

APECAF 2023
28^{ème} Journée Scientifique
14 octobre Namur

Pacing de la branche gauche

LBBAP pour Left Bundle Branch Area Pacing

Dr Xavier Carryn
CHRSM site Meuse



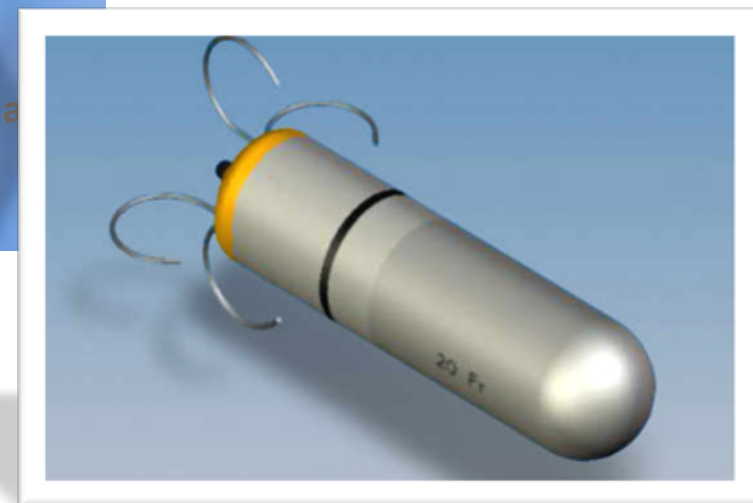
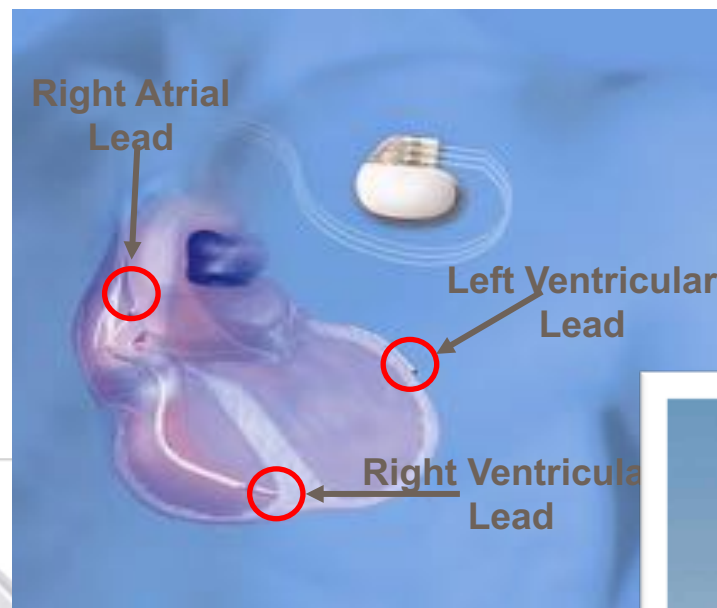
Un peu d'histoire

1958

Les Suédois Elmquist et Senning implantent pour la première fois un stimulateur cardiaque entièrement implantable

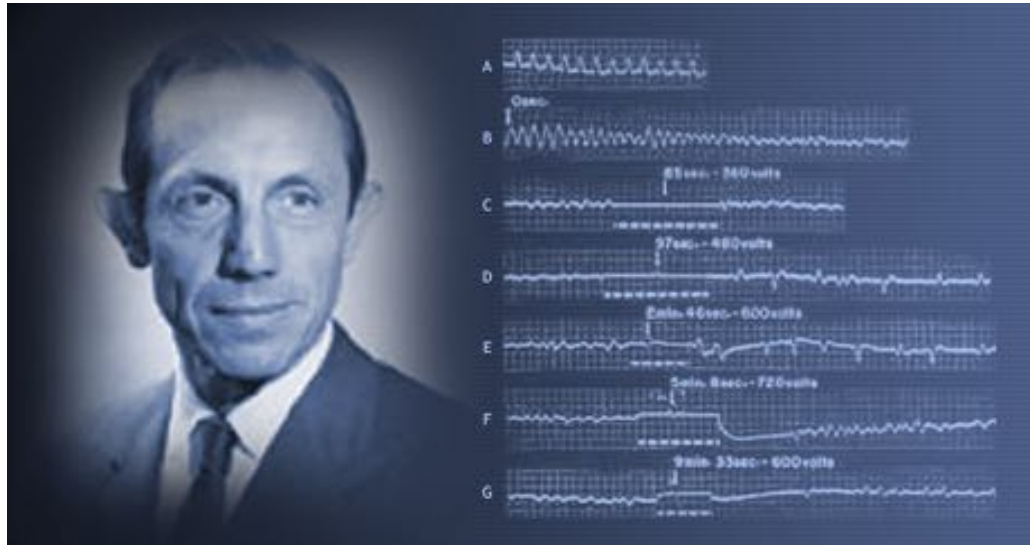


Un peu d'histoire



Un peu d'histoire

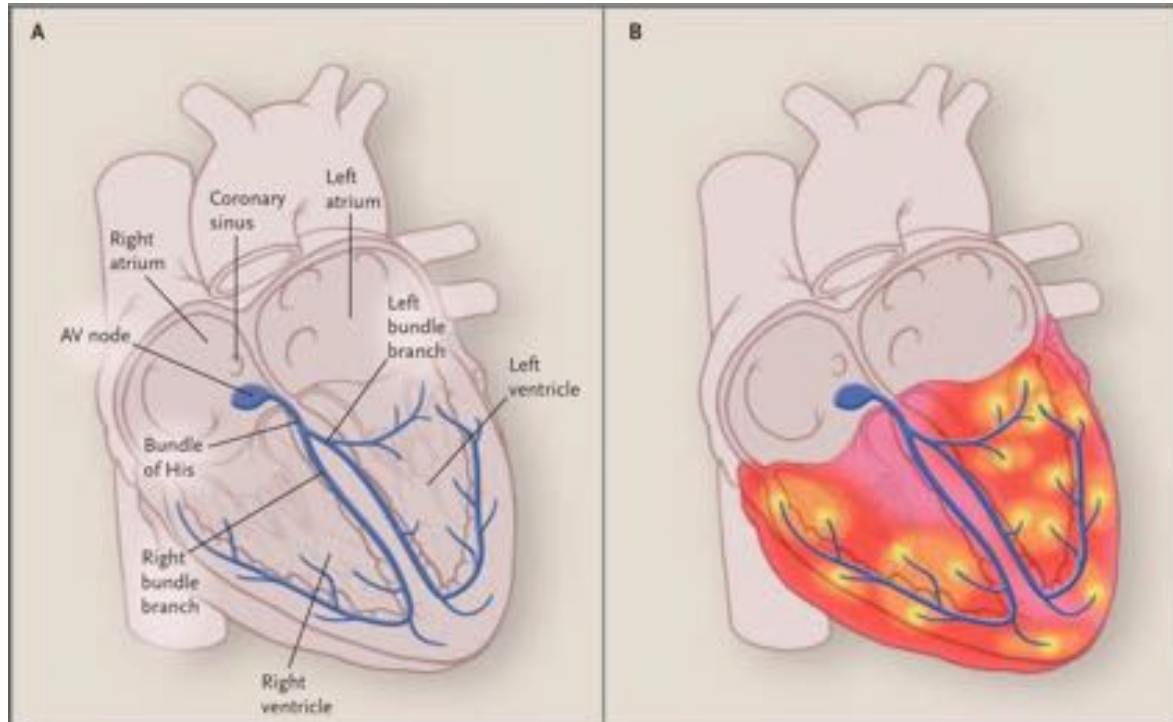
Défibrillateur



Dr. Paul Zoll
(1911-1999)

- ▣ Première défibrillation **transthoracique** 1956
- ▣ Premier défibrillateur **implantable** 1970
- ▣ Première implantation **humaine** 1980

Dépolarisation ventriculaire

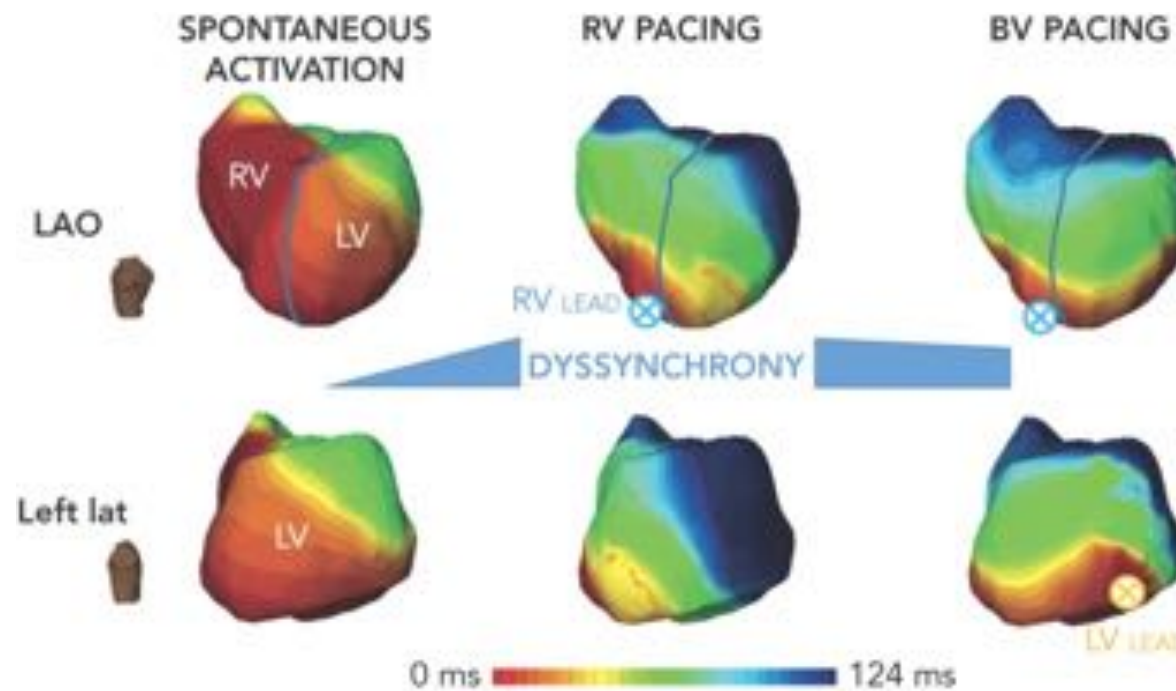


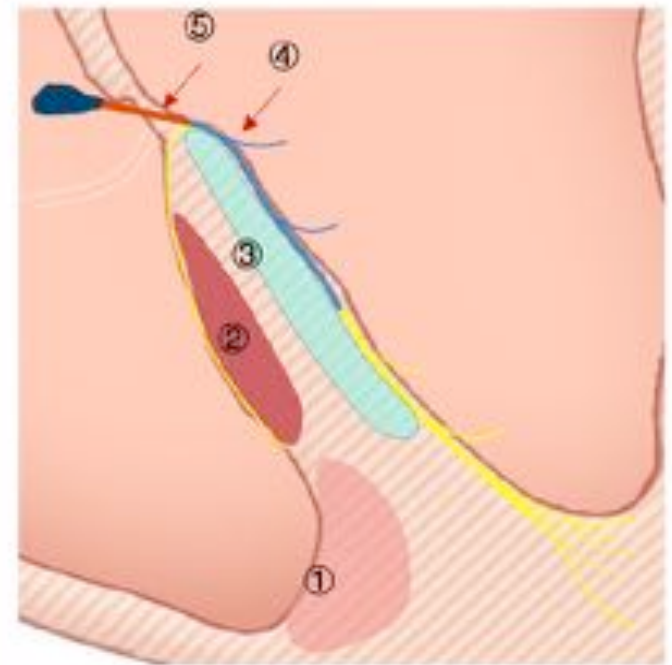
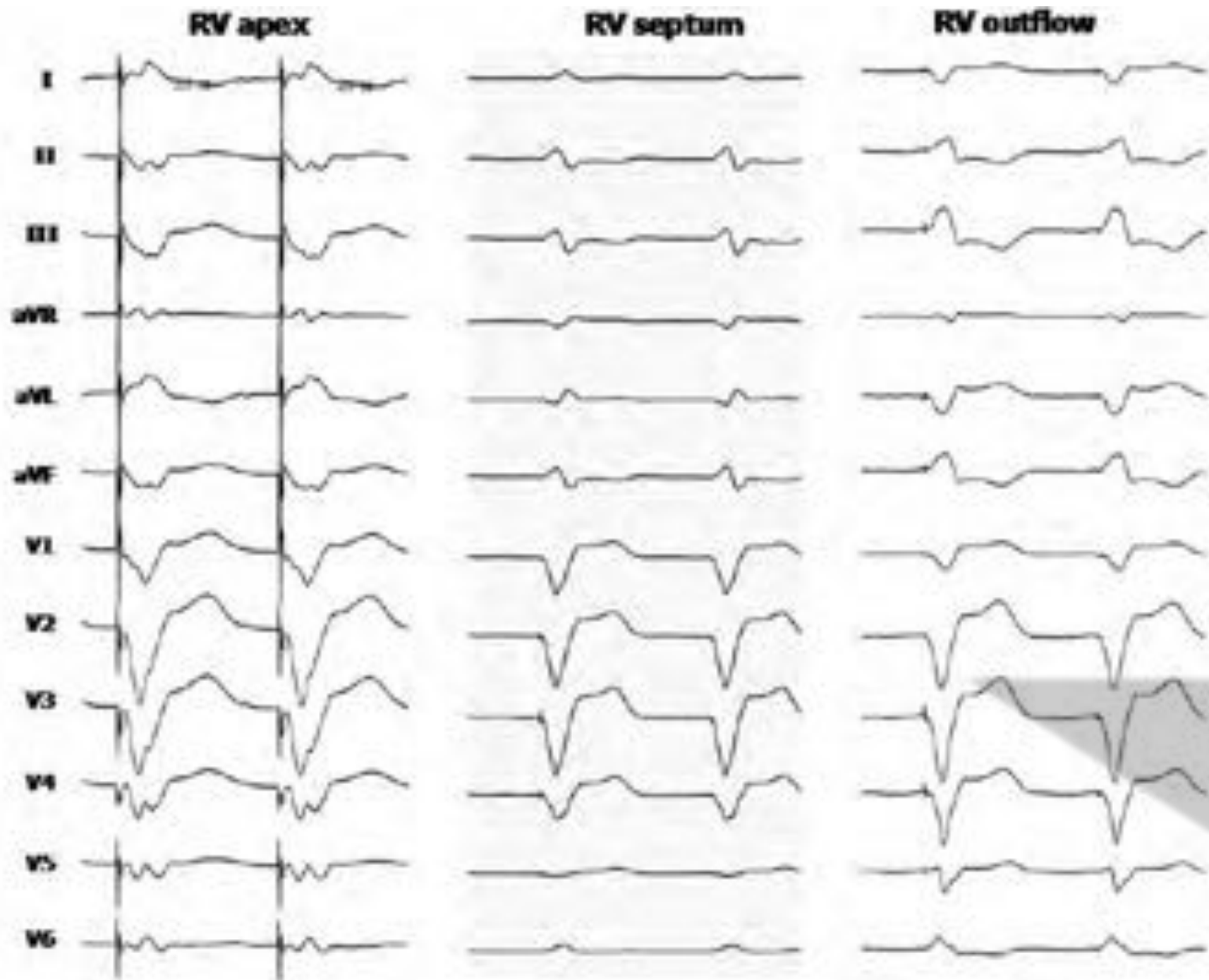
QRS fin = Bonne synchronisation de la contraction des ventricules
QRS large = désynchronisation

QRS large

Désynchronisation =
diminution de
l'efficacité mécanique

Risque de **dégradation**
progressive de la
fonction ventriculaire
gauche (5 à 20% des
patient) si taux de
pacing VD > 20-40%



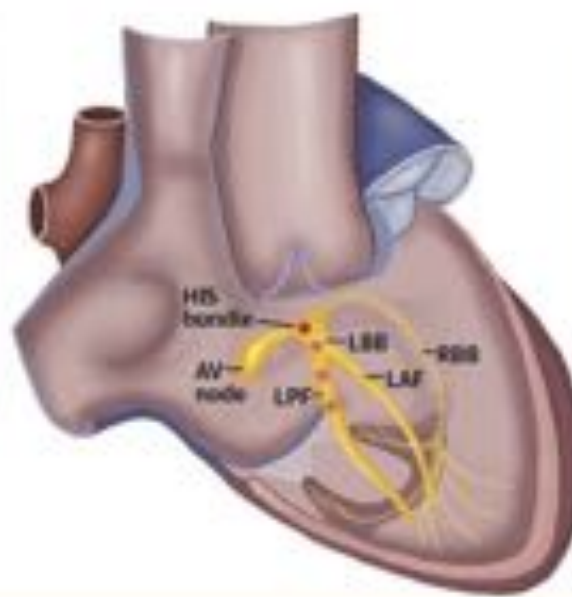


- ①: RV apex
- ②: RV septum
- ③: Deep LV septum
- ④: proximal LBB
- ⑤: His bundle

LBBAP means LBBP or LVSP

● His Bundle Pacing

- Technically challenging
- Narrow target zone
- Encased in electrically inert fibrous tissue
- Low success rates in AV block
- High thresholds



● Left Bundle Branch Area Pacing

- Technically less challenging
- Wide target zone
- Encased in dense muscle
- High success rates in AV block
- Low thresholds

B



Septogram showing lead depth in septum

C



● TTE short axis showing lead depth in septum

Quels outils ?

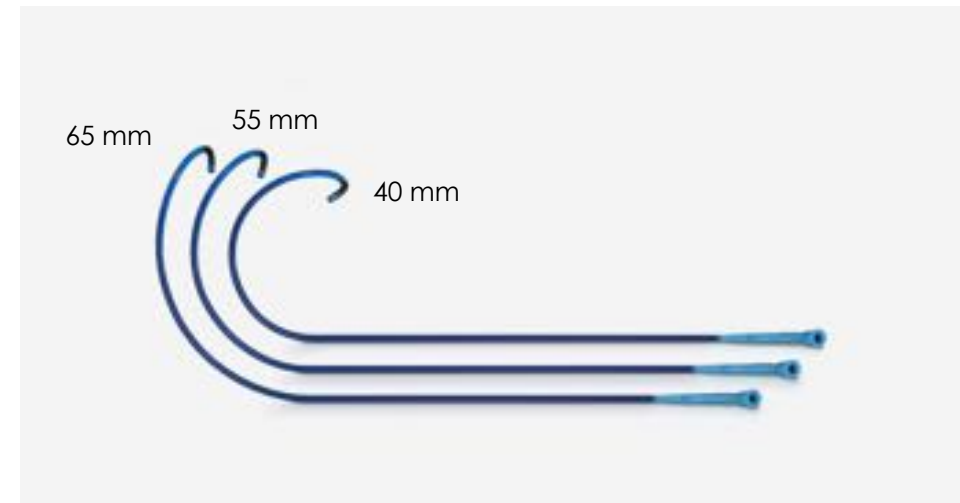
Cath Lab

ECG 12 dérivations

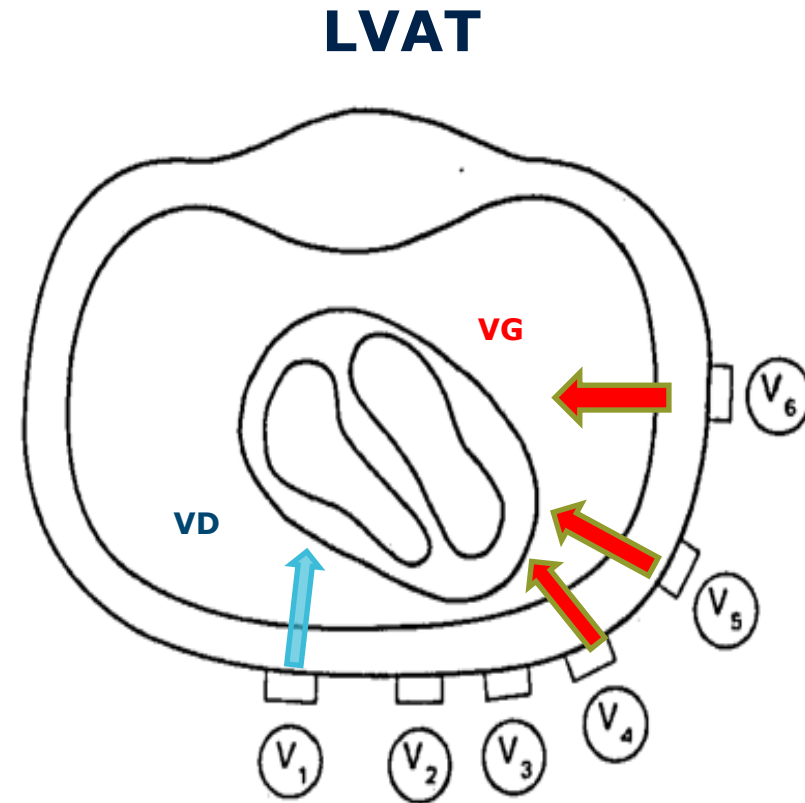
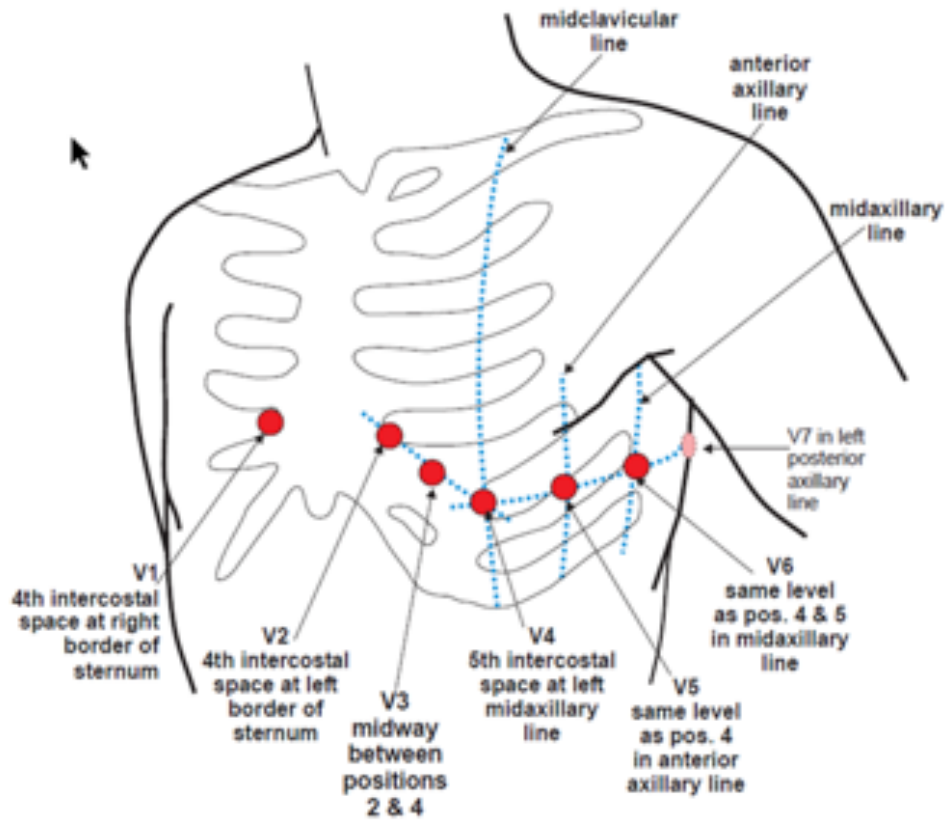
Baie EEP (ou possibilités de mesures précises sur ECG)

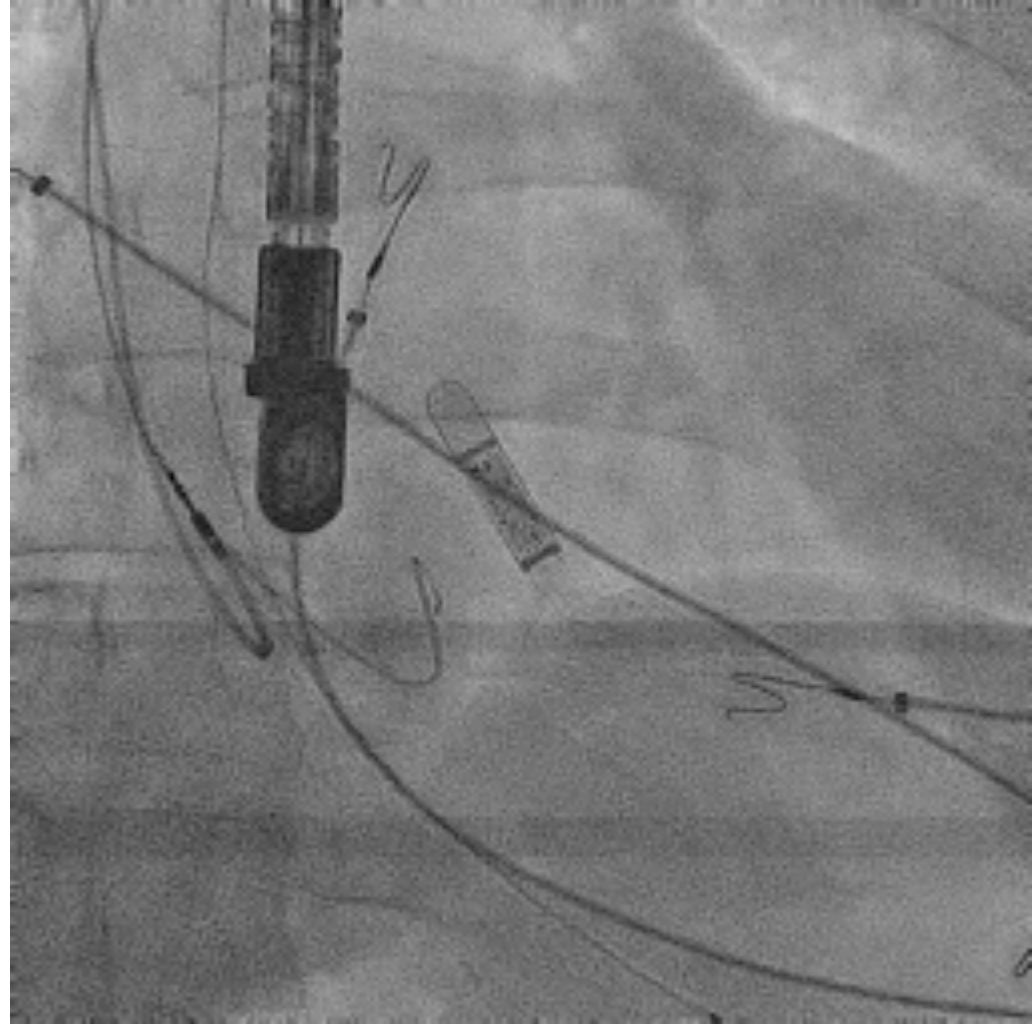
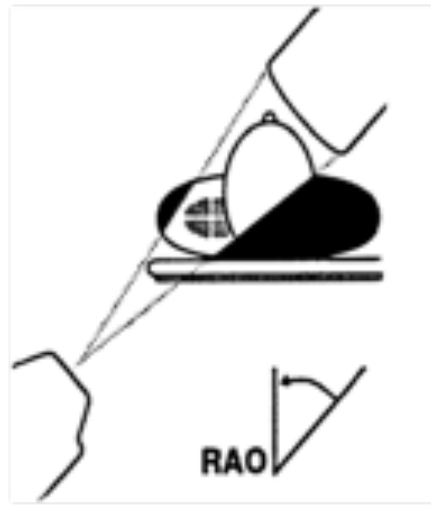
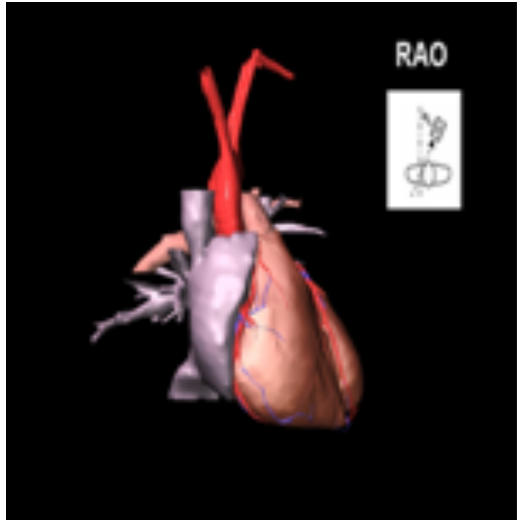
Introduceur spécifique

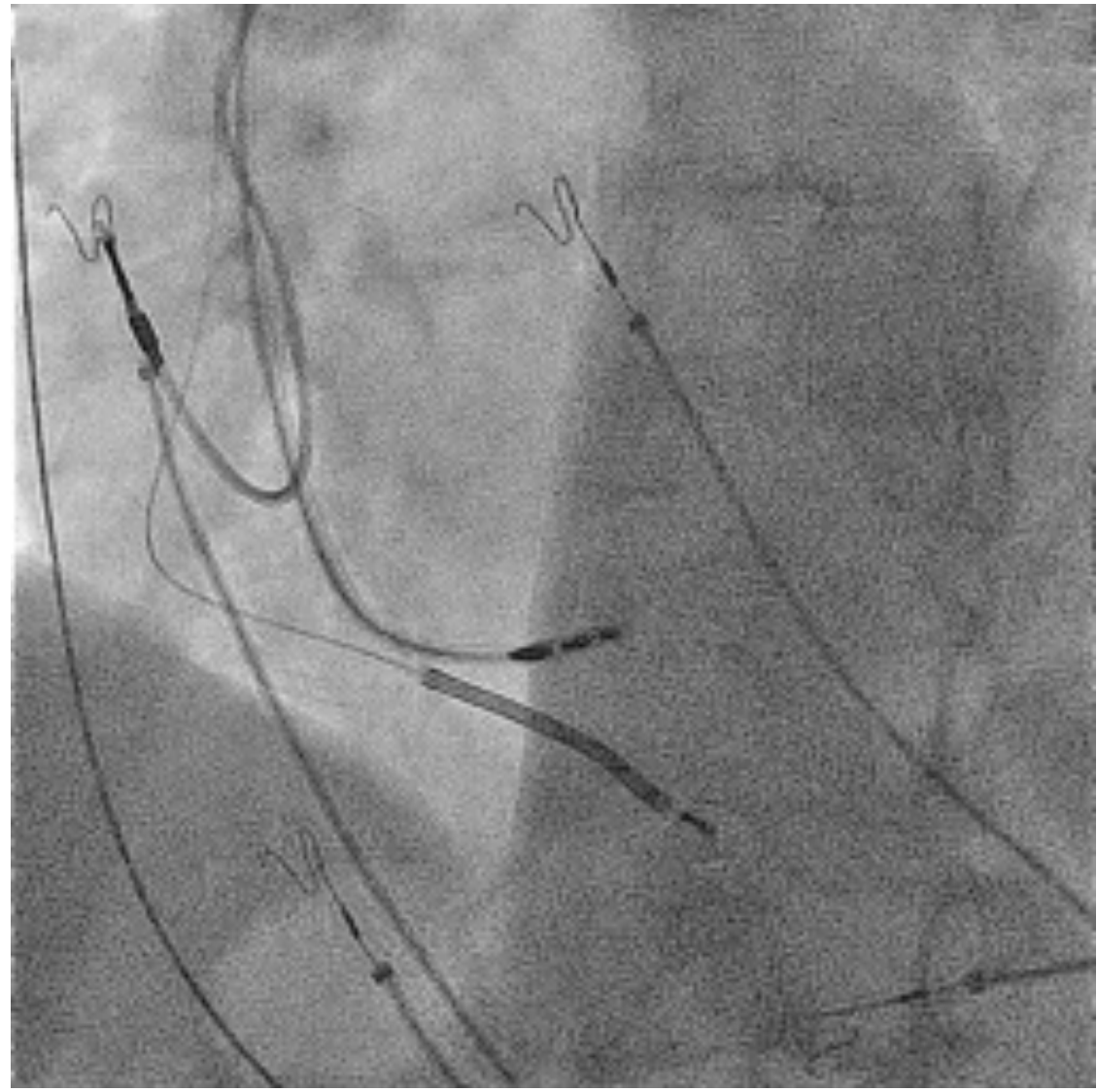
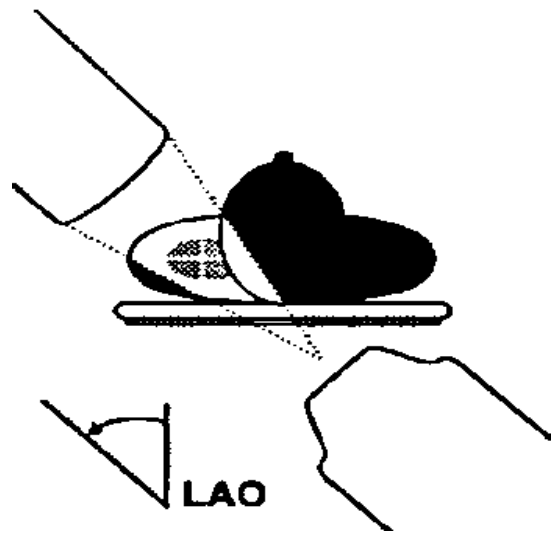
Programmateur



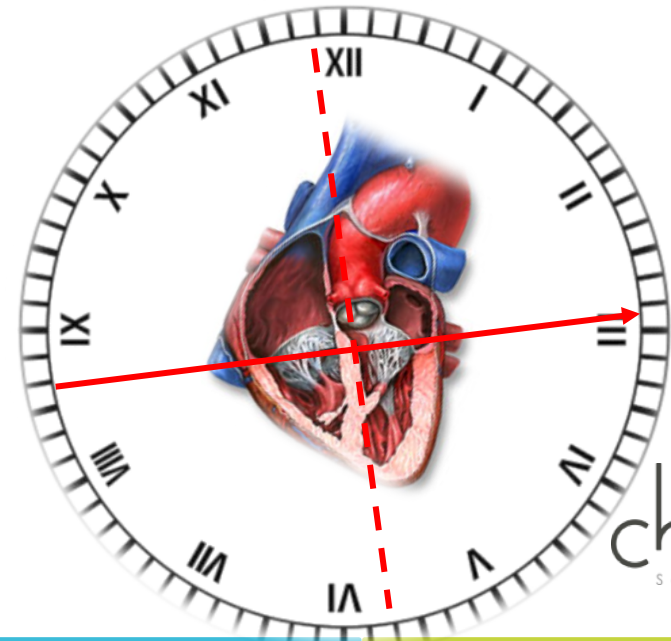
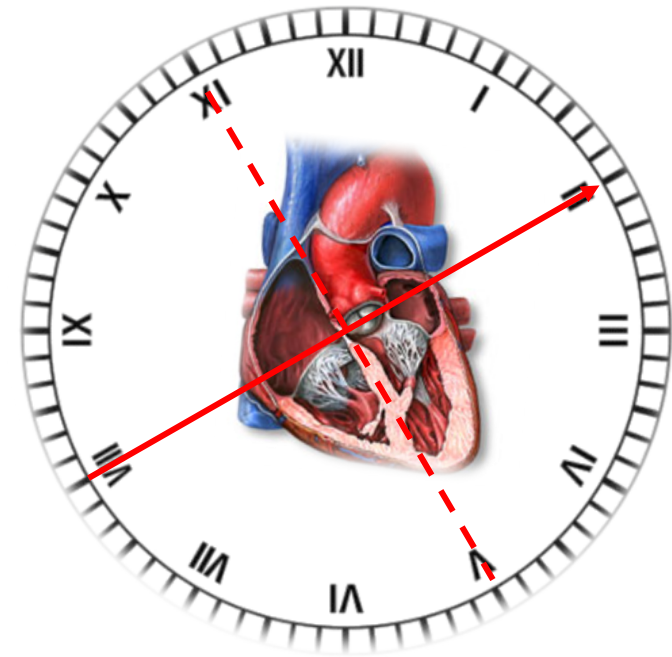
L'ECG est la clé !





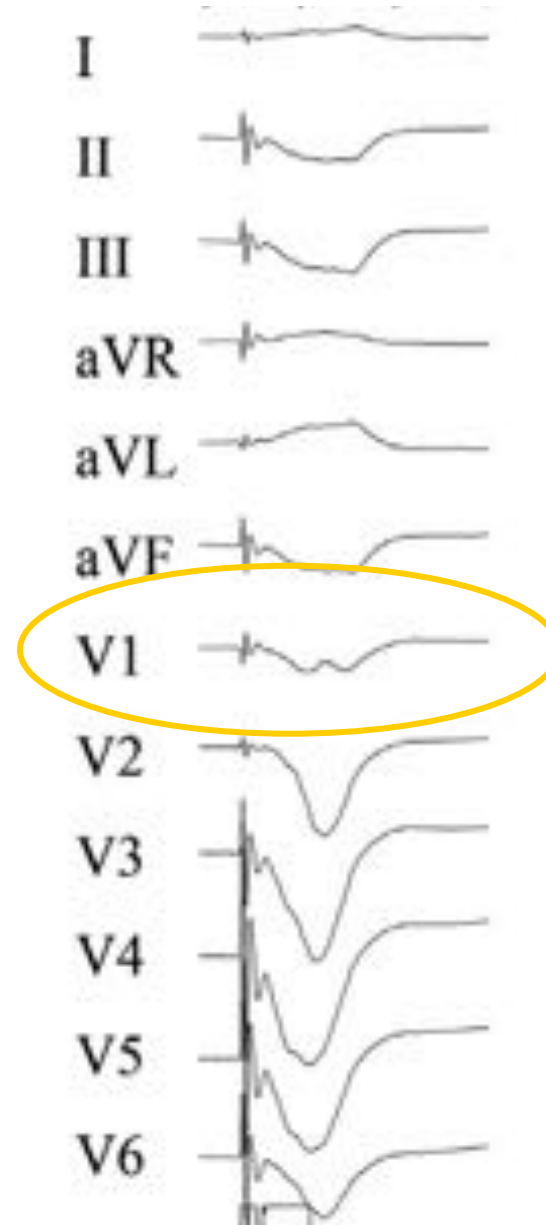
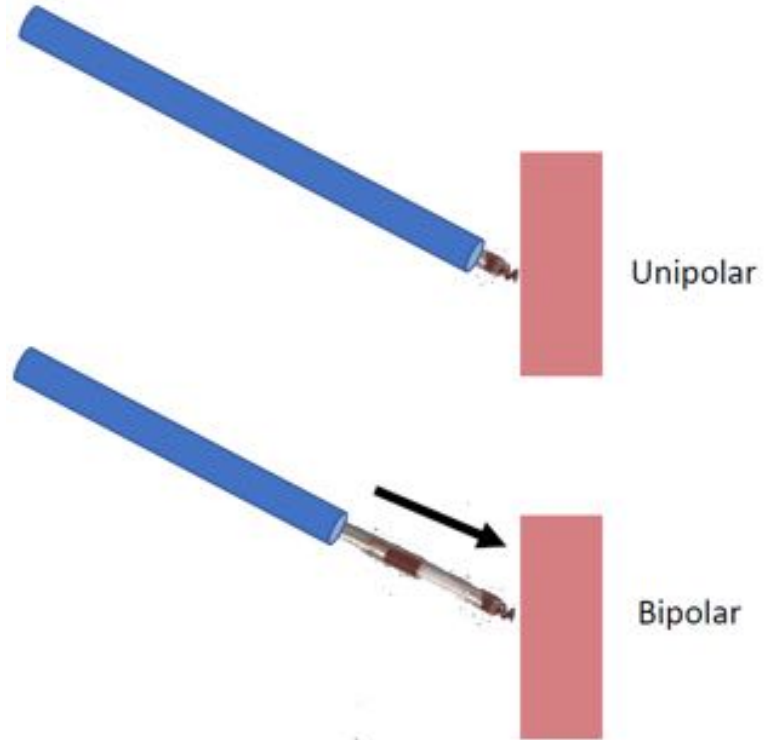


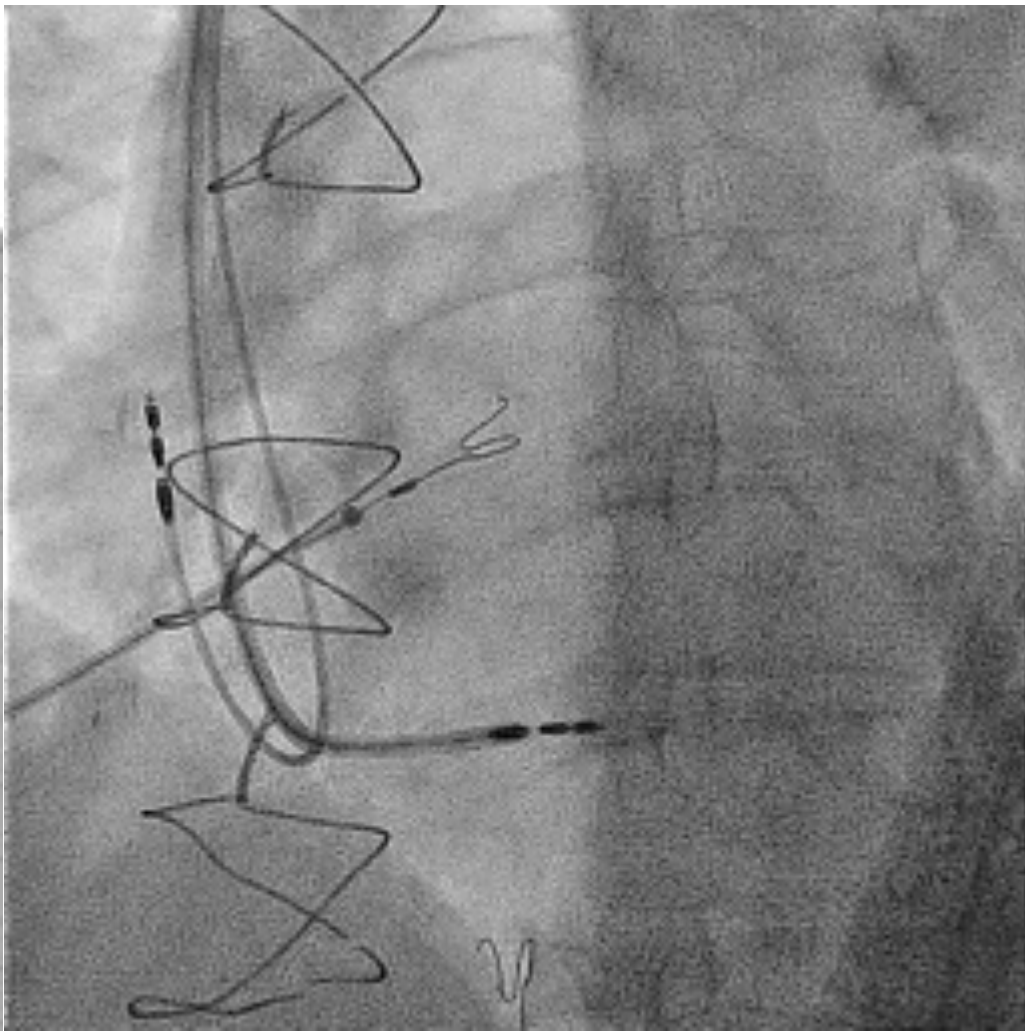
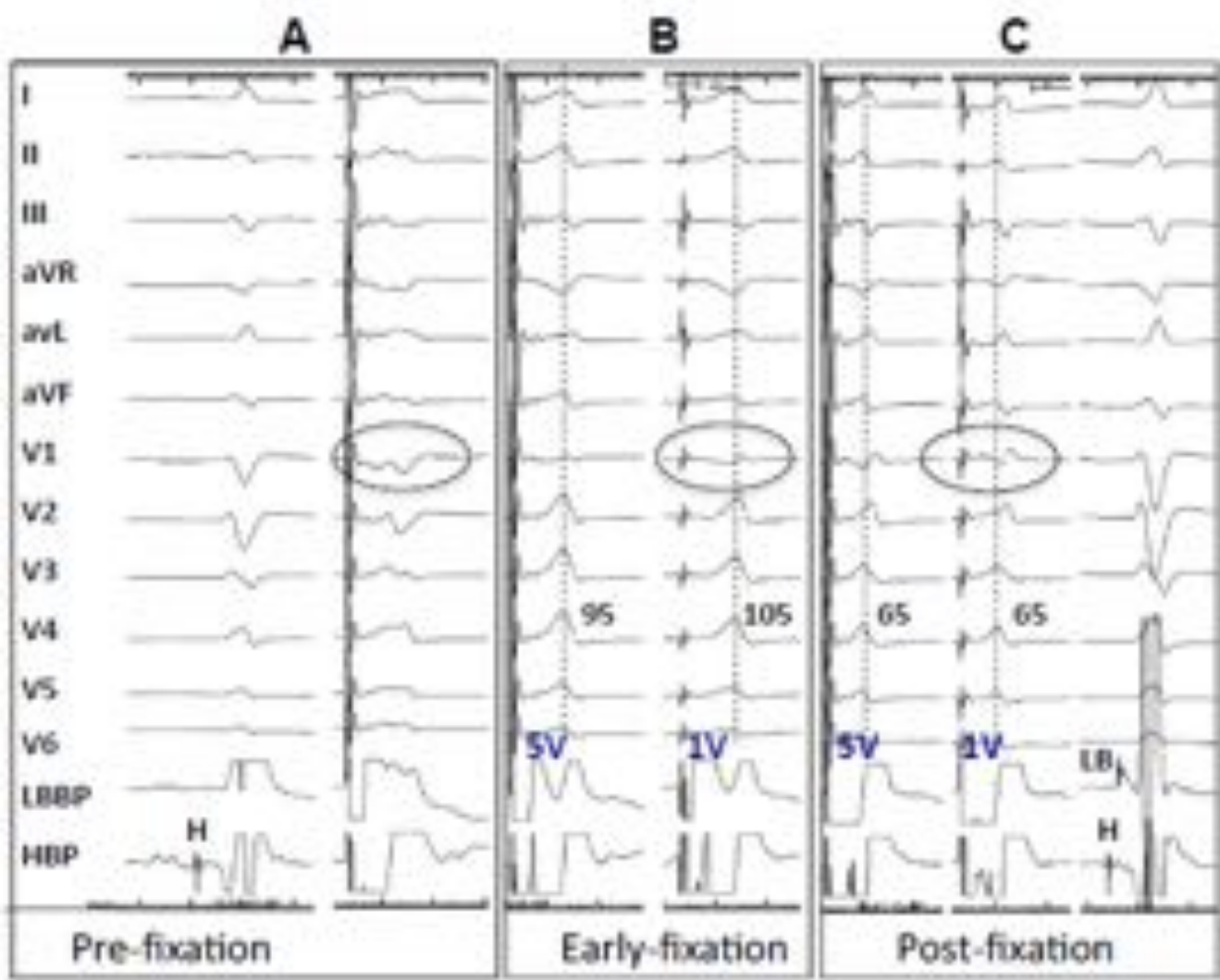
- Visualiser l'axe du septum
- Se positionner à la perpendiculaire



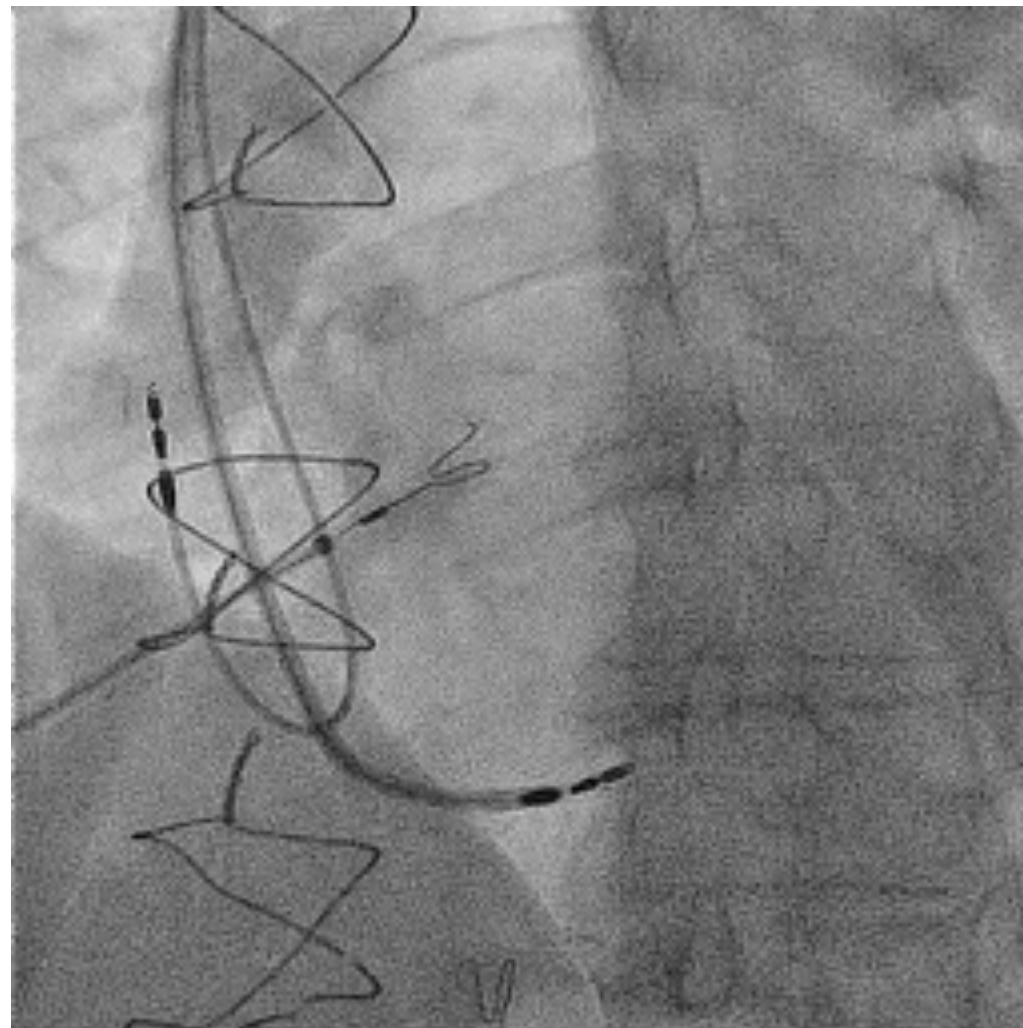
Pacing unipolaire

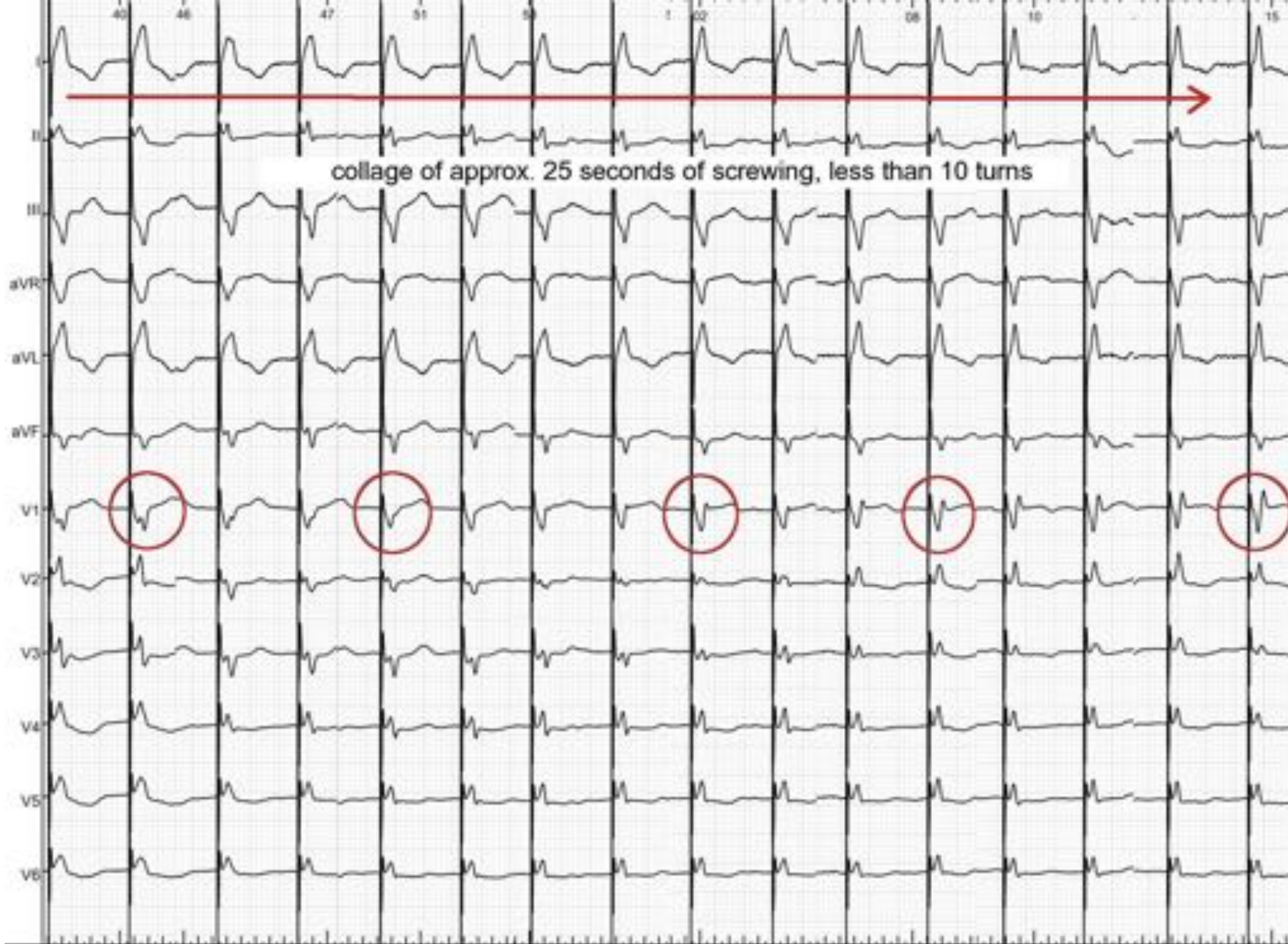
Recherche d'un aspect W en V1

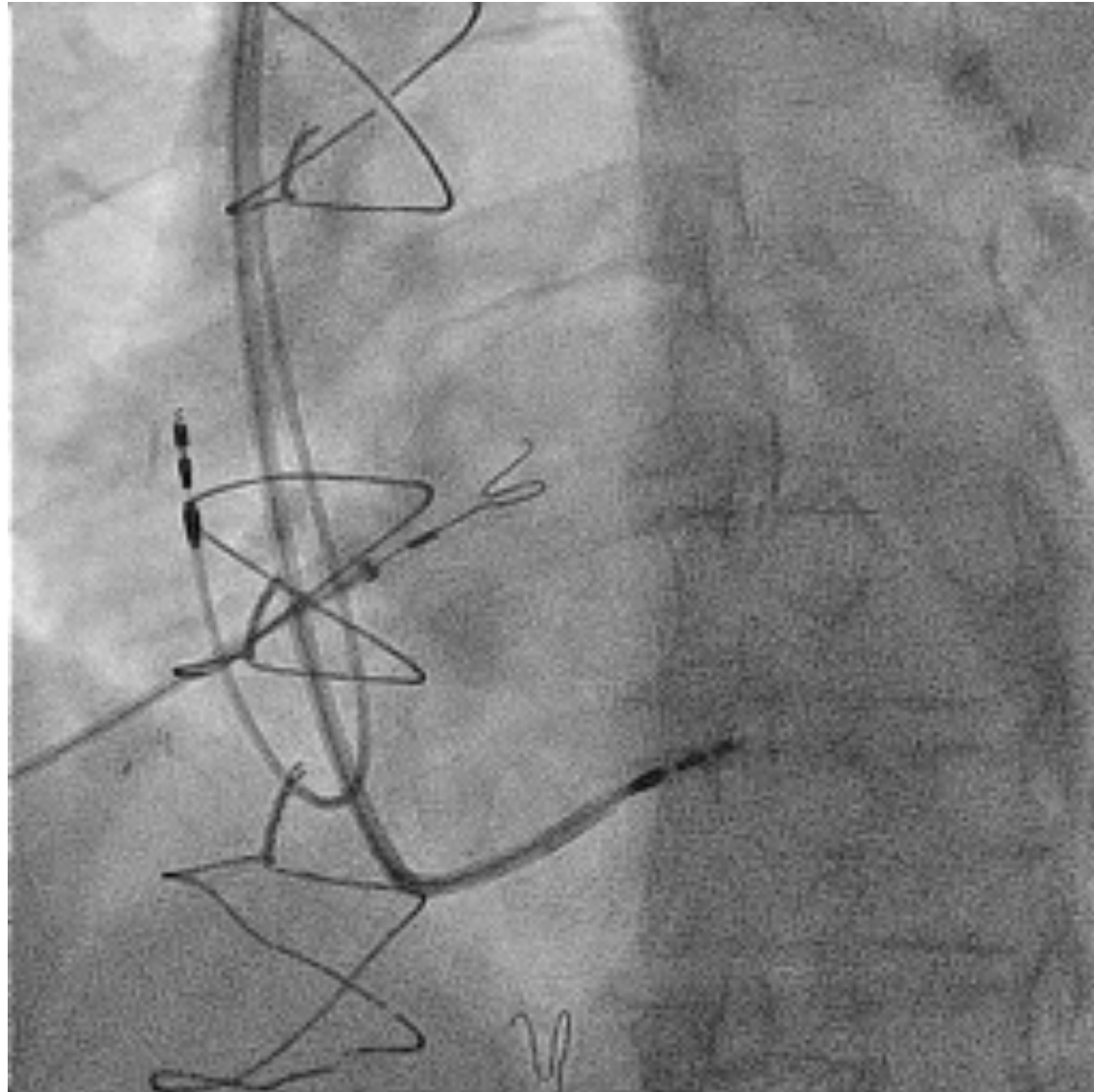


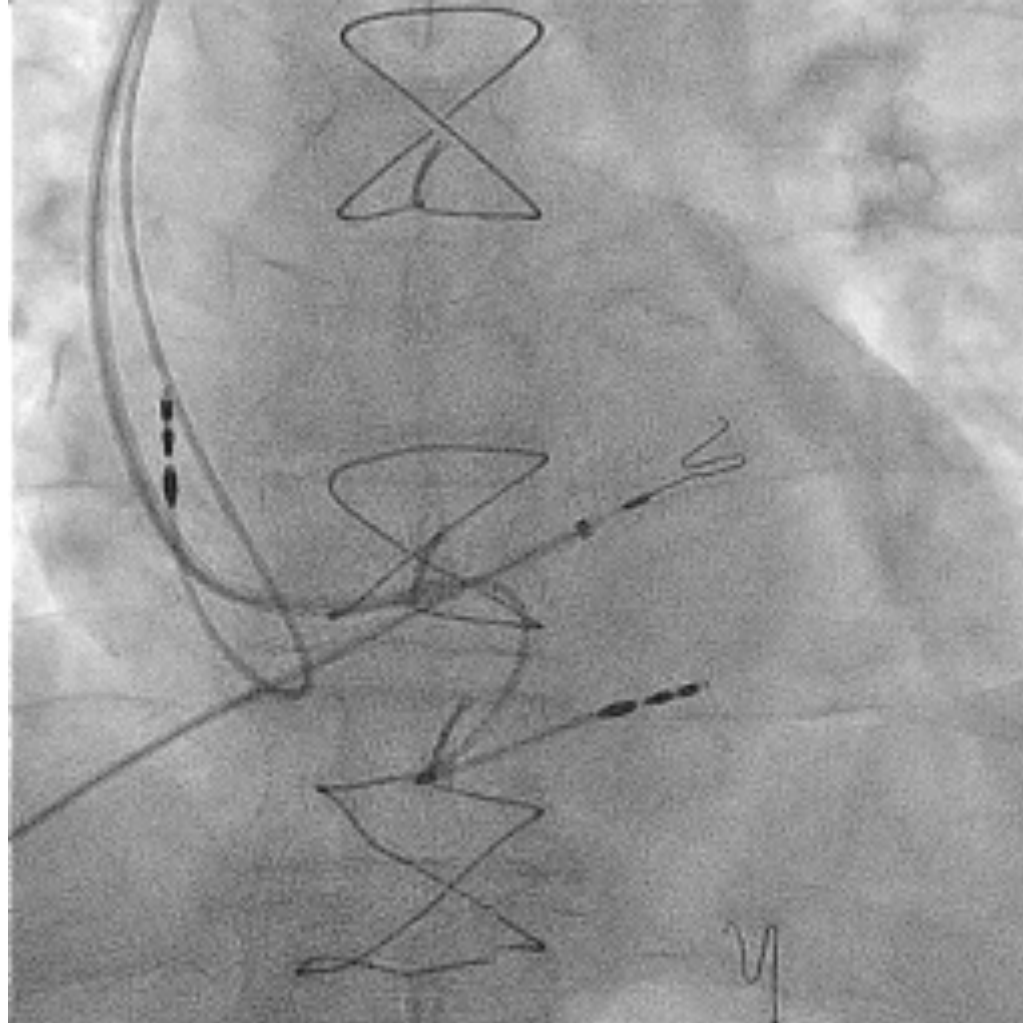


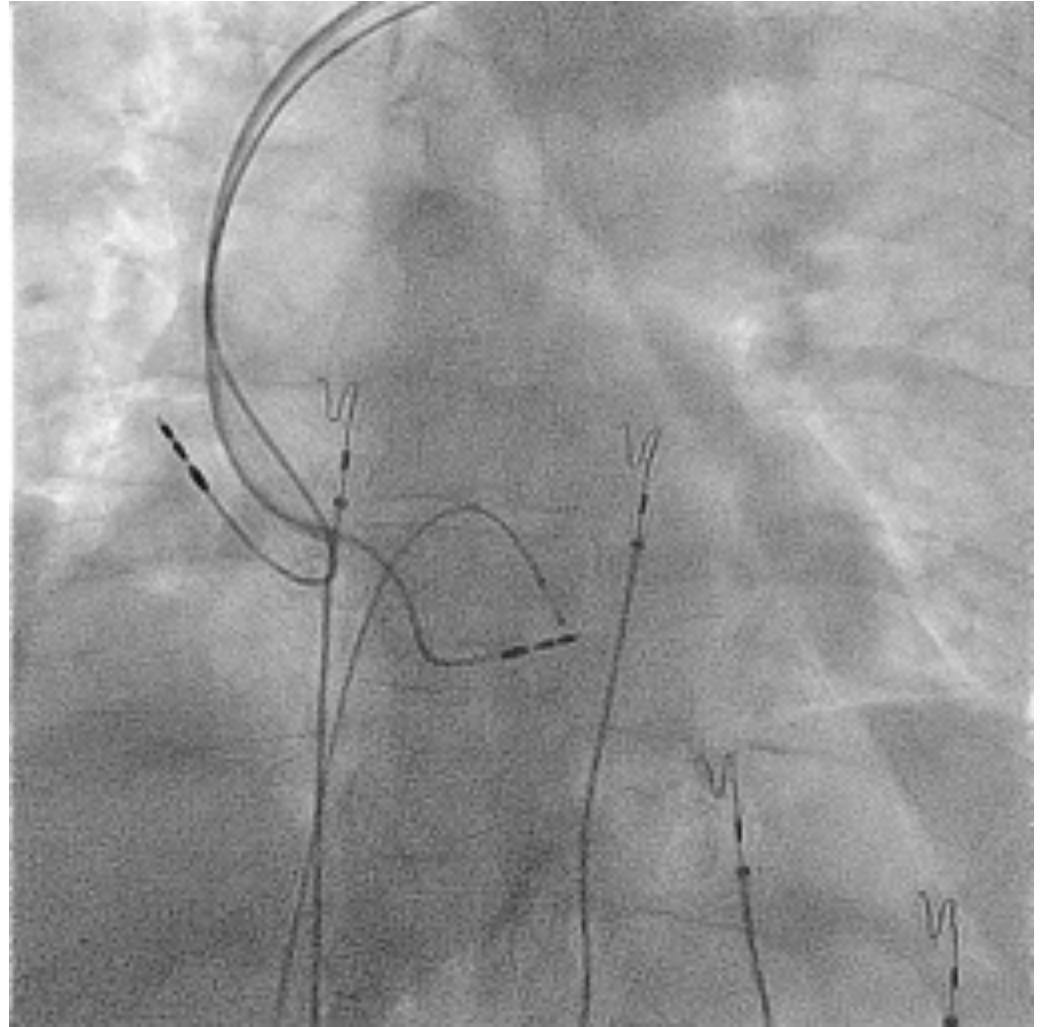
Contraste pour
suivi de la profondeur
de la sonde











Critères de succès

Pas de consensus clair

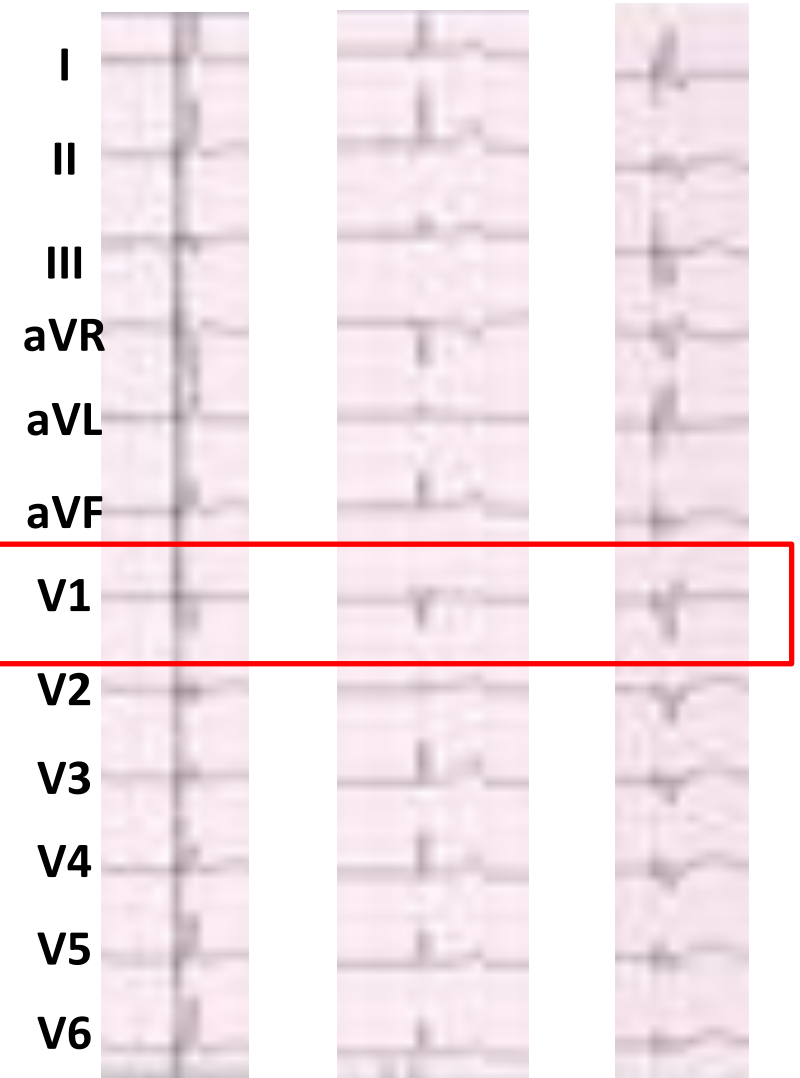
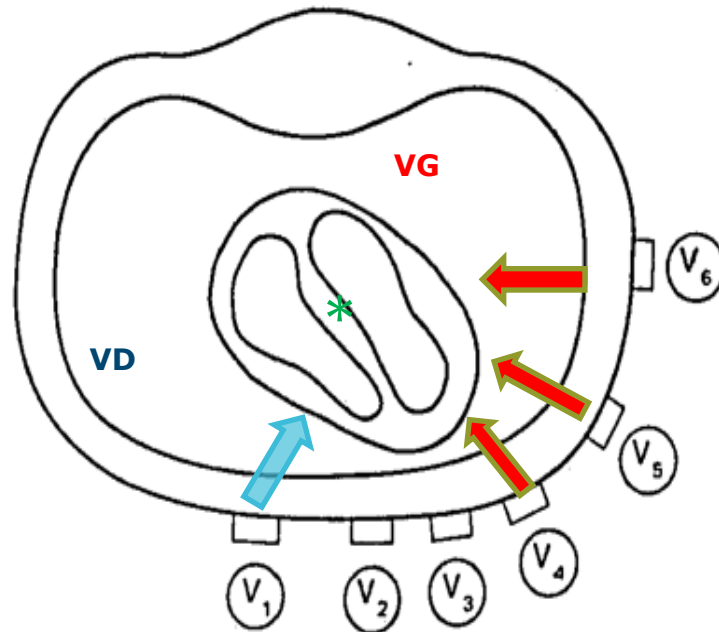
Différents critères proposés

- Aspect de Bloc de branche droite incomplet
- LVAT court (temps d'activation du VG) < 85 ms
- Mesurer largeur de QRS

Critères de succès

1. Bloc de branche droite incomplet

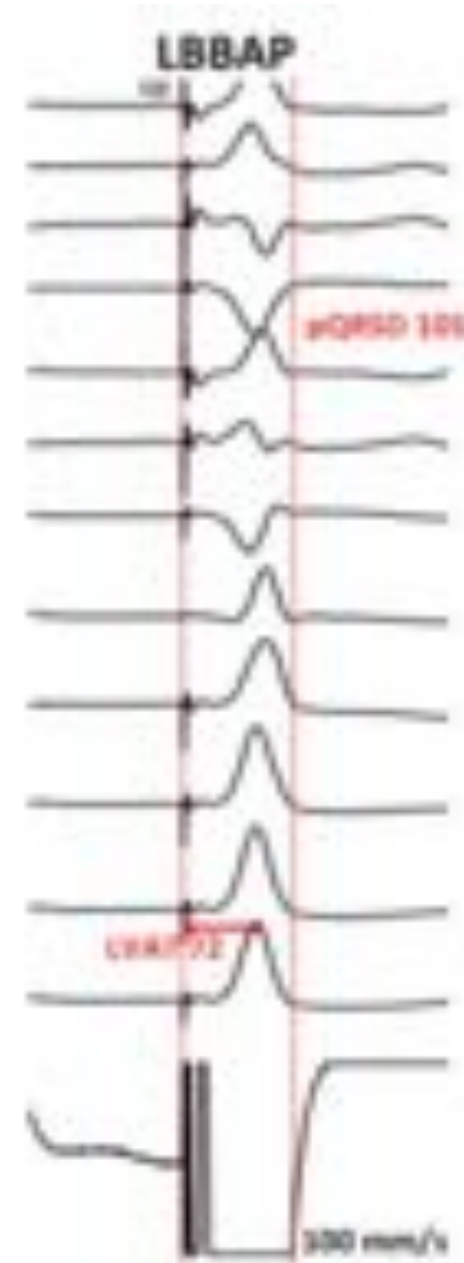
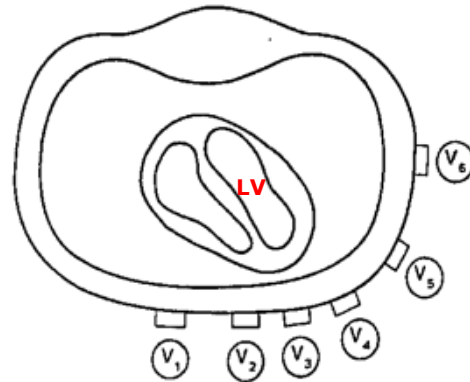
- **Pacing unipolaire !**
- r' en V1 quand pacing du côté gauche du septum
- Shift de pattern **W** vers **Qr** en vissant la sonde



Critères de succès

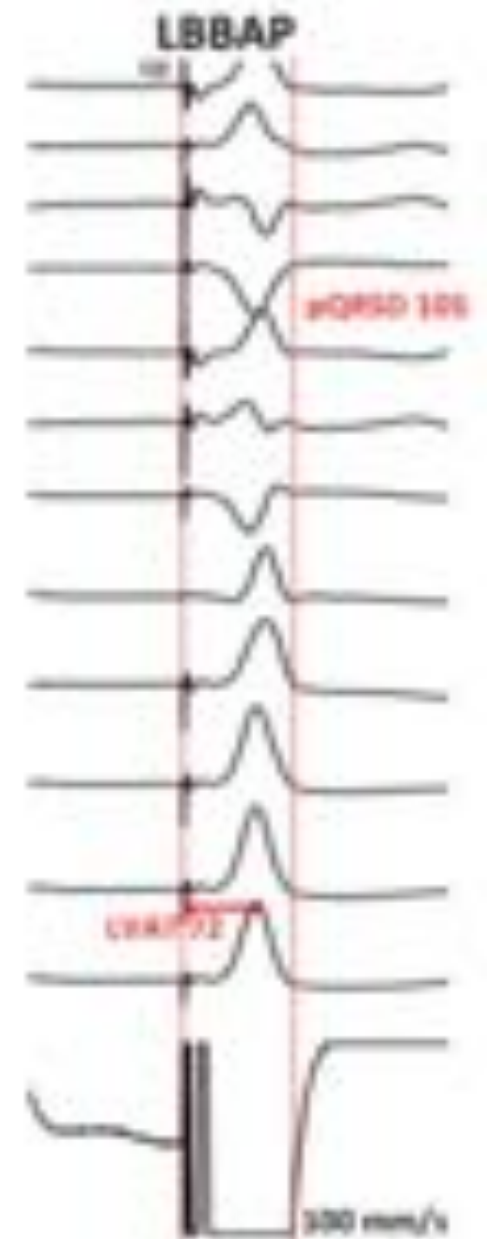
2. LVAT court

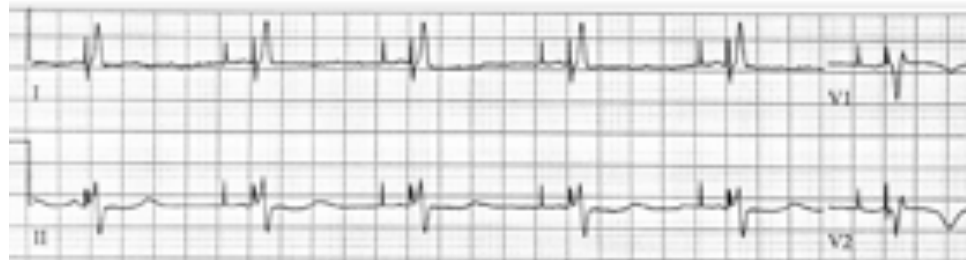
- Intervalle de la stim jusqu'au pic de l'onde R en V4, V5 or V6
- LVAT: Left Ventricular Activation time
 - Temps d'activation du VG
- Généralement < 85ms



Critères de succès

- Largeur QRS
 - Généralement 110-130ms
 - Parfois jusque 150 ms si Bloc de Branche préexistant





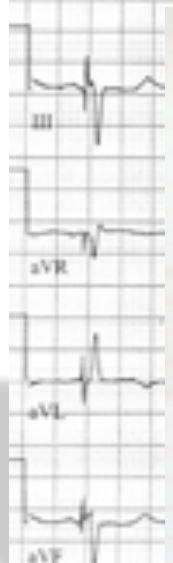
13.06.2023 15:14:39
 CDR Name - Carthage

35 ans P. Sec

73 mm
 - / - mmHg

QRS	140 ms
QT / QTc	406 / 113 ms
QTc	114 ms
QTc	47 ms
QTc	818 / 1000 ms

Rythme AI entrainé séquellé avec quelques complexes à rythme ventriculaire entrainé
 ECG anormal

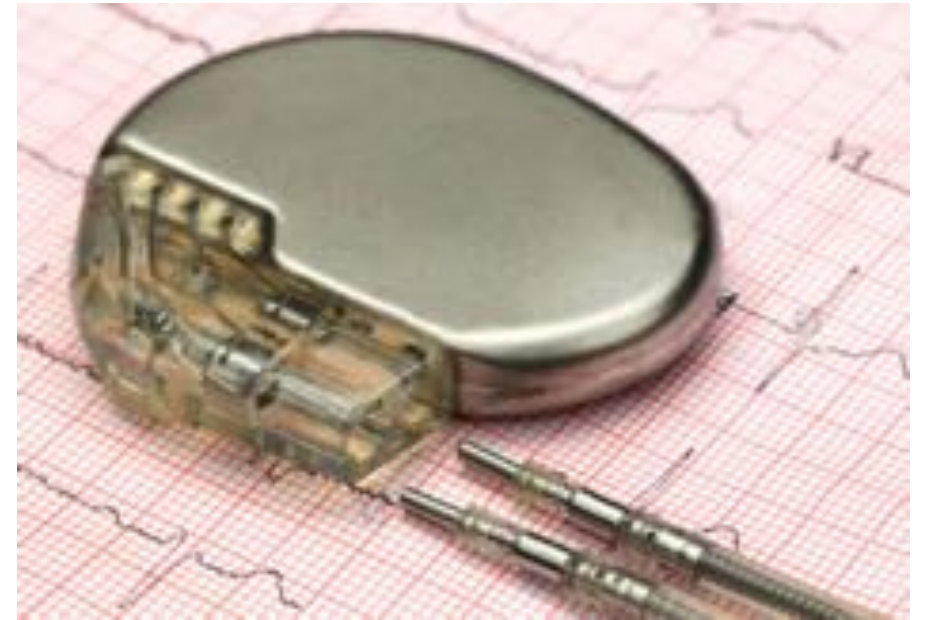


QRS	140 ms	Rythme AI entrainé séquellé
QT / QTc	412 / 119 ms	ECG anormal
QTc	119 ms	
QTc	41 ms	
QTc	960 / 1000 ms	
QTc	25 / 68 / 96 degrés	

35



GE MAC2000 1.1 12L™ a10 25 mm/s 10 mm/mV A05 0.56-40 Hz 50 Hz 2024_25 1/1



Criteria for successful LBBAP

➔ 4. Transitions from selective to non selective LBBP

➔ This is the proof of being at the right spot, but....

- ➔ Very difficult to see the iso-electric line of 20-30 ms prior to the V activation
- ➔ In some cases, we notice a transition during the implantation
- ➔ @ FU post implant, this transition often disappears despite the fact that the paced QRS duration is still very good.

➔ Hypothesis:

- ➔ The threshold of the muscular tissue is lower than the threshold of the conduction system
- ➔ As such, this is good news !!
- ➔ The only way to verify, is to stimulate with the EP system based upon
 - Refractory period of the conduction tissue (fast conduction = short RP)
 - Refractory period of the muscular tissue (slower conduction = longer RP)