Long-term outcome of ventricular tachycardia catheter ablation in ischemic heart disease patients using a high-density mapping substrate-based approach: a prospective cohort study.



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INTRODUCTION

Radiofrequency catheter ablation (RCA) for ventricular tachycardia (VT) in patients (pts) with ischemic heart disease (IHD) is associated with a reduced risk of VT storm and implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) shocks.

AIM

To report the long-term outcome after a single RCA procedure for VT in patients with IHD using a high-density substrate-based approach.

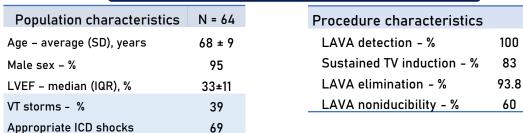
METHODS

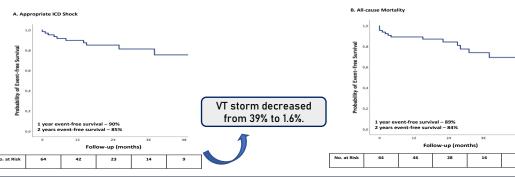
 Prospective, observational, single-centre and single-arm study involving patients with IHD, referred for RCA procedure for VT using high-density mapping catheters. Substrate mapping was performed in all pts.

Procedural endpoints: VT noninducibility and local abnormal ventricular activities (LAVAs) elimination.

Primary end point: survival free from appropriate ICD shocks **secondary end points**: VT storm and all-cause mortality.

RESULTS





CONCLUSIONS

RCA of VT using a high-density mapping substrate-based approach resulted in a long-term steady freedom of ICD shocks and VT storm in IHD patients.