

Wenn Das Herz aus dem Takt gerät...

Moderne Möglichkeiten zur Behandlung von Herzrhythmusstörungen

Prof. Dr. Jan Steffel

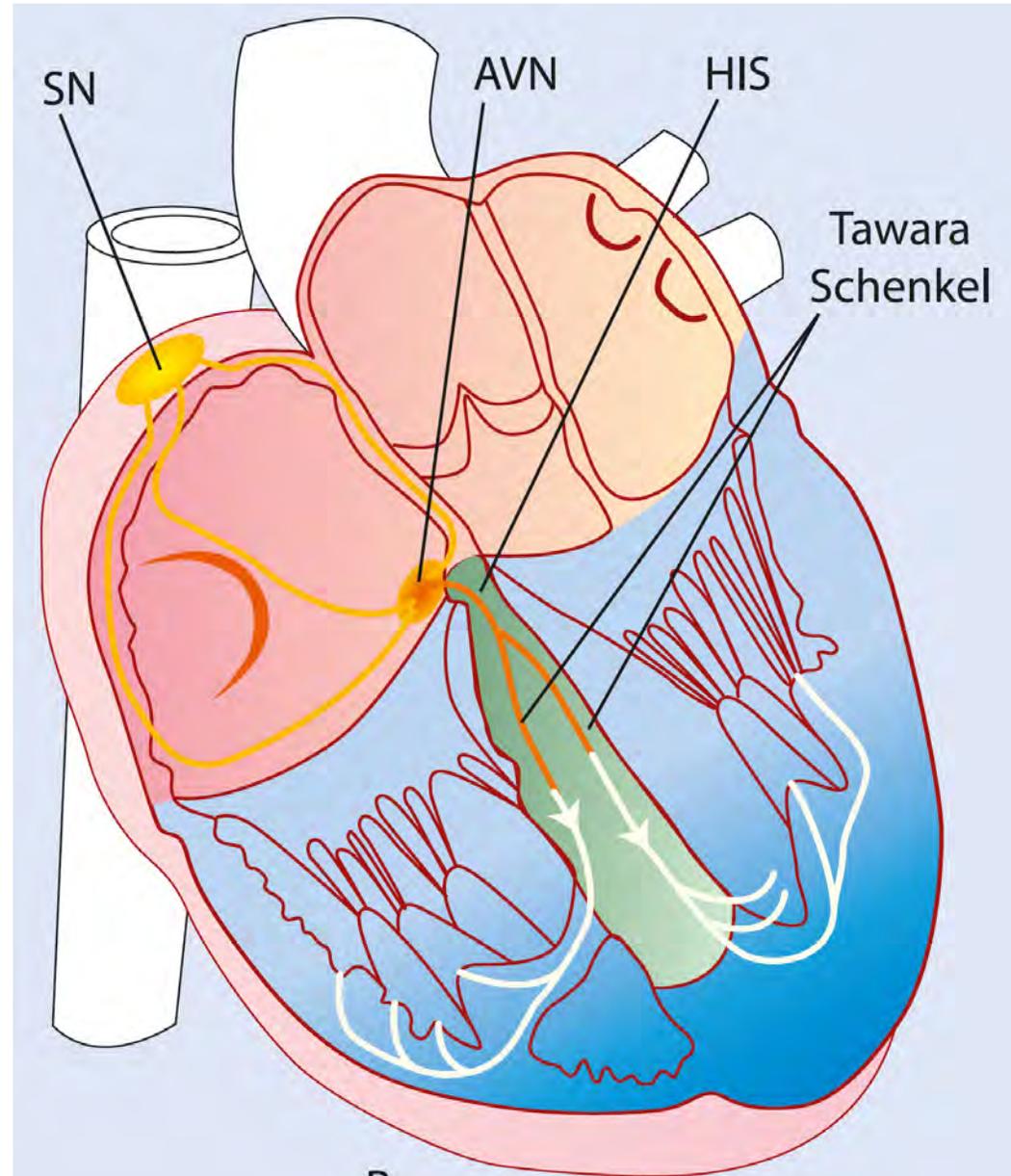
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Chair, EHRA Education Committee

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

Impulsbildung und -fortleitung im Herzen



Atriale Extrasystole (Extraschlag)

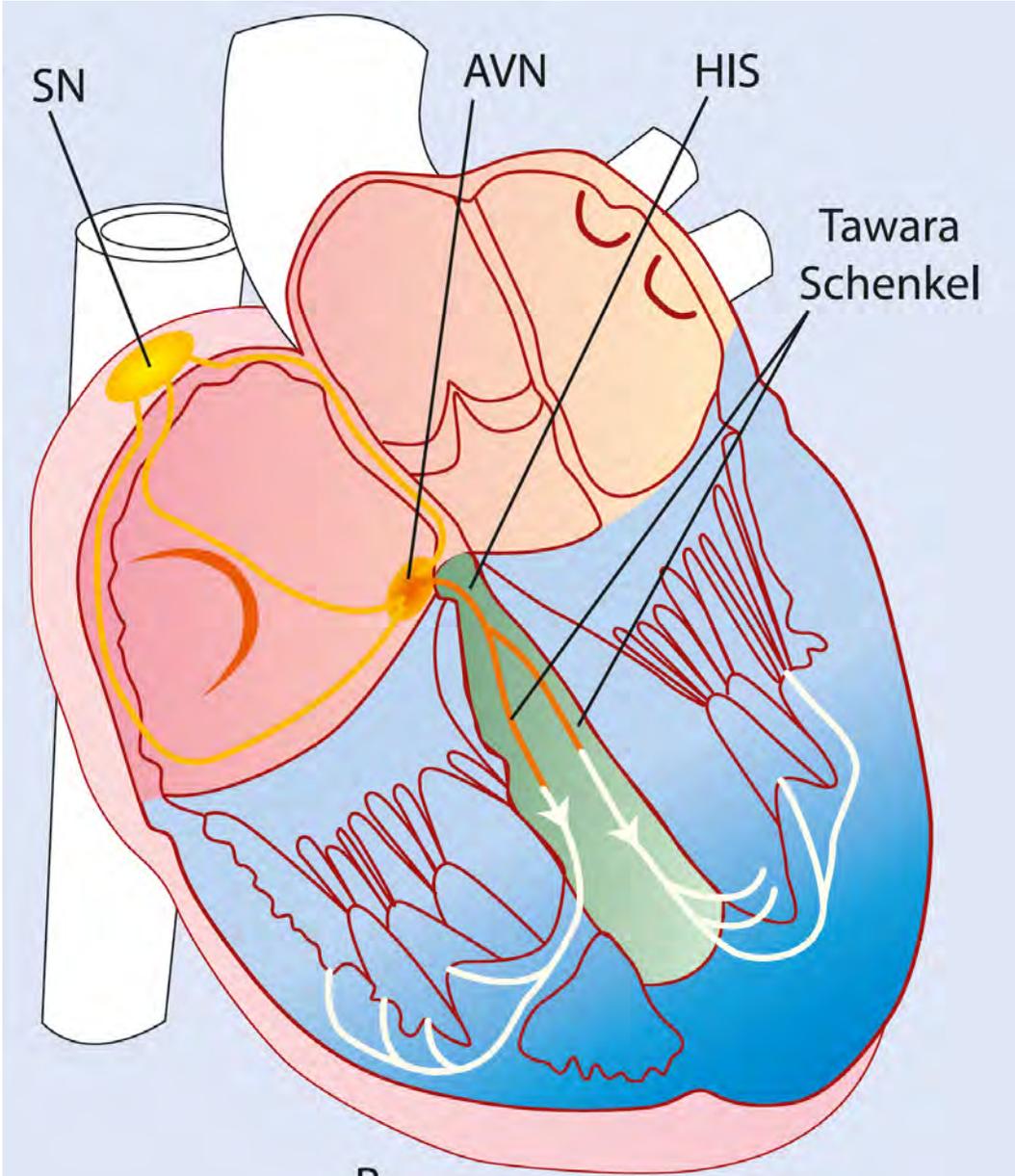


Ventrikuläre Extrasystole (Extraschlag)

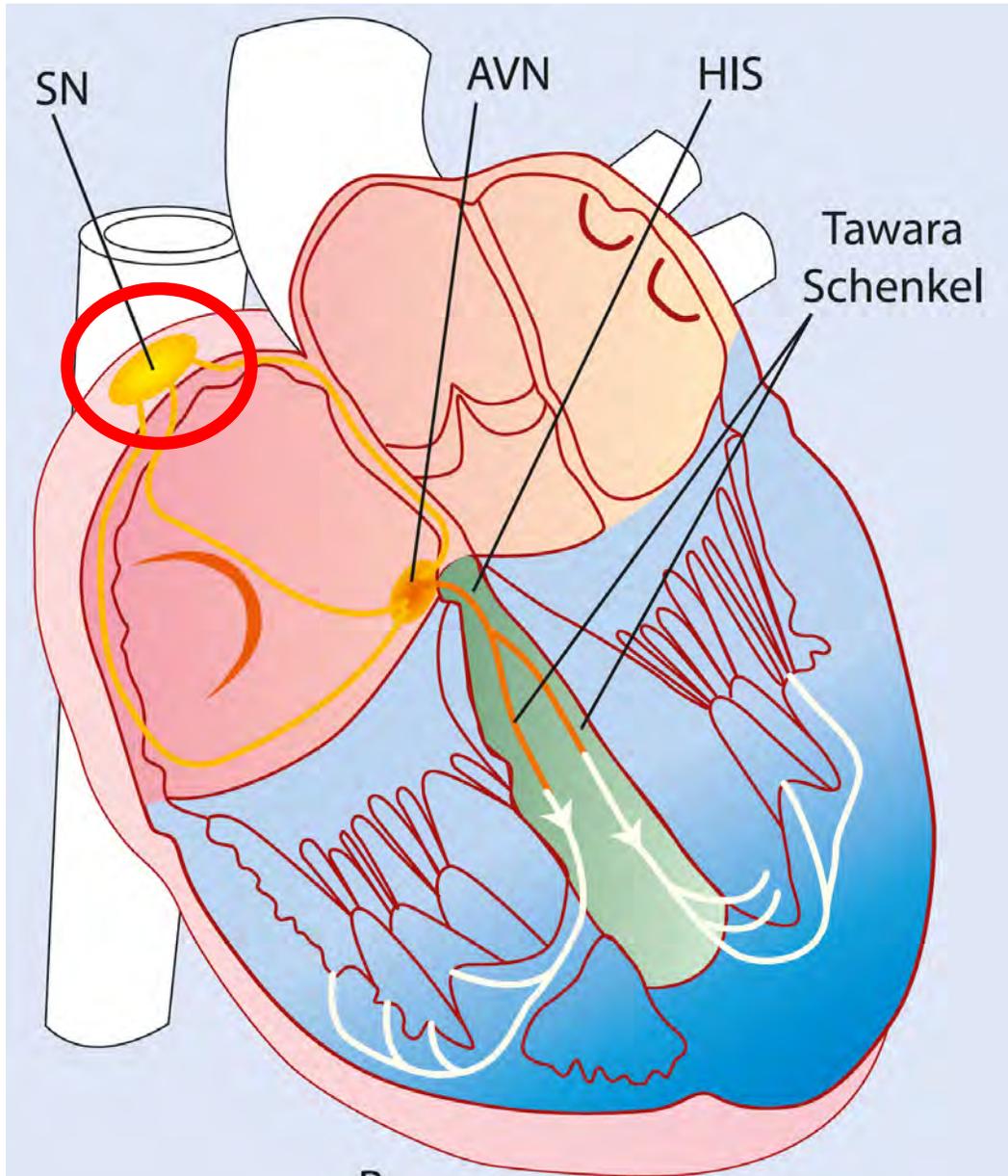


- Typisches "Stolpern", oder "Aussetzen"
- Isoliert in den allermeisten Fällen harmlos!
- Aber: Kurze Abklärung sinnvoll → Ausschluss ernsterer Problematik

Langsame Herzrhythmusstörungen



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

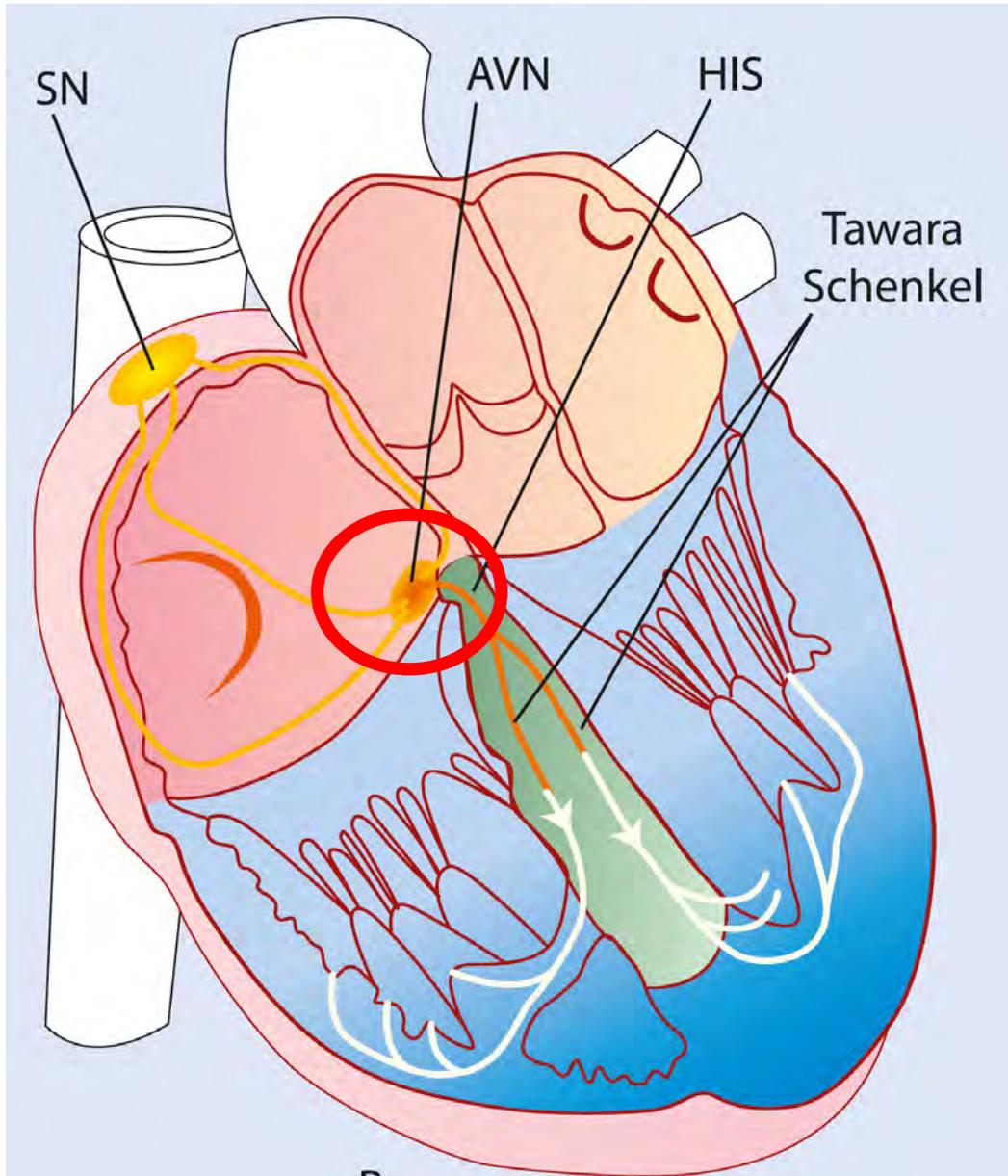


Typische Präsentation:

- 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

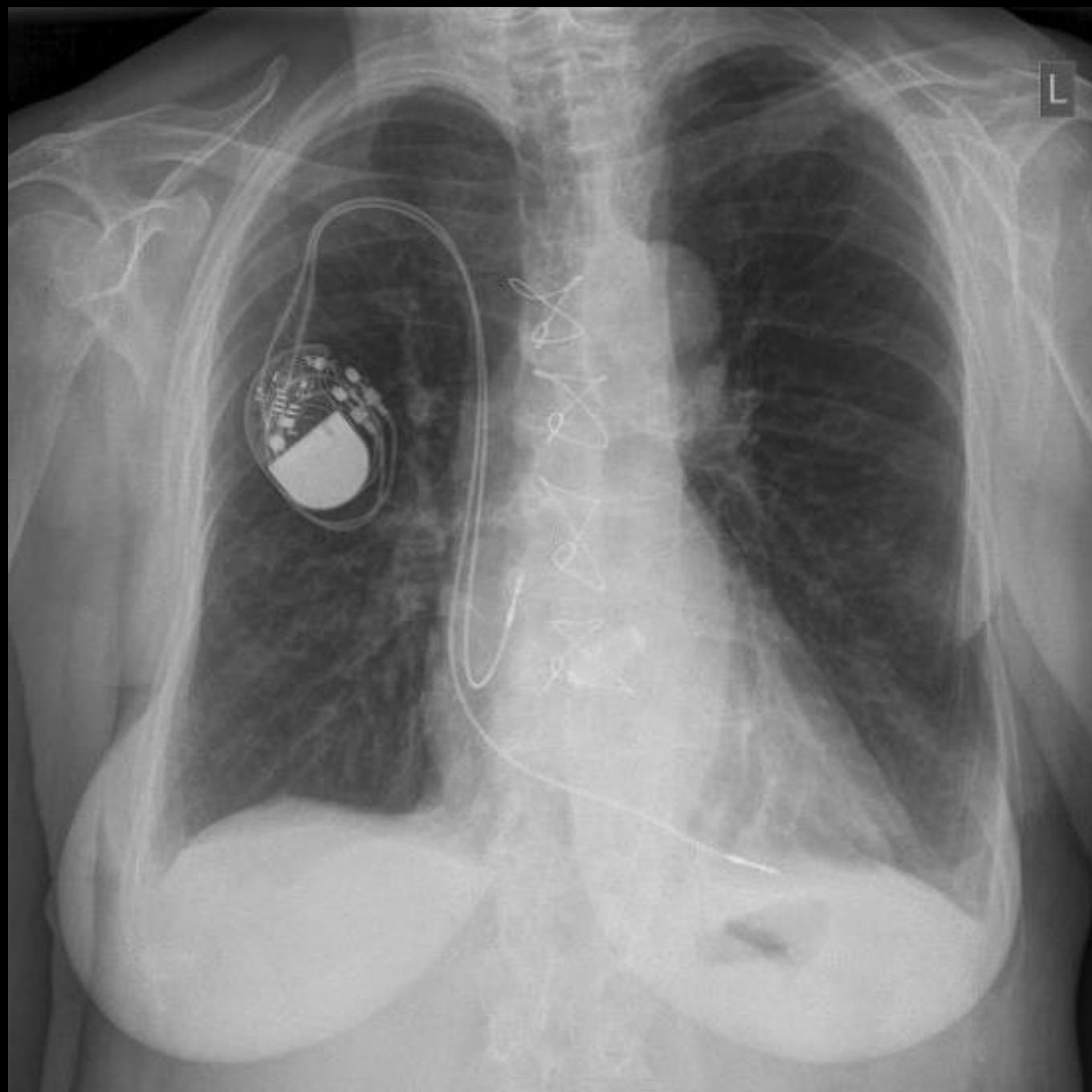
AV Block



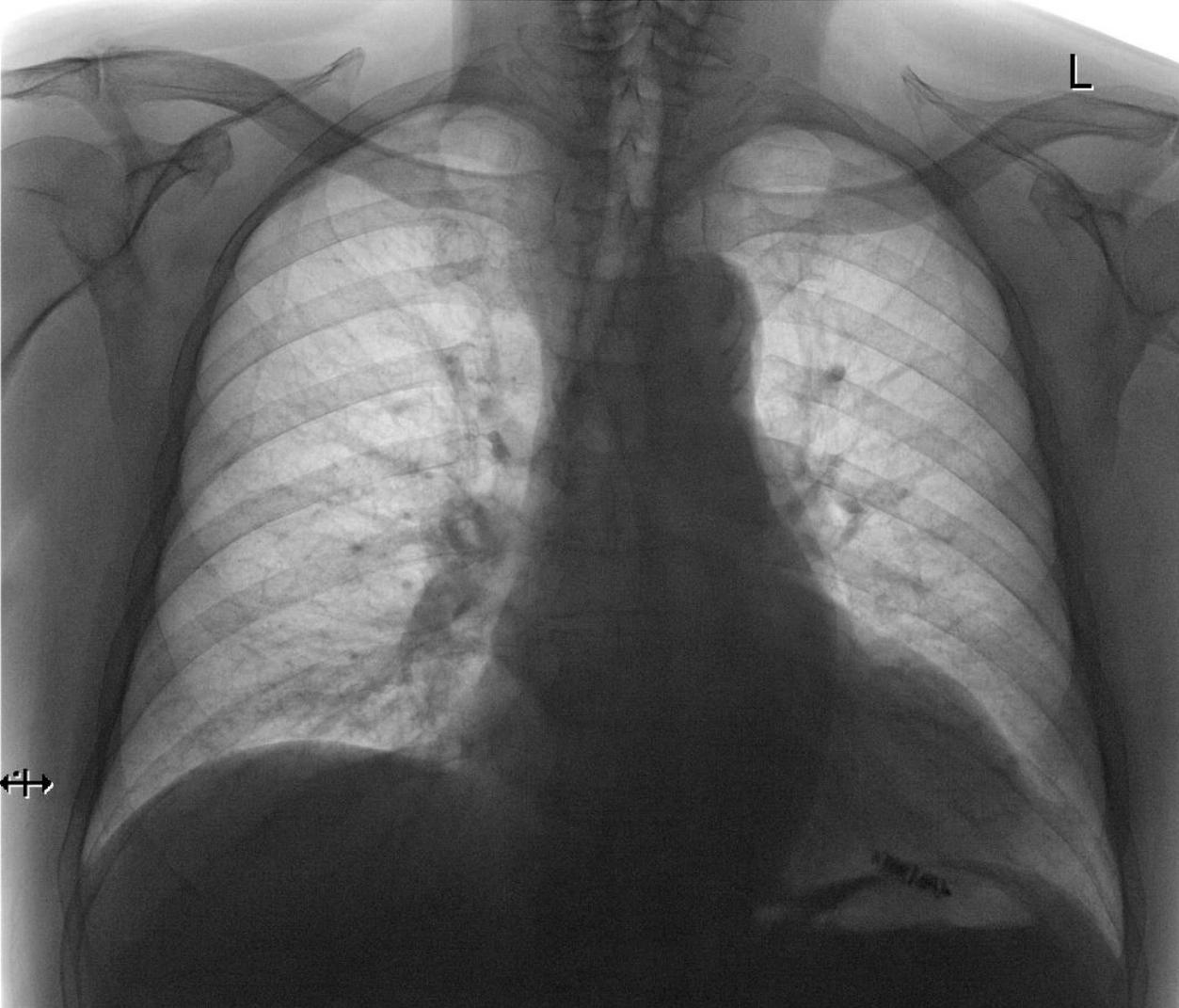
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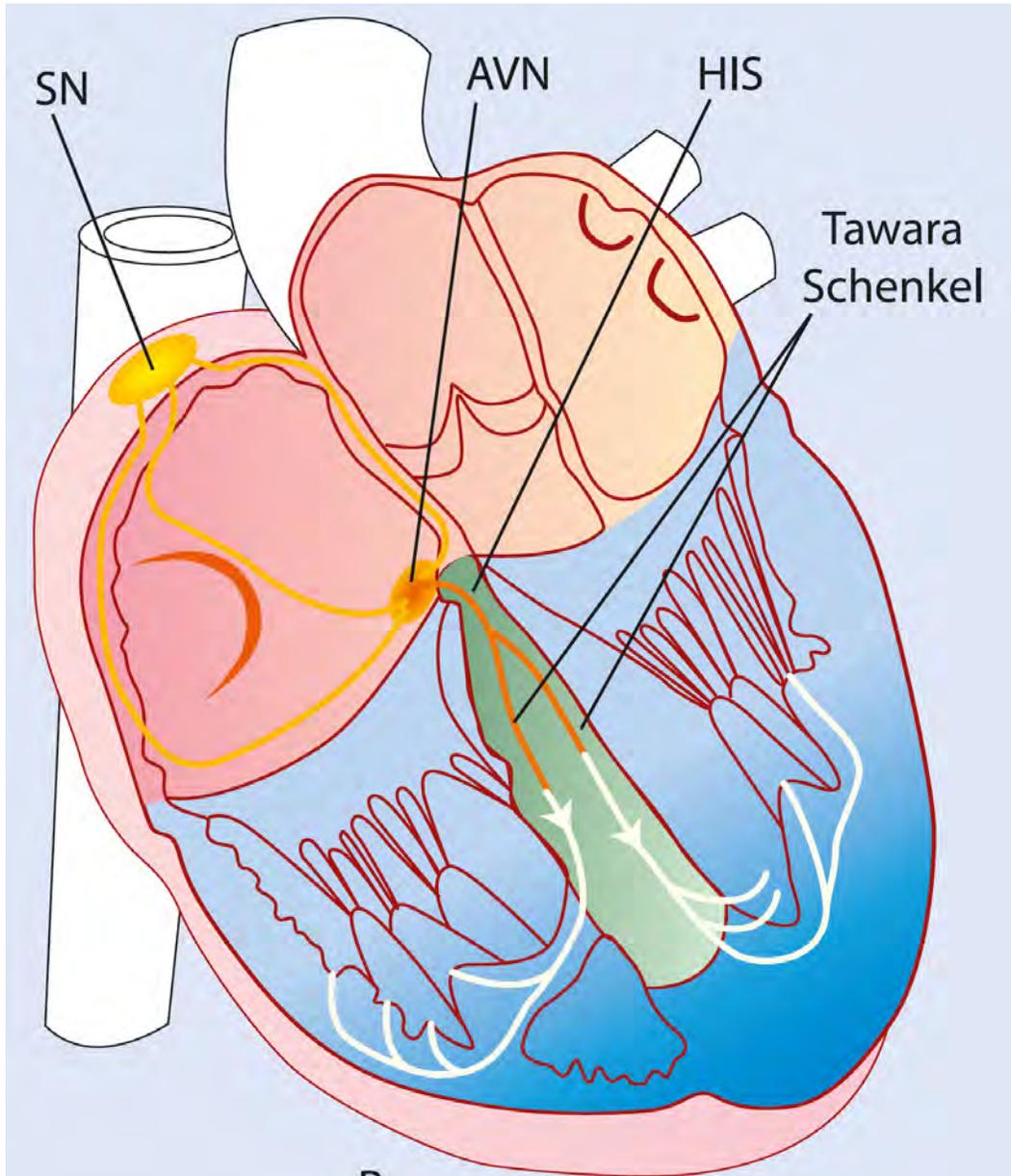
- Potentiell lebensgefährlich
- Abklärung in jedem Fall notwendig!



Micra Transkatheter Pacer



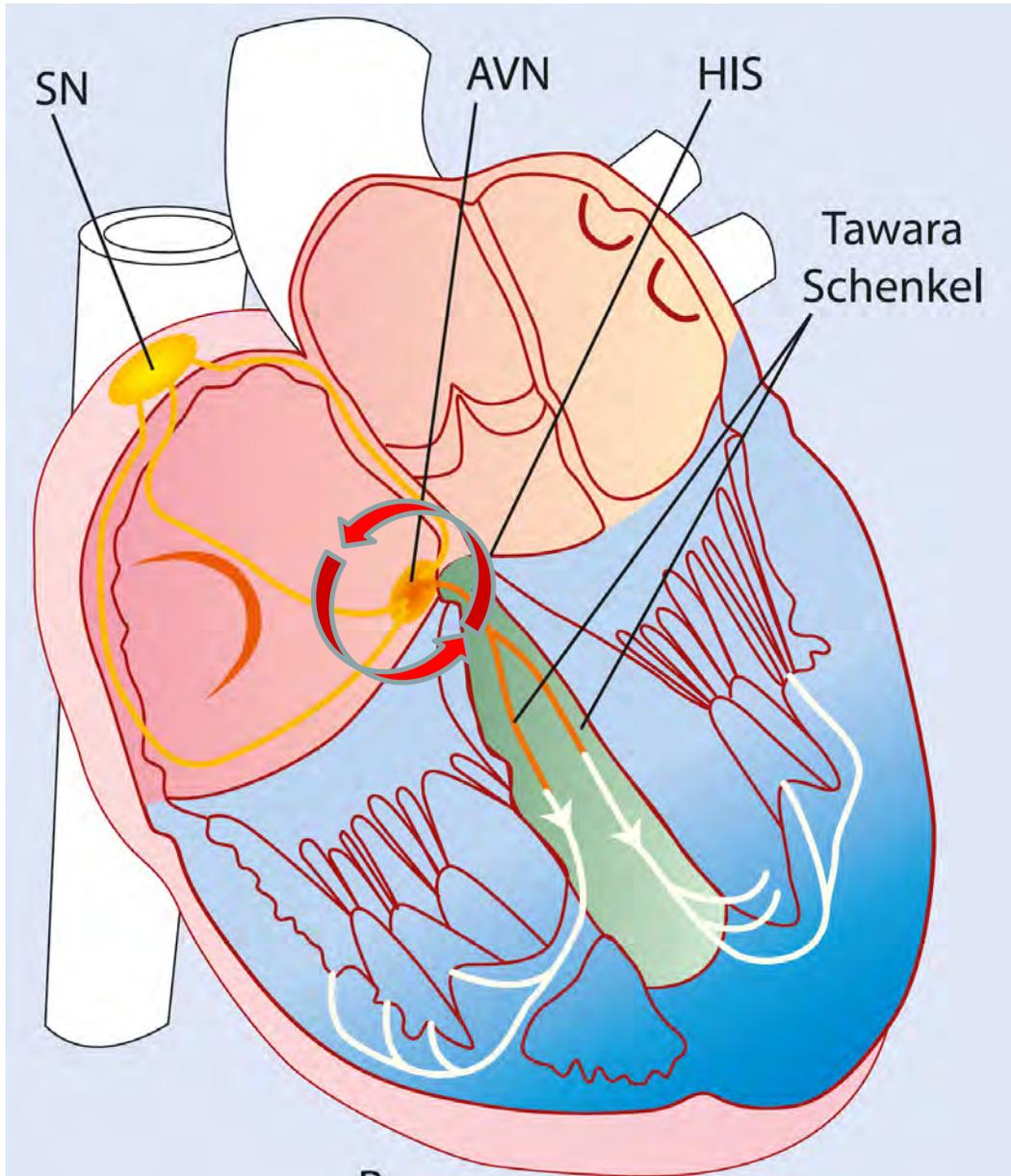
Schnelle Herzrhythmusstörungen



Typische Präsentation:

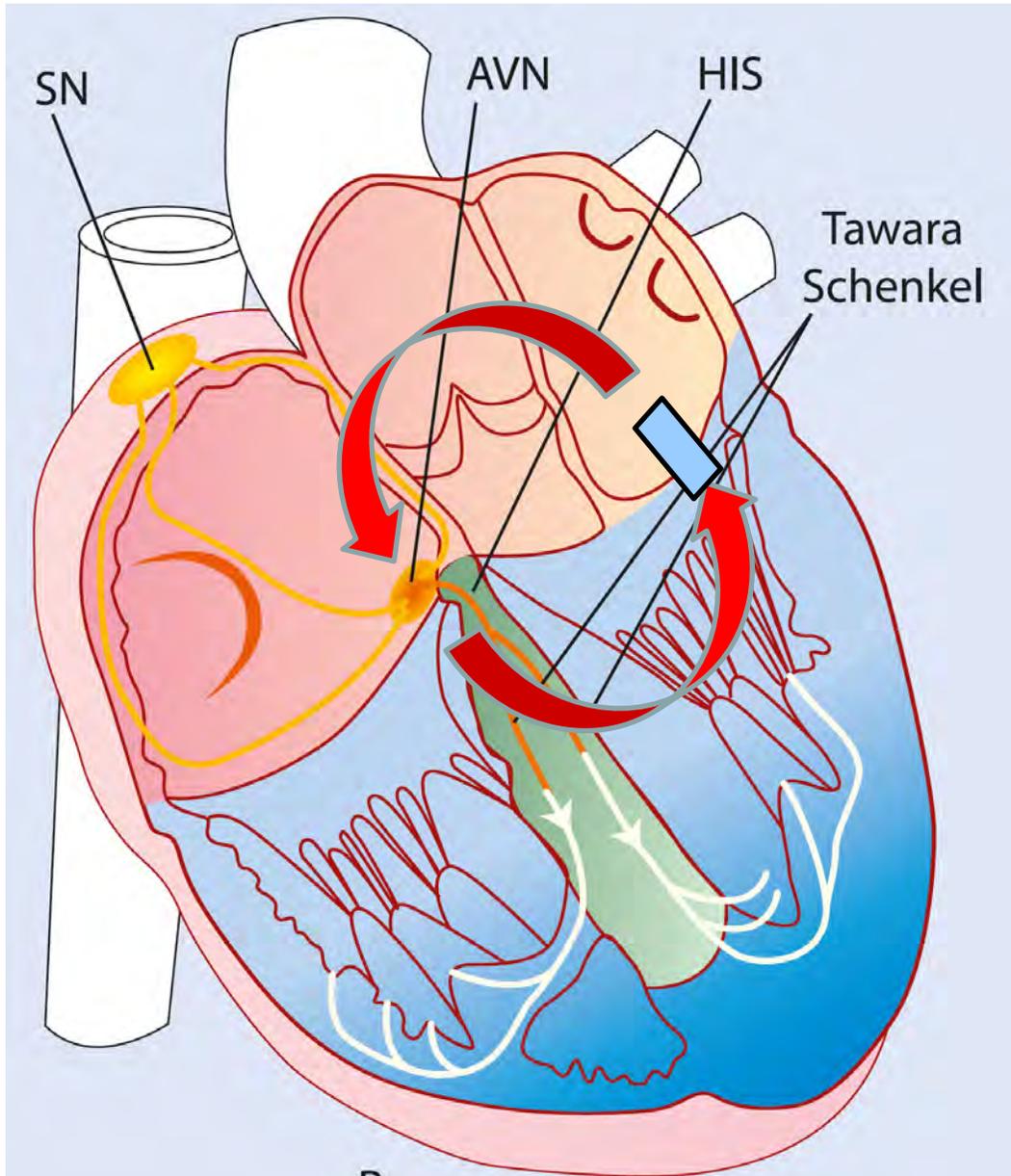
- Herzrasen
- "Schlagen in den Hals"
- Schwindel / Schwarz vor Augen
- Abklärung in jedem Fall sinnvoll!

Schnelle Herzrhythmusstörungen



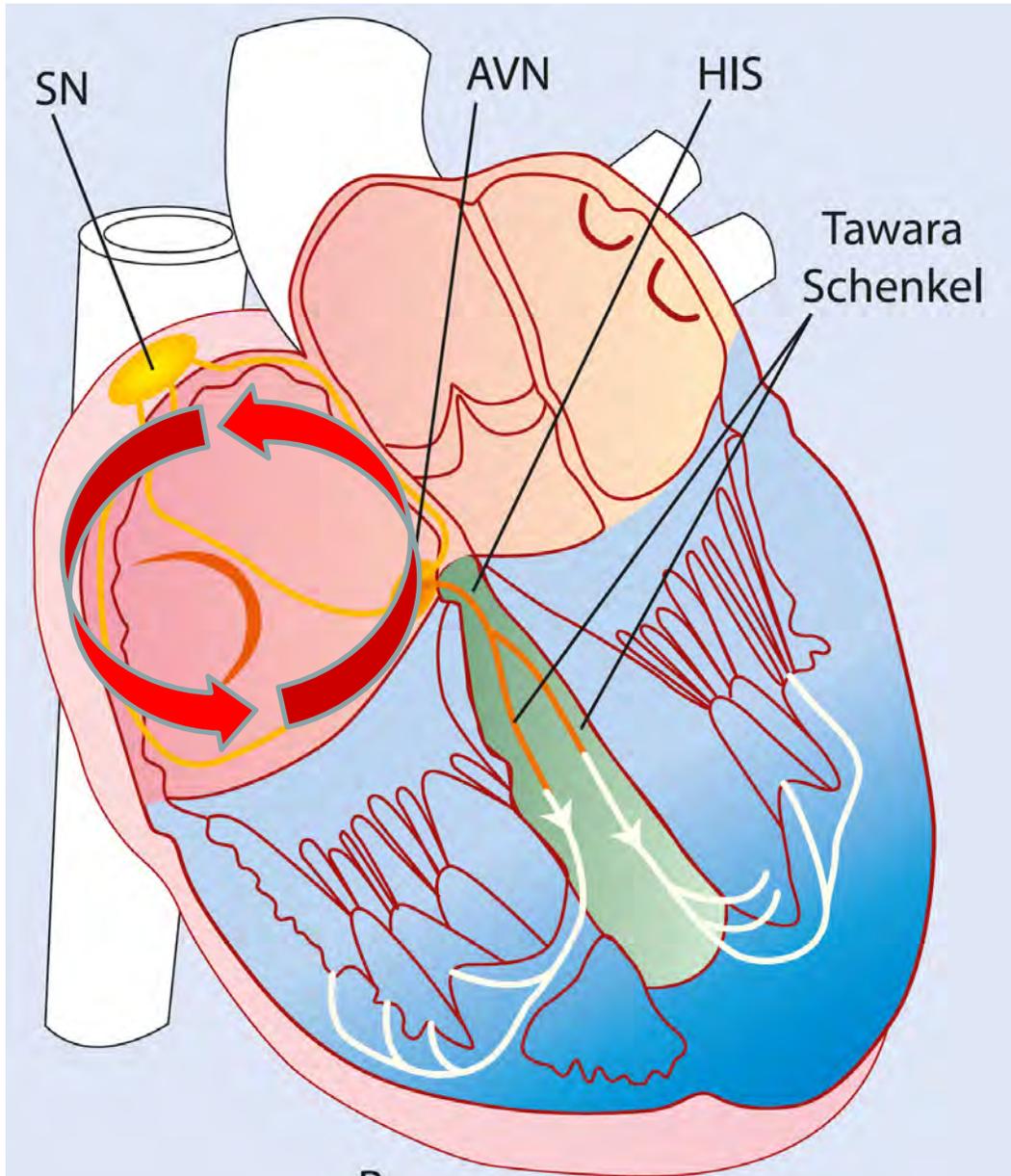
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie

Schnelle Herzrhythmusstörungen



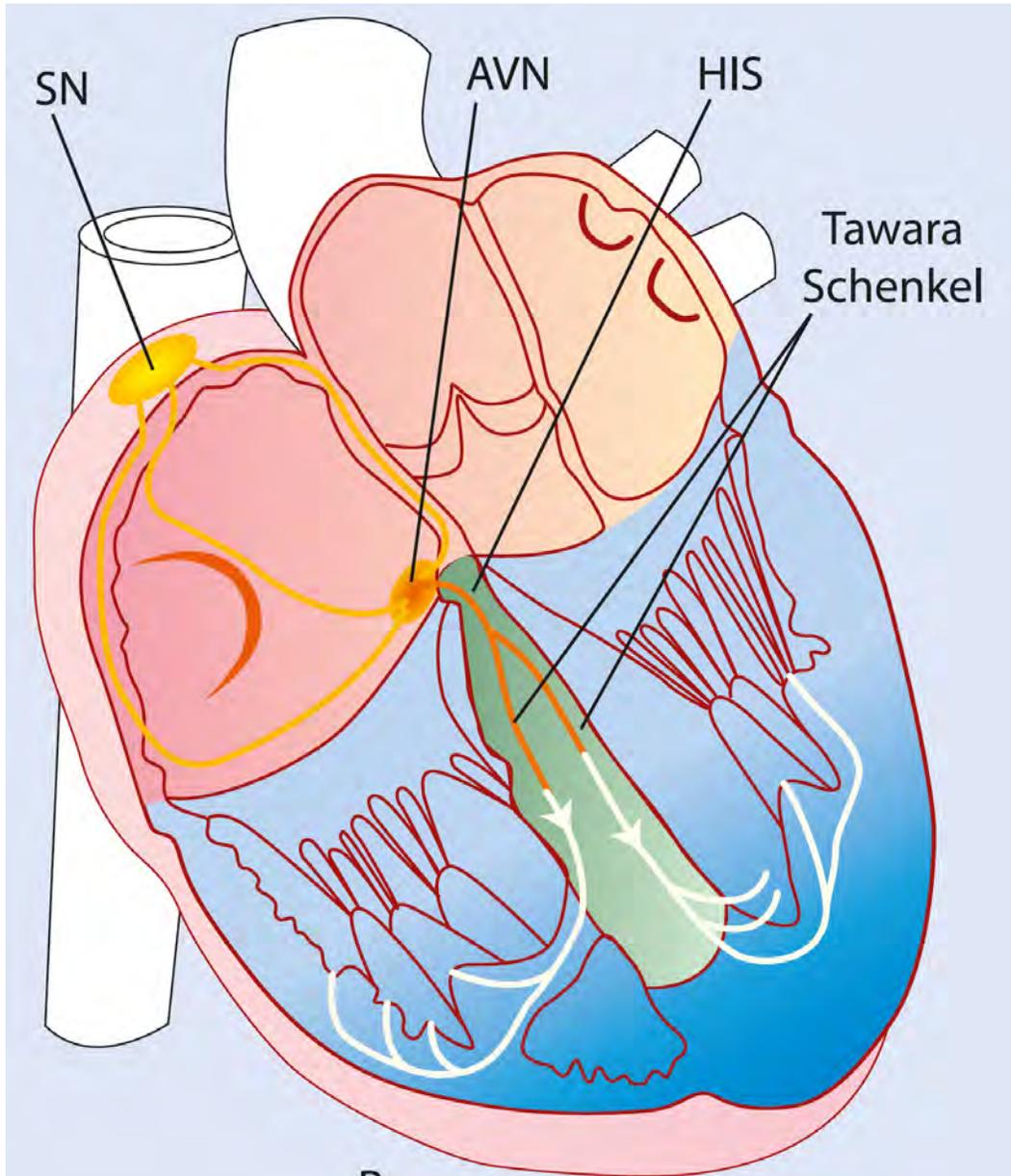
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
- AV Reentrytachykardie ("WPW")

Schnelle Herzrhythmusstörungen



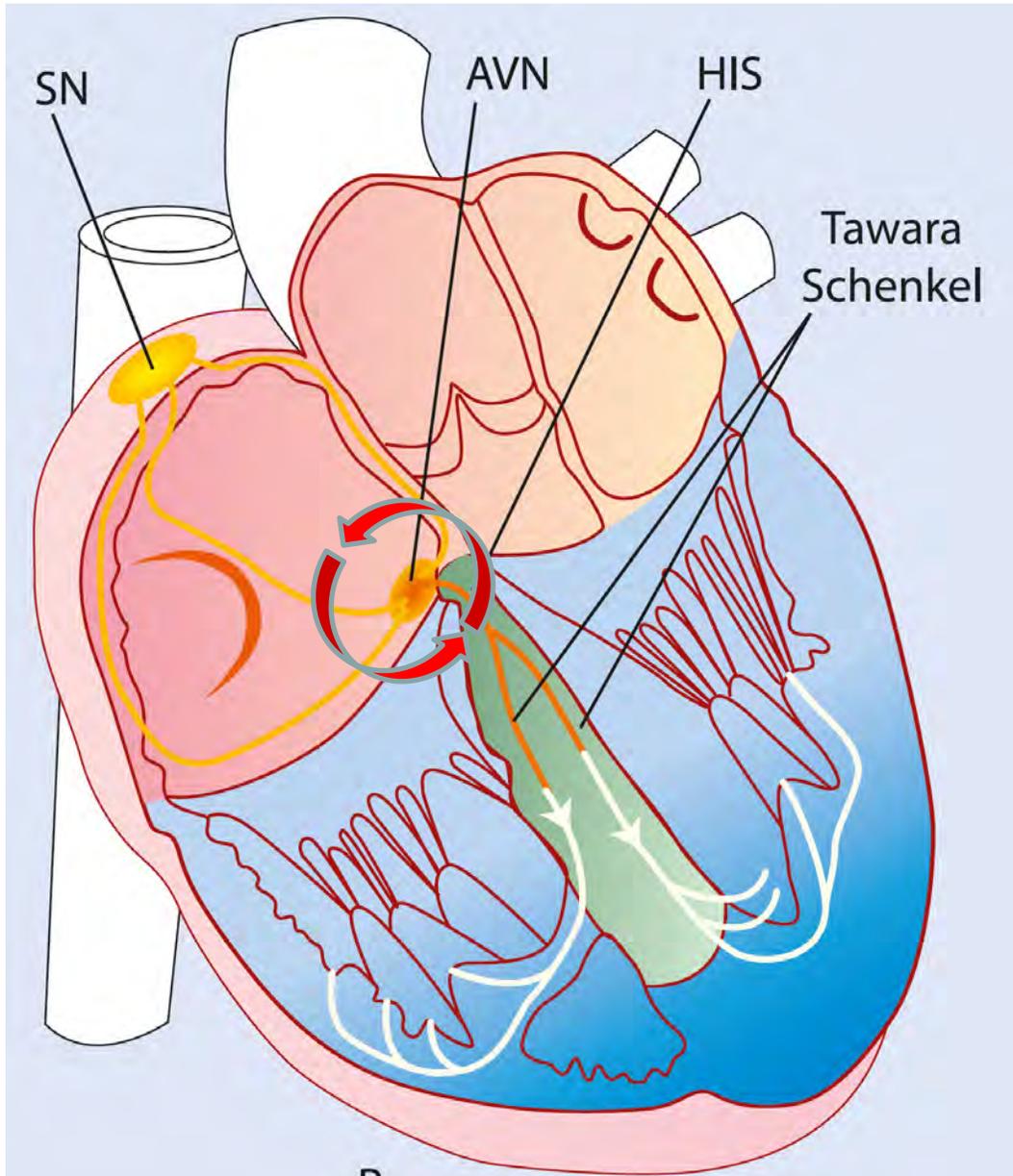
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
- AV Reentrytachykardie ("WPW")
- Vorhofflattern

Schnelle Herzrhythmusstörungen



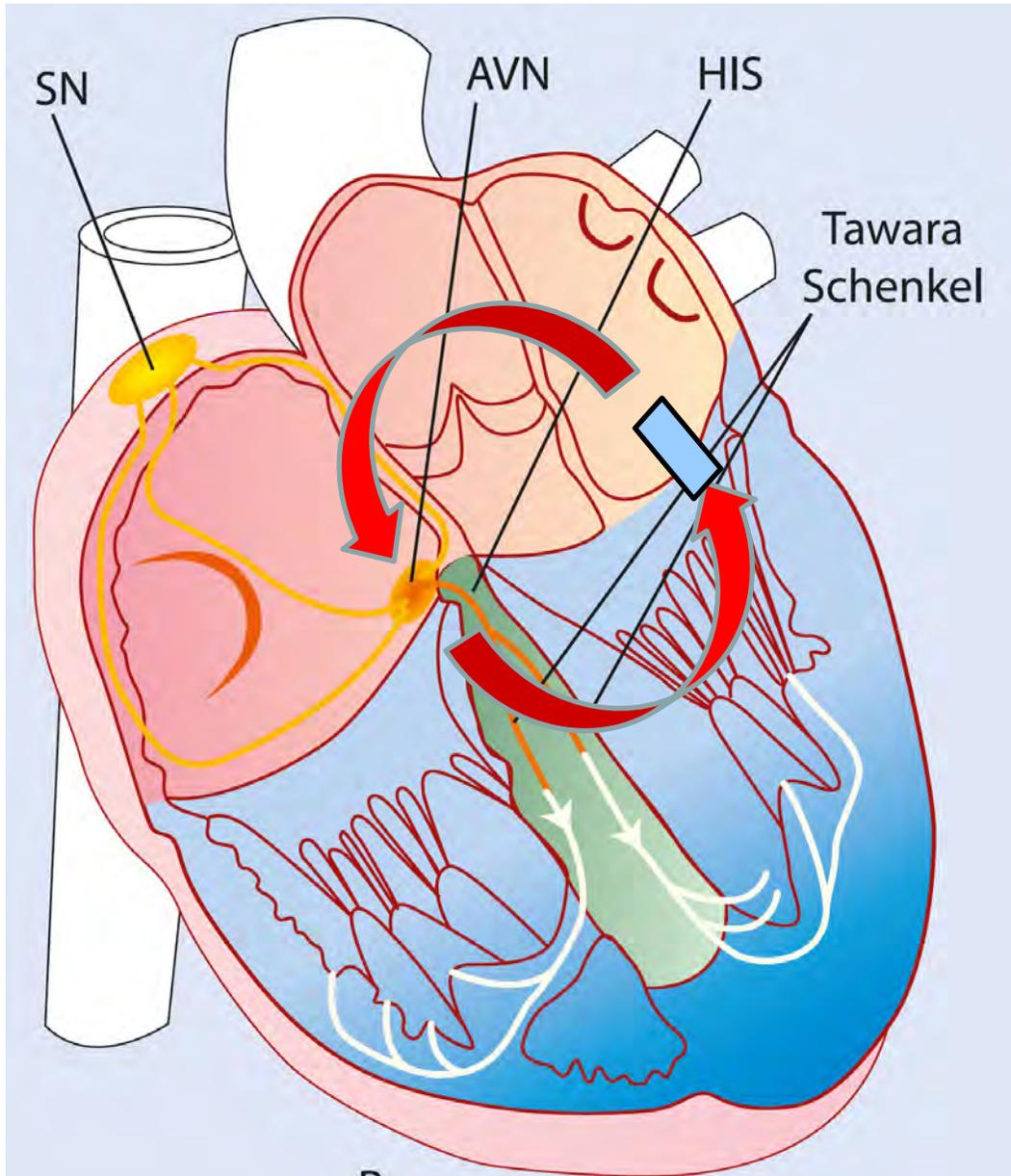
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
 - AV Reentrytachykardie ("WPW")
 - Vorhofflattern
-
- Symptomatik sehr ähnlich
 - Durch Medikamente schlecht / suboptimal beeinflussbar
 - Durch Katheterablation gut behandelbar

Erfolgschancen der Katheterablation



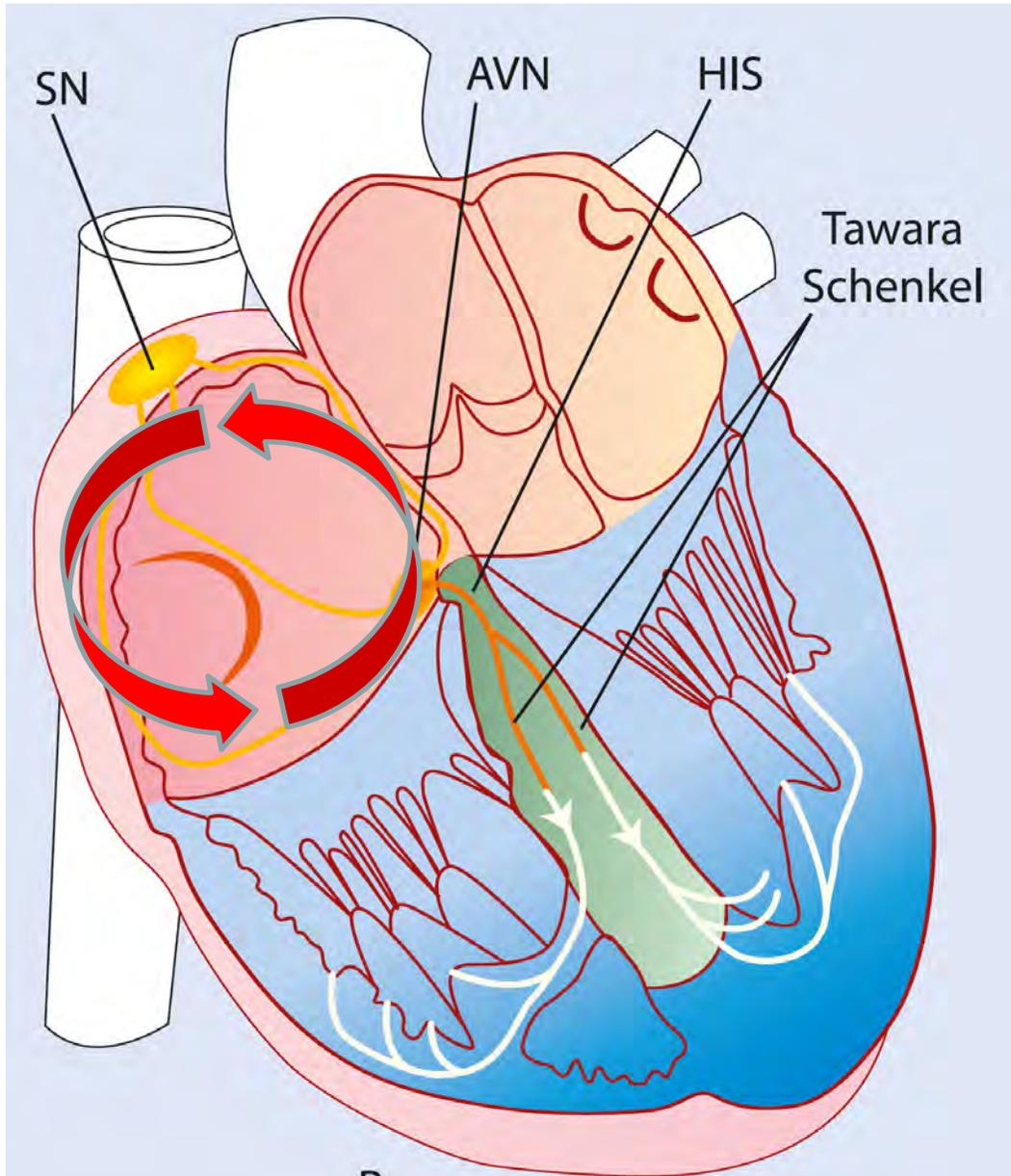
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
→ 95-98%

Erfolgschancen der Katheterablation



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

Erfolgschancen der Katheterablation



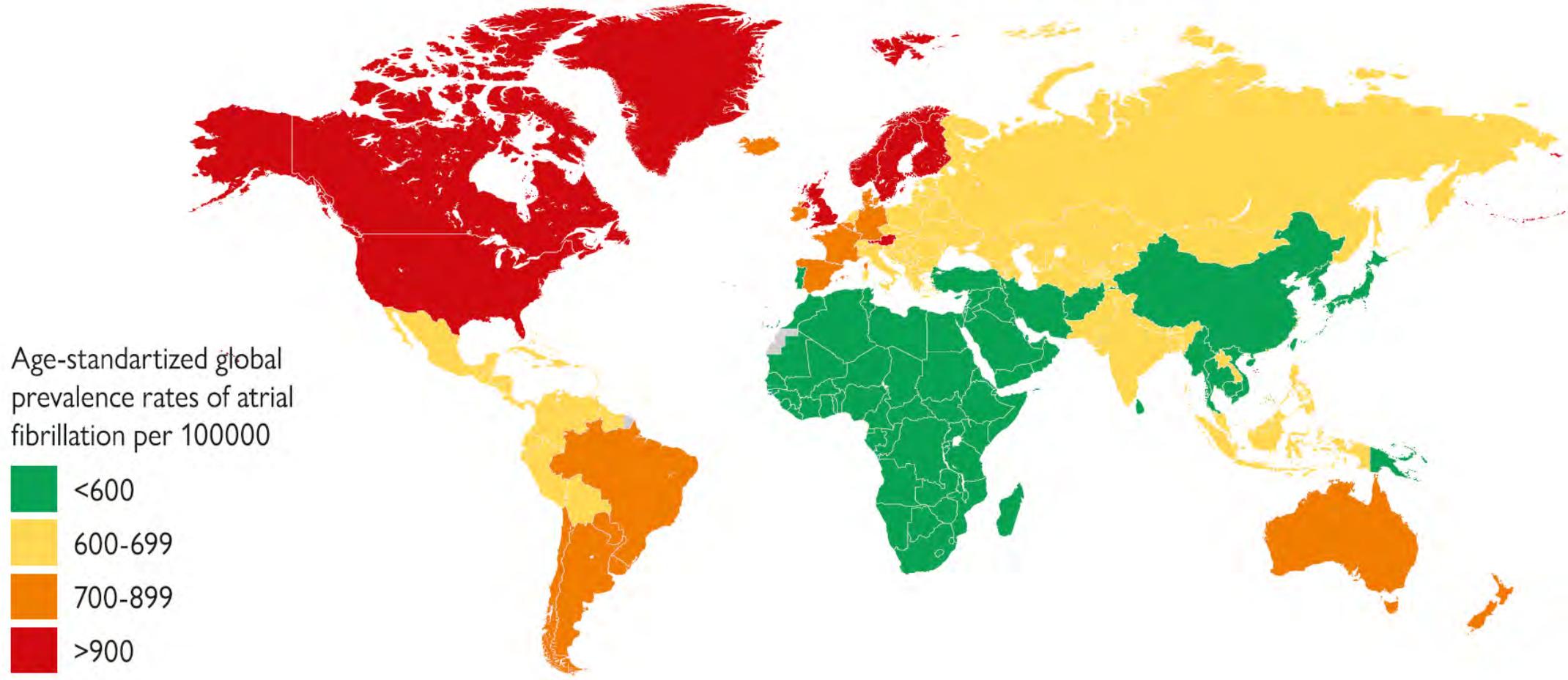
- AV Knoten Reentrytachykardie
→ 95-98%
- AV Reentrytachykardie ("WPW")
→ 90-95%
- Vorhofflattern
→ >90%

→ 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

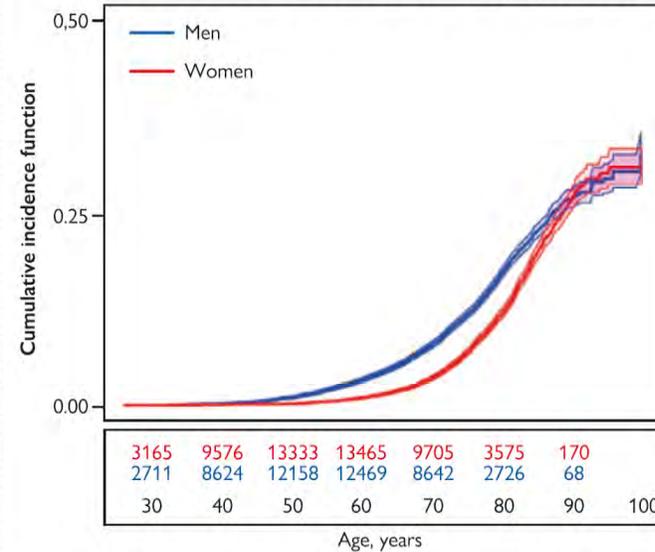
LIFETIME RISK for AF
1 in 3 individuals



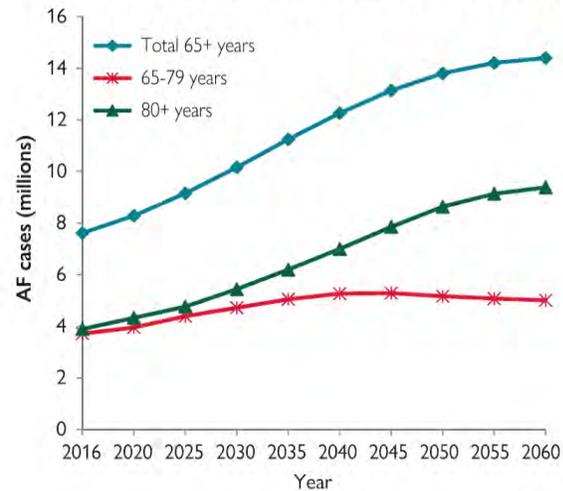
of European ancestry
at index age of 55 years
37.0% (34.3% to 39.6%)

AF is more common in males

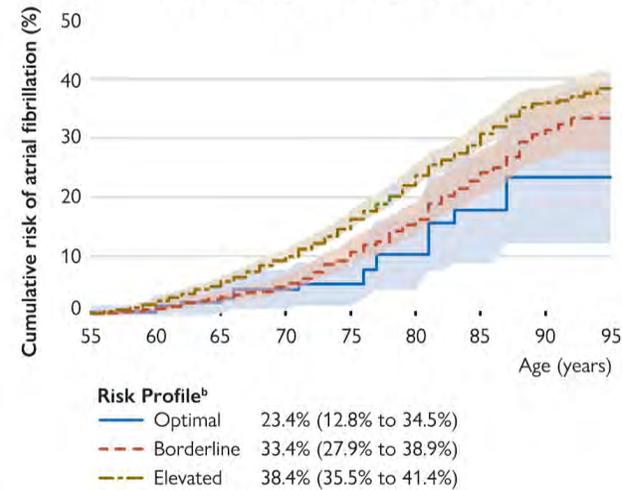
Cumulative incidence curves and 95% CIs
for AF in women and men with death as a competing risk



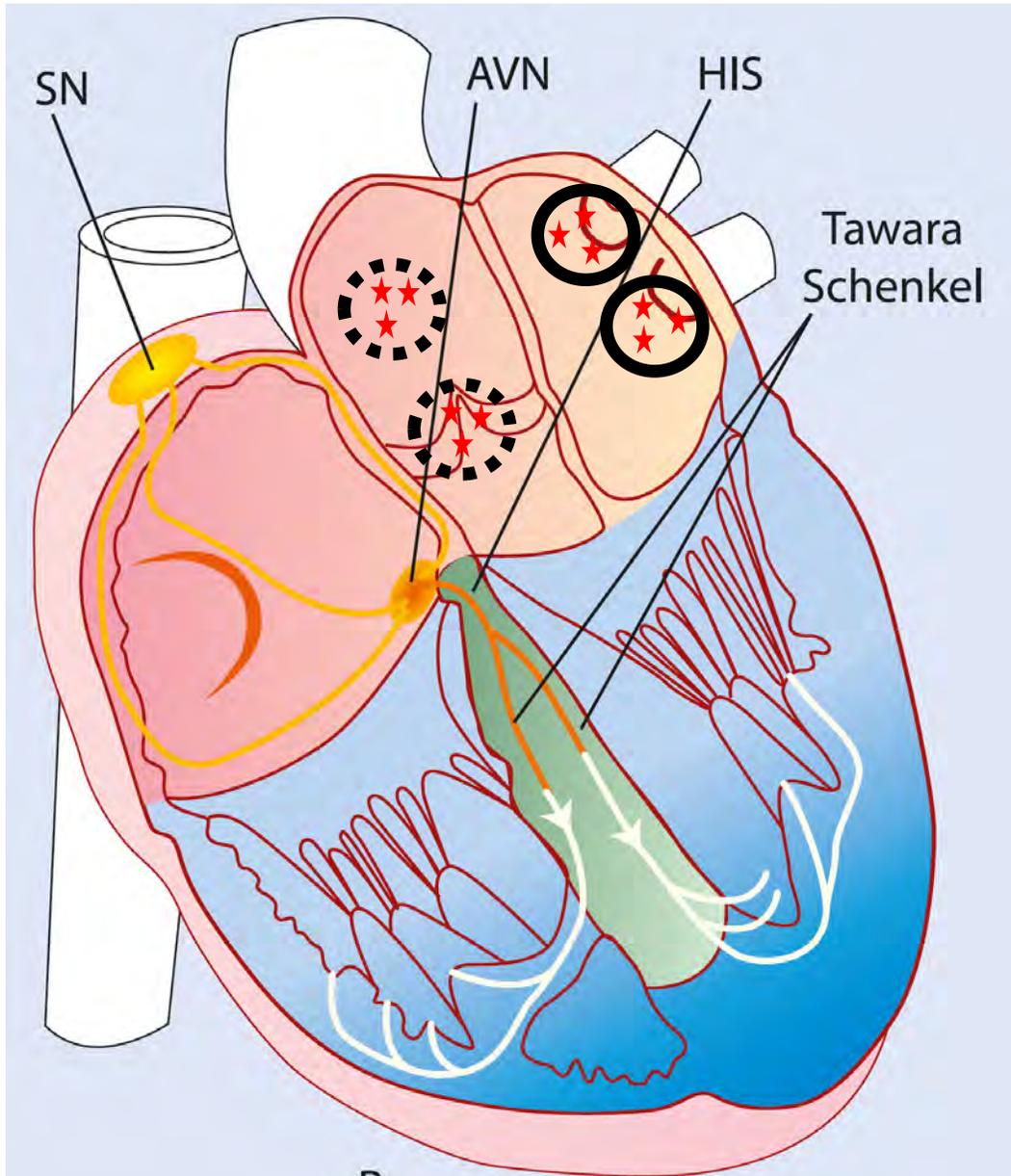
Projected increase in AF prevalence among elderly in EU 2016-2060



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



Vorhofflimmern



Typische Präsentation:

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

→ Abklärung in jedem Fall sinnvoll!



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European Society
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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

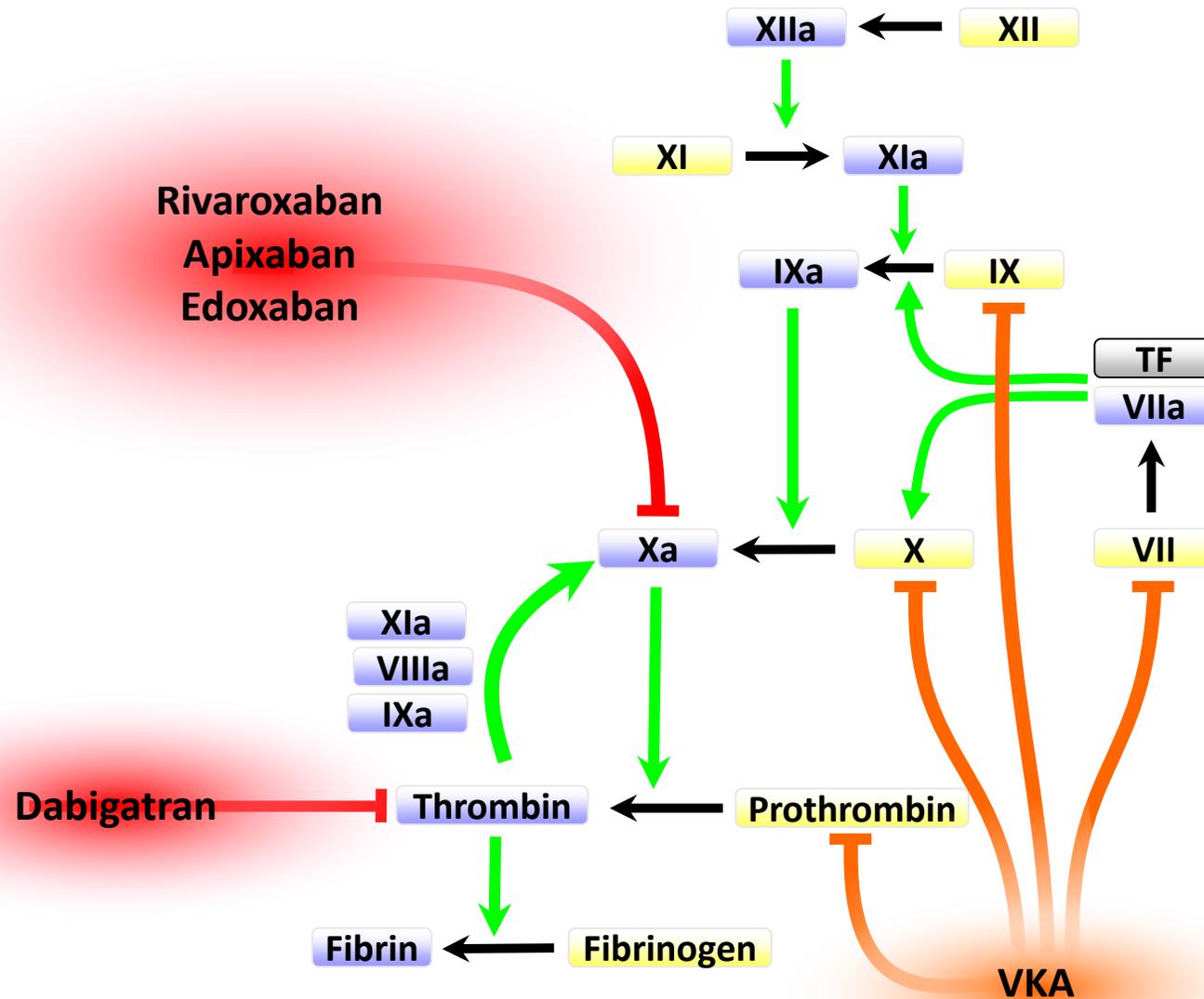
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Vorhofflimmern: 2 Behandlungsziele

1. Behandlung der Arrhythmie
2. Prävention des Schlaganfalls

Blutverdünnung beim Vorhofflimmern





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POSITION PAPER

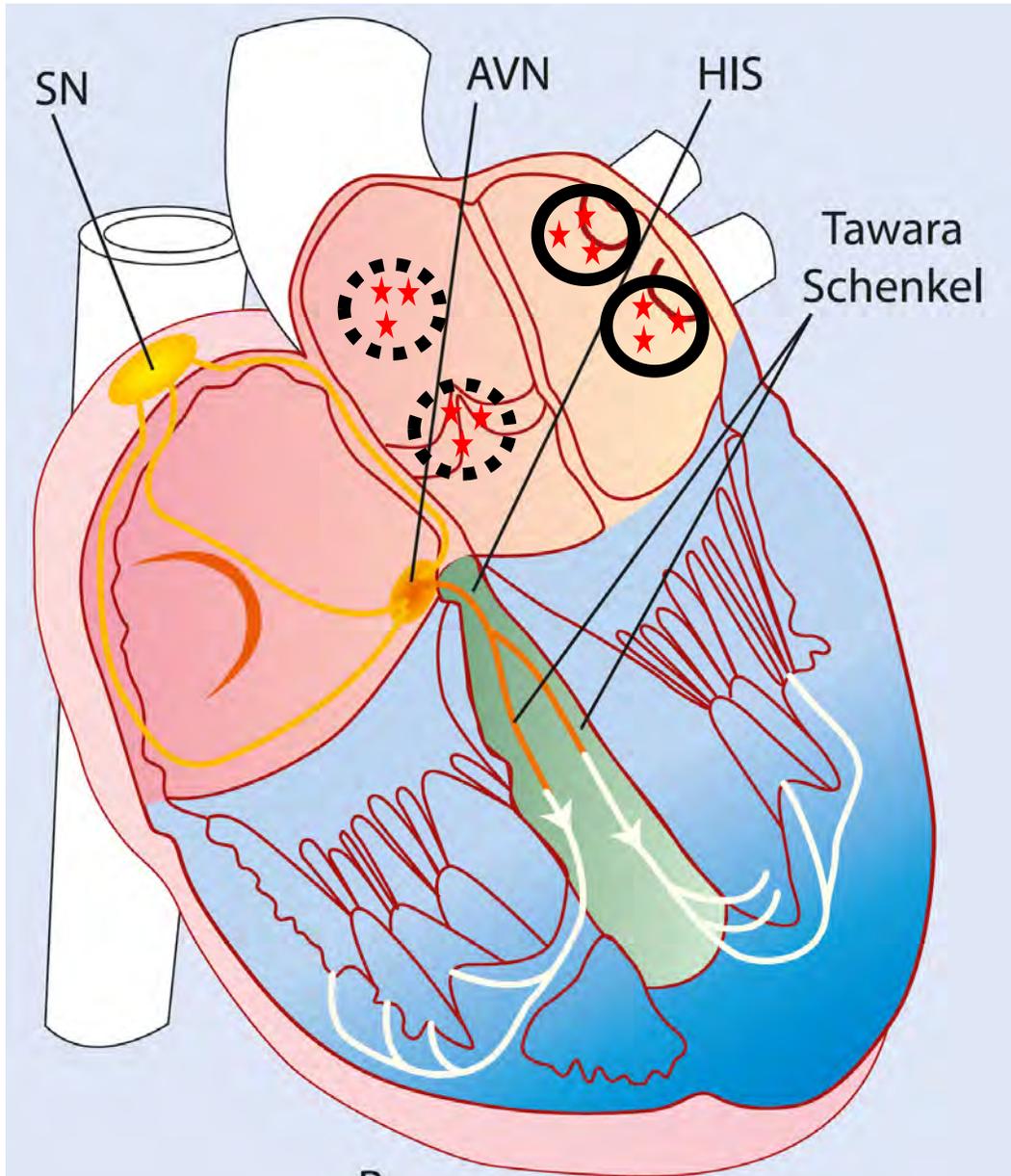
EHRA PRACTICAL GUIDE

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

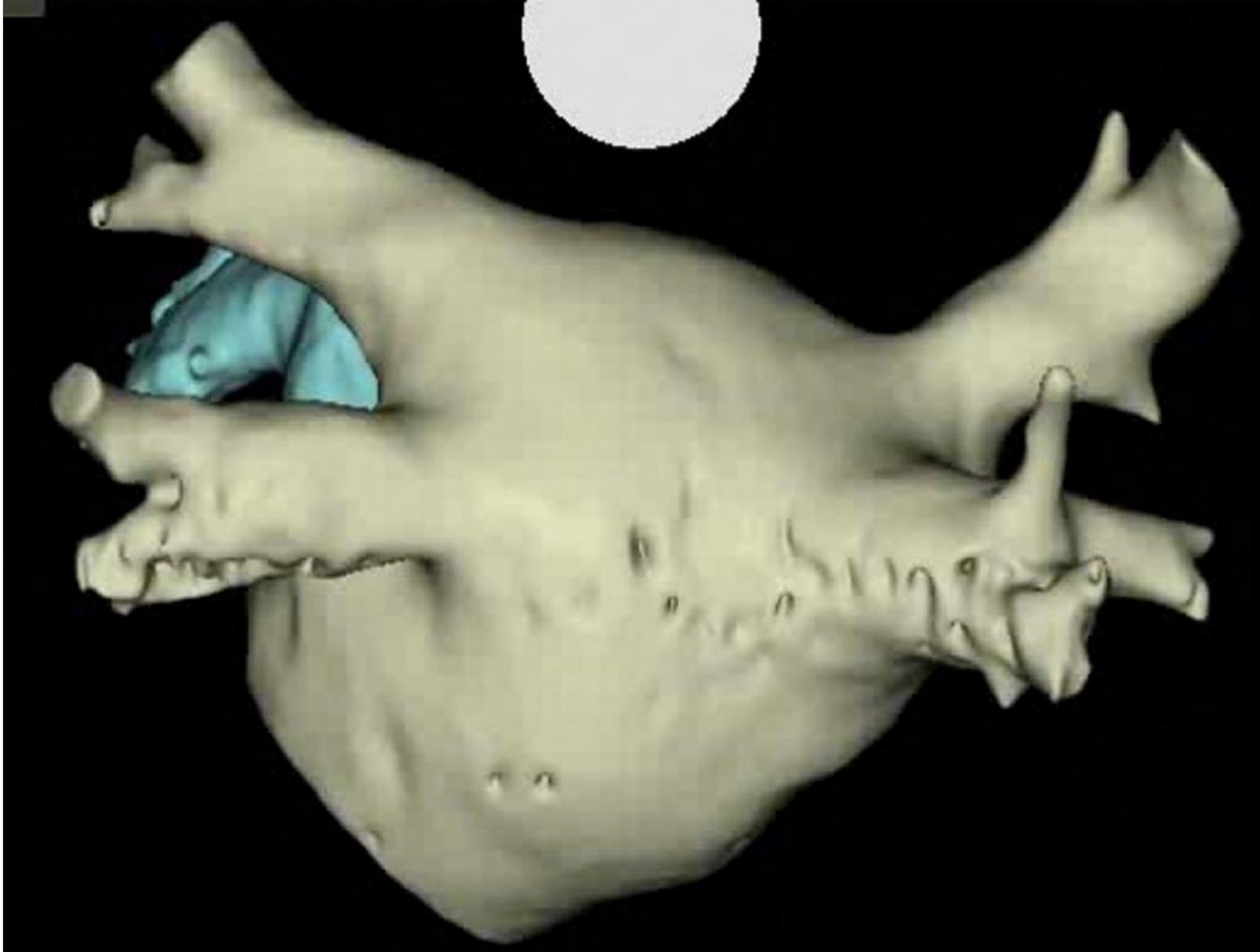


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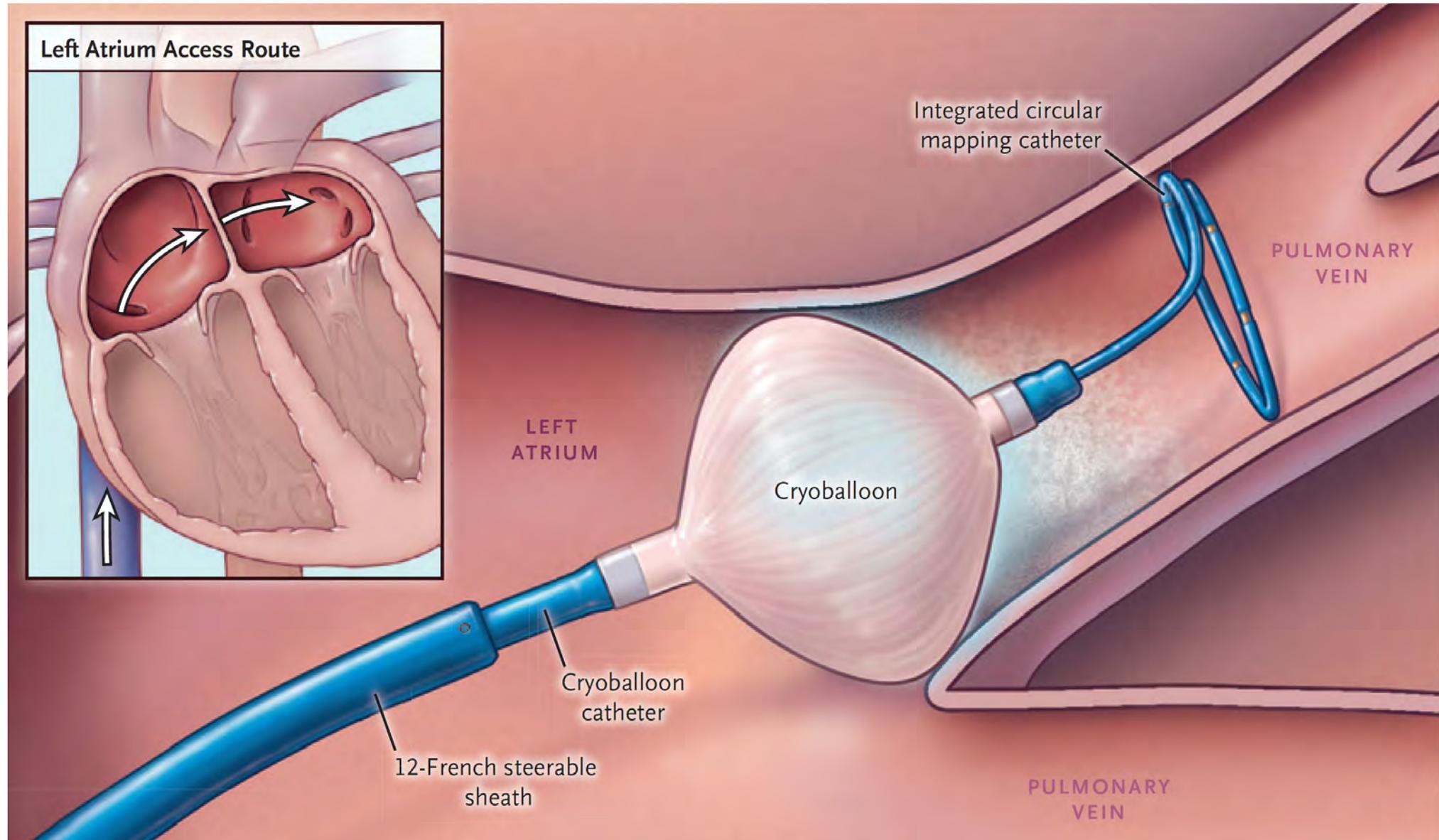
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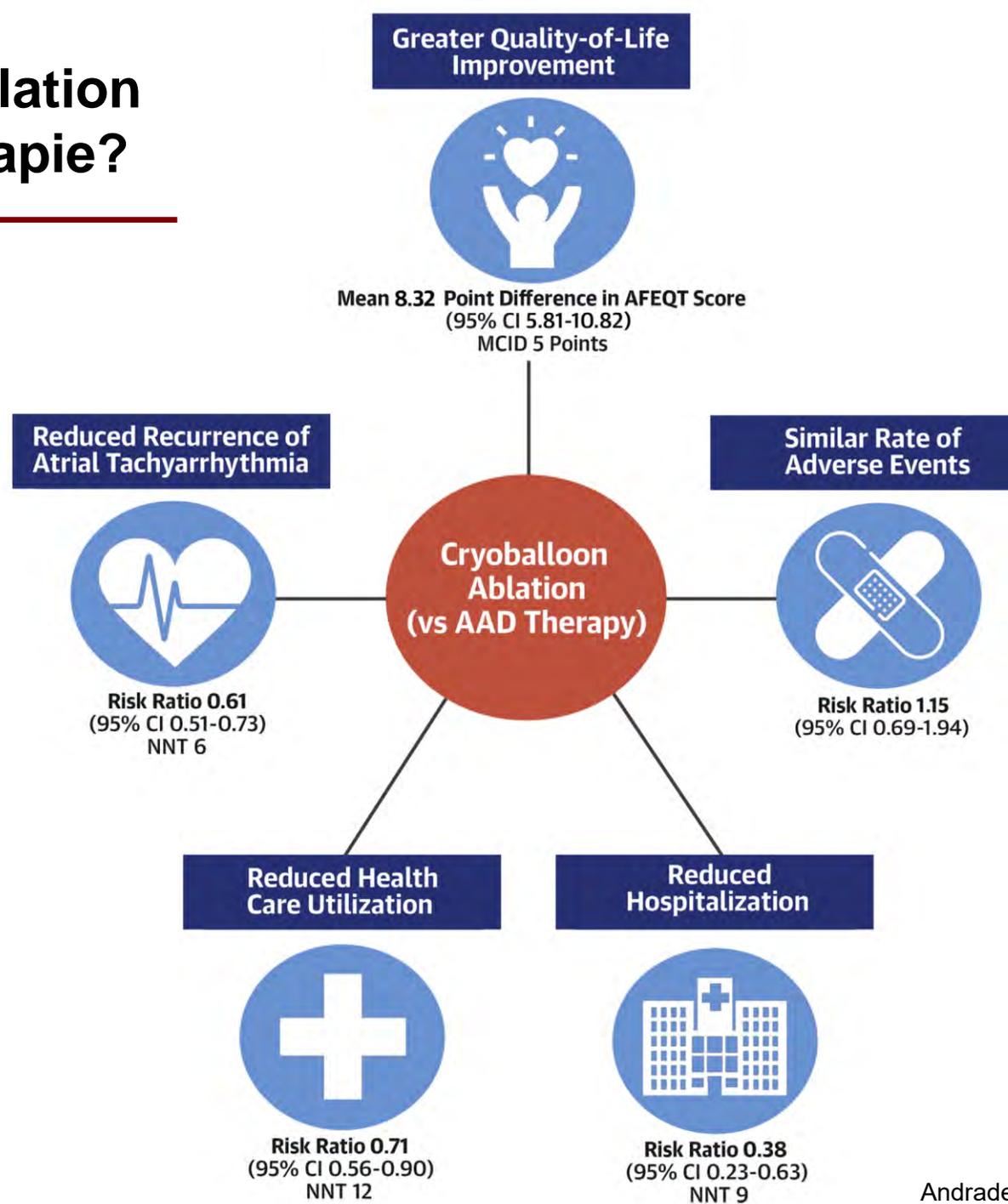
Der linke Vorhof (Ansicht von hinten)



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 complications†	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

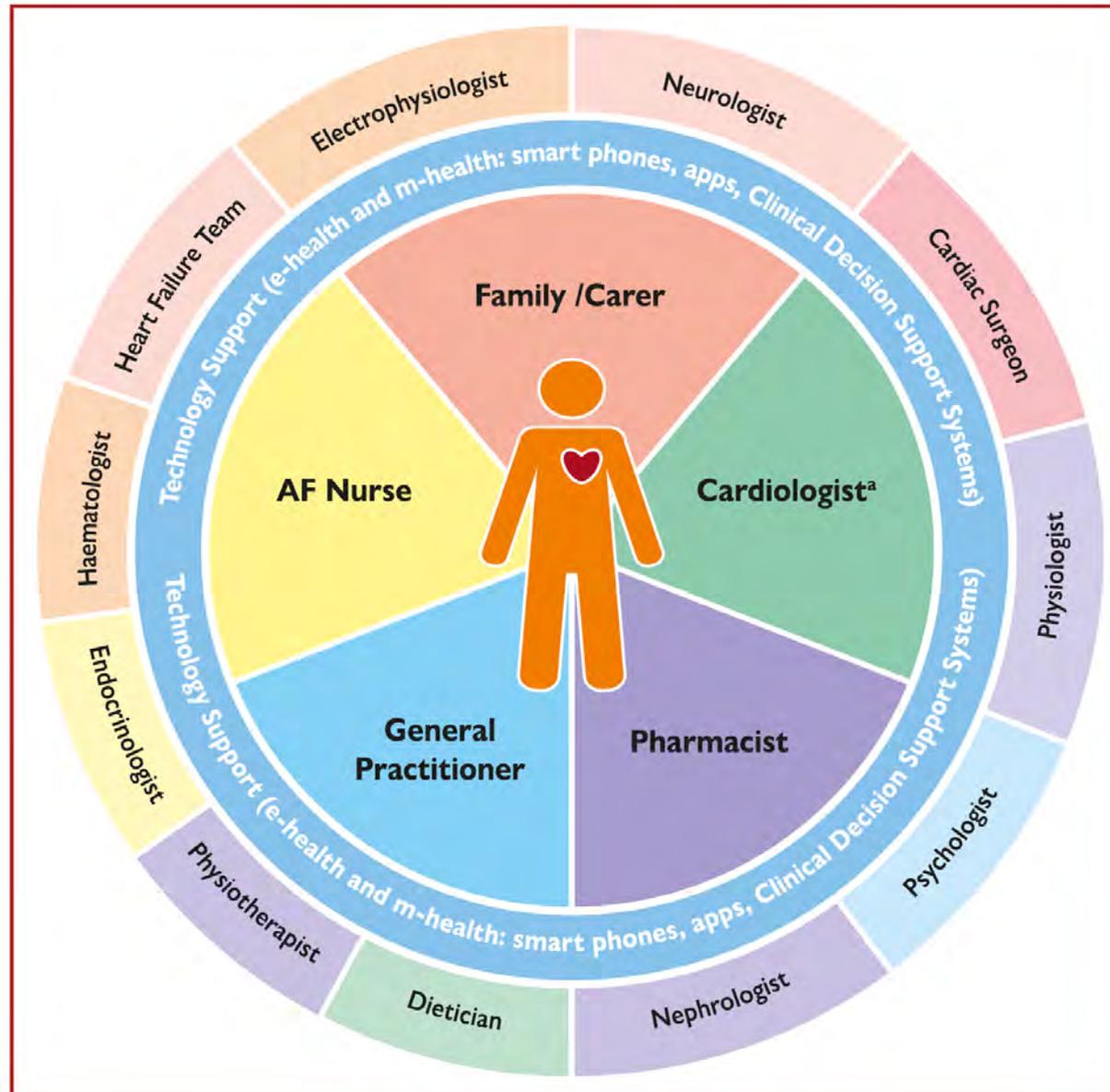
Schwere Komplikationen bei / nach medikamentöser Therapie des Vorhofflimmerns

- 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)



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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!**