

Wenn Das Herz aus dem Takt gerät...

Moderne Möglichkeiten zur Behandlung von Herzrhythmusstörungen

Prof. Dr. Jan Steffel

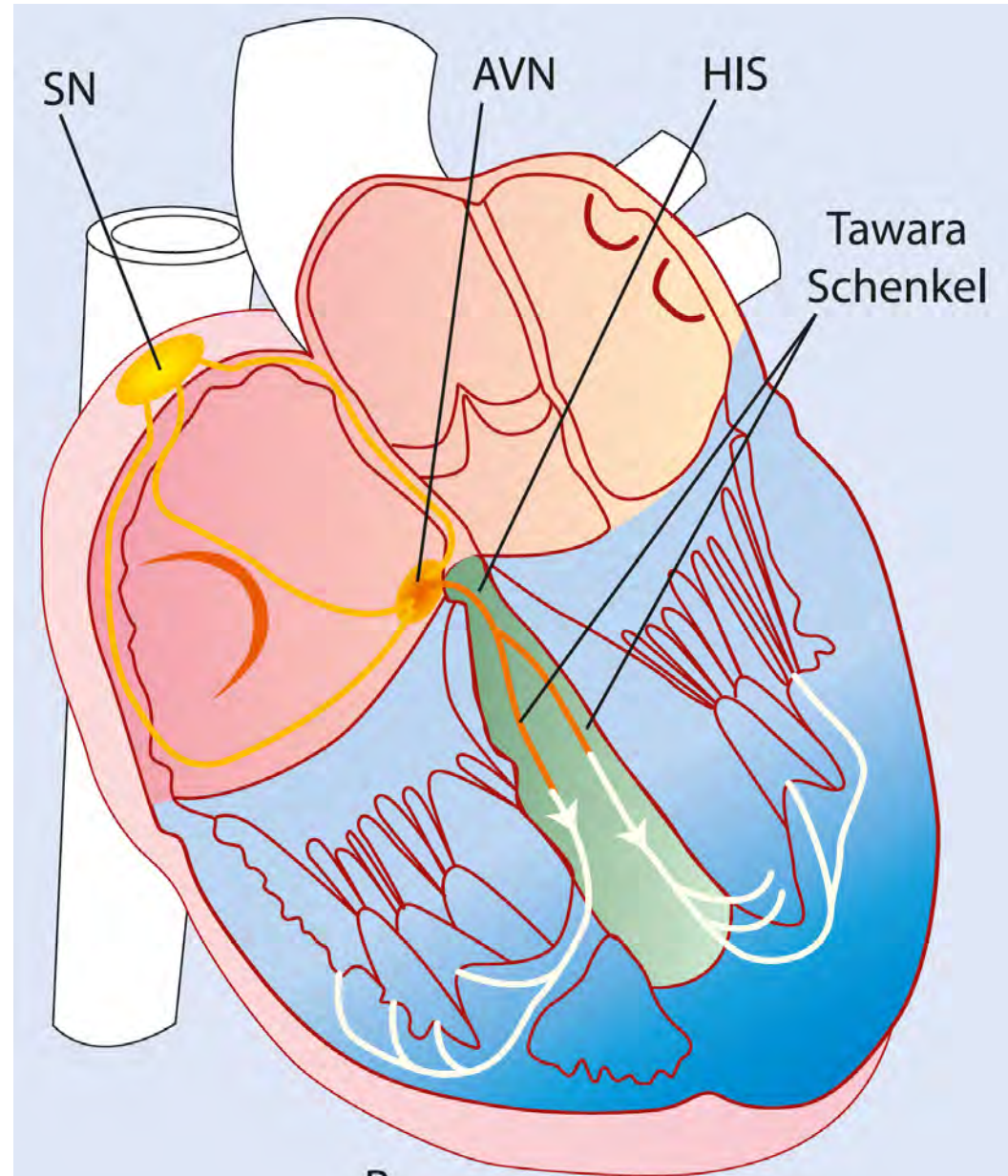
*Professor für Kardiologie, Universität Zürich
Invasive Elektrophysiologie / Cardiac Devices
Klinik im Park / HerzKlinik, Klinik Hirslanden*

Chair, EHRA Education Committee

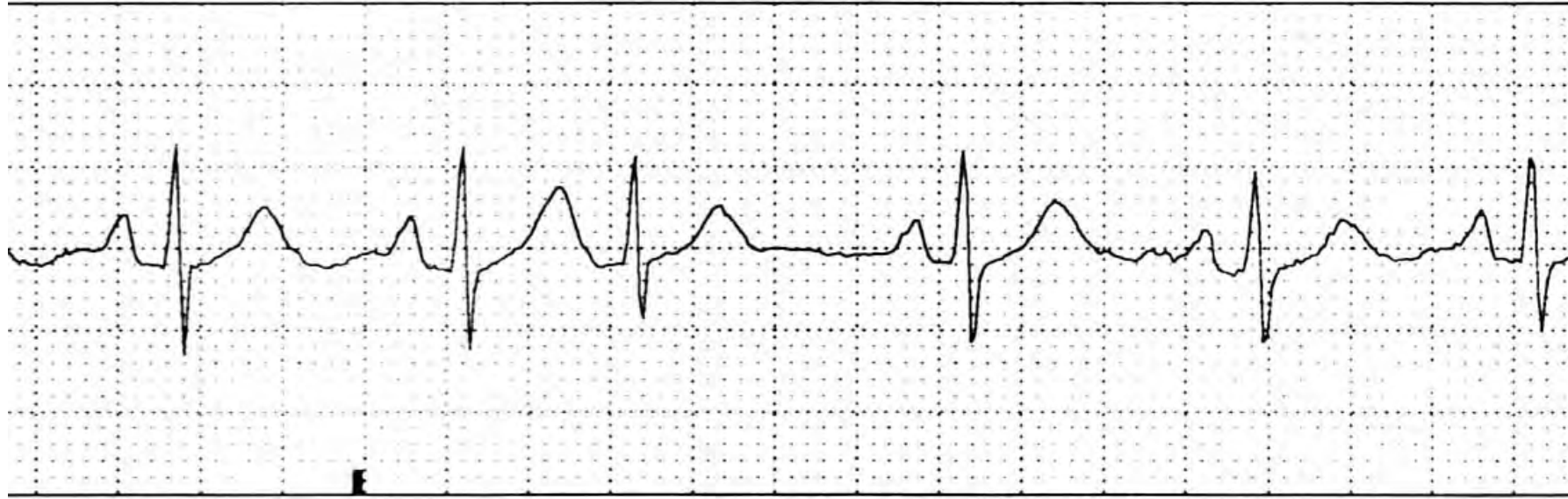
jan.steffel@hin.ch

Disclosures: <https://www.hirslanden.ch>

Impulsbildung und -fortleitung im Herzen



Atriale Extrasystole (Extraschlag)

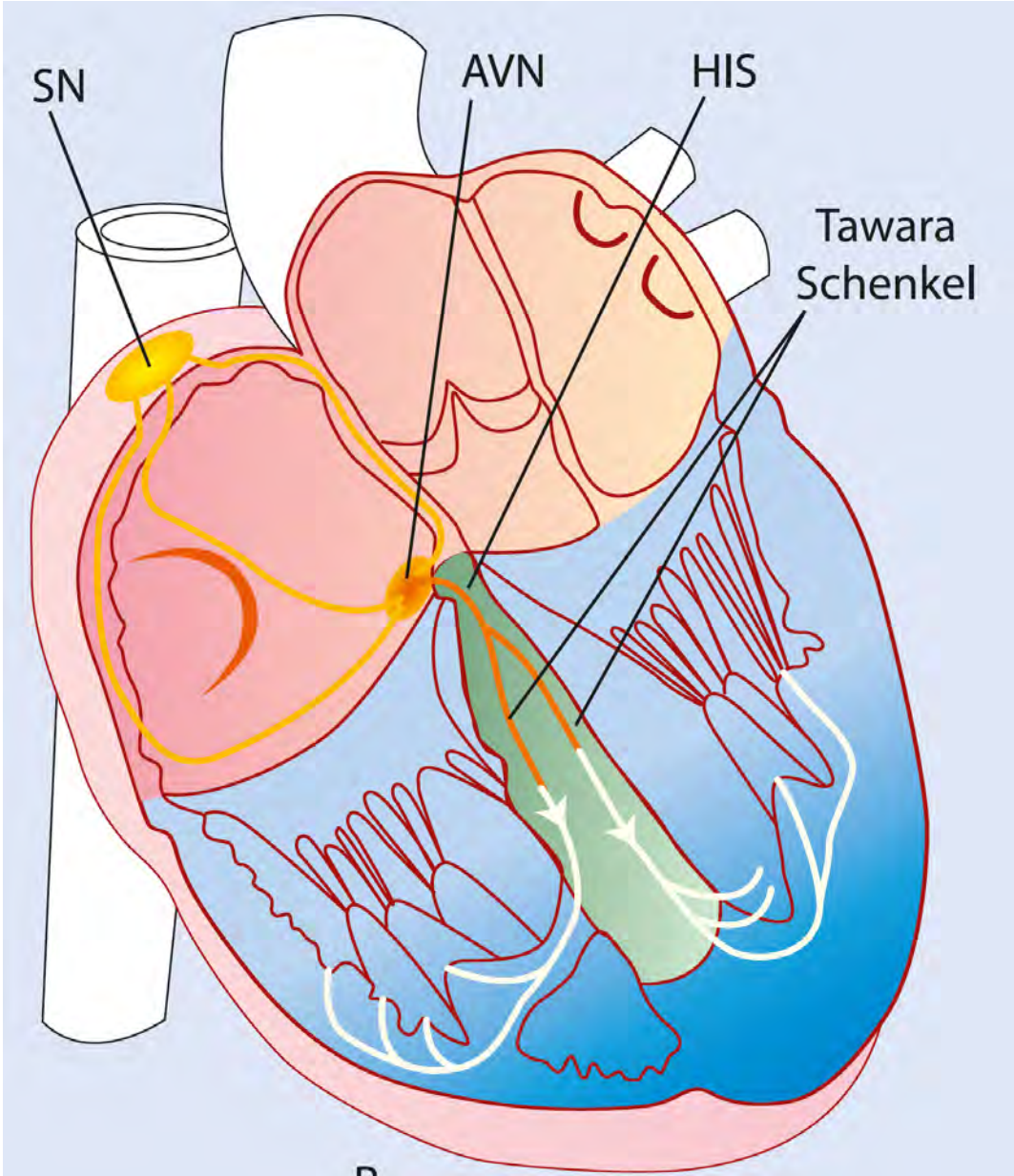


Ventrikuläre Extrasystole (Extraschlag)

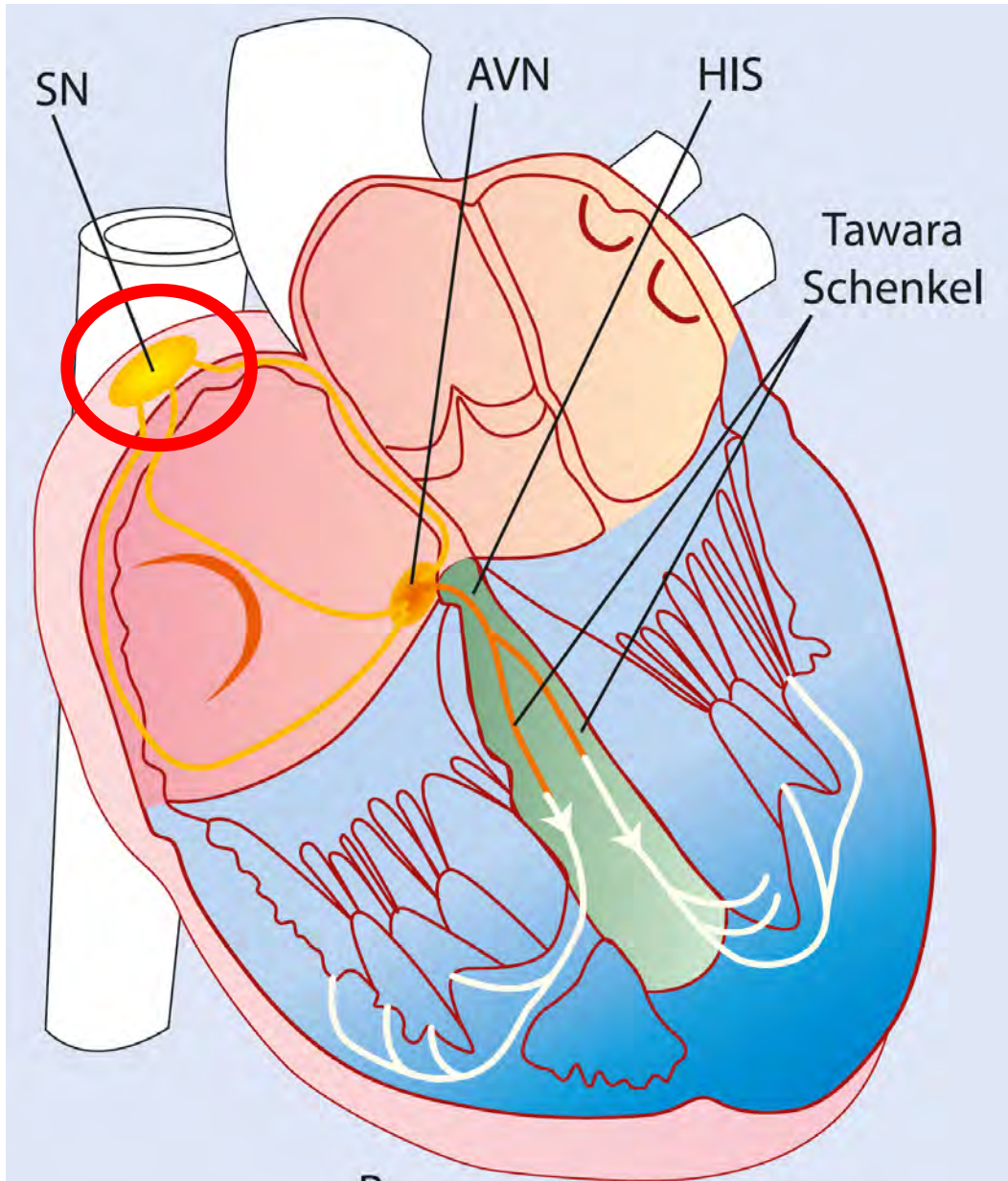


- Typisches "Stolpern", oder "Aussetzen"
- Isoliert in den allermeisten Fällen harmlos!
- Aber: Kurze Abklärung sinnvoll → Ausschluss ernsterer Problematik

Langsame Herzrhythmusstörungen



Syndrom des "kranken Sinusknotens" ("Sick Sinus Syndroms")

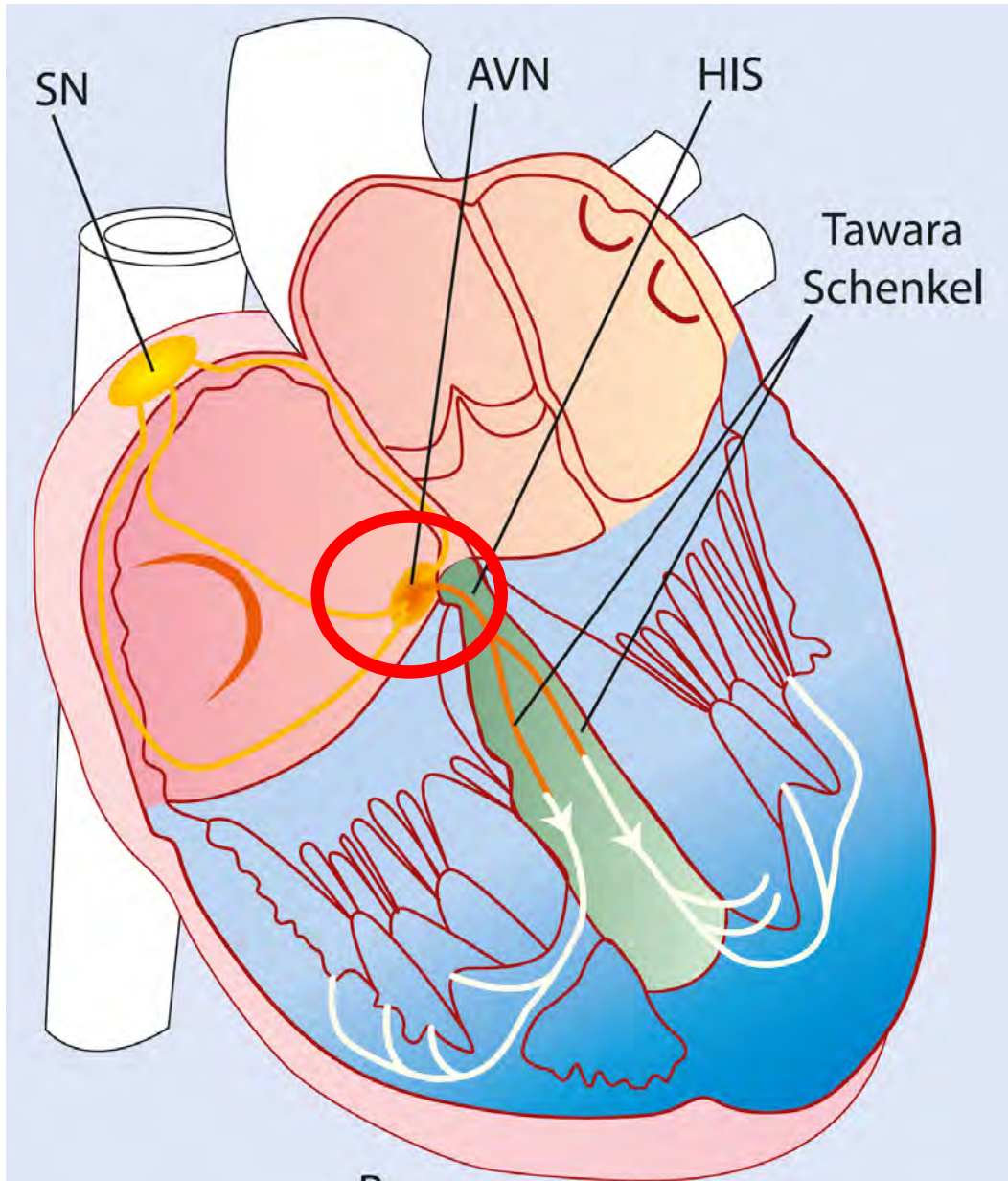


Typische Präsentation:

- Langsamer Puls
- "Pausen" im Herzschlag
- Fehlender Pulsanstieg unter Belastung
- Leistungsschwäche
- Schwindel, "Schwarz vor Augen"

- In der Regel nicht lebensgefährlich
- Aber: Abklärung in jedem Fall sinnvoll

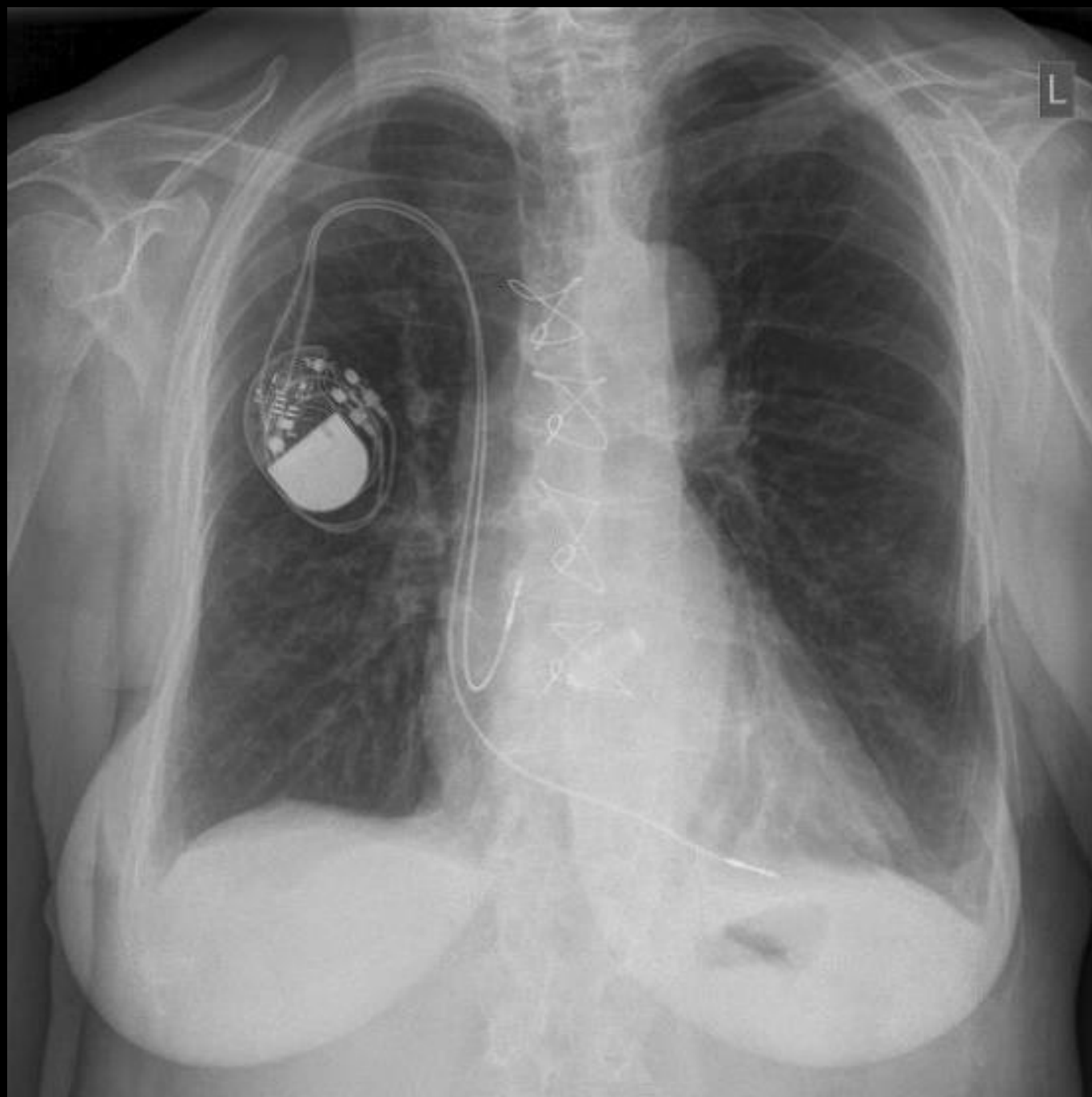
AV Block



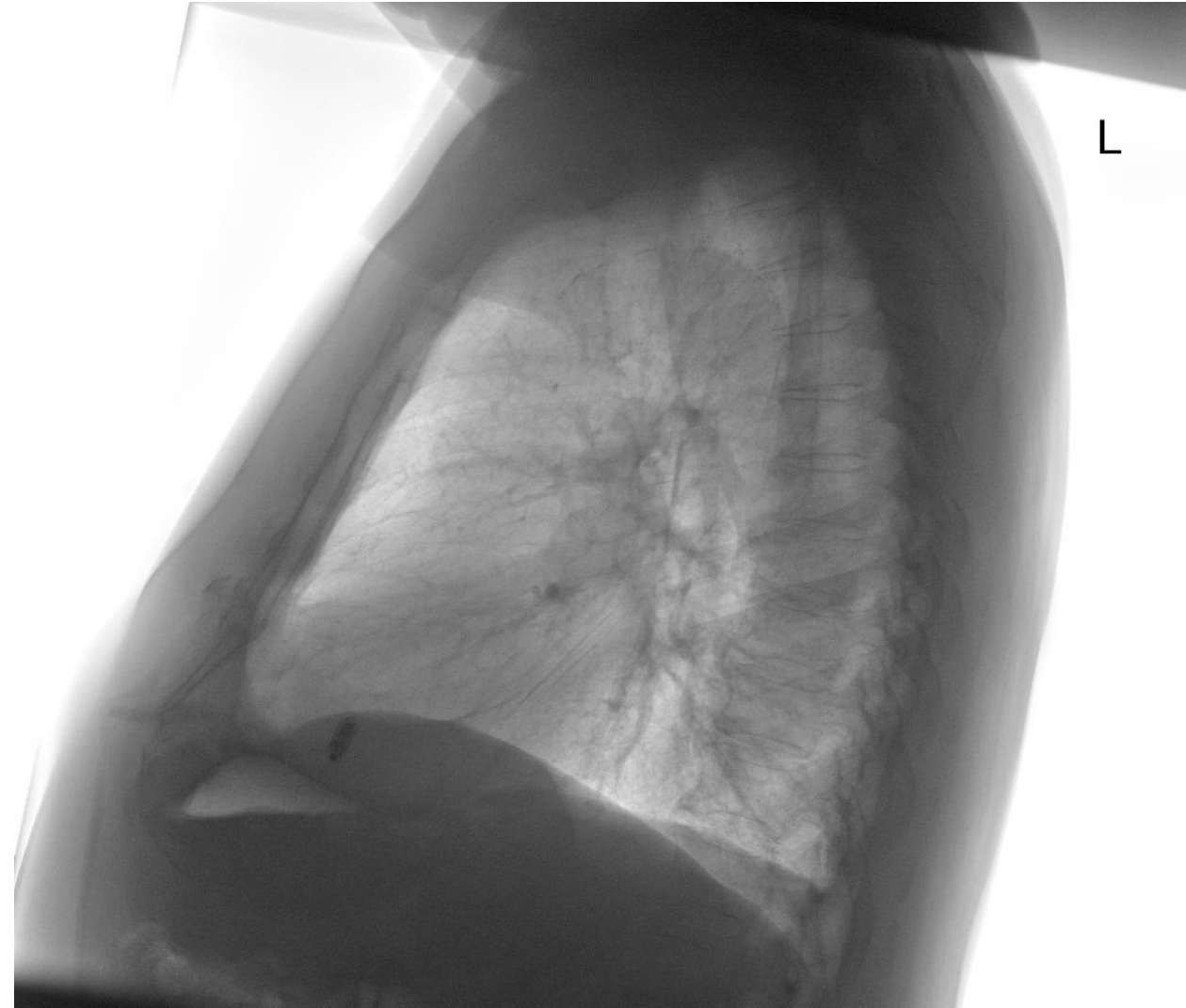
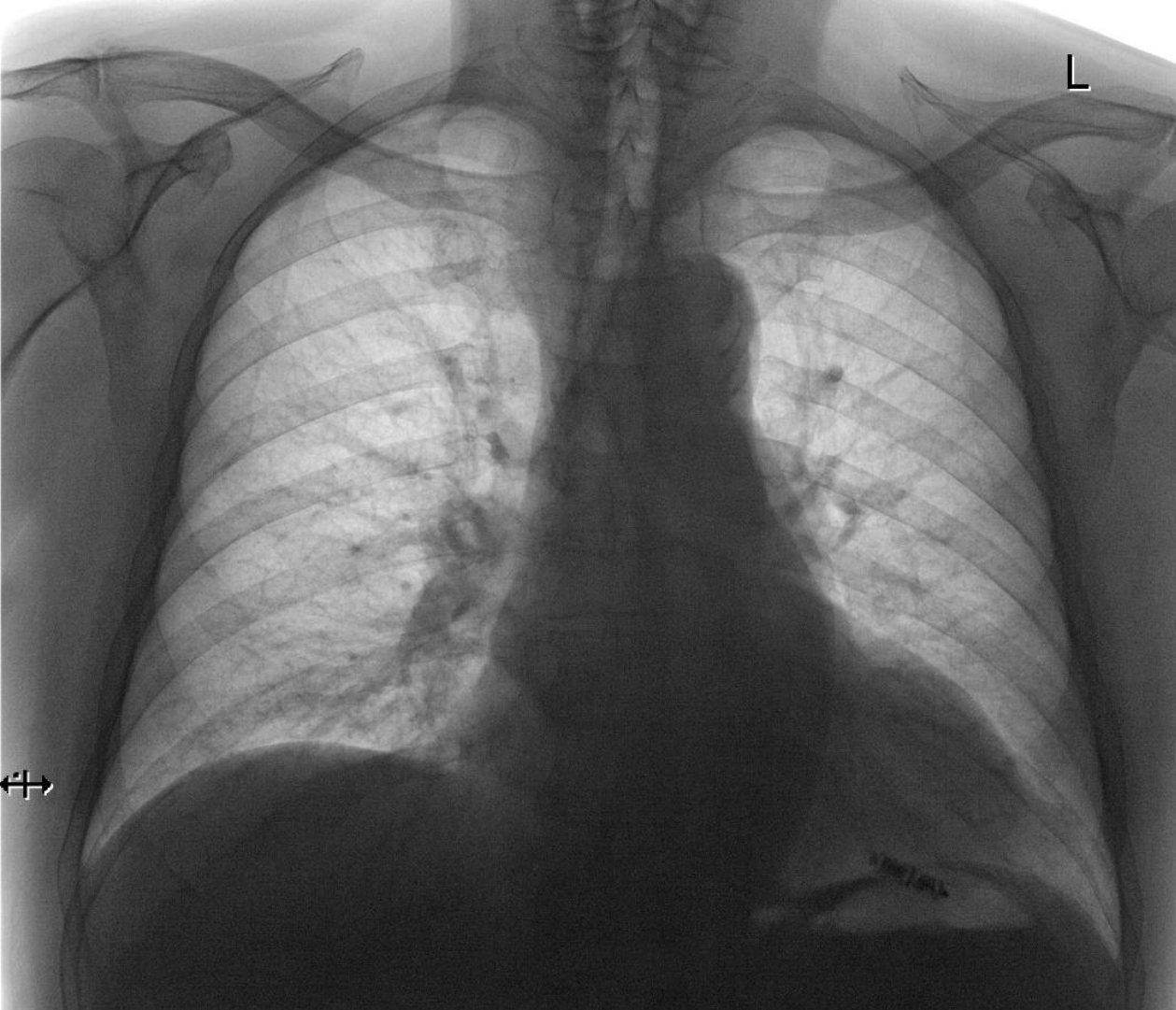
Typische Präsentation:

- Langsamer Puls
- "Pausen" im Herzschlag
- Fehlender Pulsanstieg unter Belastung
- Leistungsschwäche
- Schwindel, "Schwarz vor Augen"

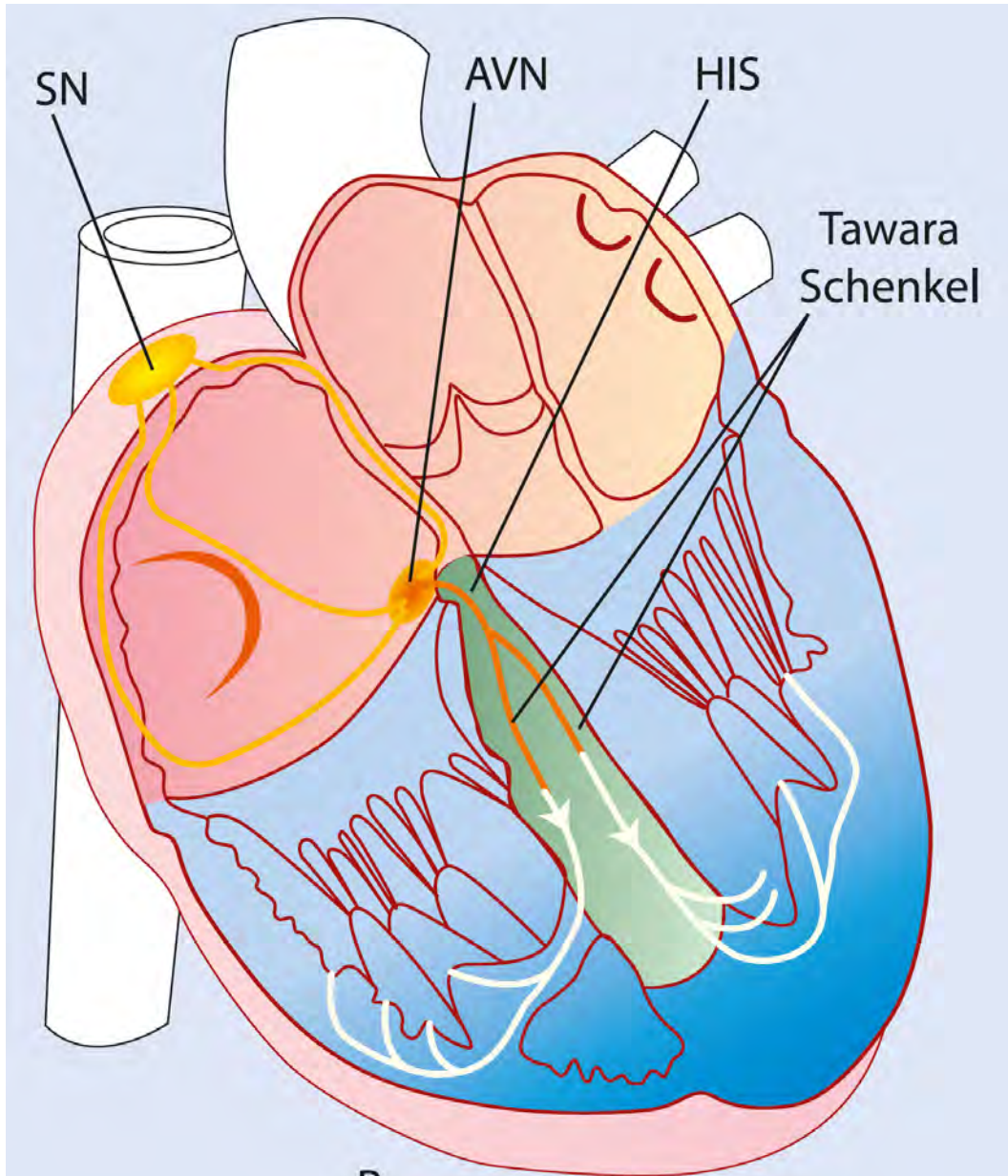
- Potentiell lebensgefährlich
- Abklärung in jedem Fall notwendig!



Micra Transkatheter Pacer



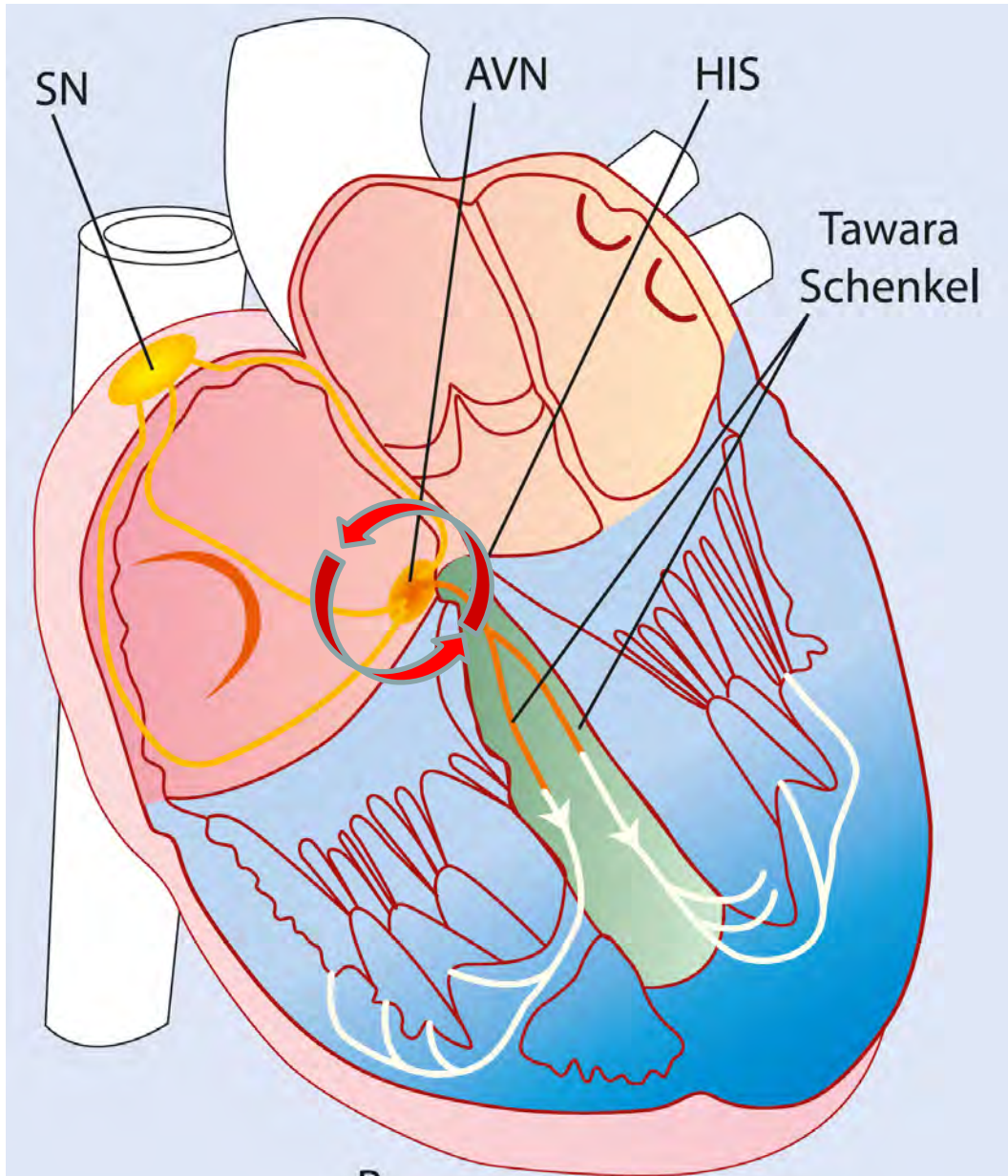
Schnelle Herzrhythmusstörungen



Typische Präsentation:

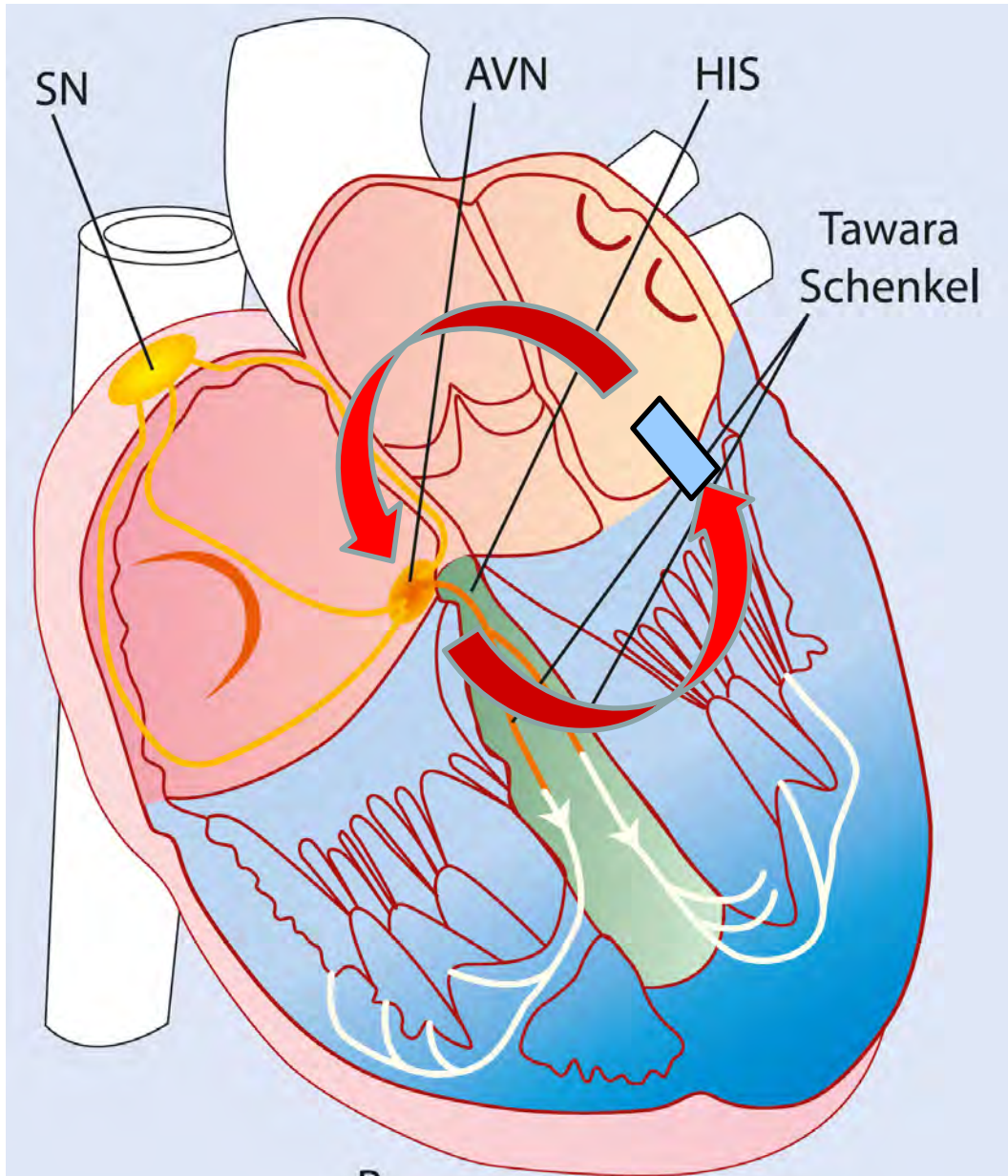
- Herzrasen
- "Schlagen in den Hals"
- Schwindel / Schwarz vor Augen
- Abklärung in jedem Fall sinnvoll!

Schnelle Herzrhythmusstörungen



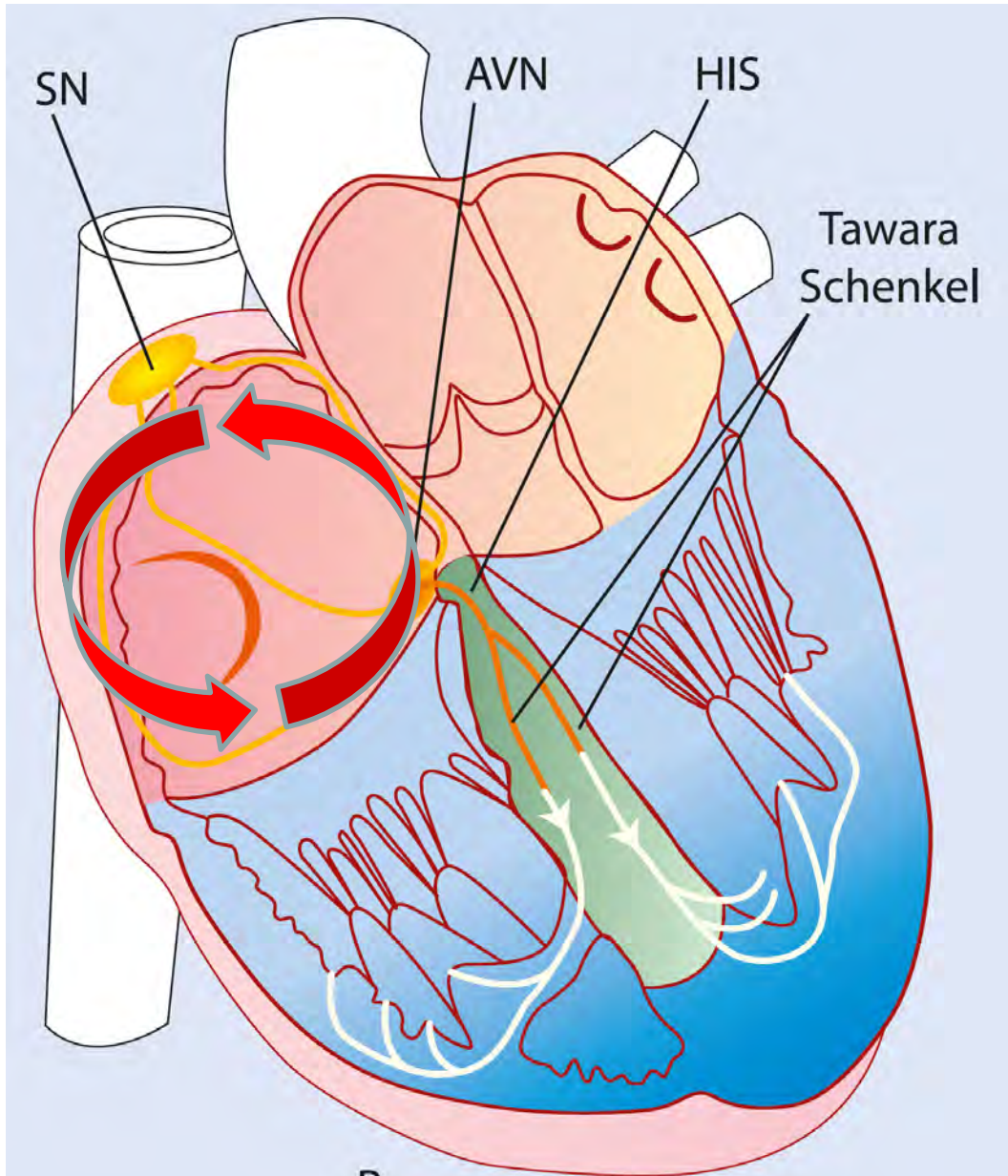
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie

Schnelle Herzrhythmusstörungen



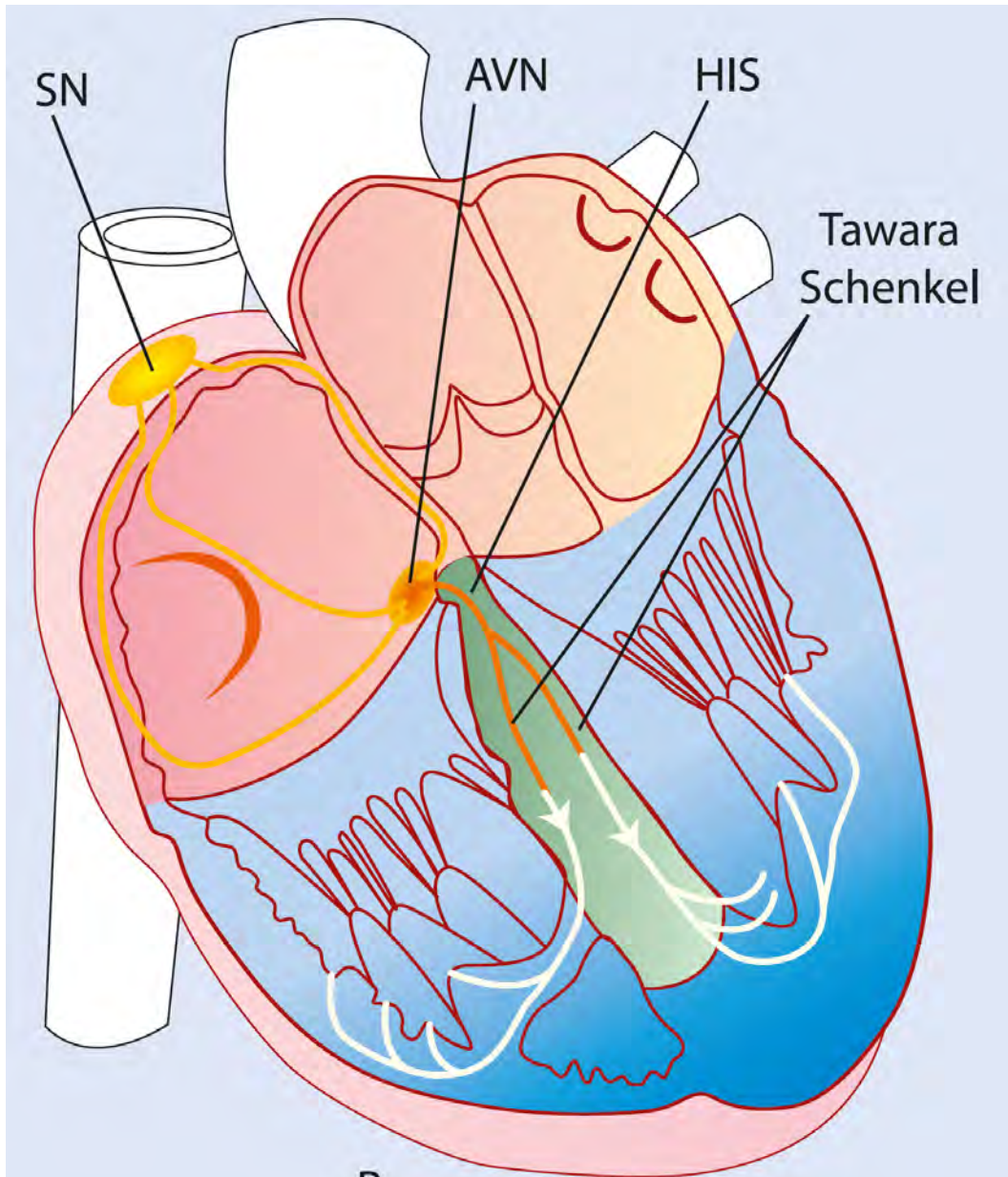
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
- AV Reentrytachykardie ("WPW")

Schnelle Herzrhythmusstörungen



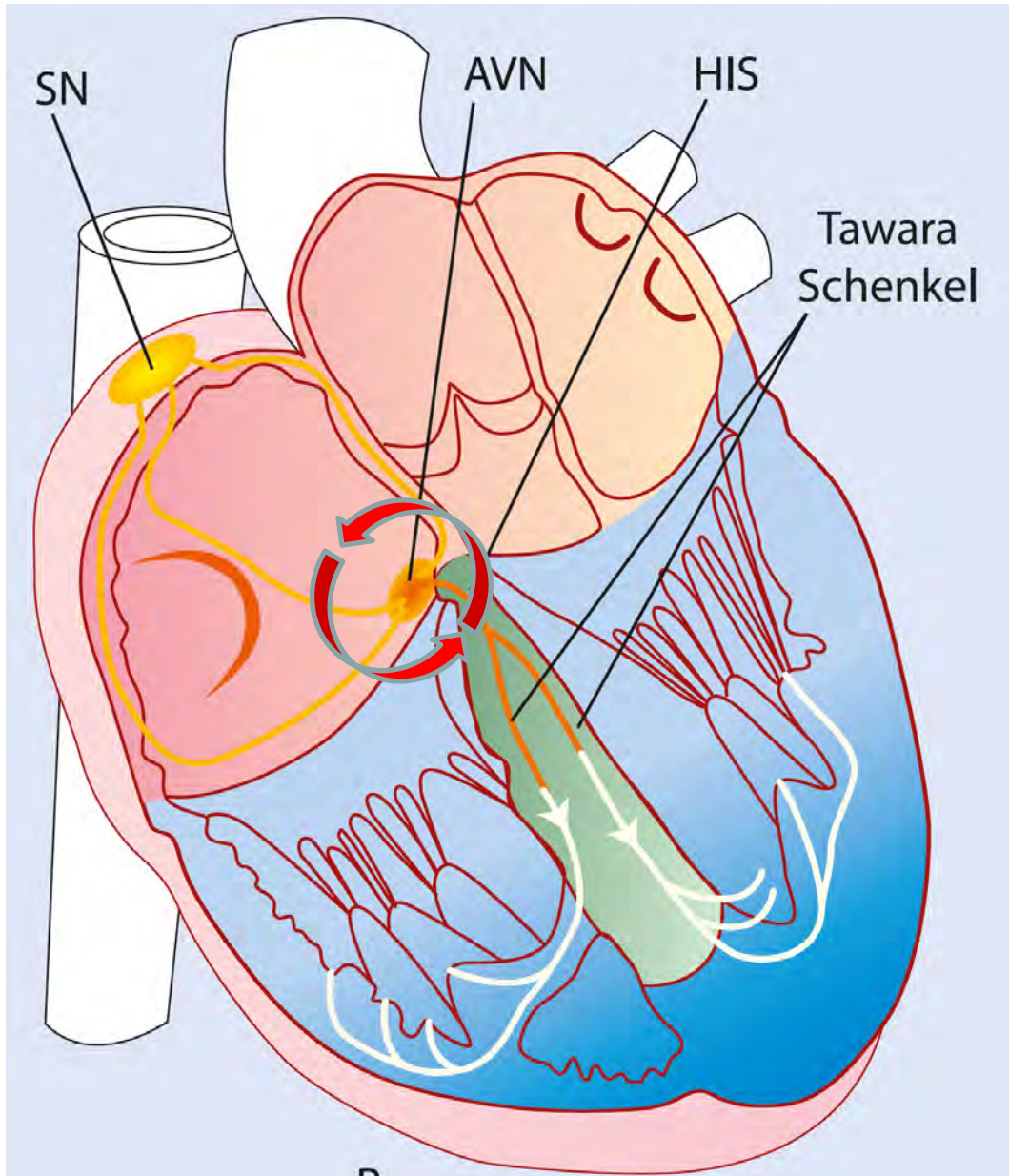
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
- AV Reentrytachykardie ("WPW")
- Vorhofflattern

Schnelle Herzrhythmusstörungen



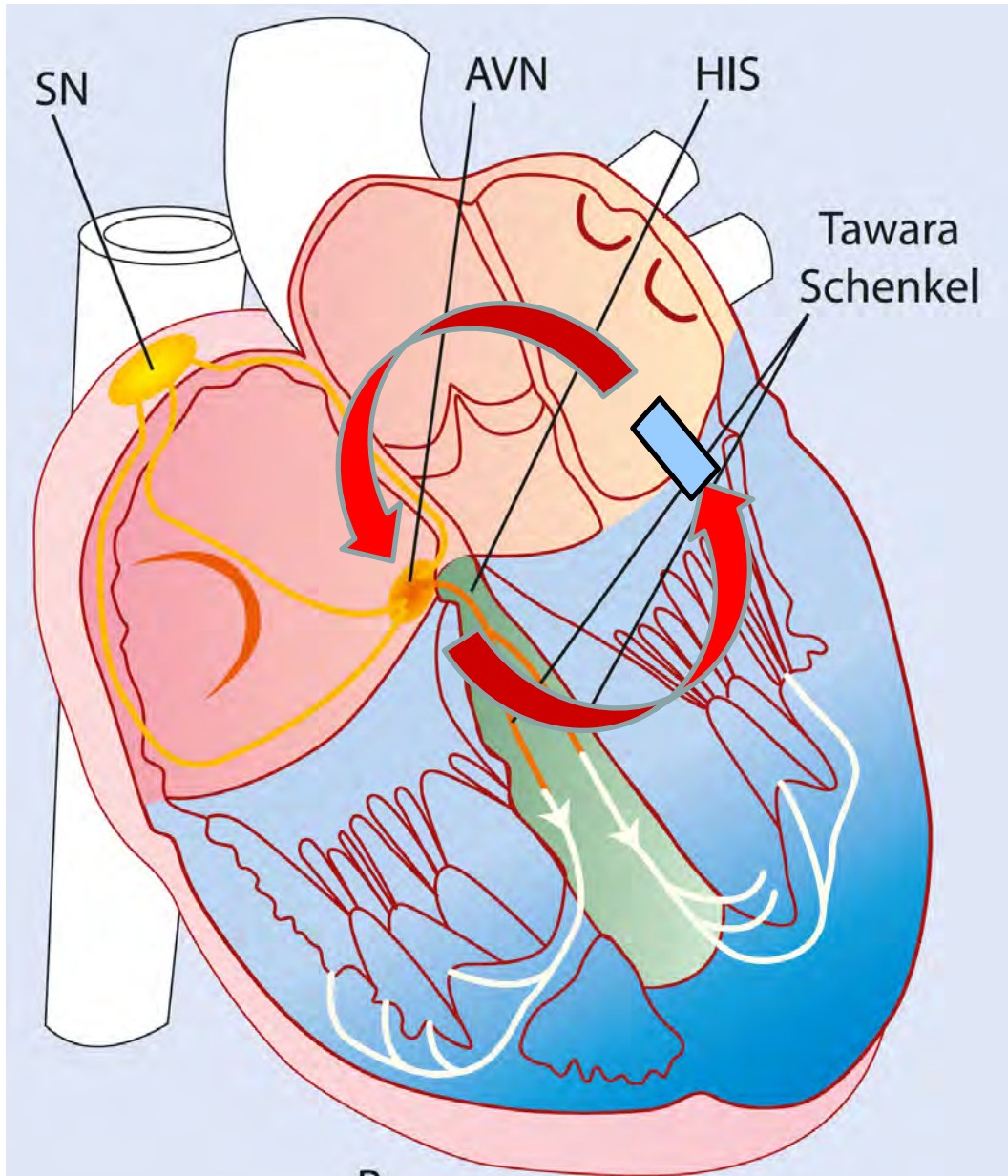
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
 - AV Reentrytachykardie ("WPW")
 - Vorhofflattern
-
- Symptomatik sehr ähnlich
 - Durch Medikamente schlecht / suboptimal beeinflussbar
 - Durch Katheterablation gut behandelbar

Erfolgschancen der Katheterablation



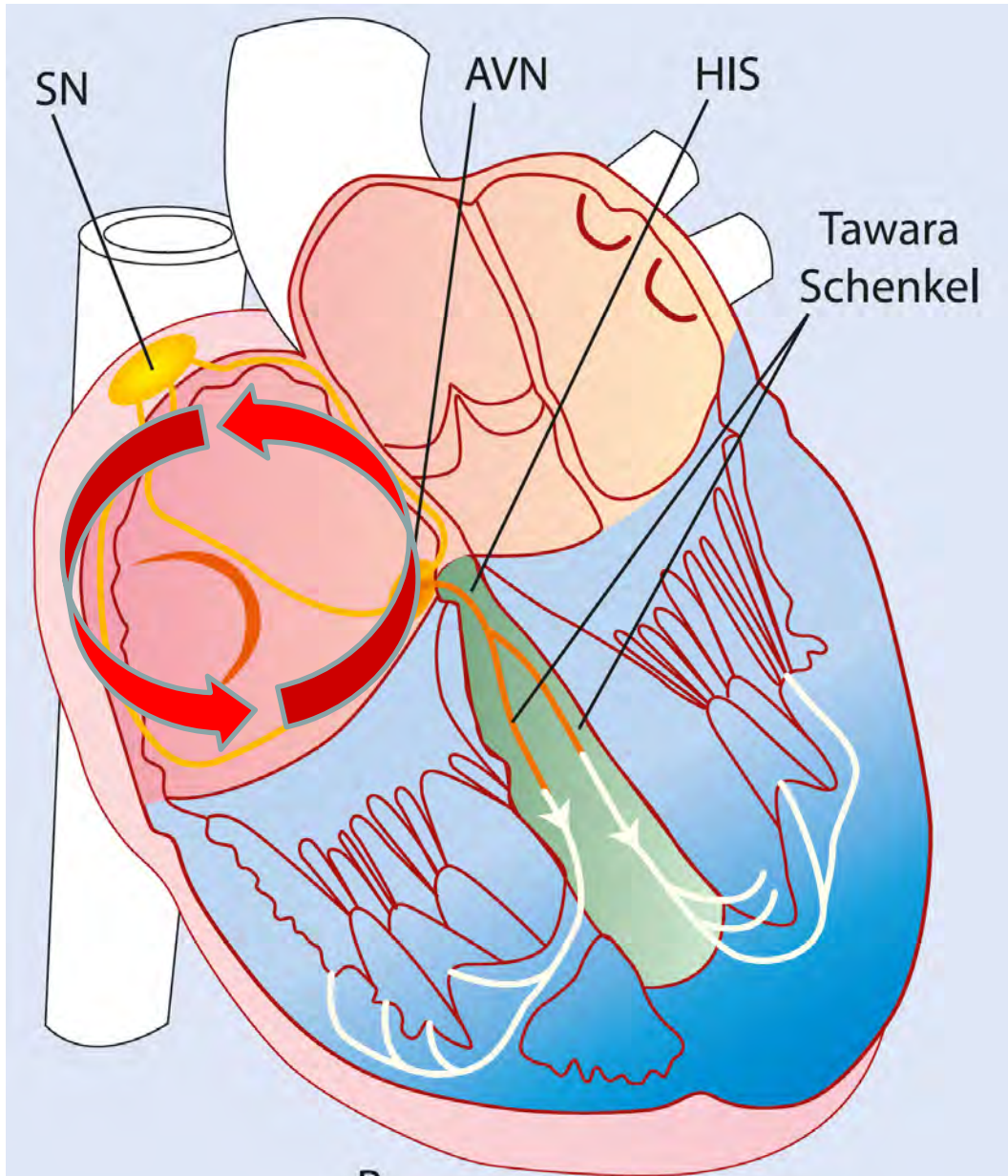
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
→ 95-98%

Erfolgschancen der Katheterablation



- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
→ 95-98%
- AV Reentrytachykardie ("WPW")
→ 90-95%

Erfolgschancen der Katheterablation



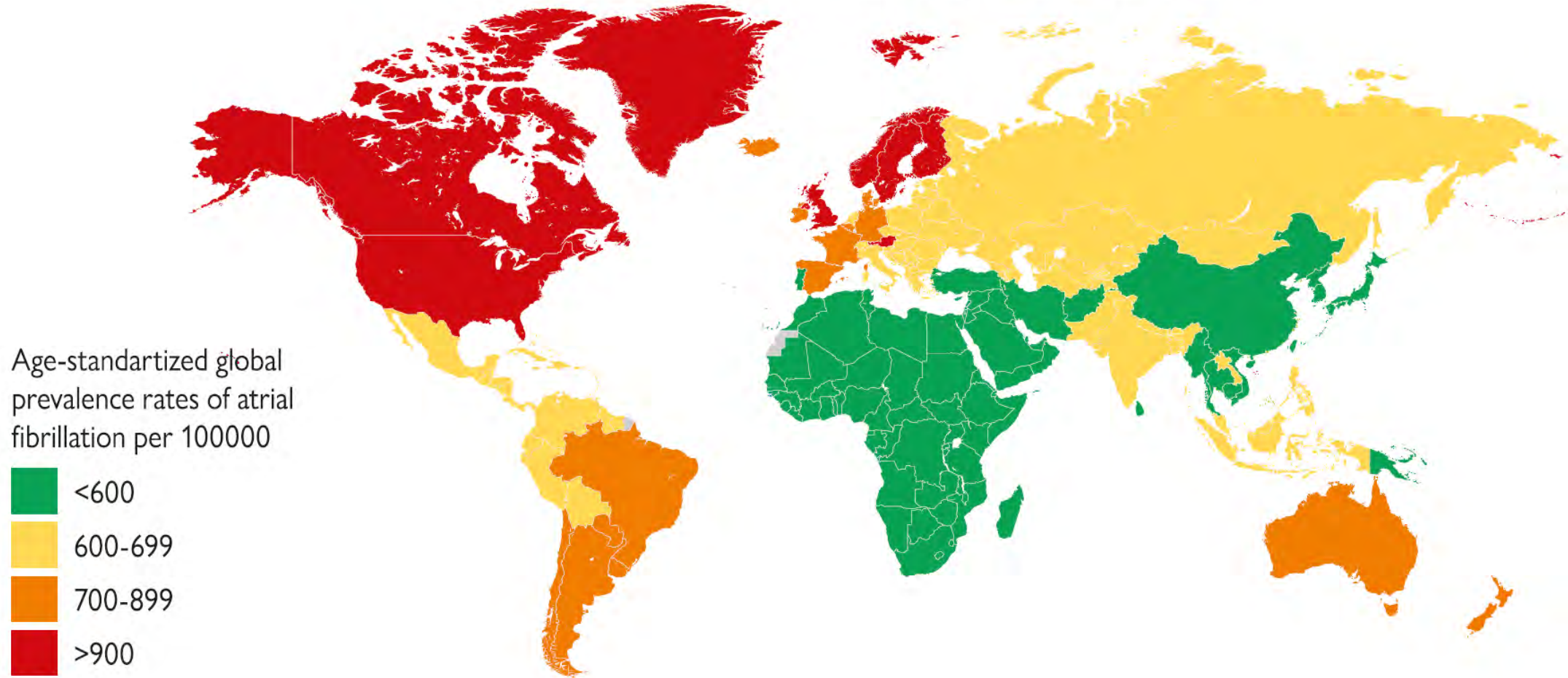
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
→ 95-98%
- AV Reentrytachykardie ("WPW")
→ 90-95%
- Vorhofflattern
→ >90%

→ Katheterablation = Therapie der Wahl

Vorhofflimmern: Epidemie des 21. Jahrhunderts

GLOBAL PREVALENCE OF AF

(globally, 43.6 million individuals had prevalent AF/AFL in 2016)



Vorhofflimmern: Epidemie des 21. Jahrhunderts

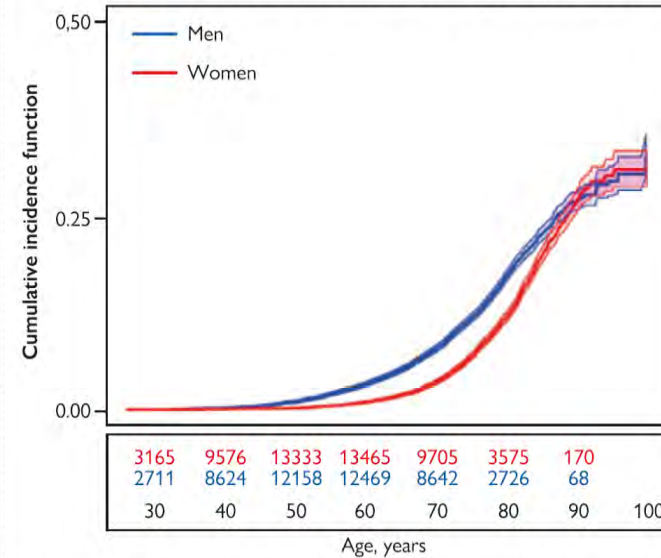
LIFETIME RISK for AF
1 in 3 individuals



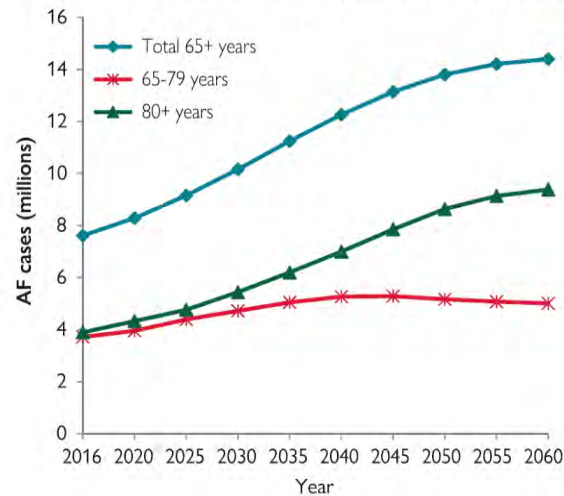
of European ancestry
at index age of 55 years
37.0% (34.3% to 39.6%)

AF is more common in males

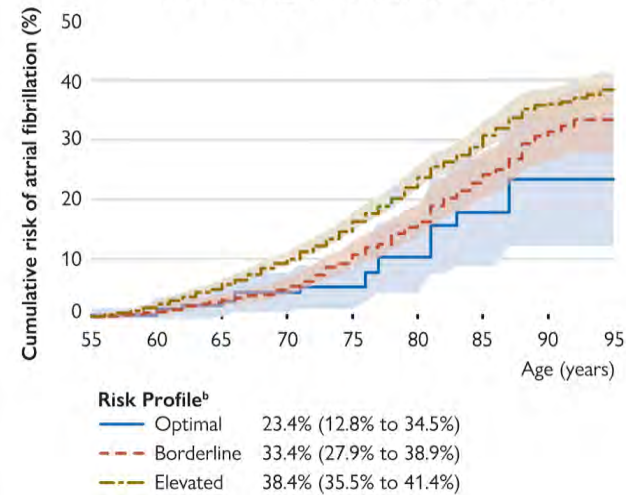
Cumulative incidence curves and 95% CIs
for AF in women and men with death as a competing risk



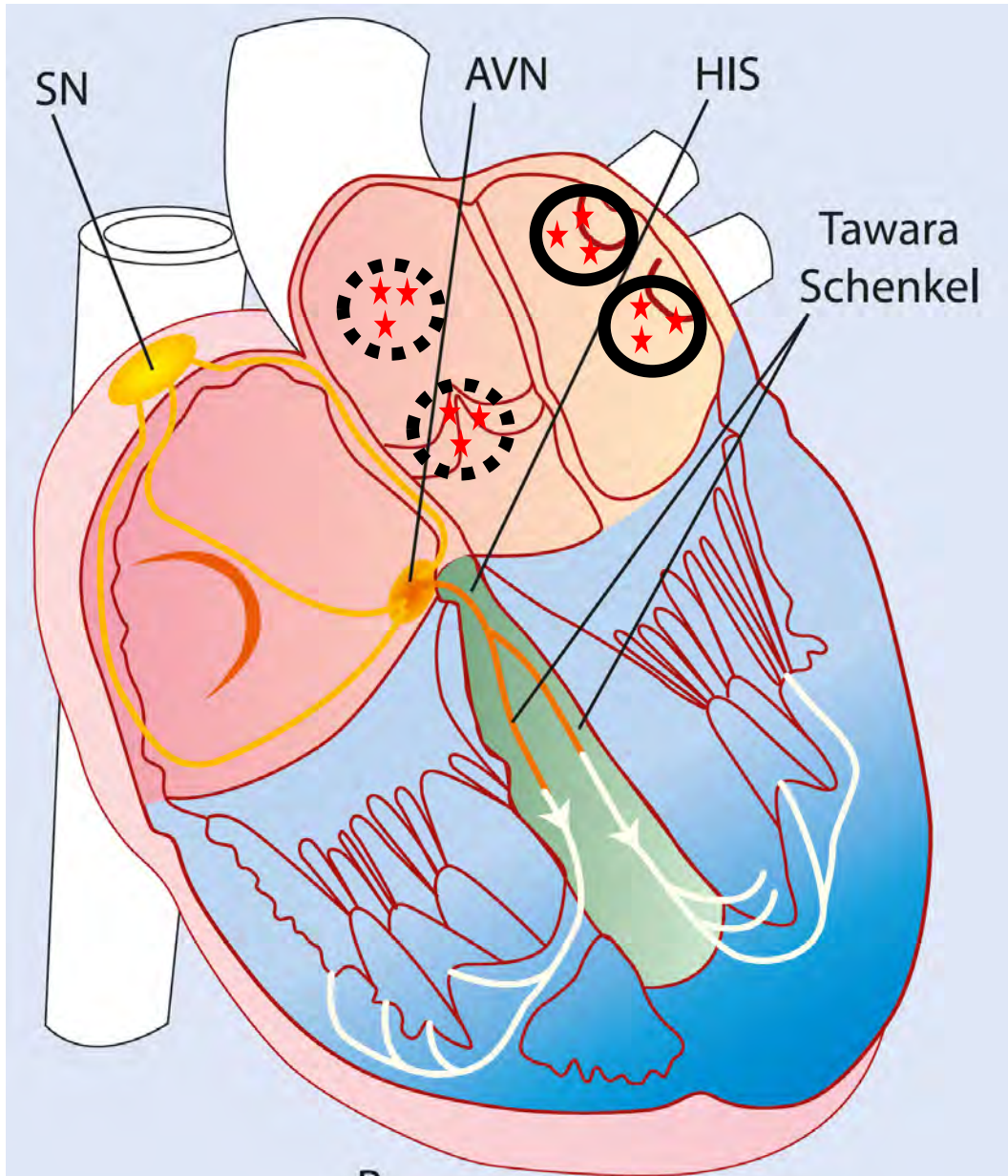
Projected increase in AF prevalence among elderly in EU 2016-2060



Lifetime risk of AF increases with increasing risk factor burden^a



Vorhofflimmern



Typische Präsentation:

- Herzrasen
- "Schlagen in den Hals"
- Schwindel / Schwarz vor Augen
- Leistungsschwäche
- Luftnot bei Belastung
- "Nicht mehr gut mögen"
- Nicht selten auch:
Zufallsdiagnose!

→ Abklärung in jedem Fall sinnvoll!



ESC

European Society
of Cardiology

European Heart Journal (2020) **00**, 1 – 126

doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehaa612

ESC GUIDELINES

2020 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of atrial fibrillation developed in collaboration with the European Association of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS)

The Task Force for the diagnosis and management of atrial fibrillation of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

Developed with the special contribution of the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA) of the ESC

2020 Richtlinien der Europäischen Gesellschaft für Kardiologie

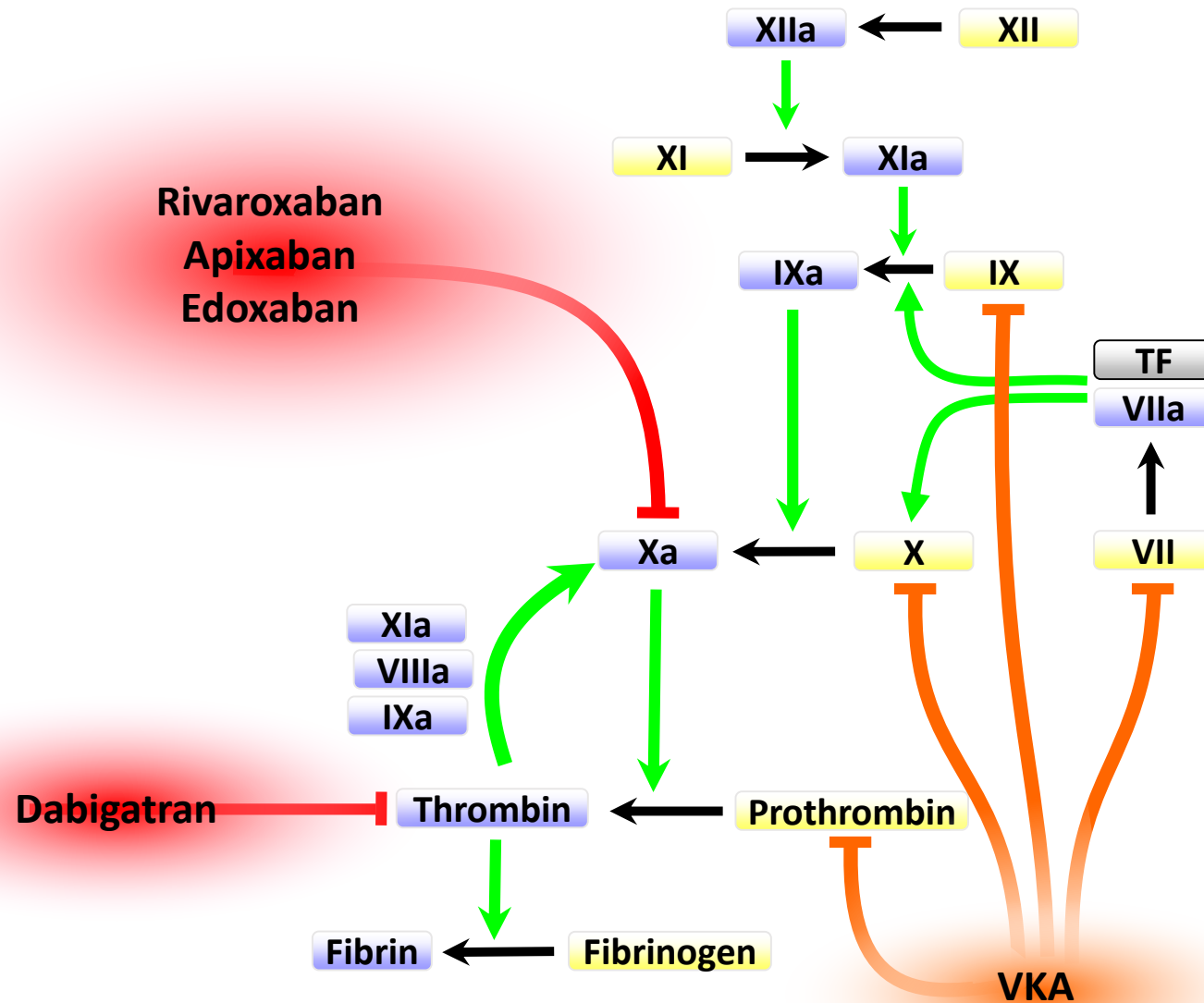
Authors/Task Force Members: Gerhard Hindricks* (Chairperson) (Germany), Tatjana Potpara* (Chairperson) (Serbia), Nikolaos Dargatzis (Germany), Elena Arbelo (Spain), Jeroen J. Bax (Netherlands), Carina Blomström-Lundqvist (Sweden), Giuseppe Boriani (Italy), Manuel Castella¹ (Spain), Gheorghe-Andrei Dan (Romania), Polychronis E. Dilaveris (Greece), Laurent Fauchier (France), Gerasimos Filippatos (Greece), Jonathan M. Kalman (Australia), Mark La Meir¹ (Belgium), Deirdre A. Lane (United Kingdom), Jean-Pierre Lebeau (France), Maddalena Lettino (Italy), Gregory Y. H. Lip (United Kingdom), Fausto J. Pinto (Portugal), G. Neil Thomas (United Kingdom), **Marco Valgimigli (Switzerland)**, Isabelle C. Van Gelder (Netherlands), Bart P. Van Putte¹ (Netherlands), Caroline L. Watkins (United Kingdom)

Document Reviewers: Paulus Kirchhof (CPG Review Coordinator) (United Kingdom/Germany), **Michael Kühne (CPG Review Coordinator) (Switzerland)**, Victor Aboyans (France), Anders Ahlsson¹ (Sweden), Pawel Balsam (Poland), Johann Bauersachs (Germany), Stefano Benussi¹ (Italy), Axel Brandes (Denmark), Frieder Braunschweig (Sweden), A. John Camm (United Kingdom), Davide Capodanno (Italy), Barbara Casadei (United Kingdom), David Conen (Canada), Harry J. G. M. Crijns (Netherlands), Victoria Delgado (Netherlands), Dobromir Dobrev (Germany), Heinz Drexel (Austria), Lars Eckardt (Germany), Donna Fitzsimons (United Kingdom), Thierry Folliguet (France), Chris P. Gale (United Kingdom), Bulent Gorenek (Turkey), Karl Georg Haeusler (Germany), Hein Heidbuchel (Belgium), Bernard Jung (France), Hugo A. Katus (Germany), Dipak Kotecha (United Kingdom), Ulf Landmesser (Germany), Christophe Leclercq (France), Basil S. Lewis (Israel), Julia Mascherbauer (Austria), Jose Luis Merino (Spain), Béla Merkely (Hungary), Lluís Mont (Spain), **Christian Mueller (Switzerland)**, Klaudia V. Nagy (Hungary), Jonas Oldgren (Sweden), Nikola Pavlović (Croatia), Roberto F. E. Pedretti (Italy), Steffen E. Petersen (United Kingdom), Jonathan P. Piccini (United States of America), Bogdan A. Popescu (Romania), Helmut Pürerfellner (Austria), Dimitrios J. Richter (Greece), **Marco Roffi (Switzerland)**, Andrea Rubboli (Italy), Daniel Scherr (Austria), Renate B. Schnabel (Germany), Iain A. Simpson (United Kingdom), Evgeny Shlyakhto (Russia), Moritz F. Sinner (Germany), **Jan Steffel (Switzerland)**, Miguel Sousa-Uva (Portugal), Piotr Suwalski¹ (Poland), Martin Svetlosak (Slovakia), Rhian M. Touyz (United Kingdom)

Vorhofflimmern: 2 Behandlungsziele

1. Behandlung der Arrhythmie
2. Prävention des Schlaganfalls

Blutverdünnung beim Vorhofflimmern





ESC

European Society
of Cardiology

Europace (2021) **00**, 1–65

doi:10.1093/europace/euab065

POSITION PAPER

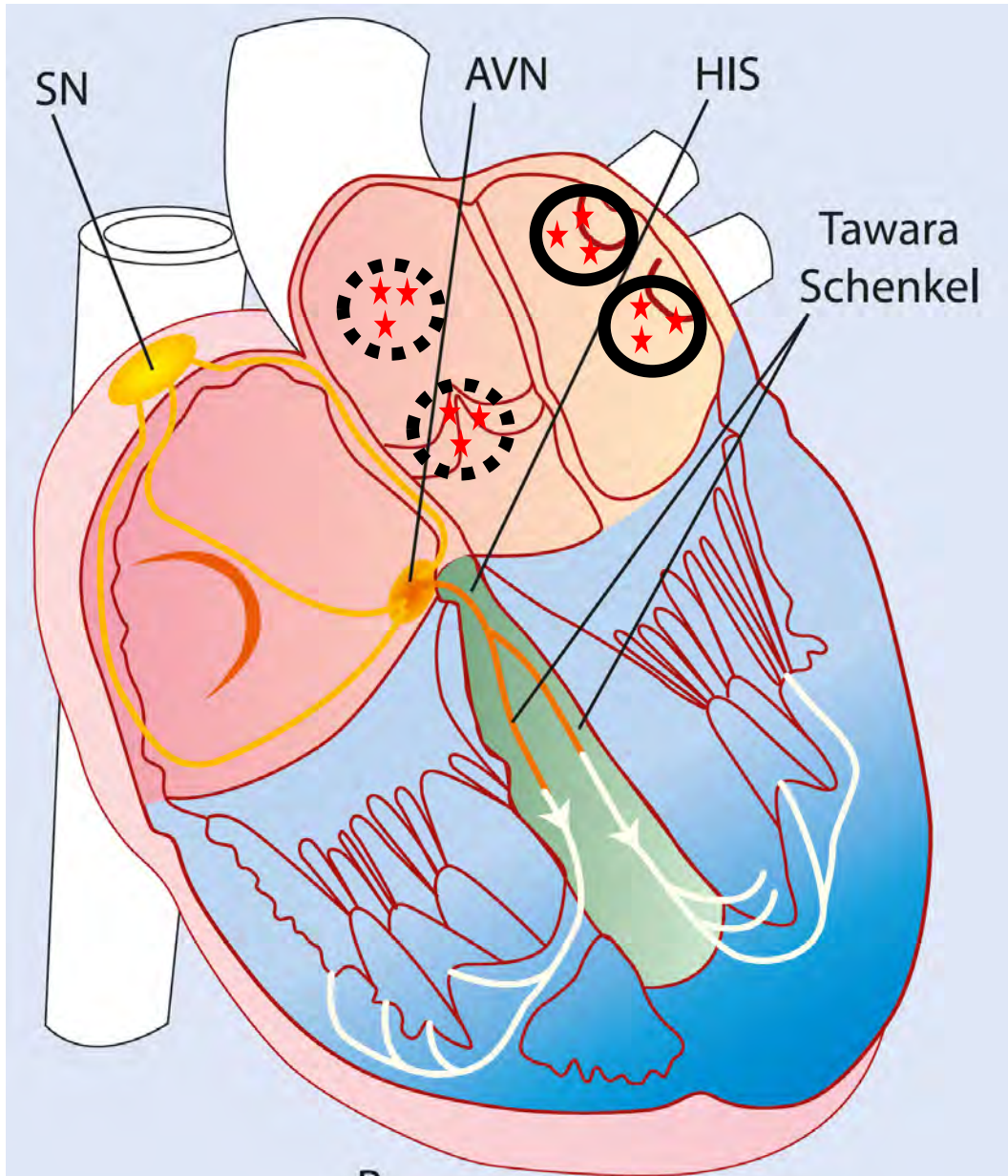
EHRA PRACTICAL GUIDE

2021 European Heart Rhythm Association Practical Guide on the Use of Non-Vitamin K Antagonist Oral Anticoagulants in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

**Jan Steffel^{1*}, Ronan Collins², Matthias Antz³, Pieter Cornu⁴, Lien Desteghe^{5,6},
Karl Georg Haeusler⁷, Jonas Oldgren⁸, Holger Reinecke⁹,
Vanessa Roldan-Schilling¹⁰, Nigel Rowell¹¹, Peter Sinnaeve¹², Thomas Vanassche¹²,
Tatjana Potpara¹³, A. John Camm¹⁴, and Hein Heidbüchel^{5,6}**

www.noacforaf.eu

Vorhofflimmern

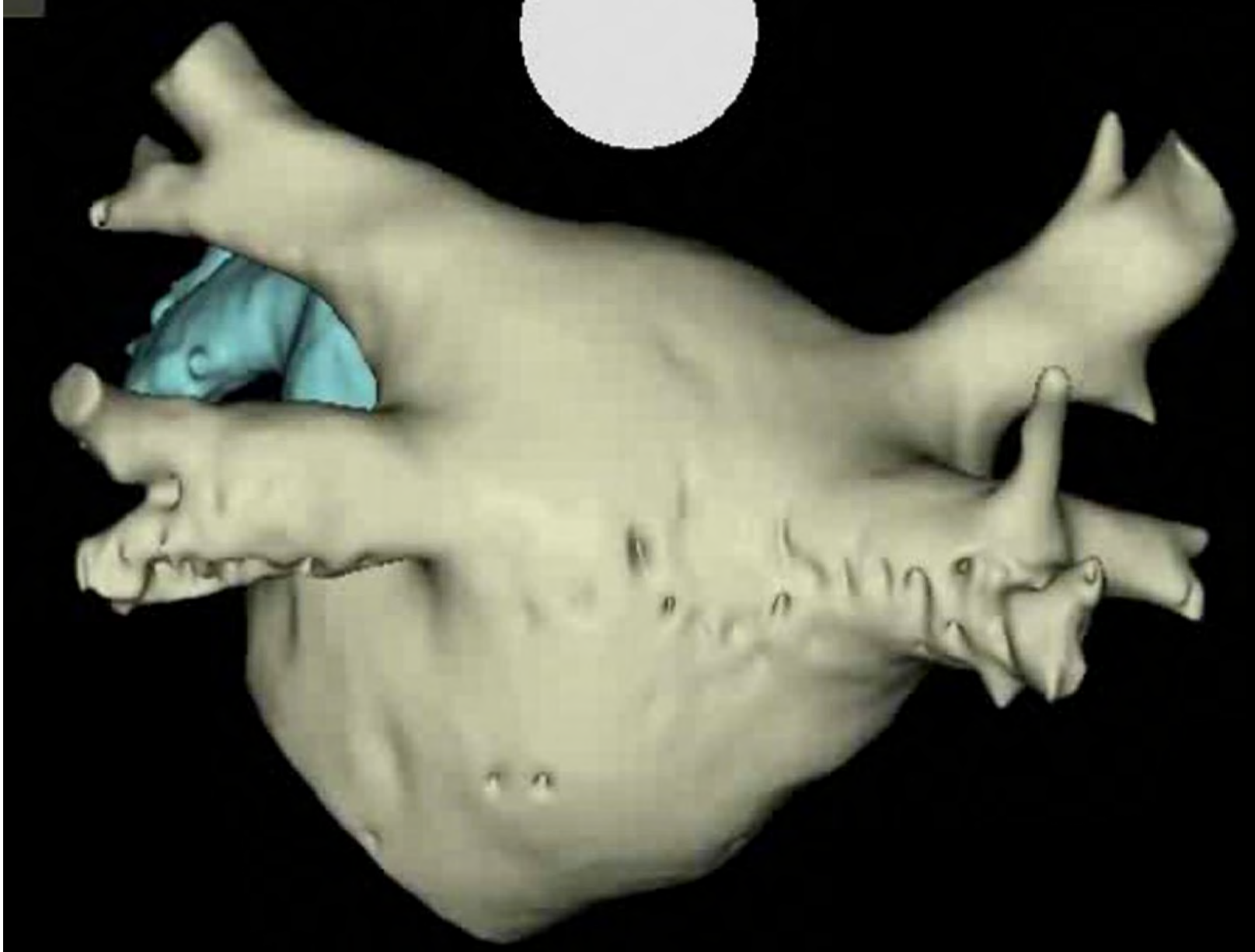


Typische Präsentation:

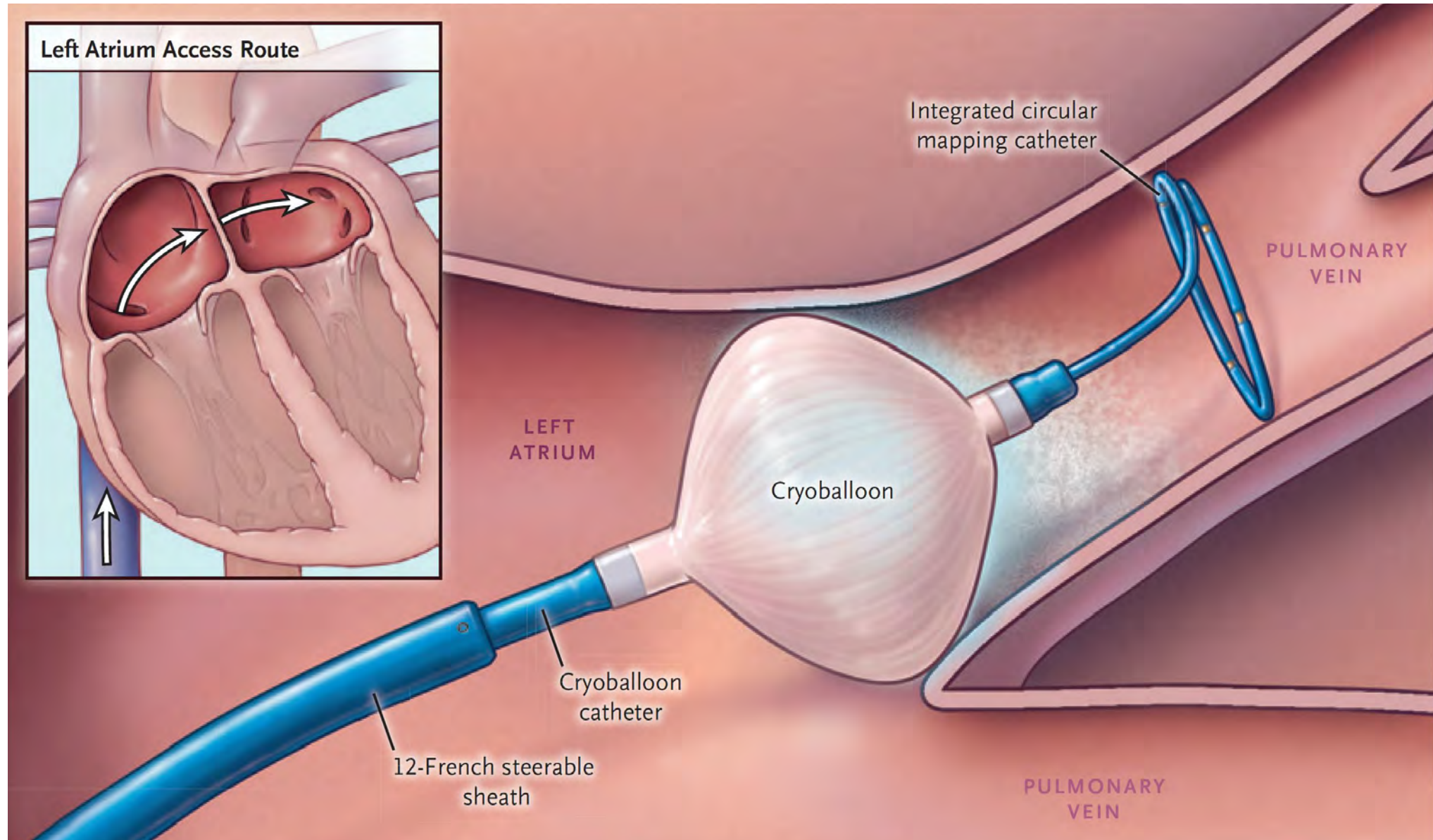
- Herzrasen
- "Schlagen in den Hals"
- Schwindel / Schwarz vor Augen
- Leistungsschwäche
- Luftnot bei Belastung
- "Nicht mehr gut mögen"
- Nicht selten auch:
Zufallsdiagnose!

→ Abklärung in jedem Fall sinnvoll!

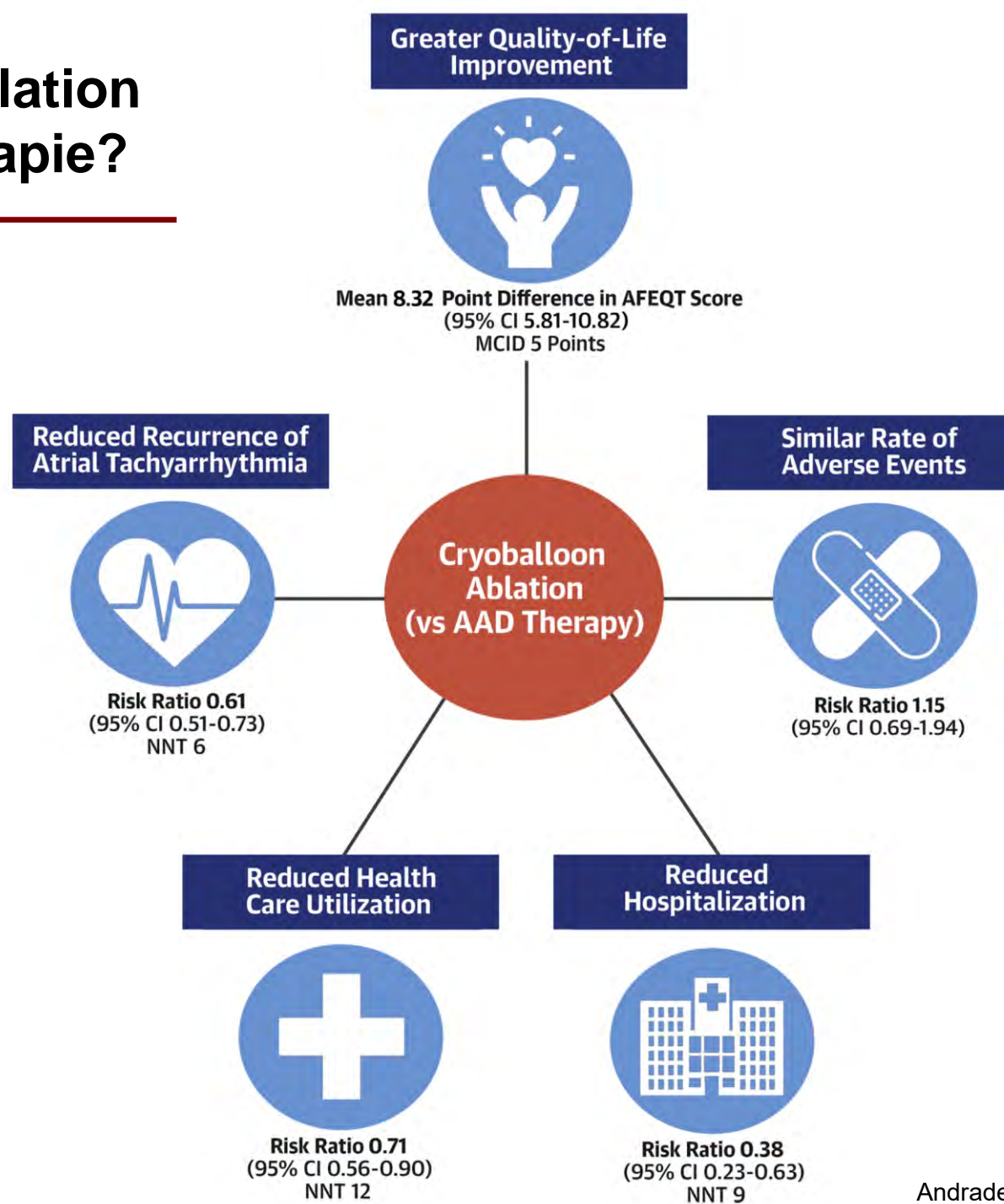
Der linke Vorhof (Ansicht von hinten)



Cryo ablation for AF



Vorhofflimmernablation als Erstlinientherapie?



Schwere Komplikationen bei / nach Vorhofflimmern Ablation

- Meta-analysis
- 192 studies
- 83'236 patient

	No. of Studies	% Pooled Complication Rate (95% CI)	<i>I</i> ² Statistic
Acute complication rate	183	2.9 (2.60–3.22)	83.8
Type of complication			
Death	58	0.06 (0.03–0.09)	0.0
Atrioesophageal fistula	67	0.08 (0.05–0.11)	0.0
Pulmonary vein stenosis*	118	0.5 (0.34–0.60)	79.6
Vascular complication†	117	1.4 (1.02–1.79)	94.1
Arteriovenous fistula	45	0.40 (0.28–0.55)	45.5
Femoral pseudoaneurysm	49	0.5 (0.34–0.60)	41.2
Stroke/TIA‡	155	0.6 (0.50–0.67)	46.8
Stroke	111	0.4 (0.30–0.44)	34.3
TIA	94	0.4 (0.28–0.47)	37.9
Tamponade	131	1.0 (0.83–1.14)	68.5
Pericardial effusion	67	0.7 (0.56–0.88)	55.0
Phrenic nerve injury	48	0.4 (0.22–0.54)	70.2
Diaphragmatic paralysis	21	0.3 (0.15–0.43)	0.0
DVT/PE	33	0.15 (0.09–0.21)	0.0
Pneumothorax	22	0.2 (0.08–0.29)	0.0
Hemothorax	25	0.2 (0.10–0.28)	0.0
Sepsis, abscesses, or endocarditis	20	0.1 (0.06–0.24)	0.0
Valve damage	26	0.2 (0.08–0.25)	0.0

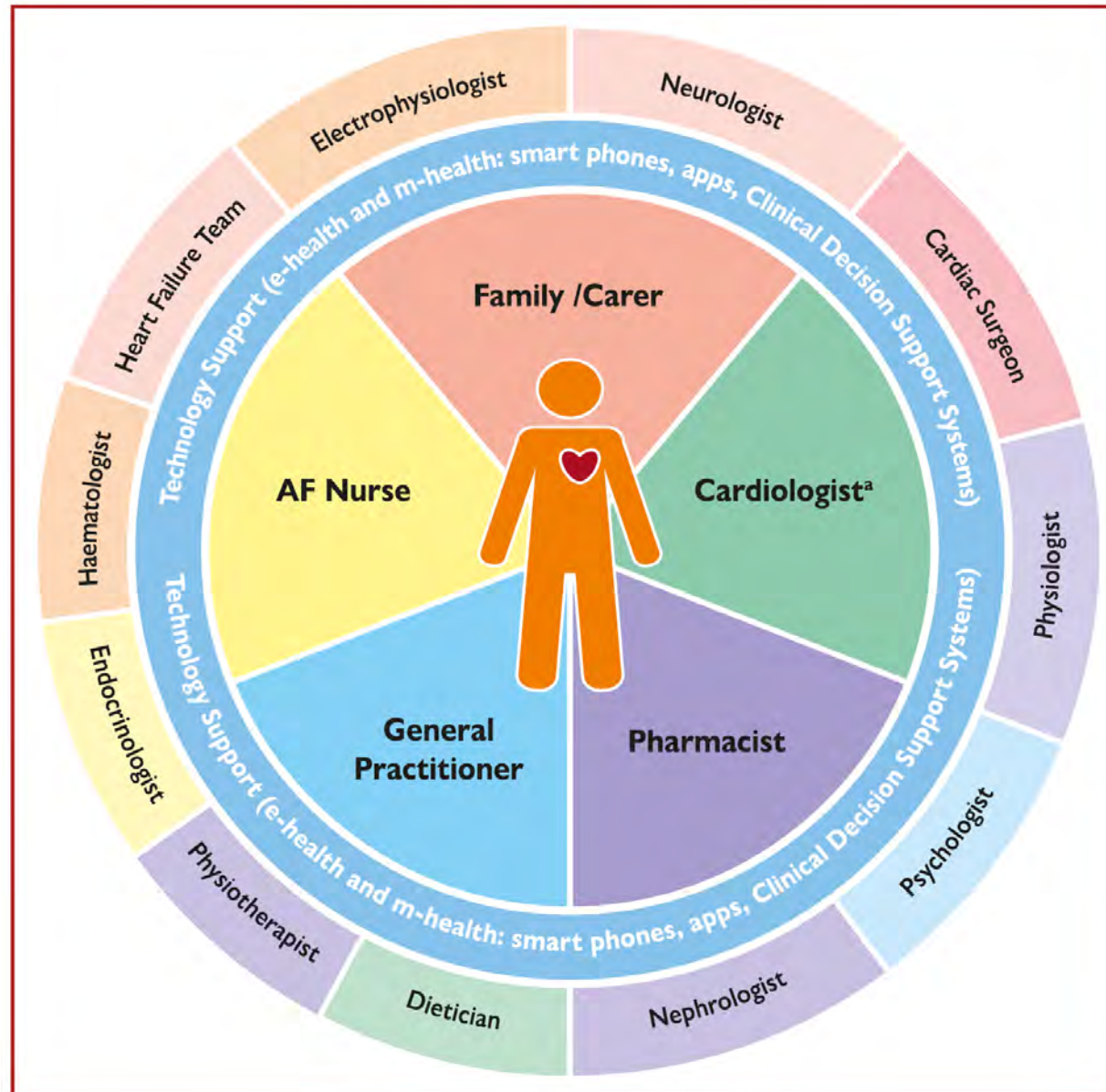
Schwere Komplikationen bei / nach medikamentöser Therapie des Vorhofflimmerns

- 34 Studies from 1990 to 2007

Table 6. Safety Outcomes for Patients With AF Receiving AAD Therapy

Safety Outcomes	t	Overall	
		n/N	%
Mortality			
Death overall	33	120/4291	2.8
Sudden death	21	18/2900	0.6
Treatment-related death	22	15/3179	0.5
Not treatment-related death	20	40/3023	1.3
Adverse events			
CV events	10	58/1572	3.7
Bradycardia	19	44/2349	1.9
GI	16	97/1499	6.5
Neuropathy	4	48/969	5.0
Thyroid dysfunction	5	19/576	3.3
Torsades	12	16/2238	0.7
Q-T* prolongation	12	5/2034	0.2
Total No. of patients with events	24	989/3318	29.8
Discontinuations			
Total	32	1035/4347	23.8
Due to AE	32	384/3682	10.4
Due to inefficacy	12	229/1694	13.5
Due to noncompliance	4	19/457	4.2

Integrated AF management (2020 ESC AF Guidelines)



©ESC 2020

Zusammenfassung

- Herzrhythmusstörungen sind häufig...
- ... und nicht selten subjektiv bedrohlich
- Moderne Katheterablationen erlauben eine Behandlung (und teilweise "Heilung") bestimmter, häufig auftretender Herzrhythmusstörungen
 - insbesondere: AVNRT, AVRT (WPW), Vorhofflattern
- Vorhofflimmern
 - Schlaganfallsprävention → Blutverdünnung (Richtlinien, grosse Studien)
 - Behandlung der Arrhythmie: Katheterablation in vielen Situationen eine gute Option
- Moderne Behandlung von Herzrhythmusstörungen: Immer eine "Teamarbeit"!
 - Hausarzt
 - Kardiologe
 - "Elektriker"
 - **PATIENT!**