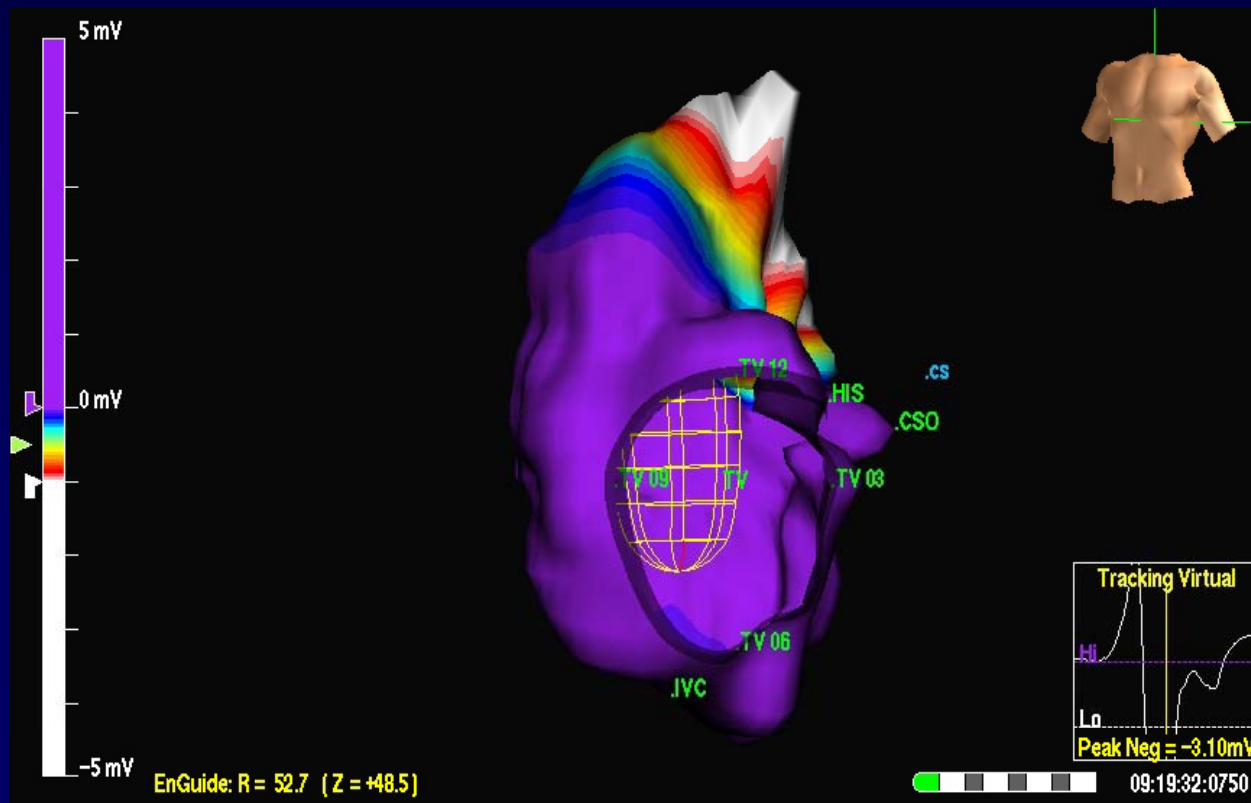


Array of 64 braided electrodes deployed around a 7.5ml balloon



# ESI Noncontact Mapping

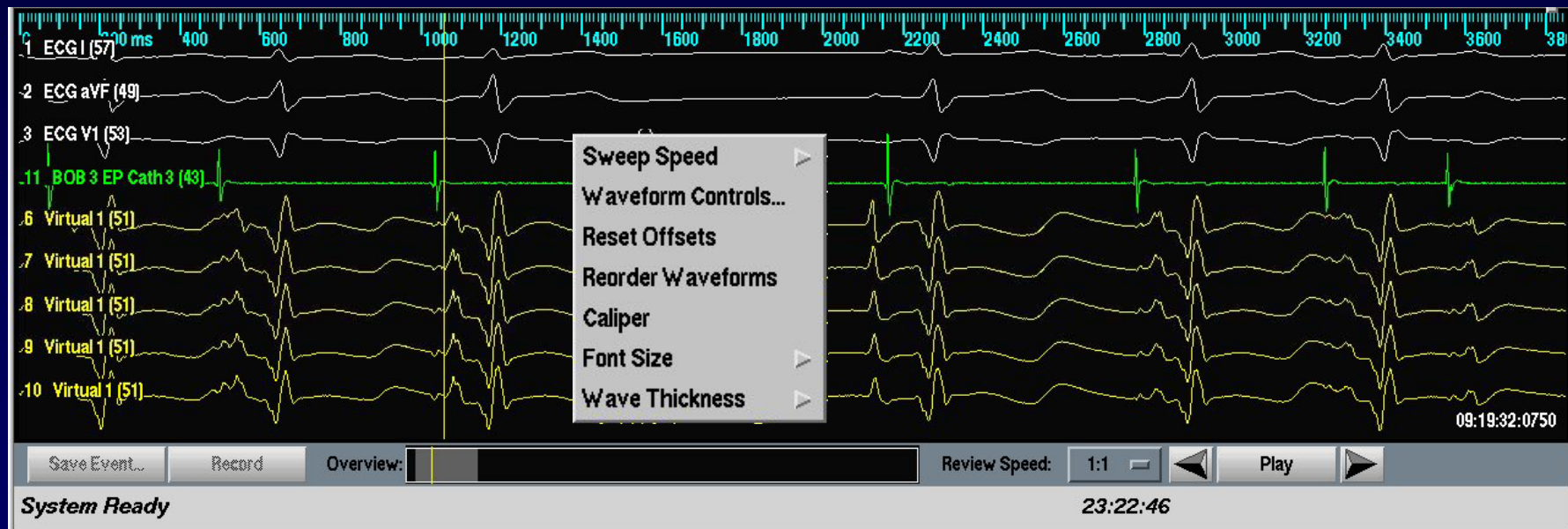
## System Interface: Map Display



# ESI Noncontact Mapping

## Waveform Display

The waveform display provides the presentation of up to 32 waveforms



# *ESI Noncontact Mapping*

## *Ischemic VT*

- Place EnSite catheter in the LV using either a retrograde trans aortic or transseptal approach
- Create geometry of the LV, marking the apex, aorta and mitral valve
- Observe isopotential map and identify any low-voltage substrate



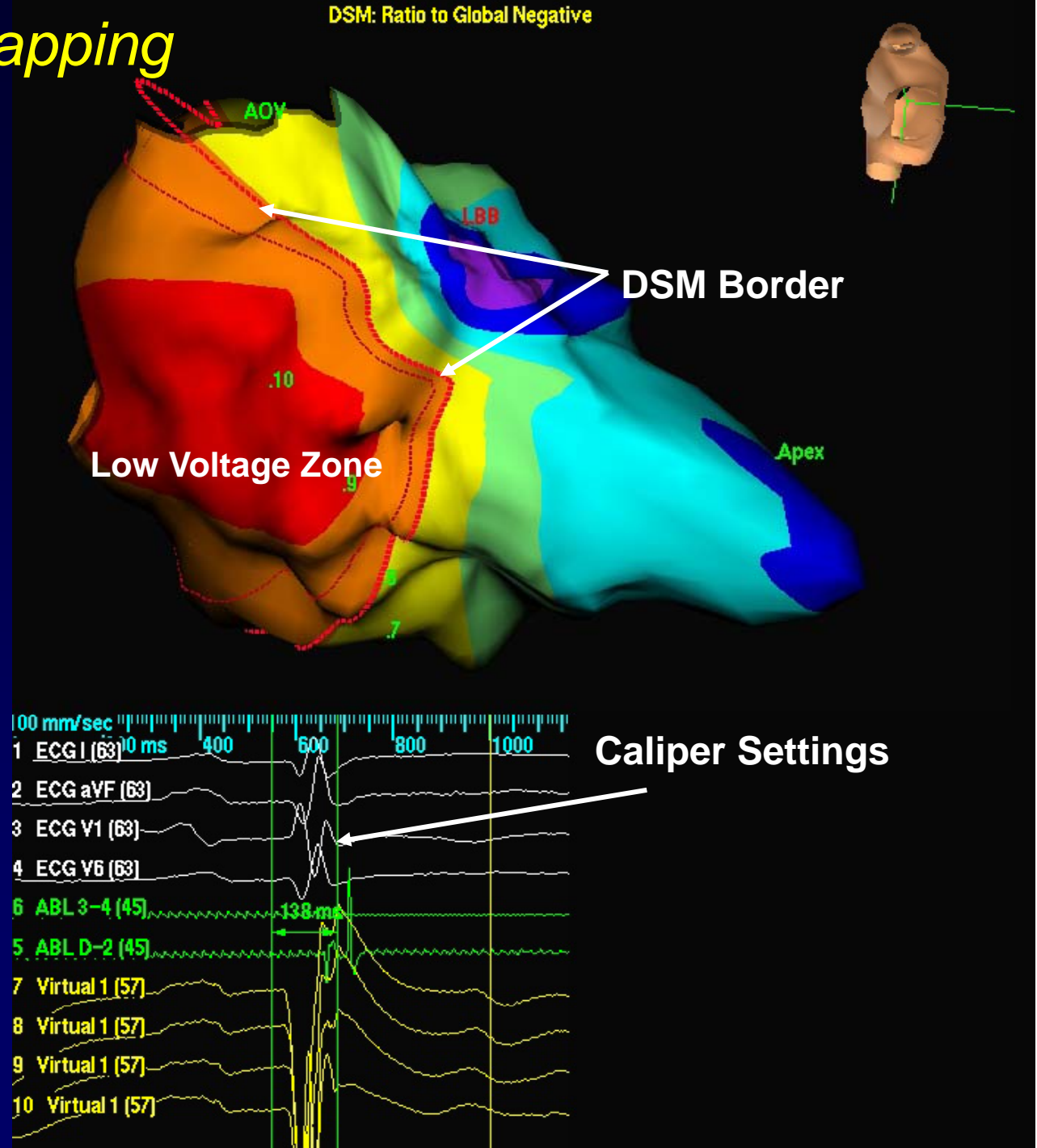
In the US, the EnSite Array is cleared for use in the right atrium only.  
In Europe, the EnSite Array has received CE mark for use in either the right atrium or left ventricle.

# ESI Noncontact Mapping

DSM: Ratio to Global Negative

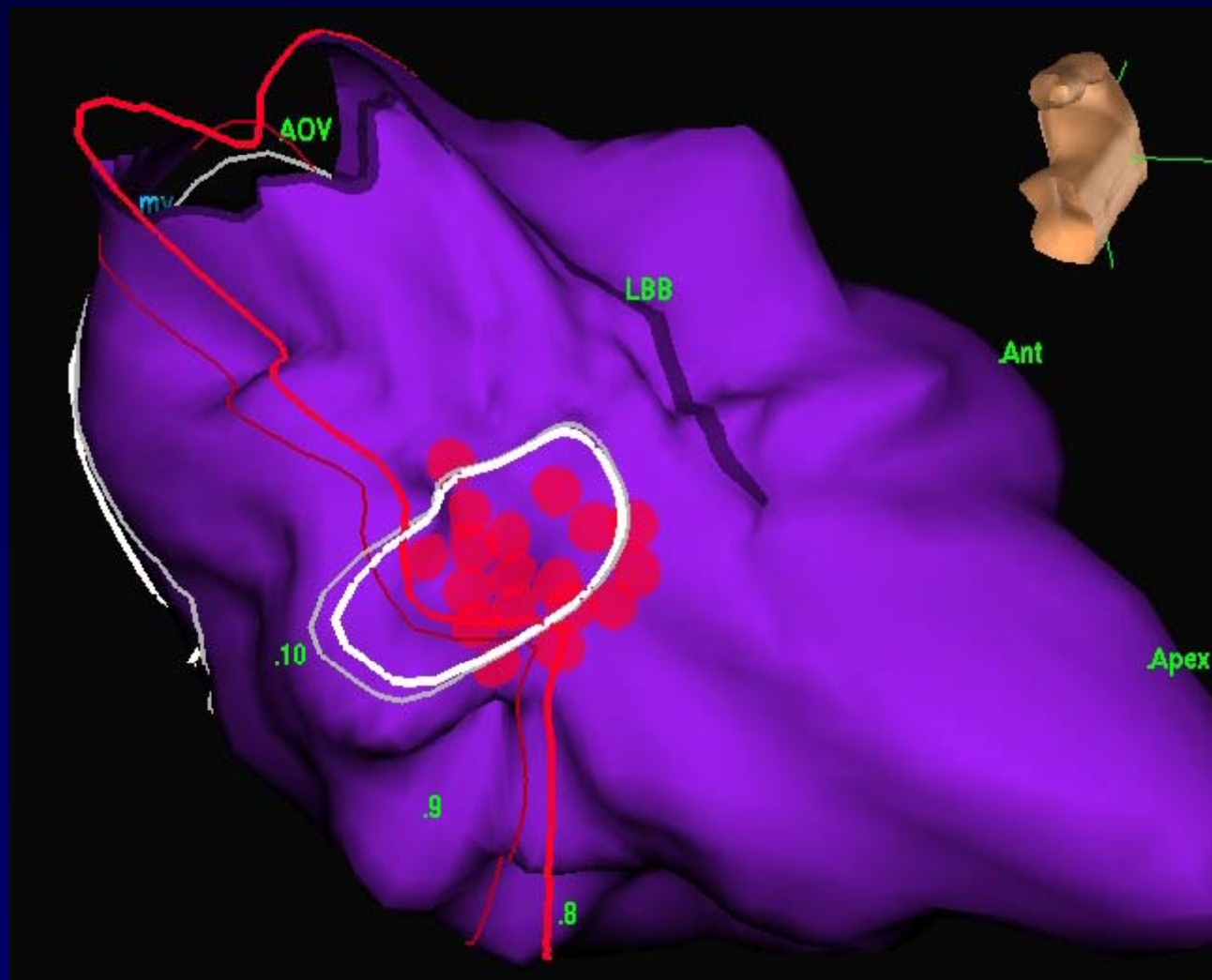
## Sinus Rhythm

- Dynamic substrate mapping (DSM) tool was used in SR to identify a low voltage area and the red line was placed at 45% of the chambers peak neg. voltage
- Inf. Basal area is the lowest voltage substrate



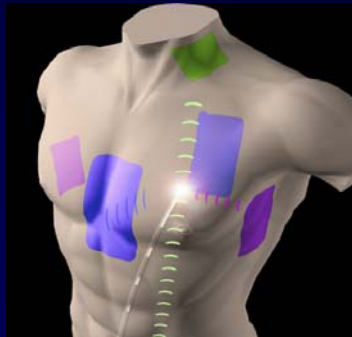
## *ESI Noncontact Mapping*

Lesions are placed within and along side the DSM border to eliminate the VT



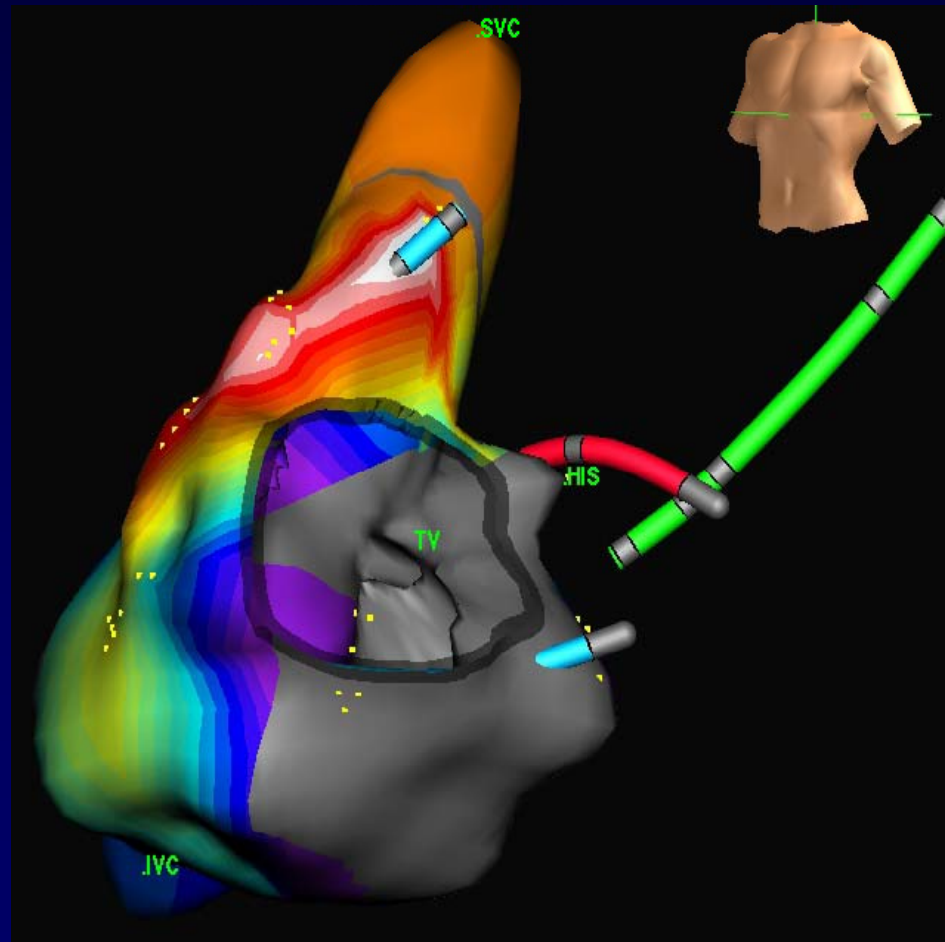
# NavX Mapping System

Low level separable currents from 3 orthogonal electrode pairs

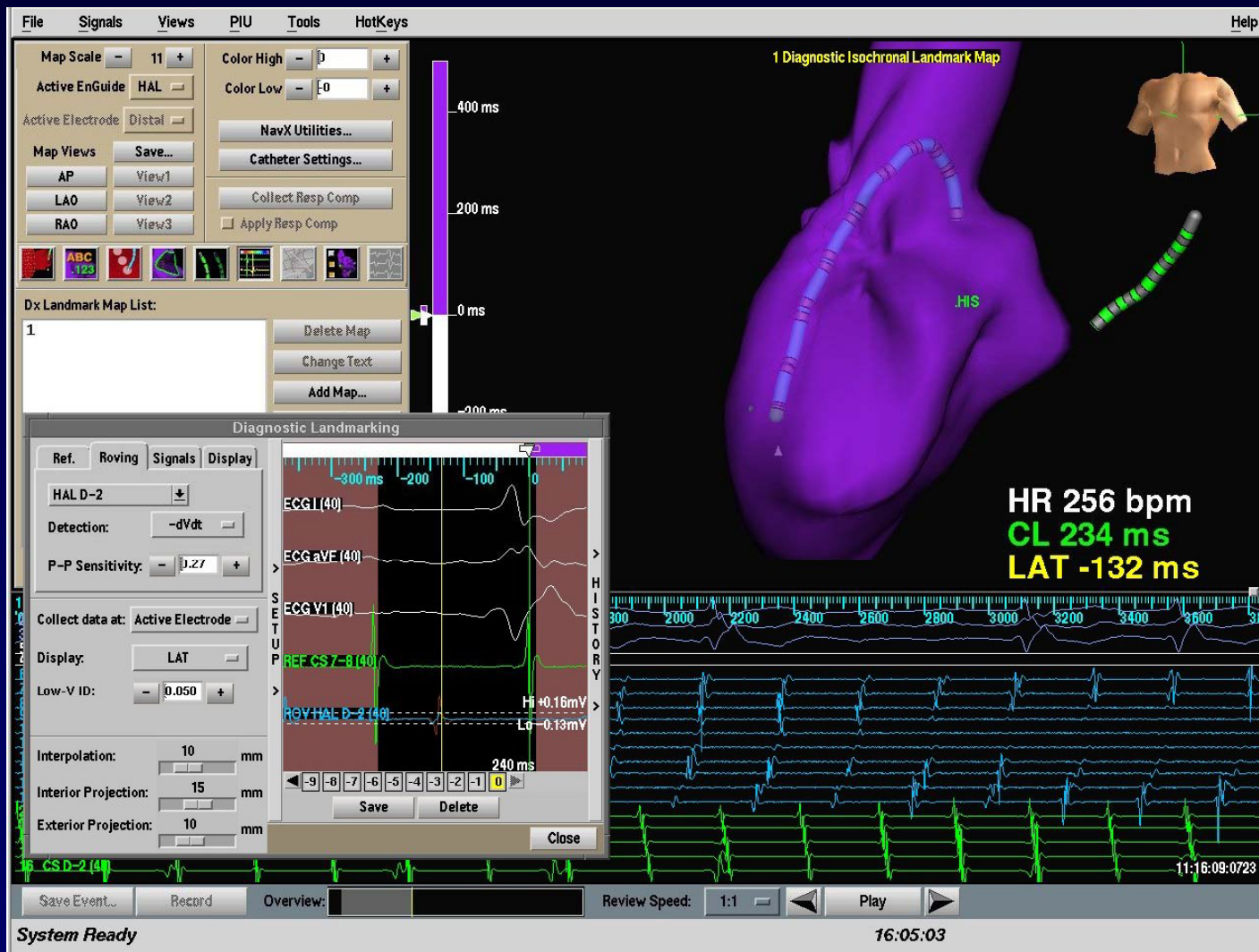


## Features:

- Uses Conventional catheters of any electrode
- Displays Measured timing or voltages
- Creates 3D color display on geometry surface

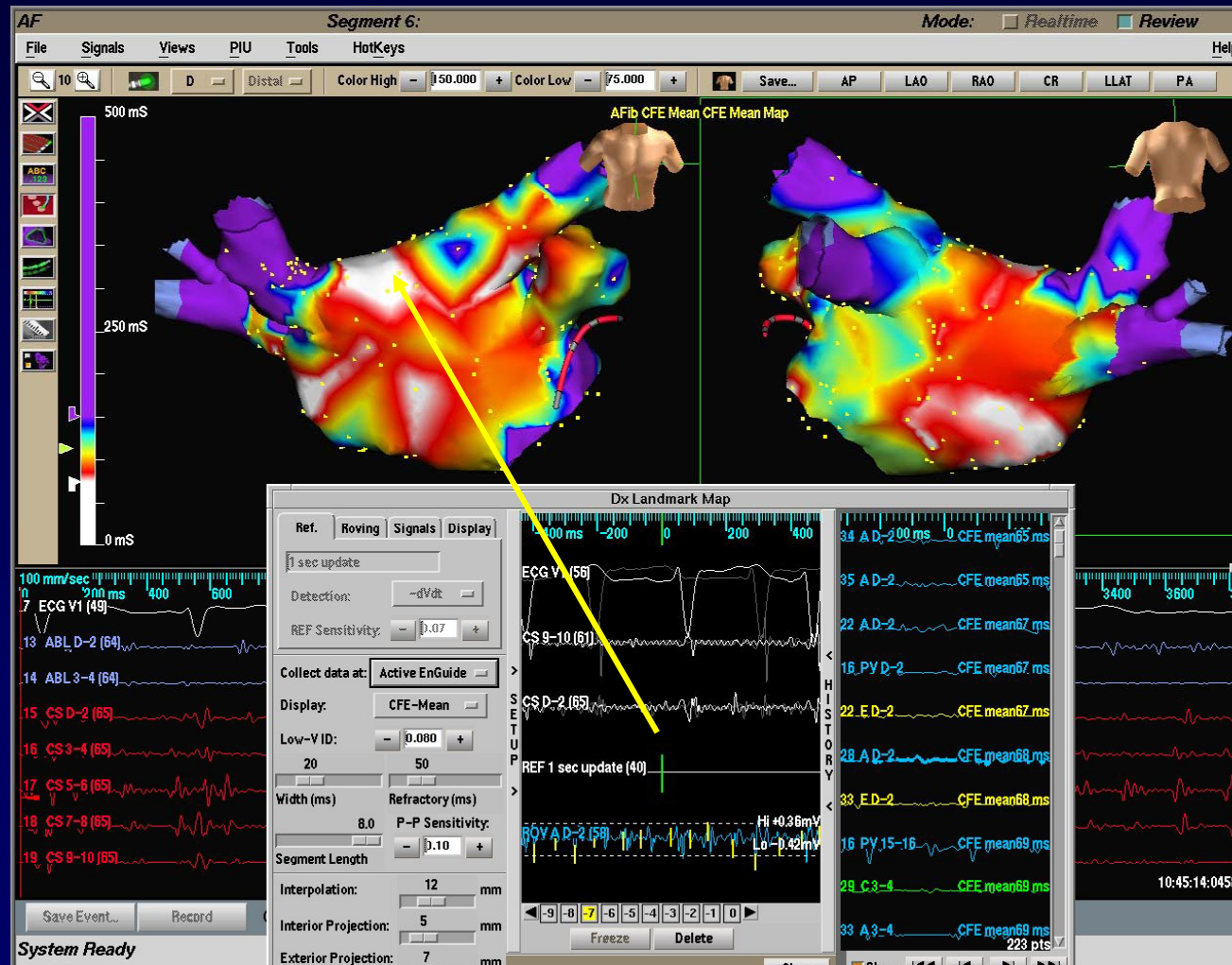


# NavX Mapping System

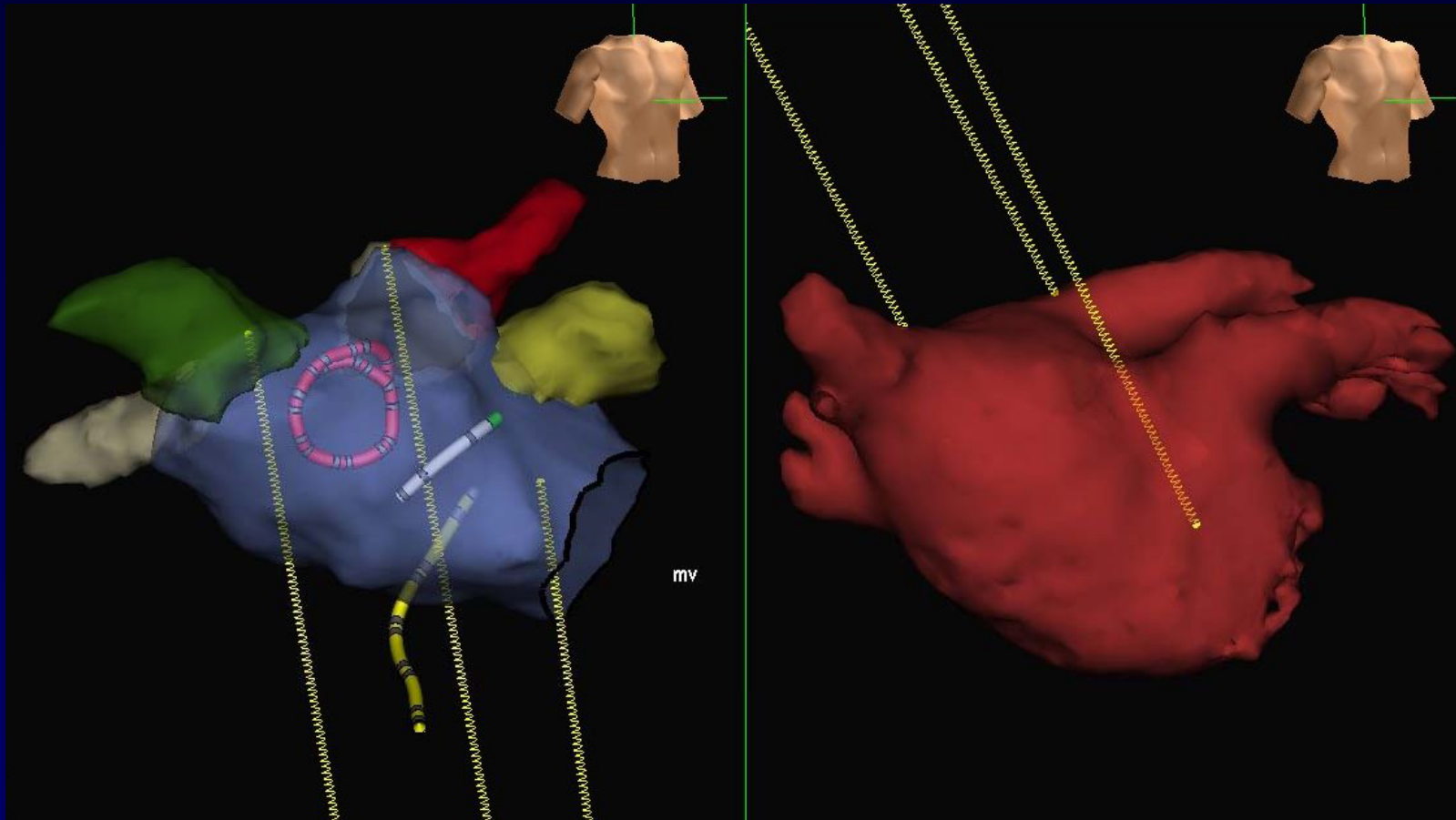


# Diagnostic Landmarking

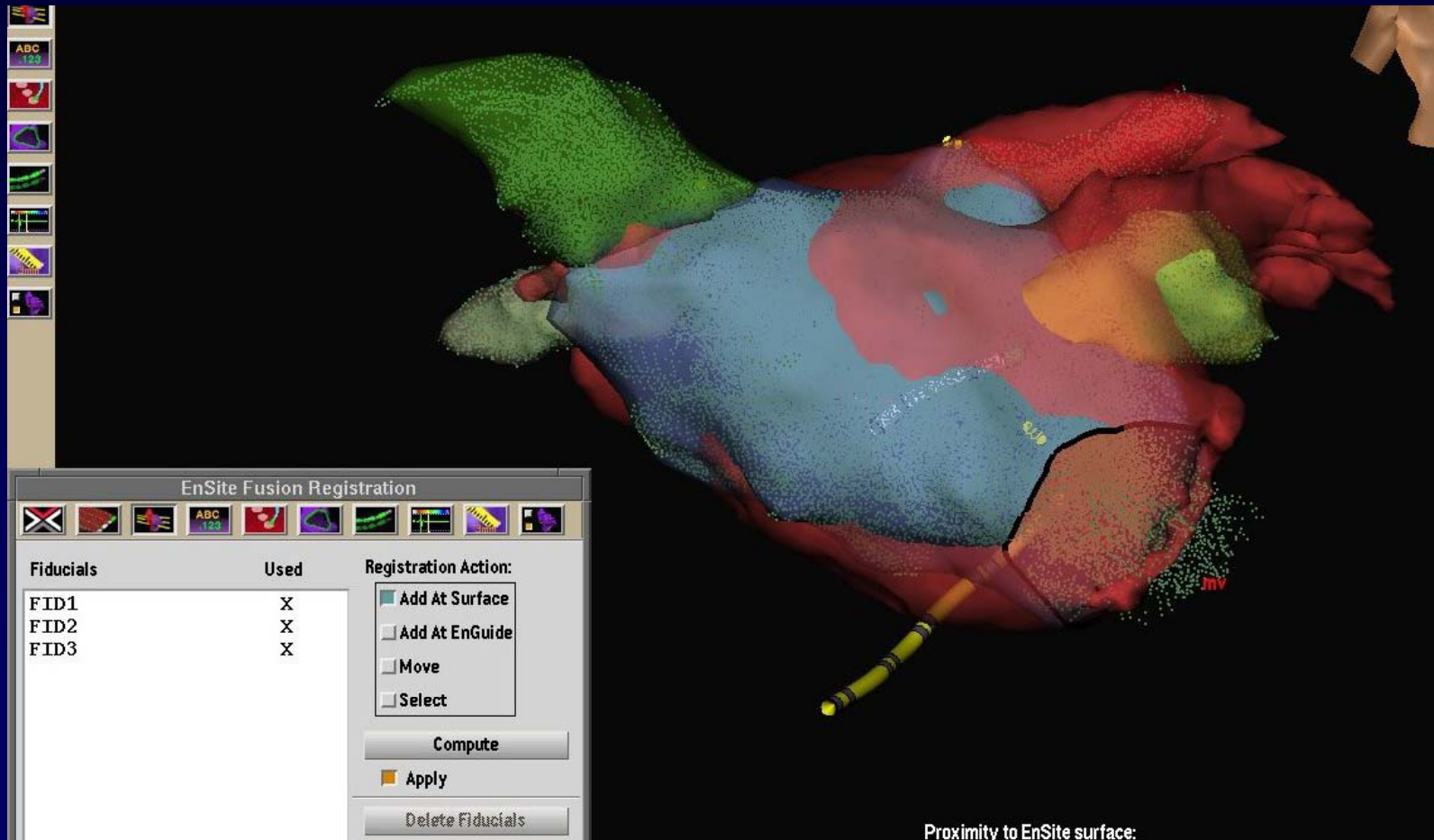
## CFE Mean Map: A fractionated signal



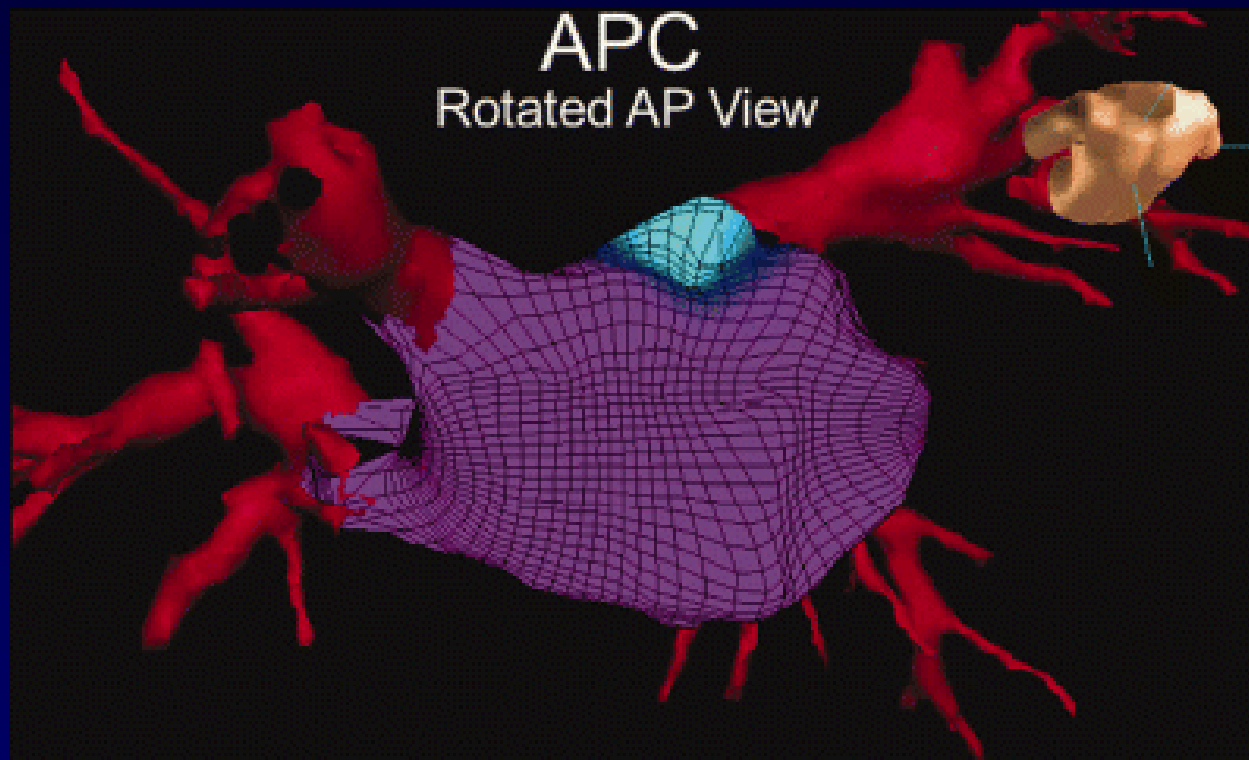
# 3D Anatomy-Based Mapping



# Compute and Refine



# 3D Anatomy-Based Mapping

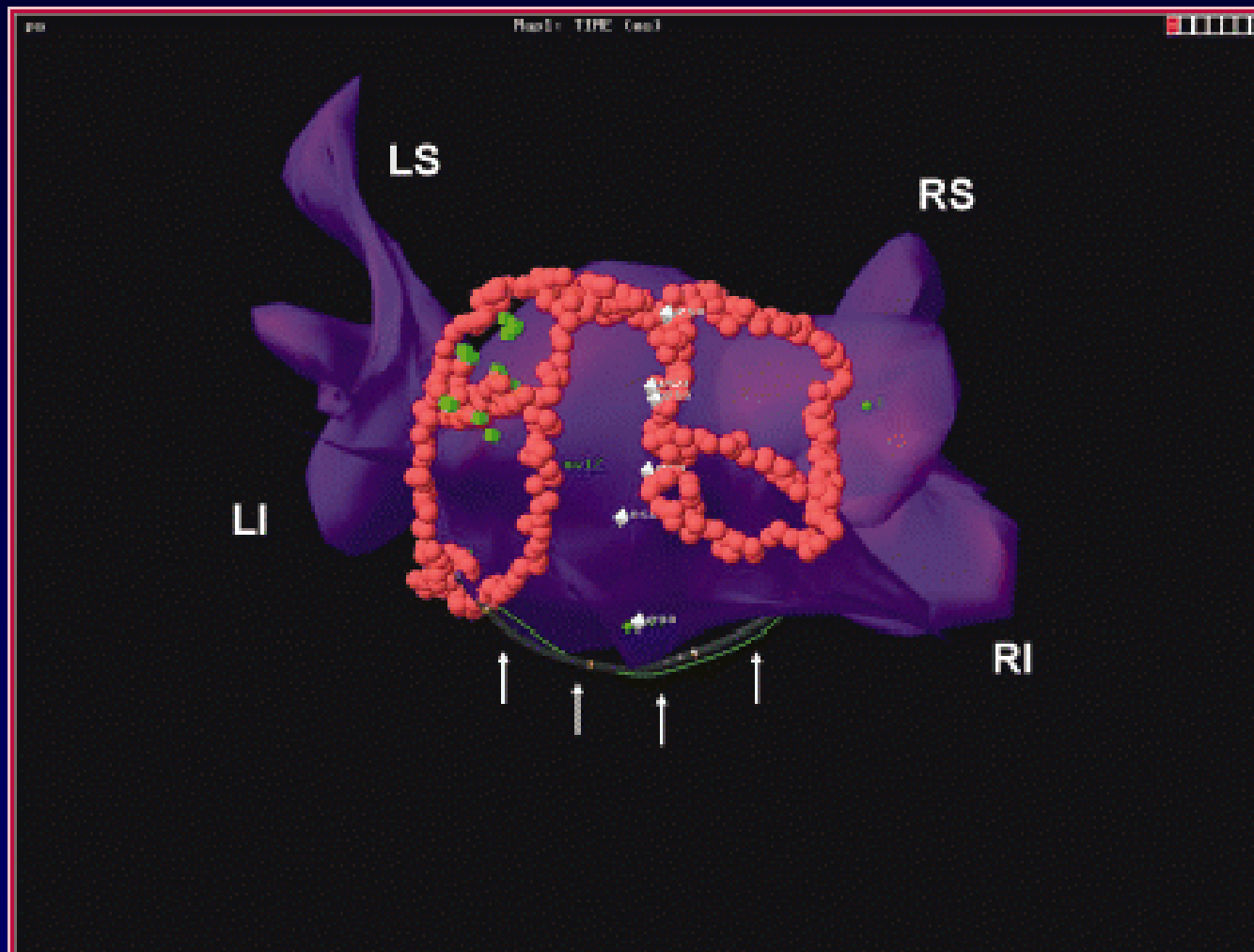


*PACE 2004;27:1026-1049*

# Real-time Position Management (RMP) System

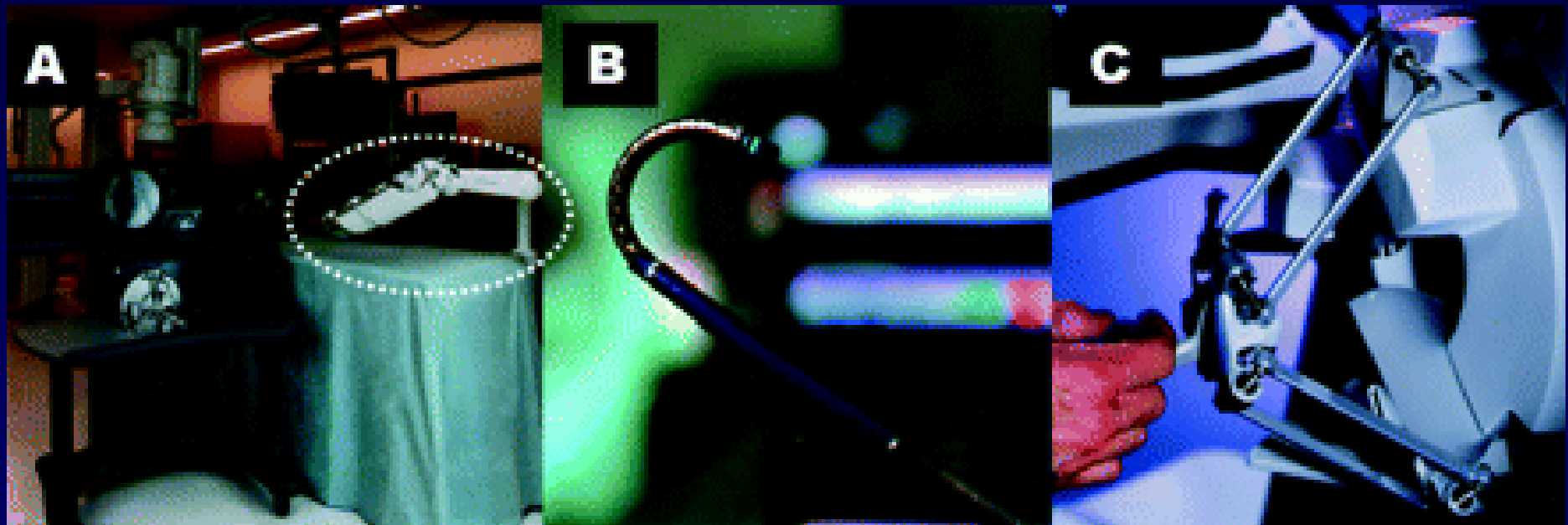
- Ultrasound-distance ranging
- Three catheters (right ventricle, coronary sinus, mapping catheter) fitted with microtransducers
- Point-to-point mapping

# RPM Mapping System



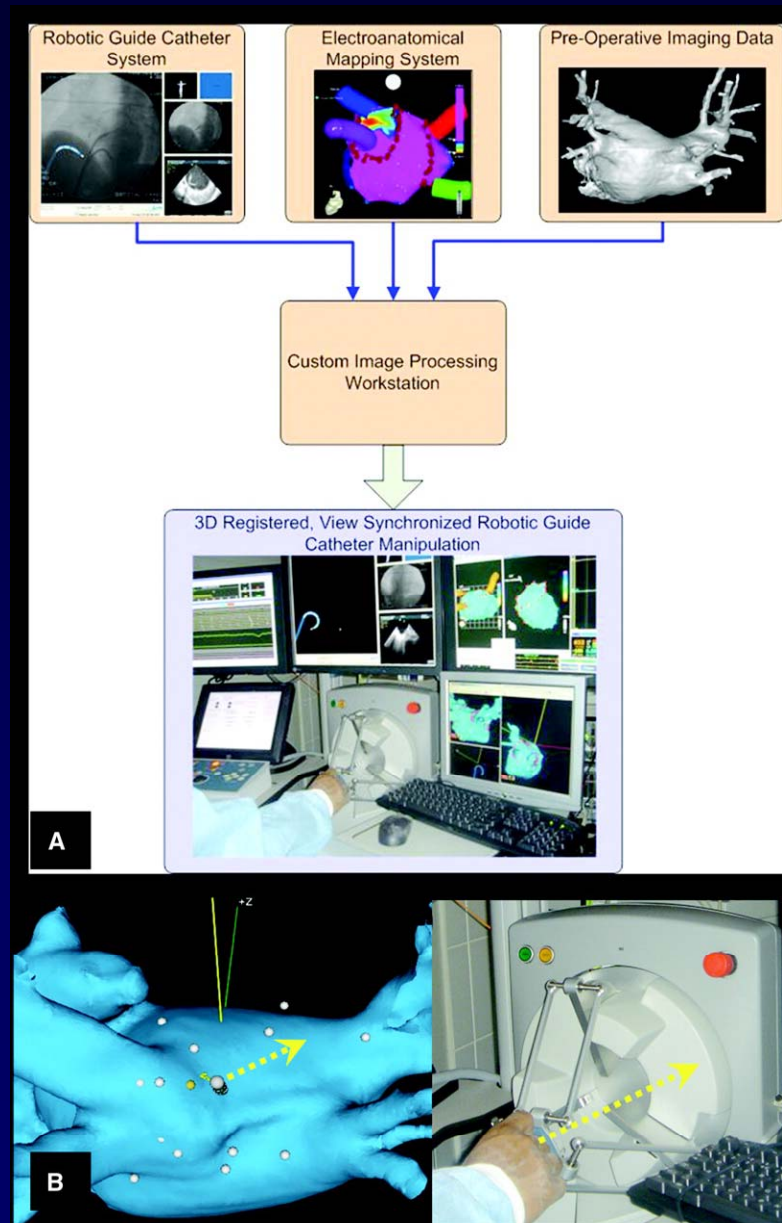
*J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2005;16:1110-1116*

# Remote Robotic Navigation System (RNS)



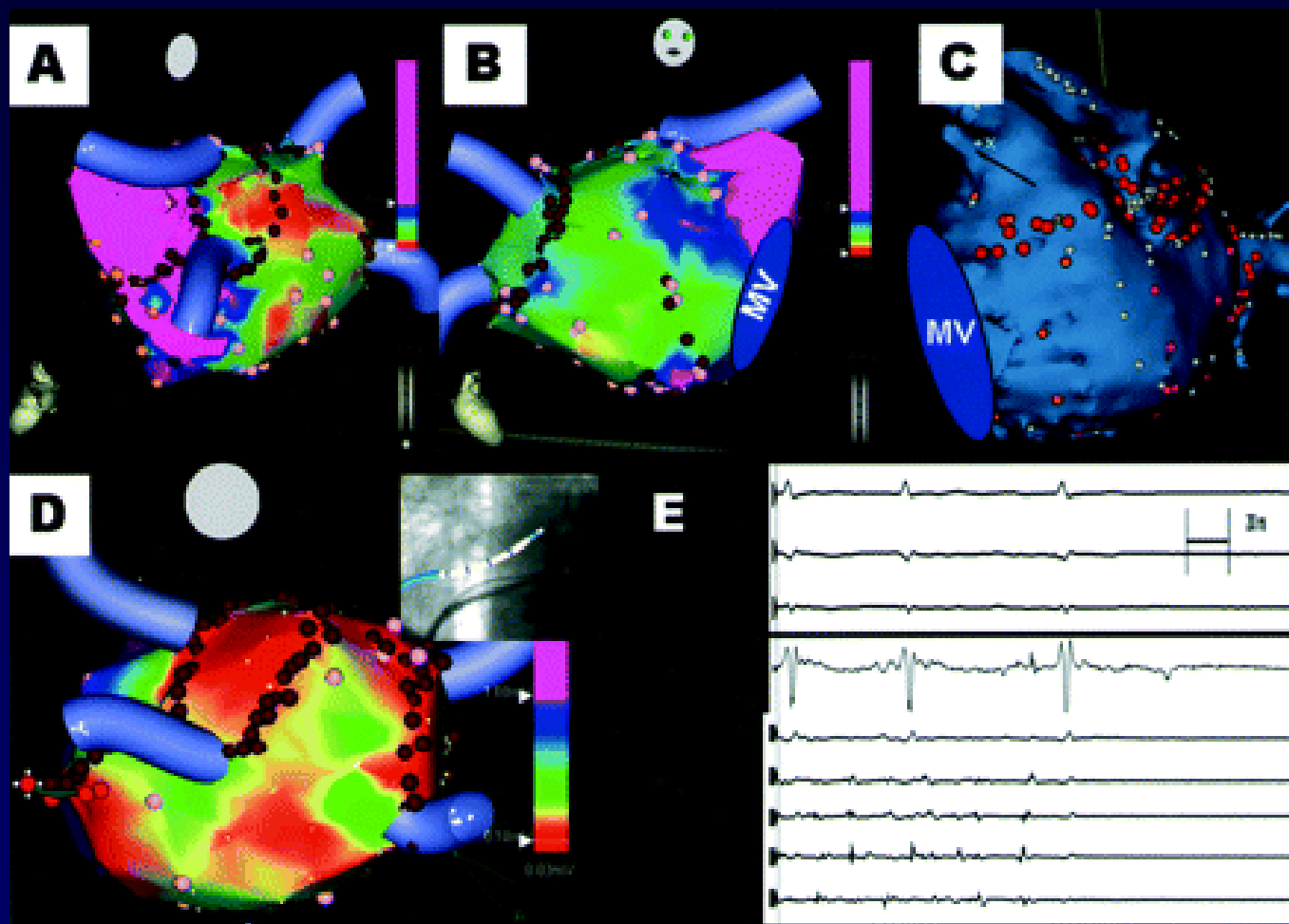
*J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2005;16:1110–1116*

# Remote Robotic Navigation System (RNS)



*J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2005;16:1110-1116*

# Remote Robotic Navigation System (RNS)



*J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2005;16:1110-1116*

# The Future of Cardiac Mapping

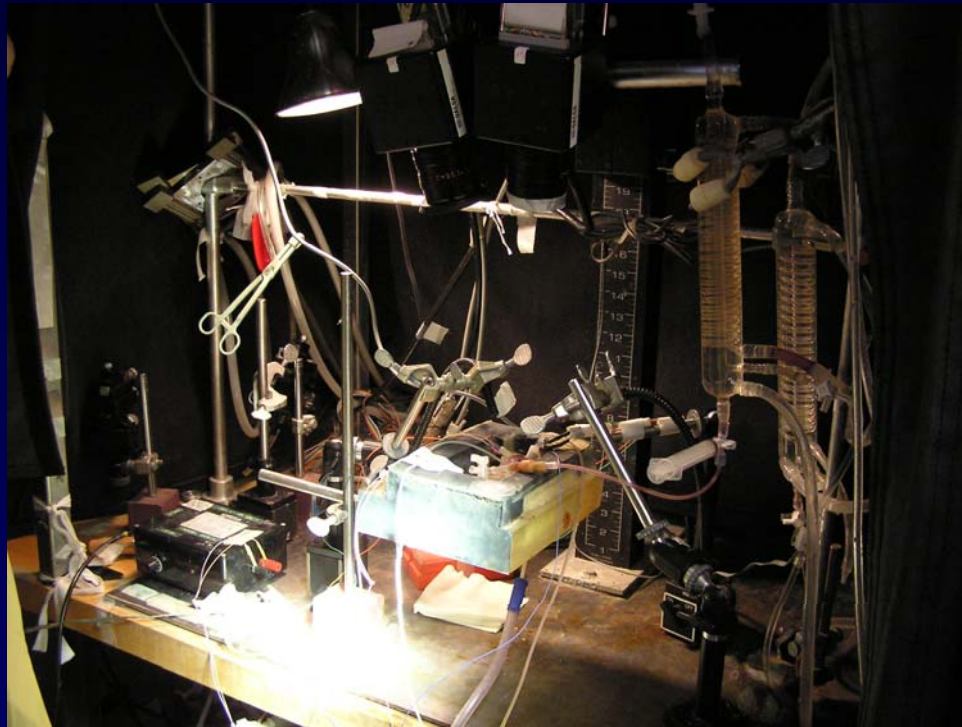
- **A single coherent display:** Automatic segmentation, registration and the capability of fusing multimodality imaging technologies
- **Wide variety of physiologic parameters beyond activation times and voltage:** vectors, strains, contraction patterns

# Optical Mapping Study of the Heart

# Optical Imaging

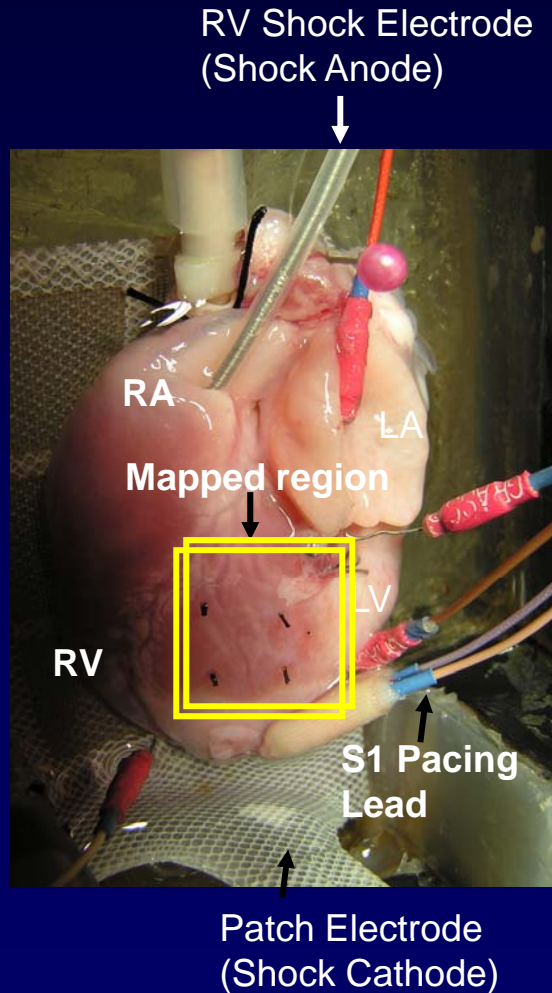
- Cardiac cellular physiology
- Basic mechanisms of electrical activity, calcium homeostasis, and metabolism
- Wavelength dependent light–tissue interaction  
: photon scattering, total internal reflection, absorption, reflectance, and fluorescence
- “Fluorescence”  
Optical probes: membrane potential, intracellular free calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, PH, nitric oxide, oxygen tension, and sulfhydryl redox state.

# Optical Imaging



- Langendorff-perfused heart
- Perfused with oxygenated Tyrode's solution
- Two charge-coupled device (CCD) cameras

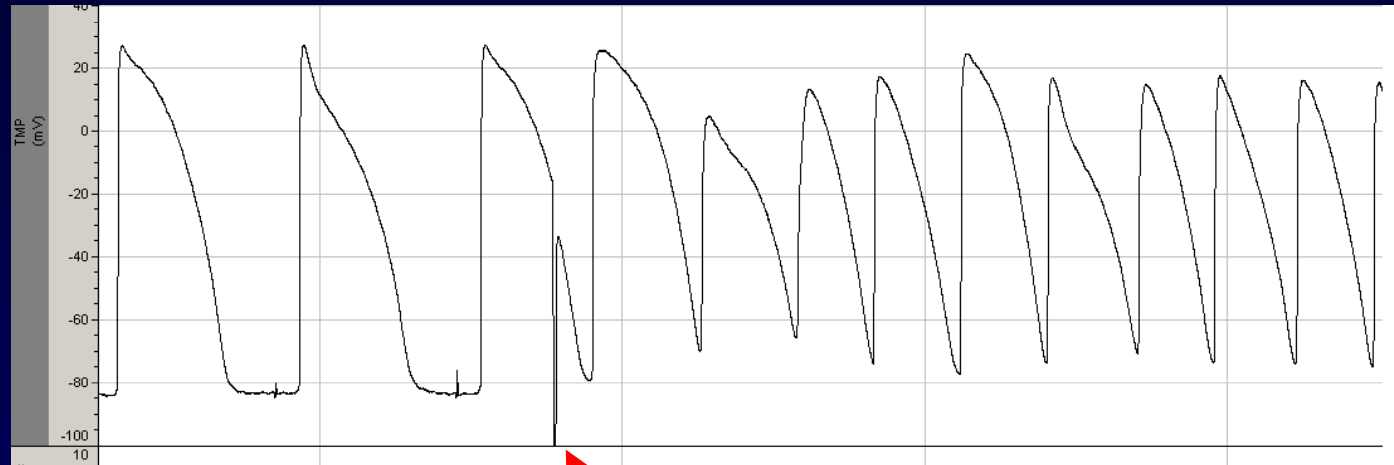
# Optical Imaging



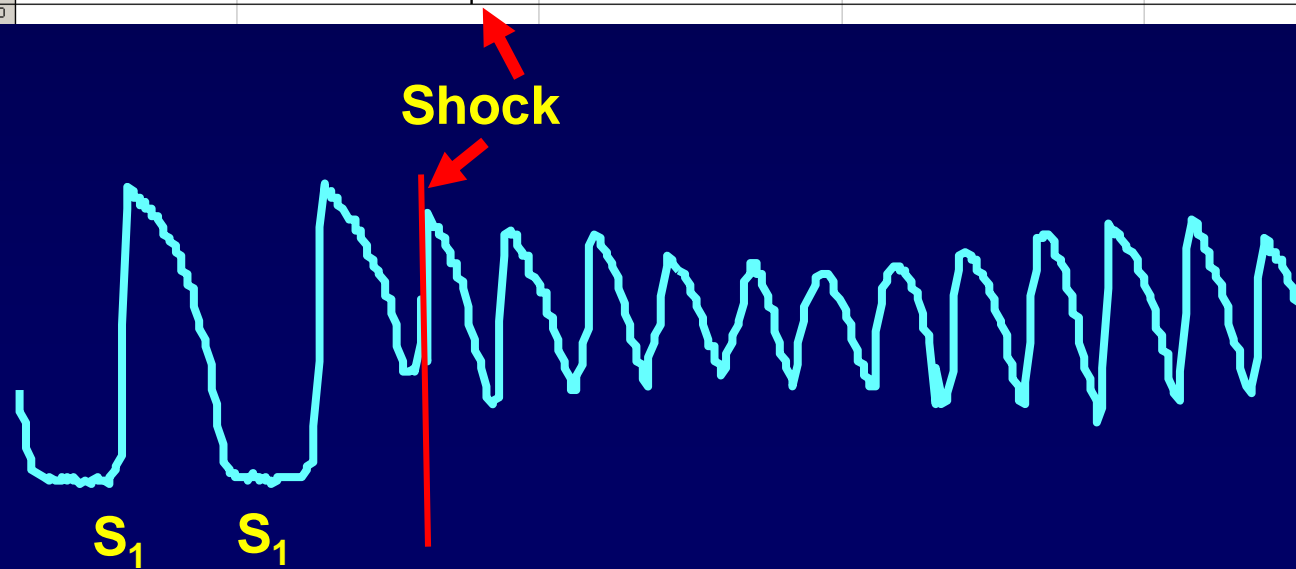
- Calcium sensitive dye (Rhod-2):  
585 nm bandpass filter
- Voltage sensitive dye (RH 237):  
710 nm long-pass filter
- 128x128 pixel (25x25 mm<sup>2</sup>)
- Electromechanical decoupler:  
cytochalasin D, 2,3-butanedione

# Transmembrane potential (TMP) and Optical Tracing

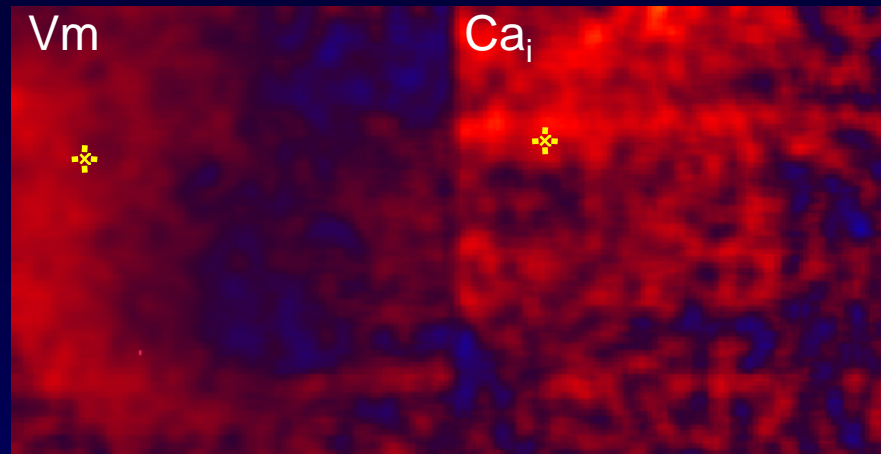
TMP



Optical tracing

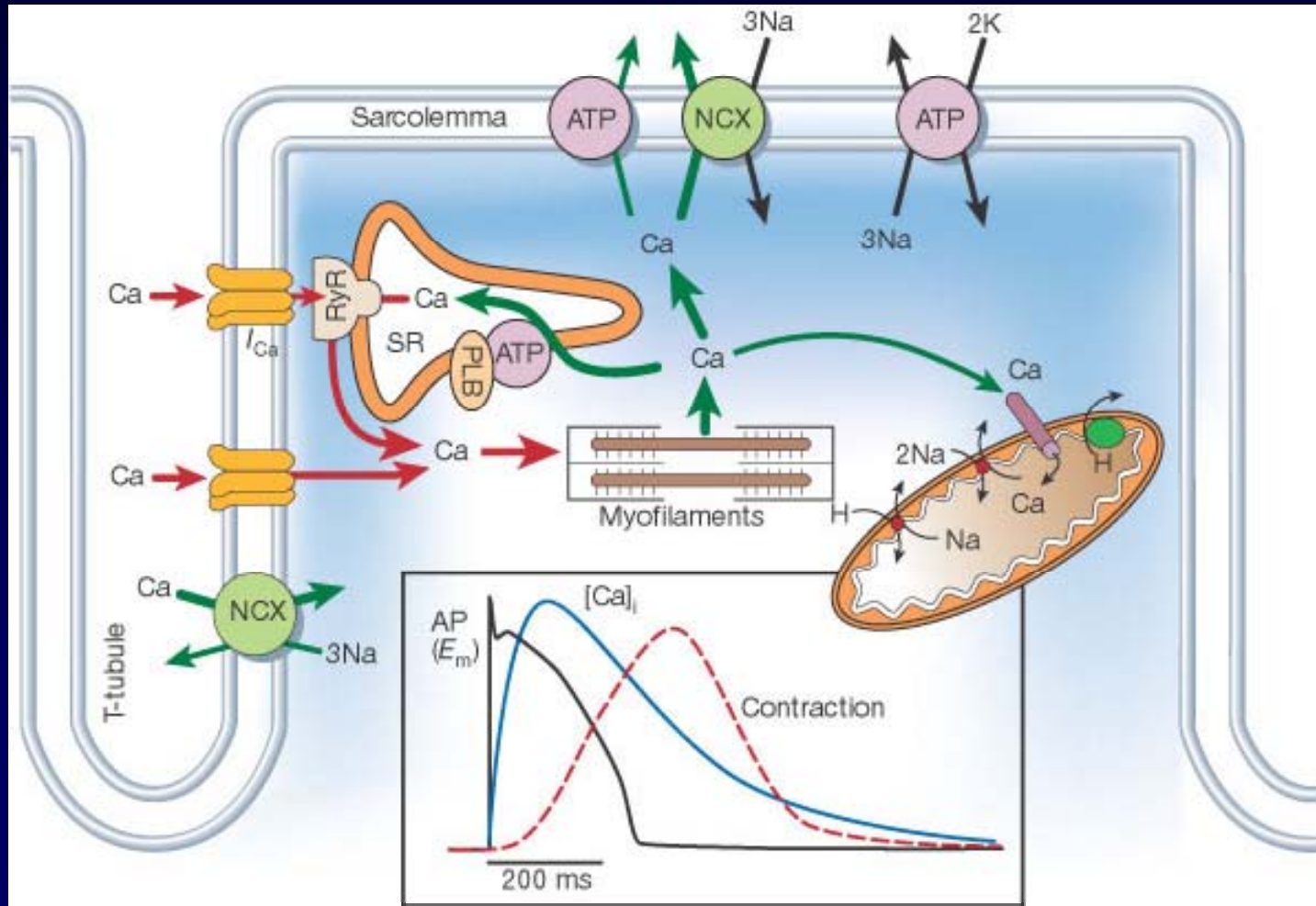


# Definition: Percent Depolarized Area



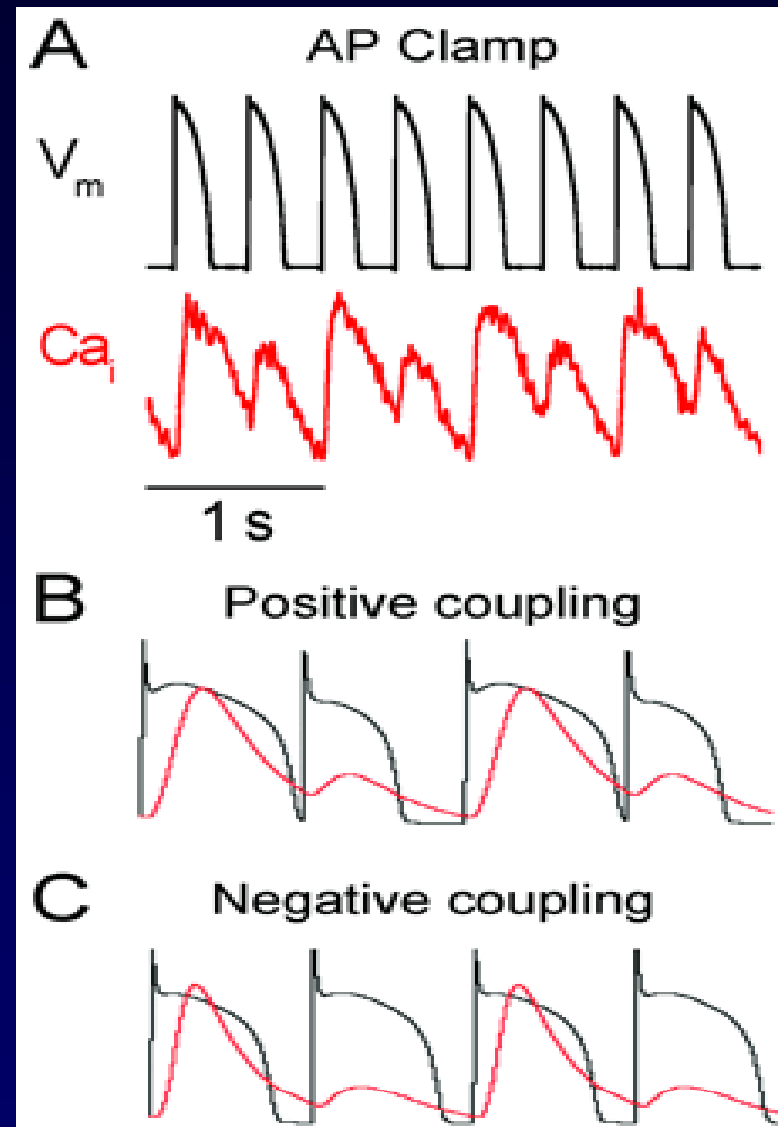
- The mapped area is coded red (depolarized) if the fluorescent level is  $> 50\%$  of the average fluorescence.
- The % red (depolarized) area is used as a quantitative measure of the shock effects

# Calcium Cycling



Bers DM Nature. 2002 Jan 10;415(6868):198-205

# Ca cycling and Wavelength

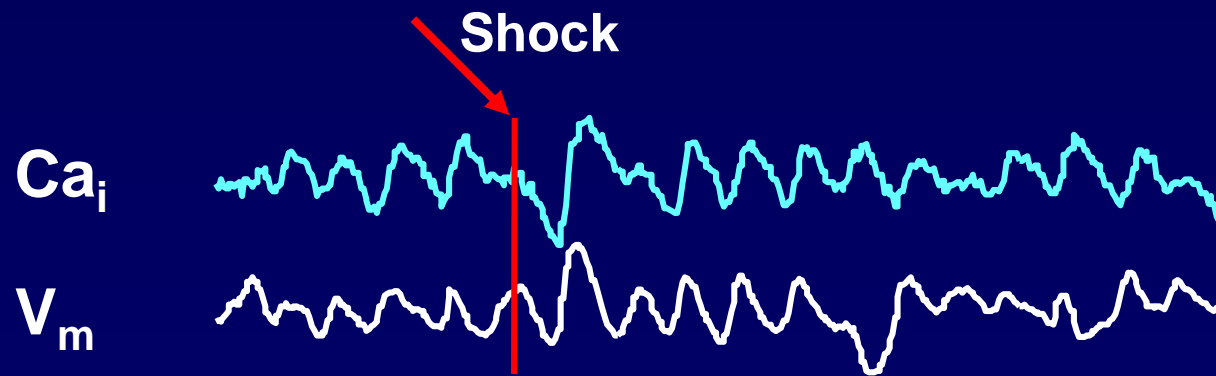
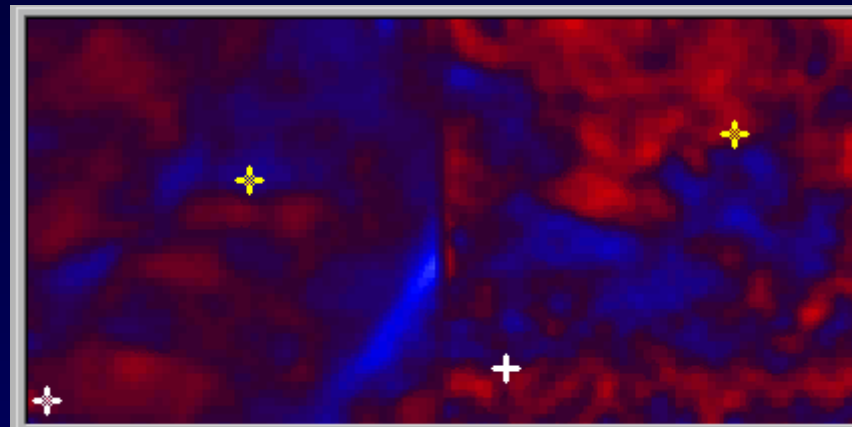


*Circulation. 2005;112:1232-1240*

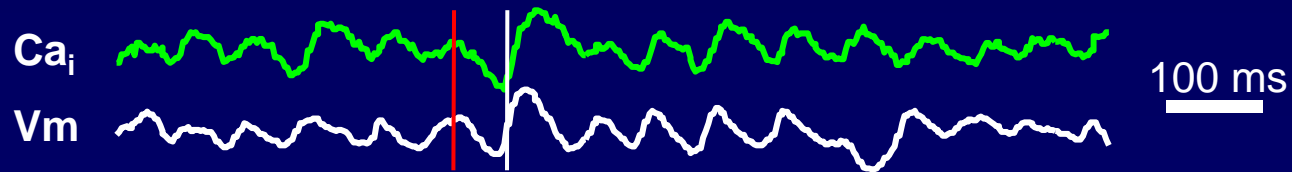
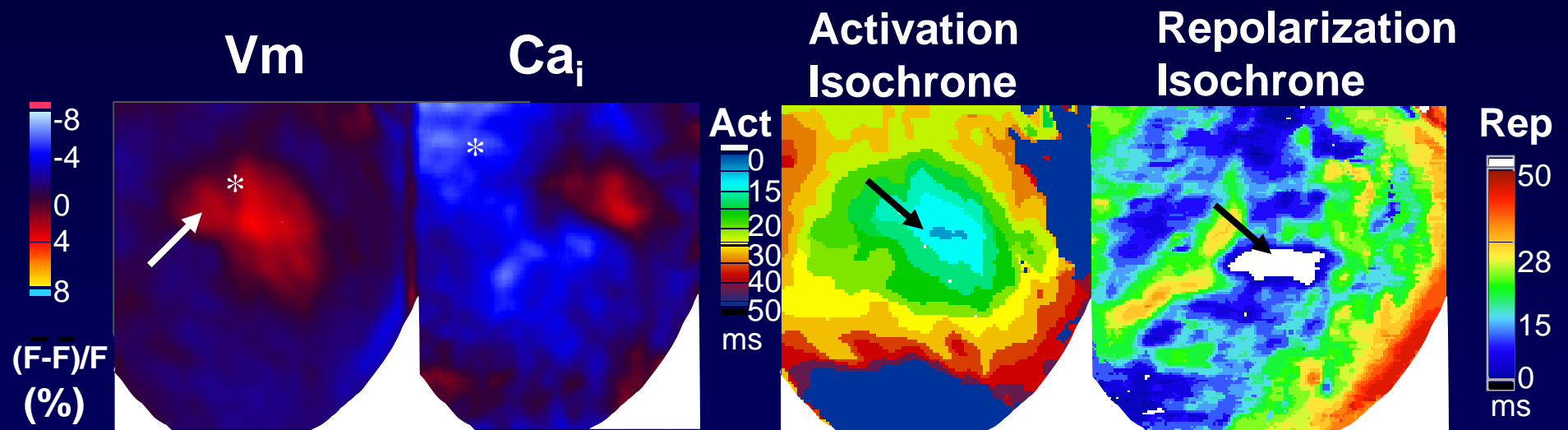
# Dual Optical Mapping Study During VF Ongoing

$V_m$

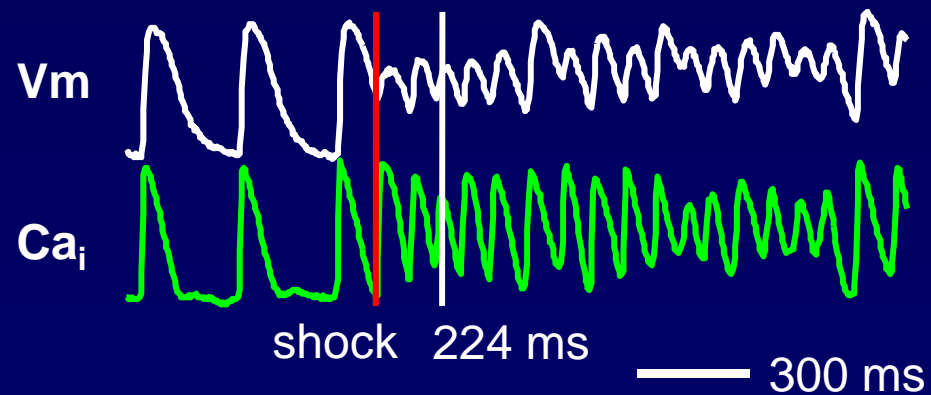
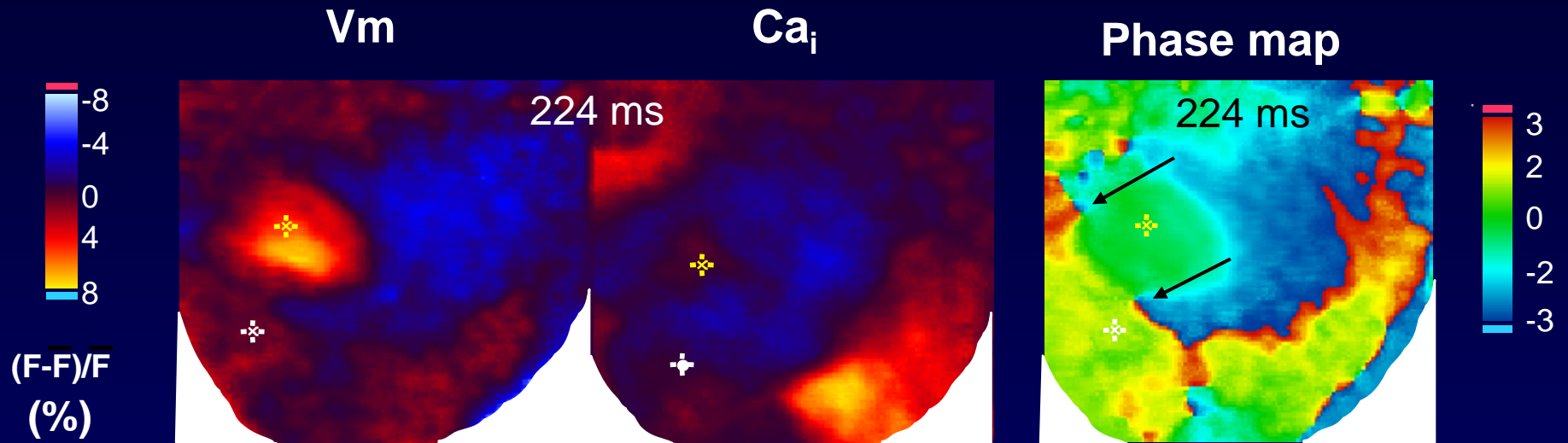
$Ca_i$



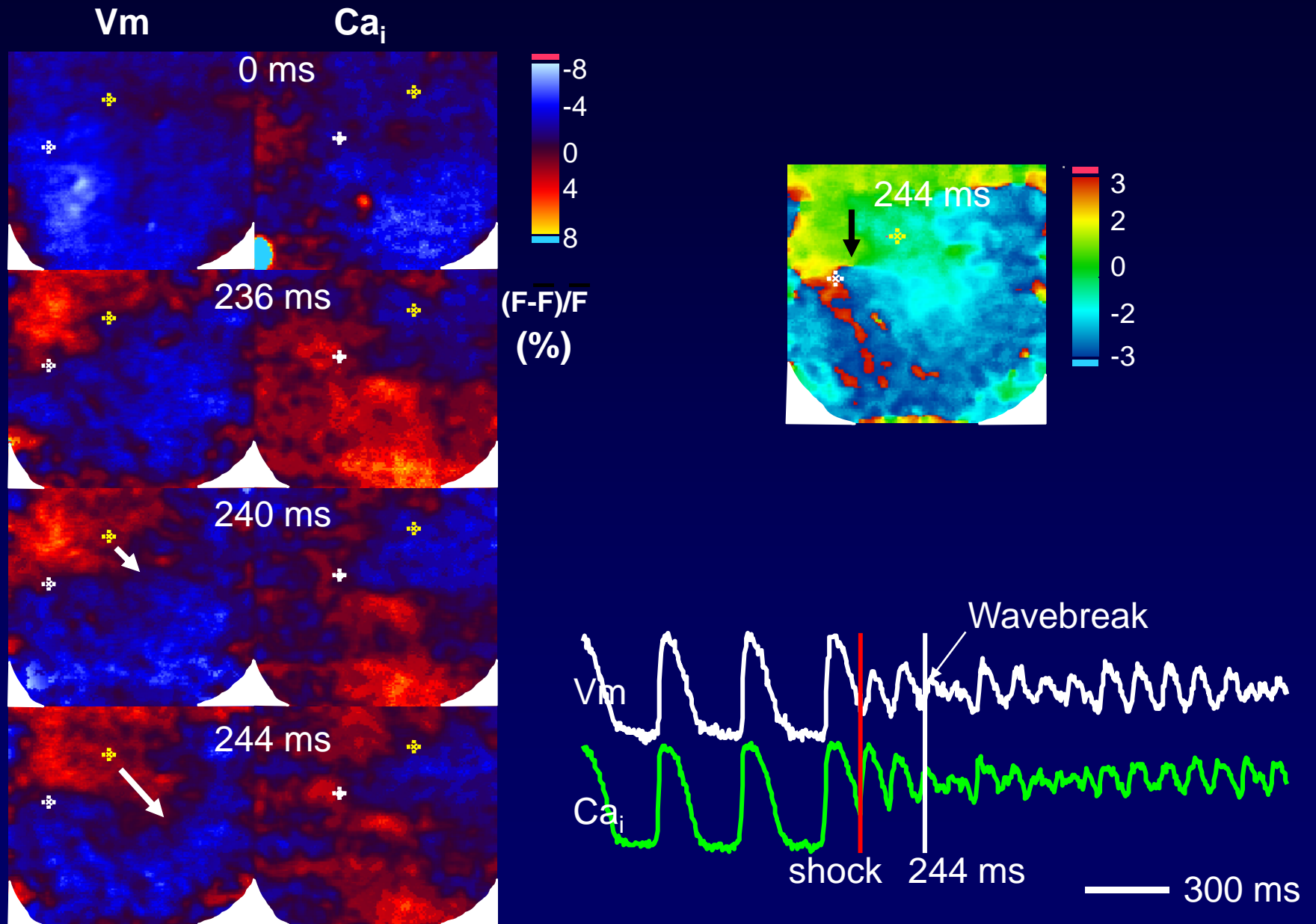
# Dual Optical Imaging



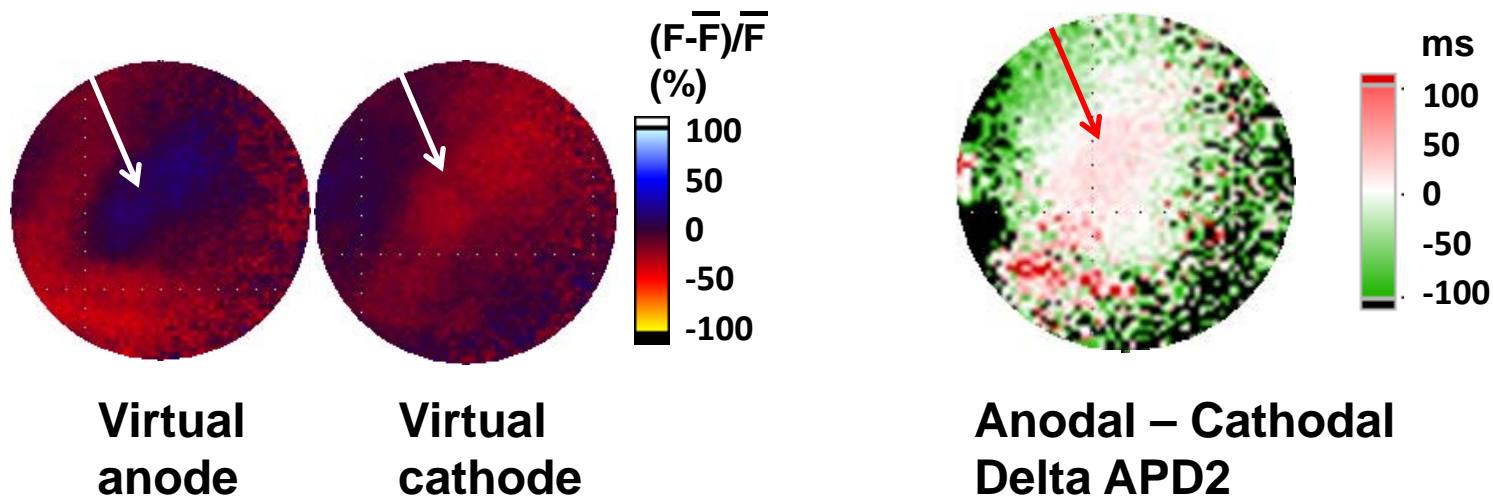
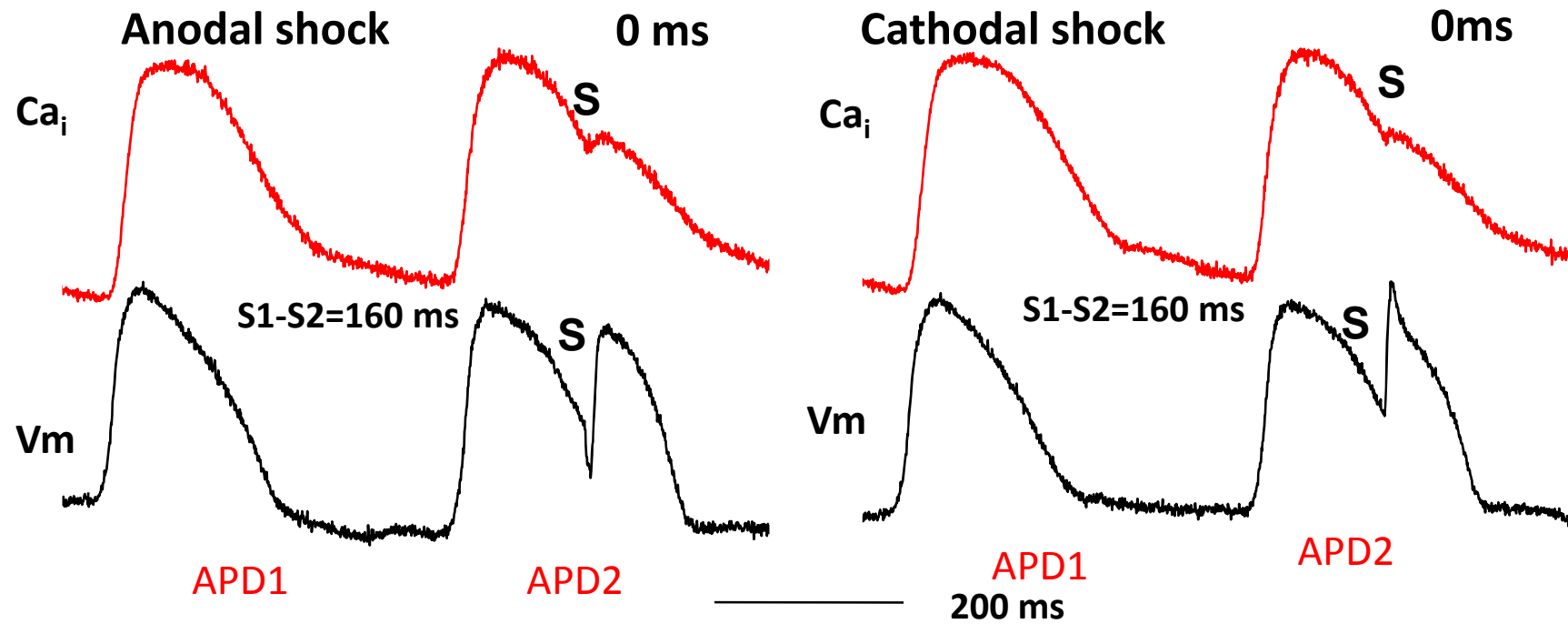
# Dual Optical Imaging



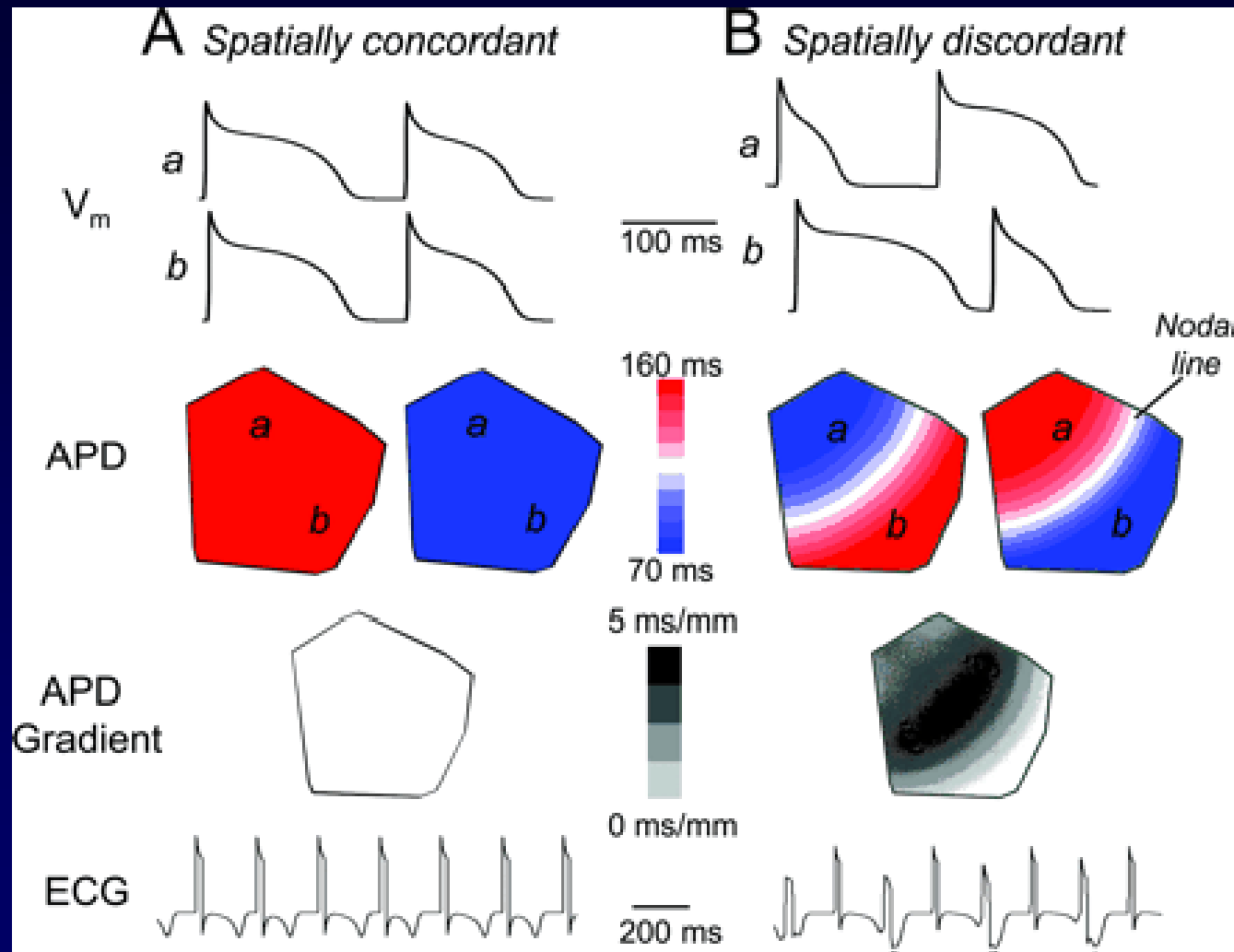
# Dual Optical Imaging



# Shock Effects on Virtual Electrodes



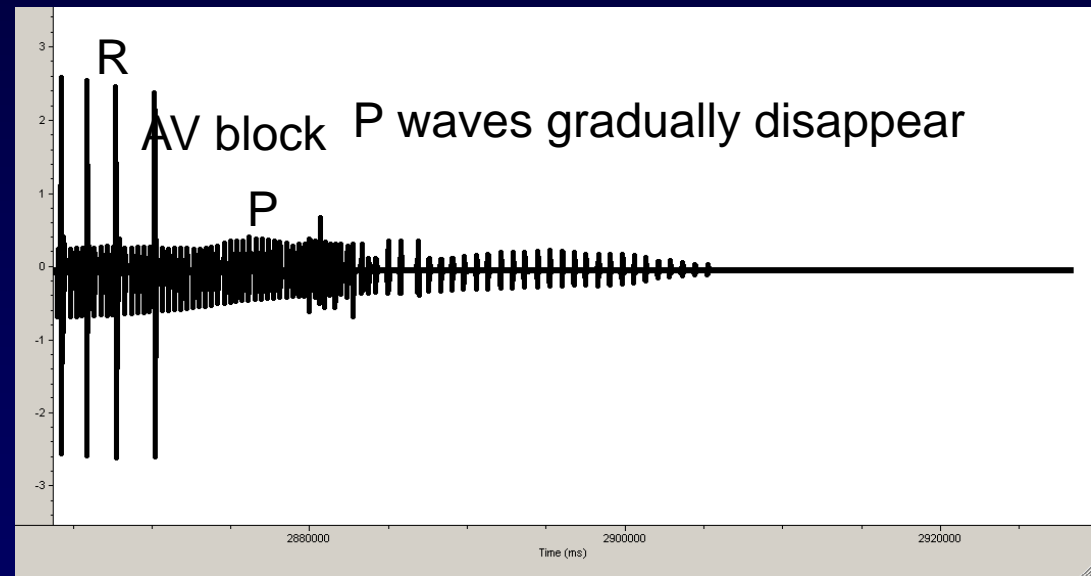
# Spatially Concordant and Discordant



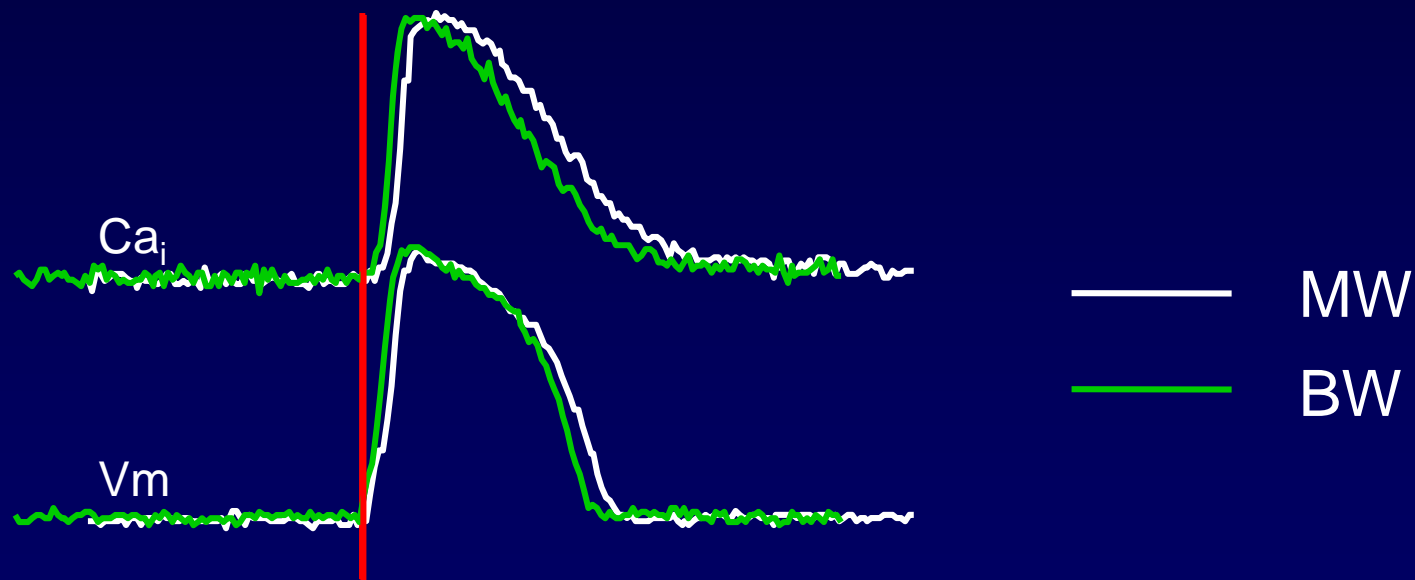
*Circ Res.* 2006;98:1244-1253

# Drugs Effect on Ventricular Vulnerability

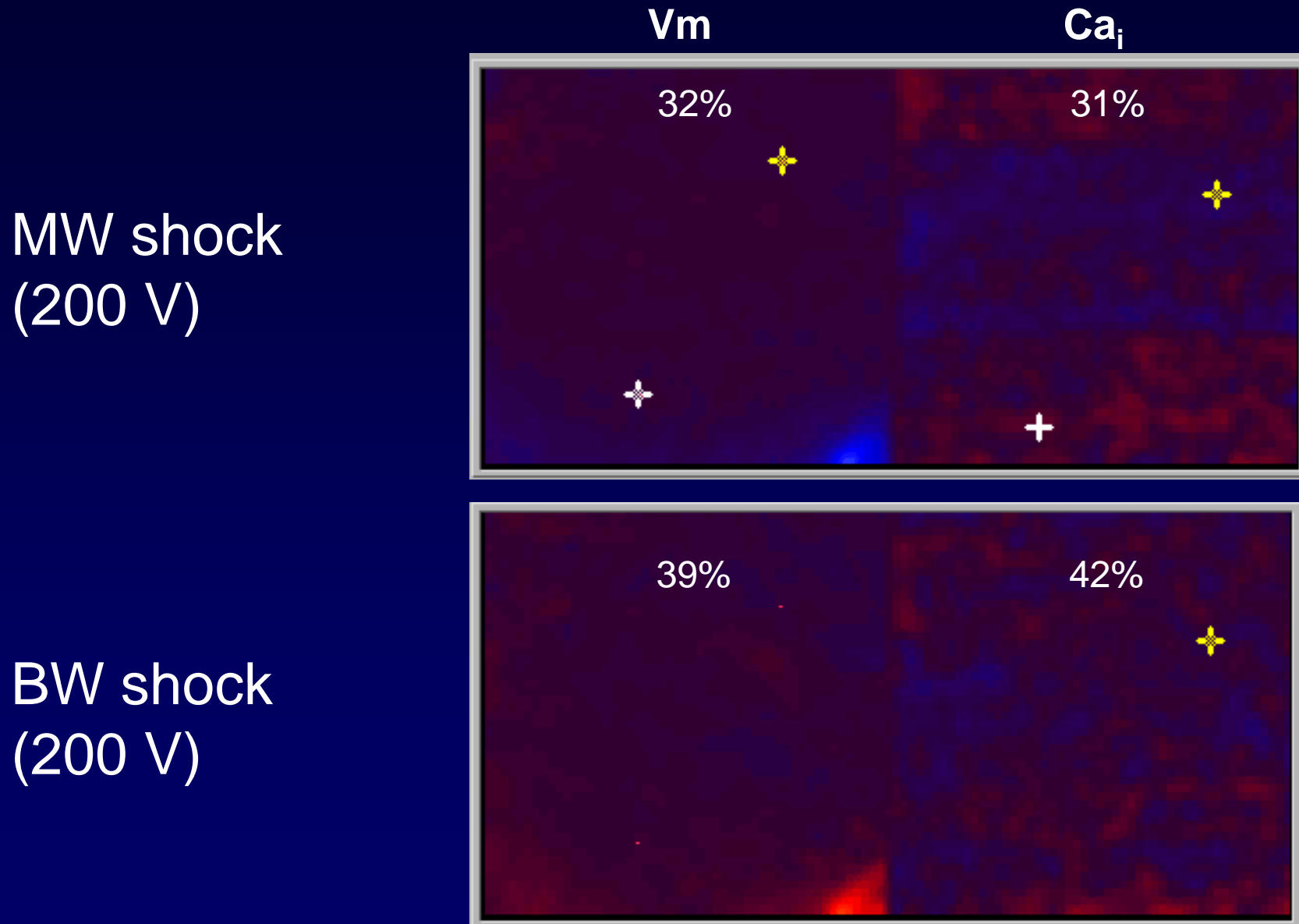
Tetrodotoxin (TTX) 18  $\mu\text{M}$  + verapamil 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$



# Effects Shock Waveform on Ca Transients with Tetrodotoxin and Verapamil

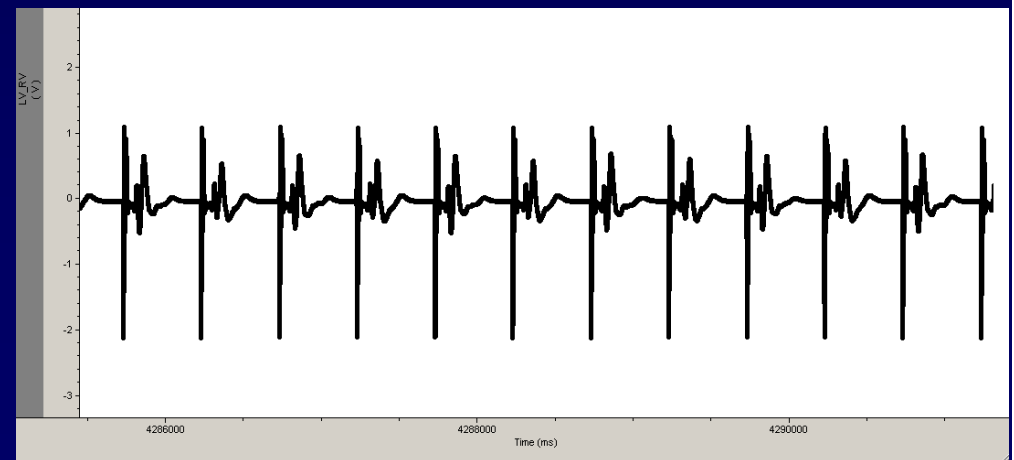
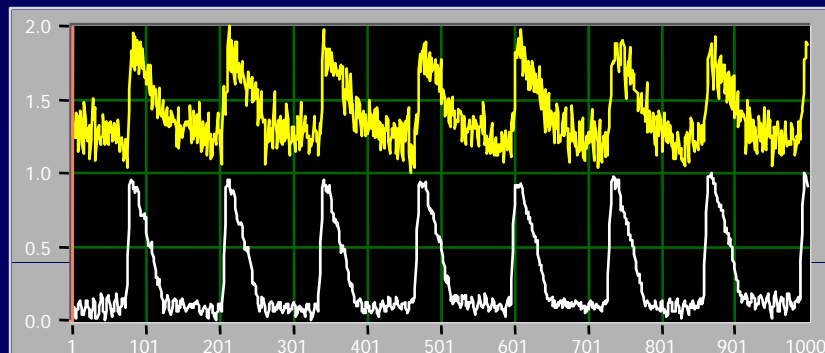
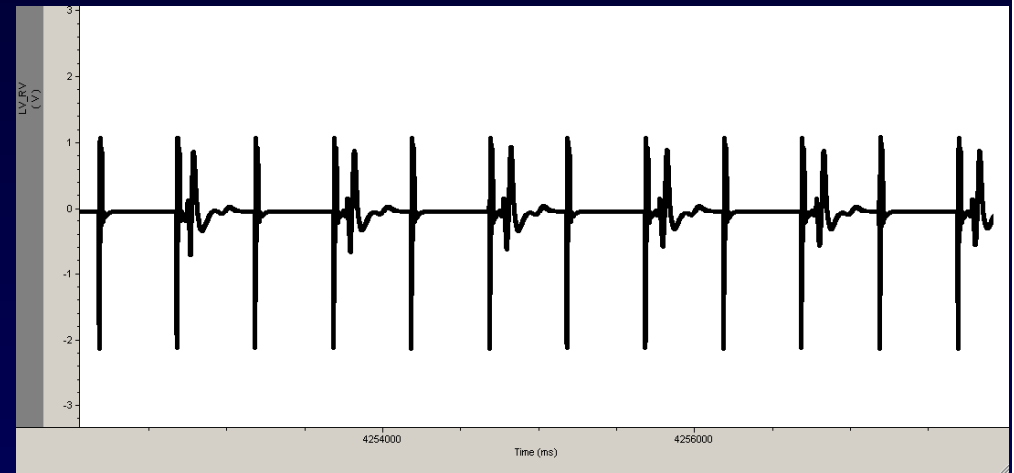
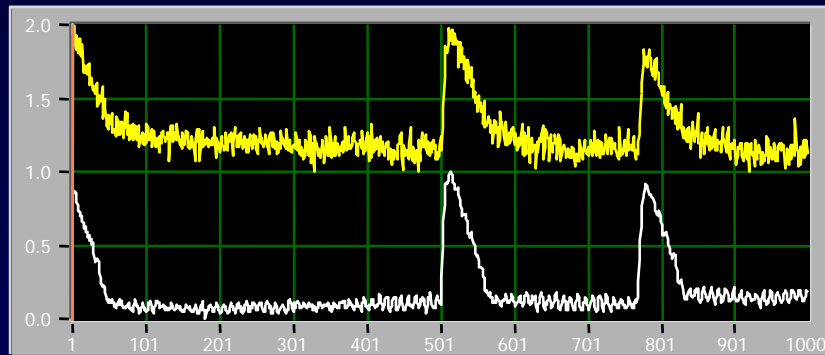


# Propagation of Membrane Potential and $Ca_i$ With Tetrodotoxin and Verapamil After MW and BW Shock



# Pacing (3 mA) During Washout

## Heart is still excitable



# The Future of Optical Mapping

- Novel optical molecular probes for multiparametric optical sensing of various biological parameters, processes, molecules, proteins, and their functional states in real time with submillisecond resolution
- Novel optical modalities for 3D optical interrogation of molecular probes with precise anatomical localization of the single origin with subcellular spatial resolution

감사합니다

# Carto XP System

## Advantage

- Highly accurate geometric rendering of a cardiac chamber
- Useful for mapping scar borders

## Disadvantage

- Biosense Webster catheter is only used
- The magnetic signal creates interference with other EP lab recording system
- Can be distorted surface geometry by catheter movement
- Arrhythmia must be inducible and hemodynamically stable; “QWIKMAP” mapping approach