



Clinical follow - up of patients.

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Complete AV Block from Fetus to Adolescent





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Nothing to disclose



The clinician is trying to prevent any damage to the patient  
...once AVB is diagnosed.



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Knowledge of the natural history of severe brady-arrhythmias comes from old studies performed before or at the beginning of the PM era.



Left untreated,  
congenital AV block is associated with a  
fetal and neonatal mortality between 14 and 34 %  
(outcome of n=55; 1979 - 1989)

*Schmidt KG et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 1991;17:1360–6*



Left untreated, fetal or neonatal death correlated significantly with the presence of structural heart defects

Prognosis very poor:

only 4 (14%) of 29 survived the neonatal period.



## AVB with structural heart defects

- left atrial isomerism
- atrio-ventricular discordance

*Schmidt KG et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 1991;17:1360–6*

*Taketazu M et al. Am J Cardiol 2006;97: 720 –724*



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The estimated overall mortality in i-AVB  
**without** pacing is estimated to be around 8–16 %  
in infants and half as much in children and adults

Buyon JP et al. J Am Coll Cardiol (1998) 31:1658–66





Clinical characteristics and outcome of fetal AVB are generally evaluated separately in

- CHD-AVB
- i-AVB



Death in patients with untreated AVB is due to

- heart failure (HF) secondary to low cardiac output
- sudden cardiac death caused by prolonged asystole
- bradycardia-triggered ventricular tachy-arrhythmia.



Without pacing support, it appears that the slow heart rates and associated higher stroke volumes probably drive the risk

Michaëlsson M, Jonzon A, Riesenfeld T (1995)  
Isolated congenital complete atrioventricular block in adult life. A prospective study.

Circulation 92:442-9



## Diagnostic steps

- History
- Examination
- ECG
- Holter
- ECHO



## Diagnostic steps

- ventricular and atrial heart rate at presentation
- minimum ventricular heart rate
- arrhythmias
- pauses
- diameter of the cavities of the heart
- function



Indications for PM placement are as follows:  
for **symptomatic** children

- signs of heart failure
- left ventricular dysfunction
- wide QRS interval
- prolonged QT interval



Indications for PM placement are as follows:  
for **symptomatic** children

CHD-AVB: ventricular HR <70 bpm (Class I, level of evidence B)



Indications for PM placement are as follows:

for **asymptomatic** neonates and infants,  
prophylactic pacing was indicated when the

- ventricular rhythm was <55 bpm

in **asymptomatic** children beyond 1 year of age

- average heart rate <50 bpm
- long pauses on 24 h recordings
- and/or frequent PVB





Diagnostic steps

steps repeated as appropriate



Large series of congenital AVB, reported  
95% of second degree **block progressing** to complete block  
during fetal or postnatal life

*Lopes LM et al. Circulation 2008;118:1268–75.*



## Inherited progressive cardiac conduction disease (PCCD)

- progressive conduction abnormality
- with an otherwise structurally normal heart
- hereditary



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PCCD progressive conduction abnormality  
linked to genetic variants in the ion channel genes  
SCN5A, SCN1B, SCN10A, TRPM4, KCNK17  
& genes coding for cardiac connexin proteins



## Holt-Oram syndrome (Tbx5 mutations)

- autosomal-dominant inherited disease
  - radial ray upper limb abnormalities,
  - cardiac septation defects,
  - ...and cardiac conduction disorders
- (may occur even in the absence of overt structural heart disease)



- AVB and
- skeletal myopathies
  - muscular dystrophies



Lyme disease (borrelia infection)

complete heart block is usually reversible  
with appropriate antibiotics

*Forrester JD et al. Clin Infect Dis 2014;59:996–1000*



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post-op AVB:

wait 7 - 10 days





Without pacing support, it appears that the slow heart rates and associated higher stroke volumes probably drive the risk

—-> implant of PM is life saving and decreasing morbidity

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