

Virtual body surface mapping

The next step in guidance for physiological pacing?

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Conflicts of interest

- **Consultant**
 - Personal MedSystems
- **Travel- and training grants**
 - Medtronic
 - Biotronic

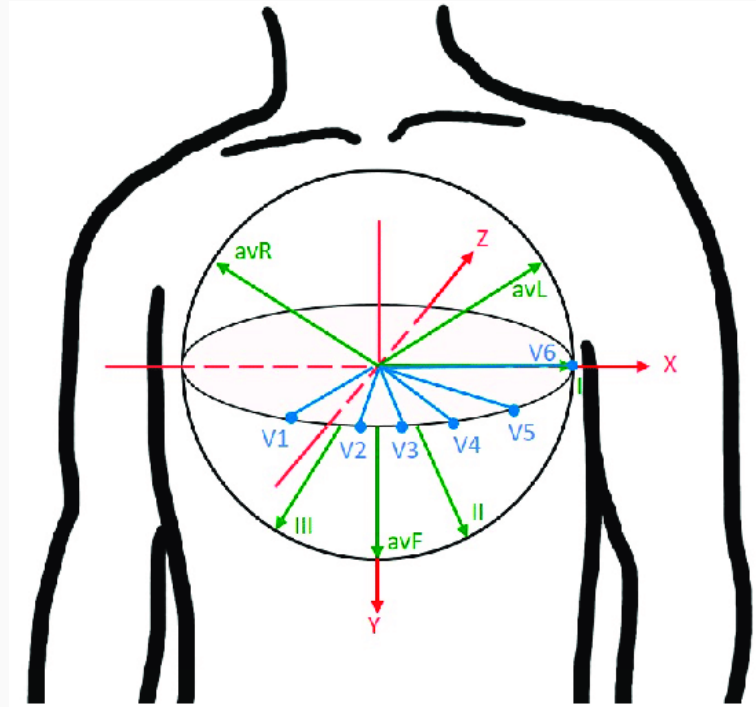
Virtual Body Surface Map – What is the vision?

Dyssynchrony

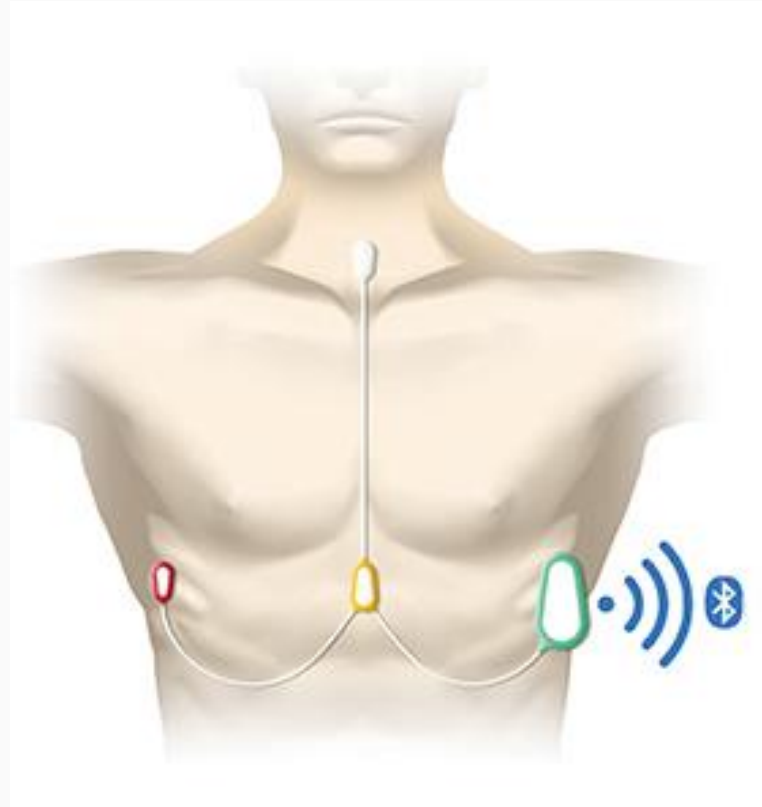
Implantation



Basics of vectorcardiography



Basics of vectorcardiography



VS.



Virtual Body Surface Map – What is the vision?

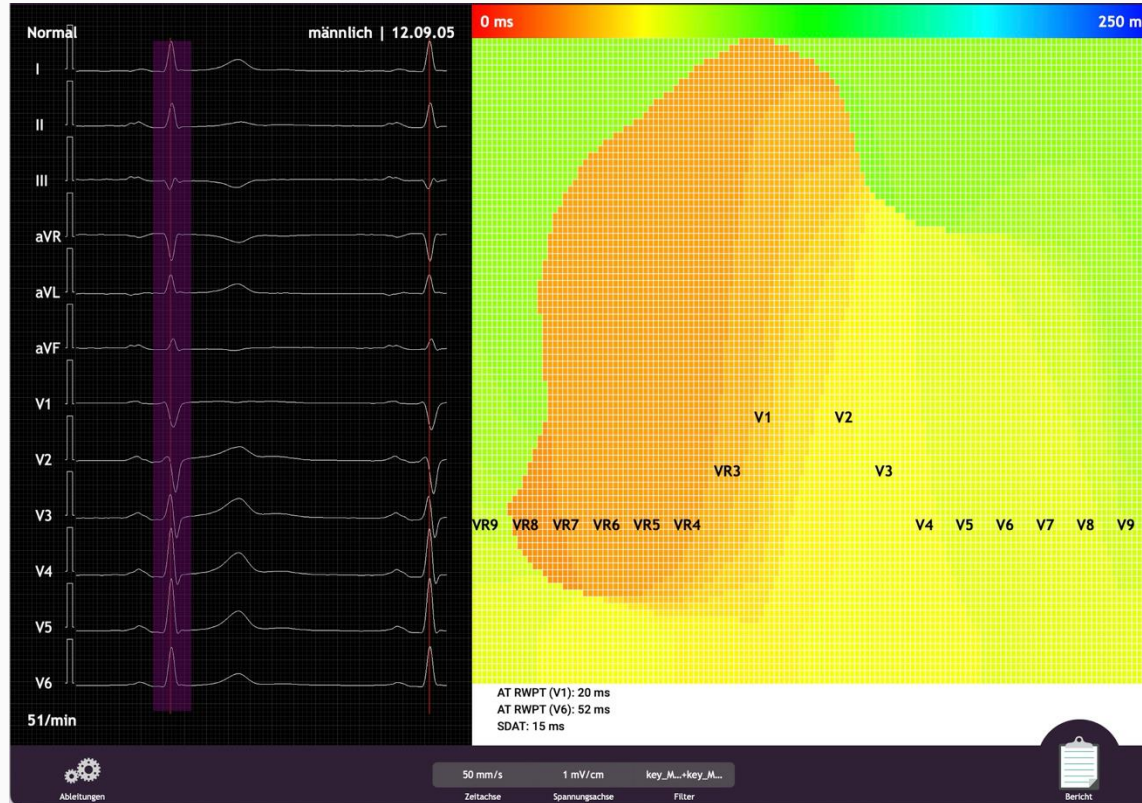
Dyssynchrony

Implantation



Normal electrical conduction

12-lead ECG

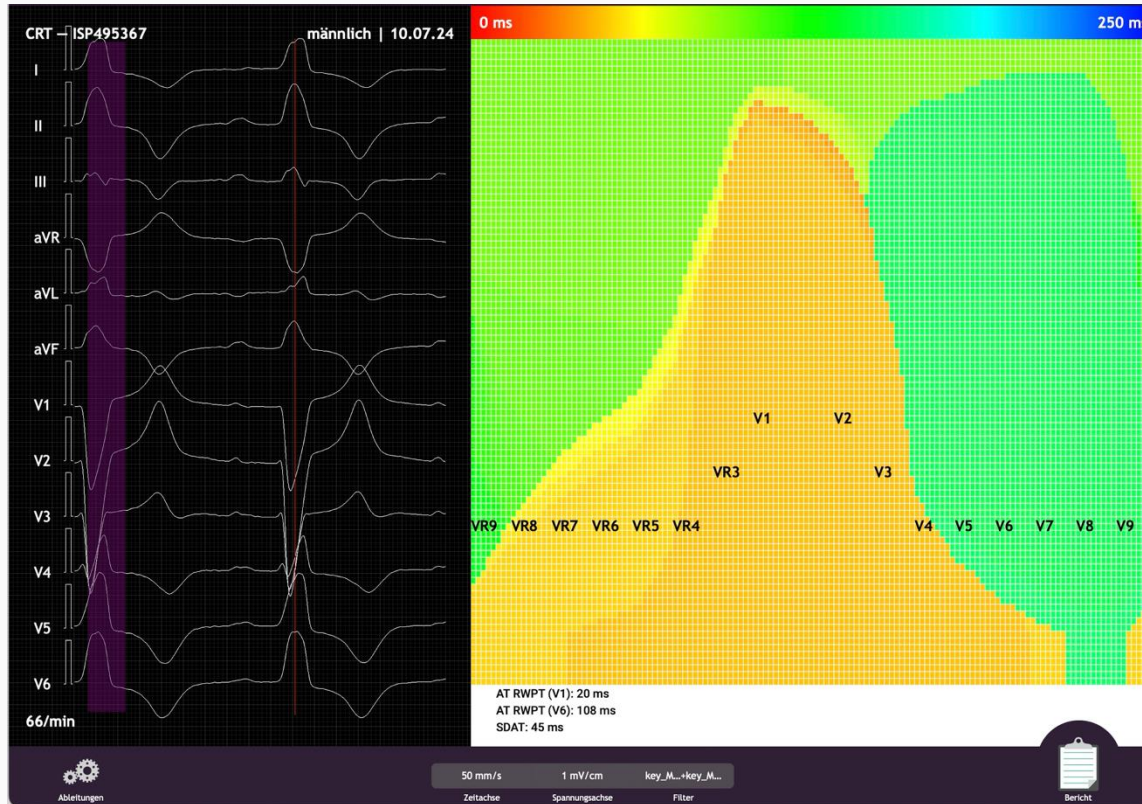


Head

14.000 derived
body surface map
leads

Feet

Left bundle branch block



Left bundle branch block – CRT on



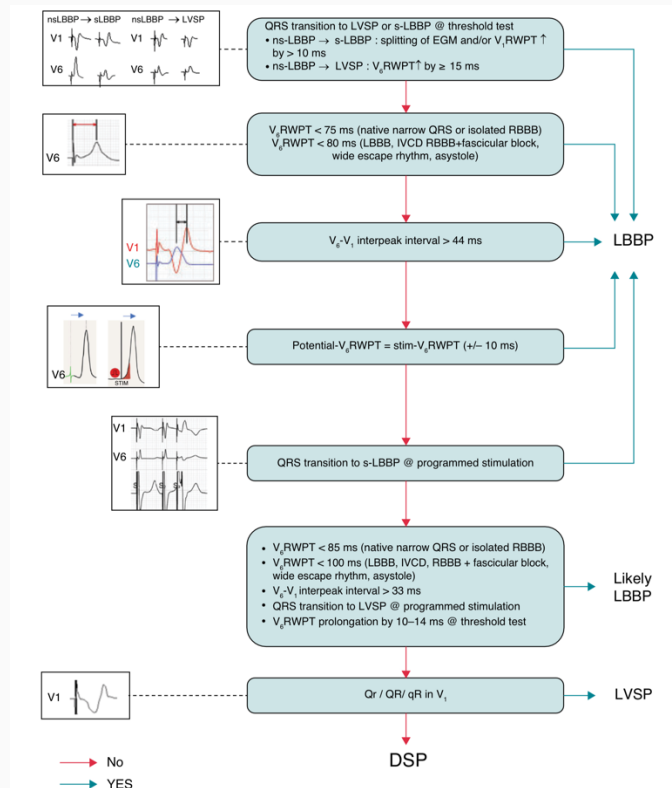
Virtual Body Surface Map – What is the vision?

Dyssynchrony

Implantation



LBBAP implantation criteria



LBBAP vs. RV pacing



nsLBBAP



RV Pacing

LBBAP vs. RV pacing



nsLBBAP



RV Pacing

Research



Thank you

Body Surface mapping for CRT response prediction

FULL LENGTH ARTICLE · Volume 14, Issue 3, P392-399, March 2017

Changes in electrical dyssynchrony by body surface mapping predict left ventricular remodeling in patients with cardiac resynchronization therapy

Ryan M. Gage, MS⁺ · Antonia E. Curtin, MS[†] · Kevin V. Burns, PhD⁺ · Subham Ghosh, PhD[‡] · Jeffrey M. Gillberg, MS[‡] · Alan J. Bank, MD[Ⓐ] *[†] 

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Abstract

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Background

Electrical activation is important in cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) response. Standard electrocardiographic analysis may not accurately reflect the heterogeneity of electrical activation.

Objective

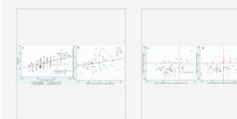
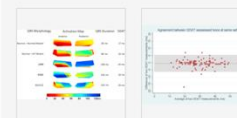
We compared changes in left ventricular size and function after CRT to native electrical dyssynchrony and its change during pacing.

Methods

Body surface isochronal maps using 53 anterior and posterior electrodes as well as 12-lead electrocardiograms were acquired after CRT in 66 consecutive patients. Electrical dyssynchrony was quantified using standard deviation of activation times (SDAT). Ejection fraction (EF) and left ventricular end-systolic volume (LVESV) were measured before CRT and at 6 months. Multiple regression evaluated predictors of response.

Figures (6)

Figure Viewer



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Thank you