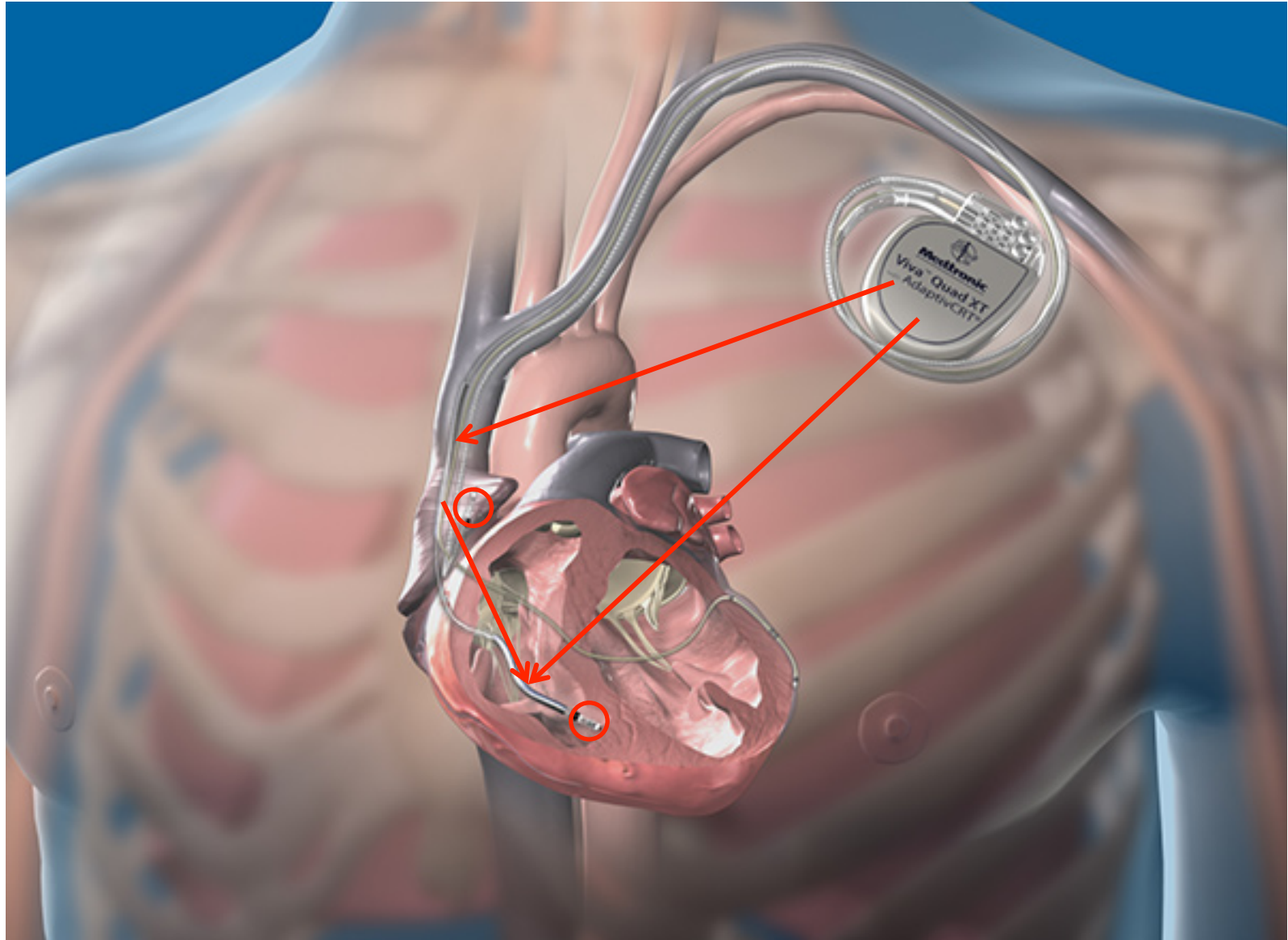


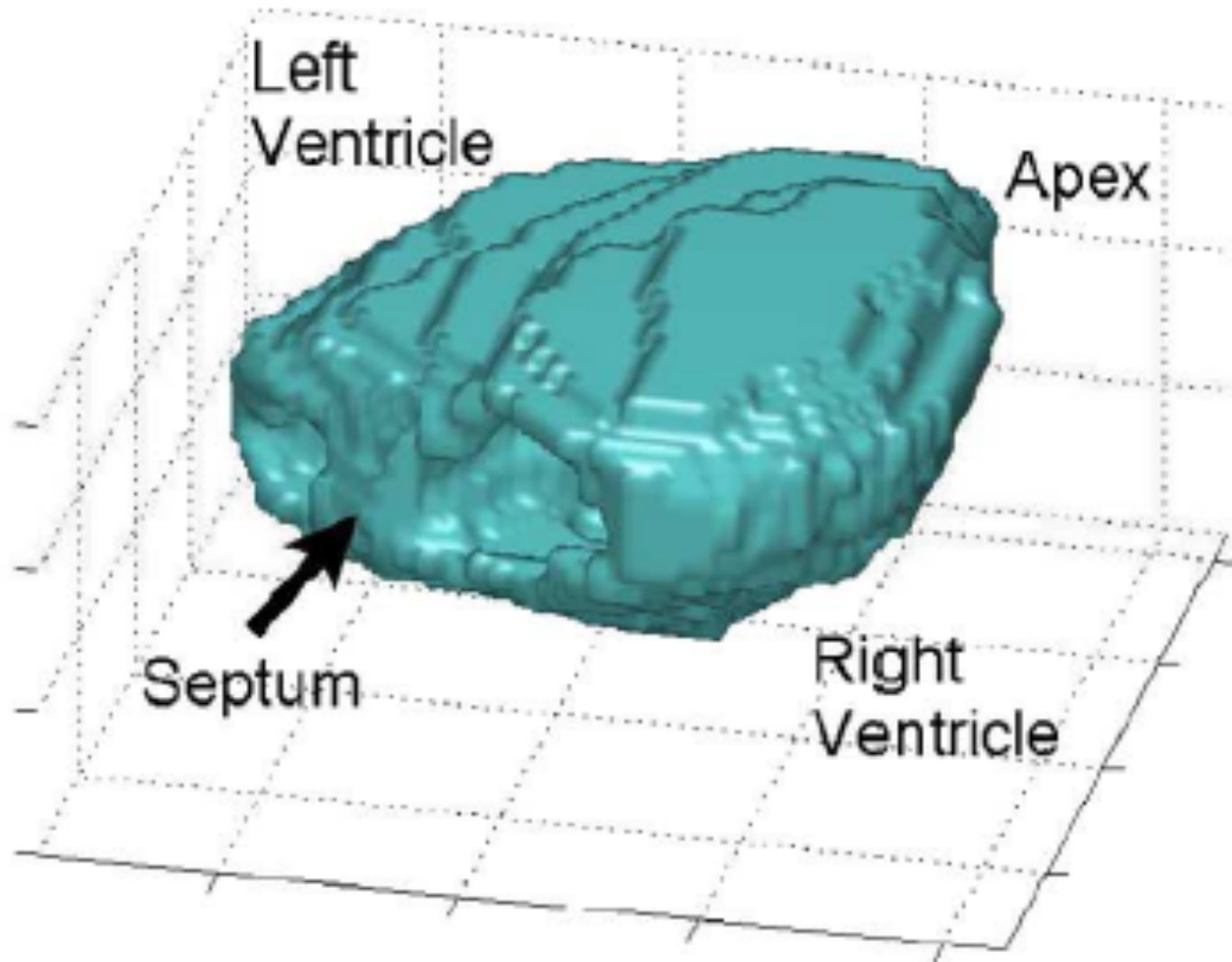
Utilizing the EGM in ICD Patients Management

Dr.sc.Božidar Ferek-Petrić
Principal Medical Affairs Specialist
Medtronic Academia Eastern Europe

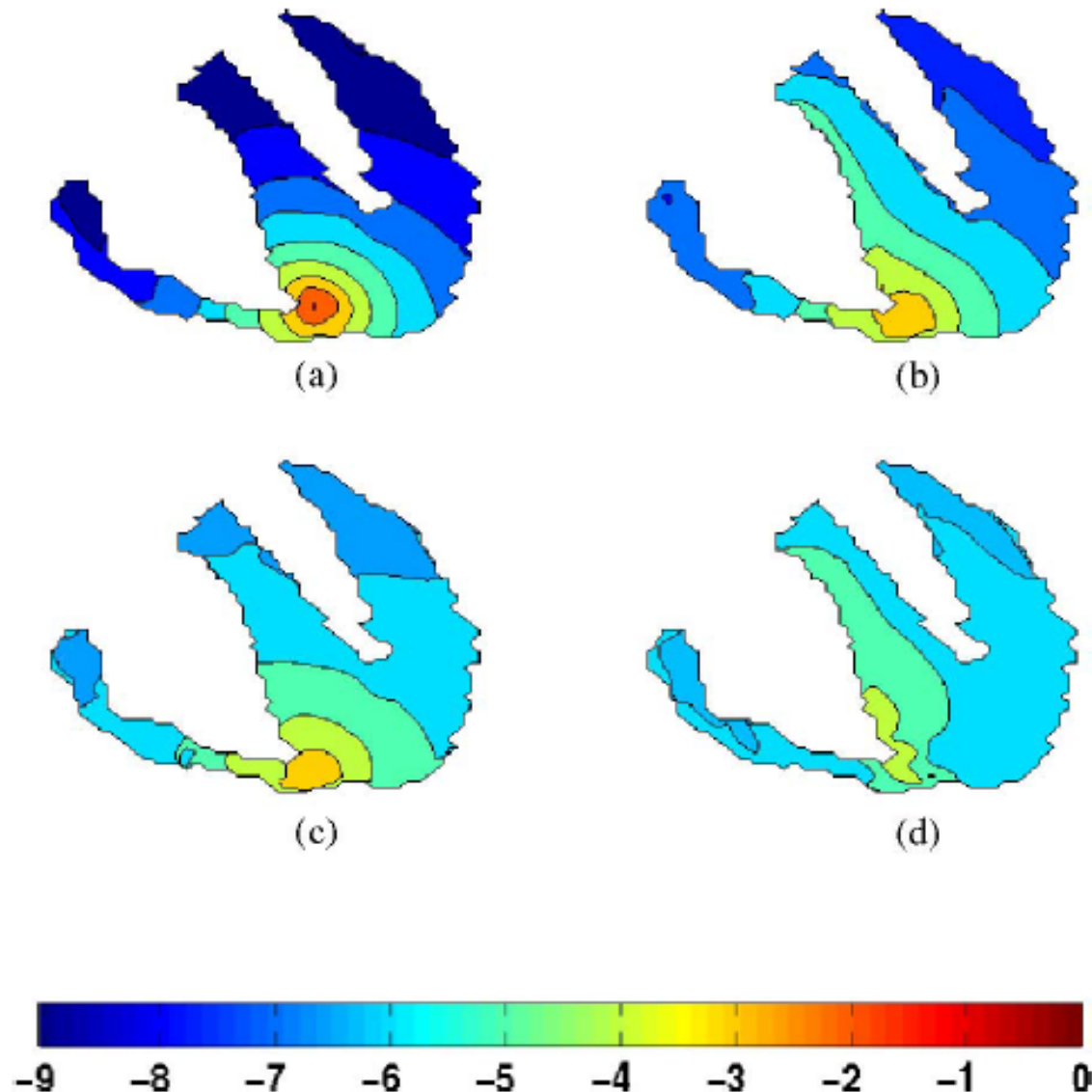
„Near-Field” & „Far-Field” IEGM



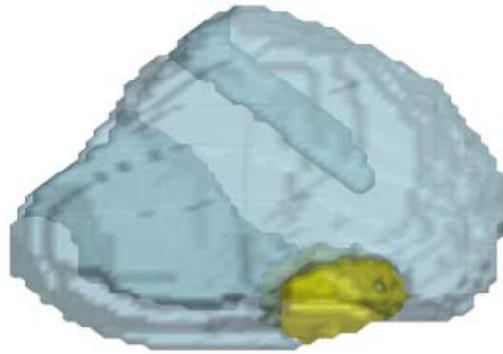
Numerical Model of the Human Heart



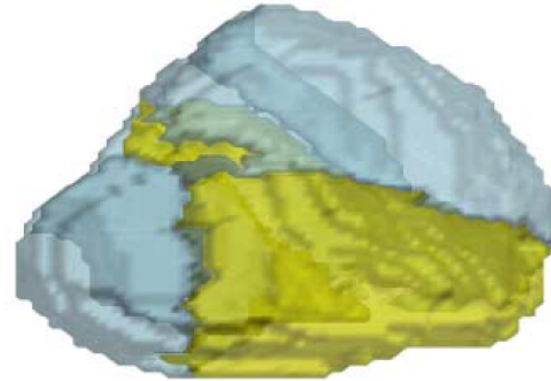
Logarithm of Magnitude of Sensitivity Distribution



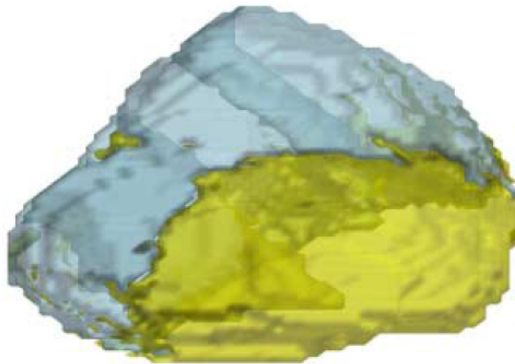
Spatial resolution in the ventricular myocardium



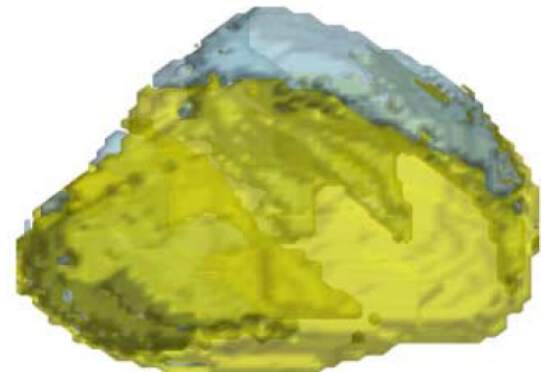
True bipolar 7%



Integrated bipolar 35%



Tip to can 45%



Coil to can 70%

Data Collection Setup of the Medtronic 2090 Programmer Screen

Data Collection Setup		
	Source	Range
LECG	Can to SVC	+/- 2 mV
EGM 1	Atip to Aring	+/- 8 mV
EGM 2 (Wavelet)	Can to RVcoil	+/- 12 mV
EGM 3	RVtip to RVring	+/- 8 mV
Monitored	EGM1 and EGM3	
Pre-arrhythmia EGM	Off	
V. Sensing Episodes...		Clear Data...
Device Date/Time...	20-Apr-2012 13:28	
Holter Telemetry	Off	
Undo Pending		OK

CRT-D with Bipolar LV Lead

Selection of LECG Vectors

	Source	Range
LECG	Can to SVC	+/- 2 mV
EGM 1	Atip to Aring	+/- 8 mV
EGM 2 (Wavelet)	Can to RVcoil	+/- 12 mV
EGM 3	RVtip to	+/- 8 mV

Monitored

Pre-arrhythmia EGM

V. Sensing Episodes...

Device Date/Time... 20-Apr-2012 13:28

Holter Telemetry Off

Undo Pending

Close

Clear Data...

Undo Pending

OK

LECG Source

Can to SVC ☒

RVcoil to Aring

Can to Aring

Selection of LECG Gain

	Source	Range
LECG	Can to SVC	+/- 2 mV
EGM 1	Atip to Aring	+/- 8 mV
EGM 2 (Wavelet)	Can to RVtip	+/- 12 mV
EGM 3	RVtip to	+/- 8 mV
Monitored		
Pre-arrhythmia EGM		
V. Sensing Episodes...		
Device Date/Time...	20-Apr-2012 13:32	
Holter Telemetry	Off	

LECG Range

+/- 1 mV	+/- 12 mV
+/- 2 mV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	+/- 16 mV
+/- 4 mV	+/- 32 mV
+/- 8 mV	

Undo PendingClose

Clear Data...

Undo PendingOK

Selection of EGM 1 Vectors

	Source	Range
LECG	Can to SVC	+/- 2 mV
EGM 1	Atip to Aring	+/- 8 mV
EGM 2 (Wavelet)	Can to F	+/- 12 mV
EGM 3	RVtip to	+/- 8 mV

Monitored

Pre-arrhythmia EGM

V. Sensing Episodes...

Device Date/Time...

Holter Telemetry

EGM 1 Source

- RVtip to RVcoil
- RVtip to RVring
- Atip to RVring
- Atip to Aring ☒
- Aring to RVring
- Aring to RVcoil

Undo Pending Close

20-Apr-2012 15:34

Off

Undo Pending OK

Clear Data...

Selection of EGM 2 Vectors (used for Wavelet)

	Source	Range
LECG	Can to SVC	+/- 2 mV
EGM 1	Atip	+/- 8 mV
EGM 2 (Wavelet)	Can	+/- 12 mV
EGM 3	RVtip	+/- 8 mV
Monitored		
Pre-arrhythmia EGM		
V. Sensing Episodes...		Clear Data...
Device Date/Time...		
Holter Telemetry	Off	

EGM 2 Source

Can to RVcoil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Can to LVtip <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Can to RVring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RVtip to LVtip <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RVtip to RVcoil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RVtip to RVring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Can to SVC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RVcoil to SVC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
LVtip to SVC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Undo Pending
Close

Undo Pending
OK

☒ -EGM2 Source must be Can to RVcoil or RVcoil to SVC when RV Lead Noise Enhancement (in V. Detection) is On or On+Timeout.

Selection of EGM 3 Vectors

	Source	Range
LECG	Can to SVC	+/- 2 mV
EGM 1	Atip to Aring	+/- 8 mV
EGM 2 (Wavelet)	Can to F	+/- 12 mV
EGM 3	RVtip to	+/- 8 mV

Monitored

Pre-arrhythmia EGM

V. Sensing Episodes...

Device Date/Time...

Holter Telemetry

EGM 3 Source

- RVtip to RVcoil
- RVtip to RVring ☒
- LVtip to LVring ⚠
- LVtip to RVring
- LVtip to RVcoil
- LVring to RVcoil ⚠

Undo Pending Close

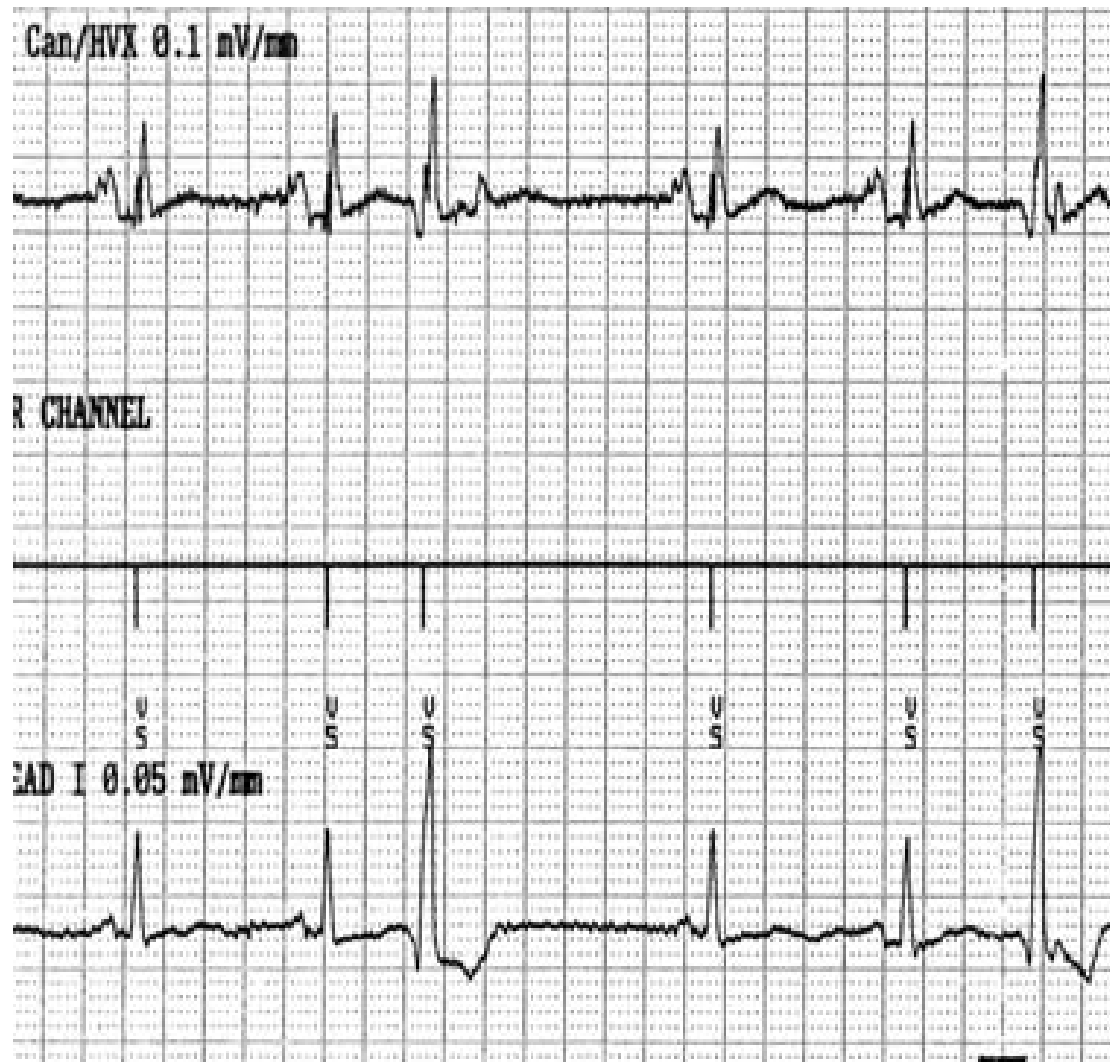
Clear Data...

20-Apr-2012 15:50

Off

Undo Pending OK

Morphological comparison of the „far-field” IEGM channel (top) compared to Lead I of the ECG (bottom).



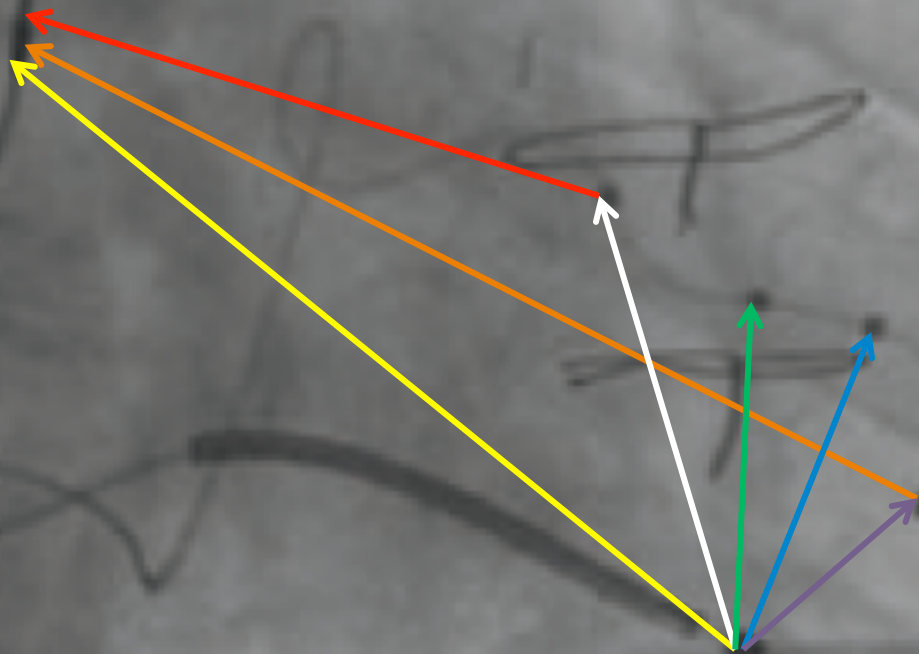
Michael et al. Use of an Intracardiac Electrogram Eliminates the Need for a Surface ECG during Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator Follow-Up. PACE 2007; 30:1432–1437

Quadripolar Lead in CRTD System

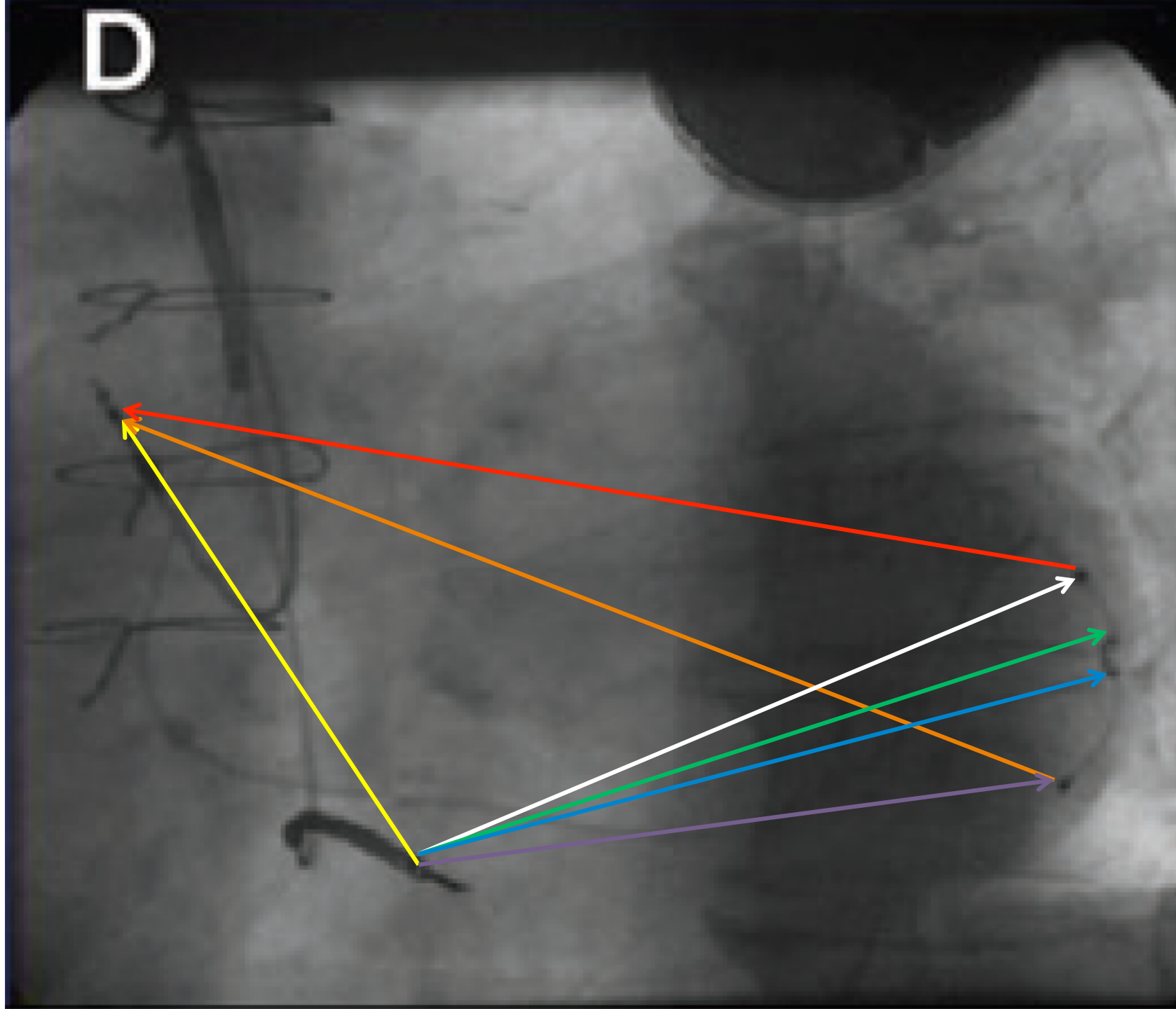


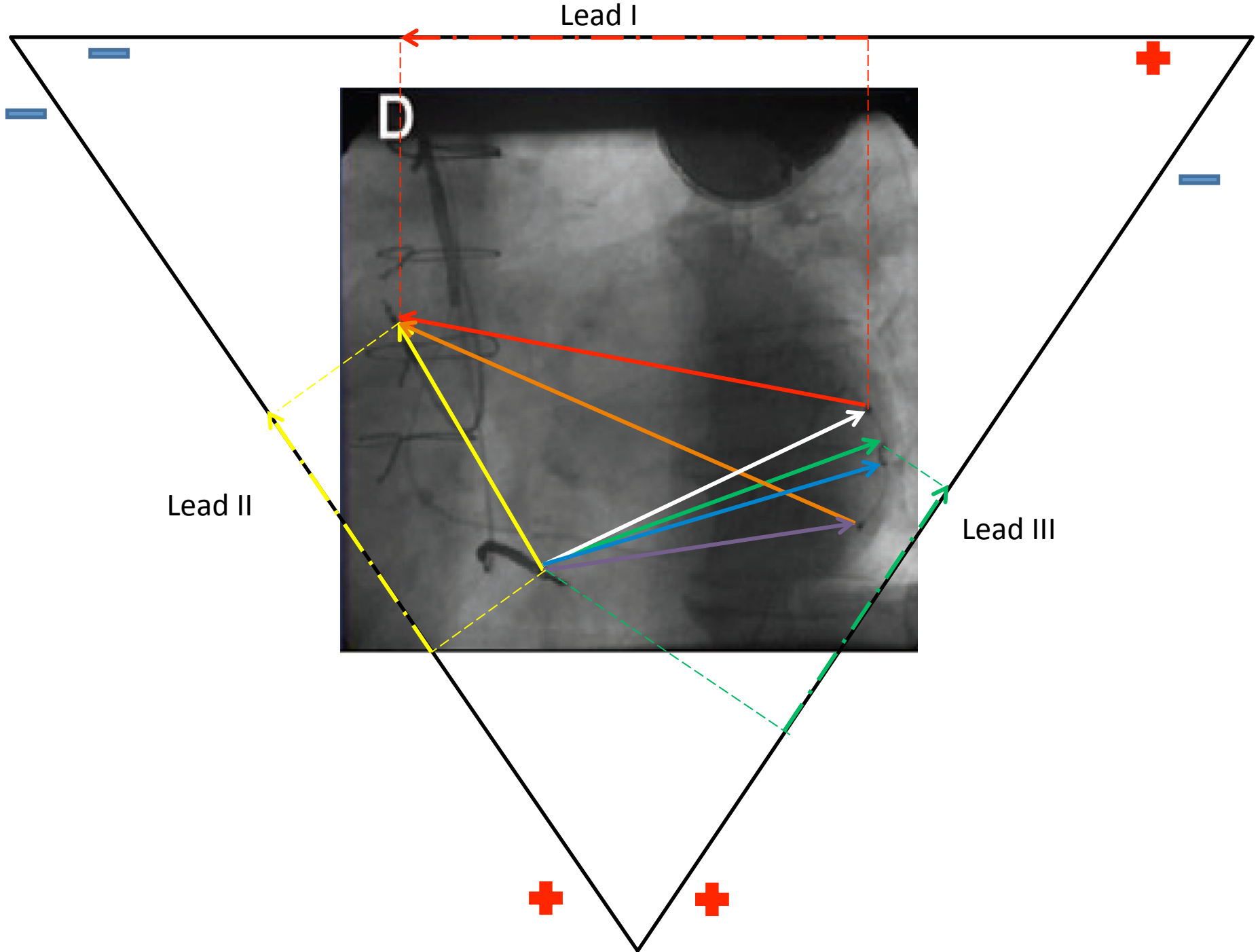
What kind of far-field EGM recordings we could do with such a system?

C

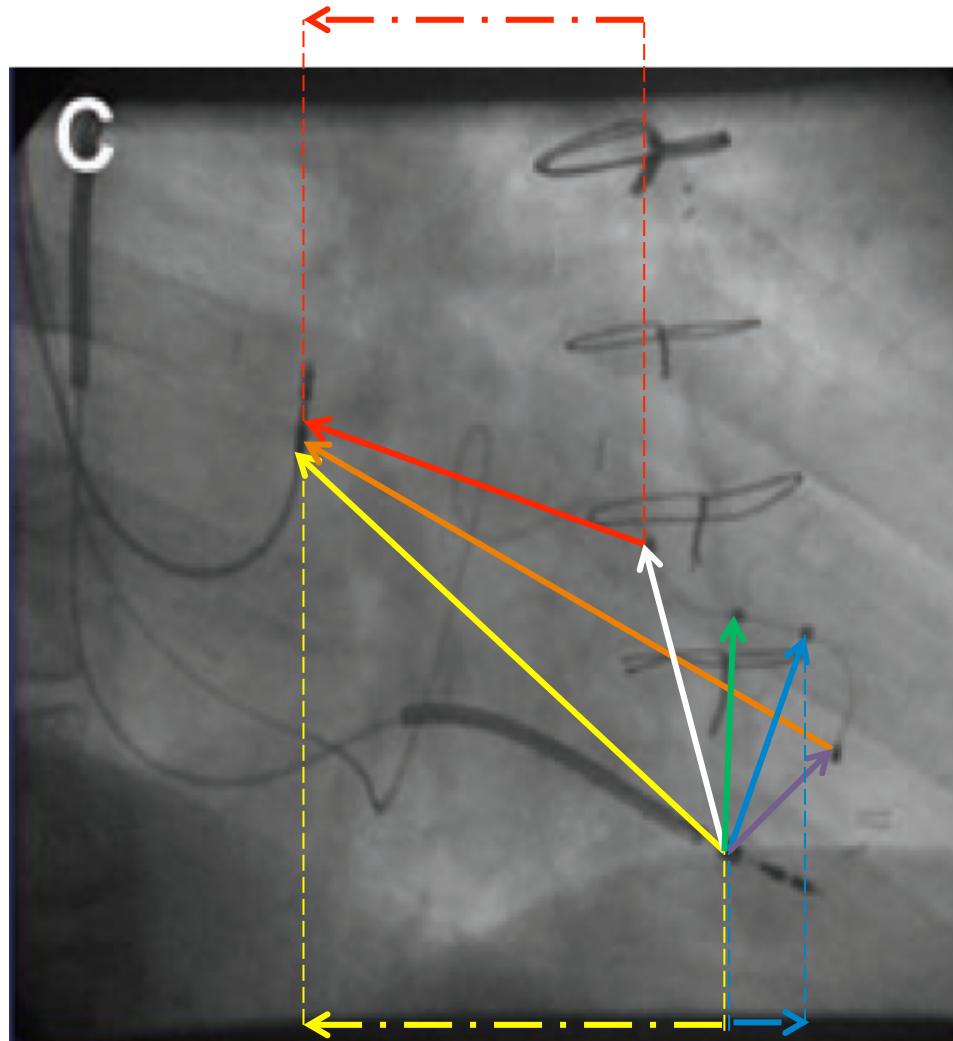


D

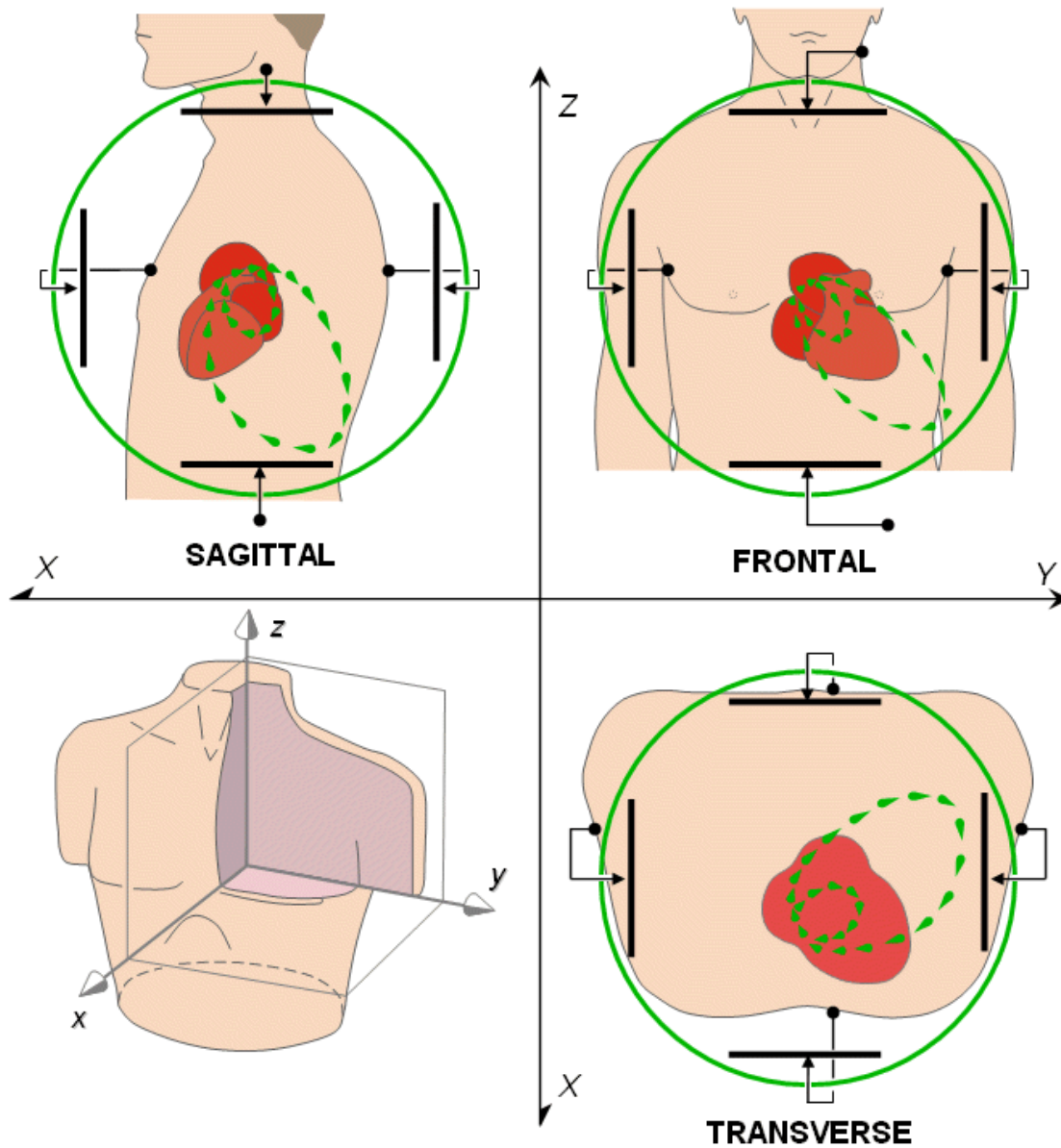




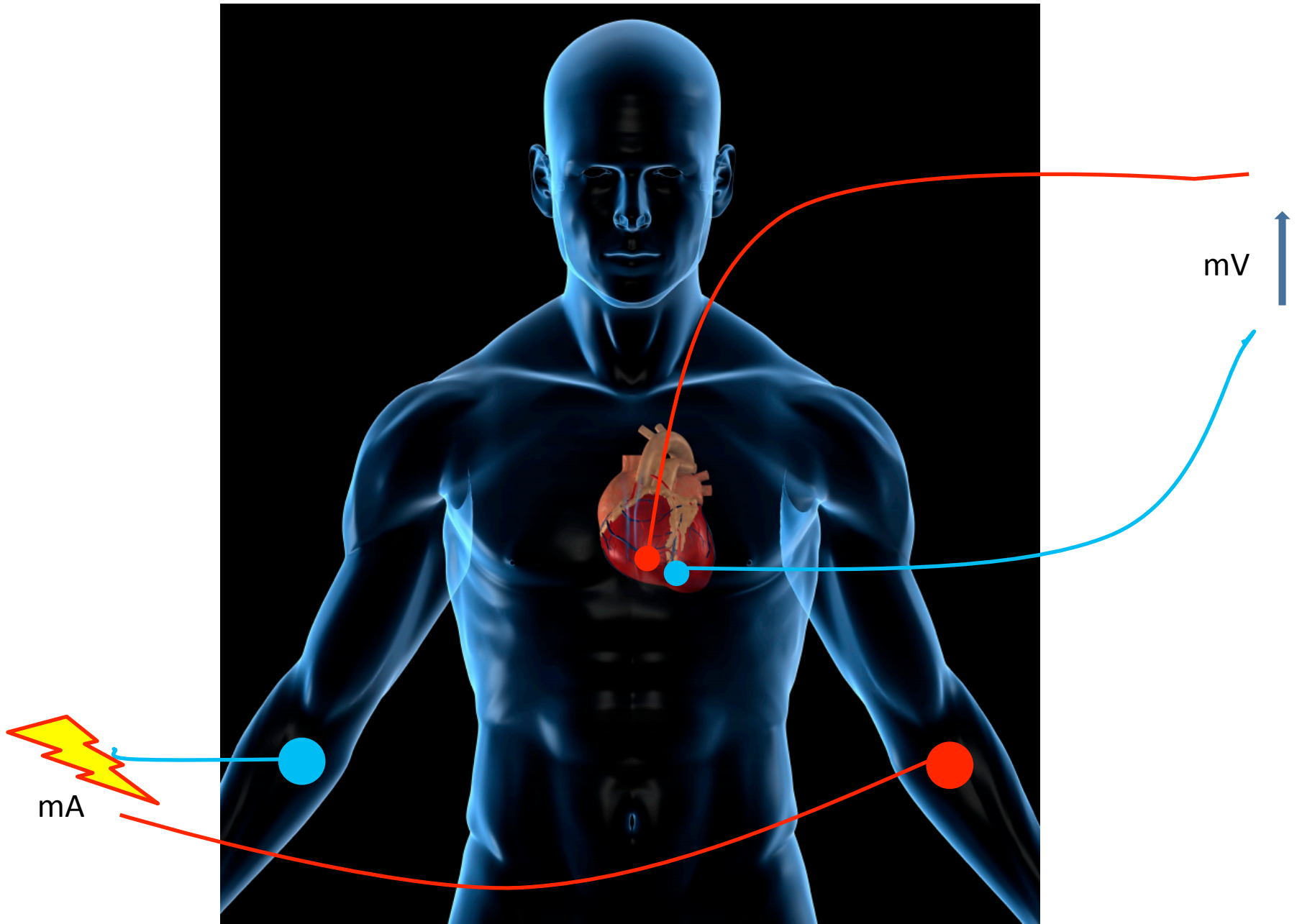
Sagittal plane



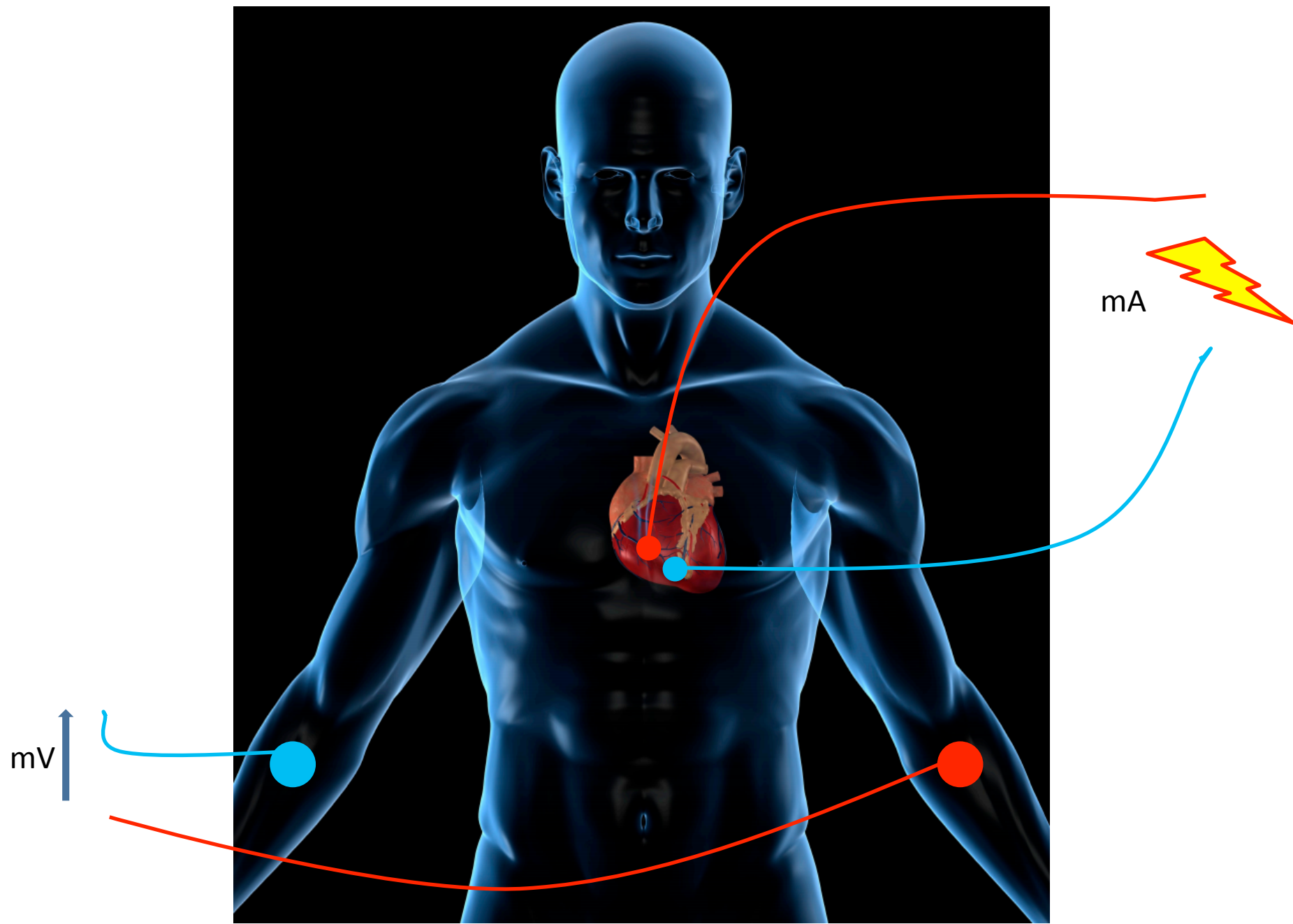
Frank Leads



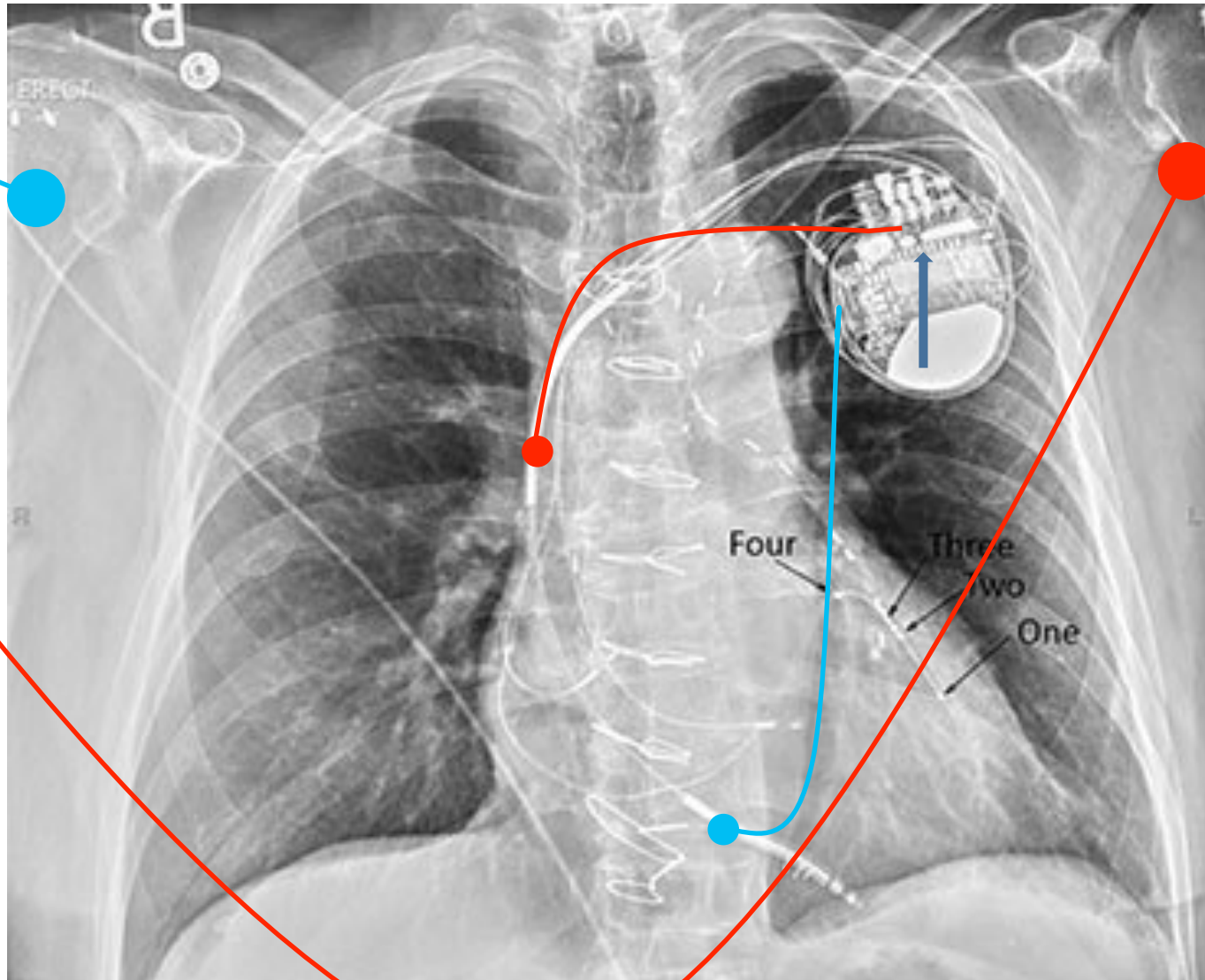
Electric Field Inversion Theorem



The equal current amplitude yields equal measured potential



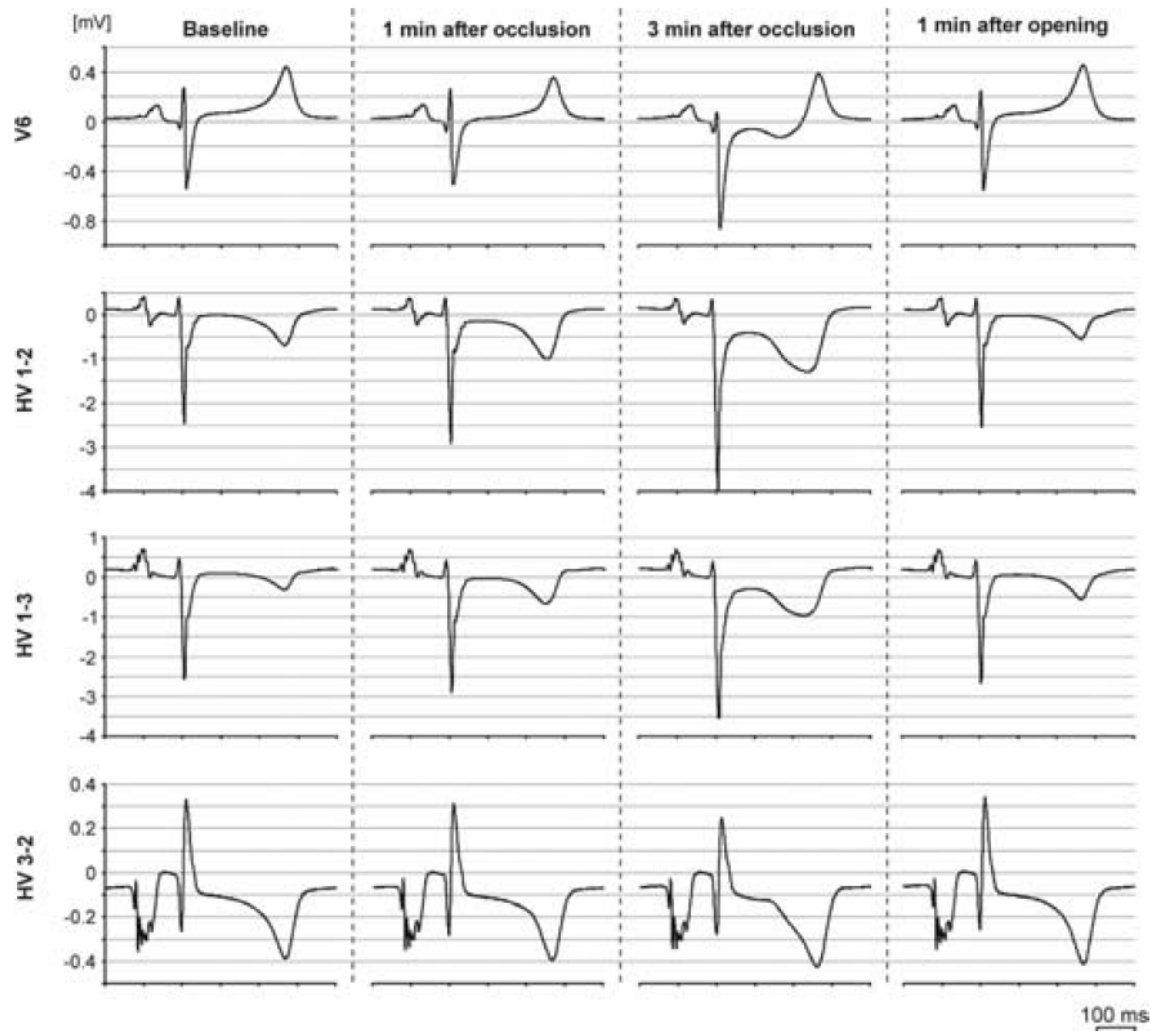
Simple Calibration Method



Clinical Applications of the ICD IEGM Leads

Ischaemia

Occlusion of the LAD at a distal site



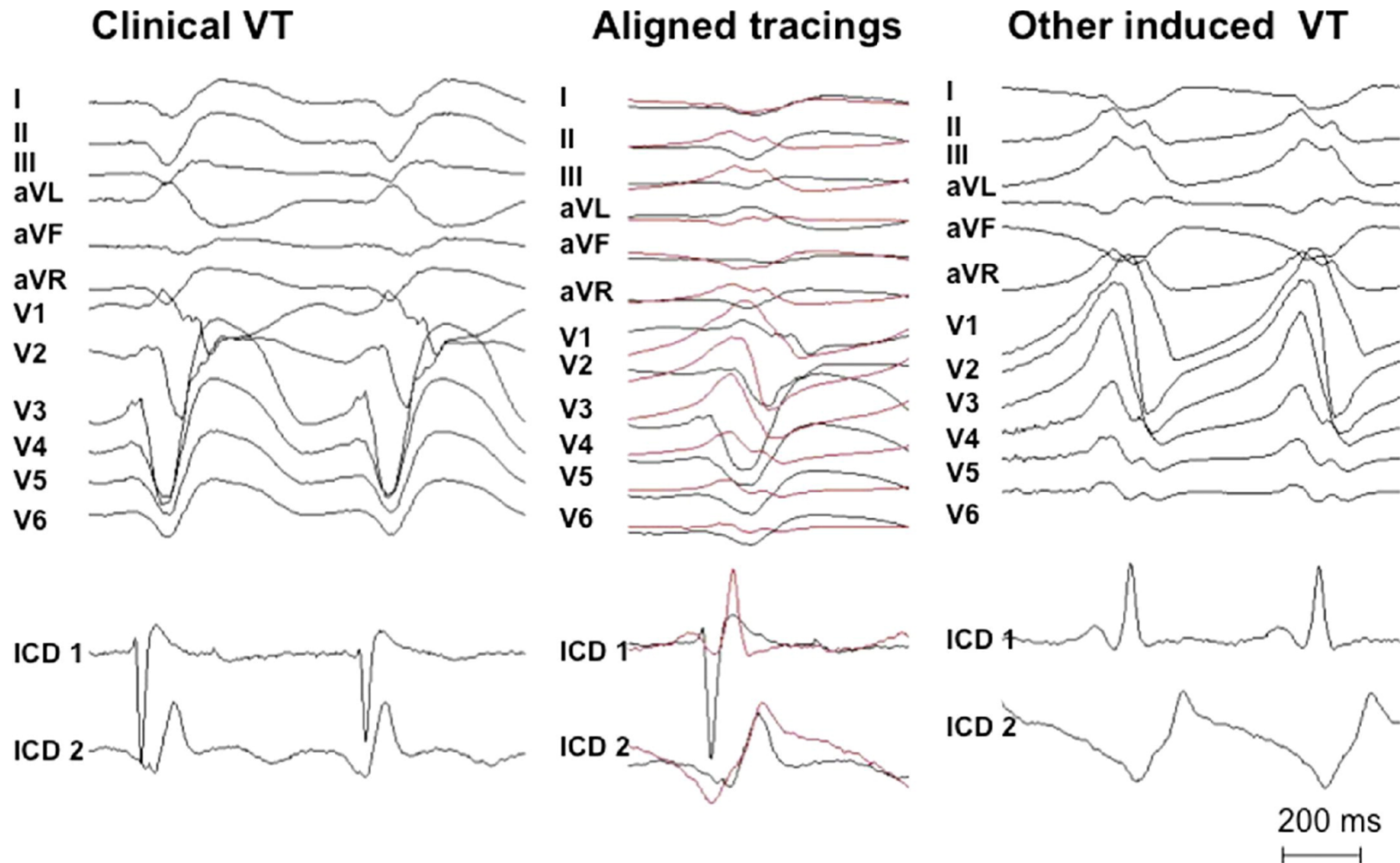
Asbach et al. Intrathoracic Far-Field Electrocardiogram Allows Continuous Monitoring of Ischemia After Total Coronary Occlusion. *PACE* 2006; 29: 1334–1340

Problem for electrophysiologists

12-lead ECG of the spontaneous post-infarction
VT referred for catheter ablation is often not
documented

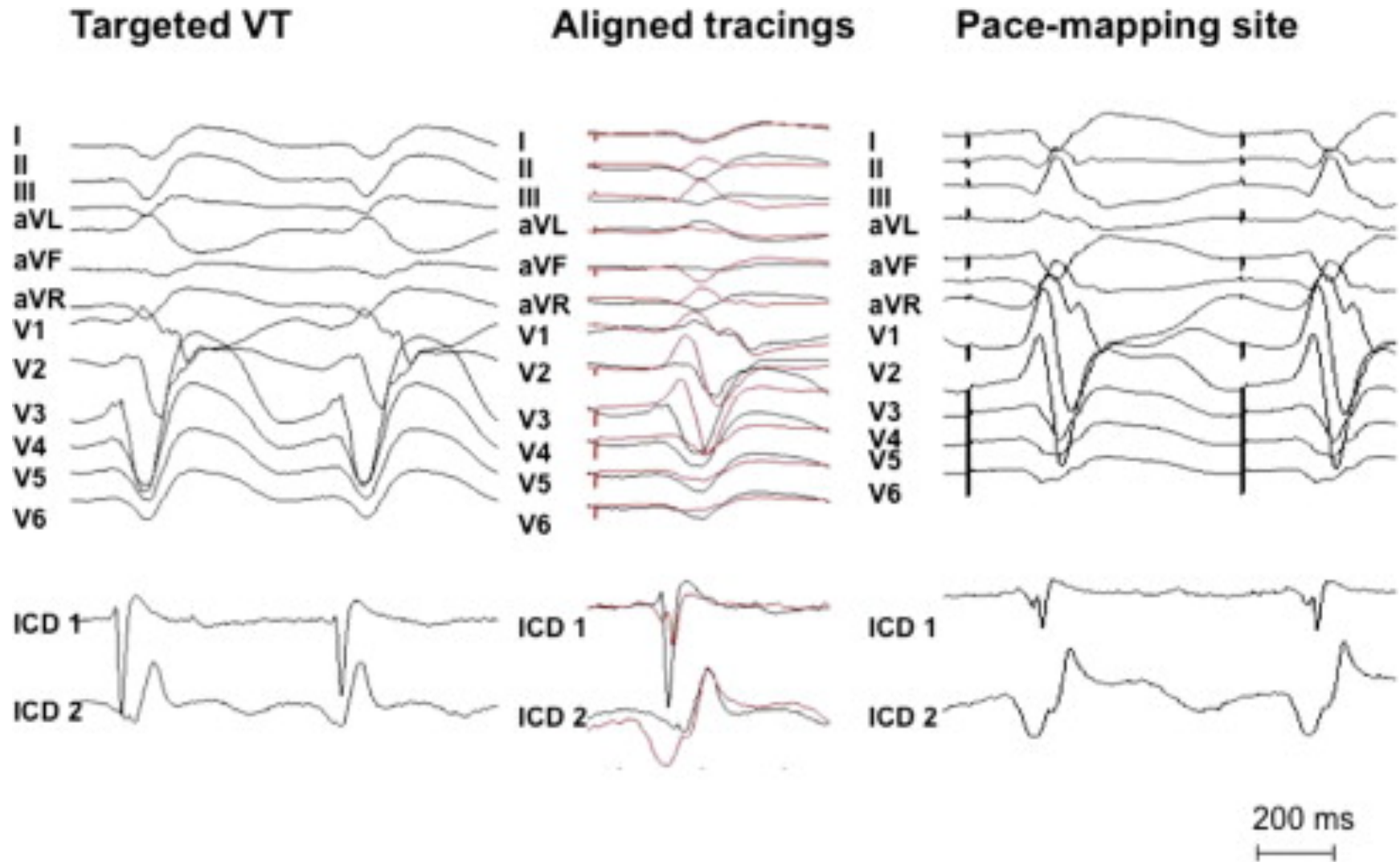
Many of these patients have ICD !

Clinical VT and Other Induced VT



Yoshida et al. The Value of Defibrillator Electrograms for Recognition of Clinical Ventricular Tachycardias and for Pace Mapping of Post-Infarction Ventricular Tachycardia. Journal of the American College of Cardiology Vol. 56, No. 12, 2010

Targeted VT and Pace Mapping at Exit Site



Yoshida et al. The Value of Defibrillator Electrograms for Recognition of Clinical Ventricular Tachycardias and for Pace Mapping of Post-Infarction Ventricular Tachycardia. Journal of the American College of Cardiology Vol. 56, No. 12, 2010

MVA

7.97mV

Bipolar

1-LV figure > 504 Points

1.52mV

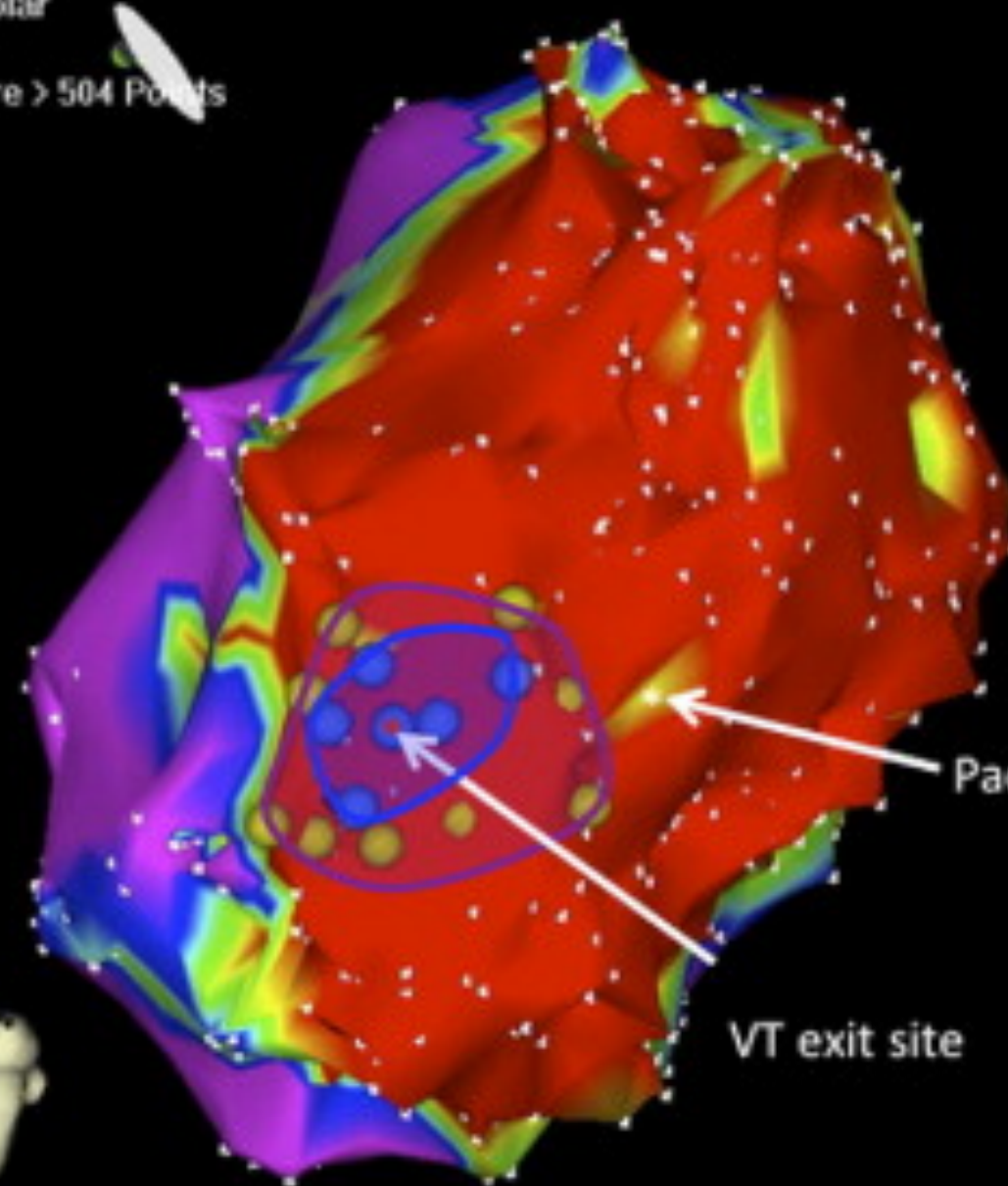
0.52mV

0.01mV

Pace-mapping site

VT exit site

Apex



Clinical Relevance

- In post-infarction patients with VT, ICD EGMs can be used to differentiate clinical VTs from inducible VTs of uncertain clinical relevance.
- Spatial resolution of pace mapping based on ICD EGMs is inferior to the spatial resolution of 12-lead ECGs
- ICD EGMs may be useful for determining whether an ablation catheter is located at a VT exit site.
- ICD EGMs was found to be as accurate as computerized analysis for differentiating clinical VTs from previously undocumented VTs.
- Visual comparisons of stored and real-time ICD EGMs provides a simple and practical technique for identifying clinical VTs.

**Developing an ablation strategy when
the clinical arrhythmia cannot be
induced is a challenge**

Pacemapping of the VT and EGM

Tschabrunn C.M., Anter E. and Marchlinski F.E. **Identifying non-inducible ventricular tachycardia origin utilizing defibrillator electrograms.** J Interv Card Electrophysiol (2013) 36:243–246

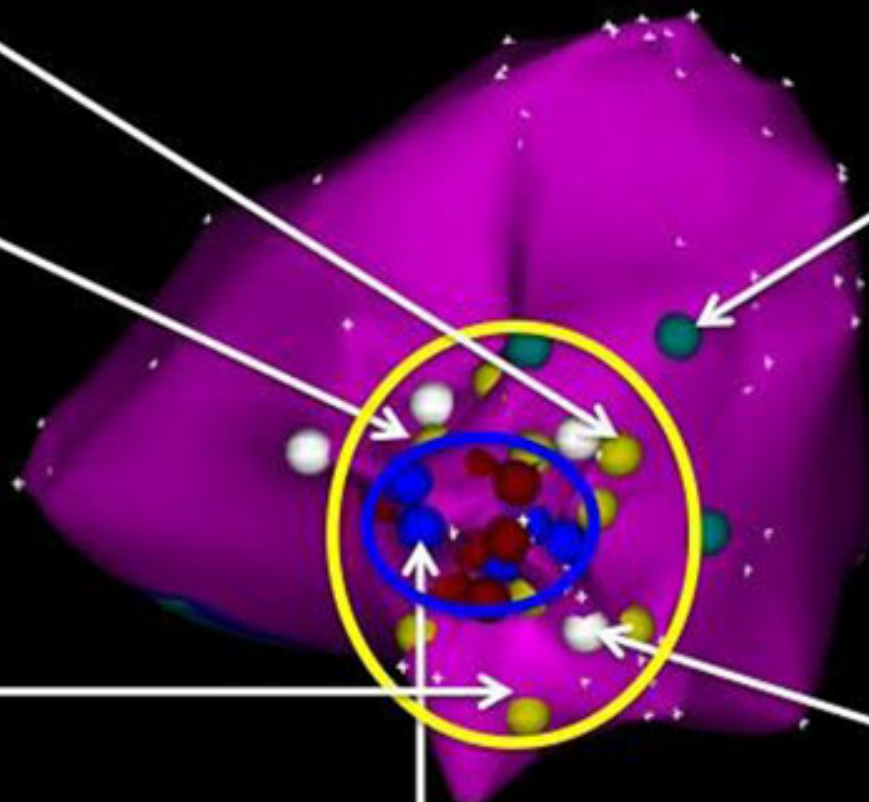
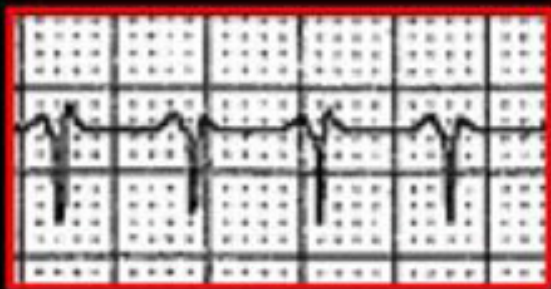
Good ECG PM's

0.50 mV Bi 1.50 mV

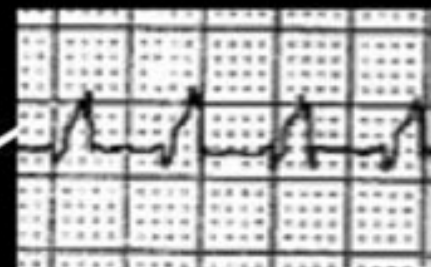


*Clinical PM PM PM

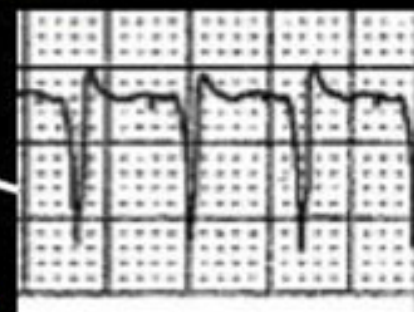
Clinical ICD EGM



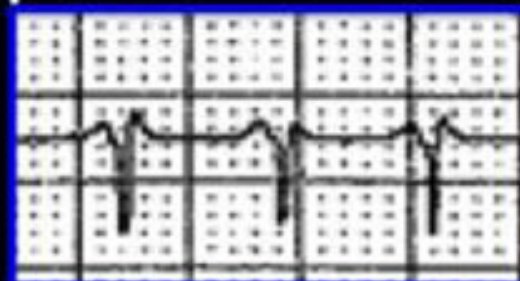
Poor ICD PM



Good ICD PM



Excellent ICD PM

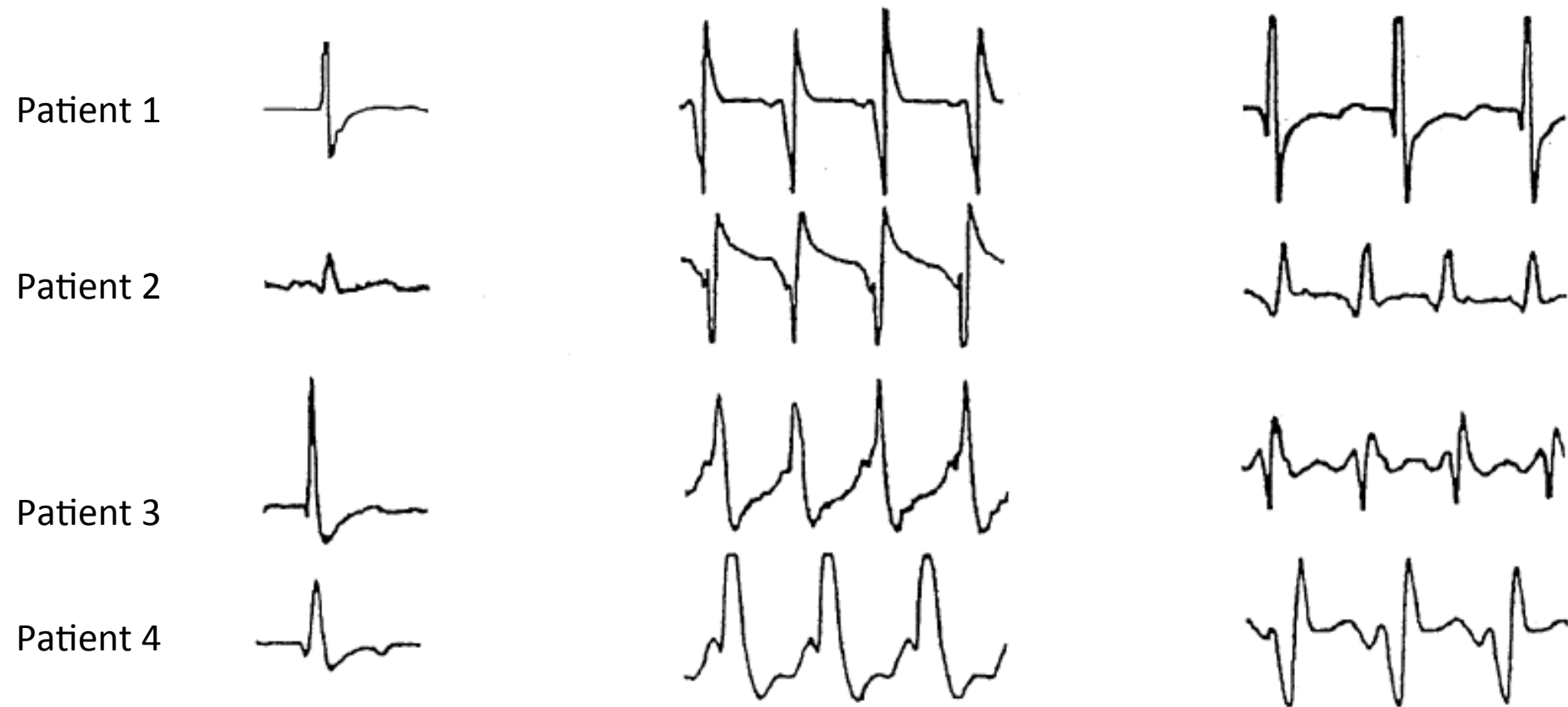


Induced vs Spontaneous VT

Sinus Rhythm

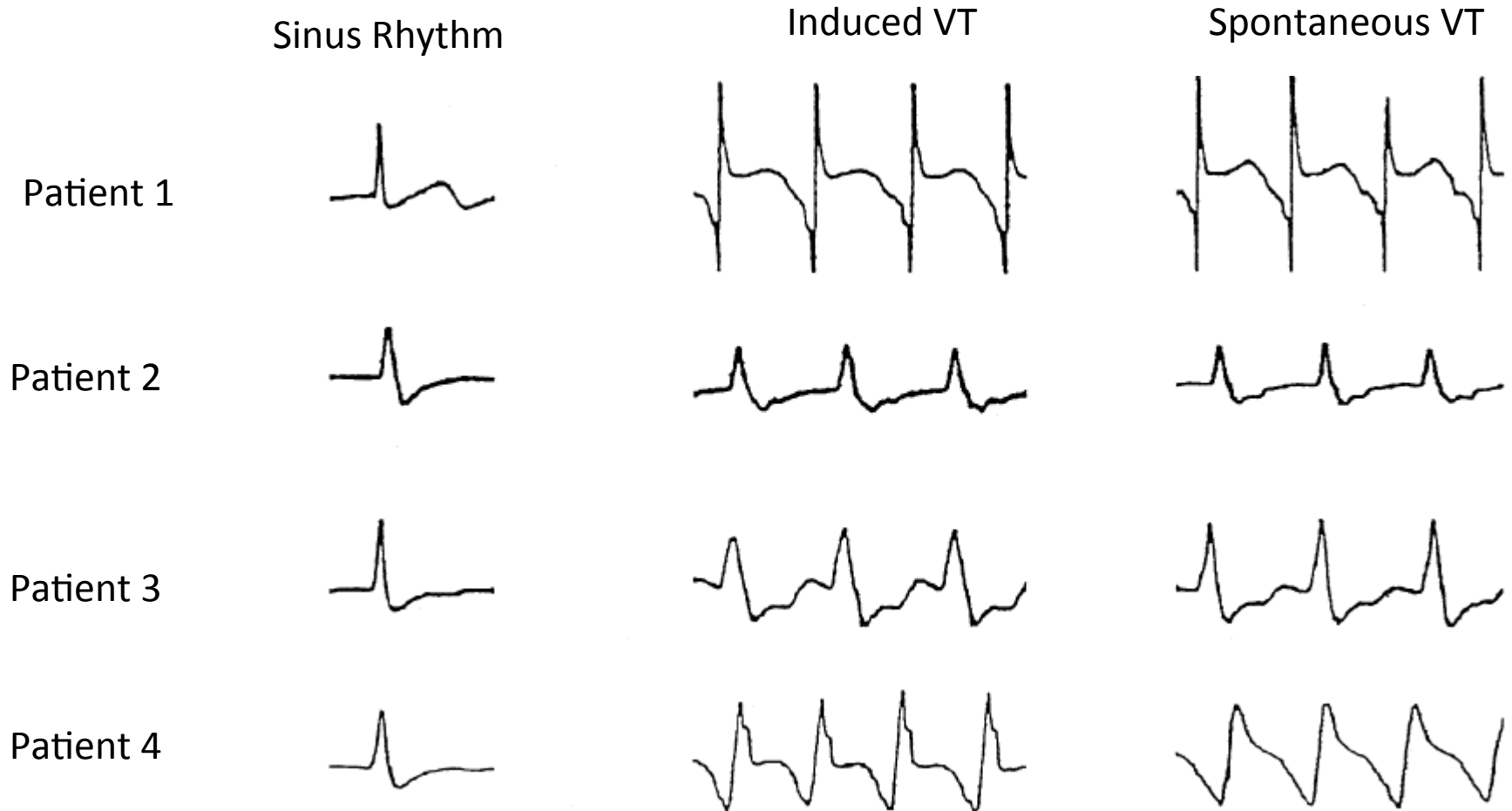
Induced VT

Spontaneous VT



Monahan K.M. Et al. **Relation of Induced to Spontaneous Ventricular Tachycardia from Analysis of Stored Far-Field Implantable Defibrillator Electrograms.** Am J Cardiol 1999;83:349–353)

Induced vs Spontaneous VT



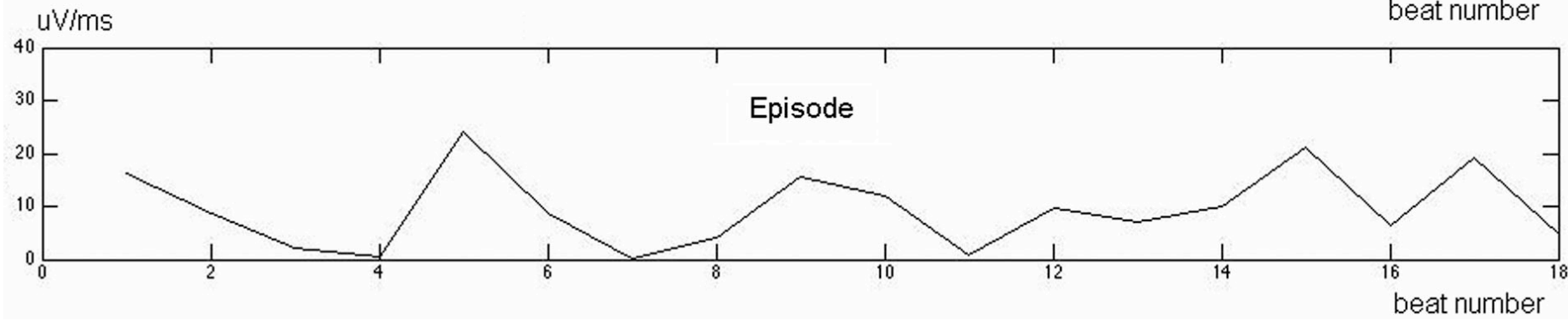
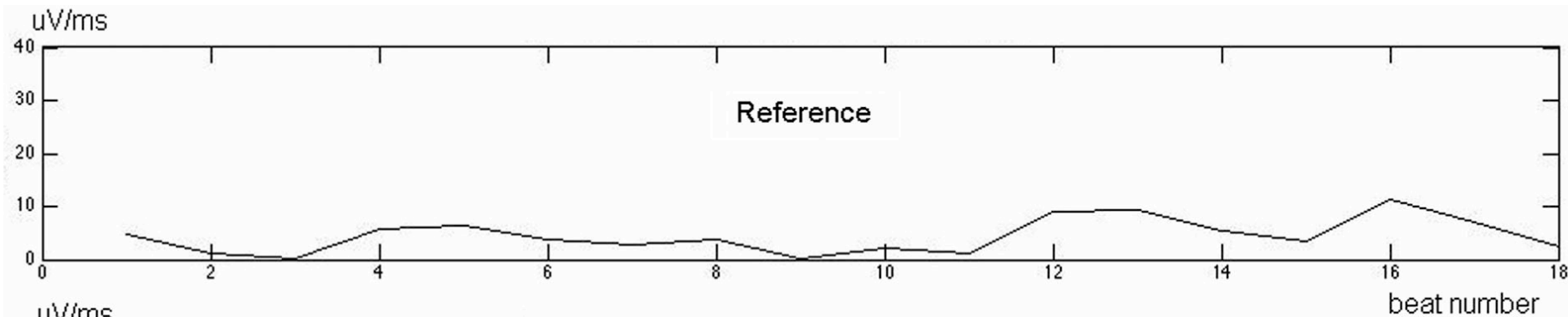
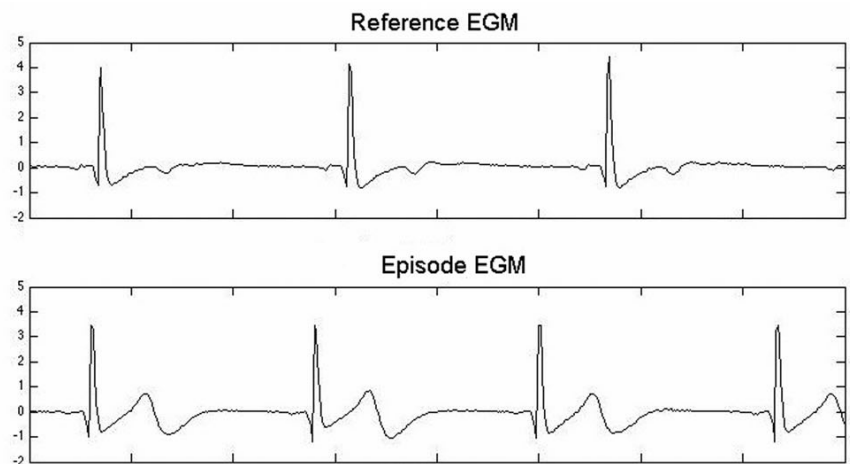
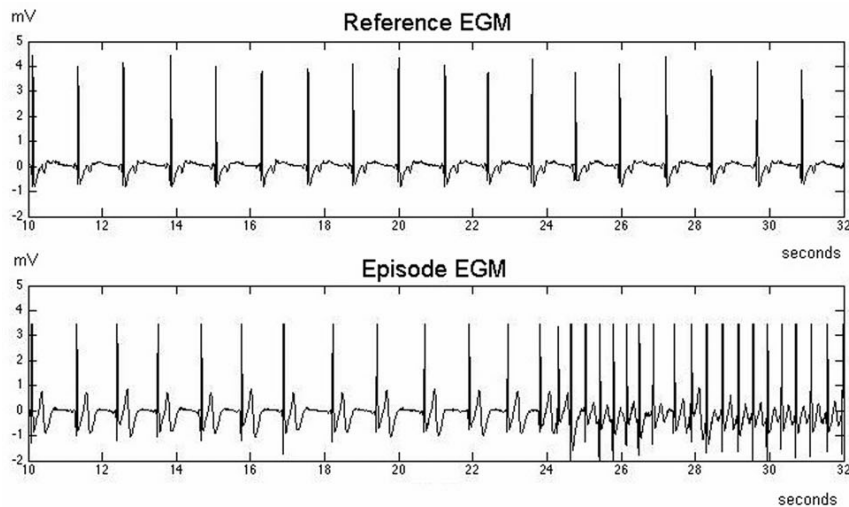
Monahan K.M. Et al. **Relation of Induced to Spontaneous Ventricular Tachycardia from Analysis of Stored Far-Field Implantable Defibrillator Electrograms.** Am J Cardiol 1999;83:349–353)

ETWAS: The Endocardial T-Wave Alternans Study

PACE 2014; 37:1510–1519

The aim: to prospectively assess the presence of T-wave alternans or beat-to-beat repolarization changes on ICD-stored electrograms immediately preceding the onset of spontaneous VT or VF

Beat-to-beat variations in T-wave maximal descending slope drawn from the baseline and pre-trigger EGM

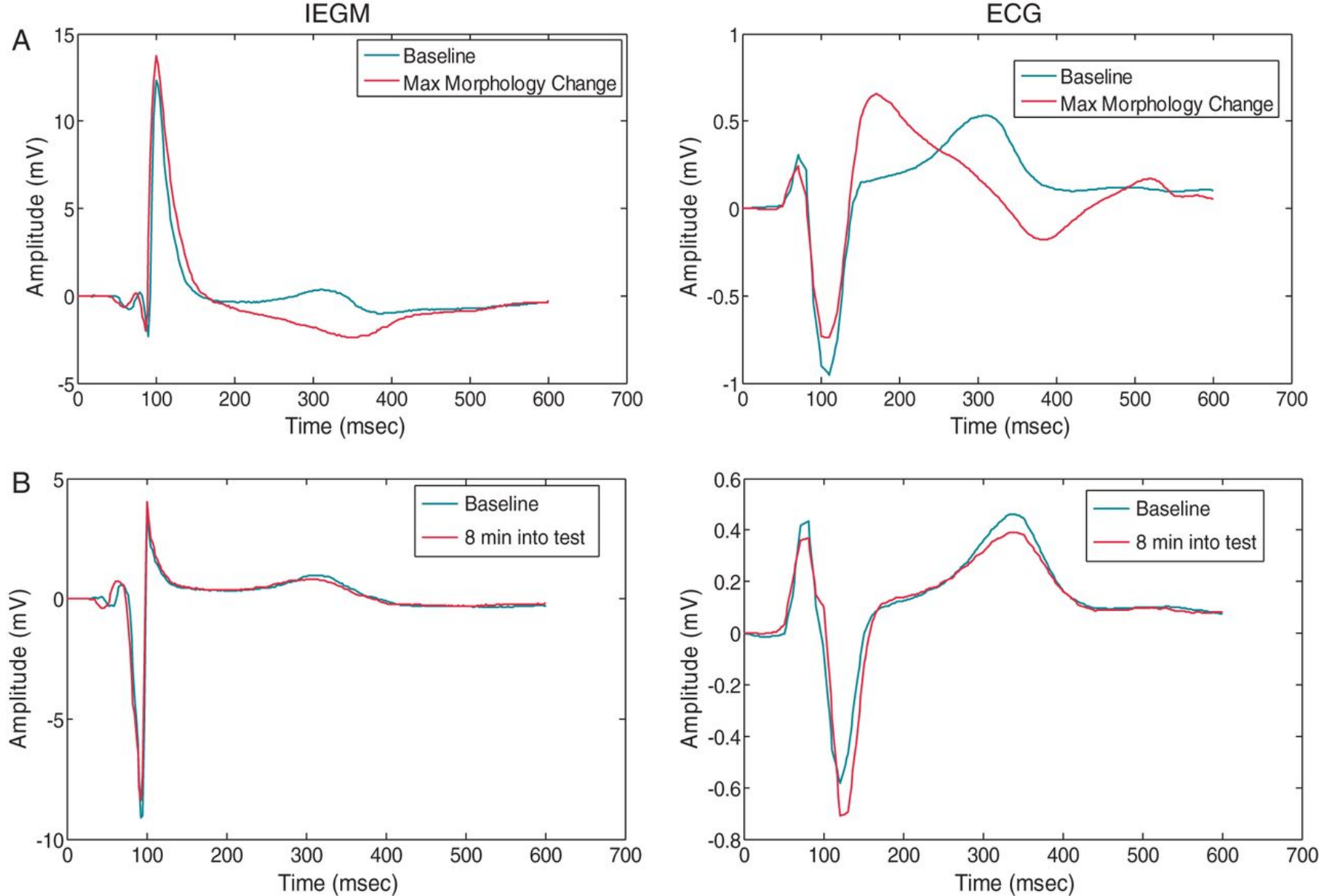


ETWAS: The Endocardial T-Wave Alternans Study *PACE* 2014; 37:1510–1519

Conclusions: Detection of beat-by-beat repolarization variations in ICD-stored EGMs is feasible in a significant subset of cases and may be used for predicting the onset of ventricular arrhythmias.

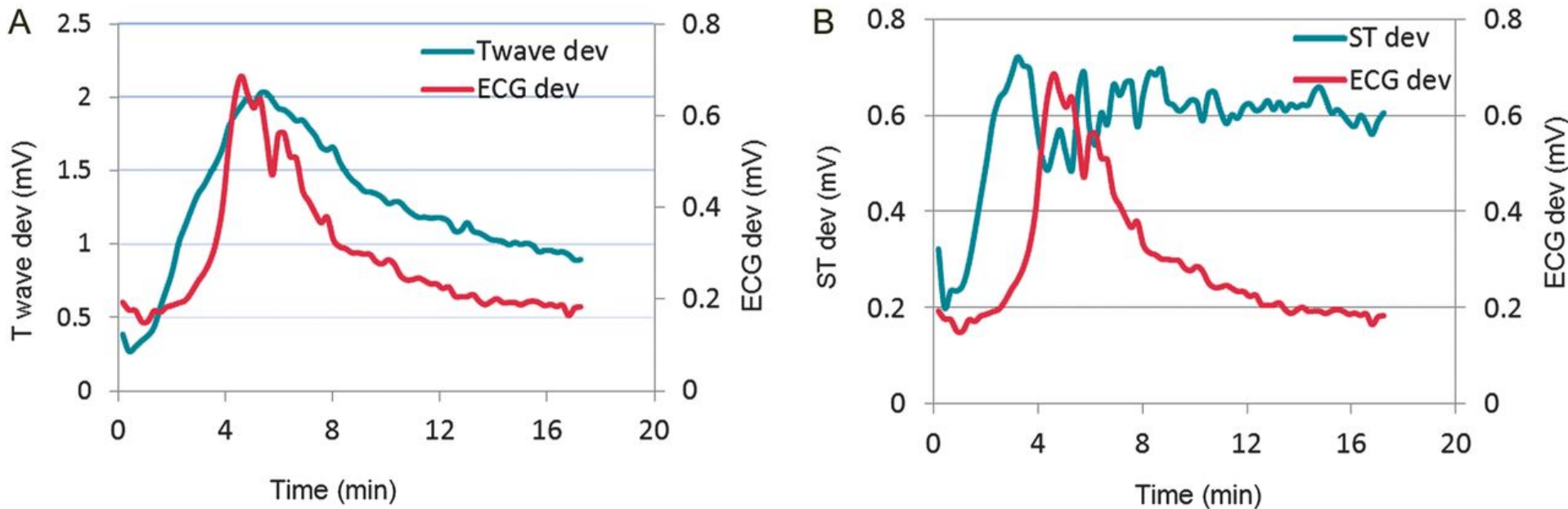
Brugada-Brugada Syndrome

Is there a correlation between surface ECG and IEGM during ajmaline challenge in ICD recipients ?



Probst et al. Correlation of intracardiac electrogram with surface electrocardiogram in Brugada syndrome patients. *Europace* (2014) 16, 908–913

Comparison of the ST and T wave deviations of the IEGM vs. the ST deviation of the ECG

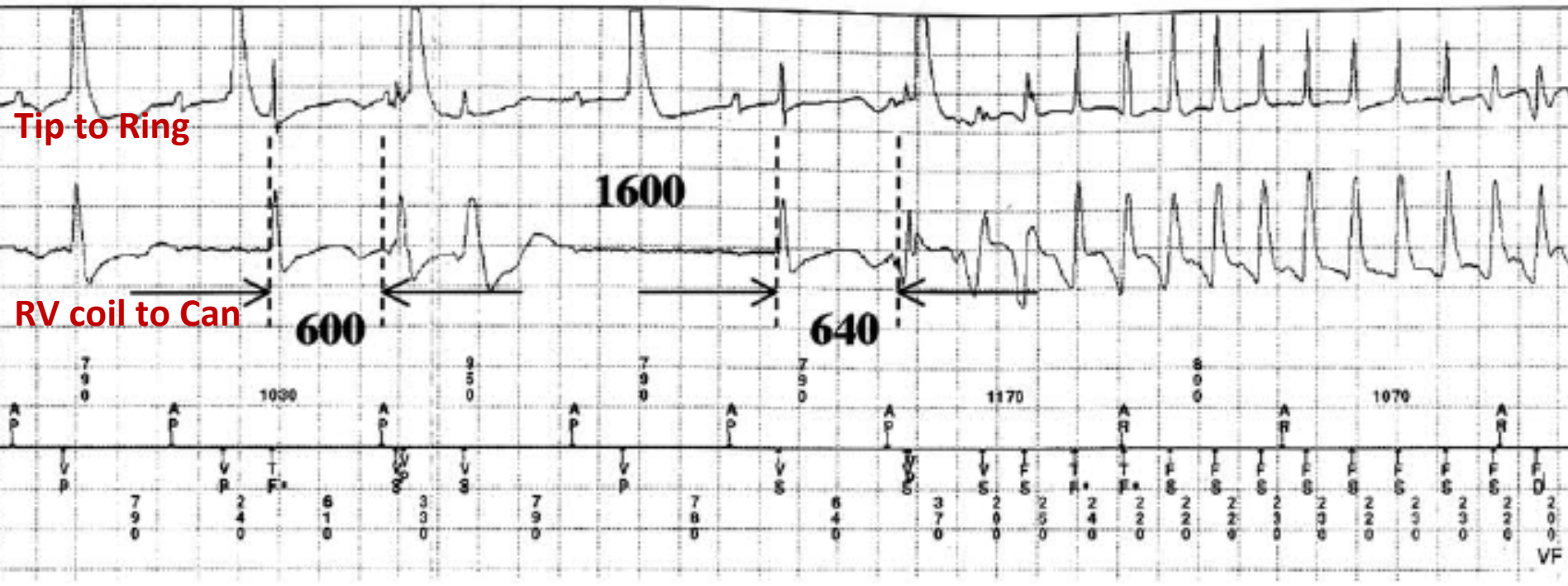


Time course of the ajmaline challenge 

Opening the New Therapeutic Strategies

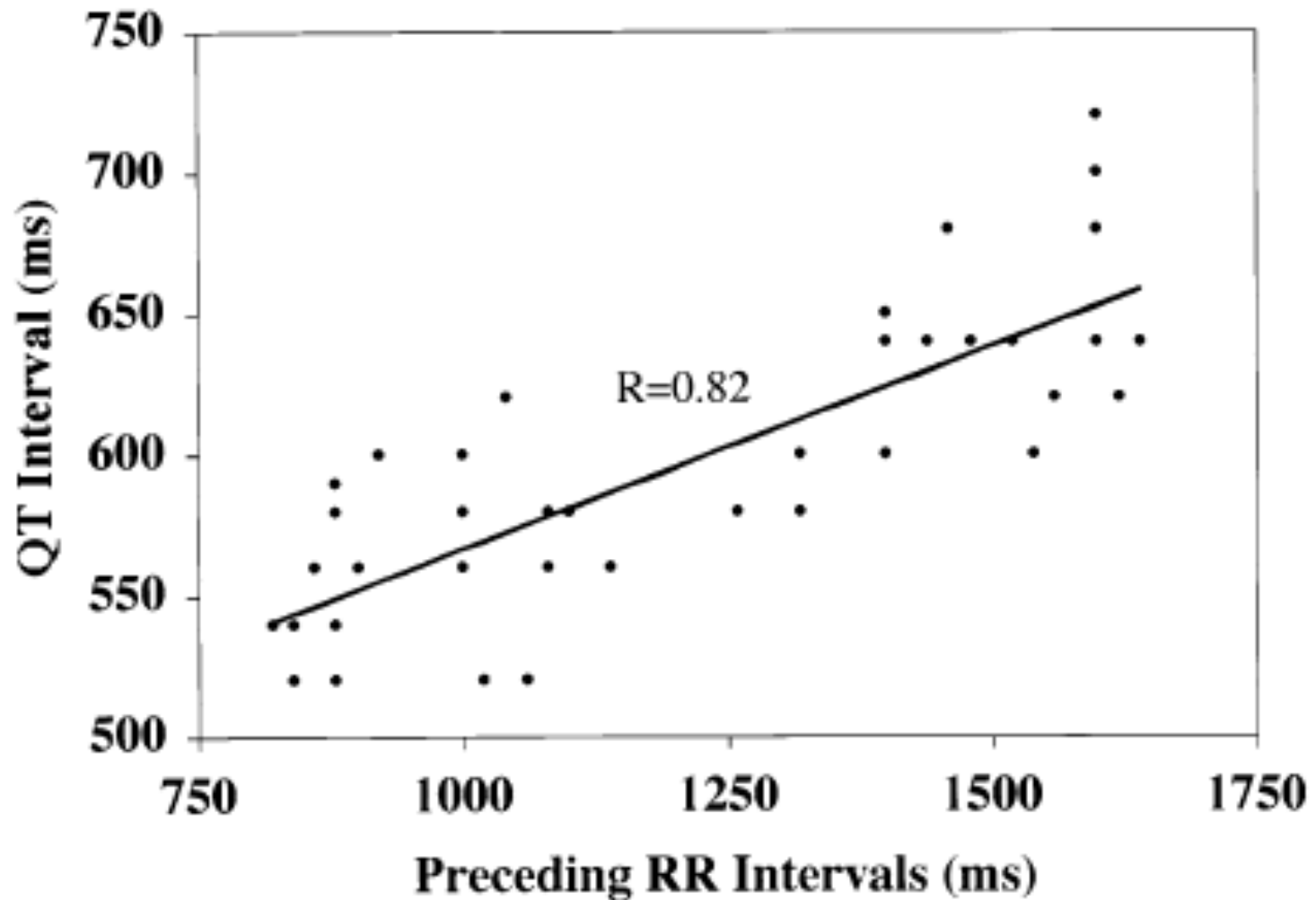
- † First demonstration of the modification induced by the type I Brugada syndrome aspect on the IEGM.
- † modifications of IEGM due to the type I Brugada syndrome are localized on the T wave.
- † first step towards ICD-based continuous monitoring of Brugada syndrome to enable therapeutic strategies reducing the risk of arrhythmia secondary to Brugada syndrome.

Episode of Torsades in Long QT Syndrome

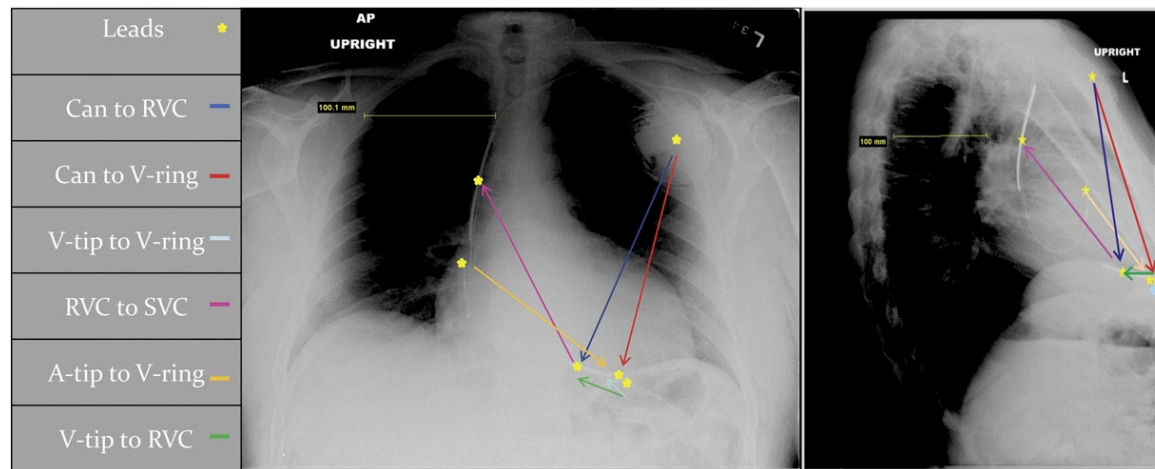


Frank Bogun and Subramaniam C. Krishnan. **Retrospective Diagnosis of Prolonged QT interval and Torsades de Pointes Made by Analysis of ICD Electrograms.** Journal of Electrocardiology Vol. 37 No. 3 2004

QT Intervals Analysis

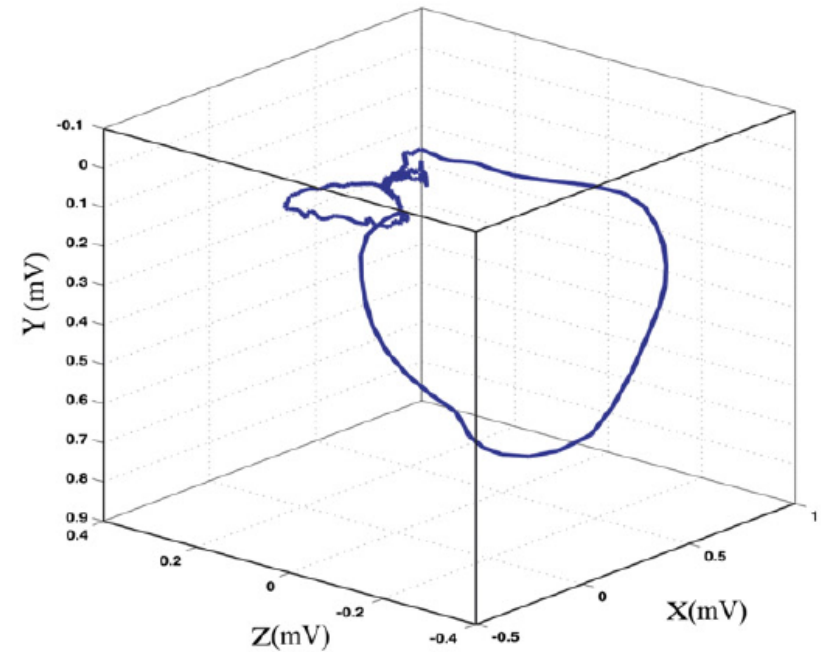
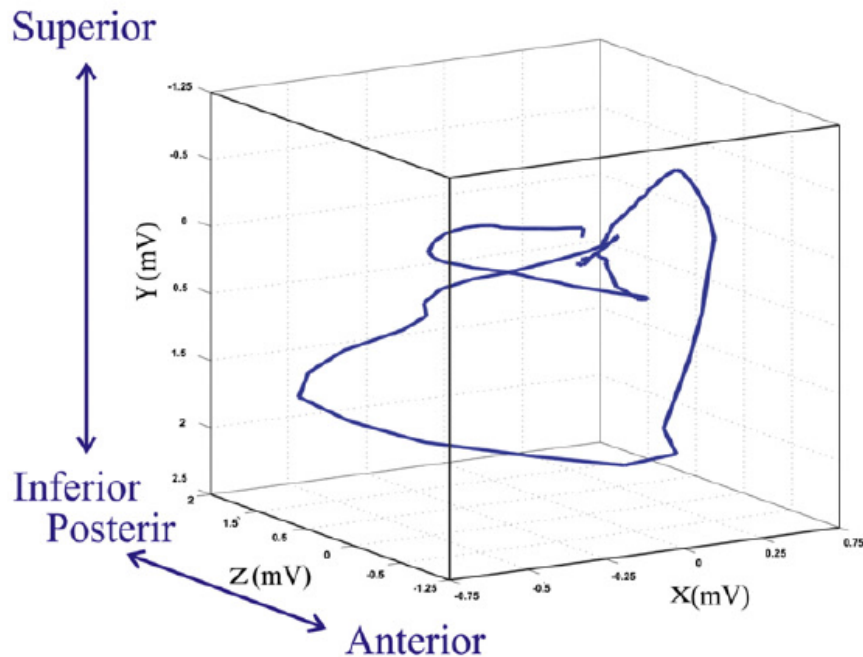


Frank Bogun and Subramaniam C. Krishnan. **Retrospective Diagnosis of Prolonged QT interval and Torsades de Pointes Made by Analysis of ICD Electrograms.** Journal of Electrocardiology Vol. 37 No. 3 2004



iVCG (Median)

VCG



Ghafoori et al. Construction of intracardiac vectorcardiogram from implantable cardioverter-defibrillator intracardiac electrograms. Journal of Electrocardiology 48 (2015) 669 – 671

(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
DEVELOPING A VECTORCARDIOGRAPH
IN AN IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICE**

(75) Inventor: **Bozidar Ferek-Petric**, Zagreb (HR)

(73) Assignee: **Medtronic, Inc.**, Minneapolis, MN
(US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 279 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/003,547**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 31, 2001**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2003/0083587 A1 May 1, 2003

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A61B 5/0402**; A61B 5/0452

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **600/512**; 600/509; 607/4

(58) **Field of Search** 600/509, 512,
600/515–518; 607/9, 14, 25

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6,358,214 B1 * 3/2002 Tereschouk 600/508

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EP	1 273 319 A2 *	1/2003	A61N/1/368
WO	WO 02/089901 A2 *	11/2002		

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Dower et al., "A Clinical Comparison of Three VCG Lead Systems Using Resistance-Combining Networks," *Am. Heart J.*, vol. 55, No. 4, p. 523–34 (Apr., 1958).
Frank, Ernest, "An Accurate, Clinically Practical System For Spatial Vectorcardiography," *Circulation*, vol. XIII, p. 737–49 (May, 1956).

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Carl Layno

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Girma Wolde-Michael

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Implantable medical devices (IMDS) are adapted for developing a vectorcardiograph (VCG) from signals across pairs of electrodes. Sense amplifiers of the IMD are calibrated to correlate the signals to reference sagittal, horizontal and frontal planes of the body. Polar coordinate data is plotted over the time of occurrence of the sensed PQRST electrogram as at least one of an x-axis vector projected into the reference sagittal plane as a sagittal VCG, a y-axis vector projected into the reference horizontal plane as a horizontal VCG, a z-axis vector projected into the reference frontal plane as a frontal VCG, and an xyz-vector in 3-D space. The VCG loops plotted by each of the vectors can also be derived. Thresholding and template matching techniques determine one or more of the maximum vector magnitude and orientation, average axis vector magnitude and orientation, the loop shape, and the loop area representing a particular heart rhythm.

Is there a storm out there?

Use the far-field EGM in your daily clinical practice!

Tailor the vector recording to the individual patient!

