

Sustained localized reentry within the left atrial appendage as a mechanism of recurrent arrhythmia following atrial fibrillation ablation

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Abstract. The current study investigated the electrophysiological characteristics and radiofrequency ablation in patients with localized reentry within the left atrial appendage during repeated ablation for recurrent atrial fibrillation (AF). A total of 76 patients (21 paroxysmal, 55 persistent) undergoing repeated catheter ablation for recurrent AF were enrolled in this study. Local reentry tachycardia within the left atrial appendage (LAA) was identified through combining activation and entrainment mapping. Left atrigraphy was performed prior to radiofrequency ablation to identify the focus in the LAA. Three patients (1 paroxysmal, 2 persistent) with sustained atrial tachycardias (ATs) were identified during repeated ablation in this cohort. Combined activation and entrainment mapping were applied to localize the reentry. Postpacing interval-tachycardia cycle length differences were <30 msec at the possible site of reentry in varying segments with macro-reentry. This difference was only determined at the base of LAA for local reentry within the LAA. All 3 patients were free of atrial arrhythmias without any complications at the 6-month follow-up following the ablation in the LAA. Combining activation and entrainment mapping were necessary in approaching ATs within the LAA. Performing entrainments in opposite segments of possible loops were valuable in precluding macro-reentry. Focal ablation was safe and effective in this cohort. Therefore localized reentry within the LAA was not uncommon during repeat AF ablation. The present study may thus provide valuable information for clinicians to manage this type of arrhythmia.

Introduction

Arrhythmia recurrence is the most common electrophysiological complication following atrial fibrillation (AF) ablation, which occurs in up to 31% of patients undergoing this procedure and frequently requires repeated ablation procedures (1). Organized atrial tachycardias (ATs) developing during ablation of AF are common, particularly when extensive ablation strategies are employed (2-4). It is important to understand the underlying mechanisms of tachycardia for treatment and development of preventative strategies. Macro-reentrant arrhythmias are the most common forms of ATs, occurring in 34% of patients during ablation of persistent AF (5). The most frequent mechanisms are mitral annular and gap-associated macro-reentrant flutter (6,7). Previous studies suggested ridge-associated reentry of ATs and ATs utilizing the ligament of Marshall as possible mechanisms (8,9). In addition to macro-reentrant tachycardia, localized reentry or focal ATs are relatively uncommon in patients following AF ablation (10-13). Foci do not occur randomly throughout the atria, but exhibit a tendency to cluster at characteristic anatomical locations. A total of 63% of ATs originate from the right atrium, while 37% are from the left atrium (13). Sites of origin within the right atrium include: The crista terminalis, the tricuspid annulus, the right atrial appendage, the ostium of the coronary sinus, and within perinodal locations (14). In the left atrium, the ostia of the pulmonary vein is a common location for foci, exhibiting smaller numbers at the superior aspect of the mitral annulus and body of the coronary sinus (15). Additionally, left atrial appendage (LAA) may be implicated in the maintenance of AF and ATs (16-19).

The aims of AT mapping are to identify foci or reentrant circuits of arrhythmia. The underlying mechanism of AT can be inferred from activation maps. However, low voltage and fractionated electrograms, commonly found in atria of redo-AF patients are prone to incorrect assignment of local activation time (20). Although tachycardia may be recognized by entrainment, this risks its transformation or termination, making local capture within scarred areas difficult (21). A combined strategy using activation mapping and entrainment is regularly utilized to overcome these individual limitations (20).

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Anatomic studies have demonstrated that the LA wall is usually smooth, with the pectinate muscles being contained mostly within the LAA (22-24). The response to RF applications in pectinate muscle areas differ from those in smooth muscle areas due to a lack of contact with the tissue and the thermal homeostatic effect of blood on the pectinate muscles (19). However, the LAA has a very thin wall and may be prone to perforation. Thus, caution should be exercised when LAA ablation is performed.

In the present study, local reentrant tachycardia within the LAA, either occurring spontaneously or induced during repeated ablation of AF, is described. The findings of the current study support the proposal that in selected patients with AF, LAA may serve as a source to harbor ATs and ablation may be performed successfully in these patients.

Materials and methods

Study population. A total of 76 patients (age range, 56-78 years, 22 female and 54 male) undergoing repeated catheter ablation (21 paroxysmal, 55 persistent) for symptomatic and drug-resistant recurrent AF in the Cardiology Department of Xiamen Cardiovascular Hospital (Xiamen, China) from July 2010 to April 2016. Baseline characteristics of the patients, including age, gender, left atrium size, left ventricular ejection fraction (EF) and presence of structural heart disease, were collected from medical records (Table I). Exclusion criteria were defined as follows: Patients <18 years old, patients with LA/LAA thrombus, patients with structural heart disease or unwillingness to participate. Antiarrhythmic medications, except amiodarone for >4 weeks, were discontinued for five half-lives prior to surgery. The current study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of Xiamen Cardiovascular Hospital (Xiamen, China; XMCH-014-173) and was in compliance with national legislation and the Declaration of Helsinki guidelines. Patients provided written informed consent.

Electrophysiology study. Transesophageal echocardiography and cardiac computed tomography were performed in all the patients. Three femoral venous approaches were performed. A 6-Fr decapolar catheter (Bard Dynamic Tip; Boston Scientific Co., Marlborough, MA, USA) was positioned in the coronary sinus. Double transseptal access was achieved using an 8.5-Fr non-steerable sheath (SL1; St. Jude Medical, Inc., Saint Paul, MN, USA). Intravenous heparin (100 U/kg; Shenzhen Hai Purui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, China) was administered to achieve an activated clotting time of 300-400 sec. A LassoNAV catheter (Biosense Webster, Inc., Irvine, CA, USA) was used for mapping and recording of pulmonary vein (PV) potentials. Surface and intracardiac electrocardiograms were recorded (Prucka CardioLab EP System; GE Healthcare, Chicago, IL, USA). Radiofrequency ablation was delivered using an open irrigated 7F, 3.5-mm-tip, pressure-sensitive ablation catheter (Biosense Webster, Inc.). Ablation lesions were delivered at 25-35 W, for 30-60 sec at 43°C using a temperature-controlled mode with an irrigation rate of 17-30 ml per min. When ablating in the coronary sinus, 25 W for 25 sec with an irrigating rate of 30 ml was used.

A three-dimensional rendering of the left atrium (LA) was created from a computed tomography image of the LA and

integrated with an electroanatomical map to guide ablation catheter navigation (CARTO MERGE; Biosense Webster, Inc.). Patients with paroxysmal AF underwent PV isolation (PVI) only. While a fixed ablation approach, consisting of circumferential PVI and three linear ablation lesion sets across the mitral isthmus, left atrial roof and cavotricuspid isthmus, was performed in patients with persistent AF. Introduction tests were then conducted in all patients. The introduction protocol was rapid pacing initiated with a cycle length of 250 msec progressively shortening by 10 to 180 msec or refractoriness. Inducibility was defined as atrial arrhythmia >1 min. Activation mapping using the CARTO mapping system and entrainment mapping were undertaken as diagnostic techniques to differentiate focal, localized reentry and macro-reentry ATs. For rapid distinction of left and right ATs, entrainment was performed at the high right atrium (RA), proximal coronary sinus (CS) and distal CS. Postpacing interval (PPI)-tachycardia cycle length (TCL) differences <50 msec at the high RA suggested RA reentrant circuits, while >50 msec suggested LA circuits. For LA circuits, PPI-TCL difference at the proximal and distal CS distinguished perimitral reentry from other reentries within the LA. When left ATs were suggested, activation mapping of LA was performed. Rove catheters (Biosense Webster, Inc., Irvine, CA, USA) were deployed through the long sheath to acquire stable tissue contact at each location and to create activation maps. Potential critical isthmuses, often containing fractionated electrocardiograms, were identified as areas of constrained activation, resulting from idiopathic or iatrogenic scars and anatomic barriers. Once electrical isolation in all PVs was confirmed and the wave fronts of atrial activation were identified by activation mapping, entrainment-pacing maneuvers were performed from the ablation catheter with a cycle length 20-30 msec less than the tachycardia cycle length. The entrainments were as follows: The first entrainment was performed at the anterior and posterior wall of the LA, then the left atrial ridge, PV, roof and septal area of LA and LA anterior wall (LAAW) near the mitral annulus (Fig. 1). The site was considered part of the circuit if the PPI measured from the stimulation artifact to the return atrial electrocardiogram on the ablation catheter was within 20 msec of the TCL.

Follow-up. Patients were assessed at 3, 6 and 12 months following the procedure and underwent the transthoracic echocardiography and ambulatory monitoring. Postprocedural anticoagulation was continued for ≥3 months in the absence of arrhythmia recurrence or for a longer period otherwise.

Statistical analysis. Data are reported as the mean ± standard deviation. Comparisons between groups were performed with Student's t-test. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Study Population. Sustained ATs within LAA were identified in 3 patients (age range, 63-74; 66% male) from a cohort of 76 patients undergoing repeated ablation for symptomatic AF. Circumferential PVI was successfully performed in all paroxysmal AF patients during the first procedure. A fixed ablation approach consisting of circumferential PV anterom

Table I. Patient characteristics.

	Paroxysmal AF	Persistent AF	P-value
Numbers	21	55	
Male/Female	14/7	30/25	>0.05
Age (years)	62.1±9.9	65.3±8.7	>0.05
LA diameter (mm)	42.4±4.3	47.2±3.8	>0.05
EF (%)	63.6±6.2	57.8±7.3	>0.05
Presence of structure heart disease	2	5	>0.05
Duration of AF (years)	3.4±0.9	4.2±0.7	>0.05

AF, atrial fibrillation; LA, left atrium; EF, ejection fraction.

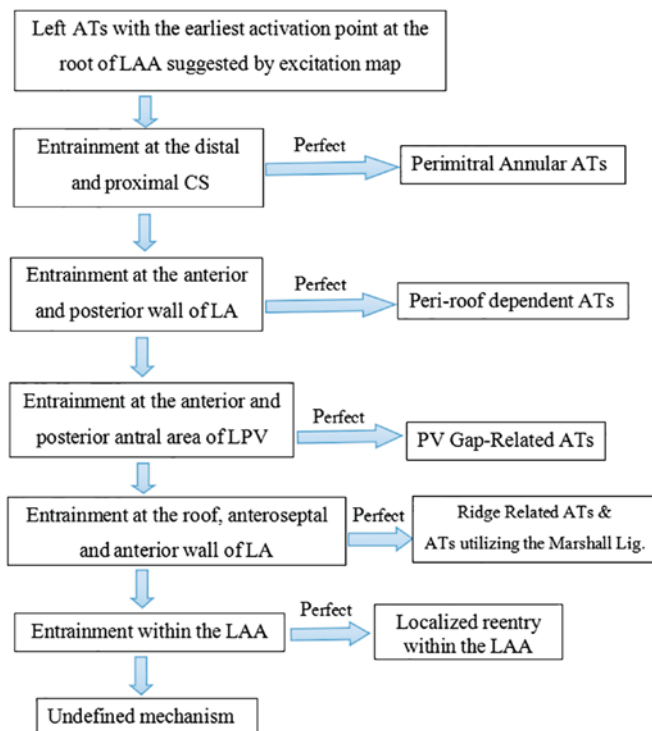


Figure 1. Scheme of entrainment. For patients undergoing ablation for symptomatic atrial fibrillation, activation and entrainment mapping were undertaken as diagnostic techniques to differentiate focal, localized and macro-reentry AT. For rapid distinction of left and right ATs, entrainment was performed at the high RA, proximal and distal CS, respectively. For LA circuits, PPI-TCL difference at the proximal and distal CS distinguished perimitral reentry from other reentries within the LA. When left ATs were indicated, entrainments were as follows: First entrainment was performed at the anterior and posterior wall of the LA, left atrial ridge, PV, roof and septal area of LA and LAAW near the mitral annulus; AT, atrial tachycardia; RA, right atrium; CS, coronary sinus; LA, left atrium; PPI-TCL, postpacing interval-tachycardia cycle length; PV, pulmonary vein; LAAW, left atrial anterior wall; LAA, left atrial appendage; LPV, left PV.

isolation (PVAI) and three linear ablation lesion sets across the mitral isthmus, left atrial roof and cavotricuspid isthmus had been performed in persistent AF, during first time ablation. There was no statistically significant difference in age, sex, AF history, EF, structural heart diseases and LA diameters among

the groups as presented in Table I. One patient with previous persistent AF had presented electrical isolation of all four PVs at the time of AT occurrence. All patients undergoing ablation had failed treatments with ≥ 1 anti-arrhythmic agent.

Arrhythmia characteristics. Macro-reentries including mitral annular, ring gap-dependent, roof-dependent and cavotricuspid isthmus-dependent flutters were observed in this cohort. Mitral annular atrial flutter was reported for 15 (19.7%) patients, and left atrial flutter sustained by reentry through ≥ 2 gaps in the isolation ring of PV was observed in 6 (7.8%) patients. Typical right atrial flutter, which was anti-clockwise around the tricuspid annulus and dependent on the cavotricuspid isthmus, was observed in 2 (2.6%) patients and an additional 2 patients (2.6%) were observed to have a roof dependent flutter. Local reentry within the LAA was recognized in 3 patients (3.9%). In 2 (2.6%) patients, the tachycardia occurred spontaneously and in 1 patient (1.3%), arrhythmia was induced by burst pacing. The mean atrial cycle length of the tachycardia was 264 ± 15 msec (range 250-280 msec). The tachycardia demonstrated a characteristic P-wave morphology. The P-wave was highly positive in inferior leads of all patients. Lead V1 displayed upright or biphasic (\pm) components. Lead V2-V6 exhibited isoelectric component or upright components with low amplitude. A characteristically high negative P-wave was detected in lead I in all 3 patients with local reentry within the LAA.

Endocardial mapping. Activation mapping was performed in the 3 patients with local reentry within the LAA and the earliest endocardial activation site was at the root of LAA. In 1 patient, due to the unsuccessful ablation of mitral isthmus, an anterior wall ablation line was created (Fig. 2A). During the additional ablation, inadvertent isolation of the LAA was noted, which was confirmed by ATs contained entirely within the LAA, as recorded by lasso catheter (Fig. 2C). Fig. 2B presents an EKG exhibiting a characteristic positive P-wave in the inferior lead and a negative P-wave in lead I and the aVL lead. Focal ablations were applied to terminate AT (Fig. 2D). In another patient, distinguishing local reentry from the macro-reentry ATs was affected by the presence of ablation lines (Fig. 3A). AT demonstrated a characteristic P-wave morphology, indicating an LAA origin (Fig. 3B). In addition, entrainment at the base of LAA indicated a localized reentry (Fig. 3C) and ablation at the base of LAA successfully terminated the AT (Fig. 3D). Focal reentry within the LAA in paroxysmal AF was confirmed in 1 patient (Fig. 4A). Local reentry within LAA was confirmed by local entrainment (Fig. 4B). A low-amplitude and long fractionated electrocardiogram was recorded (Fig. 4C), which indicated the critical isthmus of the arrhythmia. Ablation applied at the same time point successfully terminated the arrhythmia that was exhibited (Fig. 4D).

Successful ablation sites. In the present study, ablation was not performed circumferentially and was targeted to the segment of interest in an attempt to avoid severely delayed LAA activation or complete isolation. In each case, the successful ablation site was at the base of LAA with long fractionated or mid-diastolic electrocardiograms and resulted in tachycardia termination.

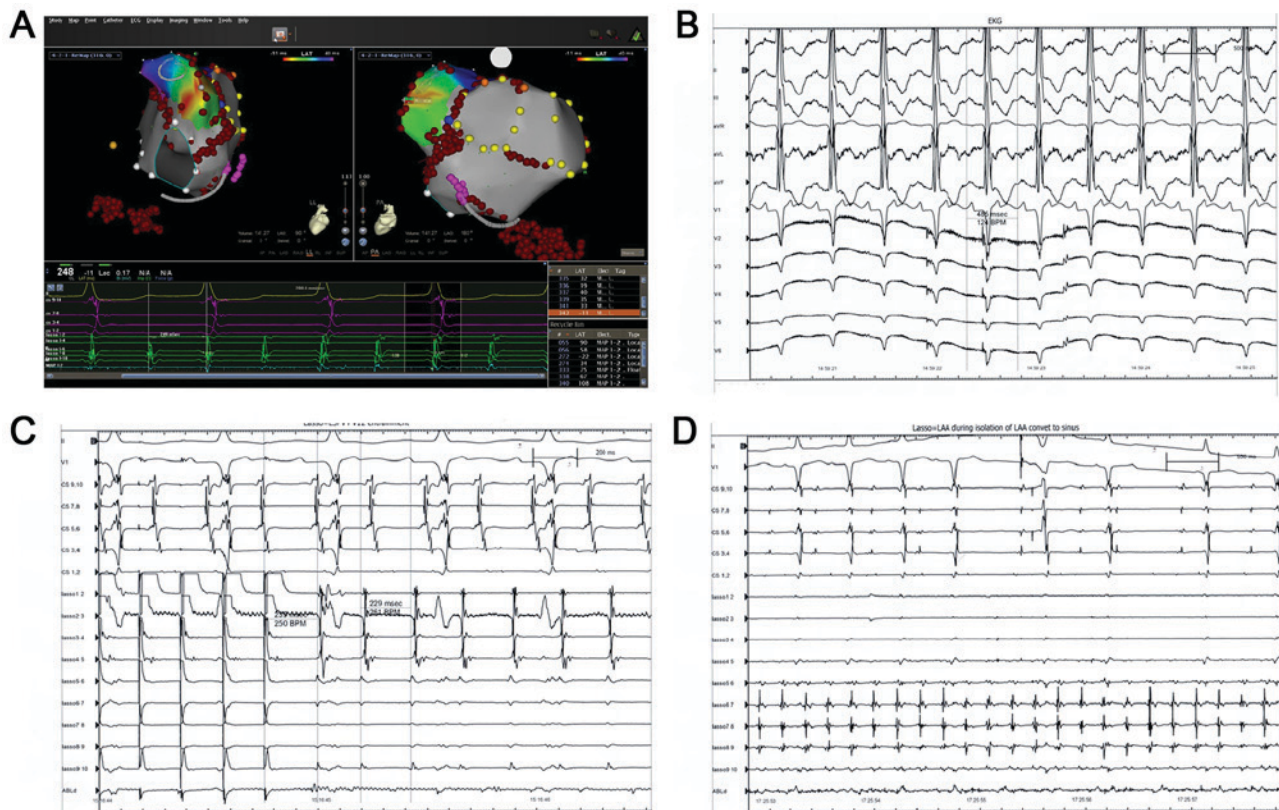


Figure 2. An 80-year-old female patient admitted for repeat RFCA with persistent atrial fibrillation following a fixed ablation approach consisting of circumferential pulmonary vein anteroom isolation and three linear ablation lesion sets across the mitral isthmus, left atrial roof and cavo-tricuspid isthmus. During the ablation of mitral isthmus, the patient converted back to sinus rhythm. As a response to bidirectional mitral isthmus conduction block, an additional ablation line was created at the anterior wall. During this procedure, an organized AT was observed. (A) First endocardial post diastolic activation site was observed at the base of the LAA. (B) EKG displaying a characteristic positive P-wave in inferior lead and negative P-wave in lead I and lead aVL. (C) Entrainments were performed at the base of LAA, distal and proximal coronary sinus, roof and antero-septal parts of left atrium. Tachycardia cycle length was 229 msec and postpacing interval was 250 msec at the base of the LAA, suggesting the pacing site was anatomically adjacent to the circuit. (D) AT completely contained within the LAA as confirmed by lasso catheter. Additional ablation at the base of the LAA eliminated the AT. RFCA, radiofrequency catheter ablation; AT, atrial tachycardia; LAA, left atrial appendage; EKG, electrocardiogram.

Discussion

It has long been suggested that the potential importance of LAA is not only in triggering, but in long-term maintenance of atrial arrhythmias (25–28). Vazquez *et al* (29) reported a case with sustained fibrillation contained entirely within the LAA, which continued even following electrical isolation of the LAA. It supported the concept that in patients with AF, LAA isolation should be performed to minimize AF recurrence. ATs following persistent AF ablation are common (7). The most common mechanism of ATs is macro-reentry, which includes mitral annular, ring gap-dependent and roof-dependent flutter (30,31). Other previously described mechanisms include cavotricuspid isthmus-dependent flutters, ridge-associated reentrant ATs and ATs utilizing the ligament of Marshall (31). LAA was suggested as an uncommon site of origin for ATs following AF ablation (18). LAA appears to be responsible for arrhythmias in 27% of patients who undergo repeated procedures (28). The present study discovered that 4.7% of patients with paroxysmal AF and 3.6% of patients with persistent AF had recurrent ATs due to localized reentry within the LAA.

ATs are classified into focal, local reentry and macro-reentry types (32). Activation and entrainment mapping are useful diagnostic techniques in differentiating post-ablation ATs.

Activation mapping is useful for precise positioning and facilitating ablation (33). Activation mapping by itself may not be able to differentiate a focal tachycardia mimicking macro-reentry from a true macro-reentry (34). When tachycardia arises from a focus near a completely blocked ablation line, activation mapping may present an activation sequence similar to macro-reentry. In those cases, additional entrainment mapping is required to differentiate between these types of tachycardia (34). In the current study, a fixed ablation approach was selected, consisting of circumferential PVAI and three linear ablation lesion sets across the mitral isthmus, left atrial roof and cavotricuspid isthmus in persistent AF. Induction of ATs was performed in all AF ablation patients. Following induction of ATs, wave fronts of atrial activation and potential isthmus sites were described using activation maps. The majority of interventions are used to perform entrainment pacing only at the isthmus, as indicated by the activation map, instead of multiple pacing in left atrium to verify the mechanism of ATs. Using this method, the mechanism of certain critical ATs may be misidentified. A sustained AT within the vicinity of LAA occurring following a fixed ablation approach may be an example for this, as it may be mistaken as mitral annular flutter. Therefore, combining activation and entrainment mapping may be important in approaching ATs.

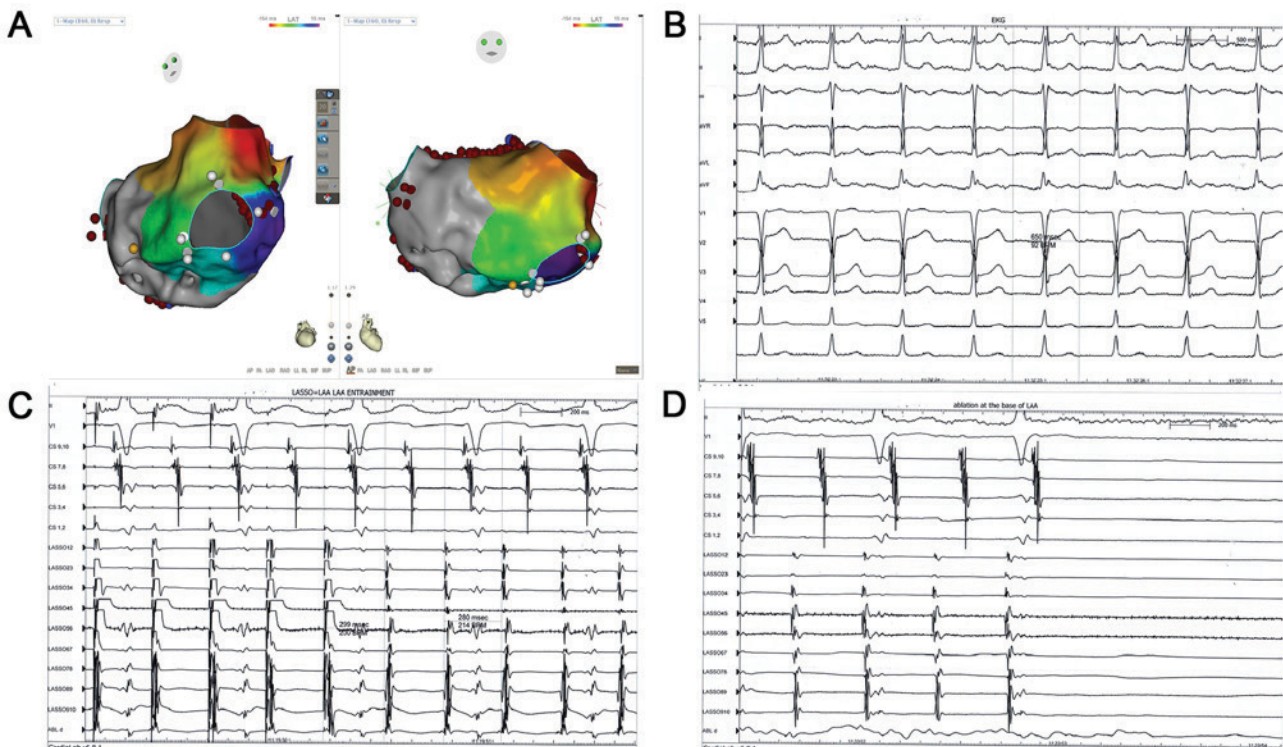


Figure 3. A 67-year-old male patient with persistent atrial fibrillation developed recurrent AT requiring a second procedure following the isolation of pulmonary veins and ablation lesion sets across the mitral isthmus, left atrial roof and cavo-tricuspid isthmus. (A) Activation map mimicking macro-reentry due to the adjacent blocked ablation lines next to the localized reentry at the base of the LAA. (B) AT had a characteristic P-wave morphology that implied an LAA origin. (C) Tachycardia cycle length of AT was 280 msec and postpacing interval was 299 msec. (D) Entrainment at the base of LAA suggested a localized reentry. Ablation at the base of LAA successfully terminated the AT. AT, atrial tachycardia; LAA, left atrial appendage.

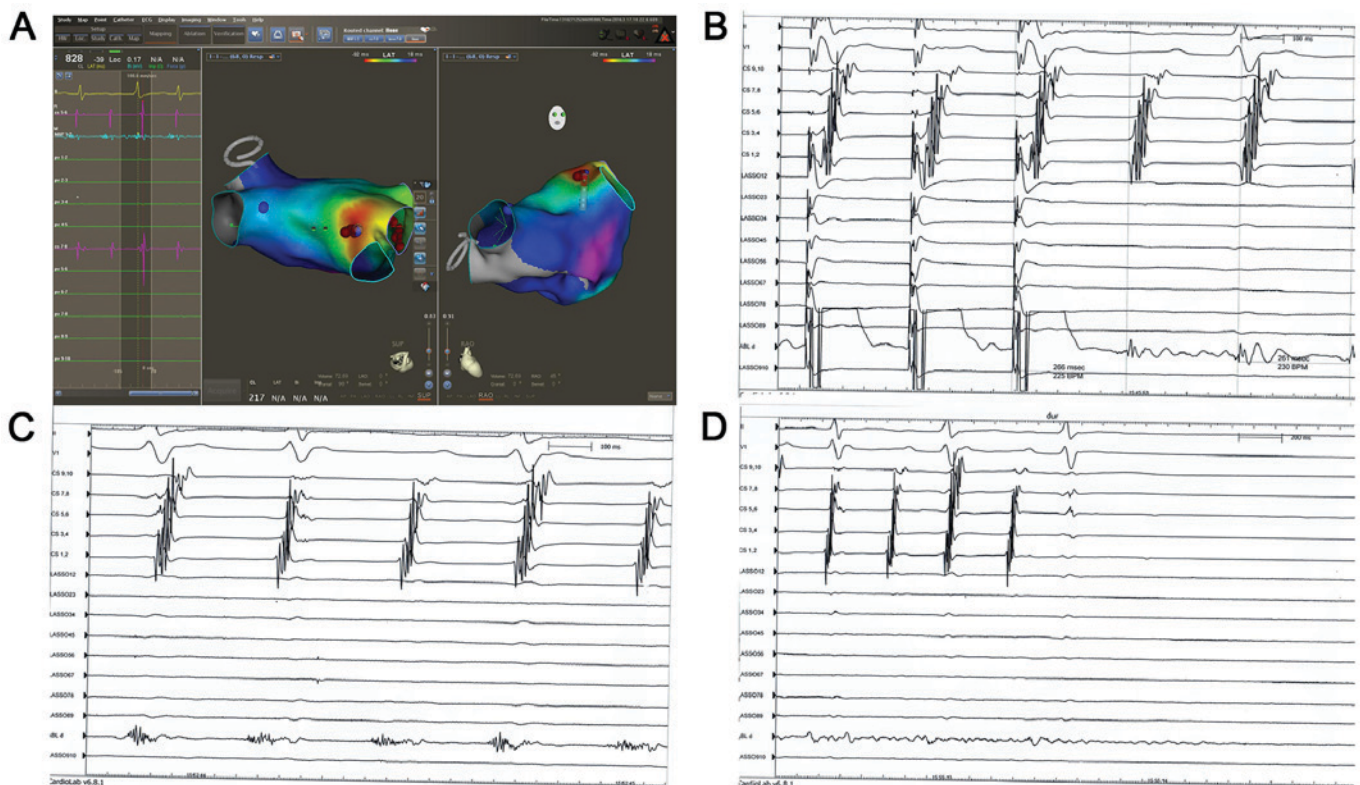


Figure 4. A 41-year-old male patient suffering from paroxysmal atrial fibrillation was readmitted for recurrent palpitations. Paroxysmal AT was induced following isolation of the pulmonary vein during the repeat ablation. (A) Activated map confirming a local reentry mechanism. (B) Entrainment was applied at the base of LAA. (C) Tachycardia cycle length of AT was 261 msec and postpacing interval was 266 msec. (D) High-frequency, low-amplitude and long fractionated electrocardiogram was recorded. Ablation applied at that point resulted in tachycardia termination. AT, atrial tachycardia; LAA, left atrial appendage.

In patients with repeated AF ablation, identification of the atrial wave may prove difficult due to the low voltage of the left atrium. Furthermore, it may lead to a false atrial activation mapping result in cases with local long-range CFAE or unsuccessful setting of the window of interest. In previous studies, mistakes when only applying entrainment mapping of the key isthmus according to the indication of activation mapping were presented (34). A strategy to confirm the results by programmed entrainment mapping may be favorable. The current study demonstrated that AT diagnosed by both activation and entrainment mapping may be verified during ablation.

The mechanism of ATs in the LAA remains unknown; however, it has been demonstrated that the LAA is a remnant of the original embryonic atrium and may be the source of arrhythmia. Iatrogenic ATs have been reported following ablation of either paroxysmal or persistent AF (35). In paroxysmal AF, the mechanism of post-ablation ATs is usually focal and associated to PVs (36). In persistent AF, substrate modification of the left atrium by linear ablation or CFAE ablation may complicate the situation. The post-ablation ATs in persistent AF largely depend on the ablation performed in previous procedures and are variable between cases (37). Anatomic approaches have been reported with a higher prevalence of macro-reentry, while the complex fractionated electrocardiogram ablation strategies may increase the prevalence of focal ATs by up to 50% of total post-ablation ATs (38). The prevalence of LAA-associated ATs raised the question of whether this type of arrhythmia is a primary change or an iatrogenic origin (22). The current study observed a case of AT located at the vicinity of ablation line surrounding the left ipsilateral PV. Although AT was confirmed within the LAA by activation mapping and left atrium map, there was a possibility that this type of AT was iatrogenic.

To improve the success rates of AF treatment during repeat procedures, Di Biase *et al* (28) proposed a strategy for the isolation of the LAA rather than focal ablation. Normal contraction of the LAA and adequate blood flow within the LAA may be lost, which increases the risk for the formation of thrombi inside the cavity and impaired function of the LA (17,39,40). In the present study, ablation was not performed circumferentially and was targeted to the segment of interest in an attempt to avoid severely delayed LAA activation or complete isolation. Previous studies were highly effective in acute and medium-term elimination of arrhythmias within the LAA following ablation targeting the site with long fractionated or mid-diastolic LAA electrocardiograms (17). In the present study, no AT recurrence was recorded during follow-up in the 3 patients with local reentry within the LAA following successful ablations.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

JCG wrote the manuscript and assisted with preoperative preparation. WBH and FGZ performed radiofrequency ablation. JH collected and analyzed the data. YW designed the study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethics approval for the study was provided by the Institutional Ethics Committee of Xiamen Cardiovascular Hospital (Xiamen, China; XMCH-014-173) and it was in compliance with national legislation and the Declaration of Helsinki guidelines. Patients provided written informed consent.

Consent for publication

Patient consent was obtained for publication of this manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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