

Diagnosi e gestione della tachicardiomiopatia

Tra vecchi miti e nuove evidenze

Federico Guerra, MD, MSc, FESC, FEHRA

Associate Professor | Consultant Cardiologist

Director of the Emergency Cardiology, Cardio-oncology and Rare Diseases Unit

Cardiology and Arrhythmology Clinic | Marche University Hospital

Department of Biomedical Sciences and Public Health | Marche Polytechnic University

Auricular Fibrillation without Other Evidence of Heart Disease*

A Cause of Reversible Heart Failure

EDWARD PHILLIPS, M.D. *and* SAMUEL A. LEVINE, M.D.

Los Angeles, California

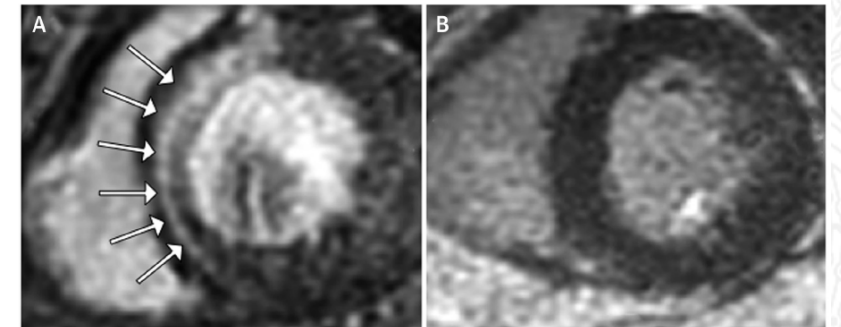
Boston, Massachusetts

What is more important is that the irregularity may precipitate congestive failure when the heart is otherwise normal.

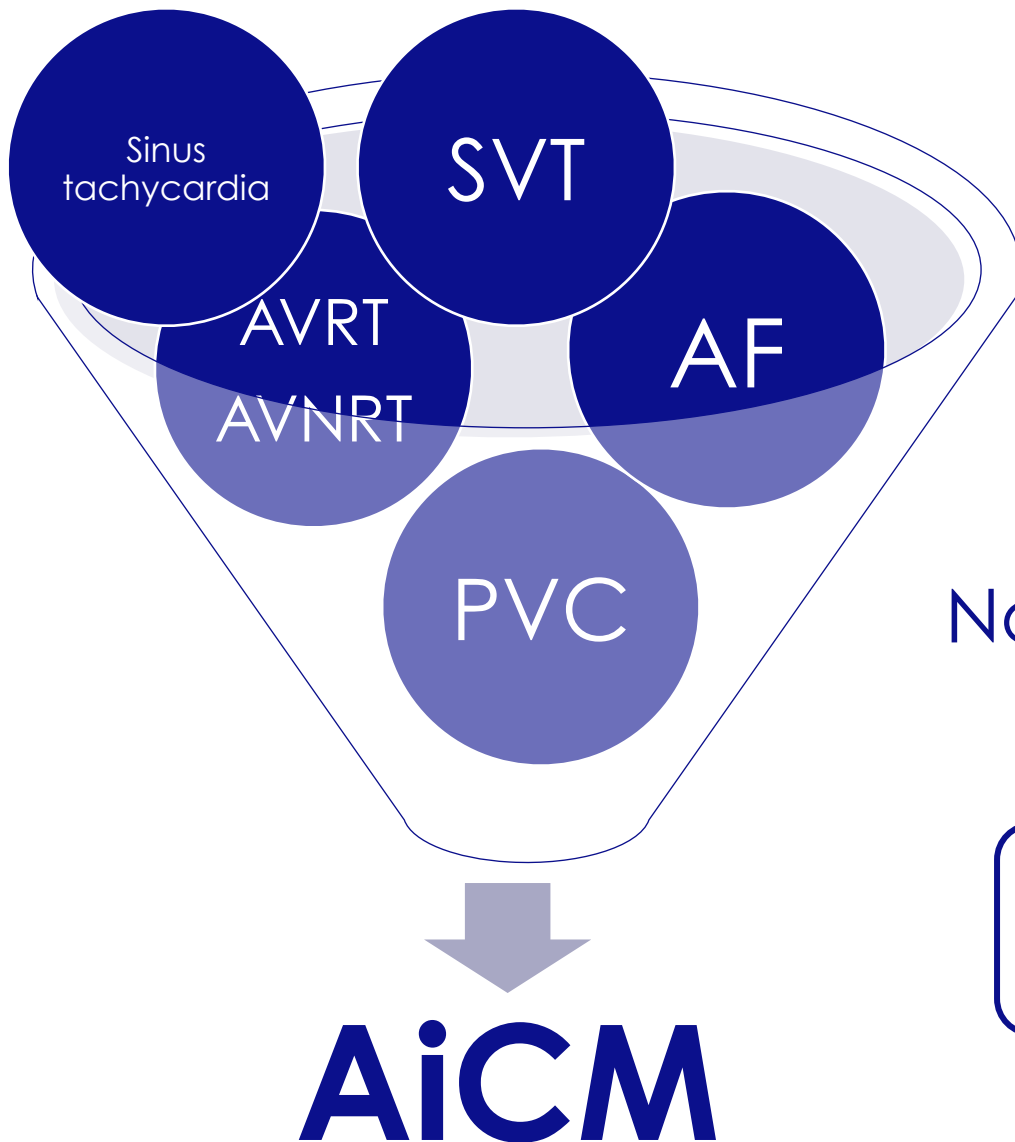
Definition

"Atrial and/or ventricular dysfunction—secondary to rapid and/or asynchronous/irregular myocardial contraction, partially or completely reversed after treatment of the causative arrhythmia"

- PURE TCM (arrhythmia-**induced** CM): the arrhythmia is the sole reason for the LV dysfunction
- IMPURE TCM (arrhythmia-**mediated** CM): the arrhythmia can exacerbate or worsen heart failure or an underlying heart disease



Which arrhythmia?



ARRHYTHMIA INDUCED CARDIOMIOPATHY

No specific HR at which HF develops

Tachycardia
induced
CMP

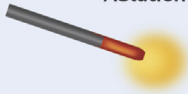
AF induced
CMP

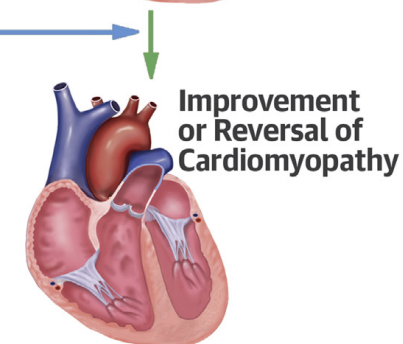
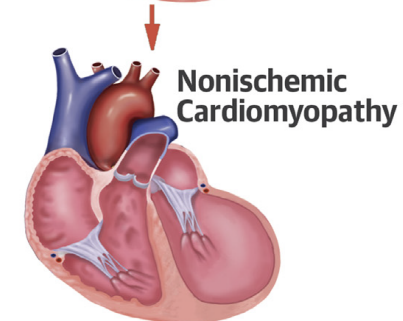
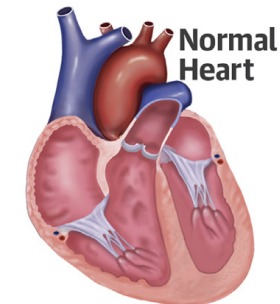
PVC
induced
CMP

Arrhythmia-Induced Cardiomyopathy

JACC State-of-the-Art Review

Jose F. Huizar, MD,^{a,b} Kenneth A. Ellenbogen, MD,^a Alex Y. Tan, MD,^{a,b} Karoly Kaszala, MD, PhD^{a,b}

	Tachycardia	Frequent PVCs	Atrial Fibrillation
Triggers	Increased HR	• LV dyssynchrony • AV dissociation • HR irregularity • Intermittent tachycardia • Sympathetic dysregulation • Post-extrasystolic potentiation	• HR irregularity • Sympathetic dysregulation • Loss of atrial contraction
Mediators	• Ca²⁺ overload • Ca²⁺ mishandling	• Ca²⁺ overload • Ca²⁺ mishandling ???	• Ca²⁺ mishandling ???
Effect	• Fibrosis • Myocyte and electrical remodeling • Contractile dysfunction • Neurohormonal activation	• Myocyte and electrical remodeling • Contractile dysfunction • ? Fibrosis	• Contractile dysfunction ???
Arrhythmia Suppression	 Ablation  Antiarrhythmic drugs		
Recovery	• Normalized LVEF • Ventricular dilatation • Diastolic dysfunction • Reactive hypertrophy • Persistent fibrosis	• Normalized LVEF and dimensions	• Normalized LVEF ???



PVC-induced cardiomyopathy

Post-extrasystolic potentiation

- Increase in contractility that follows either an atrial or ventricular extrasystole, associated with Ca^{2+} overload
- Early PVCs have a greater intracellular Ca^{2+} and post-extrasystolic potentiation
- Increase in O_2 consumption with little change in cardiac output

LV dyssynchrony

- Uncoordinated contraction of the LV segments
- Late PVCs demonstrate a greater LV dyssynchrony

Tachycardia

- Mean heart rate in ambulatory ECG Holters in PVC-CM is frequently normal, likely due to compensatory pauses.
- Clinical and animal studies have not found any difference in mean heart rate between PVC-CM and other aetiologies.

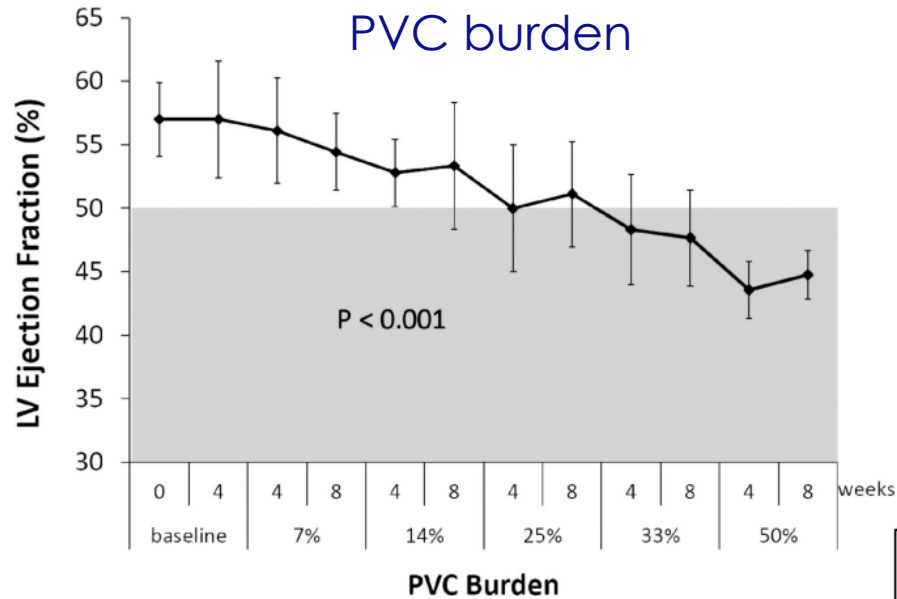
AV dyssynchrony

- Atrial contraction takes place against a closed AV valve during PVC
- PVC-PCWP augmentation was associated with a lower LVEF

Autonomic nervous system

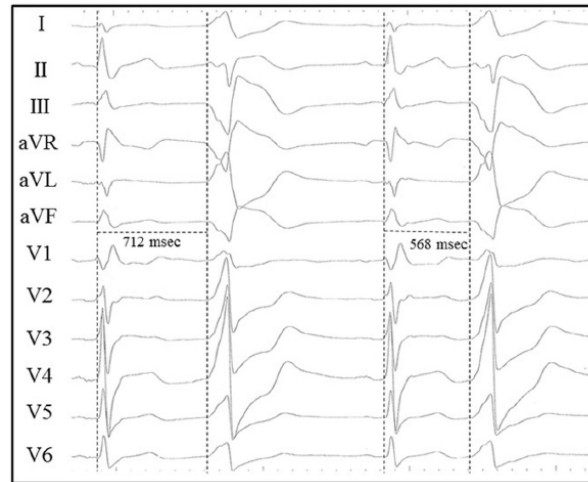
- PVCs alone have shown to acutely increase sympathetic nerve activity not only at a cardiac level but also peripherally

PVC-induced cardiomyopathy



Other markers:

- Male gender
- Epicardial origin
- Retroconducted p-wave



Variability of PVC coupling interval

A PVC with normal LV function



QRS width

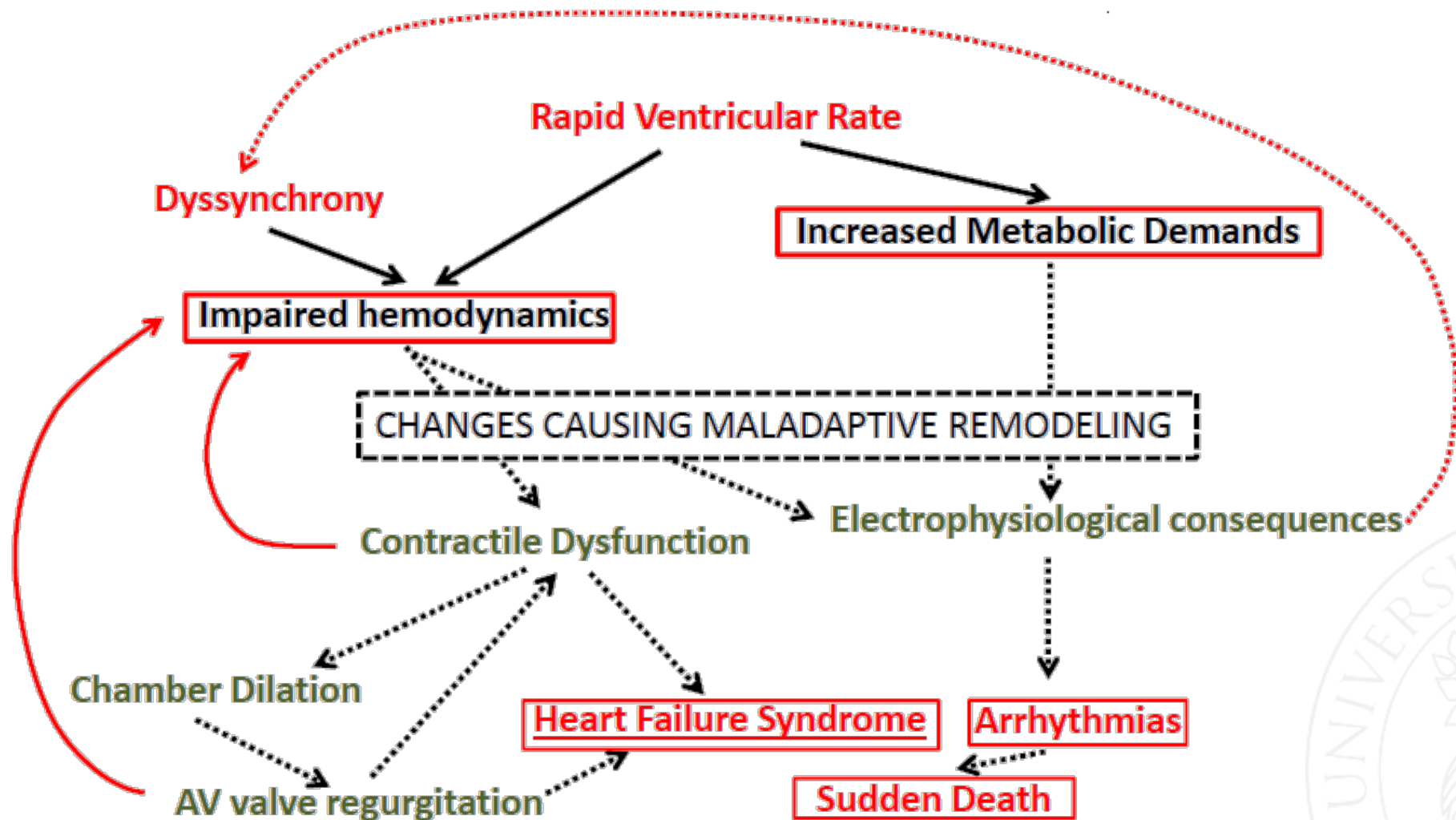
Site of origin:
LCC
VPD QRS: 150ms

B PVC causing cardiomyopathy



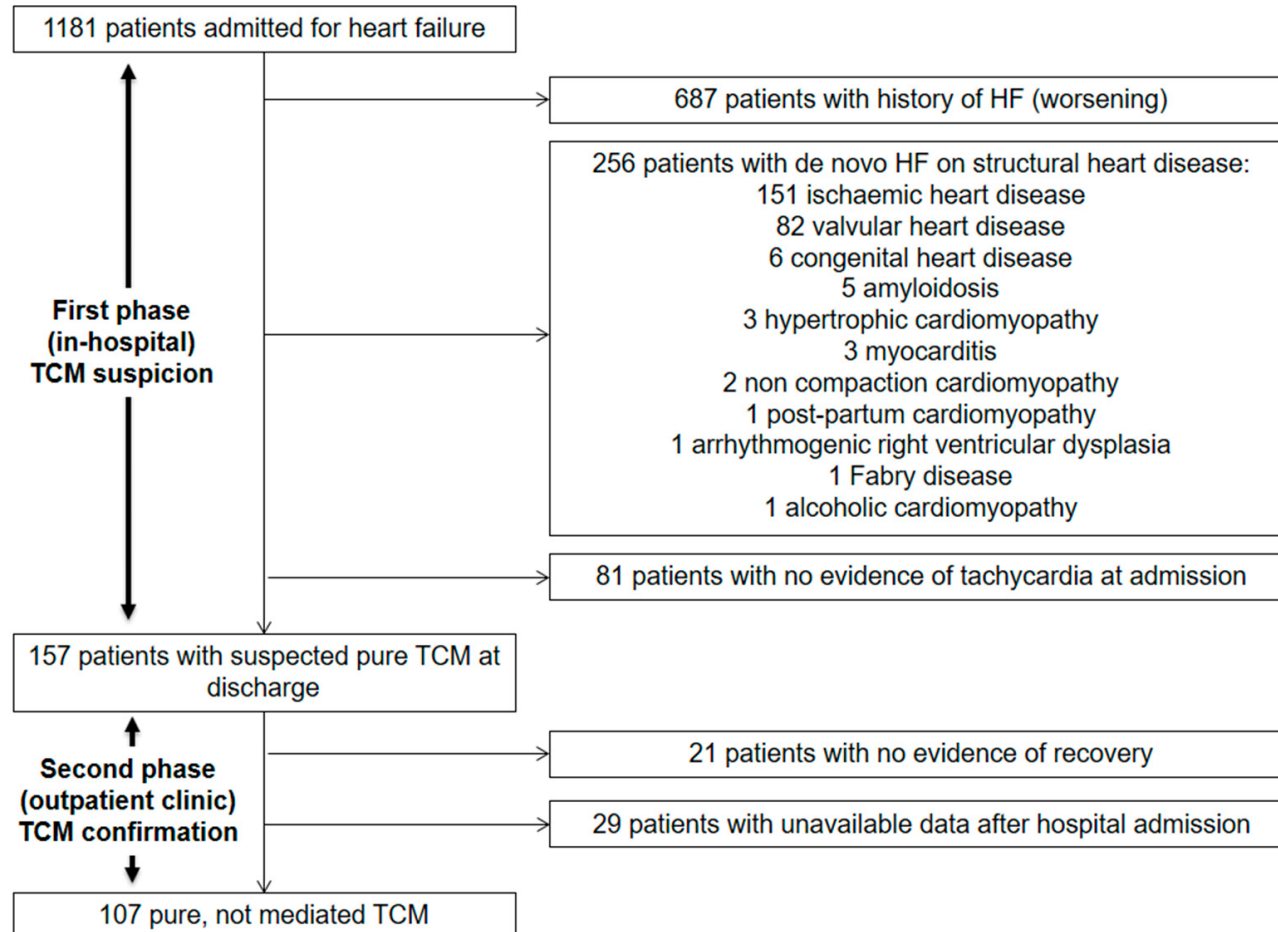
Site of origin:
LCC
VPD QRS: 176 ms

T- and AF- induced cardiomyopathy

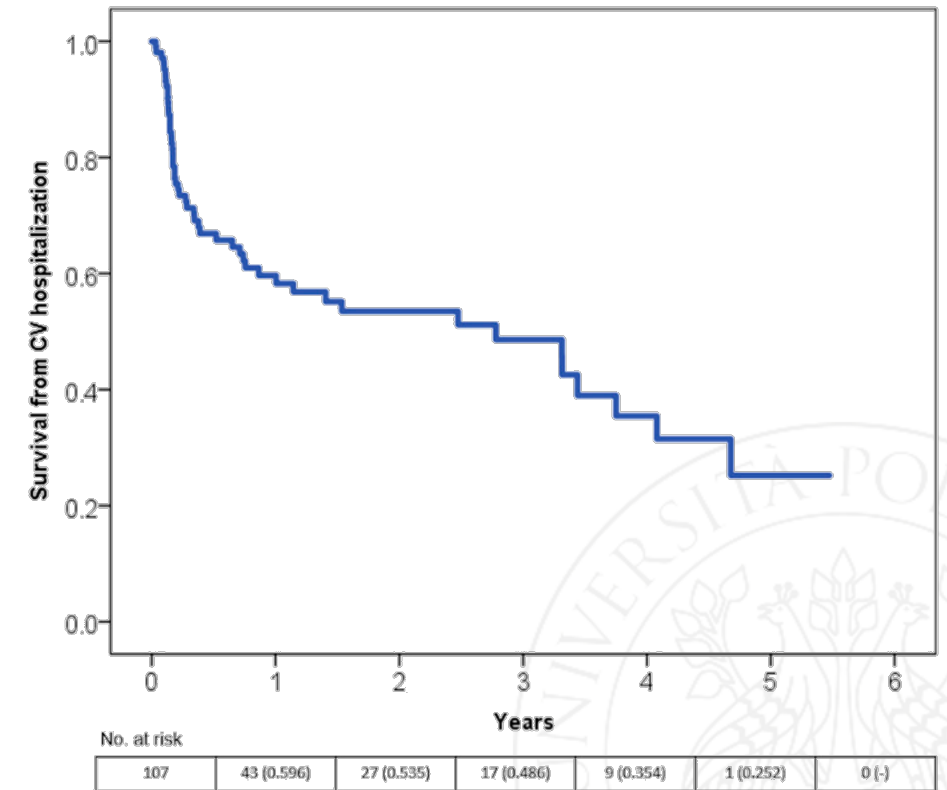


Tachycardiomyopathy in Patients without Underlying Structural Heart Disease

Giulia Stronati [†], Federico Guerra ^{*,†}, Alessia Urbinati, Giuseppe Ciliberti, Laura Cipolletta and Alessandro Capucci

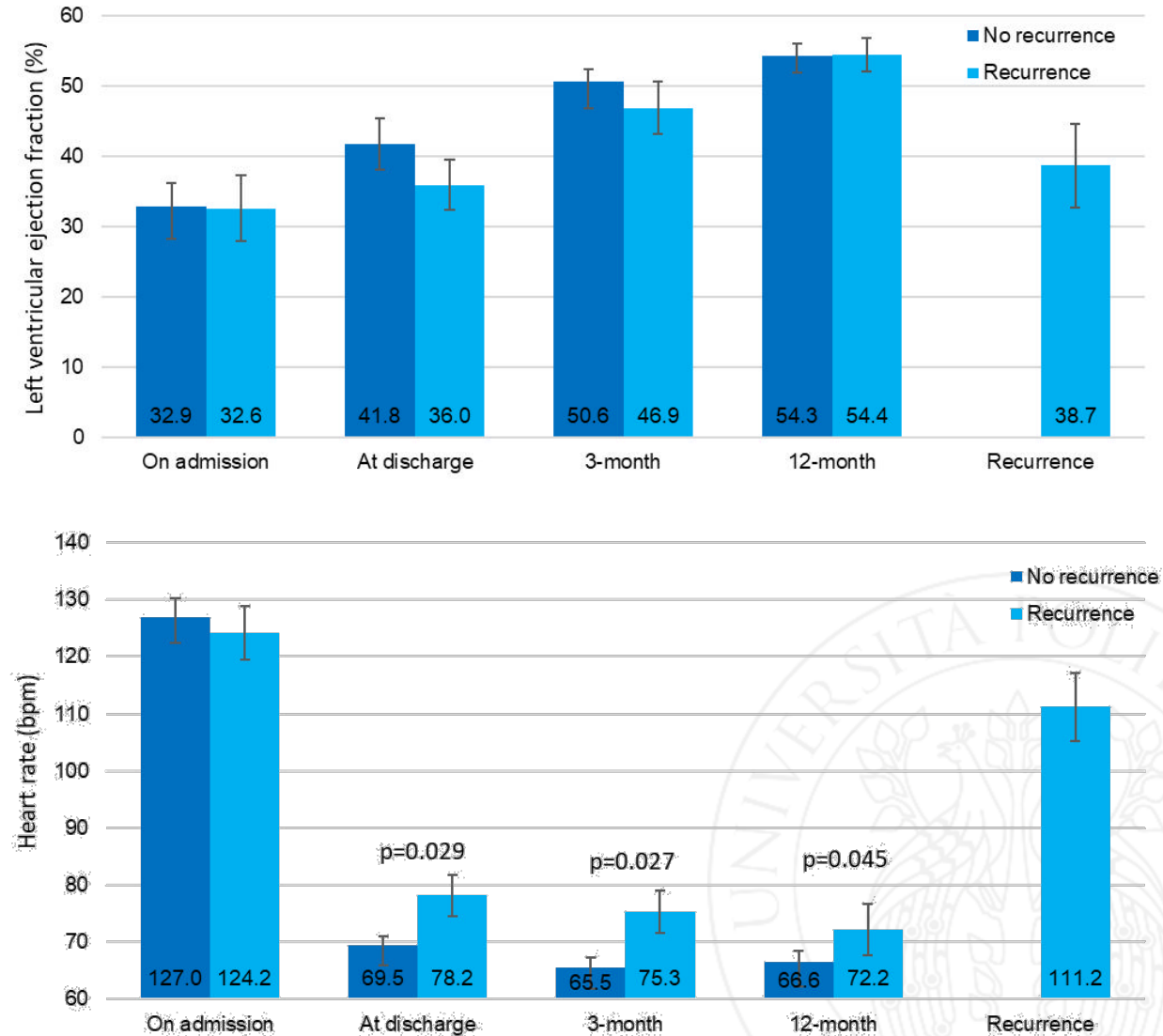
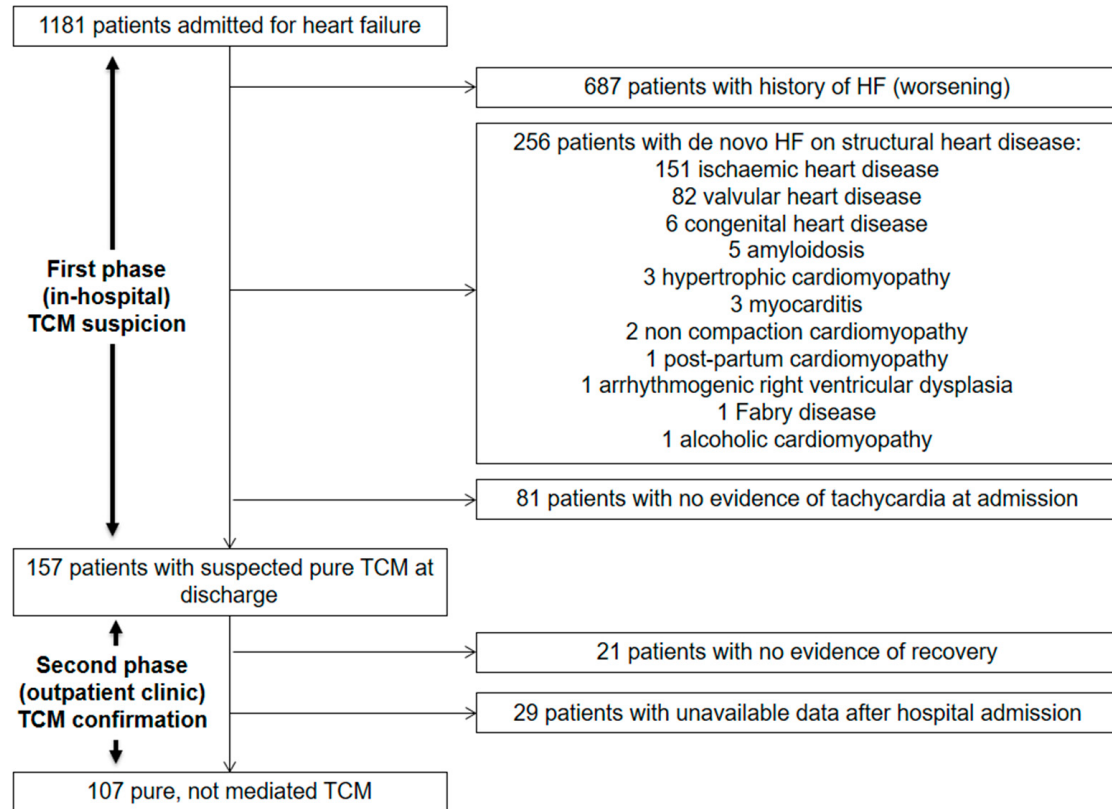


Unplanned readmission



Tachycardiomyopathy in Patients without Underlying Structural Heart Disease

Giulia Stronati [†], Federico Guerra ^{*,†}, Alessia Urbinati, Giuseppe Ciliberti, Laura Cipolletta and Alessandro Capucci

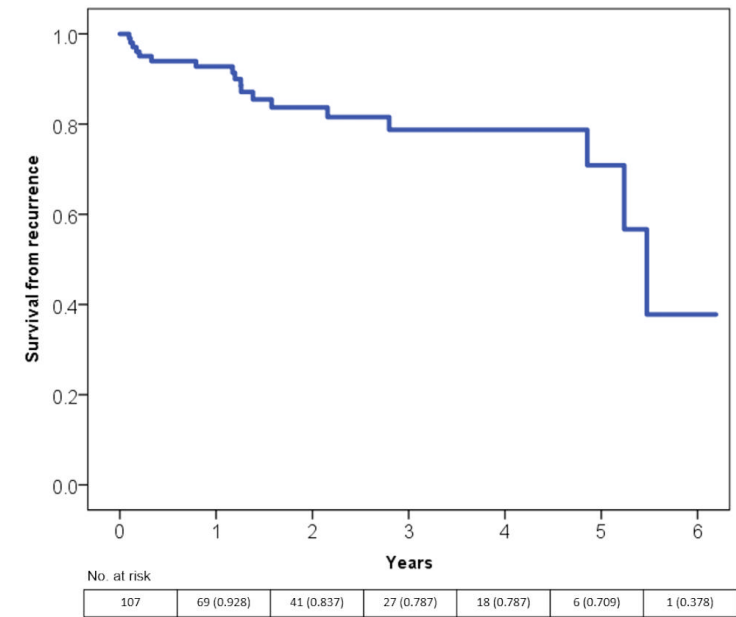


Tachycardiomyopathy in Patients without Underlying Structural Heart Disease

Giulia Stronati [†], Federico Guerra ^{*,†}, Alessia Urbinati, Giuseppe Ciliberti, Laura Cipolletta and Alessandro Capucci

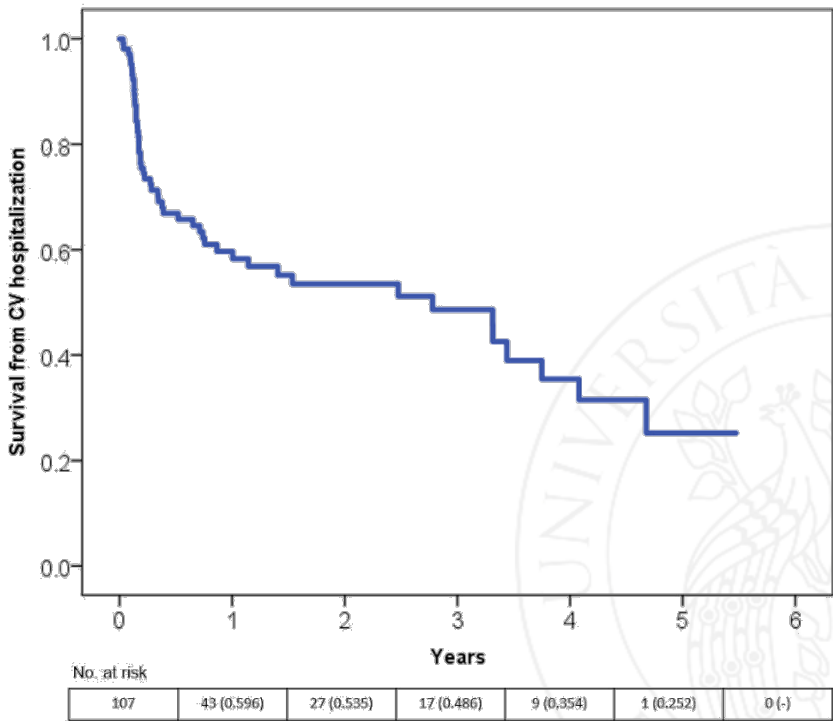
Tachycardiomyopathy recurrence

Variable	HR	95% CI	95% CI	p value
OSAS	5.88	1.38	17.29	0.045
BNP at admission	1.01	1.01	1.03	0.014
HR at discharge	1.05	1.01	1.10	0.029



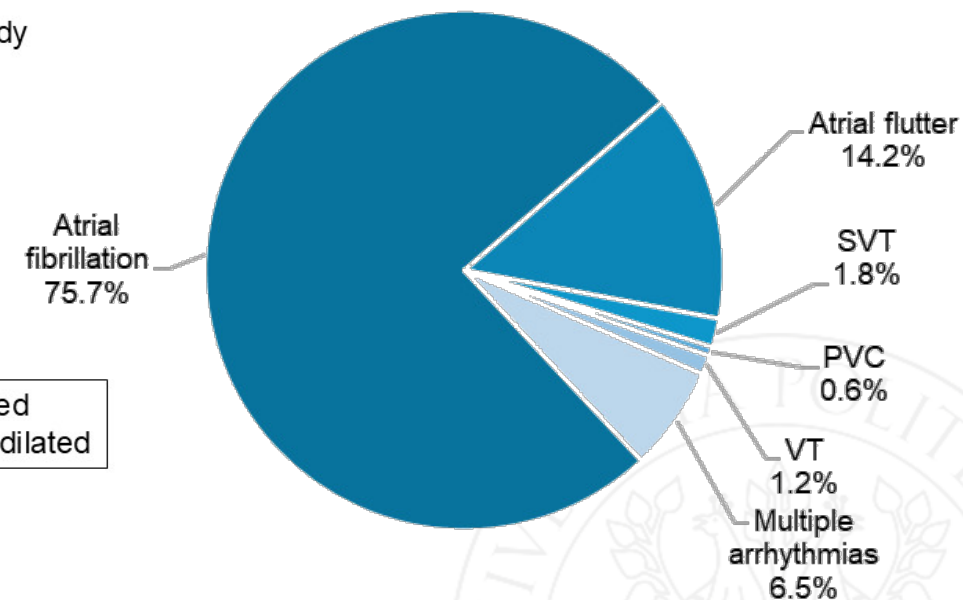
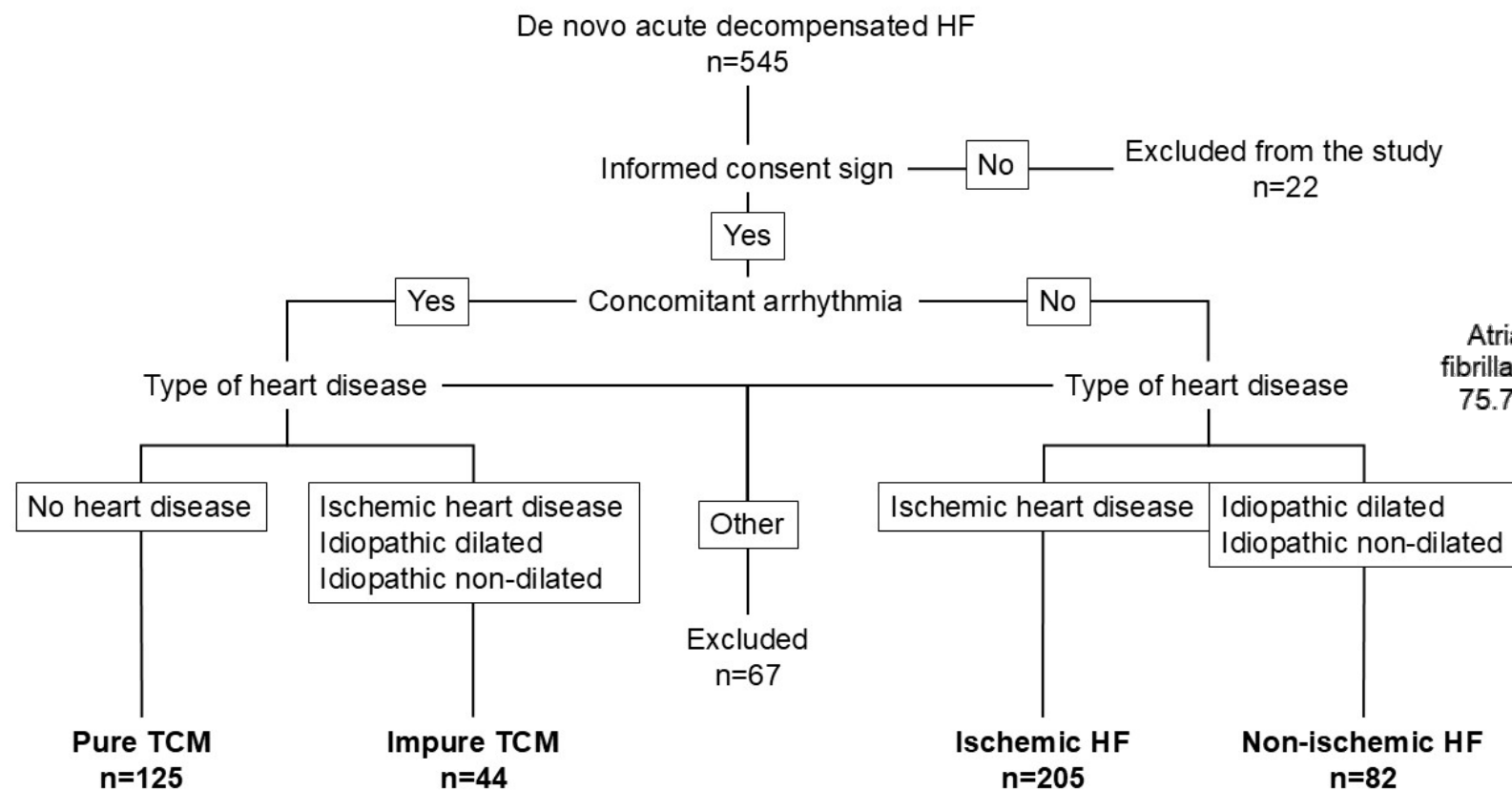
Unplanned readmission

Variable	HR	95% CI	95% CI	p value
LVEF at discharge	0.96	0.93	0.99	0.020
HR at discharge	1.02	1.01	1.04	0.032



Long-term prognosis of pure and impure tachycardiomyopathy

Giulia Stronati^{1,2}, Michele Alfieri^{1,2}, Niki Tombolesi¹, Alessandro Barbarossa³, Samuele Principi³, Federico Gulli¹, Arianna Massari¹, Gianmarco Bastianoni¹, Francesca Roccetti¹, Michela Casella^{3,4}, Antonio Dello Russo^{1,3} and Federico Guerra^{1,2,3*} 



Endpoints

All-cause
mortality

Primary
endpoint

1

Unplanned
cardiovascular
hospitalisation

Secondary
endpoint

2

Sensitivity analyses

1

Propensity score matching

Two-versus-two basis (pure TCM versus non-ischemic HF; impure TCM versus ischemic HF) on log-transformed propensity score

2

LVEF improvement $\geq 15\%$

3

Complete LVEF recovery ($\geq 50\%$)

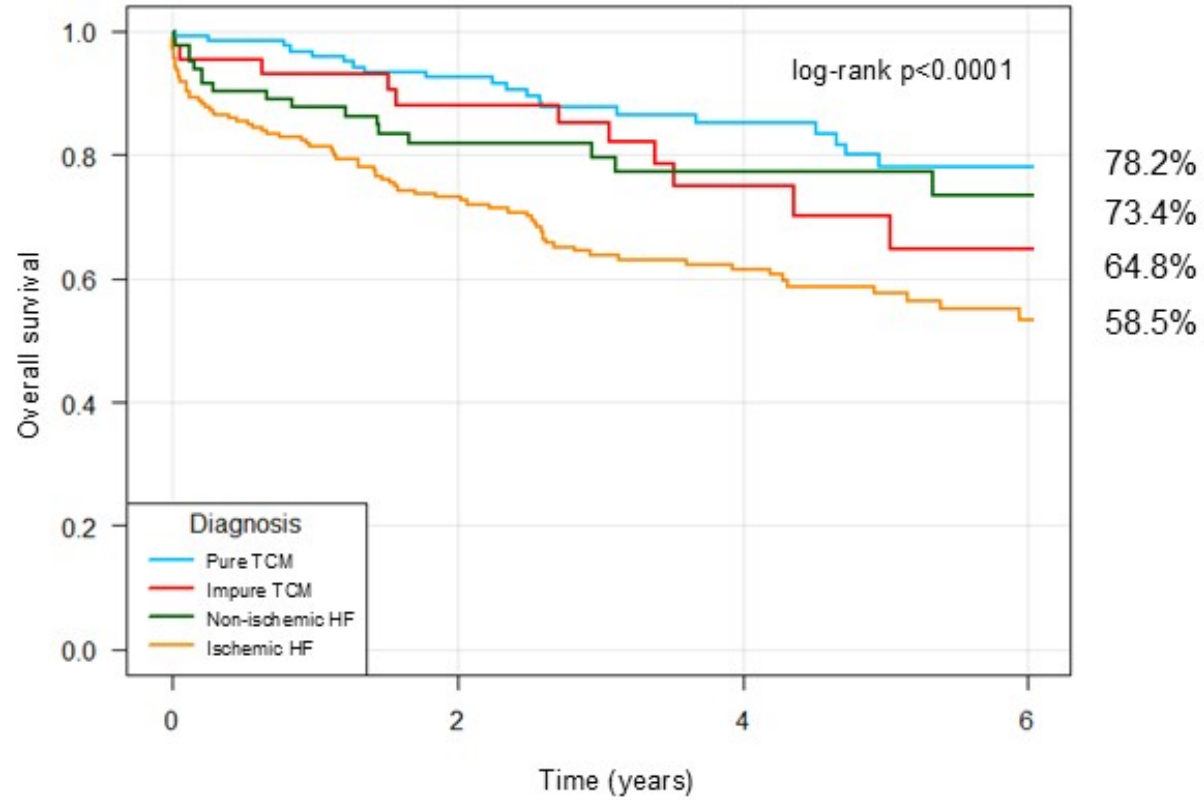
All patients not meeting the stricter cut-off were reassigned to the “impure TCM” group, considering an idiopathic dilatative cardiomyopathy as the most likely underlying structural heart disease

4

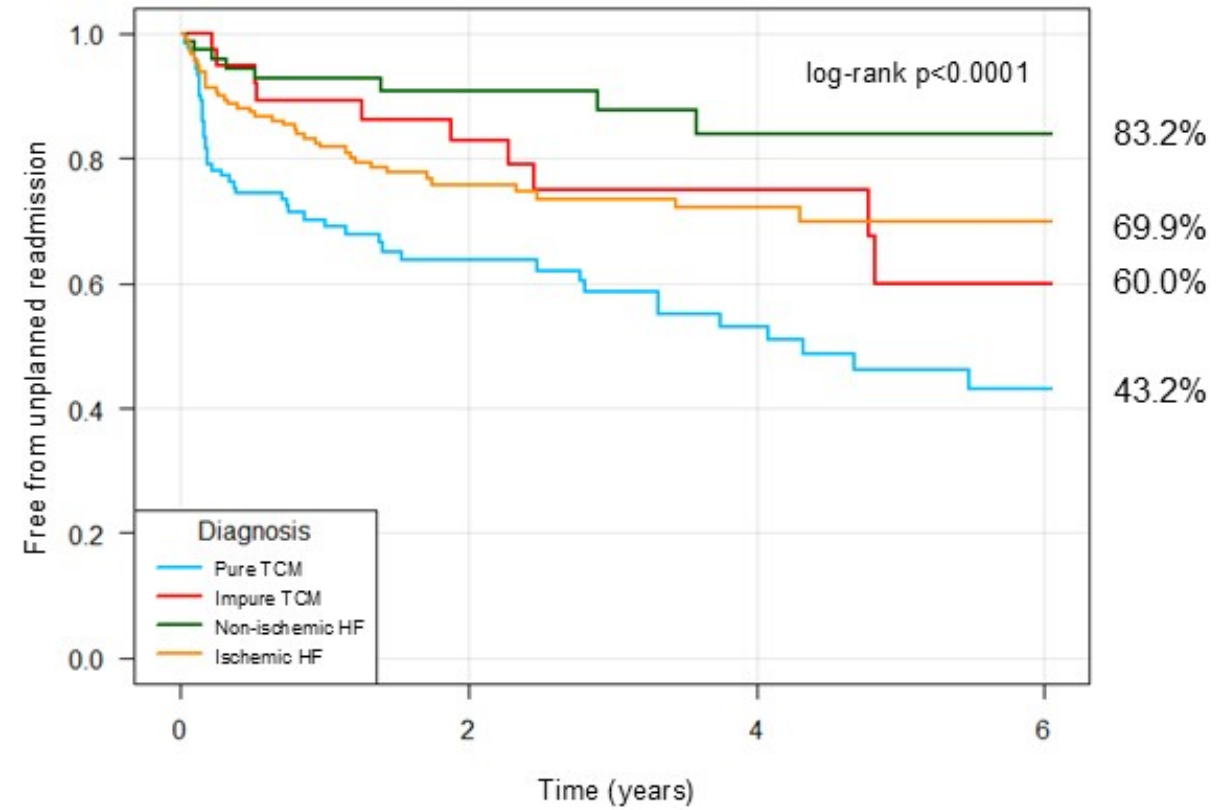
Rhythm vs rate control

Long-term prognosis of pure and impure tachycardiomyopathy

Overall survival

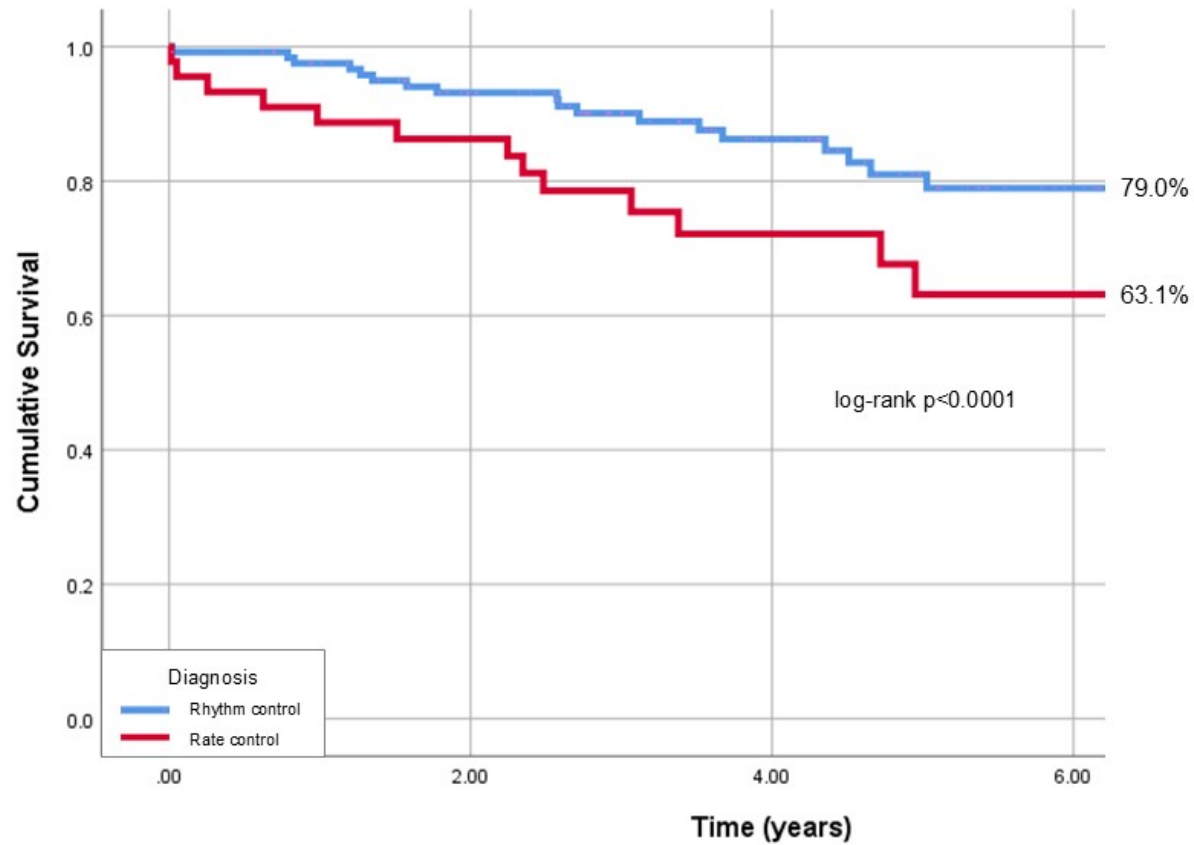


Unplanned readmission

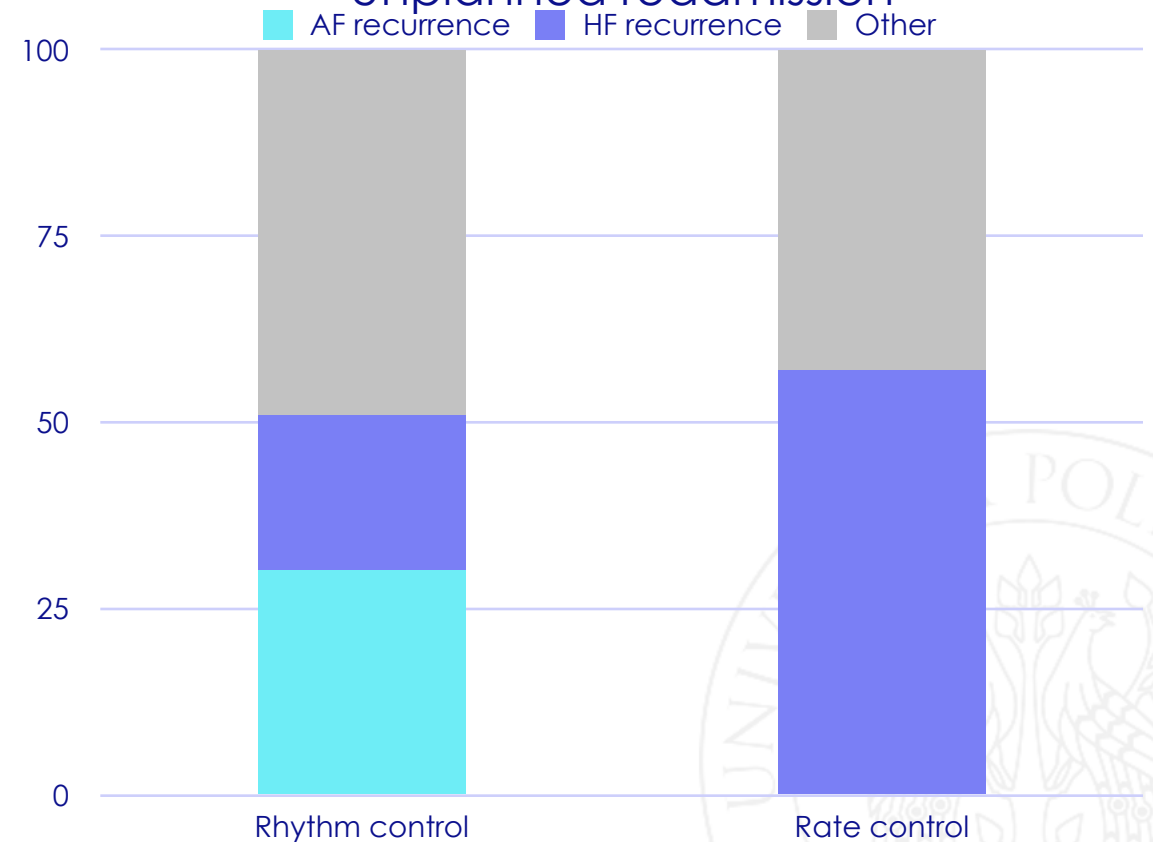


Rhythm vs. rate control in TCM

Overall survival



Unplanned readmission



Management of potential AiCM

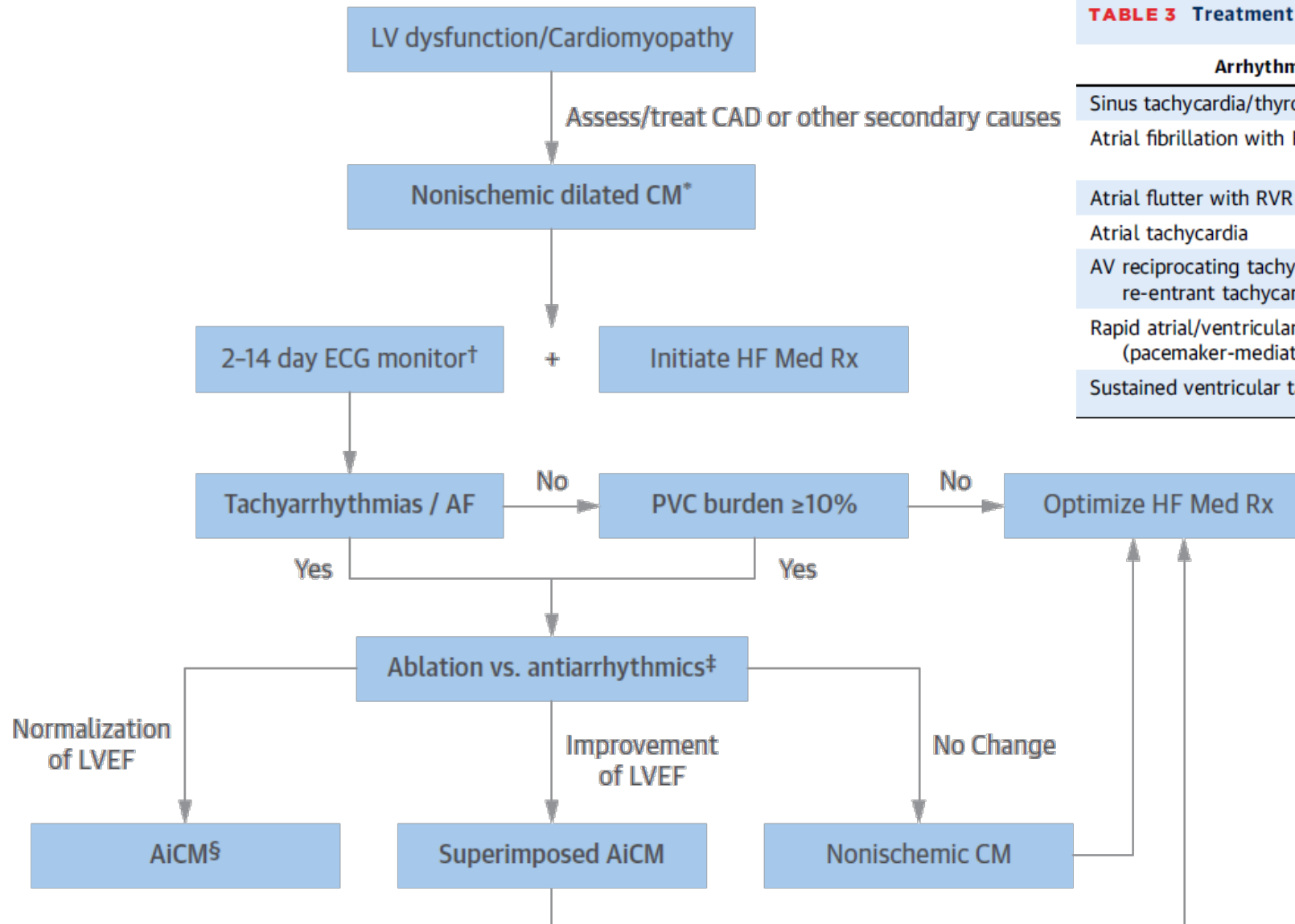


TABLE 3 Treatment Options of T-CM Based on Tachyarrhythmia

Arrhythmia	Treatment
Sinus tachycardia/thyrotoxicosis	BB + treatment of underlying disease
Atrial fibrillation with RVR	Rhythm (PVI ± AADs) vs. rate control vs. AVJ
Atrial flutter with RVR	Radiofrequency ablation
Atrial tachycardia	Radiofrequency ablation vs. AADs
AV reciprocating tachycardia/AV nodal re-entrant tachycardia	Radiofrequency ablation
Rapid atrial/ventricular pacing (pacemaker-mediated tachycardia)	Reprogram pacemaker
Sustained ventricular tachycardia	Radiofrequency ablation ± AADs



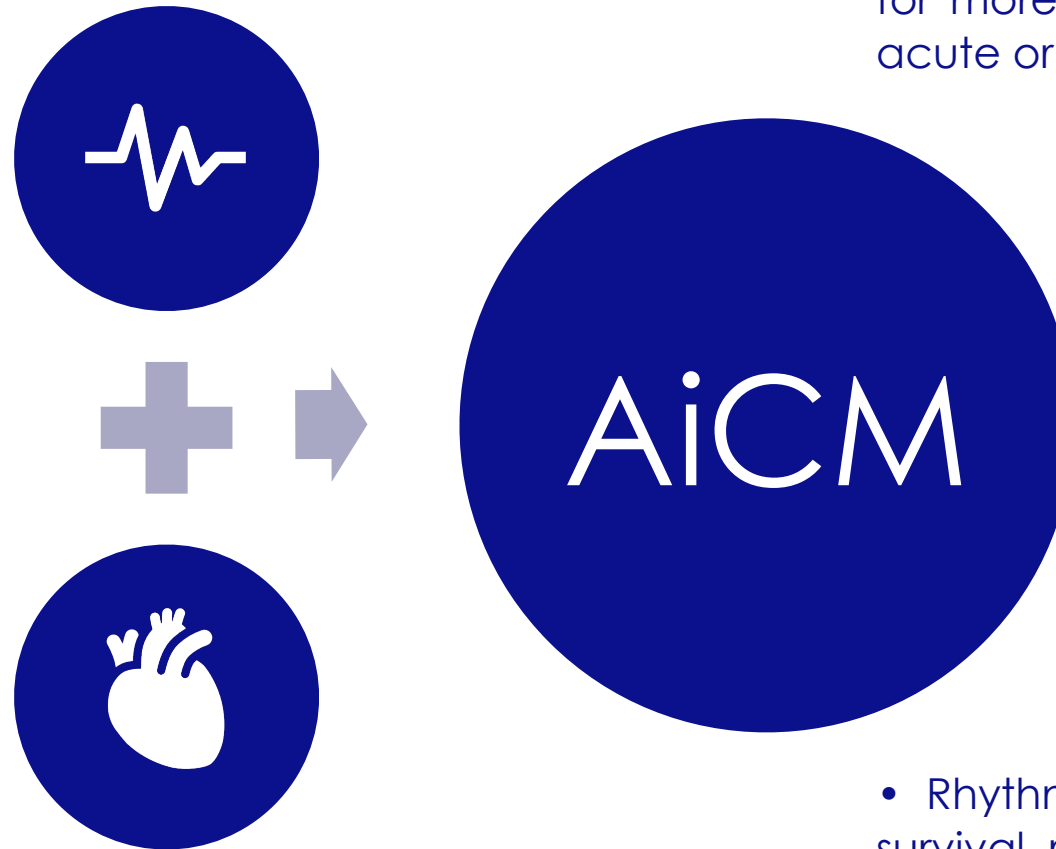
Conclusions

Arrhythmias

- Differences exist between TCM, AF-induced CM and PVC-induced CM
- The best treatment is an aimed treatment

Heart Failure

- Consider impure form of AiCM for long-term specific treatment
- Strict follow-up to avoid overlap of other form of HF worsening



- AiCM is a common cause of left ventricular dysfunction and accounts for more than 10% of all diagnoses of acute or worsened HF

- Reversibility (albeit non always complete) is a key feature of AiCM. Treat according to comorbidities and organ damage.

- Rhythm control is better for overall survival, regardless of type of AiCM

Thank you for your attention



Federico Guerra



@GuerraCardio



@GuerraCardio