

Learning Objectives to Disclose:

- To **CRITIQUE** the ICD and its role in the treatment of BrS, CPVT, and LQTS



MAYO CLINIC

WINDLAND SMITH RICE

SUDDEN DEATH

GENOMICS LABORATORY

Conflicts of Interest to Disclose:

- Consultant – Boston Scientific, Gilead Sciences, Medtronic, St. Jude Medical, and Transgenomic/FAMILION
- Royalties – Transgenomic/FAMILION

Executive summary: HRS/EHRA/APHRS expert consensus statement on the diagnosis and management of patients with inherited primary arrhythmia syndromes

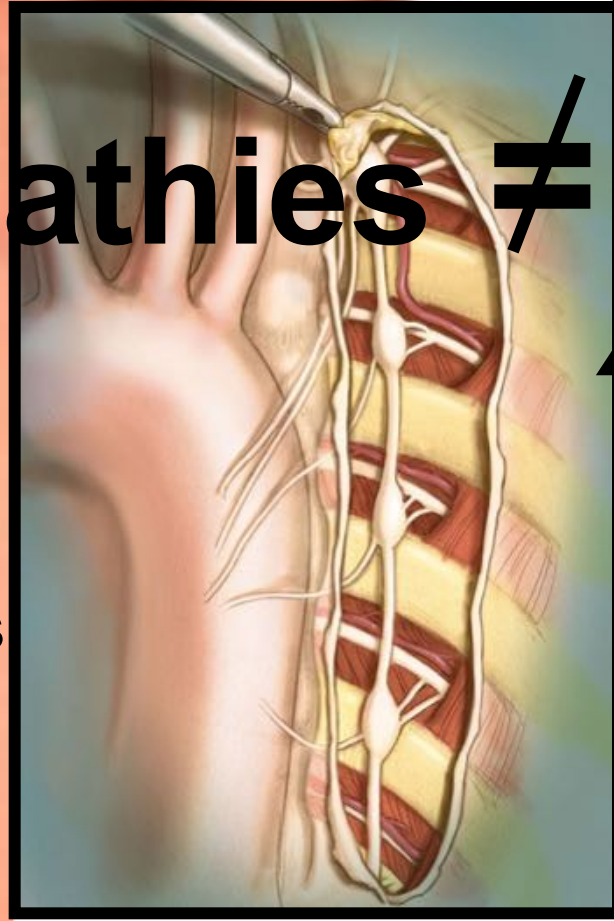
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Primary Prevention ICD: the “In-Between” Groups



Channelopathies \neq



LCSD

Beta-Blocker Therapy
Calcium Channel Blockers
Flecainide
Quinidine

FAF

SIDS

SUDS

SSS

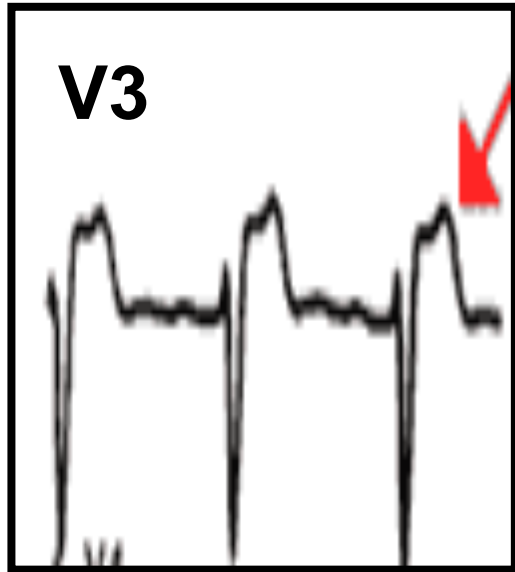
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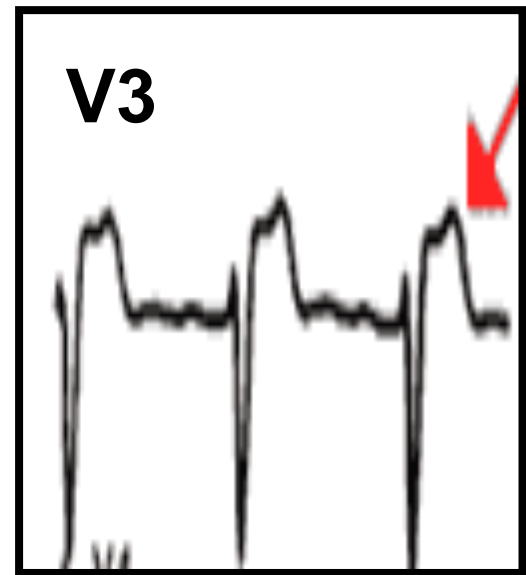
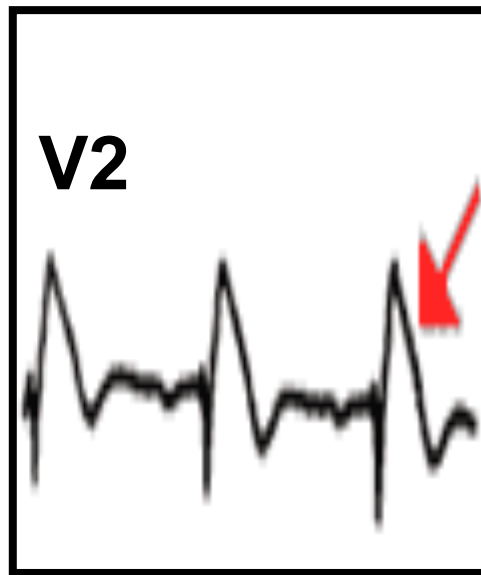
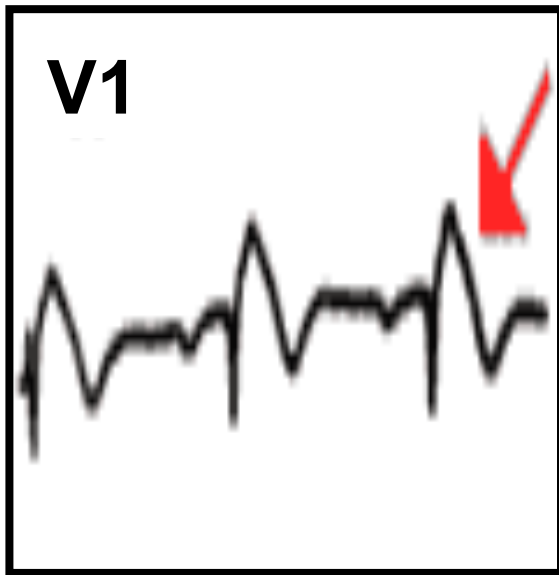
FAVCB



ATS

IVF

BrS



Your patient is a 38-year-old female with this spontaneous ECG. She just fainted in the hot shower. You will recommend a prophylactic ICD.

1. YES
2. NO

Class ICD Recommendations

Class I ICD implantation **is recommended** in patients with a diagnosis of BrS who:

- Are survivors of a cardiac arrest, and/or
- Have documented spontaneous sustained VT with or without syncope.

Class IIa ICD implantation **can be useful** in patients with a spontaneous diagnostic Type I ECG who have a history of syncope judged to be likely caused by ventricular arrhythmias.

Class IIb ICD implantation **may be considered** in patients with a diagnosis of BrS who develop VF during programmed electrical stimulation (inducible patients).

Class III ICD Implantation **is not indicated** in asymptomatic BrS patients with a drug induced type 1 ECG and on the basis of a family history of SCD alone.

Indications for ICD Therapy

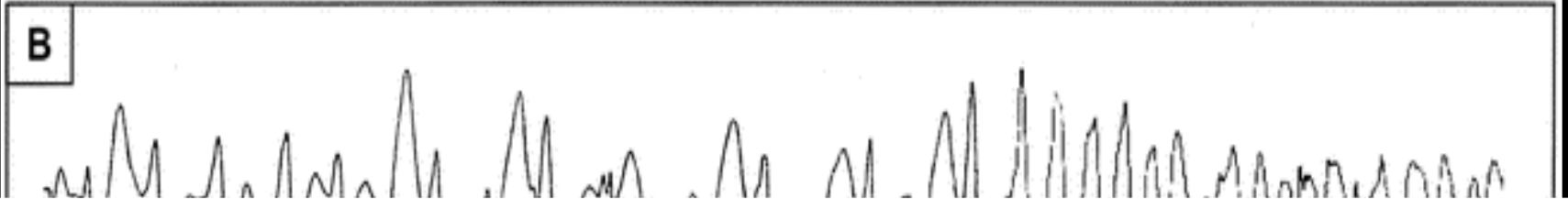
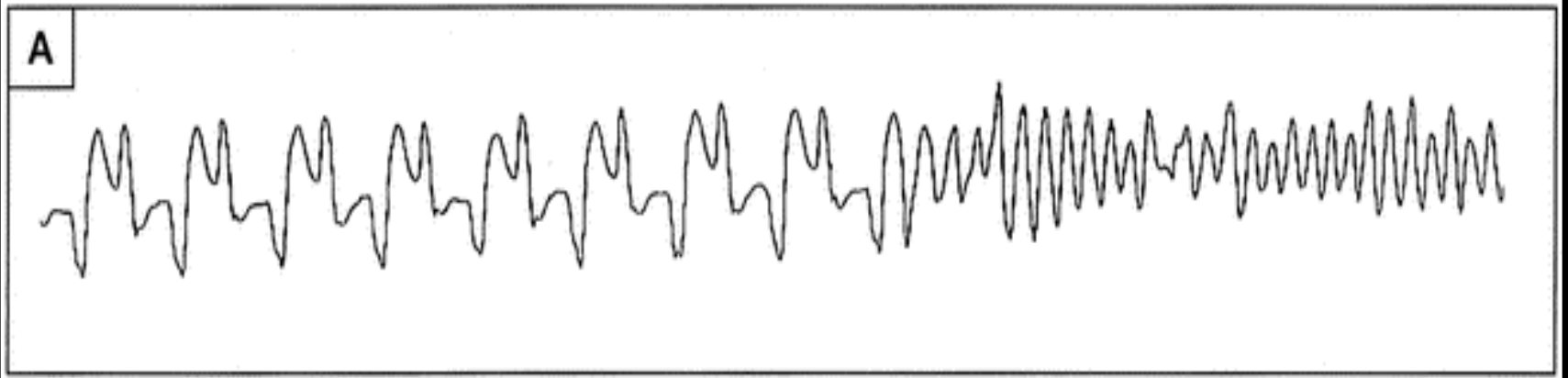
?? No BrS Rx Necessary If

- Type 1 Brugada ECG pattern BUT
- Asymptomatic
- EPS – not necessary

Wilde et al. *JACC* 2010

- PES – 40% inducible but
not predictive, 9/14 – Negative

Priori et al. *JACC* 2012



Your 29-year-old female patient had a near drowning and exercise-induced bidirectional VT (i.e. CPVT). ICD monotherapy is indicated/recommended?

1. YES
2. NO

Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia (CPVT)



Clinical

- Exertion Induced Syncope or Sudden Cardiac Death
- No Structural Heart Defect
- Phenotypically Mimics Long QT Syndrome

Exercise-induced PVCs in bigeminy initiating at heart rates > 120 beats per minute – suspicious for CPVT!

Horner ... Ackerman. *Heart Rhythm* 2008

Hallmark Arrhythmia
Bi-Directional Ventricular
Tachycardia

Expert Consensus Recommendations on CPVT Therapeutic Interventions

Class I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The following lifestyle changes <i>are recommended</i> in all patients with diagnosis of CPVT: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Limit/ avoid competitive sports; b) Limit/avoid strenuous exercise; c) Limit exposure to stressful environments. 2. Beta-blockers <i>are recommended</i> in all symptomatic patients with a diagnosis of CPVT. 3. ICD implantation <i>is recommended</i> in patients with a diagnosis of CPVT who experience cardiac arrest, recurrent syncope or polymorphic/ bidirectional VT despite optimal medical management, and/or LCSD.
Class IIa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Flecainide <i>can be a useful</i> addition to beta- blockers in patients with a diagnosis of CPVT who experience recurrent syncope or polymorphic/ bidirectional VT while on beta-blockers. 5. Beta-blockers <i>can be useful</i> in carriers of a pathogenic CPVT mutation without clinical manifestations of CPVT (concealed mutation-positive patients).
Class IIb	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. LCSD <i>may be considered</i> in patients with a diagnosis of CPVT who experience recurrent syncope or polymorphic/bidirectional VT/ several appropriate ICD shocks while on beta-blockers and in patients who are intolerant or with contraindication to beta-blockers.
Class III	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. ICD as a standalone therapy <i>is not indicated</i> in an asymptomatic patient with a diagnosis of CPVT. 8. Programmed Electrical Stimulation <i>is not indicated</i> in CPVT patients.

Indications for ICD Therapy CPVT-Directed Therapy in CPVT

Emerging Role of Flecainide

Nadolol/Propranolol
Beta Blocker Therapy

- Asymptomatic/CPVT1 Positive

Your 36-year-old female patient fainted while running on a treadmill. Subsequently, you diagnose LQTS and genetically confirm as LQT1.

Her QTc is 503 ms.

You recommend an ICD.

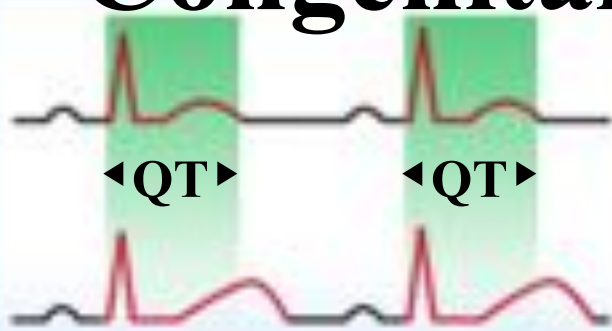
1. YES
2. NO



IVF

BrS

Congenital Long QT Syndrome



Normal QT interval

Prolonged QT

- 
1. Syncope
 2. Seizures
 3. Sudden death

Torsades de pointes



Long QT Syndrome Recommendations

Class I Recommendations

The following lifestyle changes are recommended in all patients with a diagnosis of LQTS:

- Avoidance of QT prolonging drugs (www.qtdrugs.org)
- Identification and correction of electrolyte abnormalities that may occur during diarrhea, vomiting, metabolic conditions or imbalanced diets for weight loss.

Beta-blockers are recommended for patients with a diagnosis of LQTS who are:

- Asymptomatic with $QTc \geq 470$ ms, *and/or*
- Symptomatic for syncope or documented VT/VF .

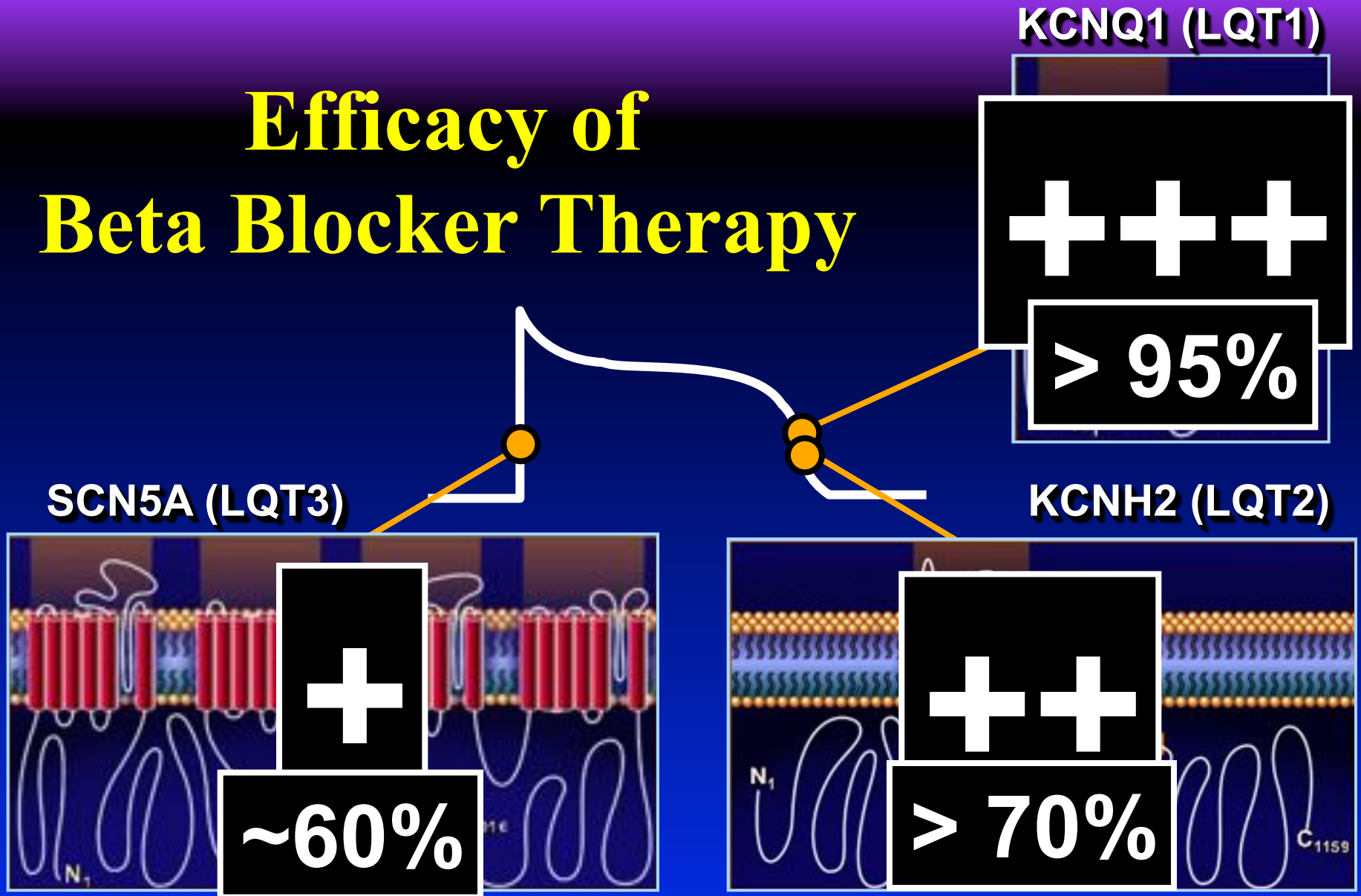
Left cardiac sympathetic denervation (LCSD) is recommended for high-risk patients with a diagnosis of LQTS in whom:

- ICD therapy is contraindicated or refused, *and/or*
- Beta-blockers are either not effective in preventing syncope/ arrhythmias, not tolerated, not accepted or contraindicated.

ICD implantation is recommended for patients with a diagnosis of LQTS who are survivors of a cardiac arrest.

All LQTS patients who wish to engage in competitive sports should be referred to a clinical expert for evaluation of risk.

Efficacy of Beta Blocker Therapy



Moss et al. *Circulation* 101:616-623, 2000

Villain et al. *European Heart Journal* 25:1405-1411, 2004

Ackerman, Priori, Schwartz, Vincent, Wilde. *Personal LQTS Clinics*, 2015

Long QT Syndrome Recommendations

Class III Recommendation

Except under special circumstances, ICD implantation is not indicated in asymptomatic LQTS patients who have not been tried on beta-blocker therapy.

Primary Prevention ICD: the “In-Between” Groups



?? No Active Therapy Necessary If

- Asymptomatic male
- > 40 years old
- QTc < 460 ms
- Haploinsufficient, LQT1-causing C-terminal missense mutation

Goldenberg (LQTS Registry). *Circulation* 117:2192-2201, 2008

Primary Prevention ICD: the “In-Between” Groups

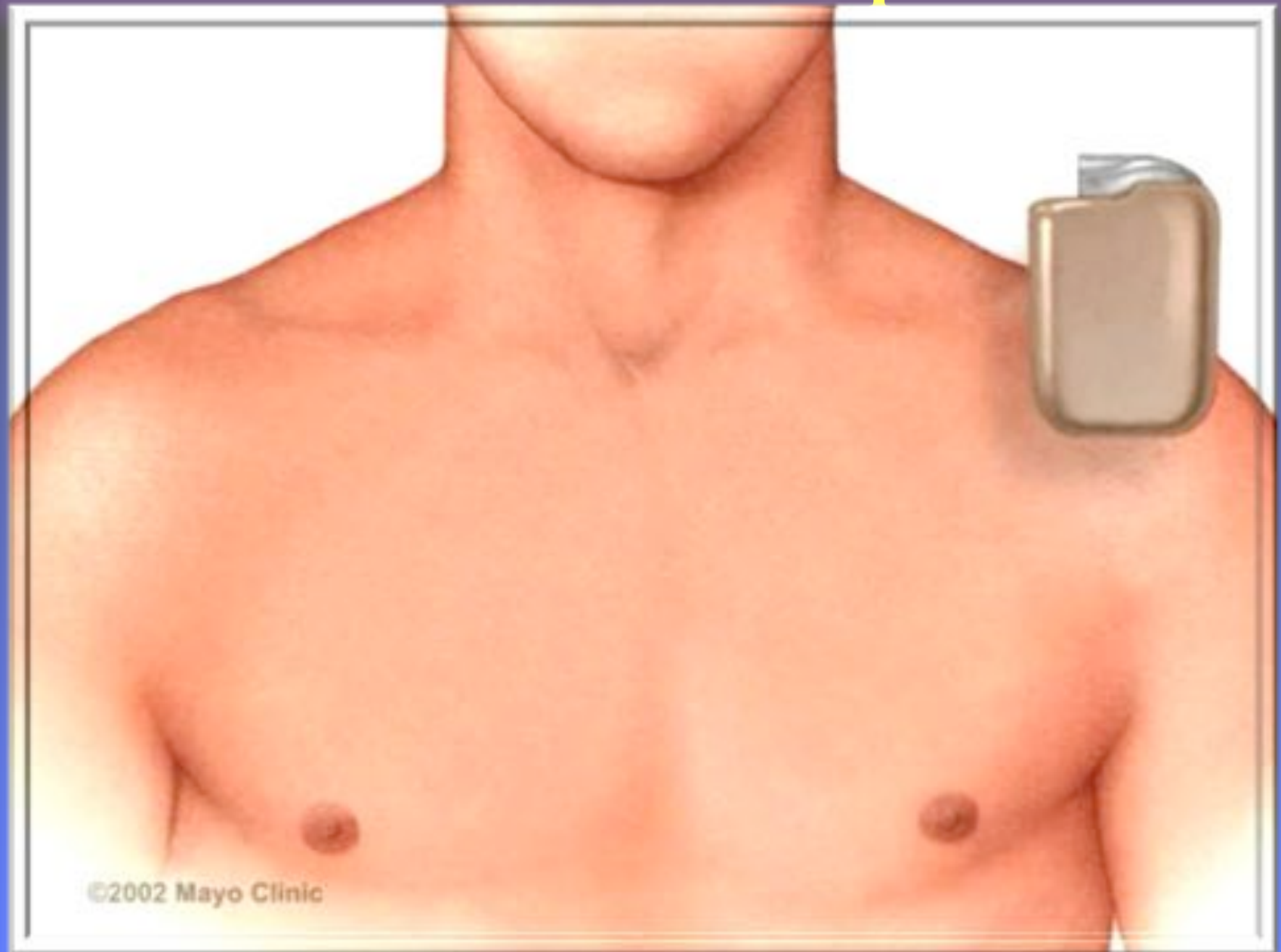
LQTS \neq X

< 15%

> 75%

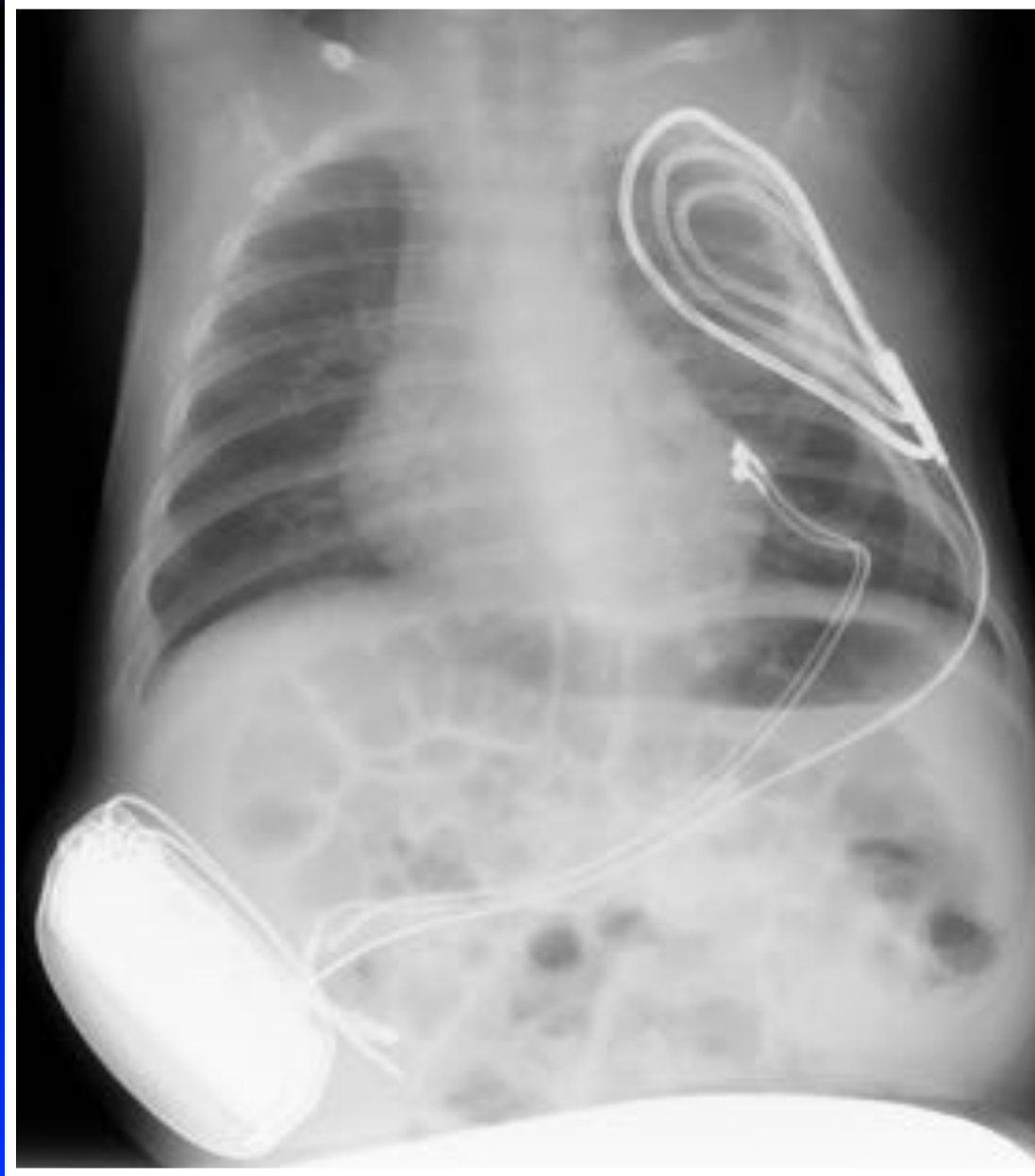
LQTS CsOE

ICDs and Channelopathies



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ICDs and Channelopathies



S-ICDs and Channelopathies



Indications for ICD Therapy in LQTS

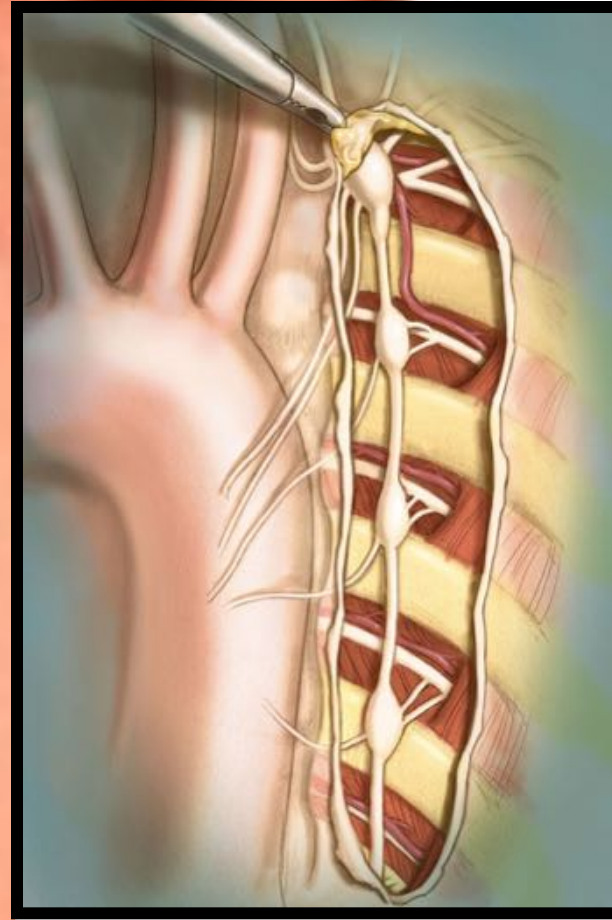
Secondary Prevention

- Aborted cardiac arrest

Treatment Options for the Channelopathies



Beta Blocker Rx (LQTS)
Quinidine (BrS)
 β BL + Flecainide (CPVT)




LCSD

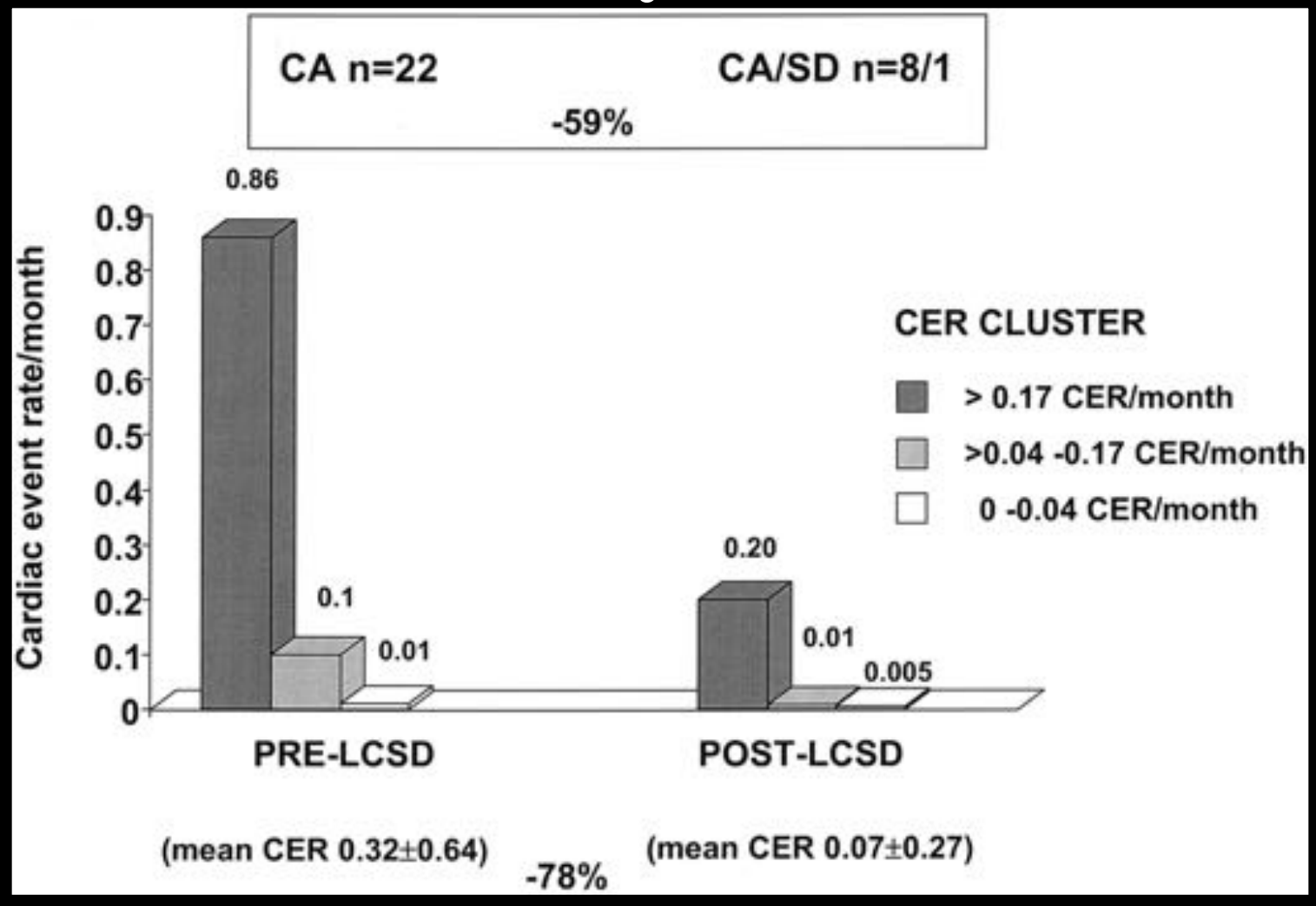


ICD

Left Cardiac Sympathetic Denervation

- 
- 1916 - First left stellectomy for angina (Jonnesco)
 - 1961 - First bilateral sympathectomy for VT (Estes and Izlar)
 - 1968 - First LCSD for VT (Zipes et al.)
 - 1970 - First LCSD for LQTS (Moss and McDonald)
 - 2003 - First reported videoscopic LCSD for LQTS (Li et al.)
 - 2009 - Largest series of videoscopic LCSD (Mayo Clinic)
- * **LCSD = Denervation of lower half of the left stellate ganglion (T1) and the sympathetic chain from T2 - T4**

Anti-Fibrillatory Effect of LCSD



Schwartz, P. J. et al. *Circulation* 2004;109:1826-1833



Video-Assisted Thoracic Surgery for Long QT Syndrome

Christopher Moir, M.D.

Michael J. Ackerman, M.D., Ph.D.



Left Cardiac Sympathetic Denervation

- LCSD has a potent anti-fibrillatory effect in LQTS

Schwartz *et al.* Circulation 2004



Videoscopic Denervation Therapy at Mayo

- N = 155 LCSDs from November 2005 to present

- Average age: 20 ± 17 years
(4 weeks of age to 85 years)

- LQTS (105, LQT1 in 62, LQT2 in 26, LQT3 in 9);

- CPVT (24); IVF (11); Cardiomyopathy (9)

- LQTS: QTc = 497 ± 67 ms ~30% ?

Left Cardiac Sympathetic Denervation

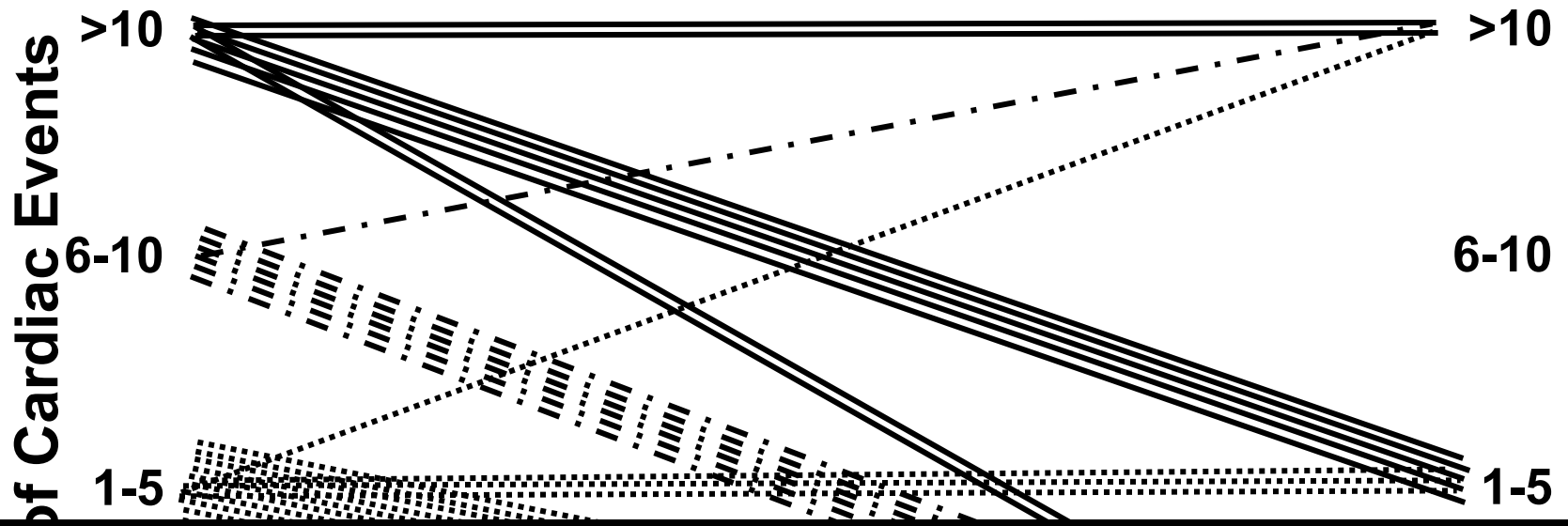


**β BL
Intolerant**

A pie chart with a black slice representing approximately 25% of the total. The slice is labeled with the text 'βBL Intolerant'. The remaining 75% of the chart is white and contains a list of clinical outcomes.

- High Risk
- Breakthroughs
- ICD Shocks

LCSD in LQTS



**“LCSD is
NOT a cure!”**

Indications for ICD Therapy in LQTS

Primary Prevention

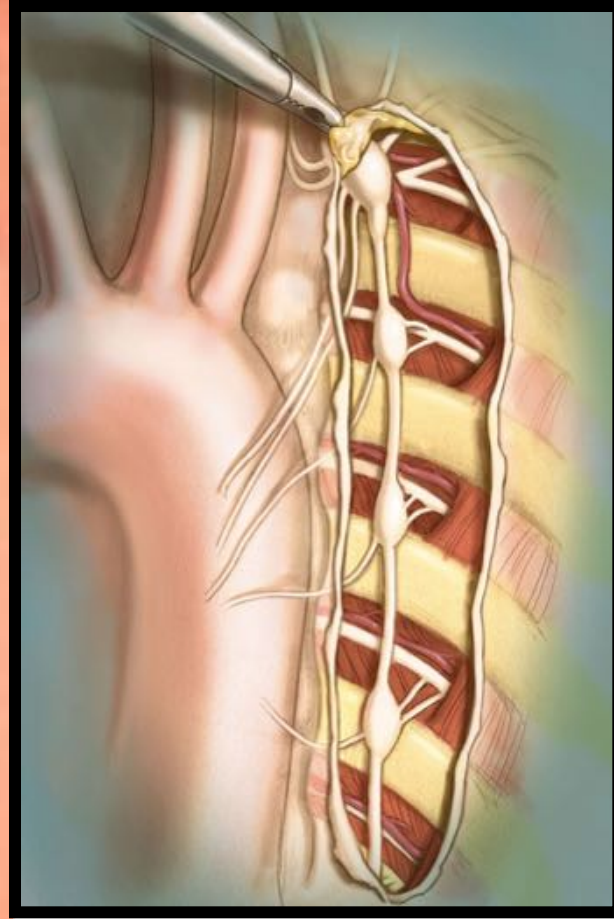
- QTc > 550 ms and not LQT1
- LQT2 women, QTc > 500 ms, +/- Sx
- Infants with 2:1 AV block?
- JLNS (LQTS w/ deafness)?

Kaufmann (LQTS Registry). *Heart Rhythm* 5:831-836, 2008

Primary Prevention ICD: the “In-Between” Groups



Beta Blocker Rx (LQTS)
Quinidine (BrS)
 β BL + Flecainide (CPVT)



LCSD



ICD

Primary Prevention ICD: The “In-Between” Groups of BrS, CPVT, & LQTS

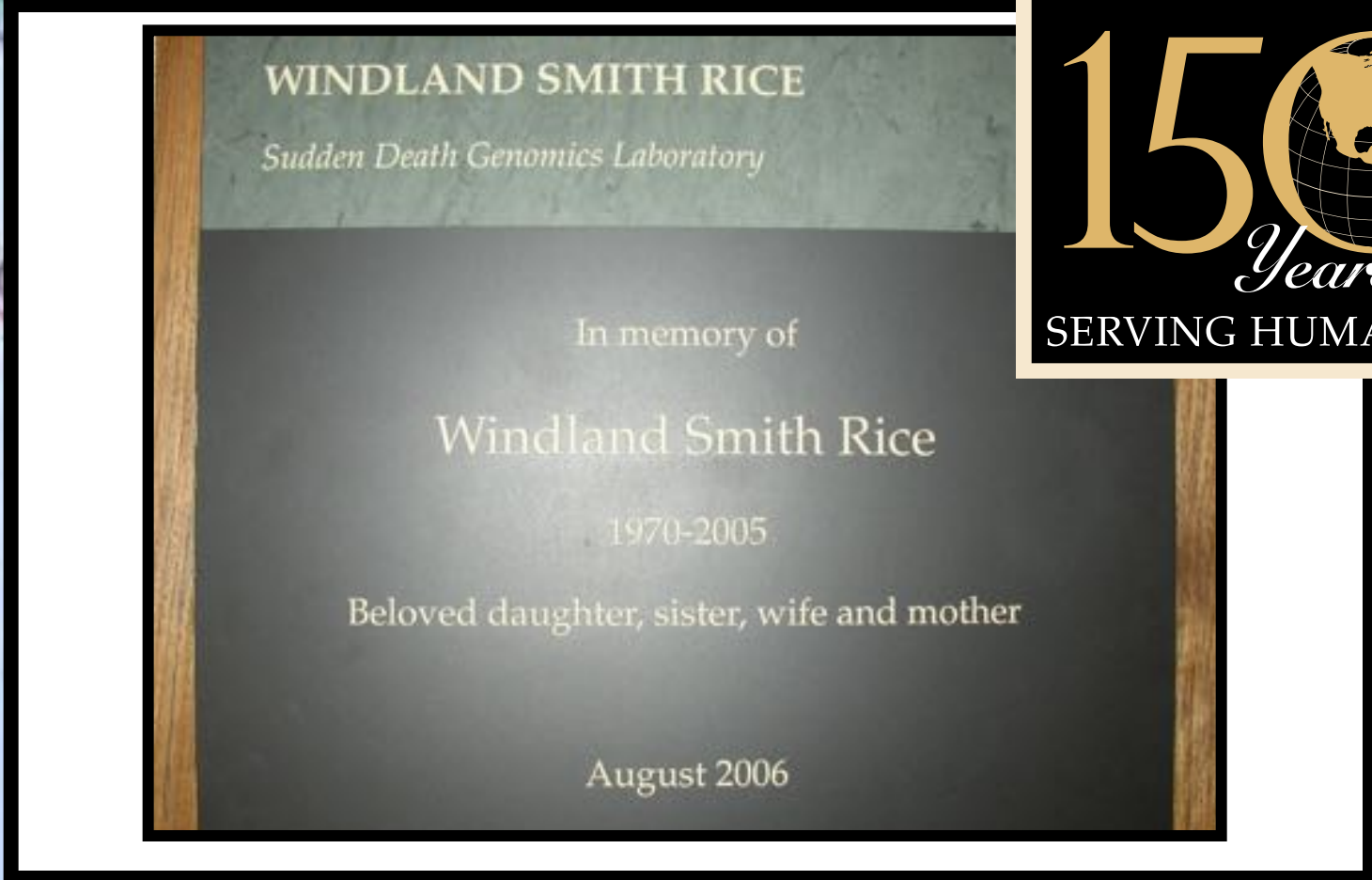
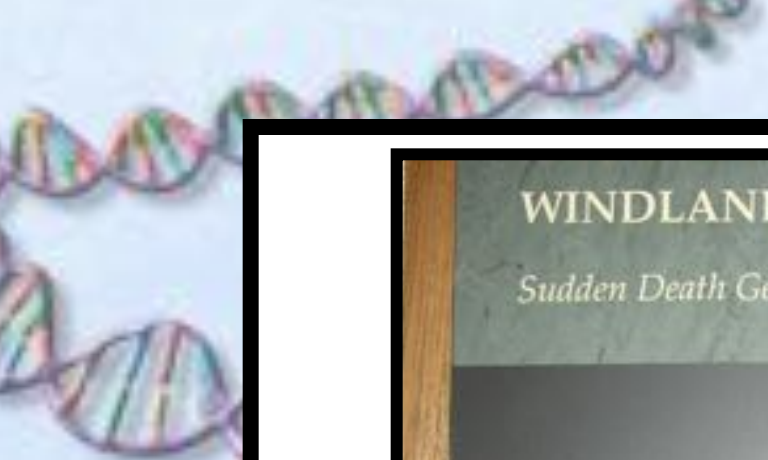
Take Home Points

1. Type 1 Brugada ECG pattern + syncope = Brugada syndrome with an ICD as stand alone therapy.
2. ICD is becoming the last option in CPVT, not the first, and NEVER the only therapy.
4. Most patients with LQTS do not need and should not receive an ICD.
6. Beta blocker intolerance does NOT have to precipitate an ICD recommendation. Think denervation instead.

MAYO

CLINIC





**Dr. Scholl Foundation, CJ Foundation for SIDS
Hannah Wernke Memorial Foundation**

**“To heal the sick and advance the science”
Sheikh Zayed Saif Mohammed Al Nahyan Fund
National Institutes of Health
Dr. Charles W. Mayo**