Panel A Standard voltage gradient data showing low voltage scar as grey in a typical CTI isthmus AFL. Thick black line drawn to show line of block. “CenterPoint” is the reference point used to create the relief map in panel B. Light Blue Dot shows where termination occurred during RF ablation.

Panel B Electroanatomic relief map of the voltage gradient data transformed from panel A. Thin black lines represent voltage isochrones.
Panel C  Standard local activation time (LAT) map with a line of block displayed as thick black line. Blue dot is where the ablation lesion was delivered and terminated the tachycardia. Black arrows show direction of activation.

Panel D Electroanatomic relief map merging the voltage data (displayed as thin black isochronal lines) on the LAT color scheme. Merging the two maps makes it easier to identify areas of high voltage as well as direction of activation. Solid black line delineates the line of block and black arrows show direction of activation.