Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation of Atrial Fibrillation: A Cause of Silent Thromboembolism?

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Assessment of Cerebral Thromboembolism in Patients Undergoing Ablation of Atrial Fibrillation

Fiorenzo Gaita, MD; Domenico Caponi, MD; Martina Pianelli, MD; Marco Scaglione, MD; Elisabetta Toso, MD; Federico Cesarani, MD; Carlo Boffano, MD; Giovanni Gandini, MD; Maria Consuelo Valentini, MD; Roberto De Ponti, MD; Franck Halimi, MD; Jean François Leclercq, MD

Background—Radiofrequency left atrial catheter ablation has become a routine procedure for treatment of atrial fibrillation. The aim of this study was to assess with preprocedural and postprocedural cerebral magnetic resonance imaging the thromboembolic risk, either silent or clinically manifest, in the context of atrial fibrillation ablation. The secondary end point was the identification of clinical or procedural parameters that correlate with cerebral embolism.

Methods and Results—A total of 232 consecutive patients with paroxysmal or persistent atrial fibrillation who were candidates for radiofrequency left atrial catheter ablation were included in the study. Pulmonary vein isolation or pulmonary vein isolation plus linear lesions plus atrial defragmentation with the use of irrigated-tip ablation catheters was performed. All of the patients underwent preprocedural and postablation cerebral magnetic resonance imaging. A periprocedural symptomatic cerebrovascular accident occurred in 1 patient (0.4%). Postprocedural cerebral magnetic resonance imaging was positive for new embolic lesions in 33 patients (14%). No clinical parameters such as age, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, previous history of stroke, type of atrial fibrillation, and preablation antithrombotic treatment showed significant correlation with ischemic cerebral embolism. Procedural parameters such as activated clotting time value and, in particular, electric or pharmacological cardioversion to sinus rhythm correlated with an increased incidence of cerebral embolism. Cardioversion was also associated with an increased risk of 2.75 (95% confidence interval, 1.29 to 5.89; \( P = 0.009 \)).

Conclusions—Radiofrequency left atrial catheter ablation carries a low risk of symptomatic cerebral ischemia but is associated with a substantial risk of silent cerebral ischemia detected on magnetic resonance imaging. Independent risk factors for cerebral thromboembolism are the level of activated clotting time and, in particular, the electric or pharmacological cardioversion to sinus rhythm during the procedure. (Circulation. 2010;122:1667-1673.)

Key Words: ablation ▪ arrhythmia ▪ fibrillation ▪ magnetic resonance imaging ▪ stroke

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most frequent supraventricular arrhythmia, with a high prevalence in the elderly population. AF is not a benign arrhythmia; the risk of stroke in people with AF is \( \approx \) 5 times higher than those in sinus rhythm. Furthermore, different studies have shown a cognitive decline in patients with AF, with an increased risk of dementia. It is generally believed that the cognitive impairment is a result of silent cerebral embolism, which correlates with symptomatic cerebral infarcts in patients with AF. One of the main objectives of the treatment of AF is the maintenance of sinus rhythm to reduce the incidence of ischemic cerebral events. Because pharmacological treatment has limited efficacy, various nonpharmacological therapies have been proposed, and left atrial (LA) catheter ablation has become a routine procedure in many laboratories. However, catheter ablation has an inherent risk of stroke that is increased to 1.8% to 2% when ablation is performed on the left side of the heart. The incidence of symptomatic thromboembolic complications in the context of AF ablation has been reported to range from 0.5% to 0.9% according to worldwide surveys and retrospective studies. In contrast to clinically evident stroke, few data exist on the possibility of...
experiencing a silent cerebral embolism in the context of AF ablation.9,10 Because of these considerations, knowledge of the incidence of silent cerebral embolism as well as clinically manifest stroke in the context of AF ablation is important. These data will enable us to fully comprehend the clinical implications of AF ablation and to better assess the risk profile of the procedure.

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Clinical Perspective on p 1673

The primary end point of our study was to evaluate the incidence of cerebral embolism, either silent or clinically evident, assessed by cerebral magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in a large population of AF patients undergoing LA radiofrequency catheter ablation. In addition, the secondary end point was the identification of clinical or procedural parameters that correlate with cerebral embolism.

Methods

Study Population

Two hundred thirty-four consecutive patients from 3 different experienced centers who were undergoing radiofrequency catheter ablation for symptomatic, paroxysmal, or persistent AF defined according to the American Heart Association guidelines, refractory to at least 2 antiarrhythmic drugs, were enrolled in the study. Two patients were excluded because an ablation procedure was not performed after the transesophageal echocardiogram showed atrial thrombus.

Exclusion criteria were as follows: age <21 years or >80 years, valvular heart disease with surgical indication, acute coronary syndrome <3 months, previous pacemaker implantation, or other contraindications for MRI. A second group of 65 patients with persistent AF and indications for electric cardioversion was enrolled as a control group to compare the incidence of silent and clinically evident cerebral ischemic events in patients who underwent cardioversion during ablation and in patients undergoing elective electric cardioversion.

Study Protocol

Patients who underwent ablation were admitted to the hospital the day before ablation. All patients, including patients with previous pulmonary vein isolation (PVI) ablation, underwent a thorough physical examination and a complete assessment of neurological status. Administration of warfarin for at least 1 month before the procedure was advised to maintain the international normalized ratio between 2 and 3. Antithrombotic therapy was discontinued 5 days after transseptal puncture and subsequently every 30 minutes. Deep sedation was achieved by means of intravenous fentanyl, midazolam, and propofol.

A 3-dimensional reconstruction of the LA and pulmonary vein (PV) ostia, with the use of an electroanatomic mapping system (Carto, Biosense Webster, Diamond Bar, Calif; or Nav-X, St. Jude) was performed in all patients, and PV electric activity was assessed with a multipolar ring catheter (Orbiter PV, Bard; Lasso, Biosense Webster; Optima, St. Jude; or Reflexion, St. Jude). For paroxysmal AF, the end point of the ablation procedure was to obtain a complete electric PV; if a repeat procedure was necessary, PVI plus the addition of linear lesions was performed. For persistent AF or long-standing persistent AF, PVI plus the creation of linear lesions interconnecting the upper PV ostia (roof line) and the left inferior PV down to the mitral annulus and, when necessary, ablation of fragmented atrial electrograms were performed. Radiofrequency was applied with the use of a 1.5-T scanner (1.5-T Magnetom Avanto, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) to improve image quality.

Cerebral MRI

MRI of the brain was performed the day before and the day after the procedure with a 1.5-T scanner (1.5-T Magnetom Avanto, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) to compare preablation MRI with postablation MRI to identify new procedure-related ischemic cerebral lesions.

The imaging protocol included a sagittal T1-weighted spin echo sequence to obtain a better definition of the anterior and posterior cerebral commissures. The parameters of the T1-weighted spin echo sequence were as follows: repetition time/echo time 400/13; slice thickness 5 mm; distant factor 0%; field of view 230 mm; matrix 192x256; and acquisition time 59 seconds. An axial fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) sequence was then used. The parameters of the FLAIR sequence were as follows: repetition time/echo time
The mean age of the population was 58 ± 10 years, and systemic hypertension was found in 48% of the patients. Structural heart disease was present in 13% of the patients. A CHADS score was calculated for each patient, and it was 0 in 46%, 1 in 43%, 2 in 7%, and >2 in 4% of the patients.

Sixteen patients (7%) had a history of previous symptomatic thromboembolic cerebral events. On baseline cerebral MRI, all patients were positive for previous cerebral events: 6 patients showed a cortical lesion localized in the parietal lobe, 3 in the occipital lobe, 3 in the temporal lobe, and 4 in the cerebellum. Thirty-eight patients had a prior PVI ablation.

The procedural parameters are described in Table 1. The patients from the 3 experienced centers presented no significant differences in terms of symptomatic, paroxysmal, or persistent AF.

A peri-procedural symptomatic cerebrovascular accident (transient ischemic attack) occurred in 1 patient (0.4%) (with a cortical lesion localized in the left frontoparietal lobe), whereas in the remaining patients no neurological symptoms were evident after the procedure. Postprocedural cerebral MRI was positive for asymptomatic new ischemic lesions in 33 of 232 patients (14%): in 25 patients a single lesion was present, in 3 patients 2 lesions were found, and in 5 patients 3 new lesions were evident. The dimensions of the lesions varied from 3 to 35 mm in diameter. The lesions were cortical in 25 cases, and 7 were localized in the cerebellum and in 1 in the basal ganglia (Figure). In all 33 patients with a positive MRI, a neurological examination performed by an experienced neurologist was negative. In these 33 patients, a carotid Doppler examination was negative as well.

No clinical parameters such as age, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, previous history of stroke, type of AF, and pre-ablation antithrombotic treatment were found to show a significant correlation with ischemic cerebral embolism by the univariate models (Table 2). On the other hand, procedural parameters such as electric or pharmacological conversion to sinus rhythm during the procedure and the ACT value correlated significantly with the incidence of cerebral embolism (Table 2). Specifically, electric or pharmacological conversion to sinus rhythm during the procedure conferred a significantly increased risk for thromboembolism (odds ratio = 2.75; confidence interval, 1.29 to 5.89; P = 0.009). Sixty-two patients underwent cardioversion at the end of ablation (53 electric and 9 pharmacological Cardioversion). Sixteen of 62 (26%) had evidence of new cerebral embolism (1 transient ischemic attack and 15 silent ischemic emboli). In the group of patients without cardioversion, ischemic events occurred in 18 of 170 patients (11%). Ischemic events occurred in 10 of 112 patients (9%) who presented sinus rhythm throughout the procedure (group A), in 8 of 58 patients (14%) in whom sinus rhythm was restored by catheter ablation (group B), and in 16 of 62 patients (26%) in whom electric or pharmacological conversion to sinus rhythm was necessary at the end of the procedure (group C). The results showed that group A and group B can be considered equal (P = 0.331), whereas group C is statistically different (P = 0.004) from the other 2 groups.

We found that for ACT < 250 seconds, 17% of the patients...
had a positive MRI, whereas for ACT value >250 seconds, 9% of the patients were positive for silent embolism.

When we assessed the patients who underwent intraprocedural electric or pharmacological cardioversion, the incidence of cerebral embolism was 29% for ACT value <250 seconds, whereas in patients with ACT >250 seconds, the risk decreased to 21%. In patients in whom electric or pharmacological cardioversion was not performed, asymptomatic cerebral thromboembolism occurred in 13% of patients with ACT value <250 seconds, whereas it decreased to 4% when ACT value was >250 seconds.

In the multivariable analysis, we also found that the ACT value (P=0.0087) and electric or pharmacological conversion to sinus rhythm (P=0.0025) were independently associated with a risk of periprocedural cerebral thromboembolism.

In regard to the 65 patients with persistent AF who underwent electric cardioversion without ablation, the mean age was 66±9 years, systemic hypertension was found in 71% of the patients, and diabetes mellitus was found in 17% (11 patients). Structural heart disease was present in 38% of the patients. A CHADS score was calculated for each patient, and it was 0 in 15%, 1 in 54%, 2 in 25%, and >2 in 6% of the patients. In 5 patients (8%), previous symptomatic thromboembolic cerebral events were demonstrated. The postcardioversion cerebral MRI was negative for new acute cerebral ischemic lesions in all patients.

**Discussion**

This is the first large prospective study that sought to detect silent and clinically evident cerebral embolism, assessed with MRI before and after the procedure, in patients undergoing LA catheter ablation for AF. The major findings are as follows: (1) LA transcatheter ablation for AF is associated with silent cerebral thromboembolism; (2) periprocedural symptomatic cerebral thromboembolism (transient ischemic attack) represents only a minimal part of the thromboembolic risk (0.4% symptomatic versus 14% asymptomatic; odds ratio=40.53); (3) the thromboembolic risk is independent from clinical parameters such as age, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus and from the type of AF, occurrence of previous cerebral thromboembolic events, preprocedural antithrombotic treatment, and the ablation strategy used; and (4) in univariate and multivariable analyses, the most important factor that correlated with cerebral embolism was electric or pharmacological conversion to sinus rhythm during the procedure, with a significantly increased odds ratio of 2.75.

AF is an independent risk factor for stroke, resulting in an 3- to 5-fold excess risk.1 Anticoagulant therapy has been shown to reduce this risk, although thromboembolic events, either symptomatic or silent, may occur even during antithrombotic treatment (1.2% and 14.7%, respectively).12,13 In recent years, radiofrequency catheter ablation has evolved as an effective nonpharmacological treatment for AF. The main objective of the therapy is not only to improve symptoms but also to maintain sinus rhythm with the hope of reducing the incidence of thromboembolism. Today, in fact, the possibility of discontinuation of antithrombotic treatment if catheter ablation is successful is a matter of debate. However, similar to drug therapy, a balance of the risk-benefit ratio of a therapeutic act should always be considered. Our assessment of retrospective studies and worldwide surveys has revealed that ablation per se may be responsible for symptomatic stroke, with the incidence ranging from 0.5% to 0.9%.7,8 Few data exist relative to the incidence of silent ischemic embolism in the context of AF ablation, whereas rates of silent ischemia after other cardiovascular interventions, including carotid stenting and retrograde catheterization of the aorta, are well described.14,15 To our knowledge, only a small study of 53 patients assessed with only postablation cerebral MRI showed the possibility of occurrence of silent cerebral embolism during AF ablation.10
Our study is the first large prospective study that sought to assess, with cerebral MRI before and after ablation, the incidence of symptomatic and silent cerebral embolism in patients undergoing AF ablation. The incidence of symptomatic cerebral embolism was 0.4%, comparable to the previous series. Most importantly, symptomatic cerebral embolism represented only the “tip of the iceberg” because the incidence of MRI-documented silent cerebral embolism was 14%. This difference can be attributed to the possibility that an ischemic lesion even of large dimension may be localized in silent areas of brain.

Certainly, the occurrence of symptomatic stroke is dramatic for both the risk of death and the social and economic impact of the disease, but the evidence of silent embolic lesions is worrisome because these lesions add a dimension of further cerebral damage in a population at high risk for cerebral embolism and dementia. Awareness of these complications is crucial to physicians because patients who are candidates for AF ablation undergo >1 ablation procedure in 30% to 50% of cases, raising the possibility of cumulative damage. Periprocedural cerebrovascular accidents may be caused by preexisting LA thrombus not seen on transesophageal echocardiography, char formation on radiofrequency ablation catheters or ablated tissue, thrombus formation on LA catheters and sheaths, air embolus, or periprocedural development of new atrial thrombus after conversion of AF to sinus rhythm. All of the measures commonly used to minimize the risk of periprocedural stroke were taken routinely during the procedure: a preprocedural transesophageal echocardiogram, anticoagulation before the procedure, intraprocedural use of heparin, continuous flushing of the sheaths, and use of irrigated-tip catheters.

### Table 2. Clinical and Procedural Parameters Considered for Univariate Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients With Periprocedural Silent Cerebral Ischemic Lesion</th>
<th>Patients Without Periprocedural Cerebral Ischemic Lesion</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>95% CI, Lower Limit of OR</th>
<th>95% CI, Upper Limit of OR</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of patients</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age, y</td>
<td>60±8</td>
<td>58±10</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male gender</td>
<td>24 (73)</td>
<td>156 (79)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>17 (52)</td>
<td>95 (48)</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10 (5)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural heart disease</td>
<td>6 (18)</td>
<td>24 (12)</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>4.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyslipidemia</td>
<td>8 (24)</td>
<td>49 (25)</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous stroke or transient ischemic attack</td>
<td>2 (6)</td>
<td>13 (7)</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>5.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of AF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paroxysmal</td>
<td>20 (61)</td>
<td>117 (59)</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent</td>
<td>13 (39)</td>
<td>81 (41)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antithrombotic drugs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warfarin</td>
<td>23 (70)</td>
<td>154 (78)</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin</td>
<td>10 (30)</td>
<td>44 (21)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHADS score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Base</td>
<td>Base</td>
<td>Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>11.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous echo contrast</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>16.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean ACT value during the procedure, s</td>
<td>269±28</td>
<td>282±32</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of procedure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV isolation</td>
<td>13 (39)</td>
<td>73 (37)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV-linear lesion</td>
<td>12 (37)</td>
<td>30 (15)</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV-linear lesion + atrial fragmented potential</td>
<td>8 (24)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transseptal approach</td>
<td>27 (79)</td>
<td>169 (85)</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent foramen ovale</td>
<td>6 (21)</td>
<td>29 (15)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure time, min</td>
<td>196±96</td>
<td>180±80</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiofrequency time, min</td>
<td>50±20</td>
<td>47±20</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric or pharmacological cardioversion during ablation</td>
<td>15 (45)</td>
<td>46 (23)</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>5.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values in parentheses are percentages. OR indicates odds ratio.
Independent factors that correlated with the thromboembolic risk were intraprocedural cardioversion and, to a lesser extent, the level of anticoagulation, whereas clinical parameters were not associated with an increased risk of thromboembolism. In fact, the thromboembolic risk increased to 26% in patients in whom conversion to sinus rhythm was necessary at the end of the procedure compared with 9% risk in patients in sinus rhythm throughout the procedure. In patients in whom sinus rhythm was restored by means of catheters, the thromboembolic risk increased to 14%. In regard to the value of ACT combined with conversion to sinus rhythm, it has been shown that an ACT value >250 seconds conferred only a small protective effect; in fact, the risk of thromboembolism decreased only from 29% to 21% in patients who underwent electric or pharmacological cardioversion. These results may be important because, in most centers, cardioversion is utilized at the end of the procedure if sinus rhythm is not restored after the ablation.

In regard to the mechanisms by which cardioversion may constitute a higher risk, different hypothesis can be postulated. First, cardioversion itself might be the cause of silent embolism. Cardioversion has been associated with both symptomatic cerebral embolism and silent ischemia. To validate this hypothesis, a separate group of 65 patients who were candidates for electric cardioversion for persistent AF underwent transesophageal echocardiography and cerebral MRI the morning of electric cardioversion and a repeat cerebral MRI 24 hours after cardioversion. Interestingly, in none of these patients were new asymptomatic lesions found on the cerebral MRI. It seems therefore that conversion to sinus rhythm is not risky per se but becomes significantly risky in the context of the ablation procedure. This evidence corroborates the possibility that the endothelial lesion determined by the application of radiofrequency energy may play a significant role. Potential mechanisms of thrombogenesis during ablation procedures are multiple and include endothelial disruption, electroproporation injury, and heating of circulating blood elements by radiofrequency energy. The aforementioned mechanisms can cause activation of the cascade of events that ultimately results in thrombin generation and platelet activation. The mechanical trauma due to electric cardioversion or the restored atrial contractility after AF may dislocate LA microthrombi, causing cerebral embolism. On the other hand, we cannot exclude that a group of patients at high risk of thromboembolism because of underlying substrate resistant to ablation have been selected, and further ablation may increase the risk of thromboembolism.

Consistent with the results of other studies, the level of anticoagulation during the procedure showed a significant correlation with a higher incidence of thromboembolic complications. In fact, with ACT values <250 seconds, the incidence of silent thromboembolism is 17%. However, with ACT values ranging from 250 to 400 seconds, the risk of silent thromboembolism is still 9%. It has already been reported that thromboembolic risk decreases as the ACT is maintained at >300 seconds. We followed the recommendations of the Venice Chart International Consensus, which suggests an ACT target of at least 250 to 300 seconds to also reduce the risk of cardiac tamponade.

On the basis of the results of the study, a few issues about LA catheter ablation must be raised. First, patients must be informed of the possibility of silent cerebral ischemia. Second, intraprocedural cardioversion represents a relevant risk factor for thromboembolism, with a significantly increased odds ratio of 2.75.

Therefore, the issue of postponing intraprocedural cardioversion once the radiofrequency lesions are healed is a possibility to consider that needs to be confirmed in further studies. Other possibilities may be (1) to be more aggressive during ablation to restore sinus rhythm with catheters or (2) to continue the anticoagulant therapy with warfarin during the procedure.

Limitations

The results of the study apply only to patients undergoing radiofrequency ablation with irrigated-tip catheters, which is the most frequently used form of energy for AF ablation. Studies of ablation in which other forms of energy are used may show different results. Another limitation is the lack of a repeat 3-month cerebral MRI in the case of positive MRI results after ablation, which does not allow assessment of evolution of the ischemic lesions in the long term. In addition, the study lacks performance of routine carotid Doppler before the ablation. However, in all cases of positive MRIs, a carotid Doppler was performed, with negative results.

Conclusions

LA catheter ablation has today become a routine procedure to cure AF. This procedure carries a small risk of symptomatic cerebral ischemia, but a substantial risk of silent cerebral ischemic emboli detected on MRI is associated with the procedure. Independent risk factors for cerebral thromboembolism are the level of ACT and, in particular, conversion to sinus rhythm during the procedure.

Disclosures

None.

References


**CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Atrial fibrillation is a common arrhythmia and an important cause of strokes, which can be clinically silent. Left atrial radiofrequency catheter ablation has emerged as an important therapy for atrial fibrillation in selected patients. The ablation procedure has a risk of stroke reported to be ≈0.5%, but few data exist on the association between silent cerebral embolism and atrial fibrillation ablation. This study performed magnetic resonance imaging before and after atrial fibrillation ablation to assess cerebral infarcts. Heparin and low-molecular-weight heparin were used during transition to and from warfarin, and the activated clotting time goal for anticoagulation during the procedure was 250 to 300 seconds. Only 1 patient (0.4%) had symptomatic cerebral embolism, but 14% had magnetic resonance imaging evidence of a new embolic lesion. Lower activated clotting times and the need for electric cardioversion at the end of the procedure, performed when ablation failed to restore sinus rhythm, were associated with embolism risk. Thus, with this anticoagulation and procedural regimen, the risk of symptomatic embolism is low, but there is a substantial risk of silent cerebral emboli.
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심방세동의 도자절제술, 뇌경색의 위험도는 안심할 만한가?

최기 준 교수 서울이신병원 심장내과

Summary

배경
심방세동 치료 시 최심방 내에서의 도자절제술은 많이 시행되고 있으나, 뇌경색증의 위험은 잘 알려져 있지 않다. 본 연구에서는 심방 전과 후에 뇌 자기공명영상(CT)을 시행하여 뇌경색의 위험을 평가하였다. 그리고 이전 연구와 비교하여 뇌경색의 위험률 및 임상적 의미를 판단하였다.

방법 및 결과
232명의 연속적인 도자절제술 환자들을 대상으로 하였고, 심방은 자동도자(crestal catheter)를 이용하여 절제가 전자적 분리 및 필요에 따라 전자점을 전기적 defragmentation을 시행하였다. 모든 환자에서 심방 전과 후에 뇌 자기공명영상(CT)을 시행하였다. 심방과 관련된 증상을 동반한 뇌경색은 1명(0.4%)에서만 발생하였고, 심방 후 자기공명영상검사 결과 33명(14.5%)의 환자에서 뇌경색의 증상을 발견되었다. 심방 전의 증상을 동반한 요소로는 임상적 인자에 따라

결론
심방세동의 도자절제술에서 증상을 동반한 뇌경색의 위험도는 낮었으나, 뇌 자기공명영상에서 발견된 뇌경색의 위험도는 적지 않았다. 뇌경색의 위험적인 요인으로는 심방 전의 경화, 증상의 복합, 심방세동의 종류, 심방 전의 필요저 정도 등의 임상적 인자
삼성세종 외래 전문동물에게 의한 부통량의 발생 위기 
발생할 때까지 증가하였다. 최근 10년 사이, 삼성세종의 
치료방법을 고려하여 역동적 체력검사를 잠자리 약 3시간 내에 
위치, 일부 연구에서 이 시술의 뇌경색 위험도가 1.8-2.5 
까지 보고되고 있으며, 실제로 내과적인 대규모 조사에 
서는 0.5-0.9%에서 증상 발생의 뇌경색의 발생이 보 
고되었다. 그러나 삼성세종에서 도자질제술과 연관된 무 
중성의 뇌경색 발생에 대해서는 보고가 충분하지 않은 
많은 연구에서는 시술 전후에 뇌자기공명영상을 시행 
하여 증상 발생하지 않은 뇌경색의 반도를 알아보고 
그 접근 방식에 대하여 분석하였다.

연구 결과, 삼성세종 도자질제술 이후 증상 발생의 뇌 
경색의 반도는 높았으나, 14%의 환자에서 뇌자기공명 
영상상 무중성의 뇌경색이 발생하여 뇌경색의 반도 
증상을 나타낸 환자들 역시 적절히 뇌자기공명영상의 
발생이 발생하지도 뇌경색 발생이 뇌의 
silent area에 발생하는 경우 증상을 나타나지 않기 때문 
이라고 생각된다. 따라서 우리가 뇌경색에서 중요한 
증상을 보이는 뇌경색의 반도를 제어하기 위해서는 
이 필요하다고 생각할 수 있다. 그리고 일부 연구에 
서는 삼성세종의 원인의 유발과 관련이 있다고 알려 
되어 있으며, 아마도 그 원인으로는 무중성의 반도 
이 뇌자기공명영상의 발생여부에 중요 
범위로 상처된 경우 도자질제술 역시 증명 
되지 않았지만 적정적으로 원인 검색을 다 
검사가능성이 있다고 할 수 있다. 또한 삼성세종 도자질제 
술은 재발으로 인해 반복적으로 시행되는 경우가 많기 
때문에(시술내에 따라 다르지만 일부에서는 30-50%까지 
보고됨), 이러한 무중성 뇌경색의 반도적으로 발생하여 
중복이, 노인성의 가능성을 높일 수 있다. 
도자질제술로 인한 뇌경색의 발생 원인으로는 시술 전후 
의 준비작업, 시술 중의 상태, 시술 후의 경우도 모두 발병되지 않는 경우 
발병작업이 발생할 시, 시술 중 도자질제술 시 나타나는 충혈, 
뇌경색증, 시술 전후의 동물통증과 연관된 발병의 
생성 등을 생각해 볼 수 있다. 따라서 본 연구에서는 무중 
성의 뇌경색 발생의 위험인자를 분석한 결과의 의미가 
무척 크고, 연구분석 결과 뇌경색의 요인들은 모두 연관 
이 없었고 시술 중의 약물성이나 전기물질에 의한 동물통 
증하며, 연구 중의 시술 중의 ACT 수치가 연관이 있었다. 
시술 동물통증의 발생이 보였는데, 본 연구에서 도자질제술은 
시험하지 않고 전기물질동물통증과 관련된 65명 
의 대조군에서 동물동종후 주의 뇌자기공명영상상 
뇌경색의 새로운 병변이 전혀 없었던 점을 고려한다면, 
도자질제술 자체가 새로운 인자를 제공한다고 볼 수 있 
다. 아마도 그 원인으로는 도자질제술 시 동에 의한 내피 
세포의 손상, 가열로 인해 발생하는 혈액 내 항응고제 
의 변화 등을 생각해 볼 수 있다. 그리고 시술 중의 ACT 
은 250초 이상으로 유지하는 것이 뇌경색의 위험도를 
줄이는 것으로 나타났으므로, 시술 시 약물의 깃대 
관을 사용해야 한다. 하지만 ACT를 너무 급하게 유지하는 
경우 심장압박 PCI 지속의 위험도가 증가하 
므로 개인적으로는 250-350초 정도가 적당하다고 생각 
한다고.