Periprocedural Acute Kidney Injury in Patients With Structural Heart Disease Undergoing Catheter Ablation of Ventricular Tachycardia: Incidence, Predictors and Impact on Outcomes

Ling Kuo  
Daniele Muser  
Yasuhiro Shirai  
Robert D. Schaller  
Matthew Hyman  
Ramanan Kumareswaran  
Jeffrey Arkles  
Gregory E. Supple  
David S. Frankel  
Fermin Garcia  
Cory Tschabrunn  
Saman Nazarian  
Sanjay Dixit  
David Lin  
Michael P. Riley  
David, J Callans  
Rajat Deo  
Andrew Epstein  
Erica S. Zado  
Francis E. Marchlinski  
Pasquale Santangeli

Introduction: Catheter ablation of ventricular tachycardia (VT) in patients with structural heart disease has risk of significant periprocedural hemodynamic derangements, which may affect end-organ perfusion and precipitate acute kidney injury (AKI). The clinical significance of periprocedural AKI in patients with structural heart disease undergoing VT ablation has not been previously investigated. This study sought to examine the impact of periprocedural AKI in patients with structural heart disease undergoing VT ablation.

Methods: We included a total of 317 consecutive patients with structural heart disease (age 64±13 years, mean LVEF 33%±13%, 55% ischemic cardiomyopathy) undergoing catheter ablation of VT at our institution between 2010 and 2013, who had serial assessments of serum creatinine levels pre- and post-procedure. Ablation was guided by activation/entrainment mapping for tolerated VT and pacemapping/targeting of abnormal electrograms for unmappable VT. Periprocedural AKI was defined as an absolute increase in creatinine of ≥ 0.3 mg/dl within 48 hours or an increase of ≥ 1.5 times the baseline values within 1 week post-procedure.

Result: Periprocedural AKI occurred in 31 (10%) patients. Predictors of AKI included atrial fibrillation (OR 3.74, 95% CI 1.66 to 8.42, P=0.001), periprocedural acute hemodynamic decompensation (OR: 5.04, 95% CI 1.76-14.40, P=0.003), and use of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin II receptor blockers (OR 3.11, 95% CI 1.16 to 8.38, P=0.024). After a median
follow-up of 39 months (interquartile range 6 to 65 months), 95 (30%) patients died. Periprocedural AKI was associated with increased risk of early mortality (within 30 days, hazard ratio [HR] 9.91, 95% CI 2.87-34.27, P<0.001) and late mortality (within 1 year) following the procedure (HR 3.81, 95% CI 1.77-8.20, P=0.001) (Figure). After multivariable adjustment, AKI remained independently associated with increased risk of early and late mortality (HR 7.99, 95% CI 2.13-29.93, P=0.002 and HR 2.95, 95% CI 1.25-7.00, P=0.014, respectively).

**Conclusion**: Periprocedural AKI occurs in at least 10% of patients with structural heart disease undergoing VT ablation, and is strongly associated with increased risk of early and late post-procedural mortality. Serial assessments of kidney function following the procedure should be considered in this population, and defining strategies to minimize the risk of periprocedural AKI is crucial.