### Index

A wave, 122, 148
ablation control system (ACS), 104
ablation of atrial fibrillation. see also surgical treatment of atrial fibrillation
alternative energy sources for, 103–4
cryoablation (see cryoablation)
laser (see laser ablation)
microwave (see microwave ablation)
radiofrequency (see radiofrequency (RF) ablation)
ultrasound (see ultrasound ablation)
approaches, 206–7
bi-atrial, 104, 155
characteristics of, 132–3
circumferential pulmonary vein, 206–12
coronary sinus, 77, 80–82, 108
dendoatrial, 81, 133–5, 145, 170–71, 176–8, 194
epicardial (see epicardial ablation)
His bundle, 101, 186, 221
for maintenance of atrial fibrillation, 49, 61–2, 65, 74–80
percutaneous (see percutaneous ablation)
remote-controlled, 212
risk to thoracic structures, 6
segmental ostial, 74, 206
treatment rate of, 37
ACC guidelines, 41, 44
accessory pathways, 224, 238
acetylcholine (ACH), 23, 52, 73–4
aconite, 26, 49
acquired atrial fibrillation, 31, 33–4
acquired tachycardia, 216–17
ACS (ablation control system), 104
ACT trials, 43
action potential duration (APD)
age and, 59
antiarrhythmic drugs and, 38
CHF and, 55, 57
cholinergic AF and, 52
electrical remodeling and, 23, 26–7
ion channels and, 62
monogenic disease and, 33
rapid atrial pacing (RAP) and, 54–5
action potential duration restitution (APDR) kinetics, 27–8
activation pattern, 63, 66, 74, 76
ACTIVE trial, 45
adenylcyclase, 23
ADONIS trial, 43
adrenaline, 23
adrenergic drive, increased, 25–6
AERP, see atrial effective refractory period (AERP)
AF, see atrial fibrillation (AF)
AFASAK trial, 44
AFCL, 80
AFF (atrial filling fraction), 117–18
AFFIRM trial, 42–3, 207
age
action potential duration (APD) and, 59
alterations in ionic currents and, 55
atria in animal models of aging, 59
coronary artery disease and, 242
mini-maze procedure and, 121
pediatric patients with congenital cardiopathies, 215–29
as predictor of atrial fibrillation, 32, 51
prevalence of atrial fibrillation and, 37, 44, 59, 237
RF modified maze procedure and, 147
structural changes and, 64
AHA guidelines, 41, 44
alanine aminotransferase (ALT), 45
ALIVE study, 43
Allessie lesion line concept, 167
ALT (alanine aminotransferase), 45
alternative energy sources for atrial fibrillation
characteristics of, 132–3
cryoablation (see cryoablation)
laser (see laser ablation)
mechanism of tissue injury, 131–2
microwave (see microwave ablation)
modalities of, 135–41
radiofrequency (see radiofrequency (RF) ablation)
ultrasound (see ultrasound ablation)
AMADEUS trial, 45
amiodarone, 38–43, 79, 148, 193, 239–40
anarchical mechanism of atrial fibrillation, 49–51
anastomosis, 225–6, 228
anatomical position, defined, 4
anatomically determined (macro)-reentrant circuit, 50
ANDROMEDA study, 43
Ang-II, see angiotensin-II
angina, 240, 242
angioplasty, 240
angiotensin-II, 23–4, 33, 58
anisotropy, 11, 51, 59–60, 77
antiarrhythmic drugs. see also under individual drug names
bipolar RF ablation and, 160
classification of, 38
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 222
criteria for, 205
mini-maze procedure and, 121, 124–5, 127
negative aspects of, 32, 37, 207
pulmonary vein electrophysiology and, 79
RF modified maze procedure and, 147, 149, 151
anticoagulation therapy. see also under individual drug names
adverse events related to, 238
bipolar RF ablation and, 160
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 222
familial atrial fibrillation and, 31
mini-maze procedure and, 121–4, 127
RF modified maze procedure and, 146–8, 151
rhythm control and, 37–8, 42–3
thromboembolic risk and, 44–5, 118
antiplatelet agents, 45
antithrombotic therapy, 28, 44–5
aorta, 5–6
aortic root, 7–8, 149
aortic valve, 4, 13
aortic valve disease, 148
aortic valve replacement (AVR), 144, 149, 167–8, 170–71
aortic valve surgery, 105
APD. see action potential duration (APD)
APDR (action potential duration restitution) kinetics, 27–8
apoptosis, 24, 58, 64
appendage
activation pattern of, 63
biatrial preserved (BAP) maze procedure and, 184
bipolar RF ablation and, 160–61
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 223–4
critical mass concept and, 26
epicardial ablation and, 176, 179–80
intracardiac thrombus and, 161
of the left atrium, 6, 9–10
maze procedure and, 102, 107–8, 185
microwave ablation and, 167, 172
minimally invasive treatments and, 193, 195, 197
radial procedure and, 114–16
RF modified maze procedure and, 141, 145–6, 150–51
of the right atrium, 6–9
structural abnormalities and, 65
argon-based cooling mechanism, 132
arrhythmia
atrial, 3, 80, 215–17
classifications of, 217
ventricular, 38–9, 183, 186, 215–29
arrhythmia perpetua, 21
arrhythmogenesis, 11, 22–3, 24, 26, 34, 74, 77–9
ASD. see atrial septal defect (ASD)
Aspirin, 44–5
asystole, 211
AT II. see angiotensin-II
atenolol, 41
atherosclerosis, 45
atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, 31
atherosclerotic endothelial dysfunction, 22
ATRIA trial, 44
atrial burst pacemaker, 57
atrial chambers of the heart
atrial components, 6–7
basic arrangement within the thorax, 4
components of the left atrium, 9–10
components of the right atrium, 7–9
description of the atriums, 7
esophagus in relation to, 4–6
etiological factors relating to atrial fibrillation, 17
location of specialized atrial myocardium, 11–12
location of the cardiac nodes, 13–14
muscular walls and muscular venous sleeves, 10–11
relationship to the thoracic structures, 4–6
substrates for abnormal atrial rhythmogenicity, 14–17
atrial effective refractory period (AERP), 52–4, 57–9, 62–3, 218 see also effective refractory period (ERP)
atrial fibrillation (AF)
ablation of (see ablation of atrial fibrillation; surgical treatment of atrial fibrillation)
classifications of, 205
electrophysiological basis of experimental evidence in animal models, 24–6, 31–9 mechanisms in humans, 59–66
theory of AF mechanisms, 49–51
etiological factors relating to, 17
focal theory of
atrial ectopy in initiation of AF, 73–4
coronary sinus and AF, 80–82
identifying patients maintaining AF, 79–80
localized sources of activity maintaining AF, 74, 76
mechanisms of pulmonary vein arrhythmogenicity, 77–9
pulmonary vein in initiation of AF, 74–5
pulmonary veins in maintenance of AF, 76–7
genetics of implications for the future, 34
molecular mechanisms, 32–4
overview, 28, 31
historical background, 21, 89
incidence of, 31, 37, 124–5, 143, 237
morbidity and mortality of, 31, 122, 125, 128, 148–51, 161, 169–71, 191, 228
pathophysiology of (see pathophysiology of atrial fibrillation)
pharmacological management of rate control, 41–2
rate control versus rhythm control, 42–3
rhythm control, 37–41
surgical treatment of (see ablation of atrial fibrillation; surgical treatment of atrial fibrillation)
atrial filling fraction (AFF), 117–18
atrial flutter
atypical, 218
Index 247

causes of, 155
congenital cardiopathies and, 221–2, 224–5
epicardial ablation and, 177–8
in fetus, 216
maze procedure and, 187
pharmacological cardioversion and, 38–41, 43
radiofrequency modified maze procedure and, 143, 147–9
reentrant circuit and, 50, 102
surgery and, 90, 92

typical, 218
atrial incisions for radial procedure, 114–17
atrial interstitial fibrosis, 23
atrial natriuretic factor, 15–17, 114
atrial pacing, 56, 59
atrial septal defect (ASD), 106, 108, 222, 225–7, 239, 241
atrial septum, 5, 7–8
atrial stretch, 58, 238
atrial tachycardia, 22, 74, 81–2, 215–17, 221
atrial transection procedure, 102
atrial–esophageal fistula, 104, 171, 185, 193, 211, 238–40, 242–3
atriesophageal fistula, 104, 171, 185, 193, 211, 238–40, 242–3
atriotomy, 107, 116, 158, 167, 176, 178
atrioventricular canal, 15
atrioventricular groove, 9–10, 13, 106, 116, 178–9, 240, 243
atrioventricular junction, 4, 6, 10–11, 14, 16, 178
atrioventricular muscular septum, 9
atrioventricular nodal blocking drugs, 37
atrioventricular nodal tachycardia, 12, 90, 216–17
atrioventricular node
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 223
corridor operation and, 183
development of, 15
digoxin and, 42
dysfunction, 39, 41
morphology of, 10–16
supraventricular tachycardia and, 219–21
tachycardia and, 216–17
atrioventricular ring tissue, 12, 15–16
automatic tachycardia, 217–19, 221–3, 228
autonomic tone, evaluation of, 25
AV block
calcium channel blockers and, 42
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 216, 219–20, 223
microwave ablation and, 170
radiofrequency ablation and, 147, 211
RCP and, 55–7, 59
AV reentrant tachycardia, 216, 219–20
AVR. see aortic valve replacement (AVR)
azimilide, 43
BAATAF trial, 44
Bachmann’s bundle, 10, 13, 62, 64
balloon endo-clamp, 106
BAP maze procedure, 184
beating heart procedures, 104
beta-blockers, 38, 40–43, 147, 221, 223
bi-atrial ablation, 104, 155
biatrial preserved (BAP) maze procedure, 184
bipolar radiofrequency ablation. see radiofrequency ablation, bipolar
bleeding, 43–5, 122, 124, 170–71, 177, 186, 238
body of the atrium, 6
box lesion, 105, 107, 167, 198
bradycardia, 38, 40, 41, 90–91, 121, 211, 216, 238
bradytachycardia syndrome, 123, 126
bridging tricuspid valve, 114
bronchospasm, 41
Brugada syndrome, 33–4
bundle branches, 12, 121
bundle of His. see His bundle
burst initiated atrial fibrillation, 74
burst pacing, 24, 53–4, 57, 80
bypass surgery, 65
C-reactive protein (CRP) and atrial fibrillation, 22
CABG. see coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)
CAFA trial, 44
calcium channel blockers, 38, 41–3, 146
Canadian Trial of Atrial Fibrillation (CTAF), 40
cannulation, 106, 108, 144–6, 192, 242
cardiac arrest, 223, 242
Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial, 38
cardiac impulse, 12
cardiac intrinsic autonomic system, 89–91, 93–4
cardiac transplantation, 21, 225
cardio-thoracic ratio, 187
Cardioblate system, 144–6, 156–7, 193, 199
cardiomyopathy, 31, 41, 219
cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB)
epicardial ablation and, 176
maze procedure and, 104–6, 131
mini-maze procedure and, 121–2, 125, 127
minimally invasive treatments and, 192, 196
RF modified maze procedure and, 144, 149
cardioversion of atrial fibrillation
DC, 37–9, 43, 46
electrical, 38, 61, 121, 123, 127, 160, 218, 222, 239–41
pharmacologic, 37–42, 46, 61–4
CARTO system, 209, 212
catheter ablation. see ablation of atrial fibrillation
cavosatrial junction, 11
cavotricuspid isthmus, 8, 13, 211, 225, 227–8
cellular ionic transport, 28
central fibrous body, 8, 12, 13
cerebral stroke, 124, 127
cerebrovascular accident, 102
CHADS2 score, 44
Chagas disease, 223
chamber myocardium, 15
char formation, 134, 136
chemical cardioversion. see pharmacologic cardioversion
congestive heart failure (CHF)
Chitwood clamp, 106
cholinergic AF, 52–3
chronic atrial fibrillation. see persistent atrial fibrillation
chronotropy, 21–2
circumferential pulmonary vein ablation (CPV A), 205–12
circumflex artery, 133, 138, 193, 198, 240–41, 243
clopidogrel, 45
coaagulopathy, 239
Cobra Bipolar system, 156–7, 238
cold blood cardioplegia, 121
cold extremities, 41
collagenization, atrial, 24
conduction velocity (CV), 50–51, 56–8, 64
congenital cardiopathies
   arrhythmias associated with, 215–29
   supraventricular tachycardia (SVT), 73, 143, 216–22
   ventricular tachycardia, 90, 143, 222–3, 227
   congenital heart disease, 117, 183, 185–6, 215–29
   congenital malformation of heart, 6, 7, 12, 16, 216
   congestive heart failure (CHF)
      in animal models, 51, 55–7, 64
      chronic atrial fibrillation and, 64
      circumferential PV ablation and, 209
      pharmacological cardioversion and, 24, 41, 44
   connexin, 15–16, 60, 64
CONSORT, 94
crystization, 40, 42
contiguous lesions, 132–3
contractile dysfunction, 54
coronary artery, 113–14, 179
coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)
   maze procedure and, 105
   microwave ablation and, 167–8, 170–71
   mini-maze procedure and, 125–7
   minimally invasive procedures and, 194, 198
   for myocardial infarction, 241
   radiofrequency modified maze procedure and, 146–7, 149
   coronary artery disease, 22, 44, 117, 122, 208, 237
   coronary artery stenosis, 240–43
   coronary-free segment, 178–9
   coronary sinus
      ablation of, 77, 80–82, 108
      atrial ectopy and, 73–4
      circumferential PV ablation and, 208–9
      congenital cardiopathies and, 223, 225–7
      Eustachian ridge and, 7–9
      focal tachycardias and, 16
      in initiation and maintenance of AF, 76–8, 80–82
      left atrium and, 10
      maze procedure and, 108, 120
      radial procedure and, 115–16
      relationship to oesophagus, 5–6
      RF modified maze procedure and, 145–6
      coronary sinus ostium, 80–82
      corridor operation, 92, 183
Coumadin, 148–9
Cox-maze procedure. see maze procedure
Index 249

double venous cannulation, 108
Dresden lesion line concept, 170
driver of atrial fibrillation, 49–51, 61, 74, 76, 175
dronedarone, 43
drugs for pharmacological cardioversion, 40
DTI ximelagatran, 45
E wave, 122
Ebstein’s anomaly, 219–20, 228, 240–41
echocardiography (ECG)
  • maze procedure and, 121–2, 124
  • microwave ablation and, 169
  • nodal reentrant tachycardia and, 220
  • P wave duration and, 118, 122
  • RF modified maze procedure and, 147–9
  • transport function and, 113
ectopic foci, 21, 49–51, 73–4, 80, 215, 238
ectopic node, 16
ectopy, atrial, 73–4, 206–7
effective refractory period (ERP), 23, 25–8, 33, 50–51, 79, 218, see also atrial effective refractory period (AERP)
ejunction fraction, left ventricular, 120–21, 125, 147–8, 150, 168–9
electrical action potential delineation, 28
electrical cardioversion, 38, 123, 160, 218, 222, 239–41
electrical myocardial activation, 14
electrical remodeling, 27–8, 52–4, 62–4, 212
electrical uncoupling, 64
electrocardiogram, 14–15, 21, 41
electrograms, 63, 65, 77
electromechanical coupling, 22–3, 34, 51, 56
electrophysiological basis of atrial fibrillation
  • experimental evidence in animal models, 24–6, 51–9
  • mechanisms in humans, 59–66
  • theory of AF mechanisms, 49–51
embolic events, 43, 45
embolism, 186–7, 196, 239–40, 242–3
enalapril, 24, 58
encainide, 39
endocardial ablation, 81, 133–5, 145, 170–71, 176–8, 194
Endocardial Solutions system, 209
endocarditis, 149
endoscopic surgery
  • bipolar RF ablation, 160–61
  • laser ablation, 141
  • lone atrial fibrillation and, 196–7
  • microwave ablation, 141, 166, 171–2
  • minithoracotomy and, 192
  • robotic surgical system and, 198–9
  • two port thoracoscopic approach, 197–8
endothelial dysfunction, 22
engrailed-LacZ, 16
epicardial ablation
  • versus endocardial, 133–5
  • endoscopic microwave, 165–6, 170–2
  • microwave through sternotomy, 196
radiofrequency approach, 175–80
Epicor Medical Ablation System, 132, 138
ERK (extracellular signal-related kinase), 24
ERP, see effective refractory period (ERP)
ESC guidelines, 39, 41, 44
esmolol, 41
esophageal injury, 160–61, 178
esophageal perforation, 238–40, 242–3
esophageal–atrial fistula, 104, 171, 185, 193, 211, 238–40, 242–3
esphagus, 4–6, 133
EURIDIS trial, 43
euroscore, 148–9
Eustachian ridge, 8–9, 10, 13
Eustachian valve, 7
excitable gap, 50
extracellular signal-related kinase (ERK), 24
extracranial hemorrhage, 44
F waves, 218, 221
FAF (familial atrial fibrillation), 28, 31–3
failure of restitution, 28
Fallot, tetralogy of, 222–3, 227
familial amyloidosis, 33
familial atrial fibrillation (FAF), 28, 31–2
fatty infiltration, 64–5
fibrillation pacemaker, 43, 53–4
fibrofatty myocardial infiltration, 64–5
fibrosis
  • amiodarone and, 41
  • angiotensin II and, 23–4
  • in animal models, 55–9
  • as indicator of atrial fibrillation, 33, 64–5
  • interstitial, 65
first detected AF episode, 205
flap valve of oval fossa, 9–10
flecainide, 38–43, 240
FLEX microwave devices, 135, 165–6, 170, 197–9, 241
flouroscopy, 208–9
flutter, see atrial flutter
focal atrial fibrillation, 74, 76, 103
focal atrial tachycardia, 14, 16, 74, 221
focal theory of atrial fibrillation
  • atrial ectopy in initiation of AF, 73–4
  • coronary sinus and AF, 80–82
  • identifying patients maintaining AF, 79–80
  • localized sources of activity maintaining AF, 74, 76
  • mechanisms of pulmonary vein arrhythmogenicity, 77–9
  • pulmonary vein in initiation of AF, 74–5
  • pulmonary veins in maintenance of AF, 76–7
focally driven atrial fibrillation, 76
focally initiated atrial fibrillation, 74
focus, ectopic, 21, 49–51, 73–4, 80, 215, 238
Fontan surgery, 218, 221–2, 225–8
four-chamber orientation of the heart, 4
fractonation, 62–3, 65, 208
fragmentation, 65
ganglionated plexi (GP), 93–4
gap junction proteins, 51, 56–7, 59–60
gastroscopy, 242
gender, 121, 209, 219
genetic linkage analysis, 28
genetics of atrial fibrillation
implications for the future, 34
molecular mechanisms, 32–34
overview, 28, 31
GI upset, 40–42
glaucoma, 41
glycogen, accumulation of, 54
GP (ganglionated plexi), 93–4
great cardiac vein, 10
hamartoma, 216, 223
headache, 42
heart
atrial chambers of (see atrial chambers of the heart)
basic arrangement within the thorax, 4
relationship to the thoracic structures, 4–6
relationship within the body, 4
heart block, 41
heart failure
in animal models, 51, 57–8, 64
atrial fibrillation and, 22–4, 24, 43
circumferential PV ablation and, 208
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 221
digoxin and, 42
microave ablation and, 169
mini-maze procedure and, 124
RF modified maze procedure and, 149
side effect of oral blockers, 41
heart lung machine, 106
heart port atrial retractor system, 192
heart rate, 21–2, 31, 32, 41, see also rate control of atrial fibrillation
heart tube, 6, 15
heart tumors, 216, 223
helium-based cooling mechanism, 132
hemiplegia, 124
hemorrhagic stroke, 149, 151
heparin, 45, 194
hepatic dysfunction, 39
hepatotoxicity, 41, 45
heterogeneity, 51–9, 64–5
hierarchical mechanism of atrial fibrillation, 49–51
high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU), 104, 132, 138–40
His bundle, 12–14, 101, 186, 216, 220–21
HNK1, 16
HOCM (hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy), 185–6
Holter monitoring, 25
HOT CAFE trial, 43
hydrops fetalis, 216
hyperglycemia, 124
hyperlipidemia, 241
hypertension
anticoagulants and, 44
bipolar RF maze procedure and, 148
as predictor of atrial fibrillation, 51–2, 61, 64
pulmonary, 125, 241
ventricular, 223
hypertensive heart disease, 31
hypertrophic energy, 131–2
hyperthyroidism, 237
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, 22, 33
hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM), 185–6
hypertrophy, 23–4, 54, 59, 218
hypochondrium, 4
hypokalemia, 42
hypotension, 40–42, 211
hypothermia, 121, 144
hypothermic energy, 132
hypoxia, 237
IACD (implantable automatic cardioverter-defibrillator),
222–3
ibutilide, 38–40
idoventricular rhythm, 59
idraparinux, 45
impedance, 208
implantable automatic cardioverter-defibrillator (IACD),
222–3
impotence, 41
inferior caval vein
anatomy of atrial chambers and, 7–8, 11, 13
atrial ectopy and, 74
atrial flutter and, 102
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 225
cryolesion on, 106
in maintenance of AF, 82
minimally invasive treatments and, 194, 196–8
inferior interatrial connections, 80
inflammation, 58
inotropc effect, negative, 38–40, 42
INR, subtherapeutic, 43–4
interatrial groove, 10, 107
interatrial septum, 114–16, 119–21
interstitial collagenization, 23
interstitial fibrosis, 65
intracranial hemorrhage, 44
intraoperative mapping. see mapping
intrinsic cardiac autonomic system, 89–91, 93–4
ion channelopathy, 31, 32–3, 43, 63
ionic currents, 27–8, 55
IRAAF study, 238–9
irbesartan, 45
ischemic event, 102, 149
ischemic heart disease, 64, 122
ischemic stroke, 37, 44–5, 151
isolated atrial fibrillation. see lone atrial fibrillation
junctional rhythm (JR), 186
Kosakai modifications to maze procedure, 185
L-type calcium current, 27, 52, 54–5, 57, 62
laser ablation, 104, 131–2, 135–8, 141
LBBB, see left bundle branch block (LBBB)
leading circle reentry hypothesis, 26, 50–51
left bundle branch block (LBBB), 121–2, 125, 128
left-sided lesions, 105–8
left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), 120–21, 125, 147–8, 150, 168–9
lesion line concept of Allessie, 167
ligament of Marshall, 25, 73
lone atrial fibrillation
defined, 22
familial atrial fibrillation and, 33
incidence of, 31
maze procedure and, 105, 183–7
minimally invasive treatments and, 194, 196–7
remodeling and, 52, 62, 64
triggering factors of, 92
long QT syndrome, 33–4, 216, 222–3
longitudinal dissociation, 59–60, 62
low cardiac output syndrome, 168
LVEF, see left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF)
LYNX probe, 166
macro-reentrant atrial tachycardia, 26, 50, 102, 209, 217–18
magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 113, 121–2, 124
Mahaim type of preexcitation, 12
MAP, see monophasic action potential (MAP)
MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinase), 23–4
mapping
of atrial fibrillation
circumferential PV ablation and, 206, 208–12
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 225
electroanatomic mapping system, 78
electrogram fragmentation, 63–5
high-resolution optical, 58–60
intraoperative, 73–4, 78, 90
maze procedure and, 102–3, 108, 187
necessity of, 161
radial procedure and, 117–18
tachycardia, 217–19, 223–4, 227
MATCH trial, 45
maze procedure, 51, 73, 92
bilateral preserved (BAP), 184
complications, 240–41
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 219, 222–8
current surgical strategies and future development, 105–8
description of, 73, 92
drawbacks of, 113–14
Japanese experience, 183–7
mini-maze procedure
discussion, 124–8
patients and methods, 119–22
results, 122–4, 192
modifications to
alternative energy sources, 103–4
clinical factors, 105
Kosakai modifications, 185
RF modified maze procedure (see radiofrequency (RF) ablation, RF modified maze procedure)
surgical alternatives, 104–5
success of, 51, 92
from theory to clinical experience, 102
mechanical stretch, 23, 25
mediastinum, 4, 6
metabolic syndrome, 22
metoprolol, 41
micro-reentry, 50–52, 61–2, 64, 77, 184, 187
microwave ablation
complications with, 241
description of probes, generator, 165–6
history of
endocardial, 166–70
diagnostic epicardial, 171–2
epicardial, 170–71, 177
limitations of, 151
maze procedure and, 103–4, 150
mechanism of tissue injury, 131–2
minimally invasive treatments and, 196–7
modalities of, 134–5
totally endoscopic, 141
Microwave Ablation System, 135, 165
Microwave Generator, 165
midsternotomy, see sternotomy
migraine, 10
mini-maze procedure, see maze procedure, mini-maze procedure
mini-sternotomy, see sternotomy
minithoracotomy, see thoracotomy, minithoracotomy
mitochondrial abnormalities, 54
mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), 23–4
mitral regurgitation (MR), 58–9, 125, 212
mitral valve
atrial fibrillation and, 143
bipolar radiofrequency ablation and, 158–9
circumferential PV ablation and, 208, 210
epicardial ablation and, 175–80
maze procedure and, 102, 105–6, 108, 183–7
microwave ablation and, 167–8, 170–72
mini-maze procedure and, 120–22, 124–7
minimally invasive treatments and, 194, 196–9
morphology of atrial chambers and, 4, 10, 13–14, 16
partial avulsion of, 56
prosthesis, 148, 186
radial procedure and, 114–16
RF modified maze procedure and, 145–50
mitral valve disease, 62–3, 183–7, 237–8
mitral valve repair (MVP), 186
mitral valve replacement (MVR), 148, 186, 238
mitral valve stenosis, 241
monogenic disease, 32–3
monophasic action potential (MAP), 58, 62–3
morbidity and mortality of atrial fibrillation, 31, 122, 125, 128, 148–51, 161, 169–71, 191, 228
morphological abnormalities, recovery of, 54
Index

MR. see mitral regurgitation (MR)
MRL. see magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
multielectrode mapping catheters, 74
multiple-circuit reentry, 21, 74
multiple wavelet reentry hypothesis, 24, 28, 51–2, 73, 92, 218–19
muscular venous sleeves, 10–11
muscular walls, 10–11
Mustard surgery, 218, 221–2
MVP (mitral valve repair), 186
MVR (mitral valve replacement), 148, 186, 238
myocardial infarction, 23–4, 38, 240–41
myocardial sleeves of pulmonary veins, 14, 16, 61, 77, 79
myocardial substrate hypothesis, 89
myocardiitis, 216
myocardiun, 11–12, 15–17, 80
myocytes, 10–11, 13, 55–9, 65
myogenic atrial fibrillation, 89
myxoma resection, 193
National Library of Medicine, United States, 3
NaviStar-RMT catheter, 212
necrosis, 58, 64, 104, 132
negative inotropic effect, 38–40, 42
neurogenic atrial fibrillation, 89
neuropathy, 41
New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification, 121–3, 126, 143, 147–9, 166
nitric oxide, 132
nodal AV reentrant tachycardia, 215, 220, 224
nondihydropyridine calcium channel blockers, 42
nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, 22, 44
NSTEMI trial, 45
NYHA. see New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification
obesity and atrial fibrillation, 22
oesophagus. see esophagus
open chest surgery, 64–5
Optiwave device, 132, 136–7
oral blockers, 41
oral foramen, 10, 13
oval fossa, 7–10, 14, 117
P-wave, 74, 82, 118, 122, 219–21
pacemaker
atrial burst, 57
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 221, 226, 228
fibrillation, 53–4
maze procedure and, 102, 175, 186
microwave ablation and, 170
mini-maze procedure and, 121, 123–4, 126, 128
radial procedure and, 117
RF modified maze procedure and, 148, 150
ventricular, 56–8
VVI, 101
pacing, 12, 15, 61
pancreatitis, 122
parasympathetic stimulation, 25–6
parenchymal damage, 194
paroxysmal atrial fibrillation
APDR kinetics and, 28
atrial ectopy and, 74
circumferential PV ablation and, 205–7, 211–12
complications in treatment for, 239–41
defined, 205
digoxin and, 42
electrical remodeling and, 27
incidence of, 31
maze procedure and, 184, 186
minimally invasive treatments and, 196–7
pulmonary veins and, 61–5, 76–7, 103, 219
radial procedure and, 117
substrate modification for, 79–80
pathophysiology of atrial fibrillation
central role of angiotensin-II, 23–4
clinicopathological considerations, 21–2
diastolic dysfunction and electromechanical coupling, 22–3
electrical remodeling, 27
electrophysiological concepts, 24–6
genetics of atrial fibrillation, 28
historical background, 21
opposing models of propagation, 26–7
role of transcellular ionic currents, 27–8
pectinate muscles, 7–8, 10, 27
pediatric patients, congenital cardiopathies of, 215–29
percutaneous ablation, 205–12
approaches to, 206–7
circumferential pulmonary vein ablation, 205–12
mechanisms of, 207
remodeling following CPVA, 212
remote-controlled catheter ablation, 212
safety and efficacy, 211–12
pericardial adhesions, 178
pericardial disease, 22, 149
pericardial effusion, 211
pericardioscopy, 197
peripheral embolization, 44
permanent atrial fibrillation
bipolar RF ablation and, 159, 196–7
circumferential PV ablation and, 205–7, 211–12
complications in treatment for, 239–41
coronary sinus and, 80, 82
electrical remodeling and, 27, 61–2
epicardial ablation and, 177
maze procedure and, 101, 108
microwave ablation and, 166, 169–72
mini-maze procedure and, 120
origin of, 219
pulmonary veins and, 61–2, 79
radial procedure and, 115, 117
RF modified maze procedure and, 144, 147, 150
perpetuator of atrial fibrillation, 73, 77, 90
persistent atrial fibrillation
APDR kinetics of, 28
circumferential PV ablation and, 205, 207, 211–12
coronary sinus and, 80
electrical remodeling and, 62–4
origin of, 219
pharmacological management of, 40–3
pulmonary veins and, 61–2, 79
RAP and, 56, 61
stroke and, 151
treatment strategies for, 37
pharmacologic cardioversion, 37–41
pharmacological management of atrial fibrillation
rate control, 41–2
rate control versus rhythm control, 42–3
rhythm control, 37–41
phase singularity, 26
Phenprocoumon, 167
photosensitivity, 41
phrenic nerves, 6
PIAF trial, 43
pneumomediastinum, 239
polymorphism, 33
port-access ablation, 192–4
preexcitation, 12, 217, 219
proarrhythmic effect, 37–9, 41, 51, 80
procainamide, 42
Prolene sutures, 115–17, 195
propafenone, 38–43, 240
protein kinase generation, 23
pulmonary dysfunction, 239
pulmonary fibrosis, 41
pulmonary vein
ablation of atrial fibrillation and, 74–80
atrial ectopy and, 73–4
atrial tachycardia originated in, 217
box lesion around, 108
circumferential PV ablation and, 205–12
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 226
denervation of, 207, 211
epicardial ablation and, 175–80
initiation of atrial fibrillation and, 74–5
maintenance of atrial fibrillation and, 76–7, 79–80
maze procedure and, 184, 186
mechanisms of, 77–9
microwave ablation and, 167, 170
minimally invasive treatments and, 194–200
morphology, 5, 9, 11, 16
paroxysmal atrial fibrillation and, 61–5, 76–7, 103, 219
permanent atrial fibrillation and, 61–2, 79
unipolar RF ablation and, 239, 243
pulmonary vein potential, 74, 206
pulmonary vein stenosis, 241–3
pulmonary vein–left atrial junction, 27, 77, 79
pulmonary venous sleeves, 12, 14, 16–17, 206
pulmonary–atrial junction, 11
purse-string suture, 105–8
PV–LA junction, 27, 77, 79
QRS complex, 219, 223
QRSST subtraction, 74
QT interval, 38–40, 223
quinidine, 38–40, 42
quinine, 38
RAAS. see renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system (RAAS)
RACE trial, 43, 151, 207
radial procedure for atrial fibrillation
clinical results, 117–18, 184
concept, 113–14
lesion sets, 114–15
modification and current surgical technique, 115–17
radiofrequency (RF) ablation
bipolar
ablation of isolated AF and, 160–61
clinical experience, 156–60
epicardial ablation and, 177–80
Japanese experience and, 184
left atrial appendage and, 161
minimally invasive treatments and, 196
preclinical results, 156
RF modified maze procedure and, 146–9
technology, 155–6
complications with, 238–43
congenital cardiopathies and, 215–29
epicardial, 175–80, 198–9
irrigated (cooled tip), 134, 144–6, 150, 156, 193
maze procedure and, 101, 103–4
mechanism of tissue injury, 131–2
modalities, 133–4
radial procedure and, 115–17
RF modified maze procedure
comparison with previous studies, 149–50
limitations, 151
main findings, 149
methods, 143–7
results, 147–9
stroke and, 151
unipolar, 134, 144–9, 155–6, 158, 171, 177–8, 184, 238–42
vagal denervation and, 25
randomized clinical trial (RCT), 94
RAP, see rapid atrial pacing (RAP)
rapid atrial pacing (RAP), 52–8, 61, 63–4, 76, 79
rate control of atrial fibrillation, 28, 41–3, 62, 146, 207
RCT (randomized clinical trial), 94
reentrant circuit, 50, 74, 217–18
reentrant wave hypothesis, 49–51, 89
remodeling
atrial, 27–8, 33
of cardiac intrinsic autonomic system, 93–4
electrical, 27–8, 52–4, 62–4, 212
research of, 103
structural, 54, 57, 64–5, 212, 218
renin–angiotensin system, 33, 58, 64
renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system (RAAS), 24, 58
repolarization, 38, 54, 57, 62
resting membrane potential, 23, 27
RF ablation. see radiofrequency (RF) ablation
rhythm control, 37–43, 147–8, 207, see also sinus rhythm
rhythmogenicity, abnormal atrial, 14–17
right bundle branch, 12, 225
right-sided lesions, 105–7
right ventricular failure, 168
robotic surgical systems, 192, 198–9
roof vein, 9
rotor, 26–7, 50–52, 61, 74, 89, 218
RSD 1235, 43
ryanodine, 27
SACs (stretch-activated ionic channels), 23
SAFE-T trial, 40
sagittal bundle, 8
SAPPHIRE-D trial, 38
sarcoïdosis, 223
sarcomers, loss of, 54
segmental ostial ablation, 74, 206
self-sustained multiple wavelet mechanism, 89
senescence, 23, 59
senescence-related atrial fibrillation, 28
Senning surgery, 218, 221
sepsis, 239
septal isthmus, 8, 12, 14
septo-valvar space, 9
septopulmonary bundle, 11
septum of the atrium, 6, 8–9, 13, 65, 114, 183
septum secundum, 8
septum spurium, 8
short QT syndrome, 33–4
sick sinus syndrome (SSS), 123–4, 126, 147
simple left atrial procedure, 175
single-circuit reentry, 21, 26, 28
single ectopic focal activity hypothesis, 89
single rotor mechanism, 89
sinus node, 11–15, 183, 185, 198
sinus rhythm
AERP and, 53–4
congenital cardiopathies and, 219–20, 222–3
drugs for maintenance of, 38–43, 191
electrical remodeling and, 62–4
epicardial ablation and, 178, 180
fractionated electrograms and, 65
maze procedure and, 186
microwave ablation and, 165, 167–70
mini-maze procedure and, 126, 128
minimally invasive treatments and, 192–3, 196–7
percutaneous ablation and, 207, 242
restoration of, 31–2, 37
RF modified maze procedure and, 147–51
unipolar RF ablation and, 239–40
sinus septum, 7–8
skeletal myopathies, 33
sleep apnea, 22
sotalol, 39–43, 148, 167, 240
SPAF trial, 44
specialization of atrial myocardium, 11–12
SPINAF trial, 44
spiral waves, 50
SPORTIF trials, 45
SSS. see sick sinus syndrome (SSS)
STAF trial, 43, 207
STEMI trial, 45
stent thrombosis, 45
sternotomy
maze procedure and, 103, 105–6, 108
microwave ablation and, 171
mini-maze procedure and, 121
minimally invasive approach, 192, 194–6
radiofrequency modified maze procedure and, 144, 150
unipolar radiofrequency ablation and, 238
stress testing, 41, 121
stretch-activated ionic channels (SACs), 23
stretch-induced atrial fibrillation, 23
stroke
cardiovascular disease and, 191
circumferential PV ablation and, 205, 208–9, 211
maze procedure and, 186–7
mini-maze procedure and, 124, 127
paroxysmal atrial fibrillation and, 31
pharmacological management and, 42–5
radiofrequency ablation and, 238, 243
RF modified maze procedure and, 148–51
structural abnormalities and atrial fibrillation (AF), 64–6, 141
structural heart disease, 24, 64, 144, 150, 219
structural remodeling, 54, 57, 64–5, 212, 218
sub-Thebesian sinus, 8
sulcus terminalis, 8, 197, 223
superior caval vein
atrial ectopy and, 74
congenital cardiomyopathies and, 225
electrical activation and, 25
in maintenance of AF, 82
maze procedure and, 102, 106, 185
minimally invasive treatments and, 196–8
morphology of atrial chambers and, 6–8, 11, 13
superior cavoatrial junction, 10
supraventricular tachycardia (SVT), 73, 143, 216–22, 241
surgical treatment of atrial fibrillation. see also ablation of atrial fibrillation
alternative energy sources for characteristics of, 132–3
cryoablation (see cryoablation)
laser (see laser ablation)
mechanism of tissue injury, 131–2
microwave (see microwave ablation)
modalities of, 135–41
radiofrequency (see radiofrequency (RF) ablation)
ultrasound (see ultrasound ablation)
development of, 101, 183–5
Japanese experience, 183–7
maze procedure (see maze procedure)
minimally invasive approaches, 141, 191–200
perioperative complications of, 238–42
radial procedure (see radial procedure)
retrospective theses, 89–94
sustained atrial fibrillation, 28, 50–51, 53, 74, 76, 183–4
SVT. see supraventricular tachycardia (SVT)
syncope, 216, 223
syndrome of inappropriate sinus tachycardia, 217, 221
systemic veins, 11
systemic venous sinus, 8–9
systemic venous tributaries, 15–16
systolic cardiac dysfunction, 22
T-box transcription factors, 15–16
T-lesion, 106–7
tachycardia
acquired, 216–17
atrial, 22, 74, 81–2, 215–17, 221–2
atrial fibrillation (see atrial fibrillation (AF))
atrial flutter (see atrial flutter)
atrioventricular, 216–17, 219–20, 224, 227
automatic, 217–19, 221–3, 228
congenital, 215–29
congestive, 216, 221
focal atrial, 14, 16, 74, 221
maze procedure and, 183, 186–7
mini-maze procedure and, 120
paroxysmal, 216–17, 240
primary atrial, 216–17, 221–2
reentrant, 215–16, 219–20, 224, 227
supraventricular, 73, 143, 216–22, 241
syndrome of unsuitable sinus, 217, 221
union ectopic, 220–21
ventricular, 227
atrial chamber morphology and, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16
atrial dilation and, 58
congenital cardiopathies and, 223, 225, 228
maze procedure and, 102, 106–8
microwave ablation and, 167
mini-maze procedure and, 121, 123, 125–6
minimally invasive treatments and, 193, 198
radial procedure and, 115–16
RF modified maze procedure and, 145–6, 149
transport function
microwave ablation and, 165, 168
mini-maze procedure and, 121, 124–5, 127
radial procedure and, 113, 117–18
triangle of Koch, 7, 13
tricuspid valve
atrial chamber morphology and, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16
atrial dilation and, 58
congenital cardiopathies and, 223, 225, 228
maze procedure and, 102, 106–8
microwave ablation and, 167
mini-maze procedure and, 121, 123, 125–6
minimally invasive treatments and, 193, 198
radial procedure and, 115–16
RF modified maze procedure and, 145–6, 149
trigger
of atrial fibrillation, 49–51, 73–4, 77, 80, 191, 200, 206–7, 237–8
of tachycardia, 217, 221
valves, heart, 216, 223
valvular disease, 31, 64, 117, 209, 222, 237
valvular dysfunction, 22, 51
valvular repair, 65
Vaughan Williams classification, 38
vein of Marshall, 73, 82
venous component of the atrium, 6, 9
venous wave hypothesis, 77–8
ventricular bundle branches, 12
ventricular fibrillation, 219
ventricular pacing, 56–8
ventricular response rate, 37, 205
ventricular septum, 13
ventricular tachycardia, 90, 143, 215, 222–3, 227
ventriculoarterial junction, 4
verapamil, 39, 42, 221
vestibule of the atrium, 6, 9–10, 12, 16
warfarin, 37, 42–5, 121, 123, 127, 146, 151, 160
wavelength of reentry concept, 26, 50
Wolf–Parkinson–White (WPW) syndrome, 64, 90–91, 215–17, 219, 224, 228, 240–41
ximelagatran, 45
zig zag conduction pattern, 59–60, 62