

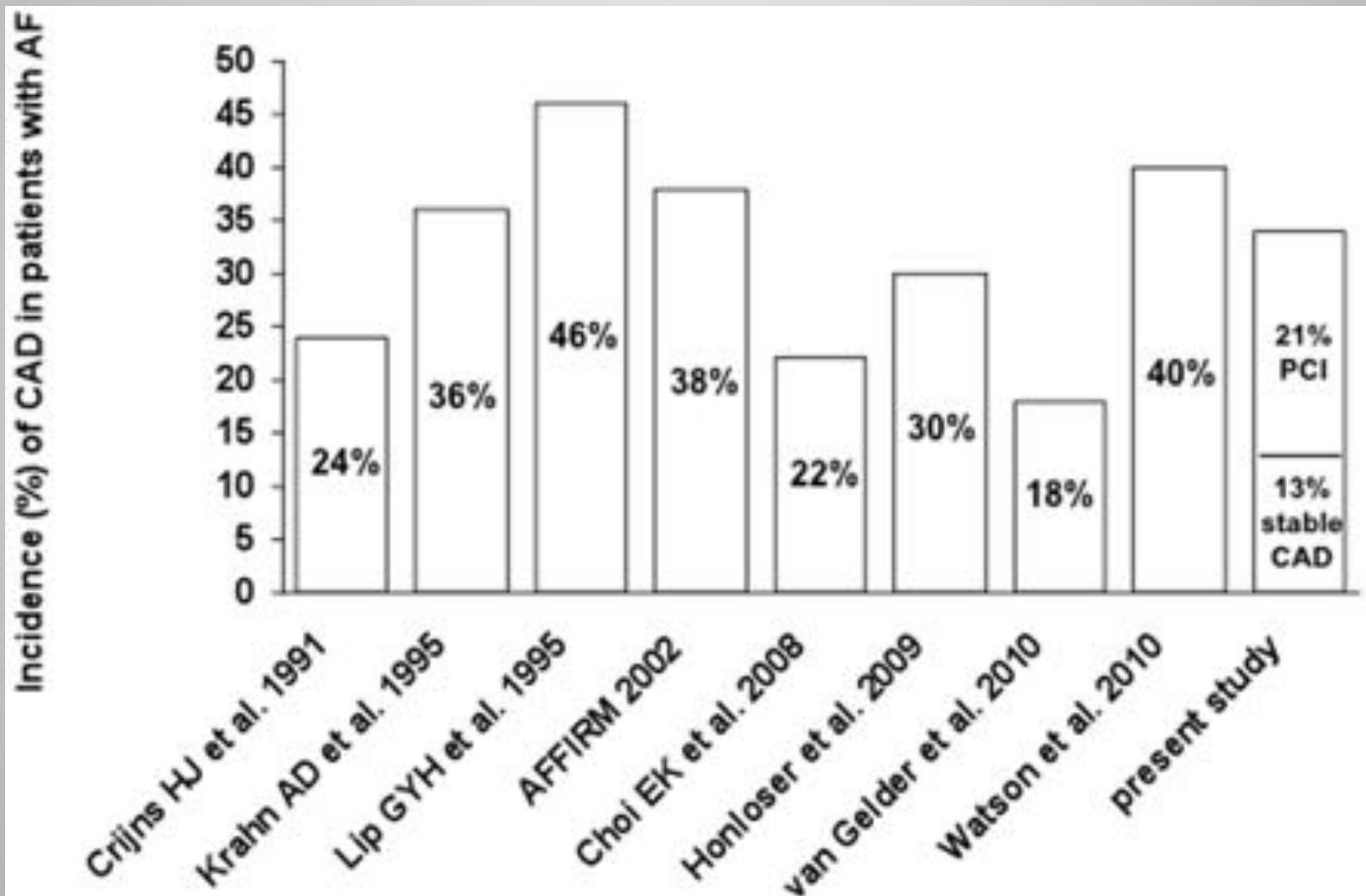
HYBRID TWO-STEP APPROACH IN TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE AND ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

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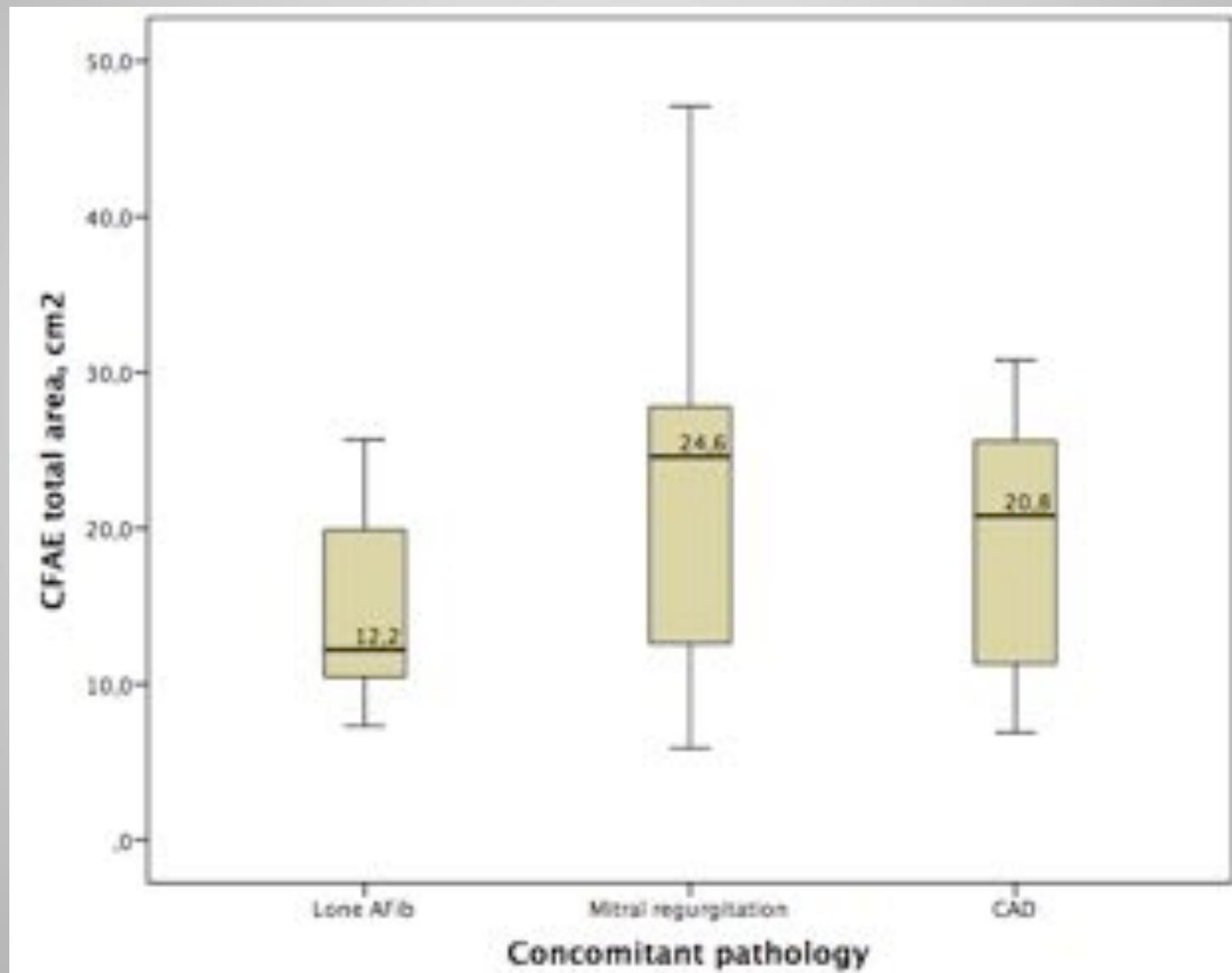
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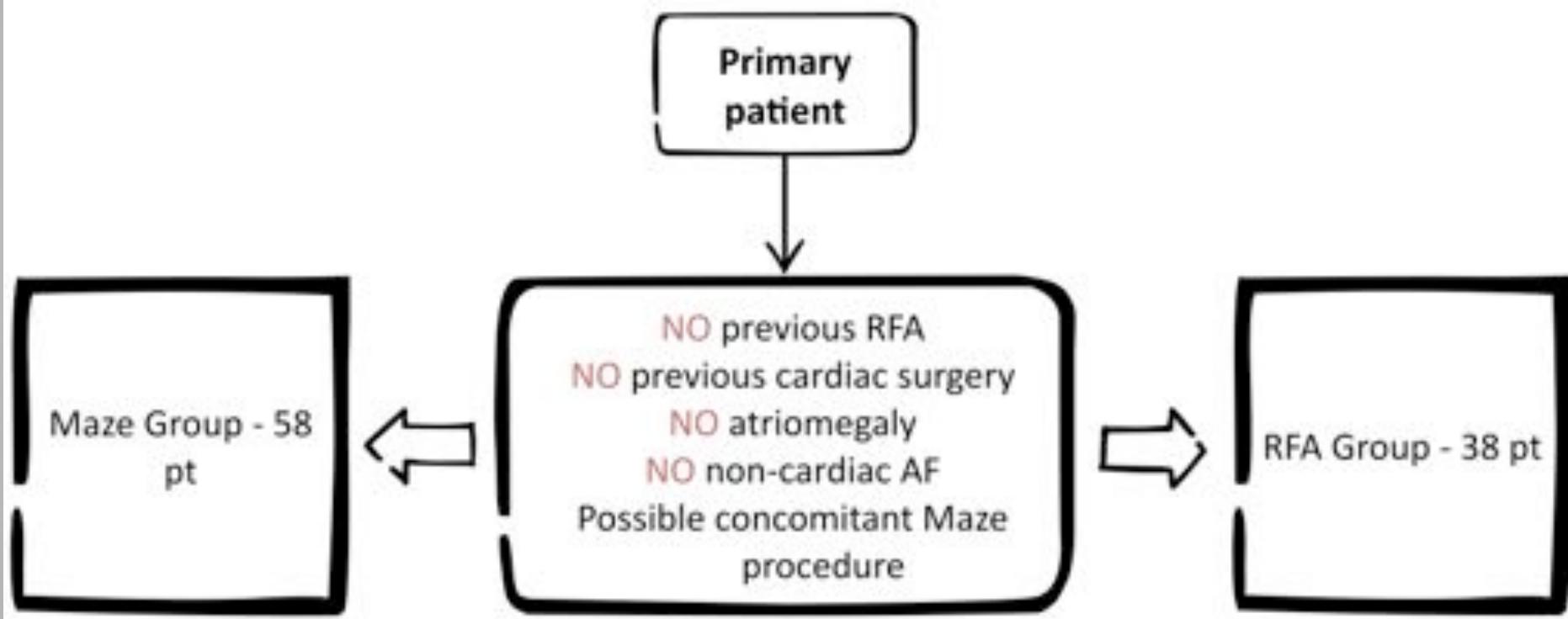
CAD in AF population



CFAE in concomitant cardiac pathology



Design



Clinical characteristics

	By-pass & Maze	By-pass & RFA
Gender m/f	40/18	22/16
Age	51±7,6	56±7,6
Diabetis	3 (5,1%)	4 (10,5%)
Hypertension	21(36,2%)	19(50%)
Renal disfunction	2(3,4%)	2(5,2%)
LA thrombosis	2(3,4%)	0(0%)
TIA	4(6,9%)	4(10,5%)

*p=0,0034

	By-pass & Maze	By-pass & RFA
AF anamnesis	ONLY PERSISTENT FORM*	
AF duration	41,7±9,6	41,2±8,9
Average bpm during paroxysm	138±19	143±25
	By-pass & Maze	By-pass & RFA
NYHA		
I	3(5,2%)	3(7,9%)
II	32(55,2%)	20(52,7%)
III	21(36,2%)	14(36,8%)
IV	2% (3,4%)	1 (2,6%)

EchoCG and CT

Attribute	Group	Mean	St. deviation	p
LVES, cm	Bypass+RFA	3,255	1,0752	0,373
	Bypass+Maze	3,422	0,5156	
LVED, cm	Bypass+RFA	5,359	0,58	0,238
	Bypass+Maze	5,196	0,5568	
ESV, ml	Bypass+RFA	57,21	24,257	0,154
	Bypass+Maze	49,56	20,235	
EDV, ml	Bypass+RFA	145,46	37,027	0,061
	Bypass+Maze	129,89	31,582	
SV, ml	Bypass+RFA	89,04	21,729	0,141
	Bypass+Maze	80,45	20,266	
LVEF, %	Bypass+RFA	62,34	9,488	0,946
	Bypass+Maze	62,49	8,564	
dLA, cm	Bypass+RFA	4,546	0,7129	0,983
	Bypass+Maze	4,542	0,8865	
LA LD, cm	Bypass+RFA	6,356	0,654	0,21
	Bypass+Maze	6,881	1,1617	
LA AP, cm	Bypass+RFA	4,878	0,8333	0,333
	Bypass+Maze	4,488	1,0786	
LA TD, cm	Bypass+RFA	7,078	0,8772	0,367
	Bypass+Maze	6,708	1,0951	
LA vol, ml	Bypass+RFA	130	36,893	0,708
	Bypass+Maze	136,95	70,569	
RSPV, cm	Bypass+RFA	2,073	0,2987	0,275
	Bypass+Maze	1,95	0,3658	
RIPV, cm	Bypass+RFA	1,78	0,4346	0,218
	Bypass+Maze	1,631	0,3247	
LSPV, cm	Bypass+RFA	2,036	0,2499	0,282
	Bypass+Maze	1,927	0,3244	
LIPV, cm	Bypass+RFA	1,843	0,1453	0,065
	Bypass+Maze	1,669	0,3234	

STUDY PROTOCOL

Intraoperative stage

Bypass+Maze

- On-pump/beating heart
- Mono-, bipolar RFA,
Cryoablation
- Transemurality control
- Bidirectional conduction
block
- LOM ablation/resection
- LAA ligature/removal

Bypass+RFA

- Step 1:
 - On-pump/beating heart
 - LAA ligature/removal
 - Amiodaron 15 mg/kg/d pre-
and postoperative
 - DDD/AAI pacing for 1-3 days
- Step 2:
 - Electroanatomical mapping
 - “Box lesion” ablation
 - Cava-caval and cava-tricuspid
lesion

Postoperative stage

- Amiodaron 15 mg/kg/d
- OAC (INR $\geq 2-3 \leq$)
- Low K⁺ prevention
- DDD/AI pacing for 1-3 days after Maze procedure
- ECG – every day
- Holter – in 7 days
- EchoCG – twice in 3-7 days and before discharge
- Cardioversion – if necessary

Late follow-up

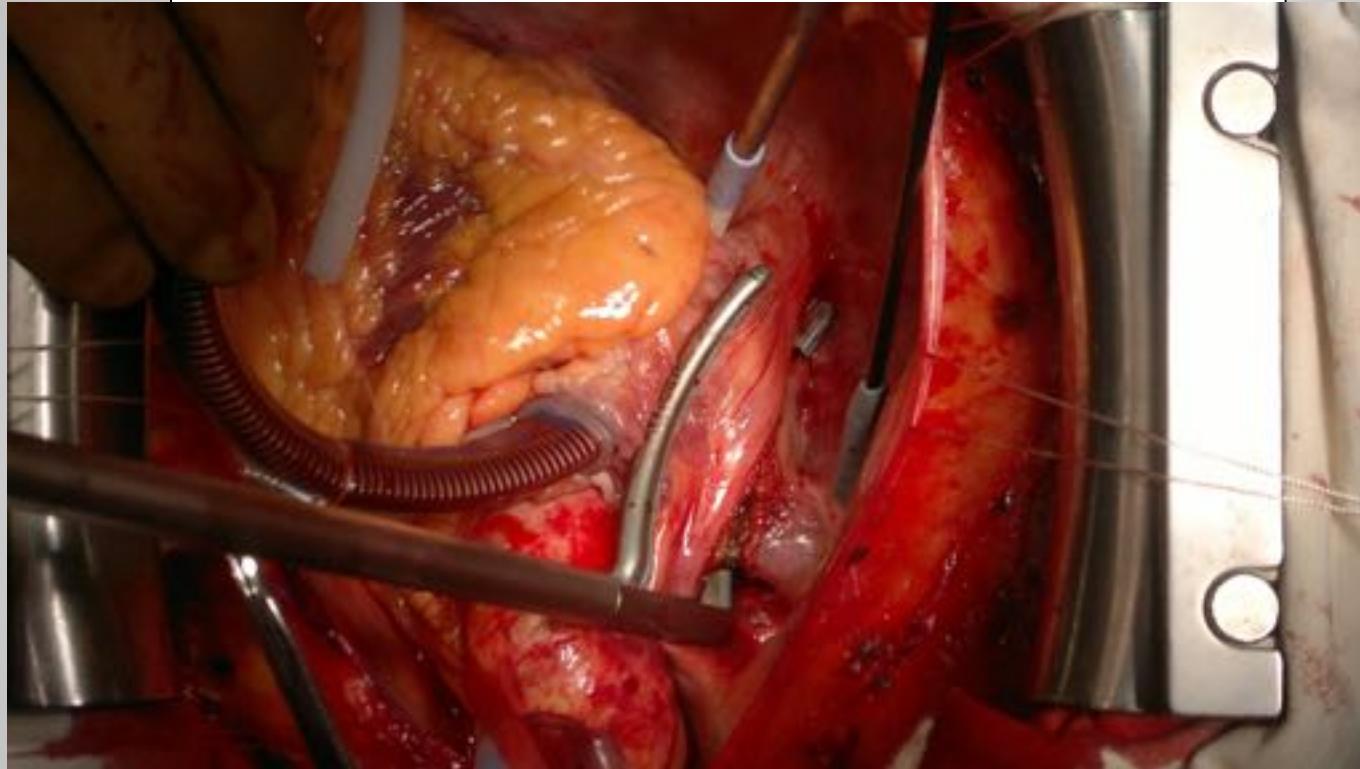
- 1st month - cardiologist: – advanced AAT and OAC control, ECG, cardioversion if necessary
- 3d month – cardiologist: ECG, reduction or canceling of AAT and OAC (if in SR), cardioversion if necessary
- 6th month – cardiac surgeon: ECG, reduction or canceling of AAT and OAC (if in SR), cardioversion if necessary
- Every year – cardiologist/cardiac surgeon: ECG, EchoCG, advanced AAT and OAC control if necessary, cardioversion if necessary

RESULTS

Step 1 – open heart surgery

	By-pass & Maze	By-pass & RFA	p
Euroscore	2,68±1,87	3,5±2,6	0,227
CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc	2,7±1,2	2,8±1,1	0,651
On-pump time, min	96,3±7,4	84,8±35,2	0,112
Aortic clamp, min	45,4±8,8	43,9±8,2	0,374
Cardioplegia	Blood antegrade/ custodiol	Custodiol	
Ventilation, h	10,2±5,9	7,6±2,5	0,094
LA reduction, n	3	0	
LAA ligature/ removal	47/11	30/8	

Bypass + Maze-4



Cryoablation ● **RF ablation** ······ **Surgical Incision** ······

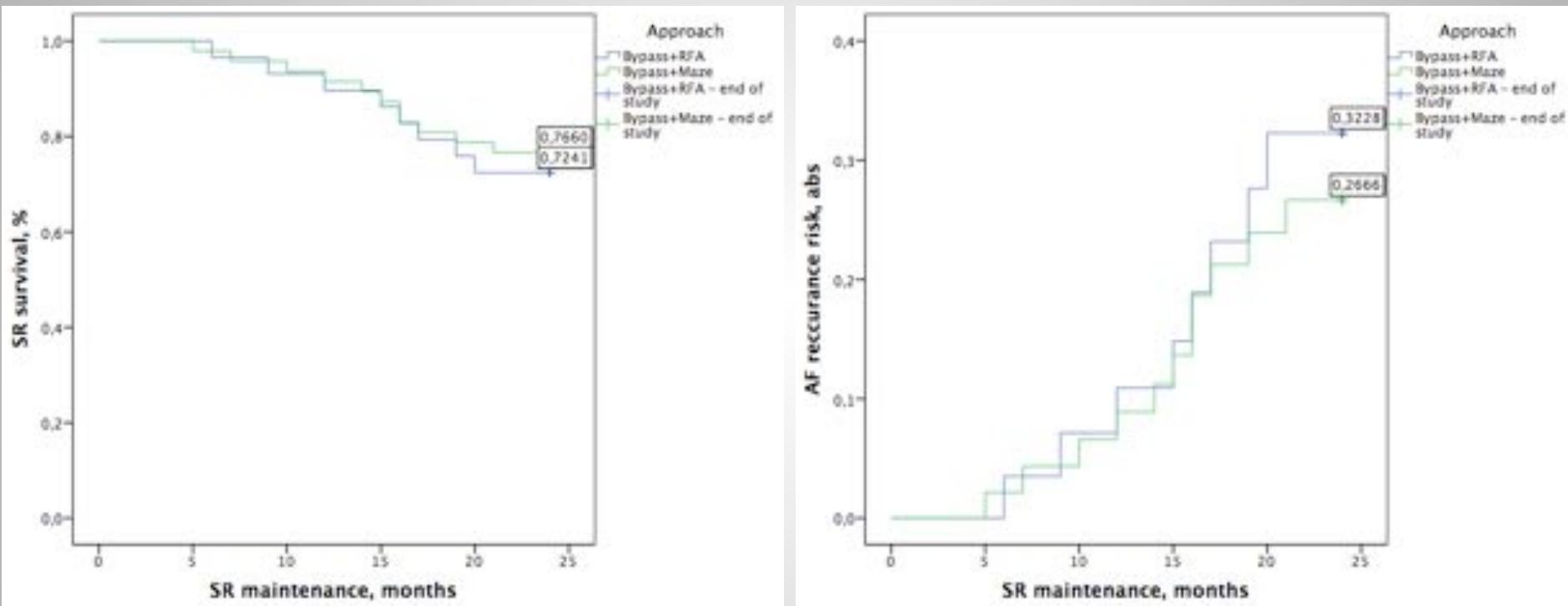
Step 2 - electroanatomical mapping – in 3 months after bypass surgery

Parameters	Values
P-P sensitivity	0,04-0,05 mV
EGM refractory	40 ms
EGM width	20 ms
EGM segment length	8 s
Interpolation	5 mm
Internal/external projection	5 mm

- Lead-up
- Mapping (Step-by-step, OneMap)
- Fusion
- Postprocessing
- CFAE computation



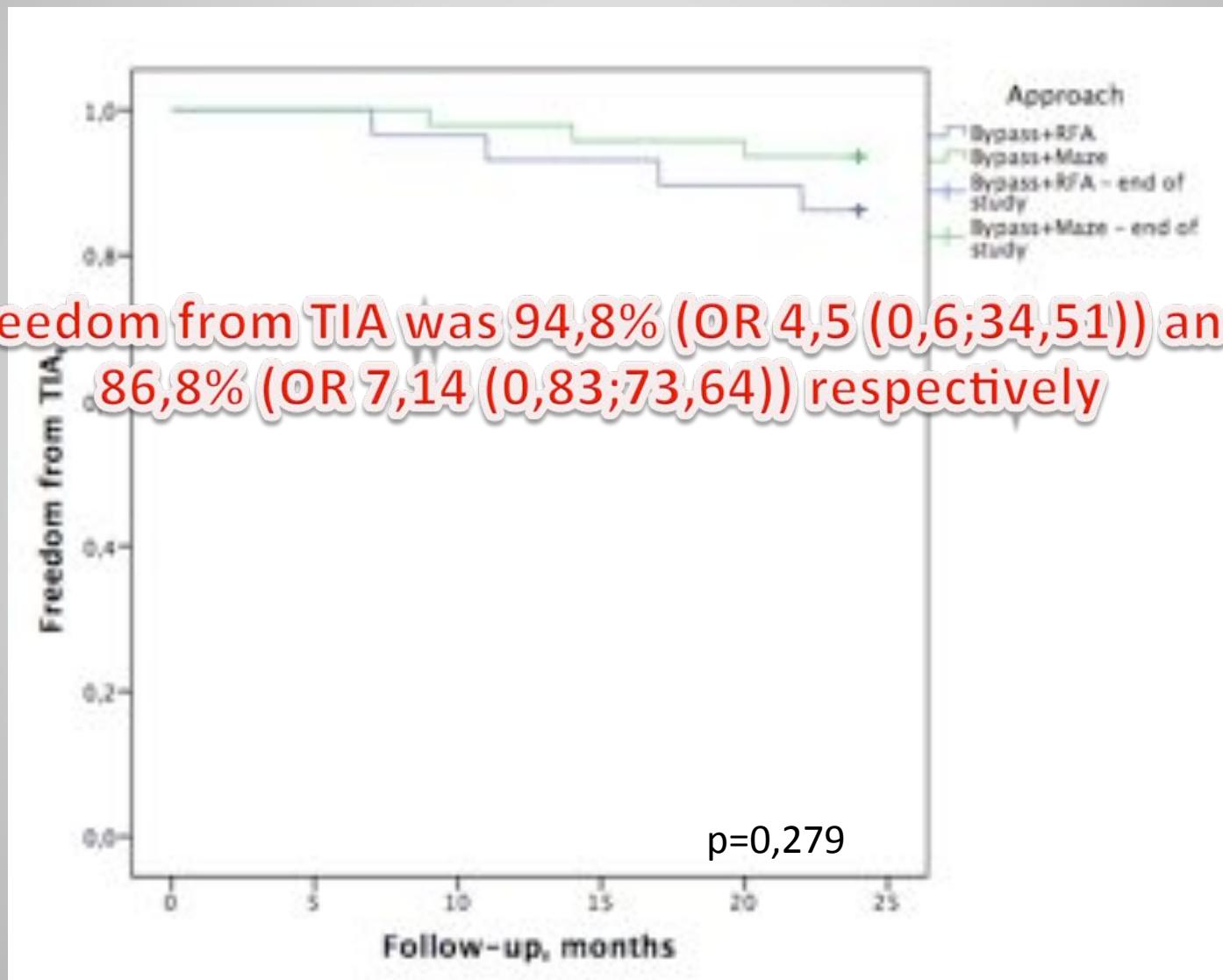
Late p/o follow-up*



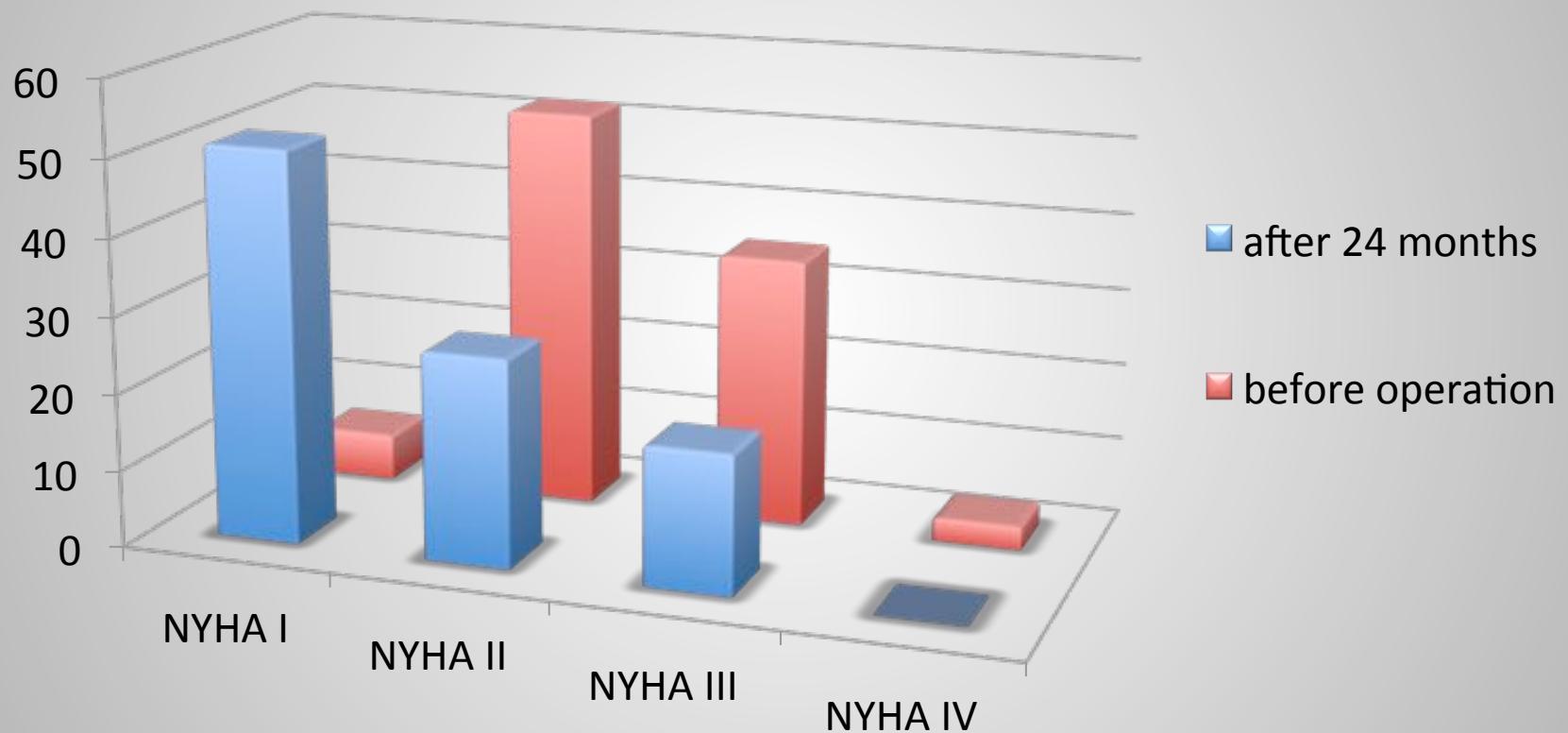
* $p=0,881$

Cumulative HR was 0,99 (0,64;2,05) and 1,2 (0,77;2,73)
Total mortality - 1,04%

Freedom from TIA



HF after operation



Conclusion

- No significant differences between bypass + maze and hybrid approach in patient with persistent AF
- RFA should be performed entirely with 3D mapping systems
- Hybrid AF surgery is useful in patients with :
 - high EuroSCORE
 - expected reverse modeling of LA
 - no LA thrombosis
 - ≤3 coronary artery failure (including LMA and/or proximal LAD stenosis)

Thank You! Grazie!

