Comparison of efficacy and safety between high-powered ablation guided by ablation index and conventional powered ablation for pulmonary vein isolation in patients with atrial fibrillation

So-Ryoung Lee
Eue-Keun Choi
Eui-Jai Lee
Won-Suk Choe
Myung-Jin Cha
Seil Oh

Introduction: We evaluated the efficacy and safety of high-powered ablation with surround flow (SF) catheter guided by ablation index (AI) compared with conventional powered AI-guided strategy for pulmonary vein isolation (PVI) in patients with atrial fibrillation (AF).

Methods: Drug refractory symptomatic AF patients were consecutively enrolled. For conventional powered AI-guided (CPAI) group, using SmartTouch catheter (Biosense Webster Inc., CA, US), point-by-point RF ablation was delivered at 30W on the anterior/roof segments and 25W on the posterior/inferior/carina segments. For high powered AI-guided (HPAI) group, RF energy was delivered at 40W on the anterior/roof segments and 30W on the posterior/inferior/carina segments using SmartTouch SF catheter (Biosense Webster Inc., CA, US). AI targets were more than 450 on the anterior/roof segments and 350 on the posterior/inferior/carina segments. After PVI achievement, early reconnection was evaluated as acute pulmonary vein reconnection (PVR).

Result: A total of 98 patients were included (32 in the CPAI group and 66 in the HPAI group, mean age 61±9 years, paroxysmal AF, 67%). Although we applied the same target AI between 2 strategies, HPAI group showed similar but slightly lower mean AI than CPAI group (anterior/roof, 458±21 vs. 461±15, p=0.044; posterior/inferior/carina, 354±26 vs. 359±19, p=0.012). HPAI group showed shorter ablation time per point and per segment, and necessarily had lower FTI than CPAI group (anterior/roof, 350±96 g·sec vs. 271±53 g·sec; posterior/inferior/carina, 162±38 g·sec vs. 244±47 g·sec, respectively, all p<0.001). Impedance drop was greater in the CPAI group than HPAI group (11.7±4.4 ohm vs. 8.3±3.2 ohm, p<0.001). There was no significant difference in acute PVR rate between CPAI vs. HPAI group (4.2% vs. 3.7%, p= 0.613) with 33% reduction of ablation time for PVI (66±14 min vs. 44±10 min, p<0.001) and 20% reduction of procedure time (199±42 min vs. 160±37 min, p<0.001) (Figure). There were no major complications in both CPAI and HPAI groups.

Conclusion: HPAI can be safely performed using AI-guided strategy. High-powered AI-guided strategy reduced procedure and ablation time for PVI and showed similar acute PVR rate without significant complications compared to conventional powered AI-guided PVI.