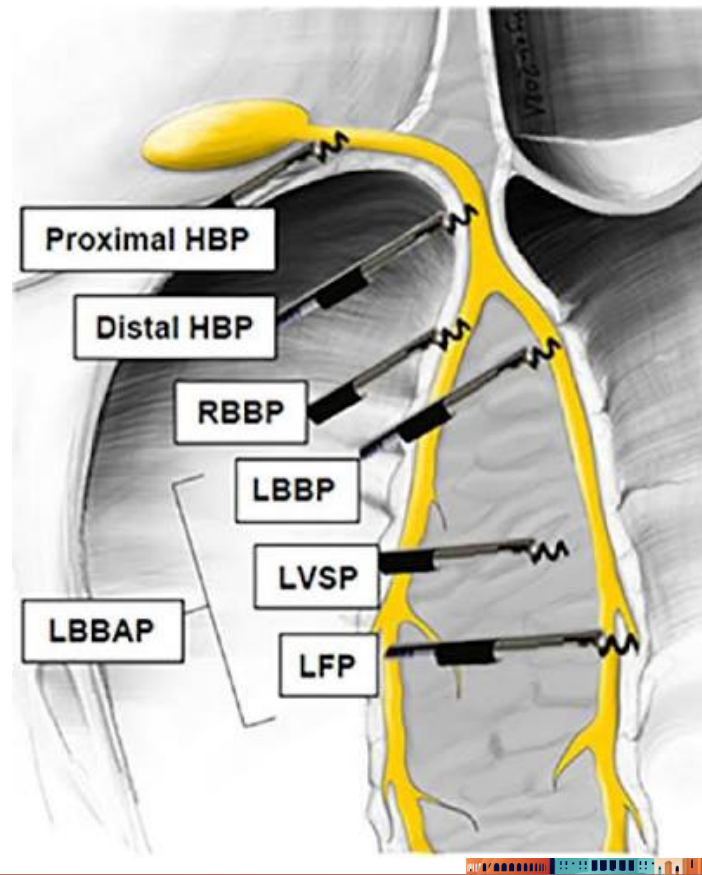


LEAD EXTRACTION

Estrazione di elettrocateteri in pazienti portatori di CSP

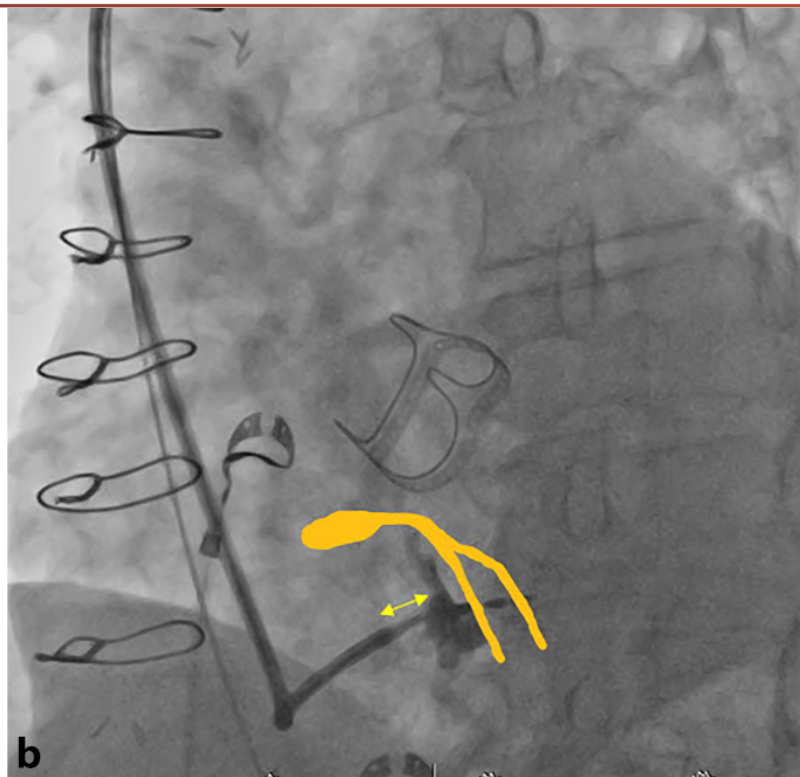
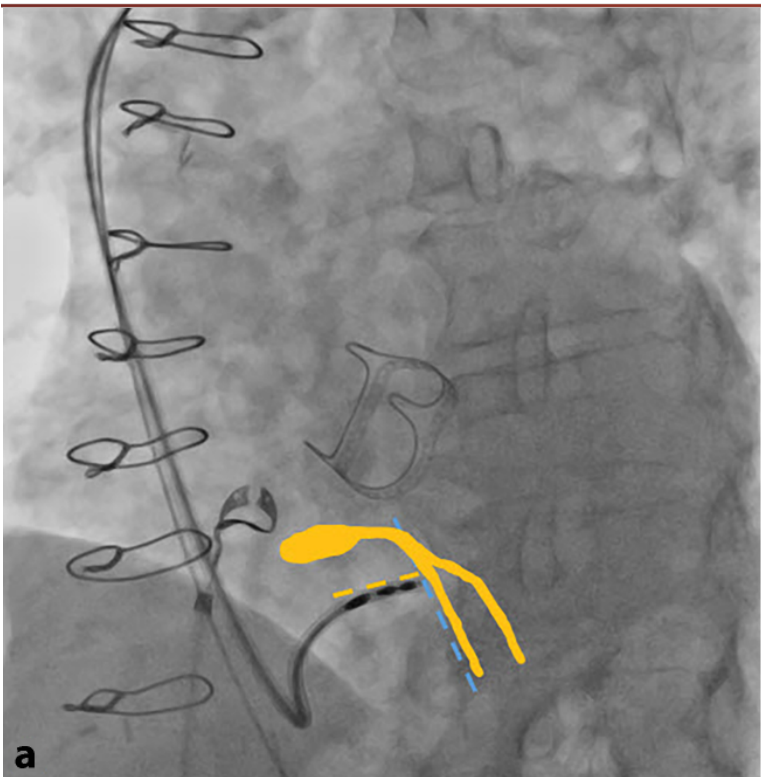
Gianluca Zingarini, Perugia

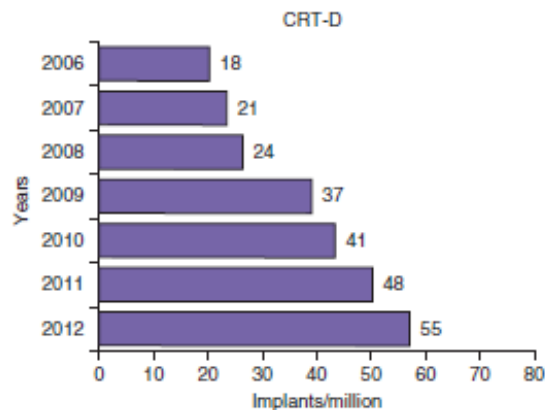
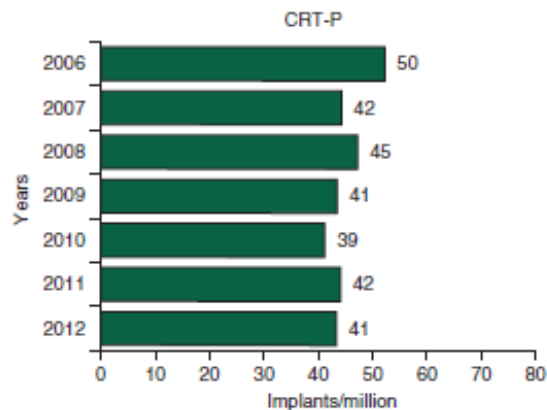
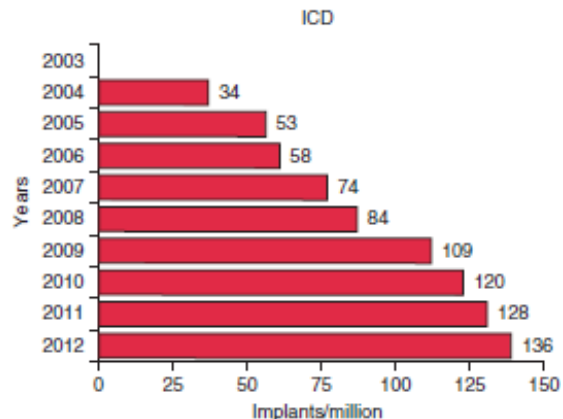
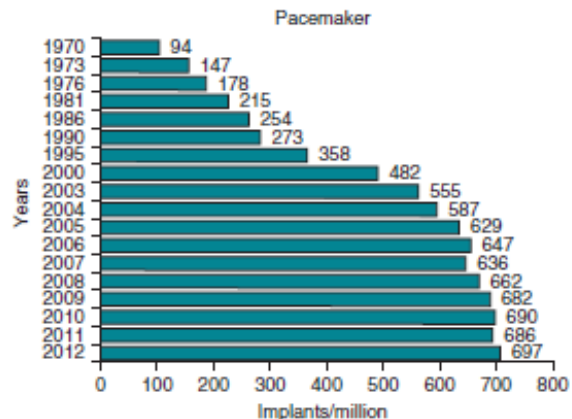


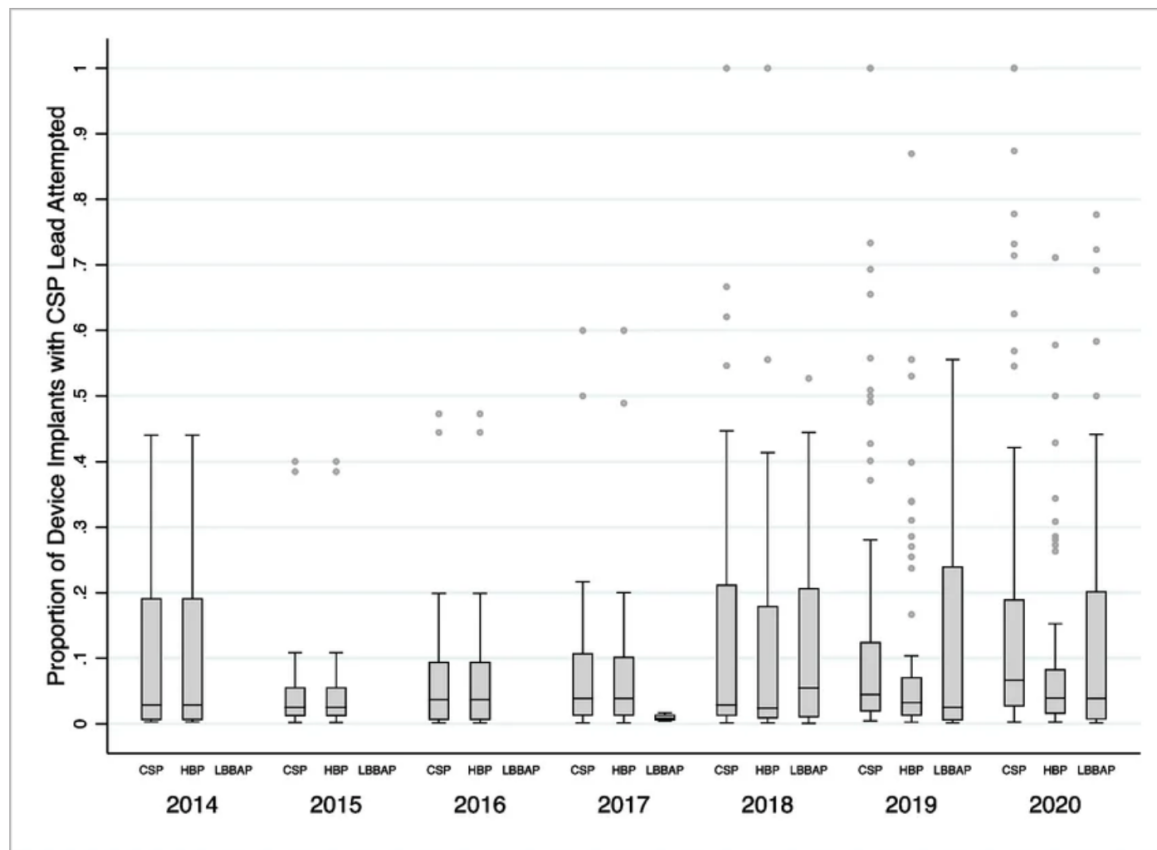












INFECTIONS

REDUNDANT ABANDONED LEADS

PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES

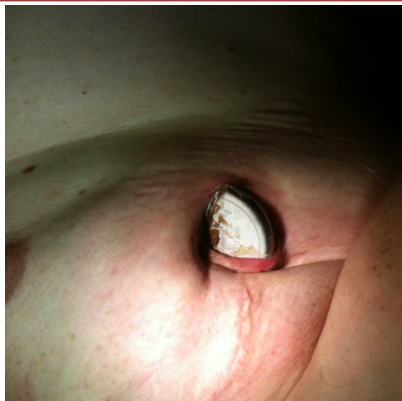
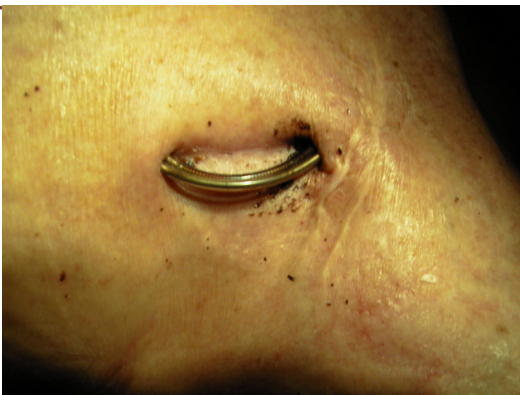
MALFUNCTION

THROMBOSIS

CHRONIC PAIN

MRI







INFECTIONS

REDUNDANT ABANDONED LEADS

PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES

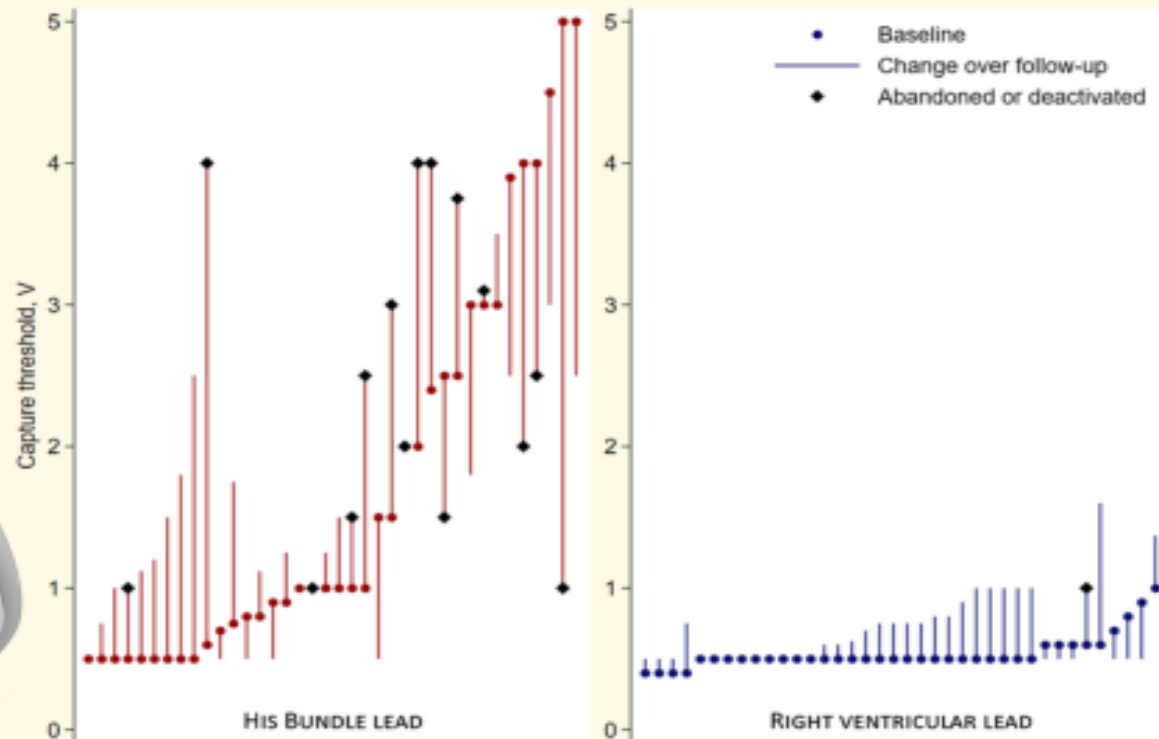
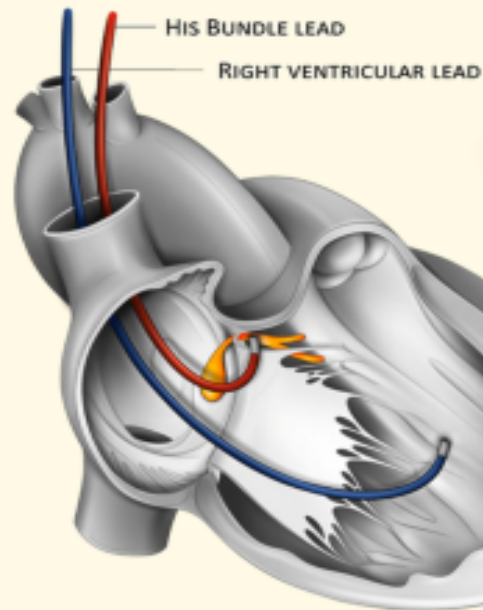
MALFUNCTION

THROMBOSIS

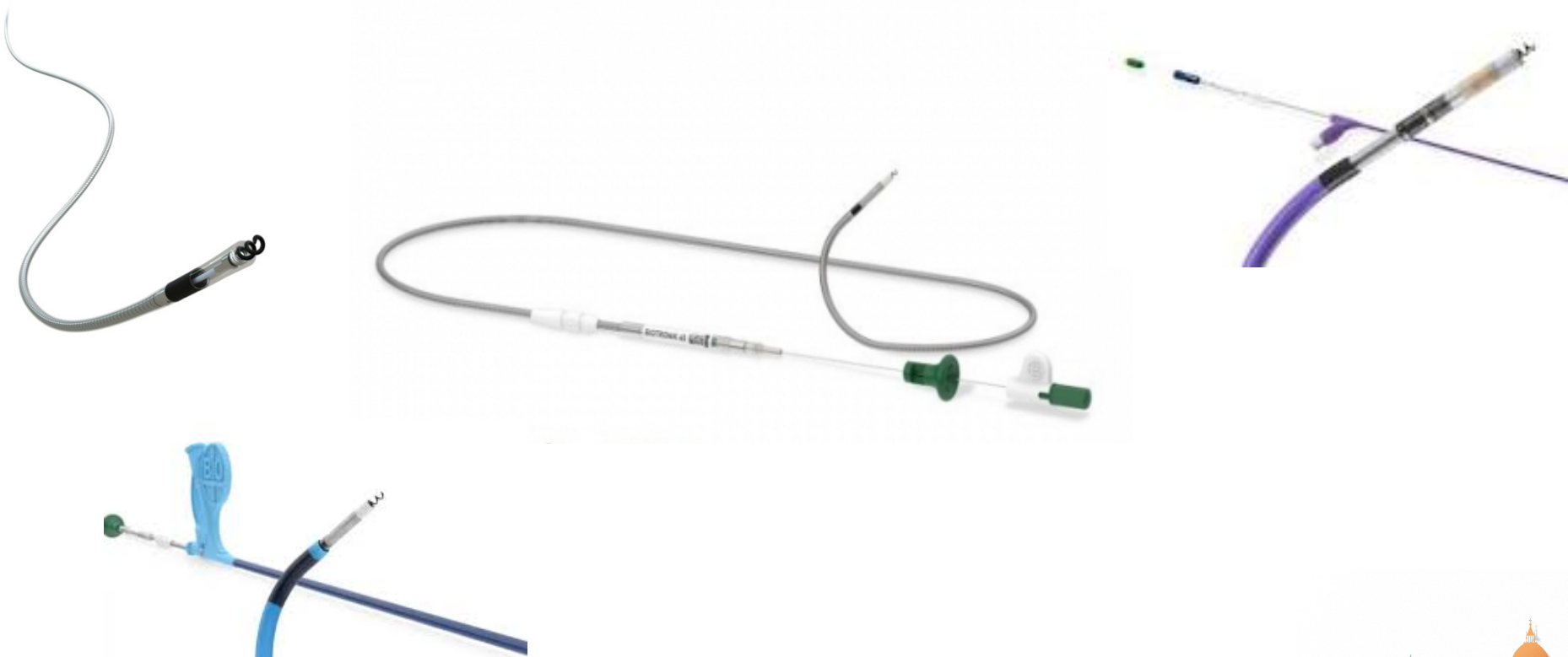
CHRONIC PAIN

MRI





CAPTURE THRESHOLDS AT BASELINE AND LAST FOLLOW-UP WITH AN ACTIVE LEAD





Lead Technology for Left Bundle Branch Area Pacing (LBBAP) Lumenless vs. Stylet-Driven Leads

Lumenless Lead (LLL)

Thin profile
Fixed helix
No lumen
High torque control
Lower shaft support



What does the evidence show?



Data are relying on small RCTs and observational studies

- High implant success with both ✓
- Comparable pacing and sensing ✓

- Higher early complications with SDL (learning curve) ✓

- Large RCTs
- Lead fracture and durability (Need for robust long-term data)
- Lead extraction (safety, success rates?)
- Optimise CSP lead design (Innovative helix, materials?)

Stylet-driven Lead (SDL)

Thicker profile
Extendable helix
Stylet inside
Stylet guidance
Higher shaft support

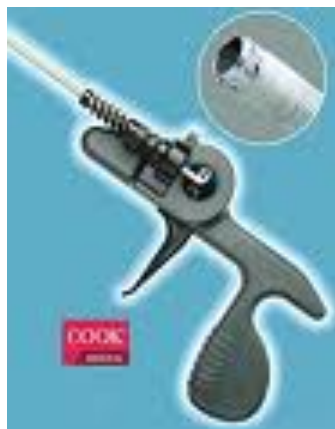


Both lumenless (LLL) and stylet-driven leads (SDL) enable effective LBBAP
Choice should be individualised based on anatomy, operator experience and device-specific performance

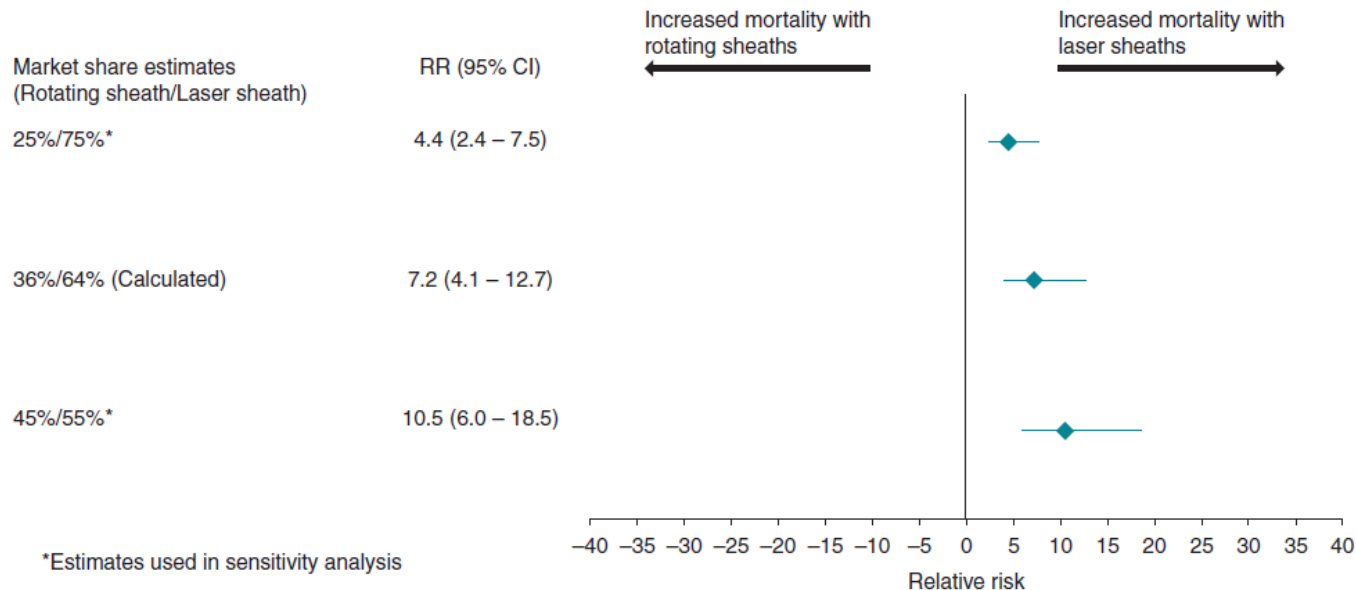


	Lumenless Leads	Stylet-driven Leads	Evidence Summary
Implant success	High	High	No consistent difference
Capture thresholds	Low/stable	Low/stable	Comparable
Sensing amplitudes	Adequate	Adequate	Comparable
Lead dislodgement	Low	Low to moderate	Operator dependent
Septal perforation	Rare	Rare	Technique related
Lead fracture	Rare, unknown long-term	Low, unknown long-term	Data lacking
Extractability	Feasible (limited data)	Feasible (limited data)	Major knowledge gap



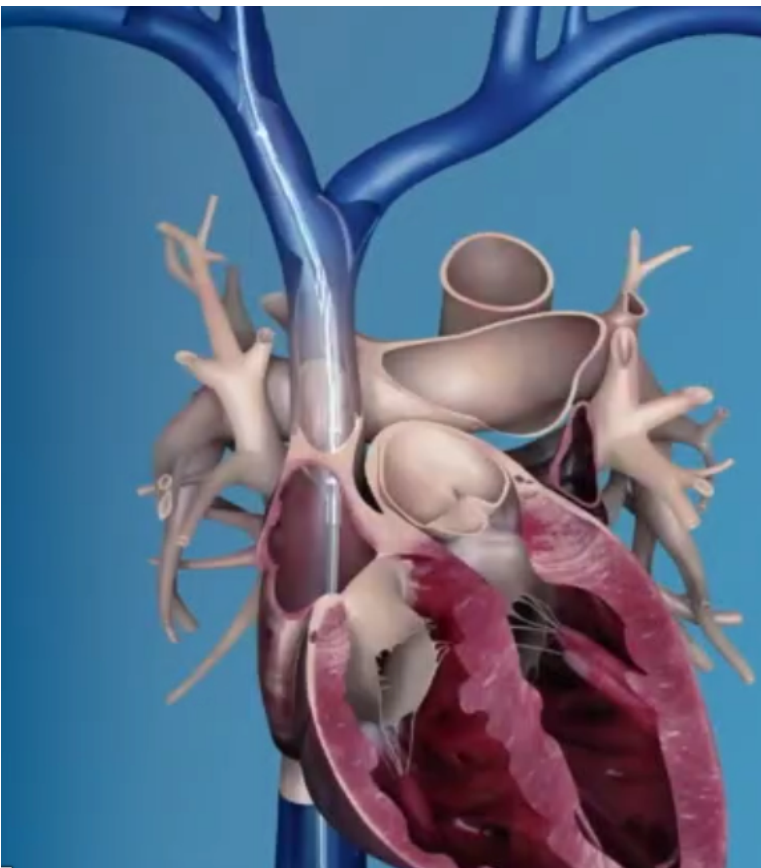


Tools and techniques



Laser sheaths seem associated with higher mortality compared to mechanical rotating sheaths



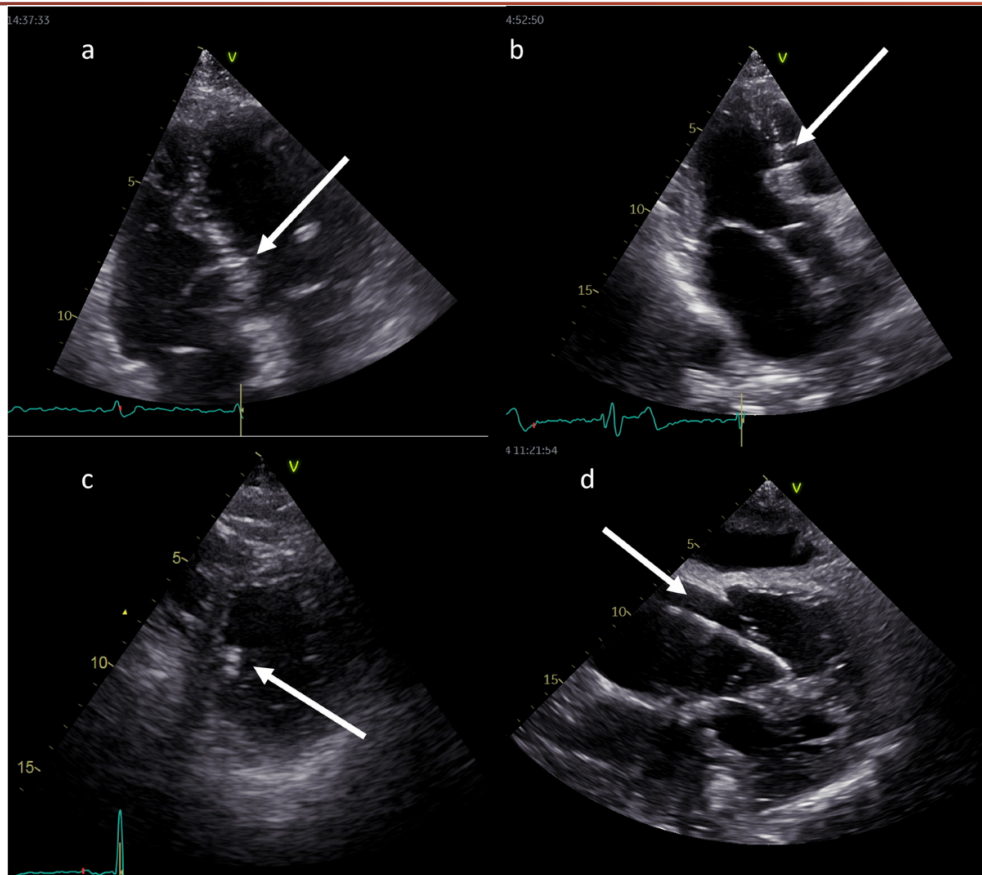
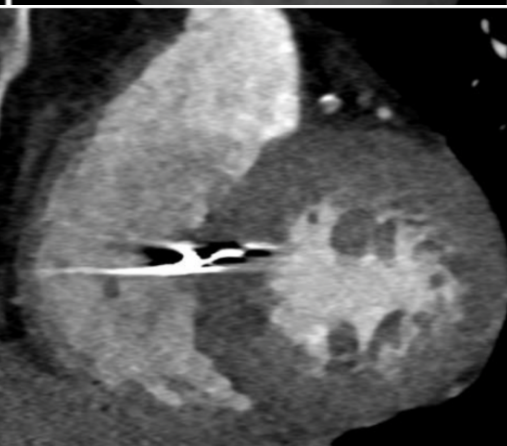
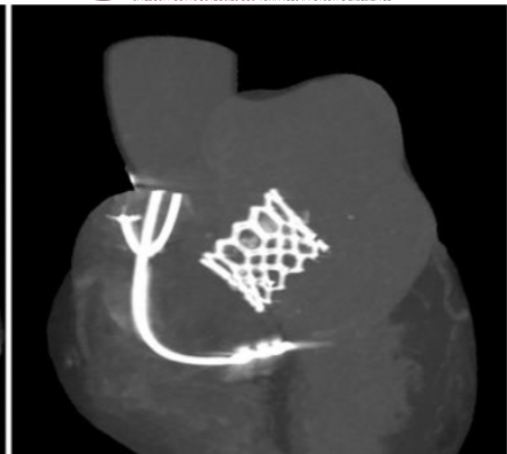


Bridge
Occlusion balloon

Bridge to surgery
Introducing the Philips Bridge occlusion balloon for lead extraction.



Imaging Pre-Procedurale



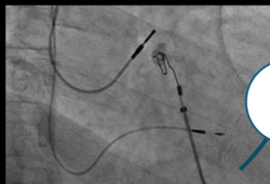
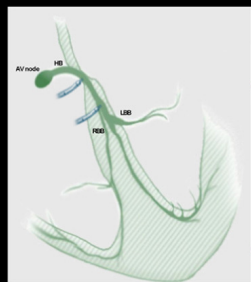
Transvenous extraction of conduction system pacing leads: An international multicenter (TECSPAM) study

Pugazhendhi Vijayaraman, MD¹ ✉ · Rohan S. Trivedi, MD¹ · Jayanthi N. Koneru, MD² · ... · Mishal Mumtaz, MD¹¹ · Kenneth A. Ellenbogen, MD² · Bengt Herweg, MD¹¹ ... Show more

Conduction System Pacing Lead Extraction– Success 100%

HBP - 224 patients

Duration of Implant 22 ± 26 months
(Range: 0-193months)

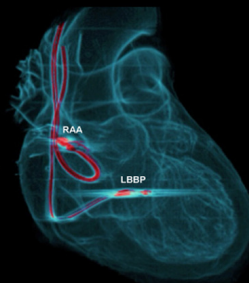


LBBP - 117 patients

Manual Traction 87%

Mechanical Tools 10%

Laser 3%



CSP Re-implantation
rate 95%

Conduction System Pacing
n=341











38 pts





Conclusioni

- L'estrazione di elettrocateteri CSP è una procedura fattibile e senza particolari complicanze aggiuntive rispetto a una estrazione di elettrodi non CSP
- Le tecniche non differiscono da estrazioni standard
- Scarsi dati in letteratura
- Ricordarsi quando si mette un catetere alla possibilità che questo potrà essere estratto in futuro



GRAZIE

