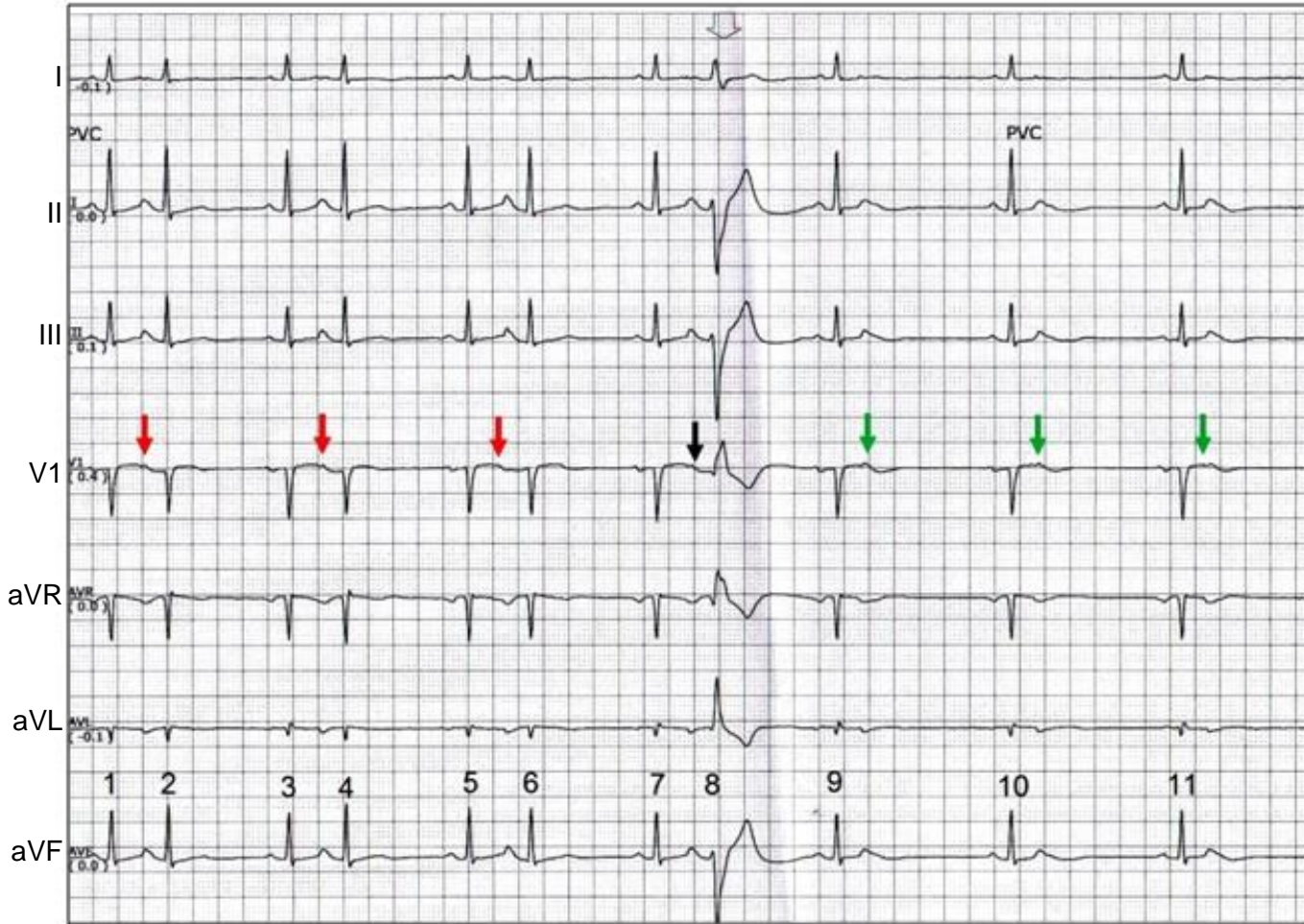

Ventrikuläre Extrasystolie

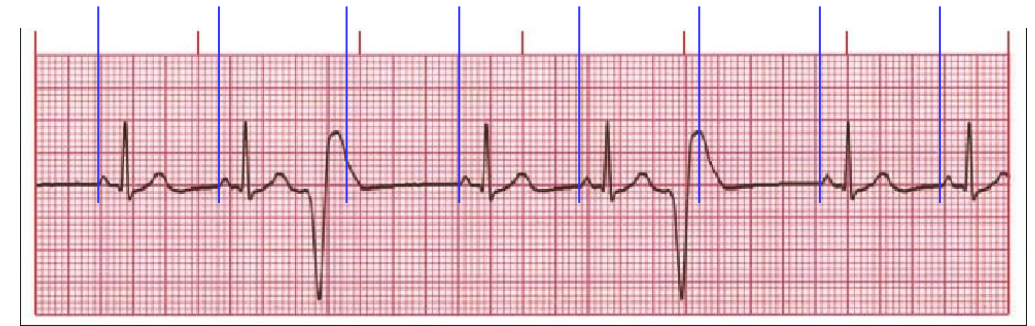
Prof. Frank R. Heinzel
Städtisches Klinikum Dresden

Ventrikuläre Extrasystolie – Diagnose sichern

Atriale Extrasystolen mit normaler, aberranter und fehlender Überleitung



VES: Sinusknoten(P-Welle) unbeeinflusst
(kein „Reset“ des Sinusknotens = keine Pause)*



<https://cardiorhythm.co.za/premature-ventricular-contractions>

* wenn keine retrograde Leitung der VES

Prävalenz von ventrikulären Extrasystolen

N= 101 Patienten, 48.9±10 Jahre

Kein Hinweis auf
strukt. Herzerkrankung (EKG, Echo)

Ausschluss KHK (CA)

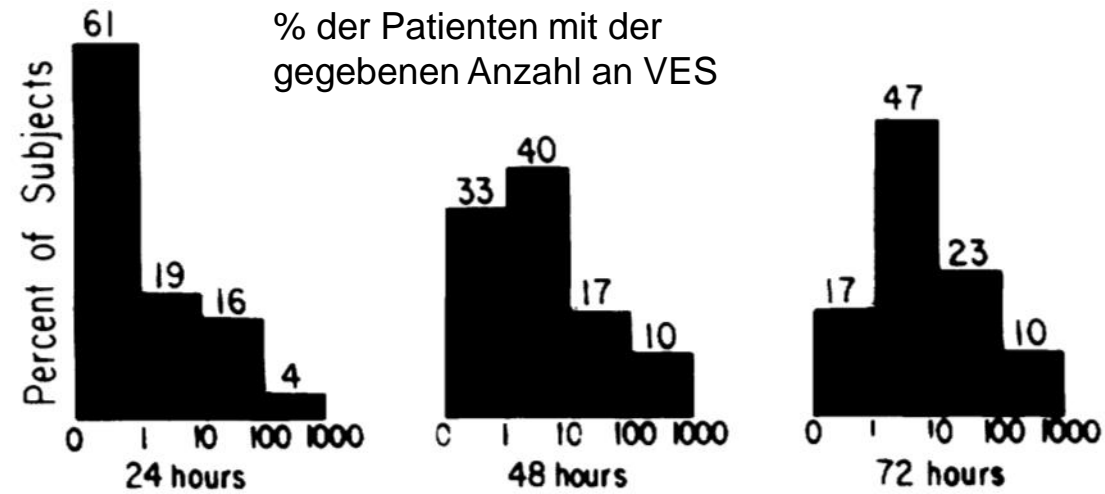


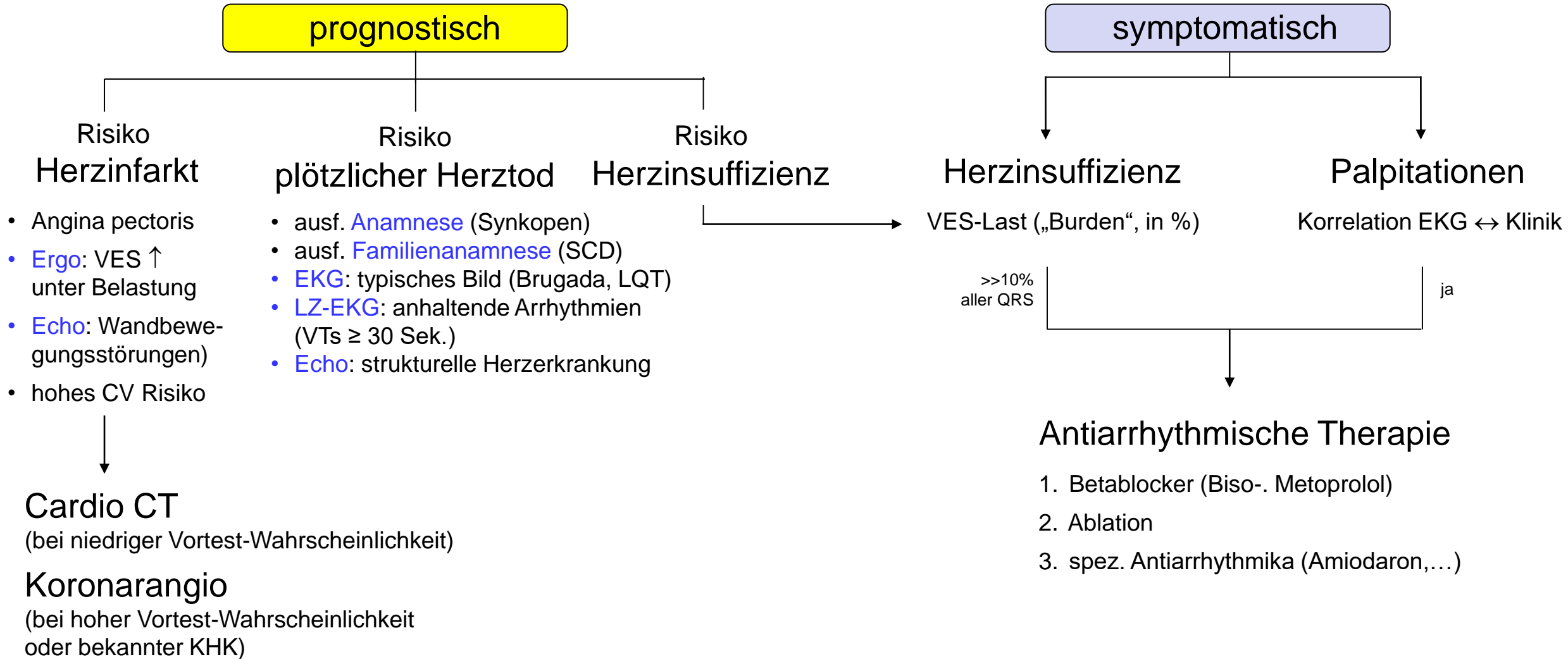
TABLE 3. *Effect of Age on the Probability (%) of Having More Than a Given Number of Premature Ventricular Complexes per 24 Hours in Subjects with Normal Hearts*

| Age (years) | n | No. of PVCs | | |
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|
| | | >0 | >50 | >100 |
| 10-29 | 6 | 16.7 | 0 | 0 |
| 30-39 | 11 | 18.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 40-49 | 29 | 27.6 | 3.5 | 0 |
| 50-59 | 39 | 51.3 | 12.8 | 5.1 |
| 60-69 | 12 | 58.3 | 25.0 | 16.7 |

Abbreviation: PVC = premature ventricular complex.







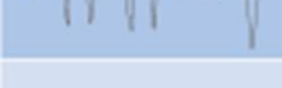
Costis et al. 1981.
Circulation. 63:1351-6.

Weitere Abklärung VES : Ziele



Ventrikuläre Extrasystolie als Risikomarker

Klassifikation nach Lown und Wolf

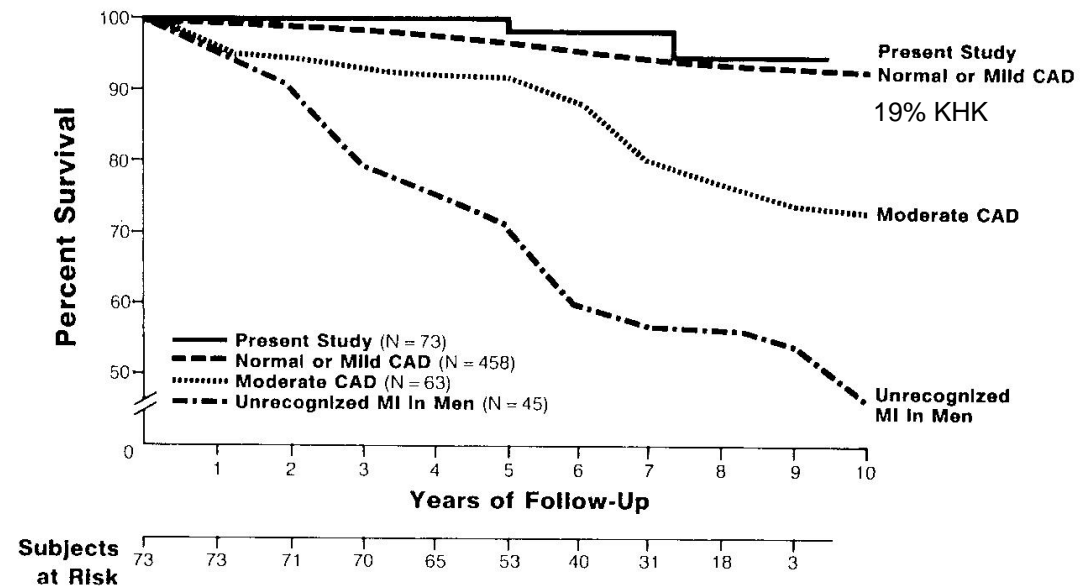
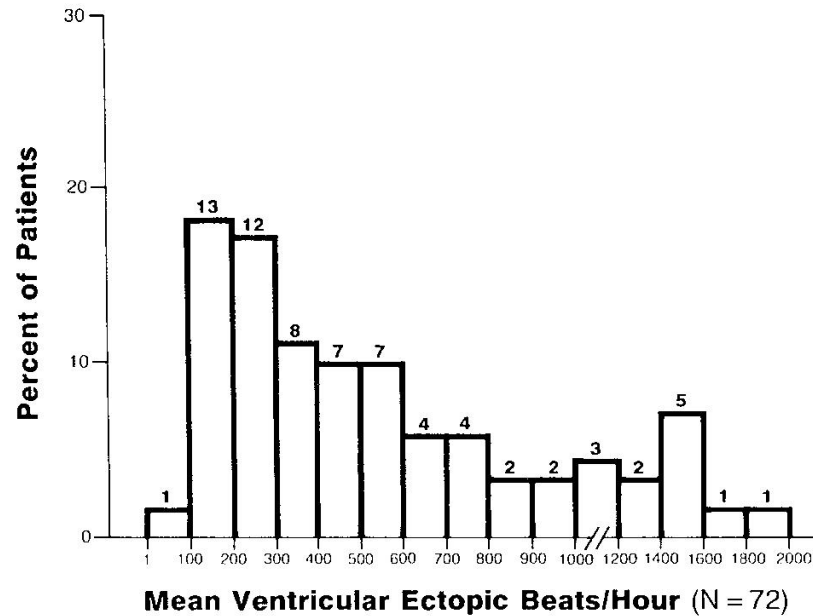
| Klasse | VES Beschreibung | EKG Beispiel |
|--------|------------------------|--|
| 0 | keine | |
| I | < 30/h |  |
| II | > 30h |  |
| IIIa | polymorph |  |
| IIIb | Bigeminus |  |
| IVa | Couplets |  |
| IVb | Salven (≥ 3 VES) |  |
| V | R auf T (frühe VES) |  |

Kritikpunkte:

- nur in der Peri-Infarkt-Phase erhoben
- nicht in anderen Kollektiven validiert
- in schwereren Stadien wird die Häufigkeit der Extrasystolie nicht mehr berücksichtigt
- Salven wirklich weniger Risiko als R auf T ?

Prognose bei Patienten mit VES

LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP OF ASYMPTOMATIC HEALTHY SUBJECTS WITH FREQUENT AND COMPLEX VENTRICULAR ECTOPY



Kennedy et al . 1985. N Engl J Med. 312:193-7

„Bei **Ausschluss einer strukturellen Herzerkrankung** ist die Prognose von Patienten mit VES gut.“

Batiaenen et al. 2012. Europace 14, 795–803

Ventrikuläre Extrasystolie bei Herzinsuffizienz

Table 1 Studies of the natural history of ventricular arrhythmias in chronic heart failure: some examples

| Author | Description | N | Prevalence/incidence |
|---|---|----------|---|
| Studies of ventricular tachyarrhythmias in HF-rEF | | | |
| Podrid <i>et al.</i> ⁵⁵ | Review of 13 case series baseline prevalences | 1322 | VPBs = 87%, NSVT = 45% |
| Cleland <i>et al.</i> ⁵⁶ | Review of six CHF RCTs baseline | 516–1080 | Couplets or VPBs > 30/h = 60–80% NSVT = 30–60% |
| Liao <i>et al.</i> ⁵⁷ | Sampling of national insurance data | 7894 | Incidence of VT/VF/SCD = 1.95% per year |
| Baldassero <i>et al.</i> ⁵⁸ | Registry baseline | 5517 | Prevalence NSVT = 28.7% |
| Packer <i>et al.</i> ⁵⁹ | SCD-HeFT trial FU | 2521 | Incidence of VT-related death 1.2% in the ICD group, 2.4% on amiodarone, and 3.0% on placebo |
| Studies of ventricular bradyarrhythmias in HF-rEF | | | |
| Cleland <i>et al.</i> ⁶⁰ | Registry | 11 016 | Prevalence bradyarrhythmia = 6.0% |
| Studies of ventricular tachyarrhythmias in HF-pEF | | | |
| McMurray <i>et al.</i> ⁶¹ | I-Preserve trial baseline | 4133 | Prevalence of ICD use = 0.3% |

CHF, chronic heart failure; HF-rEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; HF-pEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; ICD, implanted cardioverter defibrillator; NSVT, non-sustained ventricular tachycardia; RCT, randomized controlled trial; VPB, ventricular premature beats; VF, ventricular fibrillation; VT, ventricular tachycardia.

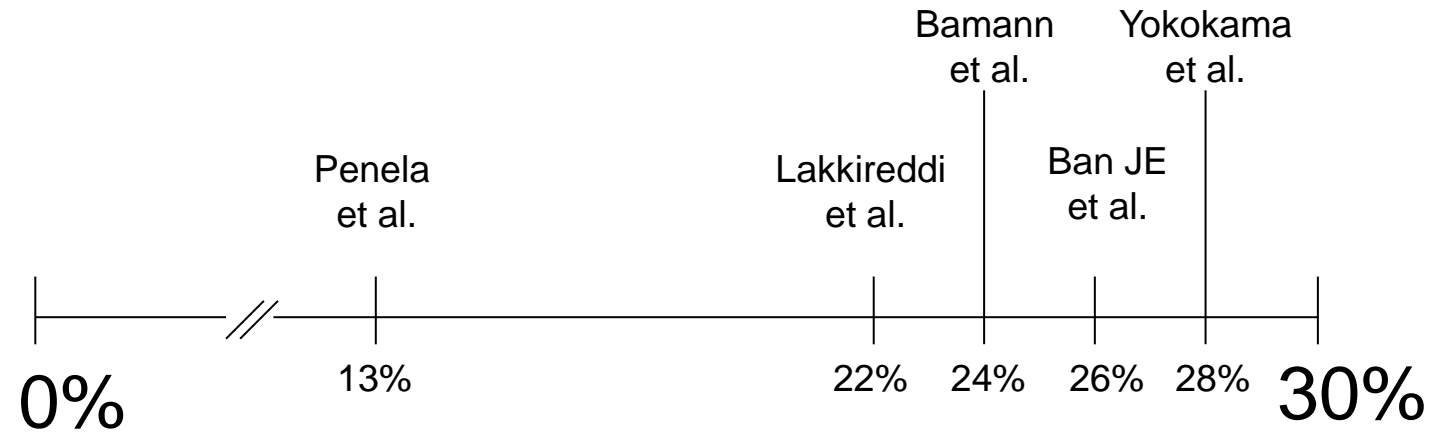
“... it is reasonable to assume that almost all patients with HF may have some degree of ventricular arrhythmia.”

Lip, Heinzl, Gaita *et al.* 2016.

EHRA/HRA joint Consensus Statement on Arrhythmias in Heart Failure. *Europace* 18, 12–36

Wann verringert eine VES - Ablation die Mortalität ?

Cut-offs für die Prävalenz ventrikulärer Extrasystolie, bei dem eine Ablation zu einer Verbesserung der Mortalität führt.



modif. from Berruezo Sanchez, Antonio



Empfehlungen zur Rhythmuskontrolle bei Herzinsuffizienz

Table 2 Rhythm monitoring in heart failure patients

| Clinical condition | Aim for rhythm monitoring |
|---|--|
| No arrhythmia-related symptoms | |
| Stable HF patients with EF <35% | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Screening for AF• No additional value for SCD risk |
| Stable HF patients with EF 35–50% | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Screening for AF• Value for SCD prophylaxis not established |
| Stable HF patients with preserved EF | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Screening for AF• Value for SCD prophylaxis not established |
| Post-myocardial infarction, EF <40% | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detect asymptomatic arrhythmias that may require therapy |
| Symptoms suspicious for arrhythmias | |
| Symptoms at rest | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Correlate arrhythmia with symptoms |
| Symptoms during exercise | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Correlate arrhythmia with symptoms |
| Syncope in patients with reduced EF or structural heart disease | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluate risk for SCD and sustained VT |

AF, atrial fibrillation; EF, ejection fraction; HF, heart failure; SCD, sudden cardiac death; VT, ventricular tachycardia.

Lip, Heinzl, Gaita et al. 2016.

EHRA/HRA joint Consensus Statement on Arrhythmias in Heart Failure. *Europace* 18, 12–36