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يعض الوثائق

الأملية تالفة

Effects of Dual-Chamber Pacing with Short Atrioventricular-Delay in Dilated Cardiomyopathy

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of MD Degree in Critical Care Medicine

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت العليم الحكيم

صد*ق الله العظيم* البقرة (٣٢)



Abstract

End stage congestive heart failure (CHF) still poses one of the greatest therapeutic challenges in modern medicine despite advances in pharmacologic & non pharmacologic therapeutic modalities. Dual chamber (DDD) pacing with optimal AV delay has emerged in 1990 as an ingenious way of achieving synchronous LV activation and minimizing presystolic MR. However various controversial results have been published and the initial enthusiasm has faded away. The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the experience of the Critical Care Center of Cairo University with "DDD" pacing in refractory heart failure in an attempt to choose parameters that could segregate responders "if any" from non responders.

Thirteen pts (10 M, 3 F) with a mean age of 55.5 y (44 y- 76 y) were studied. All had CHF which was refractory to maximal medical treatment. Following clinical evaluation, all pts had "DDD" pacemaker implanted under fluroscopic guidance and PR interval optimized to yield the highest cardiac output (CO). Patients were evaluated before, 10 days later, 2 weeks, 6 weeks, 3 months up to 6 months following implantation. Besides clinical evaluation (NYHA class) all pts were subjected to M-mode & 2-D Echocardiography each visit with the following parameters looked for: left ventricular (LV) end diastolic diameter (LVEDD). LV end systolic diameter (LVESD), ejection fraction (EF%), fraction shortening (FS%), cardiac output (CO) L/m and E- point - septal separation (EPSS).

Compared to pre paced measurements. LVEDD, LVESD, FS. EF, mean BP. NYHA class were insignificantly changed after 6 months of continuous pacing.

Out of the 13 pts studied, however 5 pts exhibited an improvement in NYHA class of at least 2 grades, and accordingly pts were arbitrarily segregated into two subgroups: the former 5 pts were considered responders, whereas the remaining 8 pts (with less than 2 grades of NYHA class improvement) were non-responders. Both groups were compared concerning baseline admission HR. PR interval, QRS duration, and mean BP. Of the latter, only a HR < 80, PR interval of \ge 200 msec, EF > 28%, were the only predictors

Conclusion: Because of the negligable hemodynamic improvement, dual chamber pacing cannot be universally recommended for end stage dilated CM, refractory to maximal pharmachotherapy. However a small subgroup of potential responders can be segregated based on inappropriately slow heart rate (<80), relatively long PR (>200msec) and an ejection fraction at least 28%. This is apparently a small group of pts in whom the poor chrontorpic response and presystolic mitral regurgitation could be optimized through increasing HR and decreasing PR interval.

Key Words: CHF, Pacing



القصر الميسس

أجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسسالة الفدسة مسسن الطبيب / أكر عبد لاز فالمرك هركتم السال توطئة للحسول على درجة التاجمتير / الدكتسمواة

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٣) <u>۱ د/ و ۱۵ ۷ ۱۷ ۵ </u>
بعد فعم الرسالة بواسطة كل عضو منفردا وكتابة تقارير منفردة لكل منهم انعاندت اللجنة مجتمعة فسسيم المسلك المس
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العلامة فان كالرضوع موان الرالة محت اله العام ما العلامة فان كالرفور مقد والراجع والحرز والعلم بسر مناد مصد فرست المعام مورث المحادة والمادة للا العدادة ورب مع مؤرجه المحادة ورب مع مؤرجه المامير الم
تونيمات أعناه اللجنسة :- المرف الستحن التاكلي الستحن الخارجسي) ه. د د

To My Mother, Father & My Family