

## BÖLÜM 48



# Atrioventriküler Nod Ablasyonu ve Kalıcı Kalp Pili İmplantasyonu

*Ardi RREKA*<sup>1</sup>

## GİRİŞ

Dünya çapında, atrial fibrilasyon (AF) yetişkinlerde en sık görülen kronik kardiyak aritmidiir (1). AF önemli morbidite ve mortalite ile ilişkilidir ve bu durum hastalara, toplum sağlığına ve sağlık ekonomisine önemli bir yük getirir.

AF yönetiminde ritim kontrolü sıklıkla tercih edilse de özellikle yaşlı hasta popülasyonunda AF ile ilgili olan semptomları iyileştirmek için hız kontrol stratejileri tercih edilebilir. Hız kontrolü, kalıcı atrial fibrilasyon yönetiminin ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır. Randomize kontrollü çalışmalar, hız kontrol tedavisinin ritim kontrol tedavisinden non-inferior olduğunu göstermiştir (2, 3). Fakat hız kontrol tedavisinin en iyi tiplerini ve oranını belirleyecek çok az sağlam kanıt mevcuttur (4-6). Hala AF'de optimal kalp hızının hangi aralıkta olması gerektiği net bir şekilde bilinmese de hafif hız kontrolü (<110/dk), semptomlar daha sıkı hız kontrolünü gerektirmediğe, kalp yetmezliği durumundan bağımsız olarak (taşikardi kaynaklı kardiyomiyopati hariç) kabul edilebilir bir başlangıç yaklaşımıdır

(7-9). Son yıllarda AF'de hız kontrol stratejileri bireysel hasta semptomları ve hastanın hayat kalitesine göre çeşitlendirilmiştir. Optimal medikal tedavi ile AF'de hız kontrolü yüksek oranда istenilen seviyelerde tutulabilmektedir. Fakat klinik araştırmalar hala hastaların en az dörtte birinde sıkı hız kontrolünün sağlanamadığını göstermektedir (8, 10) ve bazı spesifik durumlarda, özellikle antiaritmik ilaçlarla yapılan medikal tedivilerin uzun süre kullanılmasına bağlı olarak yan etkiler görülmektedir. Bu durumda veya tedaviye dirençli ileri yaşı hastalarda yeni hız kontrolü stratejileri geliştirilmiştir.

## AV NOD ABLASYONU VE PACE'İNG ROLÜ

Medikal tedaviye rağmen hız kontrolü sağlanamayan AF hastalarında AV nod ablasyonu uygulanmaktadır. Prosedür olarak AV nod ablasyonu kolay sayılabilir (11, 12) ve özellikle ablasyondan bir kaç hafta önce kalıcı kalp pili implant edilmiş ise kalp hızı 70-90/dk olarak ayarlandığında komplikasyon oranı ve uzun va-

<sup>1</sup> Uzm. Dr., Bayındır Söğütözü Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, ardirreka@gmail.com

dolayı AV nod ablasyonunun yıllık embolizasyon insidansında rol oynadığı düşünülmektedir. Fakat bu konuda daha çok çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

## Yeni Teknoloji

Kalp pili implantasyonu ile ilişkili olan en major komplikasyonlara bakıldığından, hematom, enfeksiyon, elektrod dislokasyonu, pneumotoraks gibi durumlar görülmektedir. Bu komplikasyonların çoğunu ortadan kaldıran kalp pili teknolojisindeki önemli bir ilerleme, elektrotsuz kalp pili sisteminin ortaya çıkmasıdır. Atrial mekanik sistolu algılayabilen ve AV senkronizasyonu sağlayabilen elektrodsuz bir RV kalp pili, ABD Gıda ve İlaç İdaresi (FDA) tarafından onaylanmıştır. Elektrotsuz kalp pili endikasyonları, standart kalp pili implantasyonu için kullanılan venöz yolu tikanmasını (örn. bilateral venöz torasik outlet sendromu veya superior vena kavânın kronik obstrüksiyonu), cep sorunlarını (örn. kaşeksi veya demans durumunda) veya özellikle artan enfeksiyon riskini içerir (örn. diyaliz veya önceki kardiyovasküler implante edilebilir elektronik cihaz enfeksiyon durumunda).

LEADLESS çalışmasında, 33 hastaya leadsiz kalp pili cihazı implante edildi ve 90 günlük takip sağlandı (74). Bu, hastalardaki kalıcı, tamamen bağımsız, leadsiz bir kalp pili üzerine yapılan ilk çalışmydı. Bu bulgulara dayanarak, tek odacıklı ventriküler pacing endikasyonu olan ardışık hasta serilerinde leadsiz pacing uygulanabilir ve güvenli olarak değerlendirilebilir. Cihaz, mevcut kalp pillerinde kullanılan geleneksel elektrot ilişkili kırıklar ve erozyonlar dahil olmak üzere komplikasyonlarla ilişkili kötü klinik sonuçları ele almak üzere tasarlanmıştır. Bu randomize olmayan prospektif çalışmada genel komplikasyonsuz oranı %94 idi. 90 ayda, tüm hastalarda yeterli algılama ve pacing eşikleri karşılandı. Darlington D. ve ark.'nın (75)

yapmış olduğu meta-analizine elektrotsuz kalp pili implante edilen 2496 hasta ile toplam 18 çalışma dahil edildi ve başarı oranları %95,5 ile %100 arasında bulundu. Elektrotsuz bir pacing sistemi, AF'li hastalar için “ablate and pace” stratejisinin bir parçası olabilir. Ek olarak elektrotsuz pacing sistemi sonradan AF ablasyonu planlanan hastalarda elektrod dislokalizasyon riskini azalttığı için “ablate and pace” daha güvenli bir stratejinin ön habercisi olabilir.

## SONUÇ

Yaş ortalamasının artması ile beraber kalp ritim bozukluları ve buna bağlı kalp yetmezliği semptomları daha fazla görülmektedir. AF ve kalp yetmezliğine bağlı veya ikisinin bir araya gelmesinden kaynaklanan hastane yatışları daha çok görülmektedir. Fakat son yıllarda kardiyoloji alanında uygulanan yeni tedavi çeşitleri ve stratejiler sayesinde hastaların hem yaşam kalitesinin hem de yaş ortalamasının arttığı görülmüştür.

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