

Managing Ventricular Arrhythmias: Mapping, Ablation and Devices

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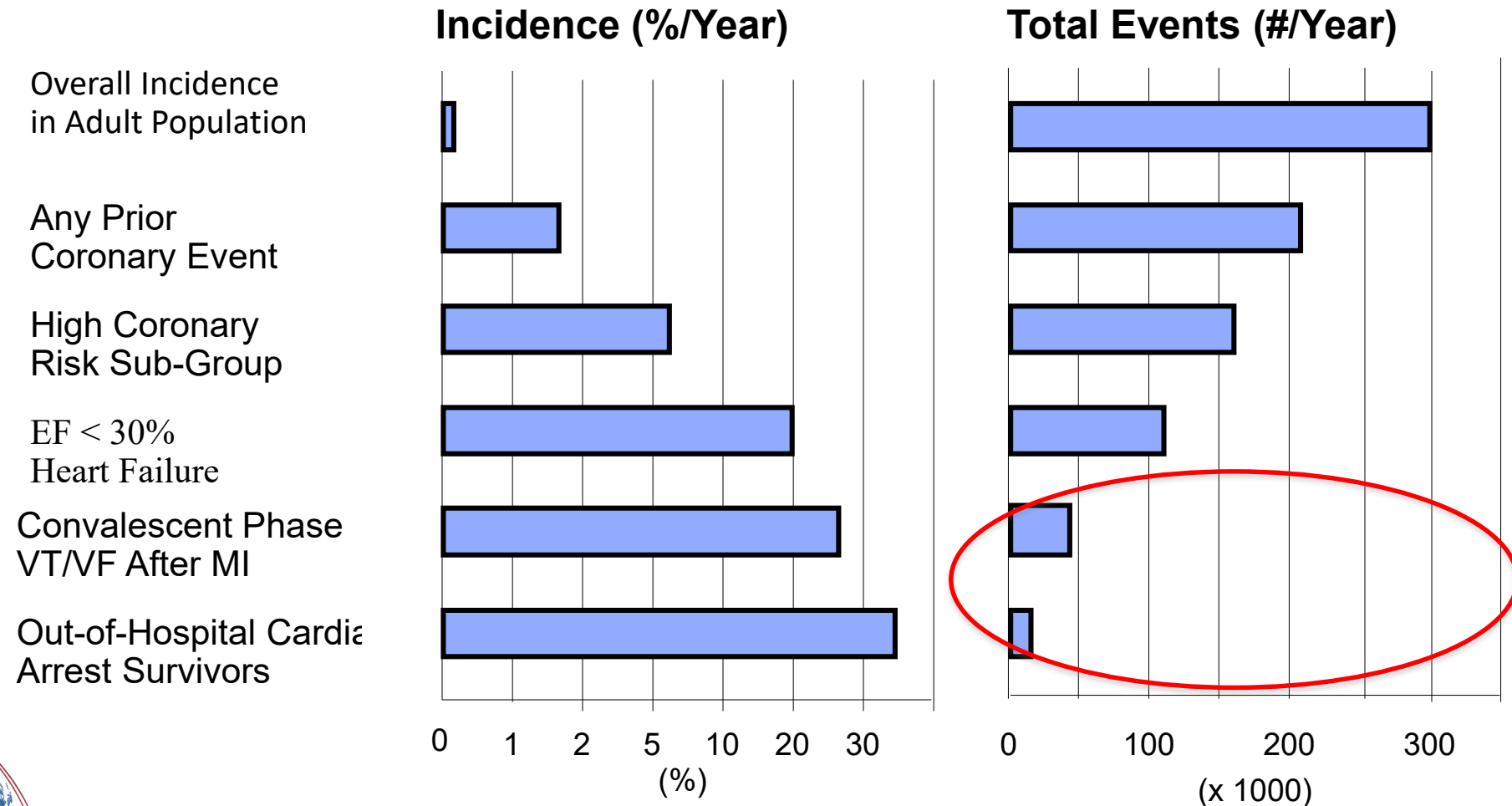


COI DISCLOSURES

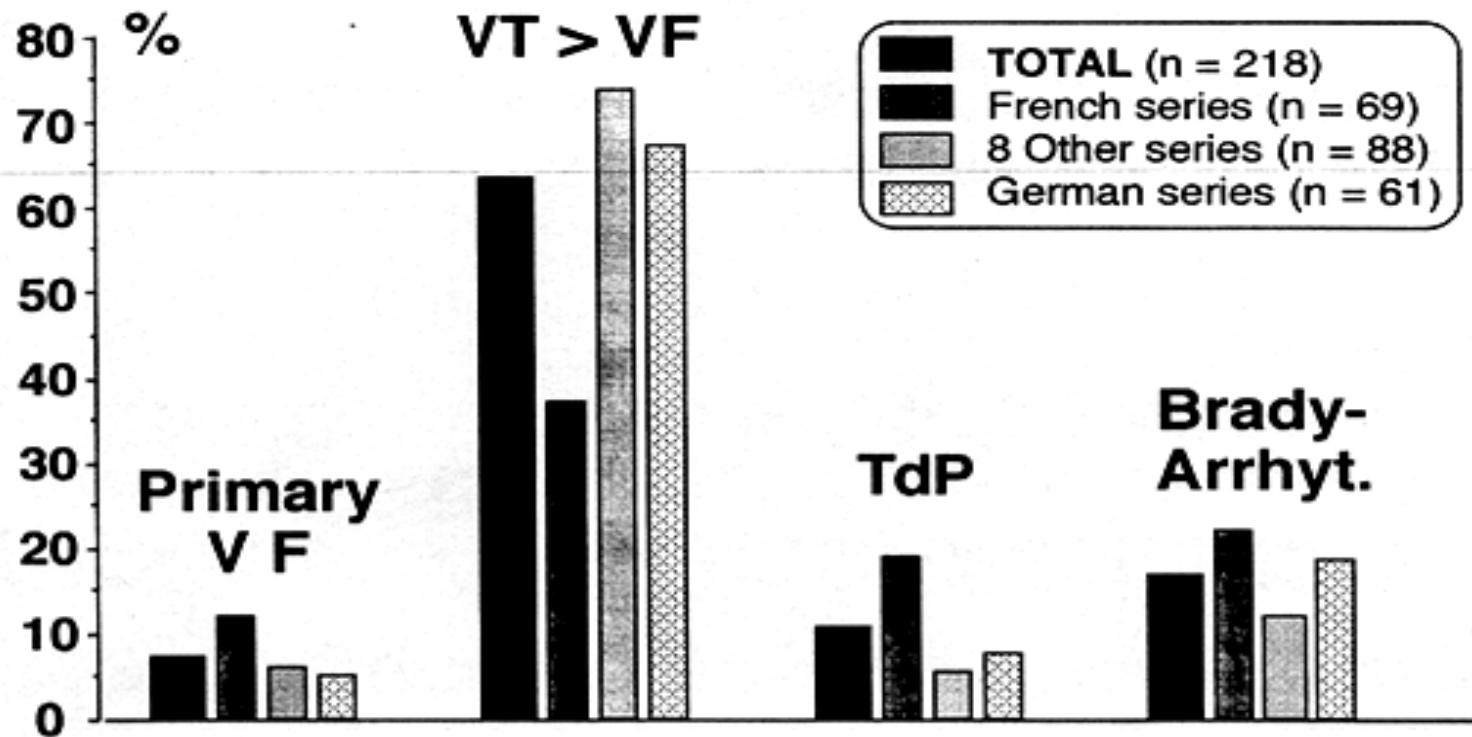
- I have received lecture and proctoring honoraria from Spectranetics.
- I have been funded by and NIH/SBIR grant to AJ Medical Devices, Inc. (AJMD) and research grants from Boston Scientific, Medtronic, St. Jude Medical, Guidant, Inc. and Cameron Health, Inc.
- I am or have been a consultant to AJMD, Boston Scientific and Cameron Health.
- I have an equity stake in AtaCor Medical, Inc. and am Chief Medical Officer.



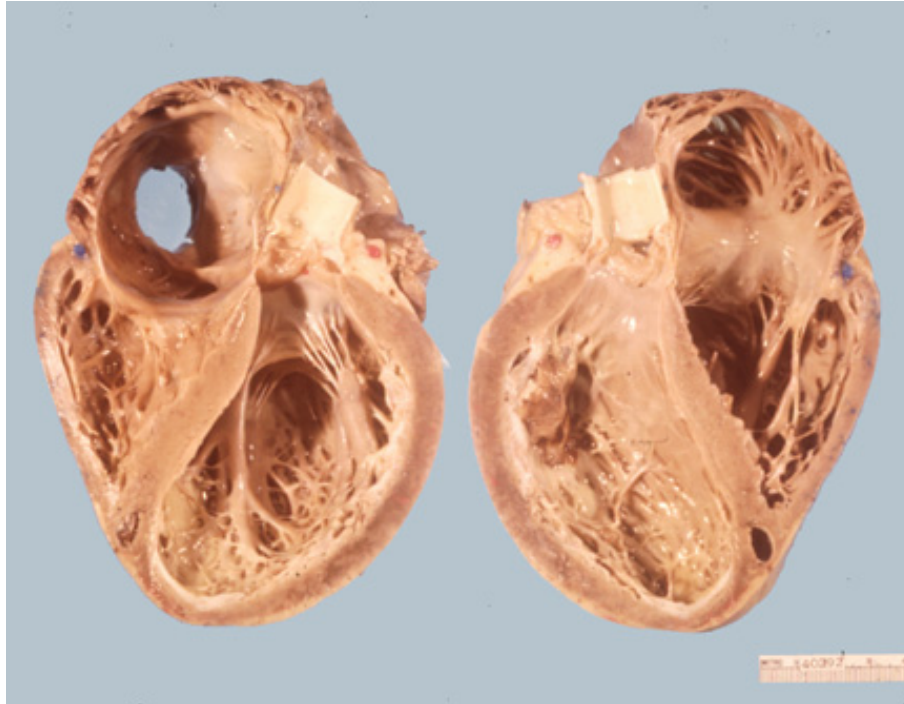
Sudden Cardiac Death Incidence and Total Events



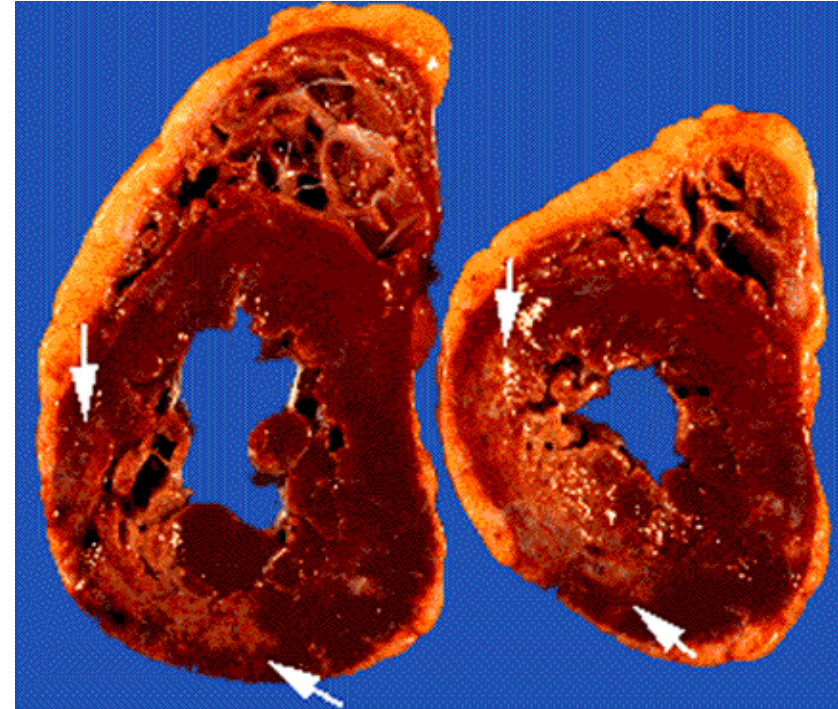
Sudden Cardiac Death Arrhythmic Etiology



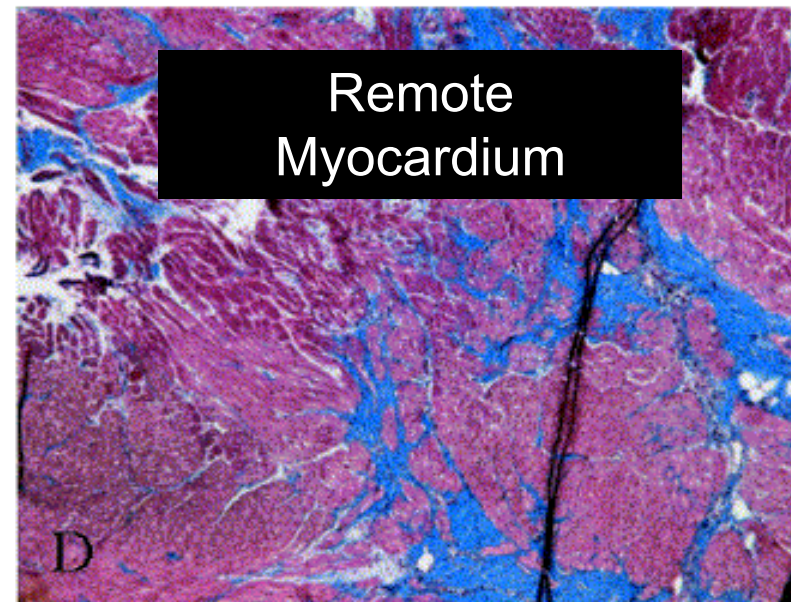
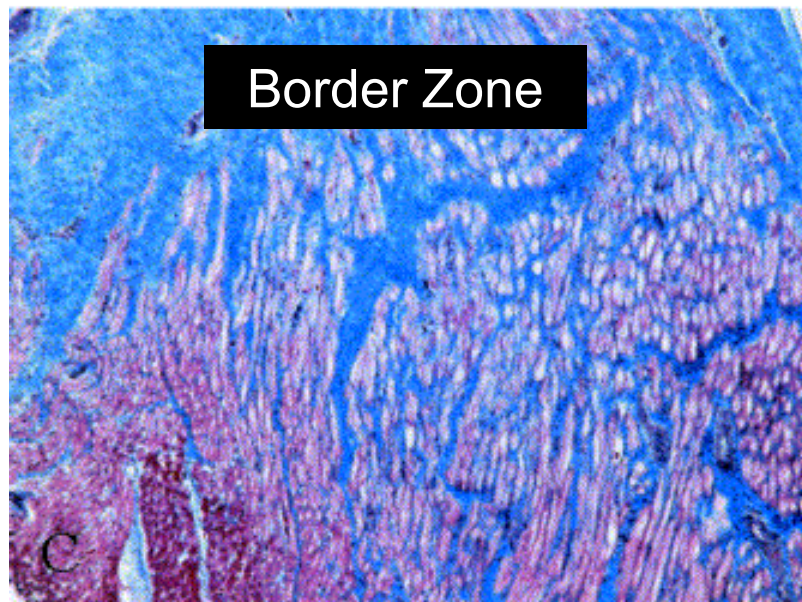
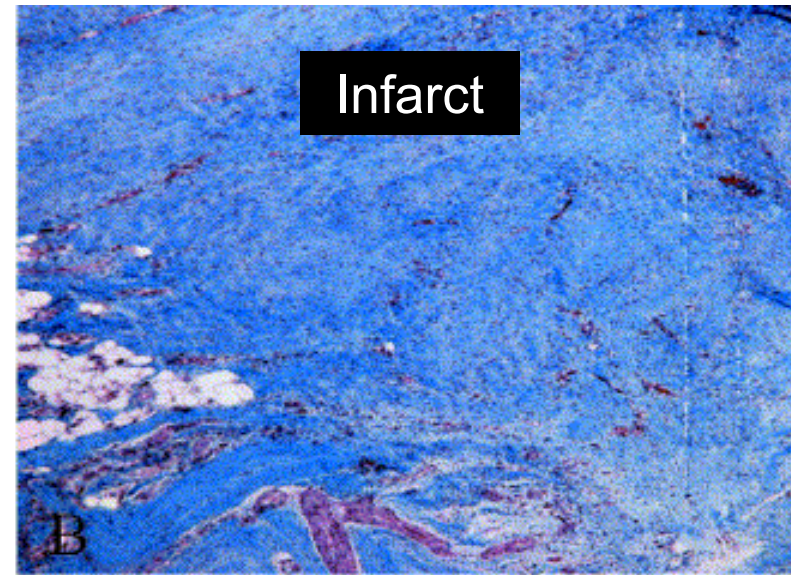
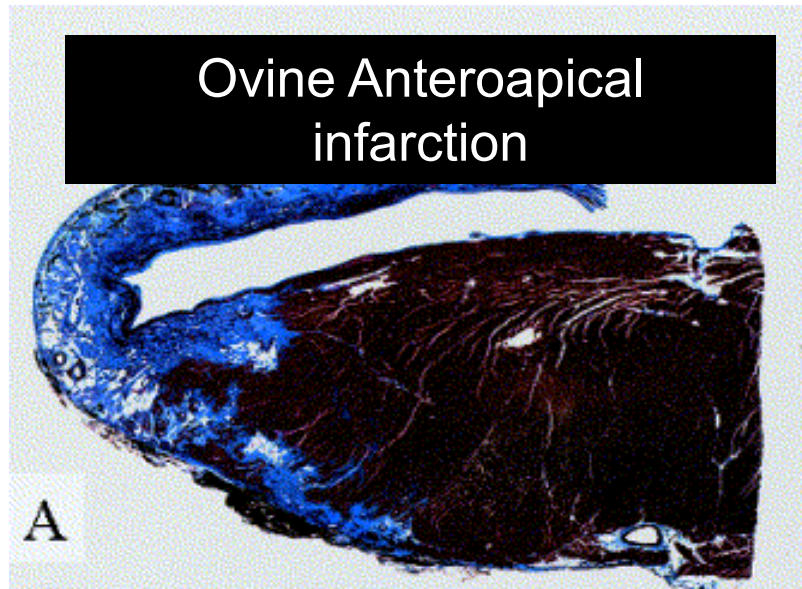
Dilated Non- ischemic Cardiomyopathy



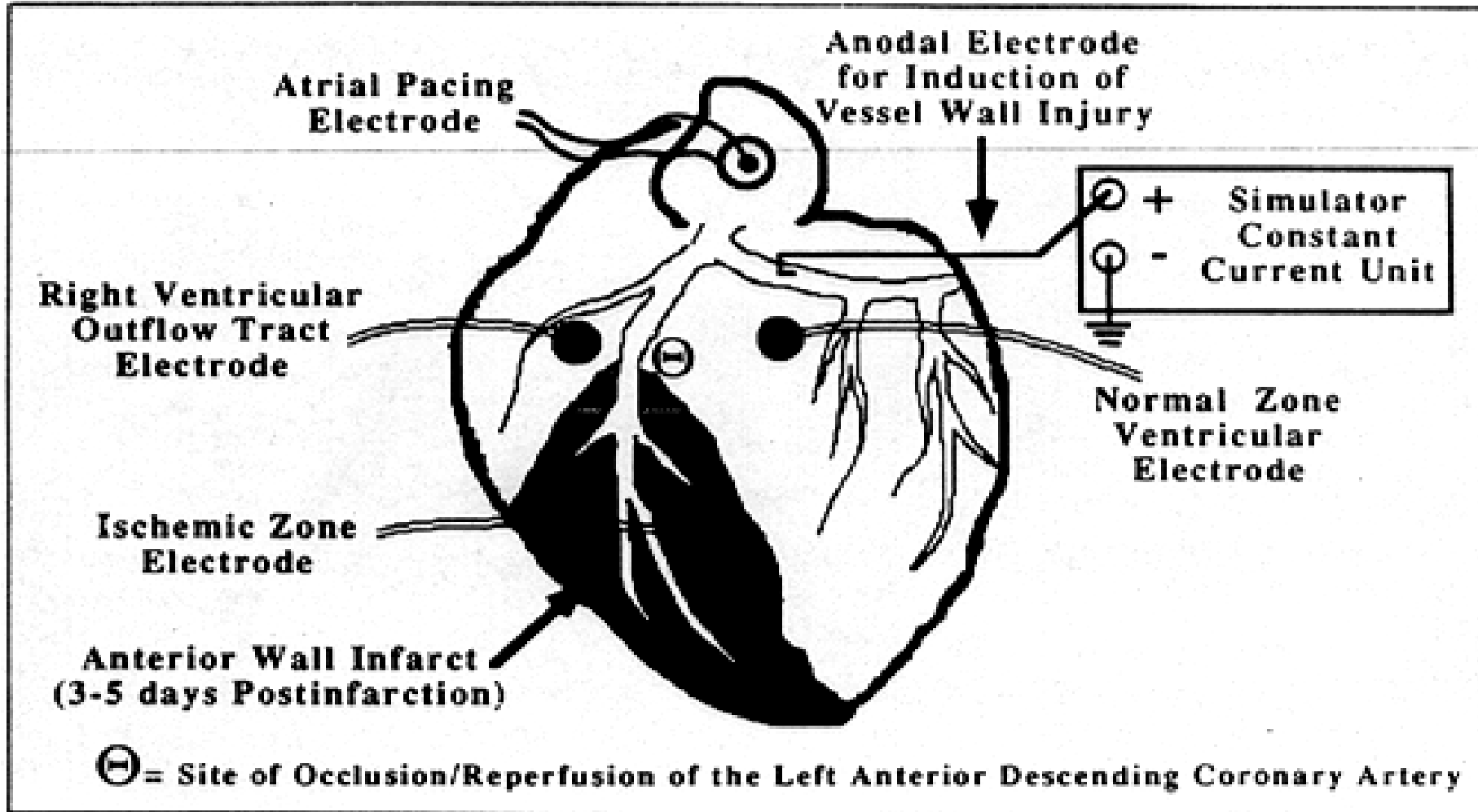
Large Myocardial Infarction



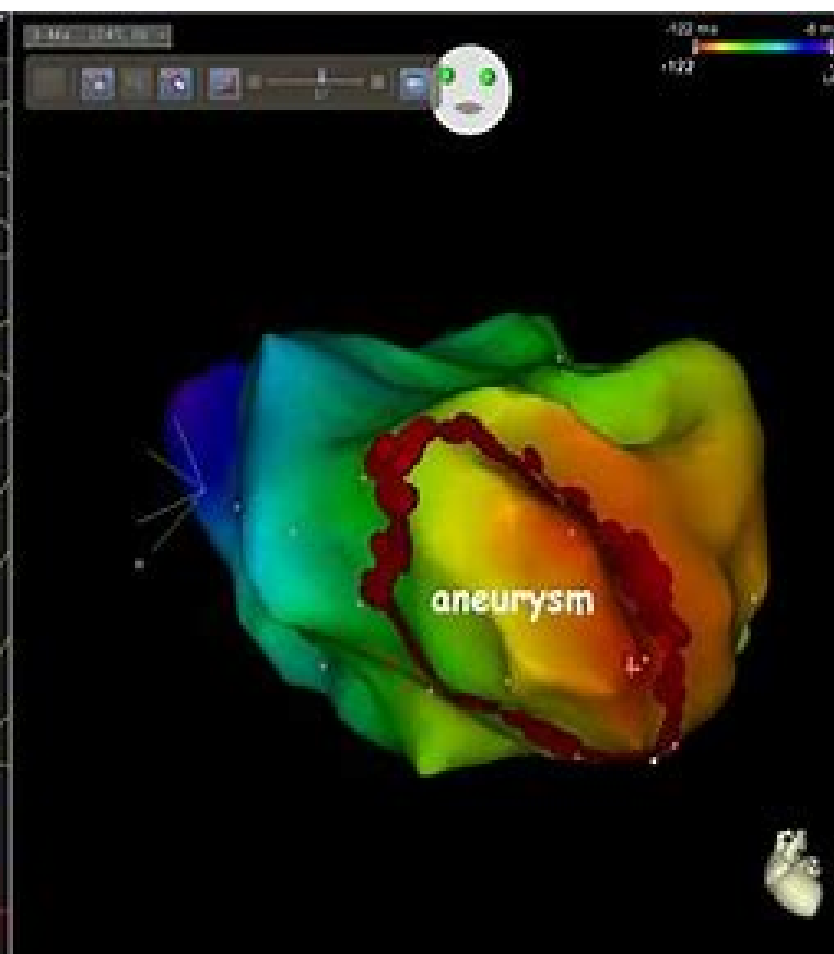
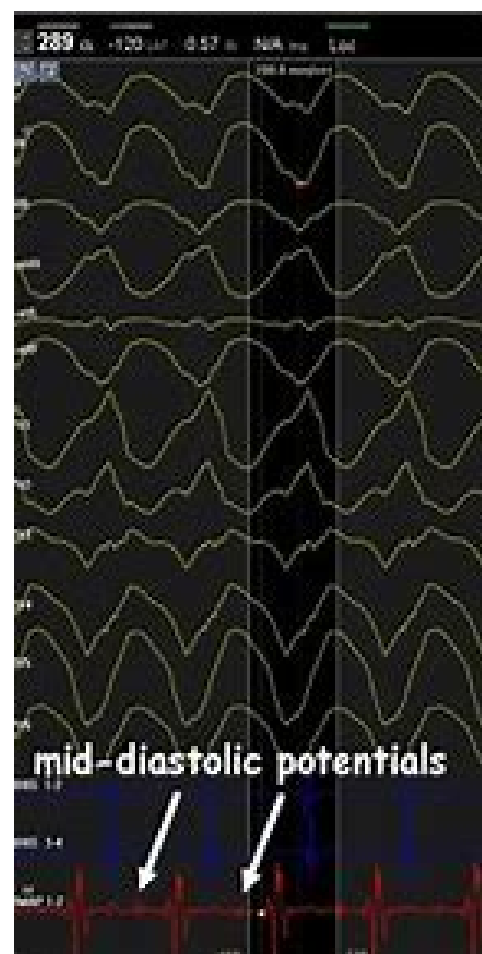
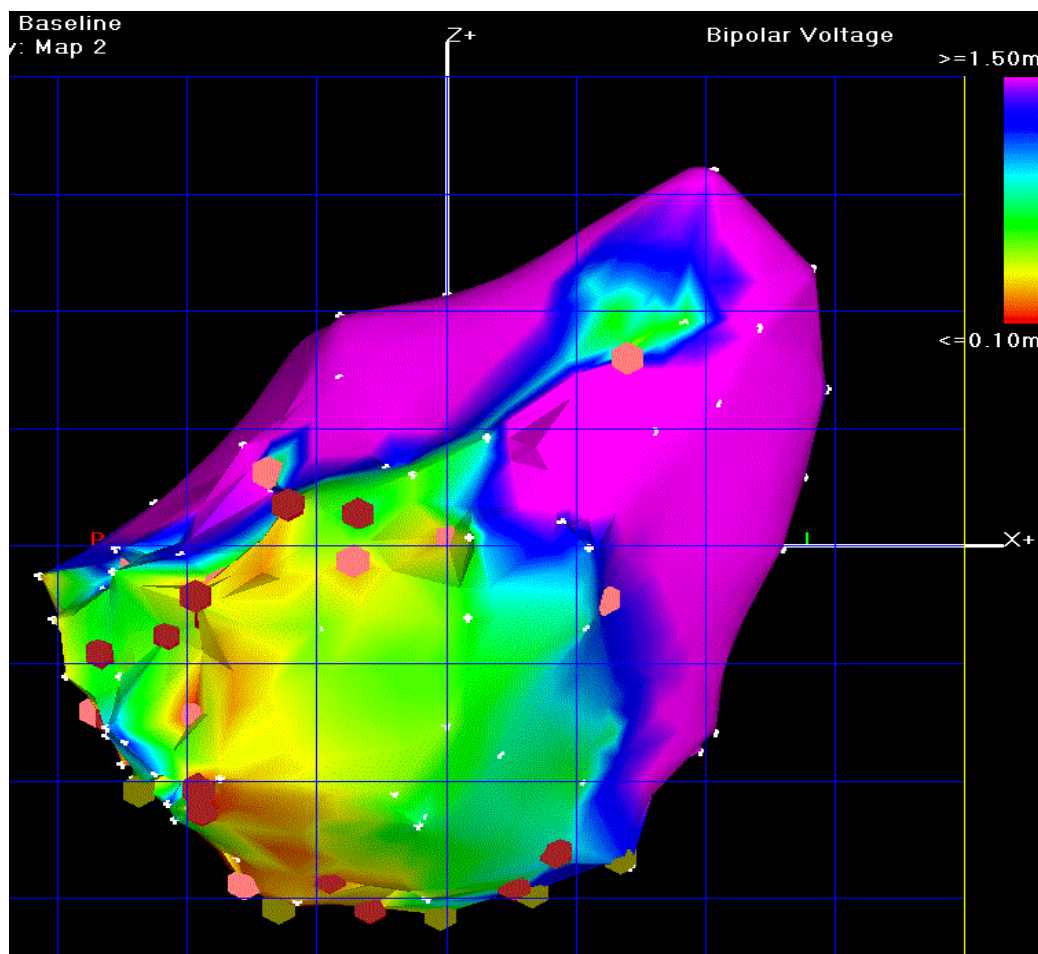
Ventricular Remodeling Post-MI



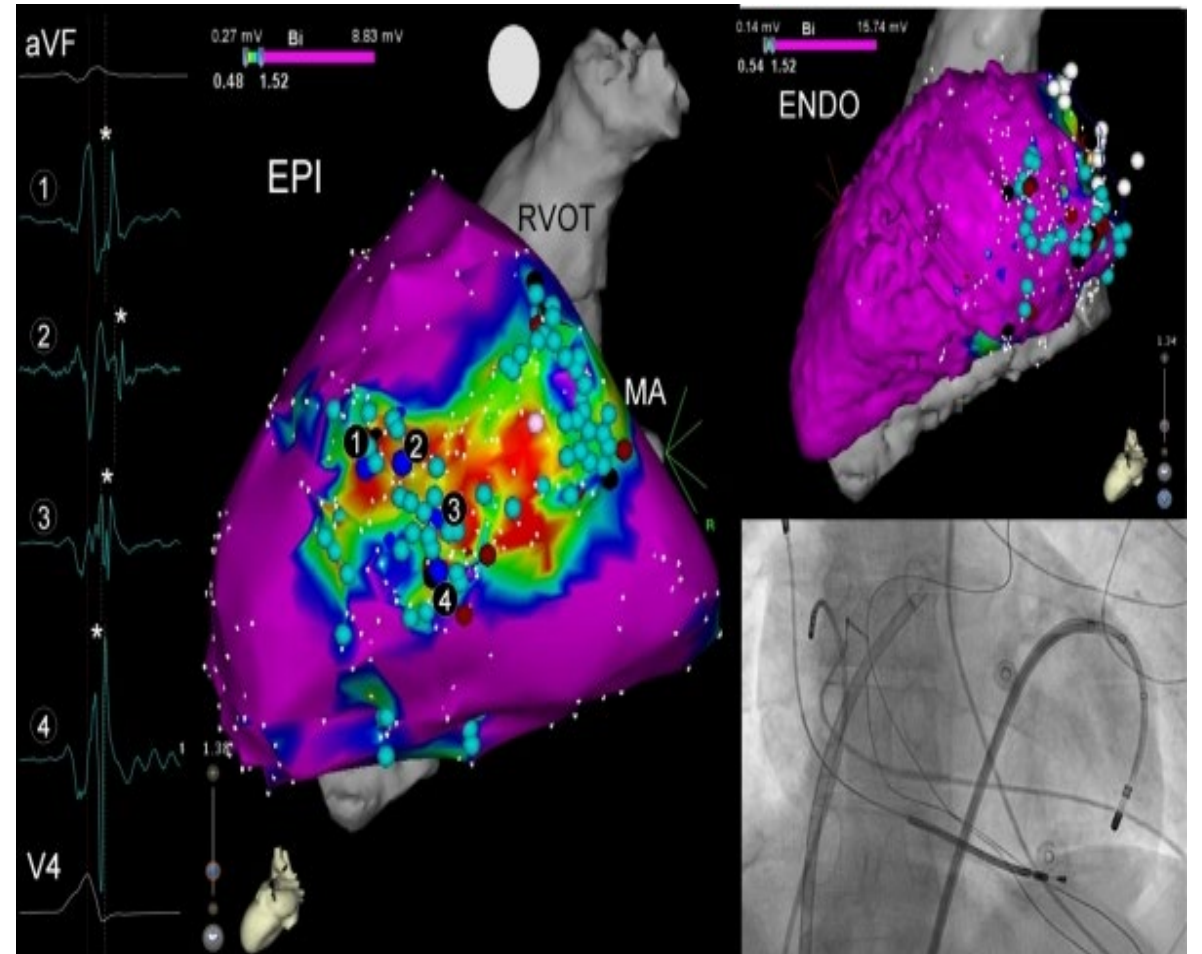
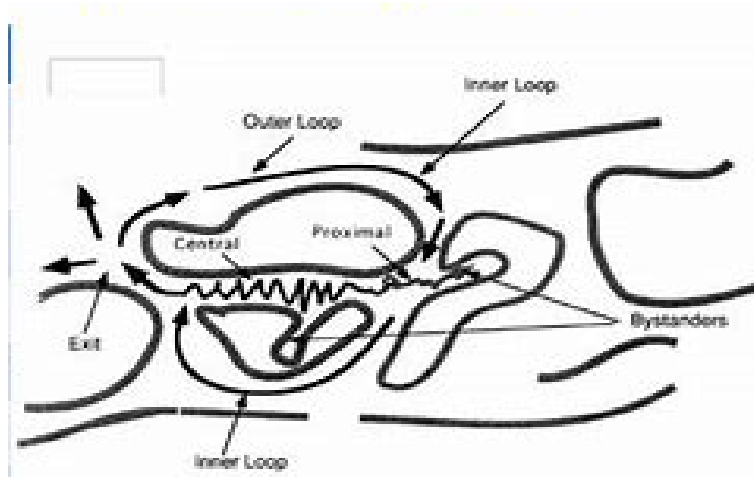
Lucchesi Model



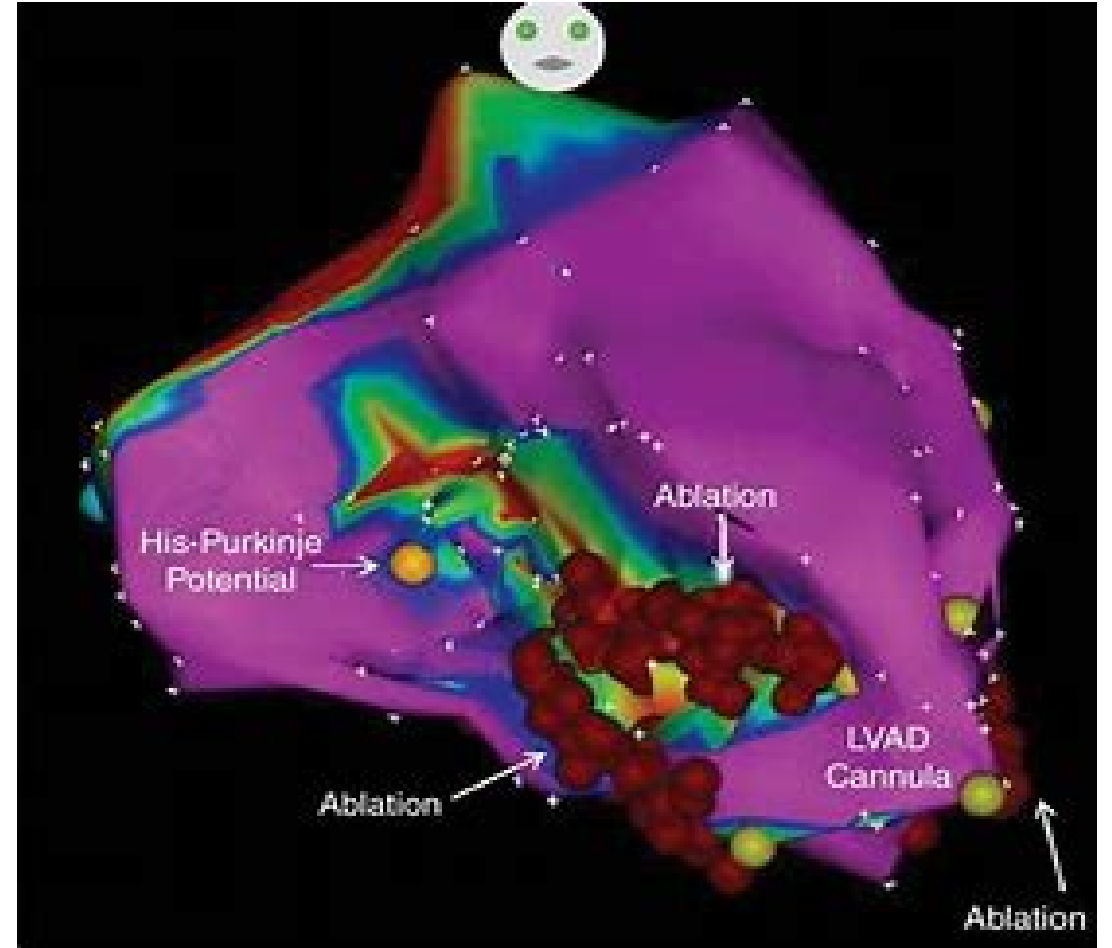
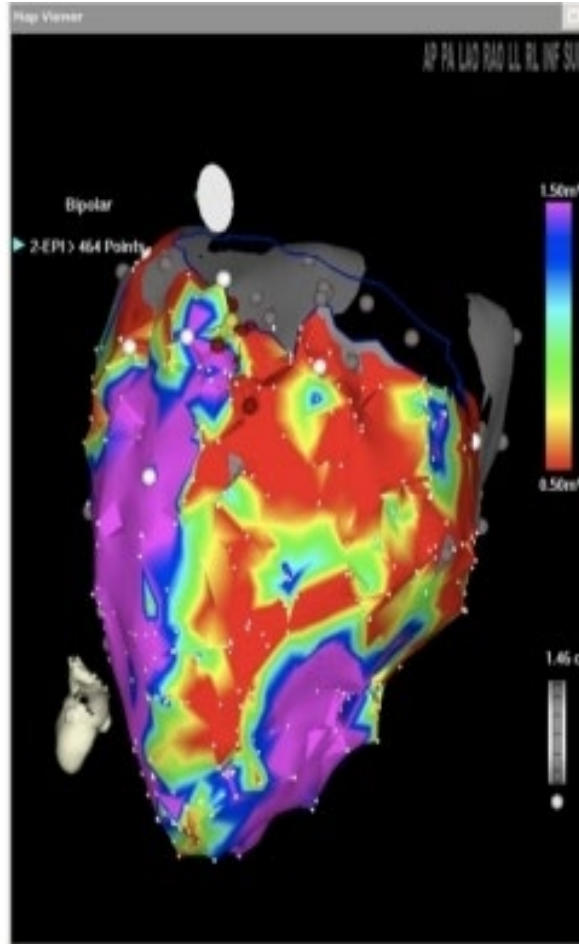
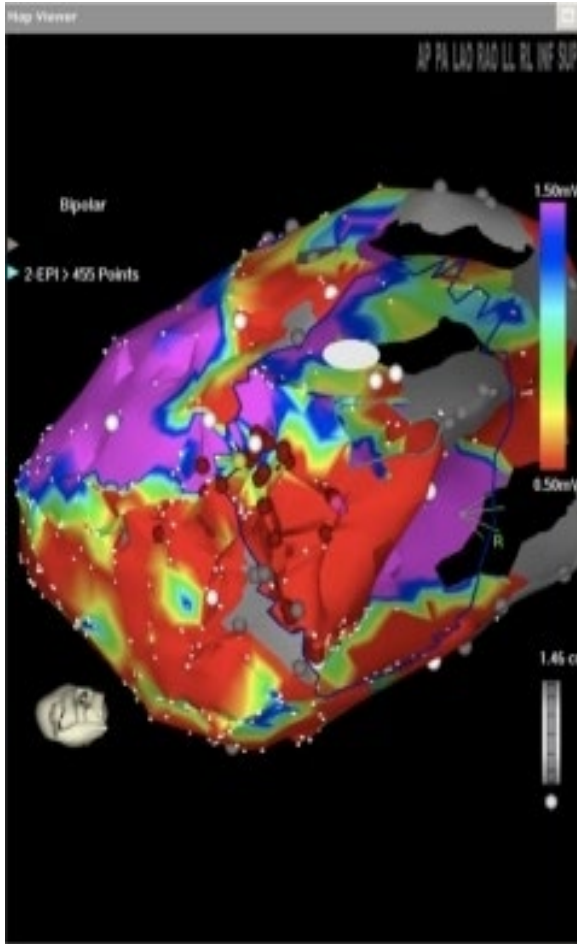
Infero-posterior scar-Bottom



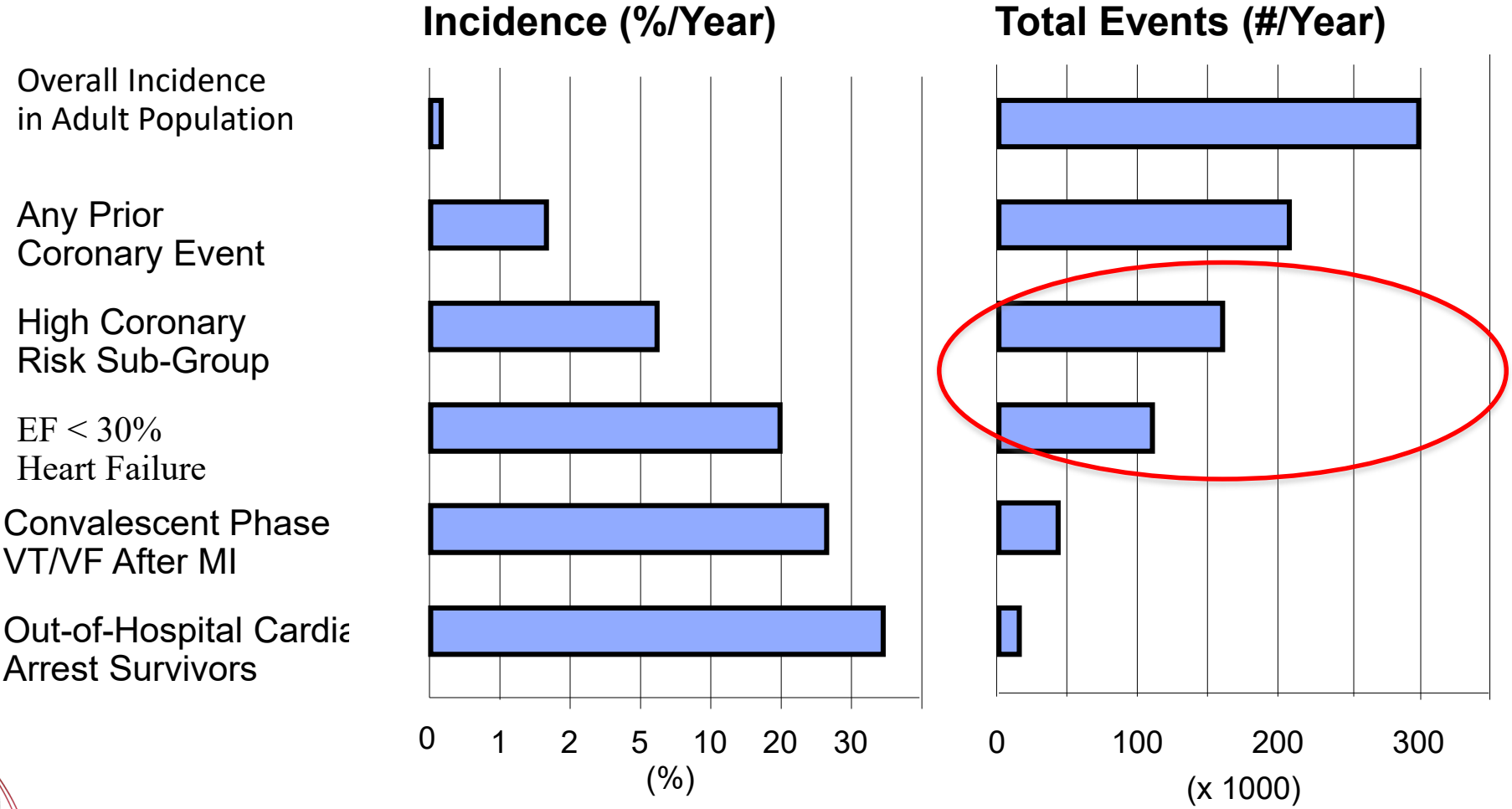
Complex Fibrotic Substrate-4 Dimensional



Variable Scar Characteristics

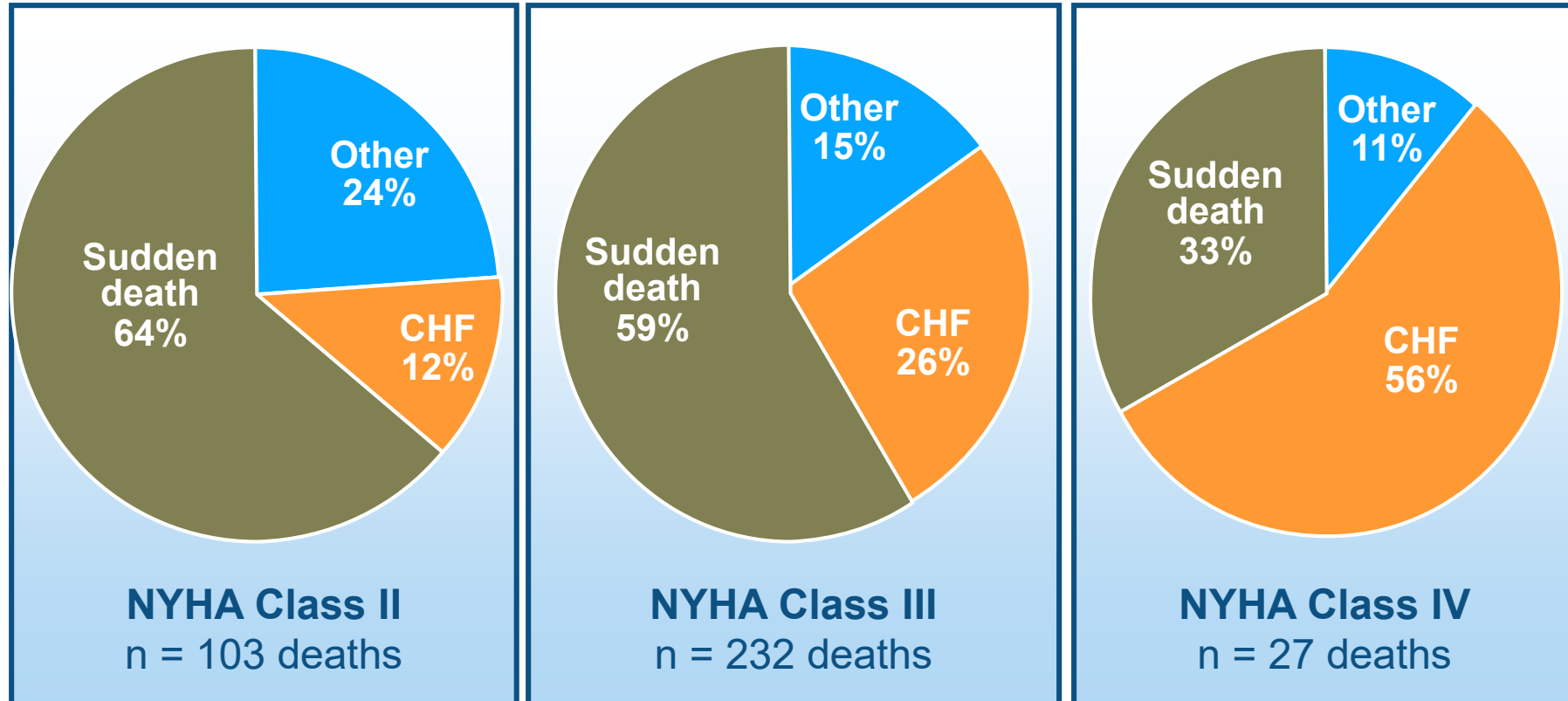


Sudden Cardiac Death Incidence and Total Events



Source: Myerburg RJ. *Circulation* 1992;85(suppl I):I-2 – I-10.

Heart Failure Mortality

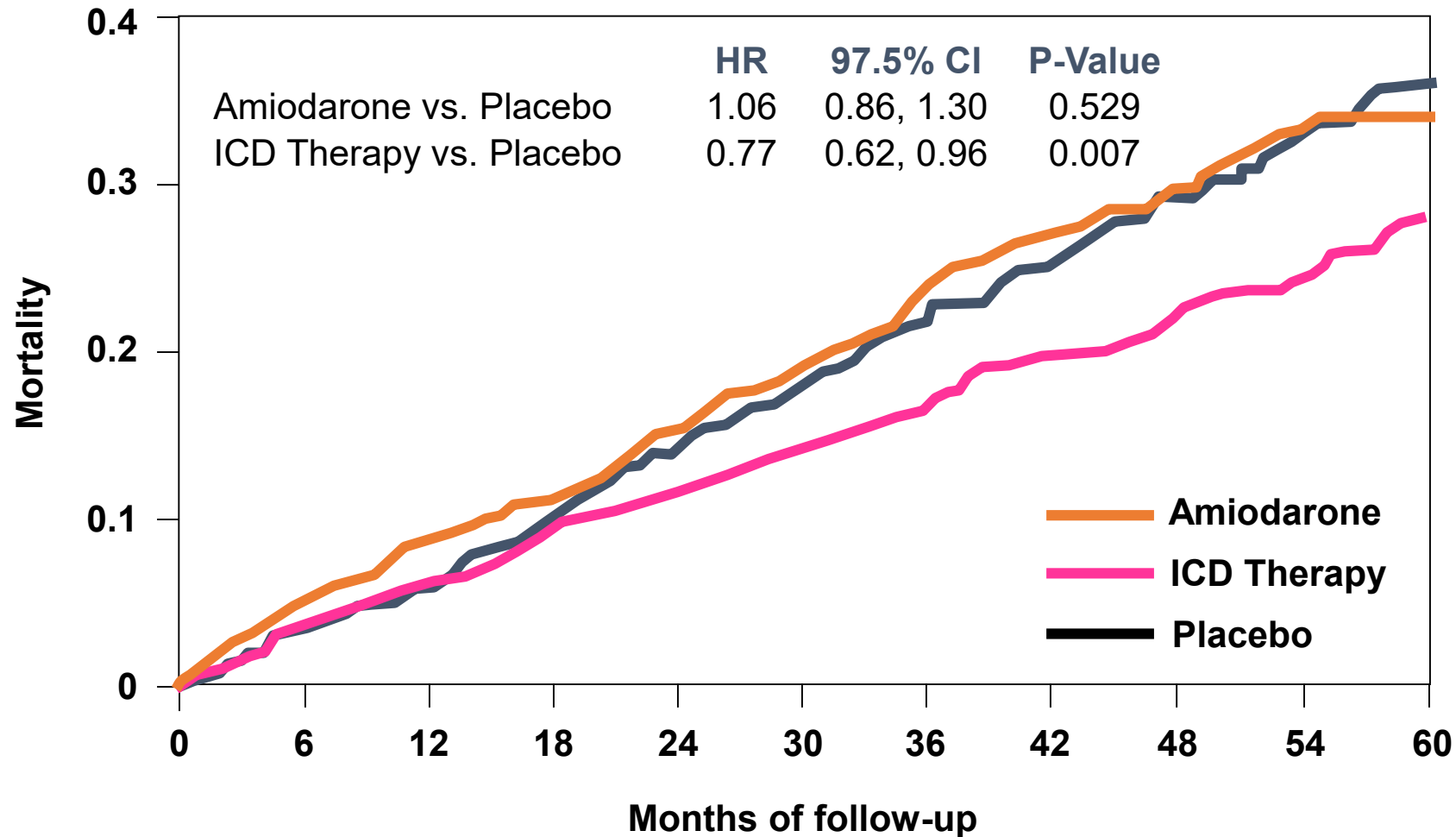


The likely mechanism of death moves from sudden death to pump failure as the heart failure progresses¹

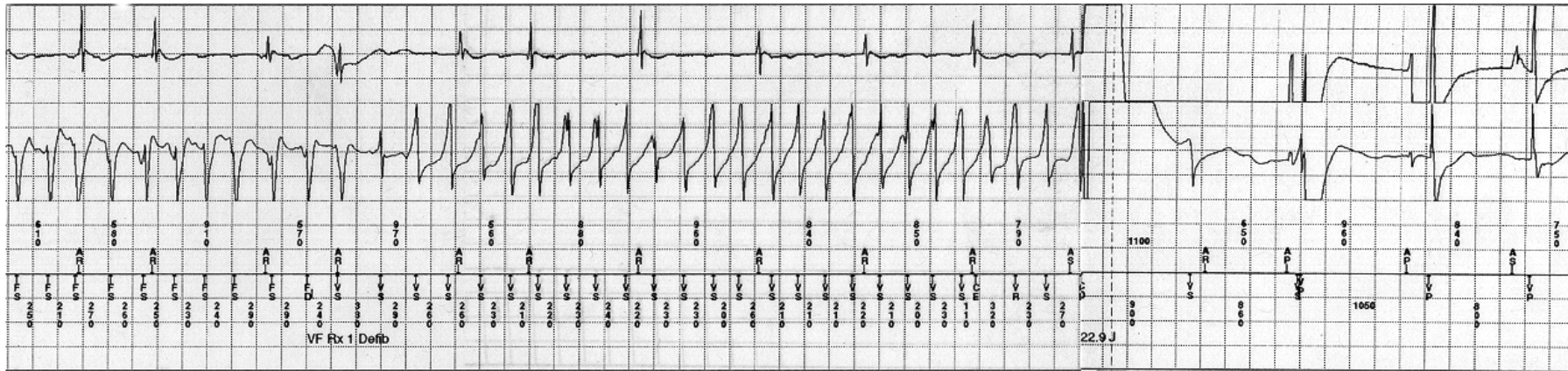
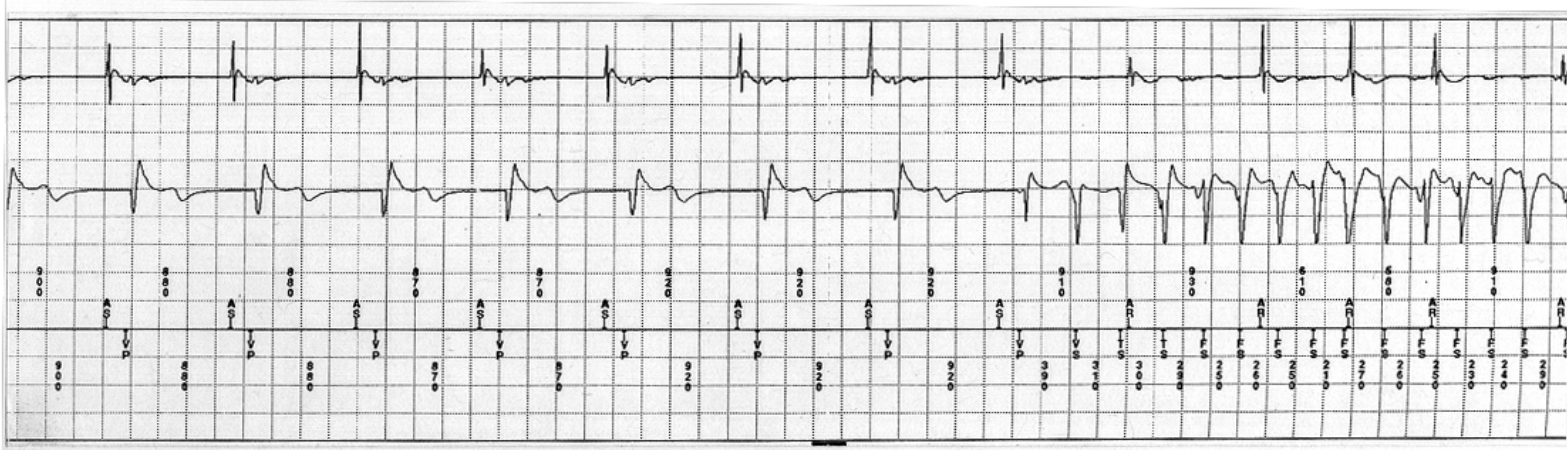
¹MERIT-HF Study Group. Effect of metoprolol CR/XL in chronic heart failure: metoprolol CR/XL randomised intervention trial in congestive heart failure (MERIT-HF) *Lancet* 1999;353:2001-2007

SCD-HeFT

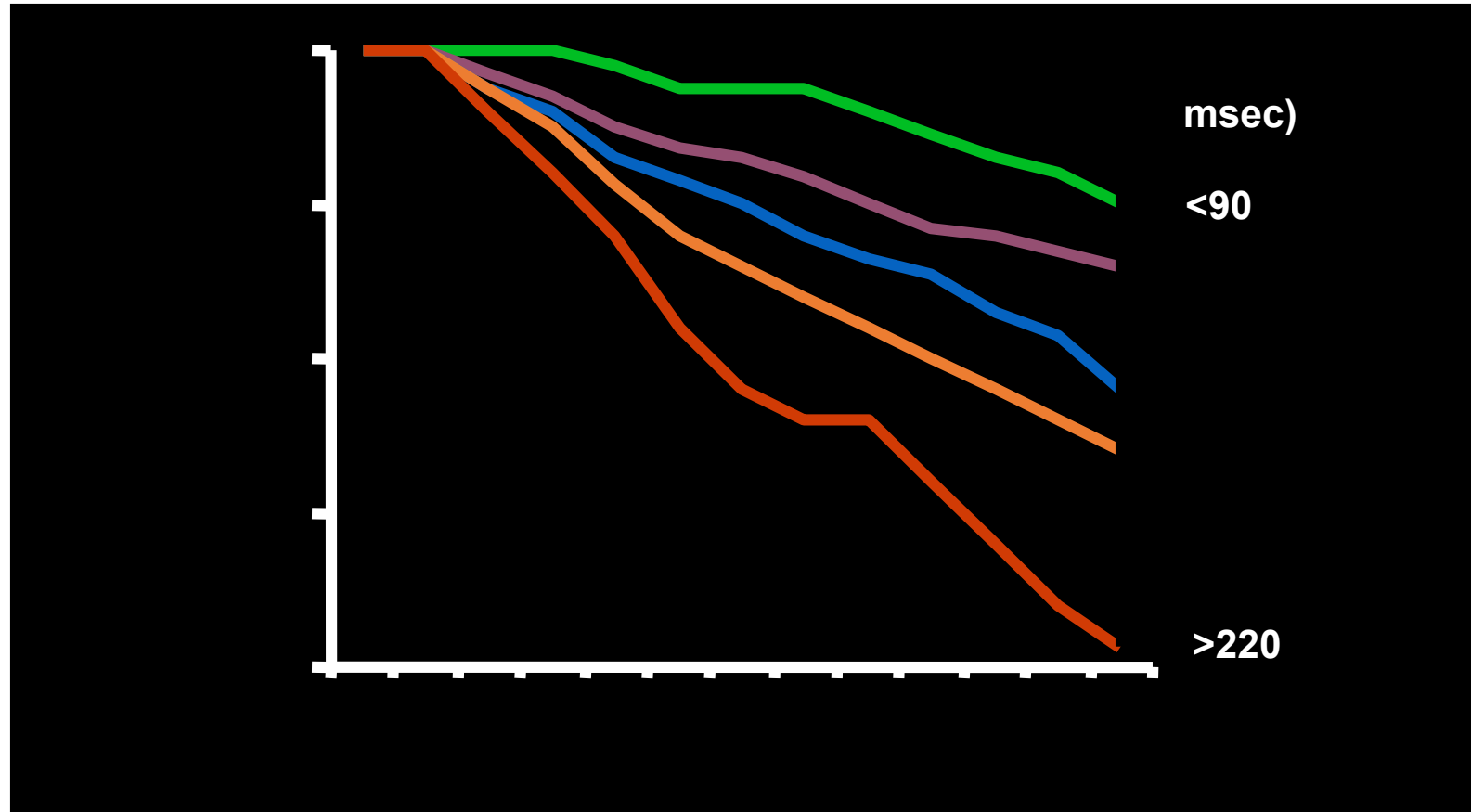
Mortality by Intention-to-Treat



VT/VF Electrogram Event

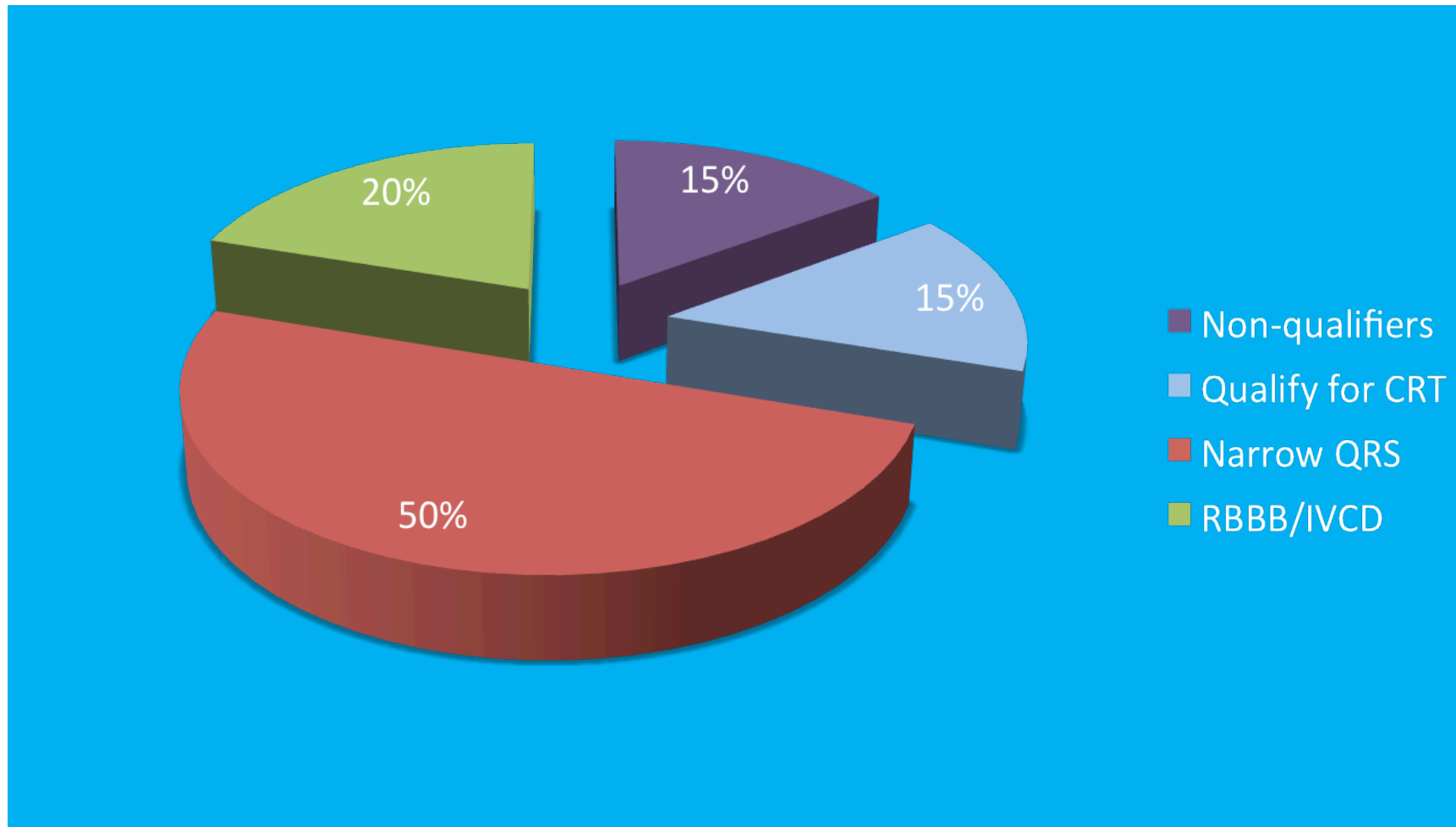


QRS Width and Heart Failure

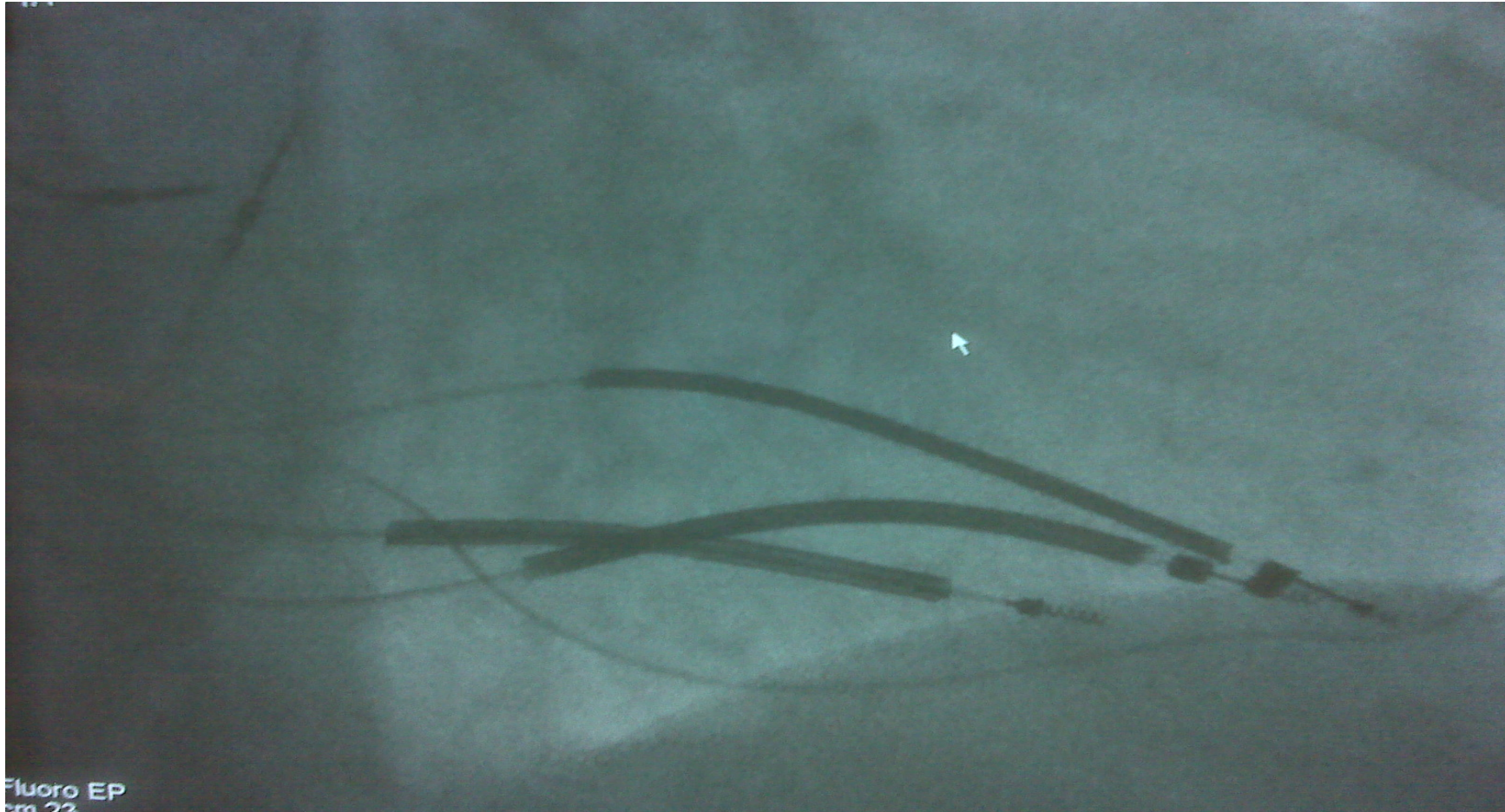


QRS duration: an independent predictor of mortality

Percentage of CRT Qualifiers



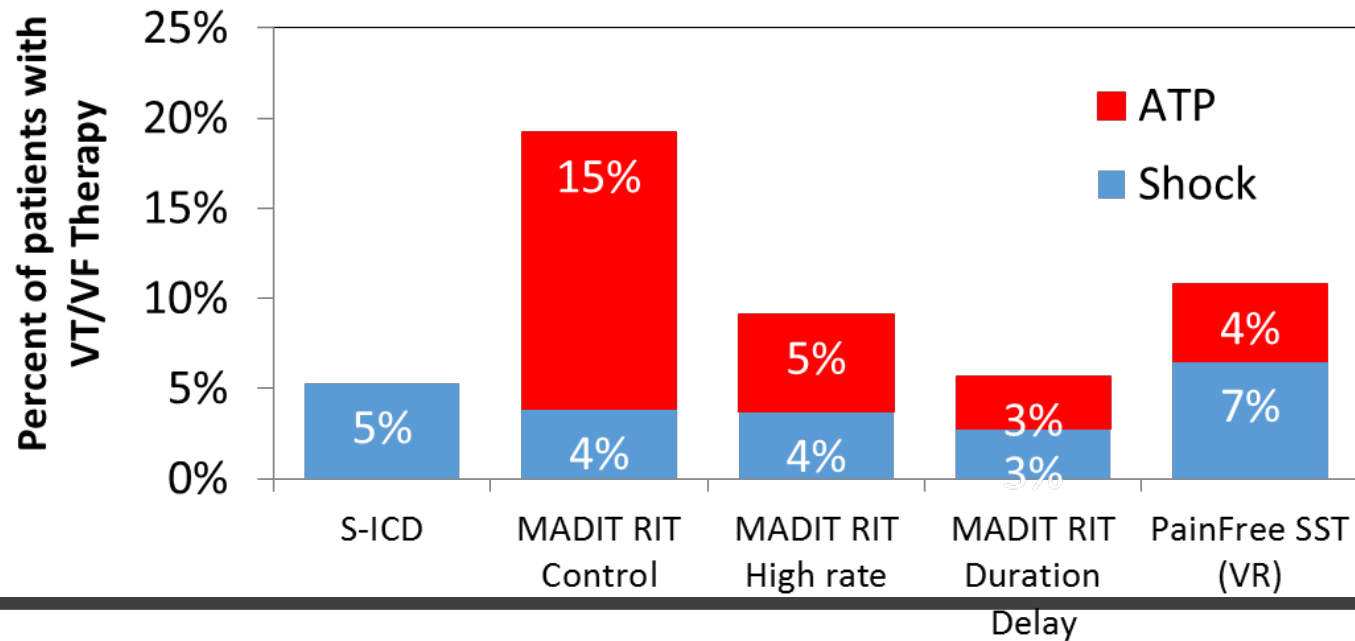
Un-Intentional Exuberance



If ATP prevents unnecessary shocks, why are appropriate shock rates the same?

- Appropriate shock rates similar with or without ATP
- MADIT-RIT found no difference in rate of appropriate shocks despite large differences in ATP delivery.
- Similar rate of VT/VF shocks in S-ICD, MADIT-RIT, PainFREE SST

1 Year Rate of Appropriate Therapy



- MADIT-RIT* and PainFREE SST* saw a 4% incidence of appropriate ATP by programming a longer delay
 - In MADIT-RIT, 80% reduction in ATP Therapy vs in Duration/Delay Arm vs Control
 - Unknown how many ATP therapies were successful in avoiding shocks
- *MADIT-RIT and PainFREE SST did not include S-ICD devices.



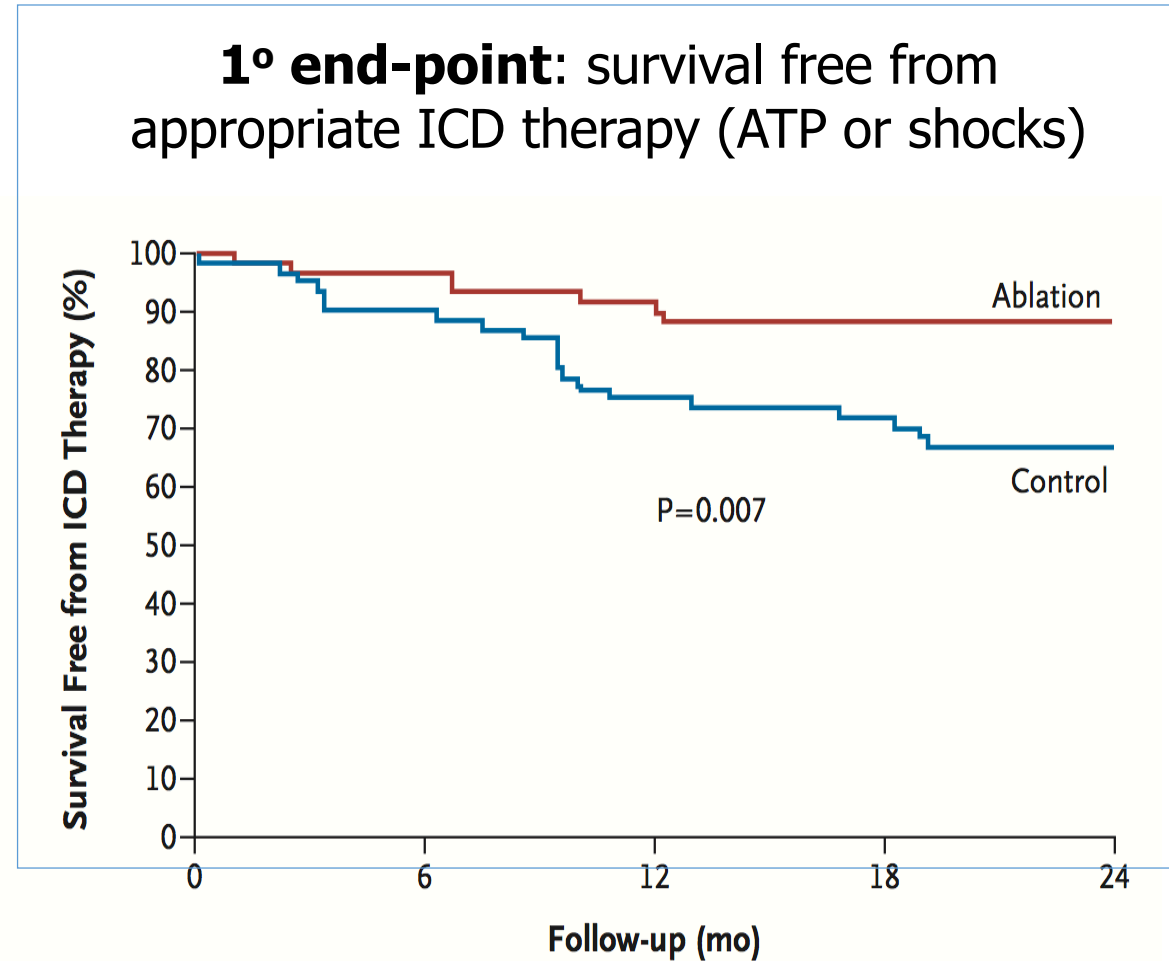
1 year Kaplan Meier incidence shown for S-ICD and PainFREE SST
 1 year rate for MADIT-RIT annualized at an average follow-up of 1.4 years

Moss, A, et al. *NEJM* 2012; 367:2275-2283

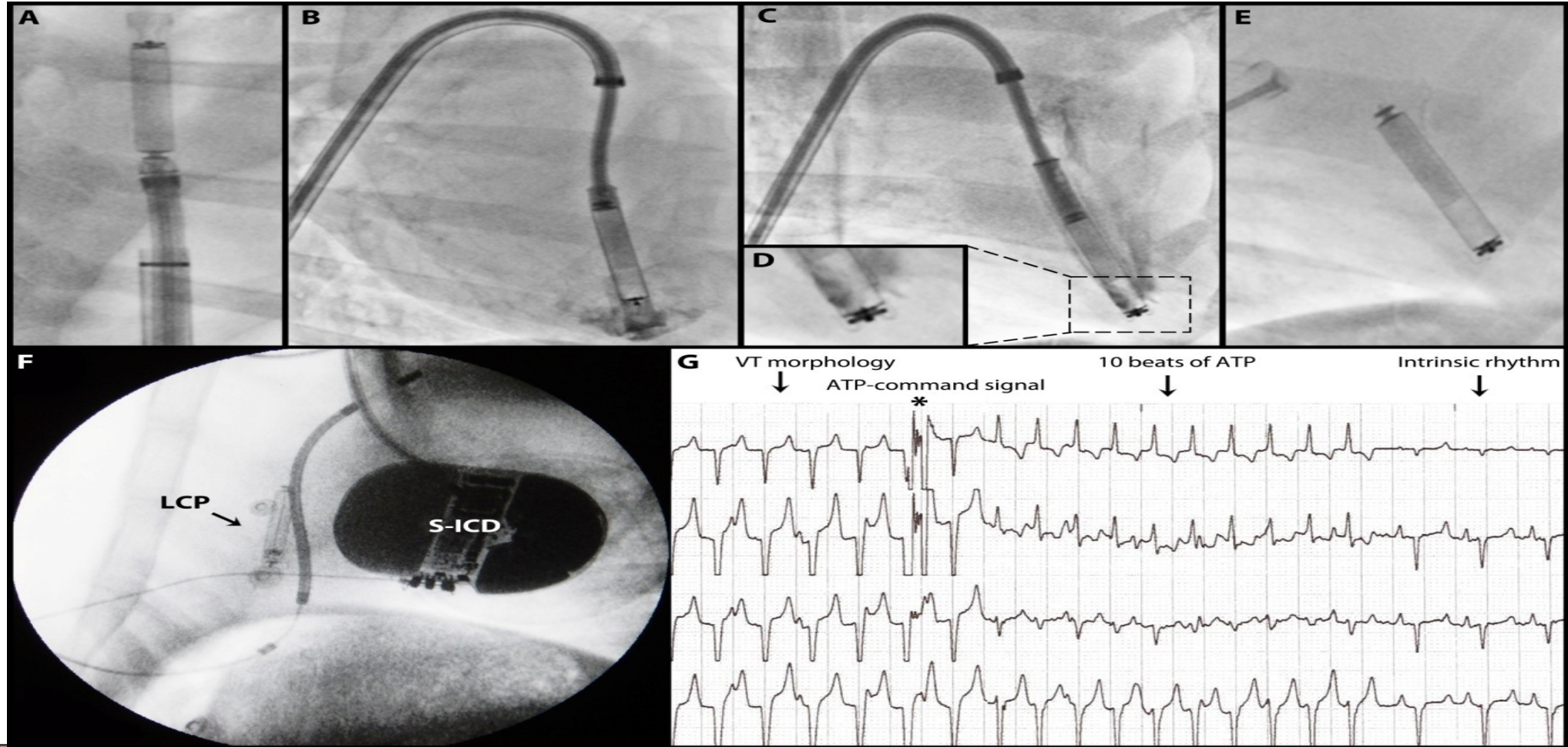
Auricchio A, et al. *Heart Rhythm*, online before print <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.hrthm.2015.01.017>

SMASH-VT

- 128 patients with prior MI, recent or planned ICD, & ventricular arrhythmia
 - VF or unstable VT
 - Syncope + inducible VT
 - First appropriate ICD therapy
- Patients on class I or III AADs excluded
- Randomized to control versus substrate-based catheter ablation (i.e. in sinus rhythm)
- Ablation-related complications in 3/64; 30-day mortality zero



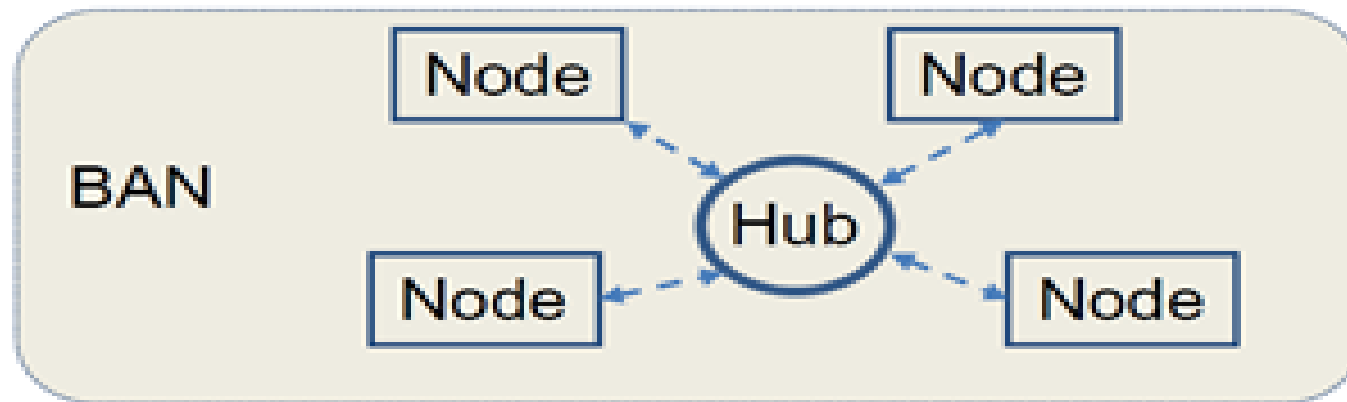
Modular Devices/Medical Body Network



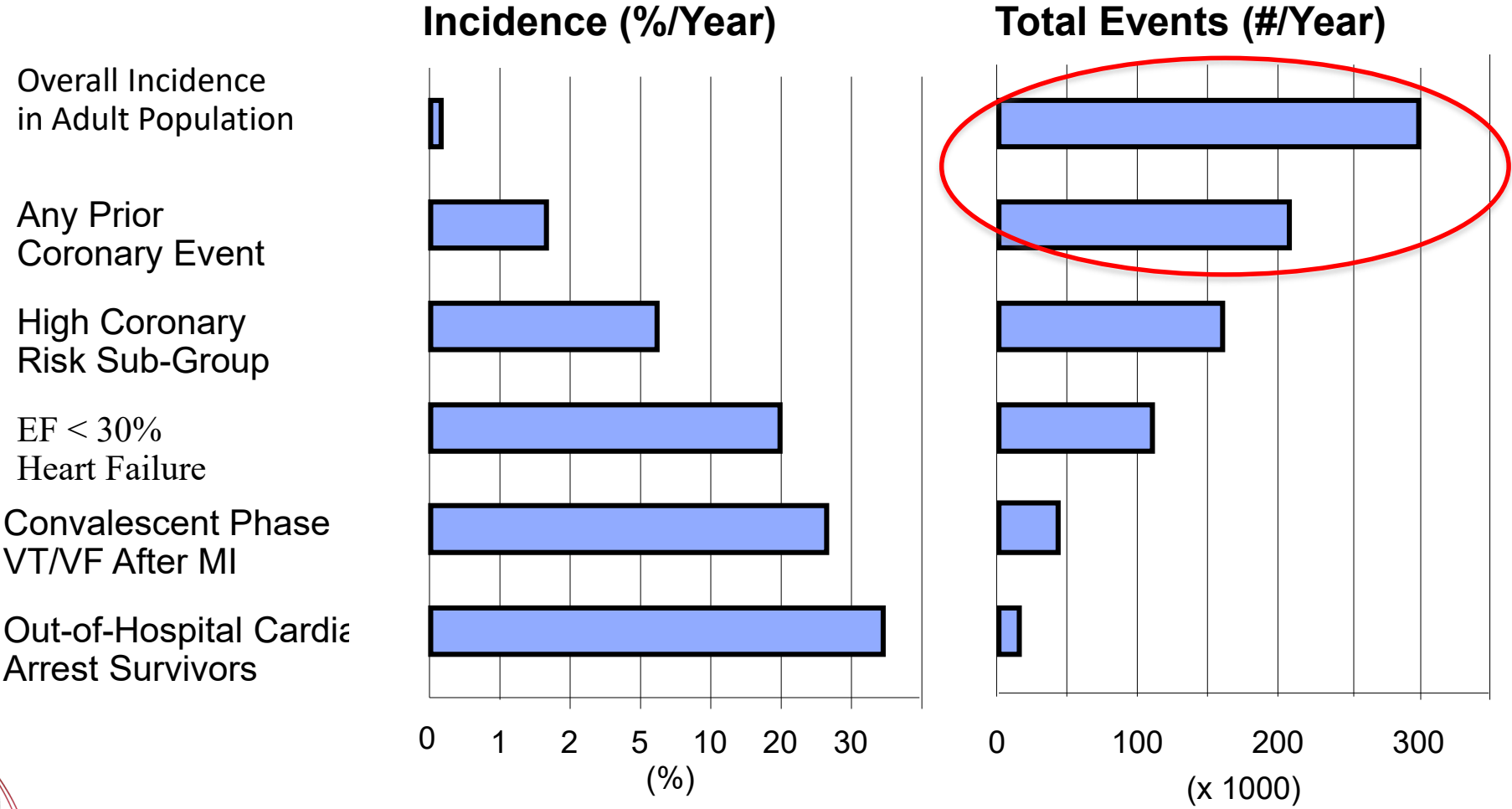
How does an MBAN system operate?

We have to get Modular

- A typical MBAN consists of:
 - a master programmer/control transmitter (“hub device”),
 - one or more client transmitters (“body sensors”), which are worn on the body and only transmit while maintaining communication with the hub that controls the transmissions.
 - The hub conveys data messages to the body-worn sensors to specify, for example, the transmit frequency that should be used. The hub and sensor devices will transmit in the 2360-2400 MHz band.

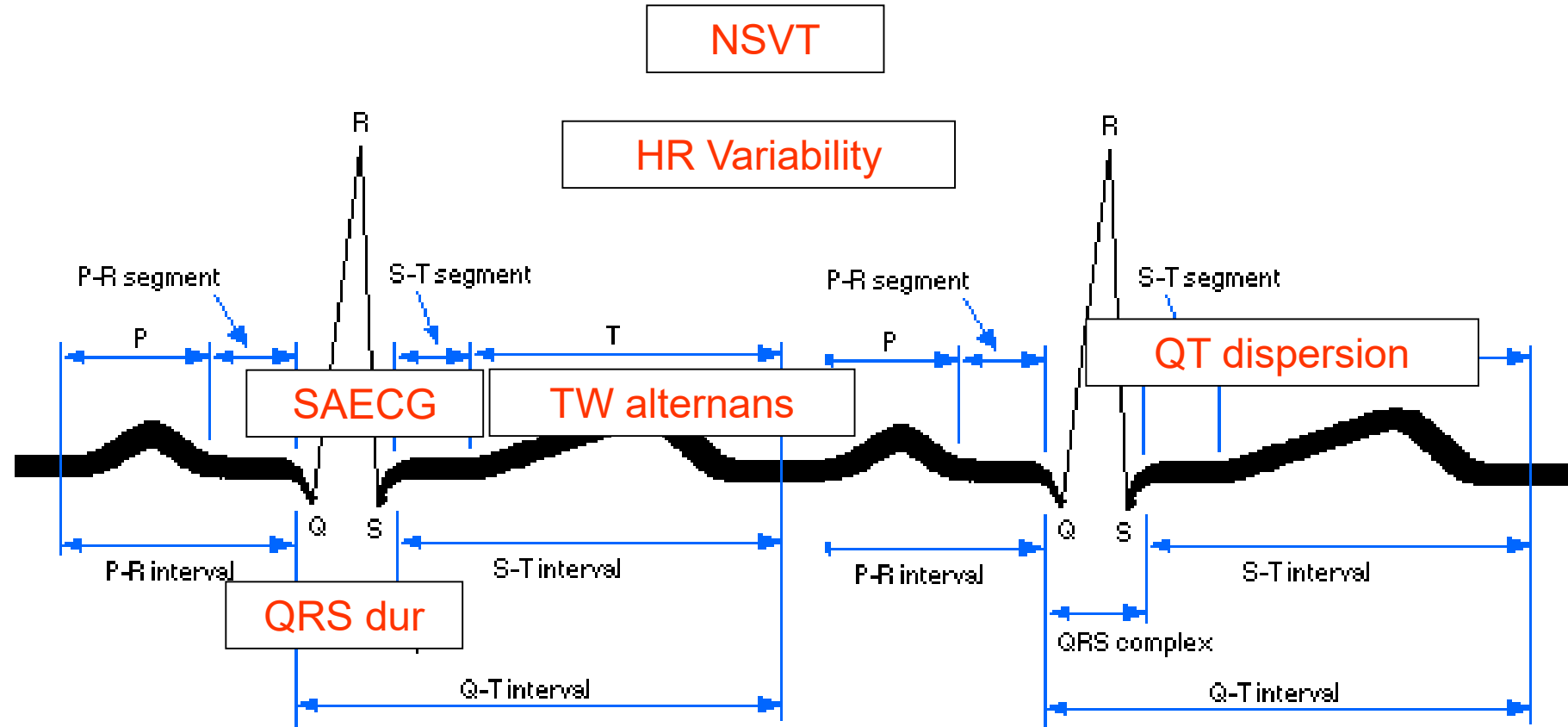


Sudden Cardiac Death Incidence and Total Events

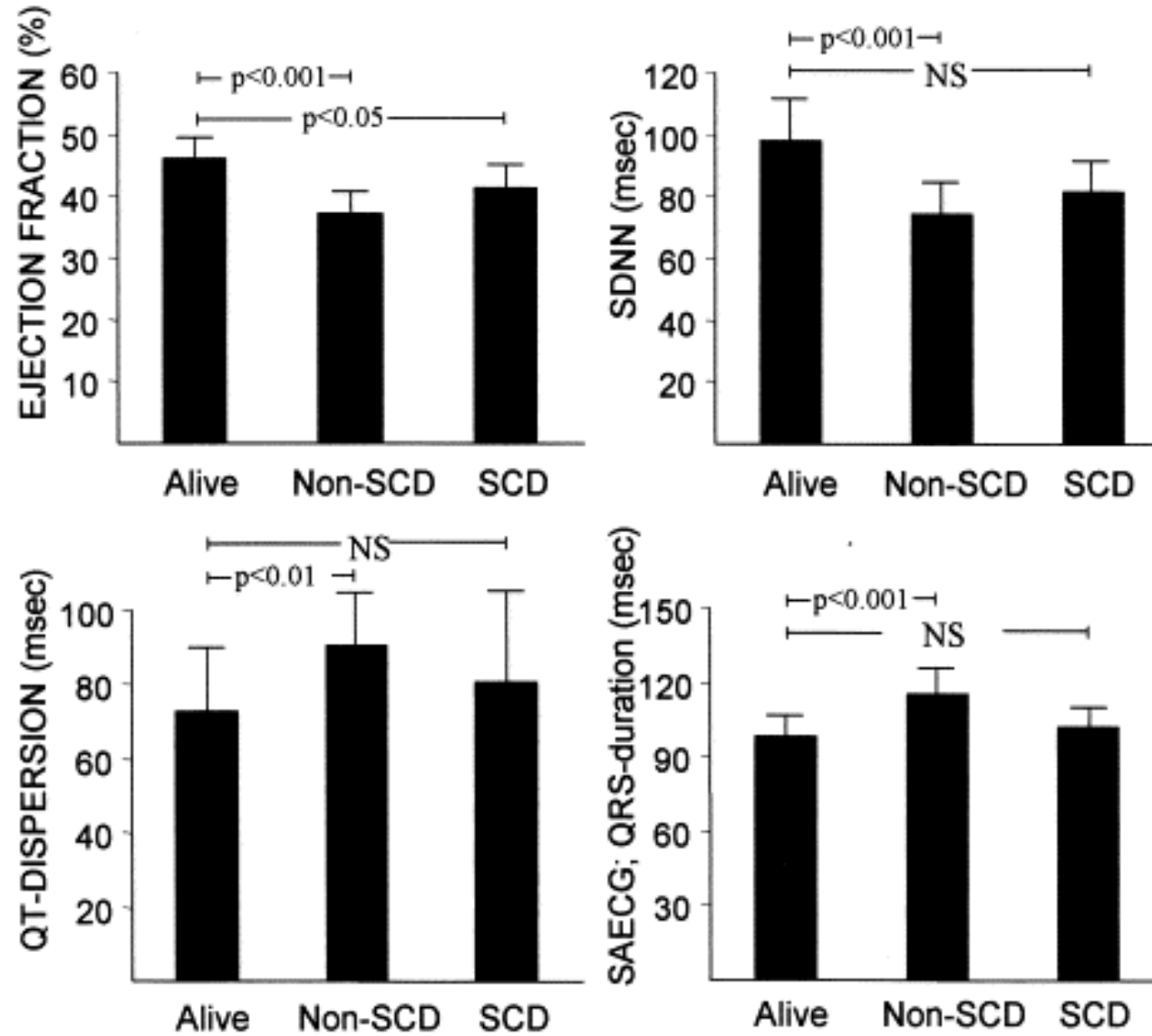


Source: Myerburg RJ. *Circulation* 1992;85(suppl I):I-2 – I-10.

Grouping of Electrophysiology Tests For Risk Stratification by ECG



Prediction of SCD after MI in the Beta-Blocking Era



M4/

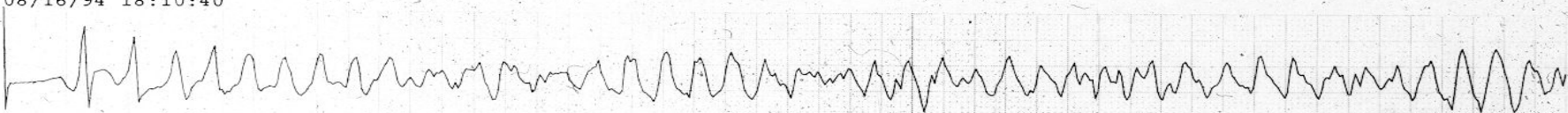
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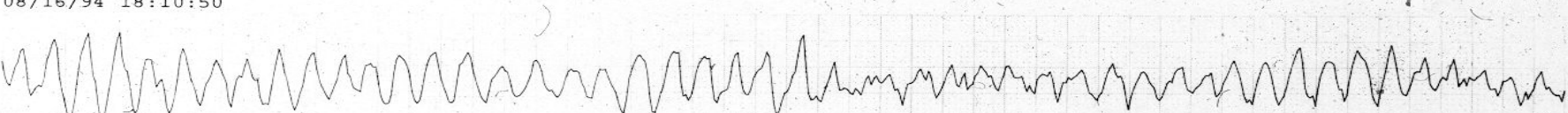
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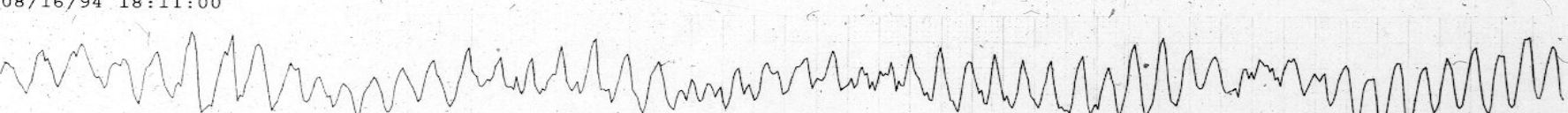
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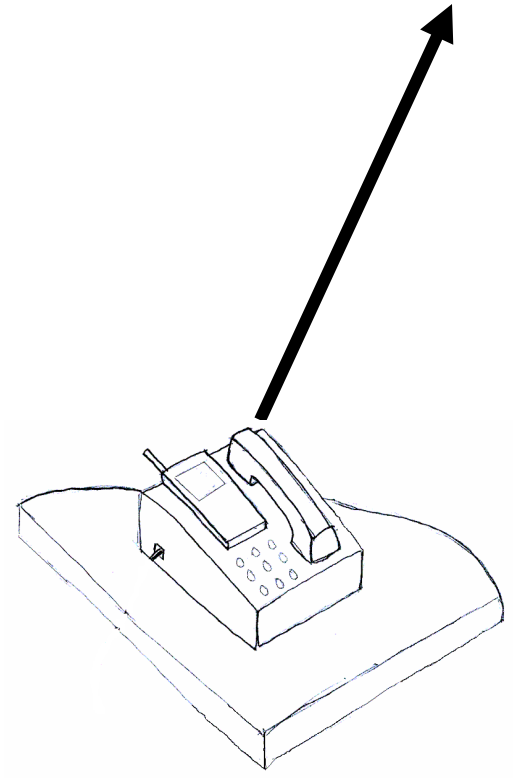
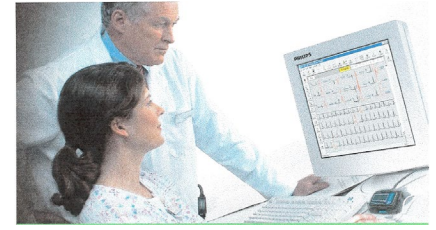
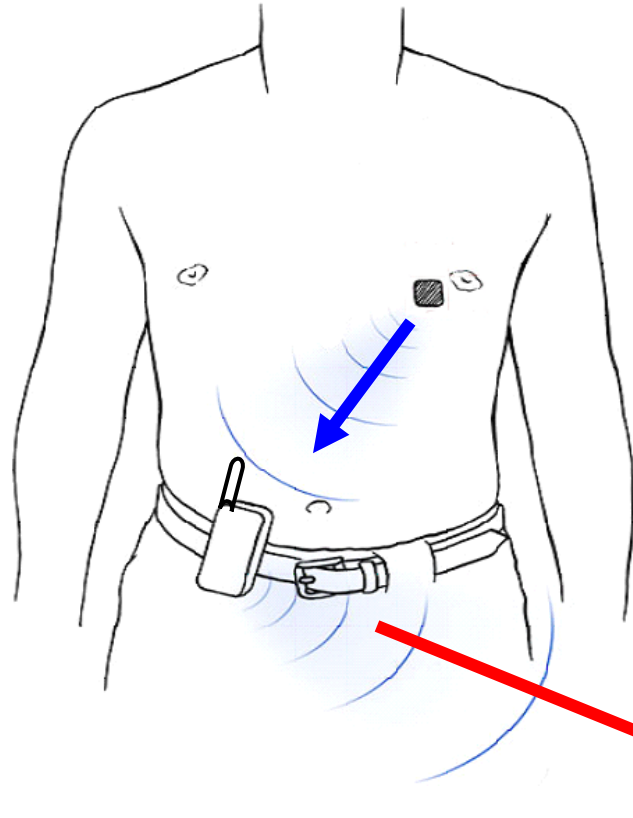
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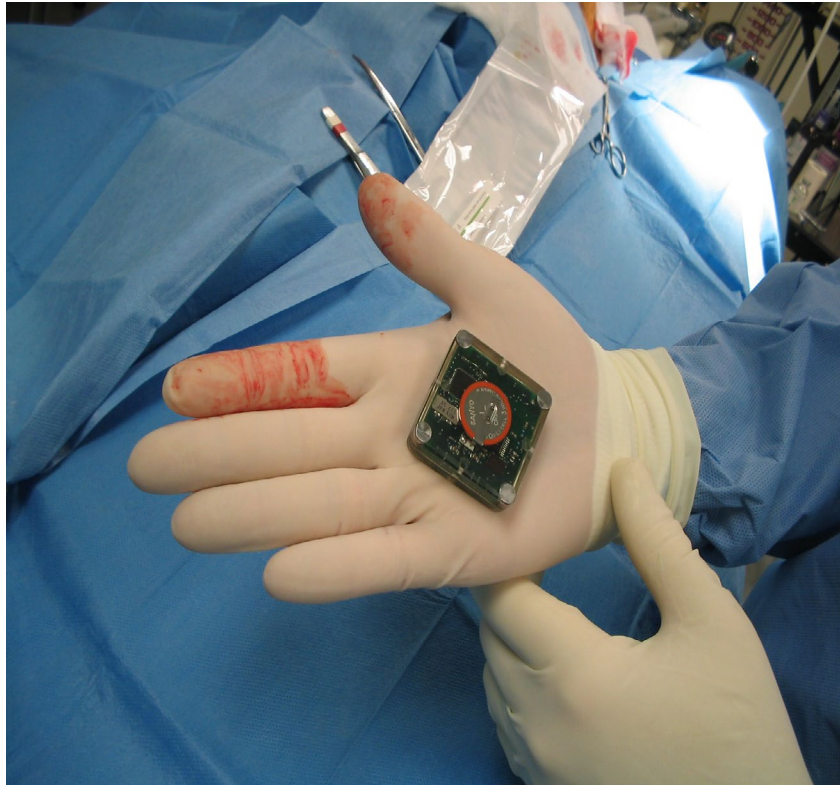
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CARDIOALARM™ SYSTEM



Subcutaneous cardiac arrest sensor



Sensor contains two ECG amplifiers, microprocessor, memory, transceiver, battery. Upon detection of VF, it transmits the event and ECG to an external receiver

ECG Classification With Deep Learning

Joris Galema, Christopher Buch Madsen, Flavio Miceli,
Abel Oakley & Florian Schroevers

2nd July 2018

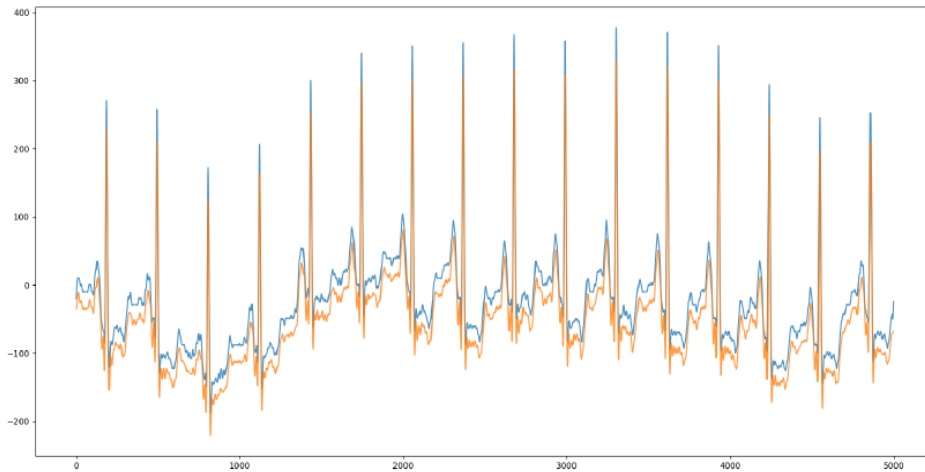


Figure 3: Fourier Approximation

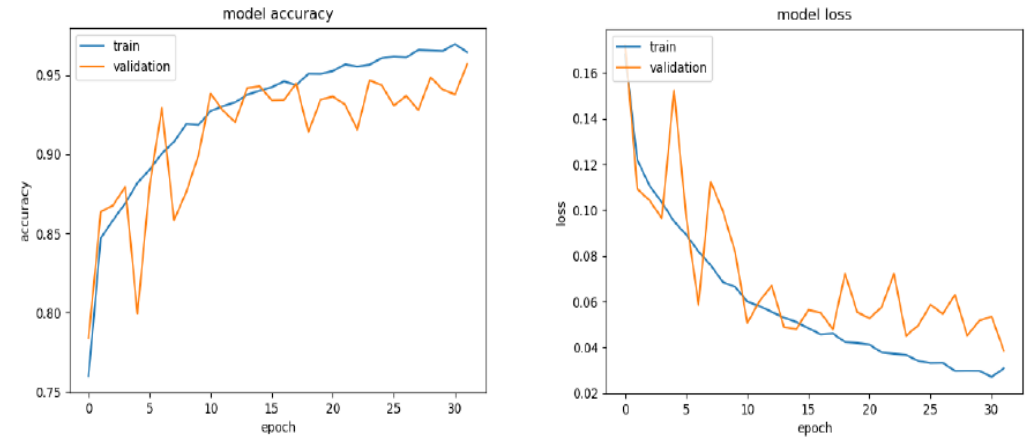


Figure 12: Accuracy and Loss per Epoch



PROJECTS BRIEF Q1 2018



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