

# Isolation of the conduction between the Marshall bundle and distal coronary sinus and the entire coronary sinus for an atrial tachycardia after catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation



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## Introduction

Even though mitral isthmus block is completely achieved after pulmonary vein (PV) isolation for atrial fibrillation (AF) by adding a linear ablation, in some cases atrial tachycardias (ATs) can occur that break through between the left atrial appendage and left PVs. This type of perimitral flutter has been reported as a ridge-related reentry (RRR).<sup>1,2</sup> Jiang and colleagues<sup>2</sup> speculated that one of the mechanisms for the appearance of this RRR tachycardia could be reentry through the vein of Marshall (VOM). In a previous report, an AT through the VOM was diagnosed by passing a thin catheter through the VOM and ablating it from the left atrial endocardium. In this report, we describe a novel method of diagnosing and ablating an AT through the VOM.

## Case report

A 52-year-old man with heart failure owing to persistent AF for 5 years underwent multiple catheter ablation procedures for AF. He underwent a bilateral extensive PV isolation, roof line, mitral isthmus block line, superior vena cava isolation, cavotricuspid isthmus block line, and right atrial lateral line. When the last ablation procedure was performed, we confirmed bidirectional block of each isolation line. For the mitral isthmus block line we confirmed in particular that the time interval of the double potentials on the mitral isthmus block line was 120 ms and the coronary sinus (CS) potential sequence changed to a proximal-to-distal activation after pacing from the left atrial appendage (LAA). Therefore, it was considered that the mitral isthmus block line had been completed, and there was no recurrence of the AF, AT, or atrial flutter. However, 1 year after the ablation procedure the patient visited the emergency room because of palpita-

tions. A 2:1 AT (heart rate 115 beats/min) appeared (Figure 1), and it was decided to perform a sixth procedure for the AT.

An 8.5F Agilis Steerable Introducer (St. Jude Medical, St. Paul, MN) for the ablation catheter and 10-pole catheter was inserted into the CS (Figure 2A). The tachycardia cycle length was 270 ms. An activation map during the AT using the EnSite Velocity NavX 3-dimensional (3D) mapping system (St. Jude Medical, St. Paul, MN) was constructed and fused with the 64-slice cardiac 3D computed tomography image obtained in advance. The earliest activation site of the AT was recorded by the catheter in the CS at the 4 o'clock position on the mitral annulus and no activation potentials earlier than those in the CS were observed in the left atrium (LA) (Figure 2D). According to the 3D mapping, the circuit of the AT conducted through the CS from the 4 o'clock position of the mitral valve annulus, turned to the anterior LA, ascended the left atrial anterior wall, and reached the front of the left PVs. Based on the EnSite activation map, the tachycardia activation time was 260 ms and the electrical activity on the CS mid electrodes continuously conducted through the LAA, and the difference in time between the LA ridge and CS mid was 10 ms (Figure 3).

When the post pacing interval was measured in the LA, it matched the tachycardia cycle length at the 4 o'clock (Figure 2B and Figure 3①) and 7 o'clock (Figure 3②) positions of the mitral isthmus and anterior ridge of the left superior PV (Figure 2C and Figure 3③), but it did not match the tachycardia cycle length on the posterior wall of the LA (Figure 3④), near the mitral isthmus (Figure 3⑤), LA roof, (Figure 3⑥), or right superior PV (Figure 3⑦). This tachycardia reached the CS after passing through the LA ridge according to the 3D mapping and pacing study. However, the RRR tachycardia was considered to have conducted to the CS without passing through the endocardium.

When contrast was injected from the tip of the irrigated ablation catheter located at the earliest activation site in the CS, the VOM could be imaged (Figure 2A). From the 3D map and post pacing interval findings, it was determined

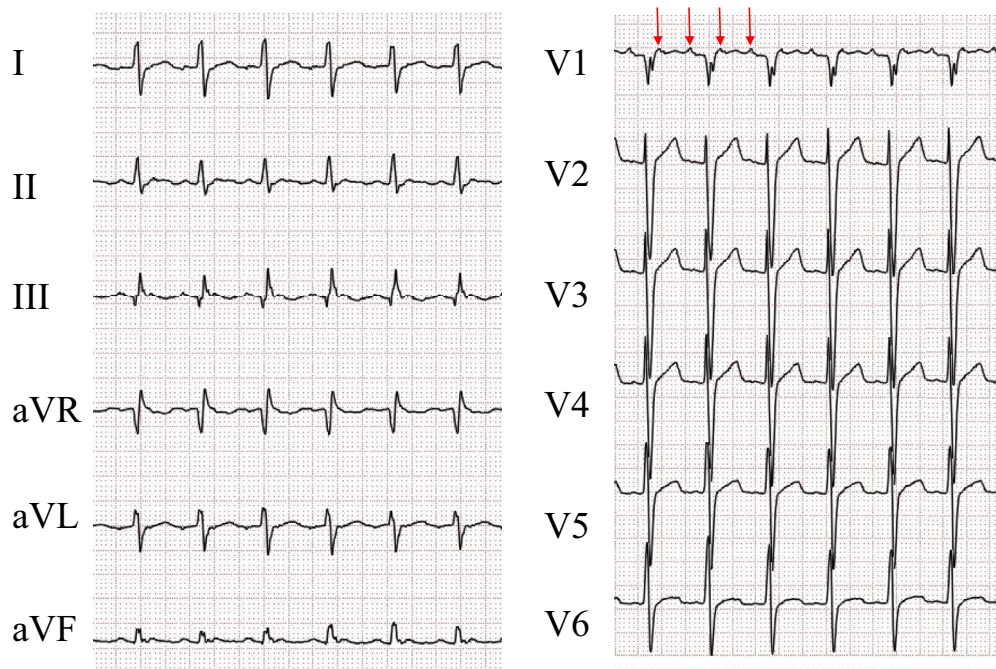
**KEYWORDS** Marshall bundle; Coronary sinus musculature; Atrial tachycardia; Catheter ablation (Heart Rhythm Case Reports 2017;3:360–363)

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**KEY TEACHING POINTS**

- If the vein of Marshall (VOM) is thin and short in patients with perimitral flutter via a VOM, we recommend ablation in a branch of the VOM from the coronary sinus.
- If the VOM is thin and short in patients with perimitral flutter via a VOM and attempting to pass a catheter through the VOM would be considered difficult, it would be useful to diagnose it by accurate activation mapping with 3-dimensional mapping.
- If the VOM is thin and short in patients with perimitral flutter via a VOM and attempting to pass a catheter through the VOM would be considered difficult, it would be useful to diagnose it by a pacing study, such as with the post pacing interval.

that the AT conducted via the VOM. A radiofrequency catheter ablation application was delivered in a branch of the VOM from the CS. With only 1 application at a maximum of 25 W for 23 seconds, the AT terminated. When pacing from the LAA, the sequence of the CS potentials changed to proximal-to-distal and complete mitral isthmus block was confirmed. The noninducibility of the AT was confirmed, and the procedure was ended. AF recurred 4 months after this procedure. We performed catheter ablation again. We confirmed mitral isthmus block and added an ablation of reconnection at an anterior site of the left inferior PV. After that there have been no recurrences of the AT for 6 months.



**Figure 1** Standard 12-lead electrocardiogram at the time of the atrial tachycardia. The P waves are negative in lead I and positive in leads II, III, aVF, and V1. The red arrow delineates the P wave.

**Discussion**

In the present case, we could diagnose that the AT utilized the VOM by using 3D mapping and a pacing study, without inserting a catheter into the VOM. Further, we could ablate it only from a branch of the VOM from the CS.

Although the relationship between the VOM and genesis of AF have been previously reported,<sup>3,4</sup> there have been reports of catheter ablation of recurrent ATs via the VOM after AF ablation in a few cases.<sup>5–8</sup> In many of the previous reports, it could be confirmed that the VOM was the origin of the arrhythmia or a part of the reentry circuit, by inserting a thin electrode catheter into the Marshall vein.<sup>6,7</sup> However, the thickness of the VOM by autopsy is small and an average of only 1.1 mm in diameter, and a 3F probe can be inserted into it in only about 72% of the cases.<sup>9,10</sup> Finally, even if it can be accessed by a 3F probe, it can reach only an average of 9.3 mm from the ostium of the VOM. Therefore, cannulation with an electrode catheter is not always possible. Although we believed it would be useful to pass a thin catheter through the VOM to confirm the AT circuit, we did not attempt it, because in this case the VOM was very thin and short (Figure 2) and we considered that attempting to pass a catheter through the VOM would be difficult. Therefore, the circuit of the AT was estimated by using the information of the detailed potentials from the 3D mapping, and performing a conventional pacing study. As a result, the conduction to the CS mid electrodes from the ridge could not pass through the LA, and it was speculated that it passed through an epicardial site via the VOM.

Regarding the methods of catheter ablation, in a previous report of patients that underwent catheter ablation of AF with

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