

## Index

Note: page numbers in *italics* refer to figures, those in **bold** refer to tables.

### A

- ablation procedures 36
    - atrial fibrillation 185
    - atrial lines from personalized electrophysiological monitoring 157
  - catheter ablation
    - atrial fibrillation 135, 136–7
    - guided by real-time MRI 42
    - radiation exposure lowering 686, **687**
  - catheters in molecular procedures 901, **902**
  - contact force sensing 901, **902**, 903
  - cryoballoon technology 901, **902**
  - direct visualization 903
  - energy sources, molecular ablation 901, **902**
  - epicardial 709
  - intracardiac echocardiography 815–16
  - ganglionated plexi 185
  - indications for 862, **863**
  - linear microwave 202
  - Maze 135
  - MediGuide 15
  - molecular 901, **902**, 903
  - MRI use 10
  - neural atrial targets 172
  - neural remodeling 184–5
  - non-contact mapping 44
  - non-invasive stereotactic radiofrequency surgery 903
  - paroxysmal atrial tachyarrhythmias 185
  - pulmonary vein 185
  - radiation exposure reduction 862–3
  - radiofrequency catheter ablation 195, 197, 198
  - stellate ganglion 185
  - see also* cryoablation
  - accelerated idioventricular rhythm (AIVR) 122
  - accessory pathways (APs)
    - ablation 257, 258–9, 259–60
    - anatomy 249
    - antegrade conduction 251, 255
    - anteroseptal 249, 259–60
      - fasciculoventricular pathway dissimilarities 284–5, **286**
      - fasciculoventricular pathway similarities 283–4
  - approach 257–9
    - complications 257–8
      - retrograde aortic 257–8
      - transeptal 258
    - baseline measurements 250–1
    - bystander role 250
    - characteristics 249–50
    - conduction 249–50
    - congenital heart disease 773
    - coronary sinus
      - ablation 258–9
      - angiography 259
      - related 259
    - cryoablation 259–60
    - decrementally conducting 265, 266, 270, **271**, 273
    - decrementally conducting long atrioventricular fiber 269, 272
    - delta wave 250
    - differential pacing 251–2, 253
    - earliest atrial signal mapping 255–6
    - earliest ventricular signal mapping 255
    - Ebstein's anomaly 767, 773
    - ECG localization 250
    - electrophysiology study 250–2
    - fasciculoventricular pathway dissimilarities 284–5, **286**
    - free wall 260
    - Hisian pacing 251, 252
    - left-sided 249
    - localization 254
    - long 264–6, 267, 268–74
      - decrementally AV 268–9
    - M potential 272–3, 275, 277, 279, 282
    - mapping strategies 254–6
    - midseptal 259–60
      - fasciculoventricular pathway dissimilarities 284–5, **286**
      - fasciculoventricular pathway similarities 284
    - para-Hisian pacing 251, 252
    - posterolateral 249
    - posteroseptal 249, 259
    - atrioventricular block 259
    - potentials 256, 257, 259
  - QRS complexes 250
  - rapidly conducting 270, **271**, 273
  - remote-controlled catheter ablation 570
  - retrograde conduction 251
  - right-sided 249
  - septal 251
    - ablation 259–60
    - mapping 259
  - short decrementally conducting 274, **275**, 276–82
  - short local VA/AV time 256
  - slanted 256–7, 258
  - supraventricular arrhythmias 250
- AccuResp 38
- acetylcholine
  - atrial fibrillation induction 109–10
  - cardio-cardiac reflex 165, 166, 167
  - complex fractionated atrial electrograms 162, 163–4, 165, 168, 169
  - mediastinal nerve stimulation 173
  - potassium ion conductance in atrium 114
  - sinoatrial conduction pathway sensitivity 82
- action potential(s)
  - atrium 151–2
    - heterogeneity 154
  - Brugada syndrome 628–9, 630, 631
  - composition 18
  - embryonic cardiac myocyte engraftment effects 73–4, 75
  - optical 79
    - atrioventricular node 85
    - sinoatrial node 81
  - optical mapping 72, 75, 76
  - prolongation 125
  - time interval of initial phase 20
  - see also* monophasic action potentials (MAP)
- action potential duration (APD) 9, 319
- atrial maladaptation 322
- bistability 101
- Brugada syndrome 628, 629
- cycle length relationship 319, 322, 323, 324
- heterogeneity 323
- hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 667
- optical mapping of human heart 72, 75, 76

## Index

- action potential duration (APD) (*Continued*)  
prolongation 125  
restitution 142–3  
T-wave alternans 106, 726–7  
ventricular arrhythmias 146  
ventricular remodeling in heart failure 792
- action potential duration (APD) alternans 319–20  
atrial 322  
atrial fibrillation  
persistent 323, 324  
substrates 324  
transition to 325  
continued incremental pacing 322–3  
cycle length relationship 323, 324  
heart rate 324, 325  
heterogeneity 323  
maladaptation 323  
sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium cycling 727  
T-wave 106, 726–7
- activation mapping 56–8  
atrial tachycardia after atrial fibrillation ablation 354–5  
Brugada syndrome 633–4, 637  
bystander areas of late activation 63–4  
cardiac motion 706  
entrainment mapping in verification 533, 534–5, 536  
fragmented signals 58  
intraoperative 5  
inverse electrocardiographic imaging 841–2  
isochronal 868  
isolated perfused human AV junction 76  
left ventricular dyssynchrony 840–1  
long QT syndrome 646  
missing activation 59–61  
normal tissue 56–8  
reference electrode mapping 706  
respiratory motion 706–7  
timing errors 706
- activation maps 9  
electroanatomic 60  
left atrial tachycardia 50, 51  
mechanical premature ventricular contraction 51–2  
small potential at earliest activation site 51, 52
- activation recovery interval 9
- activation site, small potential 51, 52
- ActiveTwo multi-channel mapping system 5–6
- adenosine  
atrial fibrillation 114, 115, 116  
focal atrial tachycardia response 372  
potassium ion conductance in atrium 114
- cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) 426, 433, 545
- adenosine test 276
- alternating transillumination 96
- American College of Cardiology  
Foundation/American Heart Association (ACCF/AHA) practice guidelines 893
- Amigo remote navigation system 567
- amiodarone  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 674  
ventricular tachycardia 552  
scar-based 446, 448
- amplifiers, vacuum tube 5
- amplitude spectral area (AMSA) technique 468
- amyloidosis 450, 889–90  
diagnosis 451–3  
imaging 889–90  
pathology 451–3  
sudden cardiac death 452–3  
ventricular tachyarrhythmia 454  
ventricular tachycardia 454
- angiography  
coronary sinus anatomy 622  
epicardial mapping 491  
*see also* rotational angiography, three-dimensional (3DRA)
- angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors 836–7
- animal models  
embryonic cardiac myocyte engraftment 73–4  
infarct creation 72
- anterior right ganglionated plexi (ARGP) 162
- anthopleurin-A (AP-A) model 106
- antiarrhythmia therapy testing 148
- antiarrhythmic drugs 134–5  
atrial fibrillation 136  
modeling 135, 136, 136  
ventricular tachycardia 552  
ventricular outflow tract 545
- antiarrhythmic therapies, cardiac geometry use 596
- antidromic atrioventricular reciprocating tachycardia (ART) 250
- aorta, descending 696, 697
- aortic arch 28
- aortic root, ventricular tachycardia 545, 546, 548  
angiogram 548–9
- aortic sinus of Valsalva, ventricular tachycardia 548–9
- aortic valve 29, 30, 34  
anatomy 544, 545  
cusps 544, 545  
intracardiac echocardiography 815  
ventricular tachycardia ablation 548–9
- aorto-mitral continuity (AMC), long QT syndrome ablation 648
- array tomography 847–55  
advantages 848–9  
application to blood vessel microstructure 849, 850, 851–2  
blood vessels  
imaging 849, 851–2  
sample preparation 849, 850  
staining 849, 850  
cardiac innervation 852–3, 854, 855  
pairwise representation of channels 854, 855  
synapse analysis 854, 855  
volume rendering 854, 855  
limitations 849  
procedures 847–9  
specimen preparation 847–8, 853
- arrhythmia  
ablative management 53  
cardiomyocyte monolayer culture 101  
cell therapies 736–40  
deep myocardial origin 63  
epicardial origin 63  
fascicular 62–3  
focal 64–5  
gene therapies 736–40  
induction for activation mapping 9  
non-invasive mapping/imaging 742–53  
novel strategies 598–609  
optical coherence tomography combination with optical mapping 591–2  
post-infarct prevention with cell therapy 73–4  
recurrence risk 410  
reentrant 82  
programmed stimulation 104  
substrate 319–20  
T-wave alternans 105–6  
type determination 54  
*see also* named arrhythmias and conditions
- arrhythmic electrical activity, remodeling 793–4
- arrhythmogenesis  
cardiomyocyte monolayer culture 105–6  
cardiomyocyte–myofibroblast electronic coupling 102–3  
early afterdepolarizations 147  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 595–6, 664  
mechanism classification 119  
myocardial fiber orientation 594–6
- arrhythmogenic heart disease, magnetic resonance phase mapping 833
- arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy (ARVD/C) 128, 486, 678, 889  
aneurysmal dilation 683  
athletes 888, 892  
bright blood techniques for cardiac function assessment 682  
contraction abnormalities 683  
DE-MRI 614, 616  
diagnosis 700  
differential diagnosis 889  
epicardial involvement 493, 494, 495  
functional abnormalities 682–3  
gene mutations 682, 683, 889  
genotype–phenotype correlation 683  
global right ventricular dilation/dysfunction 682  
gross myocardial fat 701  
imaging 614, 616, 678–84, 889  
left ventricular involvement 509, 510, 682  
MRI 678–84  
cardiac function assessment 682  
fibrosis 681  
findings 679–82  
intramyocardial fat 679–80  
left ventricular findings 682  
morphologic abnormalities 679–81  
protocol 679  
right ventricular outflow tract enlargement 681  
trabecular display 680–1  
wall thinning/hypertrophy 680  
regional dysfunction 682–3  
substrate characterization 503  
ventricular tachycardia morphology 506–7

## Index

- arrhythmogenic substrate
  - arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 128
  - atrial fibrillation 743
    - electropathological substrate quantification 806–7
    - non-invasive cardiac imaging 743–6
  - Brugada syndrome 632, 633
  - catheter mapping/ablation 635
    - right ventricular outflow tract 635, 638–9, 640
  - imaging **749**
  - pathologic features 514–15
  - post-MI 618
  - structural heart disease 126–7
  - sudden cardiac death risk 749
- atherosclerosis 577
- athletes, highly trained
  - left ventricular wall thickness 888
  - screening 892
- atrial appendages 165, 166, 167–9
  - juxtaposition 771–2
- atrial arrhythmia 712–21
  - after atrial fibrillation catheter ablation 351–6
  - electrocardiographic imaging 712–21
  - origin 66
- atrial cell models of atrial fibrillation (AF) 132
- atrial complexes, spontaneous premature 226
- atrial fibrillation (AF)
  - ablation procedures 185, 262
    - arrhythmia recurrence risk 410
    - clinical predictors of failed 410
    - ECG 263
    - imaging 882–3
    - intracardiac echocardiography guidance 601–2
    - mapping strategy influence on outcome 391–7
    - non-fluoroscopic catheter visualization 709
    - outcomes 396–7
    - pre-procedure planning for repeat 410–11
    - radiofrequency 400
    - repeat 410–11
    - technical considerations for repeat 410–11
    - vagal response 407
    - worldwide surveys 397
  - acetylcholine-mediated 109–10, 179
  - action potential duration alternans 324, 325
  - activation frequency in humans 113–15, 116
  - activation mapping 421
  - adenosine 114, 115, 116
  - antiarrhythmic drugs 134–5, 136
  - arrhythmogenic substrate 743
    - electropathological substrate quantification 806–7
    - non-invasive cardiac imaging 743–6
  - atrial arrhythmia after catheter ablation 351–6
  - atrial cell models 132
  - atrial dilation 134, 791
  - atrial electrophysiological animal models 321
  - atrial electrophysiological properties 320–5
  - atrial electrophysiological remodeling 321
  - atrial fibrosis 744–5, 882
    - sensitivity 791
  - atrial myocyte ion channels 320–1, 325
    - alterations 321–2
  - atrial refractoriness changes 321–2
  - atrial scar
    - formation prediction with CE-MRI 885
    - visualization 600
  - atrial septal defect 776
  - atrial tachycardia
    - during ablation 342
    - after ablation 341–9, 351–6
  - atrioventricular canal defect 777–8
  - autonomic factors 170
  - bipolar electrograms 475
  - bipolar recordings 798
  - burst pacing 133
  - cardioversion 137, 600
  - catheter ablation 135, 136–7, 358
    - modeling 136–7
    - outcomes 362–3
    - radiofrequency 598–9, 600
    - stepwise 361, 396
    - strategies 358–61
    - techniques 743
  - cell electrophysiology modification 155
  - cell therapies 738–9
  - cholinergic 134, 135
  - circumferential pulmonary vein ablation 358–9
  - clinical data link to computer modeling 137–8
  - complex fractionated atrial electrograms
    - 159–60, 161, 162, 306–15, 358, 400–2
    - ablation after PVI 381, 383
    - ablation strategy 360, 380–1, 382, 383, 384, 385
    - activation mapping 421
    - adjuvant role 360
    - bystander sites 401, 402
    - clinical studies 380–1, 382, 383, 384
    - composition 359
    - conversion to sinus rhythm 314
    - definition 307, 308
    - electrophysiological mechanisms 307, 309
    - frequency mapping 380
    - high-density sites 394
    - mapping 40, 309–10, 311–12, 313
    - mechanisms 384–5
    - multipolar recording catheter 402
    - outcomes 363, 396–7
    - paroxysmal AF 313, 383, 394
    - pathophysiological mechanisms 359–60
    - persistent AF 314–15, 362, 383, 394, 395, 401–2
    - prevalence 360, 401–2
    - procedure 310, 313
    - radiofrequency ablation 313
    - regional distribution 307–9, 310
    - substrate representation 313
    - voltage levels 402–3
  - computer modeling 131–8
    - antiarrhythmic drugs 135, 136
    - clinical data link 137–8
    - defibrillation 135
    - initiation 132–3
    - integrative approach 132, 133
    - pacing therapy 135, 136, 137
    - patient-specific 137–8
    - therapeutic strategies 134–7, 138
    - types of arrhythmias 133–4, 135
  - conduction block 133
    - identification 333–5
  - conduction isthmus identification 333–5
  - conduction velocity 133
  - congenital heart disease 774
  - coronary sinus 361
    - source 692
  - cycle length 341, 342
    - endo-epicardial breakthrough 804
    - prolongation 793
  - defibrillation modeling 135
  - dominant frequencies 109, 334
    - high 114–15, 116
    - maps 112–13, 114–15, 116
    - sites 335–8
  - dominant frequency mapping 334, 380–8, 404–5
    - real-time 388
  - Doppler-derived atrial strain rate 599–600
  - double potentials 800–1
  - drivers 114–15
  - Ebstein's anomaly 778
  - ectopic pulmonary vein foci 743
  - effective refractory period 793–4
  - electroanatomical mapping 329, 334–5, 743–7, 748
    - pulmonary vein isolation 393, 394
  - electrocardiographic imaging 712, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718–19, 720, 721
    - pulmonary vein isolation 719, 720, 721
  - electrogram form types 159, 307
    - bipolar 798
    - unipolar 798, 801
  - electrogram voltage clinical implication 331–5
    - atrial substrate remodeling 331–2
    - intracardiac mapping 333–5
    - sinus node dysfunction 332
  - endocardial breakthrough waves 791
  - epidemiology 317
  - focal impulse and rotor modulation (FIRM)
    - strategy 361, 386, 402, 905
  - focal sources 134, 135
    - rotor mechanism differentiation 905
  - fractionated electrograms 800–1
  - ganglionated plexi 160, 161, 162, 405–7
    - ablation 406, 407
    - mapping 406
  - gene therapies 738–9
  - generalized atrial debulking 600
  - high-frequency periodic activity site 109–10
  - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 673–4
  - image integration 38–40, 602–3
  - imaging 598–600, 826, 882–3
  - initiation 132–3, 134, 747, 748
  - intra-atrial pressure increase 112–13
  - intracardiac echocardiography 600–2, 812–13, 814
    - ablation guidance 601–2
  - iso-potential maps 160, 161, 162
  - left atrial circumferential ablation 392–3
  - left atrial electrical substrate 747, 748

## Index

- atrial fibrillation (AF) (*Continued*)
  - left atrial function 599–600
  - left atrial isthmus 692
  - left atrial posterior wall 113, 114
  - left atrial volume 598–9
  - linear ablation 360–1, 363
  - macroreentrant circuit 134, 135
  - macroreentrant mechanisms 386–7
  - Maze III procedure 137
  - meandering wavelets 134, 135
  - mechanisms 317, 380
  - mechanoelectrical coupling 138
  - metastasizing nature 169–70
  - mitral isthmus line 361
  - monophasic action potentials
    - duration 319
    - recording 317–19
    - restitution 319
  - MRI 826
  - multi-electrode catheters 418–21
  - nest
    - identification 335–8
    - mechanism 336–8
  - new-onset with epicardial mapping 490
  - non-contact mapping systems 160, 161, 162, 333–4
  - non-invasive imaging 743
  - non-pulmonary vein foci 361
  - non-pulmonary vein triggers 392
  - OSD strategy 392, 393
  - pacing therapy 137
    - modeling 135, 136, 137
  - parasympathetic plexus spots 337
  - paroxysmal 108, 114–15, 169
    - atrial fibrosis 657, 658
    - atrial tachycardia circuit location 342
    - catheter ablation 341
    - complex fractionated atrial electrograms 313, 383, 394
    - differentiation from paroxysmal atrial tachycardia 181
    - dominant frequency mapping 385, 386, 387
    - ECGI 718
    - electrical restitution curve slope 324
    - electrogram voltage 333
    - initiation 790–1
    - maintenance 790–1
    - neural atrial targets for ablation 172
    - outcomes 400
    - progression to sustained AF 184
    - pulmonary vein isolation 358
    - pulmonary vein trigger activity 391–2
    - remodeled substrates 337
    - scar 333, 334
    - wave maps 801–2
  - pathophysiology 391
  - perpetuation 133, 134
    - mechanoelectrical coupling 138
  - persistent 169
    - action potential duration alternans 323, 324
    - atrial fibrosis 657, 658
    - atrial tachycardia circuit location 343
    - catheter ablation 341
    - catheter ablation endpoints 361–2
    - complex fractionated atrial electrograms 314–15, 362, 383, 394, 395, 401–2
    - ECGI 718–19, 720
    - electrical restitution curve slope 324
    - electrogram voltage 333
    - epicardial mapping 797–807
    - mapping 358–63, 400
    - mapping strategy after previous stepwise ablation 412, 413, 414
    - recurrence after ablation 400
    - rotor pattern 718–19
    - scar 333, 334
    - sinus rhythm restoration 341
    - wave-mapping 801, 802
  - phase mapping 110–11
    - limitations 475
  - prevalence 358
  - pulmonary vein antrum isolation 358–9, 360, 393
    - outcomes 363
    - technique 393
  - pulmonary vein isolation 334–5, 337, 341, 358, 743, 797
    - atrial tachycardia incidence 341
    - atypical atrial flutter 714, 716
    - centrifugal atrial tachycardia 345–6
    - congenital heart disease 774, 775
    - ECGI 719, 720, 721
    - effectiveness 380
    - focal atrial tachycardia 716, 717, 718
    - followed by atrial defragmentation 342
    - ganglionated plexi ablation 407
    - mapping strategy after previous procedure 411–12
    - modification 337–8
    - outcomes 362–3, 391
    - recurrence risk 745
    - three-dimensional electroanatomical mapping 393, 394
  - pulmonary vein re-isolation 353
  - pulmonary veins
    - intracardiac echocardiography 812–13, 814
    - ostia identification 393
    - trigger activity in paroxysmal AF 391–2
    - triggering foci 306
  - radiofrequency catheter ablation 598–9, 600
  - recurrence risk 744
  - reentrant activity 108
    - formation 110–12
    - isolated sheep heart 109–10
    - phase singularity 110–12
    - unstable circuits 110
  - remote-controlled ablation 570, 571
  - repolarization heterogeneities 134
  - rotor drivers in humans 113–15, 116
  - rotor dynamics 112–13
  - rotor mapping 108–17, 718–19
  - rotor mechanism differentiation from focal 905
  - scar 333, 334
  - second factor hypothesis 322
  - self-terminating 793
  - sinus node dysfunction 332
  - sinus rhythm
    - electrogram pattern 328, 335
    - non-contact mapping 329, 330
    - restoration 135
    - spectral analysis 335–8
    - voltage distribution 335
  - slow conduction zone 333–4
  - spatio-temporal periodicities 113
  - spectral components 387
  - substrate 328, 358
    - action potential duration alternans 324
    - intracardiac mapping implication 332–3
    - modification 393–4, 395, 396
    - remodeling 331–2, 333
  - substrate mapping 328–9, 330
    - bipolar intracardiac electrogram analysis 329
    - conduction isthmus formation 329, 330
    - dominant frequency 329
    - electroanatomic 329, 334–5
    - lower voltage area 329, 330
    - non-contact mapping for sinus rhythm 329, 330
  - surgical ablation modeling 136–7
  - sustained 183–4
  - termination 133
    - antiarrhythmic drugs 136
    - cardioversion 137
    - defibrillation 135
    - pacemakers 135
    - spontaneous 133, 134
  - three-dimensional mapping systems 300
  - transmembrane potentials maps 135–6
  - triggers 328
  - types 131
    - modeling 133–4, 135
  - unipolar recordings 798, 801
  - voltage maps 402–3
  - wave propagation 110–12, 113
  - wave-mapping 797–800
    - effective conduction velocity 802–3, 804
    - electropathological substrate quantification 806–7
    - endo-epicardial breakthrough 803–5, 806, 807
    - longitudinal dissociation 802–3, 804, 806, 807
- atrial fibrillation (AF) nests 160, 161
- atrial fibrosis
  - ablation
    - left atrial structural remodeling 659, 660
    - patient counseling/selection 659–60, 661
    - visualization with late gadolinium-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging 660–1
  - atrial fibrillation 882
  - initiation/maintenance 744–5
  - sensitivity 791
  - atrial tissue remodeling 657–8, 746
  - classification 656–8
  - echocardiography 745
  - late gadolinium-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging 656, 658–62
  - ablation of recurrent 662
  - ablation visualization 660–1
  - phenotype definition 657

## Index

- quantification 657
- remodeling progression 657–8
- stroke risk 660
- left atrial tissue remodeling 656, 657, 658, 659, 746
- pathological changes 656
- progression 657, 658
- pulmonary vein location/anatomy 746, 747
- recurrent and pulmonary vein isolation 661–2
- treatment efficacy prediction 657
- atrial flutter
  - alternative energy sources for ablation 202
  - atypical 191, 717
    - reentry circuit 716
    - right 191, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210
    - scar-associated 714, 716
  - cavo-tricuspid isthmus 191, 192–3
    - bidirectional conduction block 198, 199–200, 201
    - concealed entrainment 195, 197
    - radiofrequency catheter ablation 195, 196, 197, 198
    - reentry circuit 193
    - simplified approach to ablation 205–6
  - computerized 3D mapping 202–4, 205
  - conduction slowing 714
  - double potentials 192–3, 206
  - intracardiac echocardiography 813–14
  - lower loop reentrant 208, 209
  - mapping 191–210
  - non-isthmus dependent 207, 208
  - partial isthmus-dependent 208, 209, 210
  - recurrence rate after radiofrequency ablation 201
  - reverse typical 191
    - clockwise/counterclockwise activation pattern 193, 196
    - ECG diagnosis 193, 194
    - pathophysiological mechanisms 192–3
    - simplified approach to ablation 205–6
    - standard catheter mapping 193, 195
  - scar-based 205, 208
  - sinoatrial node role 82
  - terminology 191
  - three-dimensional mapping systems 300
  - typical 191, 714, 715
    - catheter cryoablation 202
    - clockwise/counterclockwise activation pattern 193, 196
    - ECG diagnosis 193, 194
    - linear microwave ablation 202
    - pathophysiological mechanisms 192–3
    - radiofrequency catheter ablation 195, 197, 198, 201–2
    - simplified approach to ablation 205–6
    - standard catheter mapping 193, 195
    - upper loop reentrant 208
- atrial geometry 132
- atrial mapping 173, 174
- atrial neural network mapping 159–70
  - cardiac reflex 165, 166, 167–9
  - clinical implications 169–70
  - complex fractionated atrial electrograms 159–60, 161, 162, 163–4, 165, 166, 167–70
- atrial remodeling
  - due to myocardial ischemia 788, 789
  - heart failure 790–2
  - rapid electrical activity 793–4
- atrial scar visualization 600
  - MRI 826
- atrial septal defect, supraventricular arrhythmia 776–7
- atrial septum 30, 31, 151
  - double potentials 47
  - MDCT 693–4
- atrial tachyarrhythmias
  - Bachmann’s bundle sites of origin 177
  - cellular properties 177
  - ganglionated plexi anatomical relationship 176
  - ligament of Marshall role 182–3
  - myocardial tissue interplay 177
  - neurally induced 173–5
  - paroxysmal 185
  - sites of origin 175
- atrial tachycardia 48
  - after atrial fibrillation ablation 341–9, 351–6
    - activation mapping 354–5
    - burden 341–2
    - catheter ablation 347–8
    - classification 342, 352
    - conversion to another atrial tachycardia 355
    - diagnosis 343–7
    - drug therapy 342
    - ECG recognition 352
    - entrainment maneuvers 353–4
    - incidence after pulmonary vein isolation 341
    - macroreentry 352
    - mechanisms 342, 351–2
    - prevention 349
    - procedural endpoint 355
    - procedural outcome 348–9
    - prognosis 348–9
    - re-ablation procedure outcome 355–6
    - recurrent 351–2
  - afterdepolarizations 368
  - during atrial fibrillation ablation 342
  - automatic 346
  - AVNRT differential diagnosis 230, 231–2, 233, 234
  - catheter ablation 347–8
  - cavotricuspid isthmus-dependent 343
  - centrifugal 345–6, 347
  - clinical diagnosis 343–4
  - coronary sinus 352
    - activation 344–5
  - cycle length 346, 347, 354, 355
  - development with radiofrequency ablation in AVNRT 245
  - electroanatomical mapping 372, 374
  - electrophysiological diagnosis 344–6
  - entrainment mapping 345
  - focal 346, 352, 367, 774
    - adenosine response 372
    - catheter ablation 348, 375–7
    - coronary sinus origin 369, 374–5
    - cryoablation 376
    - electrocardiographic characteristics 368–70, 373
  - electrocardiographic imaging 716, 717, 718
  - electrophysiological characteristics 370, 371, 372
  - intracardiac echocardiography 376
  - intracardiac electrogram 373
    - and localized reentry 345–6, 347
    - mechanisms 367–8
    - non-automatic 774, 783
    - pathophysiology 367–8
    - pulmonary vein origin 369
    - P-wave morphology 369–70
    - reentry 368
      - remote magnetic catheter navigation 376–7
  - left atrial activation pattern 344–5, 346
  - localized 343
  - locations at circuits 342–3
  - mitral isthmus line 352
  - mitral isthmus-dependent 50
  - multi-electrode catheters 346–7
  - multiple loop circuits 352–3
  - non-automatic focal 774
    - complete transposition of the great arteries 783
  - para-Hisian 369, 370, 376
  - paroxysmal 181
  - passive activation of chamber 49–50
  - perimitral flutter 348
  - persistent left 353
  - preferential localization after left arterial substrate modification 352–3
  - pulmonary vein re-isolation 353
  - reentrant 352
  - septal line 352
  - stability determination 344
  - three-dimensional mapping systems 300
    - tools 346–7
  - ventricular pacing maneuvers 370, 371
  - see also* macroreentrant atrial tachycardia (MAT)
- atriofascicular fibers 264
- atriofascicular pathway
  - definition 274, 276
  - ECG during sinus rhythm 264–6, 267, 268–74
  - electrophysiological findings 265
  - long VH tachycardia 268, 270, 271
  - pre-/post-ablation 264
  - response to atrioventricular nodal blocking agents 271, 274
  - rS pattern 263, 264–5
  - rSR’ pattern 263, 264
  - short VH tachycardia 271
  - tachycardia 269–70
- atrioventricular accessory pathways *see* accessory pathways (APs)
- atrioventricular block
  - posteroseptal accessory pathways 259
  - risk with slow pathway ablation 219
- atrioventricular bundle
  - conduction 34
  - penetrating 225
- atrioventricular canal defect 772, 777–8
- atrioventricular discordance, atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia 233, 234, 235, 238, 239–40

## Index

- atrioventricular fiber, decrementally conducting
  - long 268, 272
- atrioventricular groove 30
- atrioventricular junction 32, 34
  - optical mapping of human heart 76
- atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia (AVNRT) 84, 213–22, 224–47
  - AH interval 225, 228
  - antegrade impulses 238, 240
  - atrial myocardium role 215–16
  - atrial tachycardia differential diagnosis 230, 231–2, 233, 234, 370, 371, 372
  - atrioventricular discordance 233, 234, 235, 238, 239–40
  - atypical 228, 229, 230, 231–2
    - catheter ablation 219–20, 221
    - differential diagnosis 228, 229, 230, 231–2, 233–4, 235–7, 238
    - fast/slow 216
    - induction 216, 217–18
  - bundle branch blocks 233, 235–7
  - catheter ablation 216, 243–7
    - atypical 219–20, 221
    - complications 246
    - cryoablation 246–7
    - fast pathway 246–7
    - outcomes 247
    - preablation electrophysiology 243
    - radiofrequency 214, 216, 244–5
    - recording site segments 243–4
    - slow pathway 243–4, 245, 246, 247
  - complete transposition of the great arteries 783, 784
  - cryomapping 246
    - fast pathway 246–7
  - dual ventricular response 238, 240
  - ECG 217
  - electrophysiological characteristics 225
    - fast pathway
      - cryoablation/cryomapping 246–7
      - identification 219
    - fast/slow 220, 228
    - forms 225–6, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231–2
    - HA interval 225, 228
    - His bundle potential 241
    - induction 267
    - linking by collision/interference 226
    - non-inducible 219
    - optical mapping 85–6
  - orthodromic reentrant tachycardia differential diagnosis 228, 229, 230
  - P waves 226, 228
  - post-pacing interval 254
  - premature ventricular impulses 238, 239, 240
  - pseudo-blocks 233, 235–7, 238
  - QRS complexes 226, 228
  - radiofrequency ablation 214, 216, 244–5
    - accelerated junction rhythm 244–5
    - atrial tachycardia development 245
    - respiratory movements 245
  - reentry circuit 216
    - extent 238, 241, 242–3
    - lower turnaround point 234, 239, 241, 242–3
    - upper turnaround point 238, 241
  - regular tachycardia differential diagnosis 294–5
  - retrograde impulses 226, 238, 239
  - slow pathway ablation 214–15, 216, 243–4, 245
    - atrioventricular block risk 219
    - endpoints 216, 218
    - preexisting AV nodal conduction abnormalities 219
  - slow/fast 214
    - fast pathway 215
    - inducible 220
    - slow pathway ablation 216, 219
    - slow pathway use 218–19
  - slow/slow 220, 228
  - supraventricular tachycardia 230, 231–2, 233, 234
  - tachycardia cycle length 254
  - triangle of Koch
    - activation 214, 215
    - fast pathway conduction 215
    - slow pathway conduction 216
  - typical 225–6, 227, 228
    - cycle length variations 225, 226
    - differential diagnosis 228, 229, 230
    - dual pathway transmission 227
    - dual ventricular response 226, 227
    - induction 216, 217–18
    - initiation 226
    - spontaneous premature atrial complexes 226
    - variants 218–19
  - ventricular activation advancement 266
  - ventricular overdrive pacing 253
  - ventricular pacing 214
  - Wenckebach periodicity 233, 235

atrioventricular node (AVN) 30, 224–5

  - anatomy 80, 84, 213
  - antegrade function curve discontinuities 218
  - anterior inputs 225
  - atrial inputs 214
  - atrial–His conduction 84
  - common pathway 241, 242
    - delay 242
    - retrograde concealment 241
  - conduction
    - abnormalities 219
    - fasciculoventricular pathway 287, **288**
    - fast pathway 86, 87
    - slow pathway 86, 87
  - congenital heart disease 772–3
  - Connexin43 expression 84
  - control by autonomic nervous system 179
  - dual pathways 219
  - electrophysiology 84–5
  - fast pathway 215
    - activation 85, 86–8
    - conduction 86, 87
  - function 84, 213
  - functional inputs 213–14
  - His bundle 84
    - pacemaker function 86
    - relationship 225
  - immunohistochemistry 84
  - localization 687
  - location 213
  - nodal–His region 86–8

atrioventricular node reentrant tachycardia (AVRT) 266

  - atrial tachycardia differential diagnosis 370, 371, 372
  - atrioventricular canal defect 778
  - congenital heart disease 773

atrioventricular reciprocating tachycardia 250

  - bundle branch block 253
  - differential diagnosis 252
  - earliest atrial activation 255–6
  - post-pacing interval 254
  - tachycardia cycle length 254
  - ventricular overdrive pacing 253, 255

atrium

  - ablation lesions 156
  - action potential 151–2
    - heterogeneity 154
  - activation 713–14
  - anatomical models 132
    - validation 153–4
  - anatomy 151
    - delineation 262
  - body surface potential mapping 152, 156
    - patient-specific 156
    - simulation 157
  - catheter measurement of electrical signals 152
  - depolarization 152
  - dilation 134, 791
  - electrocardiogram 152
    - patient-specific 156
    - simulation 157
  - electrophysiology 151–2
    - models 154
    - personalization 150
    - validation 155
  - excitation conduction models
    - existing 155
    - patient-specific 155–6
    - validation 156
  - fiber structure 151
  - fibrosis 155
  - geometrical models 153
    - segmentation 157
  - geometry personalization 150
  - human personalized electrophysiological modeling 150–7
    - ablation lines 157
    - data acquisition 152
    - evaluation procedure 157
    - image segmentation 152–3
    - measurement data integration 154–5
    - models 154–5
  - hypertrophy 776
  - imaging 152, 153, 156

- myocytes 151
  - alterations in atrial fibrillation 321–2
  - ion channels 320–1, 325
  - resting membrane voltage 151
- myofiber orientation 153
- P-wave duration 152
- P-wave model 156
- repolarization 713–14, 715
- structural information for modeling 153
- tissue remodeling in atrial fibrosis 657–8, 746
  - see also* left atrium; right atrium
- automaticity 119–22
  - abnormal 121–2
  - electrophysiology
    - abnormal 121–2
    - basic 119–20
    - clinical 120, 121
    - normal 119–20, 121
- autonomic activity mapping 179–86
  - data analysis 181
  - extrinsic 181–2
  - intrinsic 182–4
  - modulation 184–6
  - techniques 181
- autonomic nervous system (ANS) 179
  - activity modulation 184–6
  - anatomy 180–1
  - extrinsic 180
    - activity mapping 181–2
  - intrinsic 180
    - activity mapping 182–4
  - mapping 181
- B**
- Bachmann's bundle 31, 687, 692, 693
  - atrial anatomy 151
  - atrial arrhythmia origin 66
  - atrial tachyarrhythmias 175
  - fatty infiltration 693, 701
  - impulse propagation in atrial fibrillation 109
  - mediastinal nerve stimulation 173, 174
  - premature ventricular contraction 61
  - tachyarrhythmia sites of origin 177
- balloon electrodes 6
- Bard digital amplifier recording system 40, 41
- basket electrodes 6
- Beatty, Graden 12
- Ben Helm, Shlomo 12
- beta blockers
  - congestive heart failure 836–7
  - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 674
  - ventricular outflow tract VT 545
- biological pacemakers, bradyarrhythmias 736–7, 738
- biomarkers 903
- bipolar recordings 57, 798
  - activation mapping 9
  - near-field 56
  - unipolar recording comparison 4, 7
- bipolar signals 3, 4
  - masquerading scar 66
  - substrate mapping 58
- blood vessels
  - array tomography 849, 850, 851–2
    - imaging 849, 851–2
    - sample preparation 849, 850
    - staining 849, 850
    - structural regions 849
  - body mass index (BMI), radiation exposure 859
  - body surface potential mapping (BSPM)
    - atrium 152, 156
    - patient-specific 156
    - simulation 157
  - Brugada syndrome 627–40
- bradyarrhythmias
  - biological pacemakers 736–7, 738
  - cell therapies 736–7, 738
  - gene therapies 736–7
- Brugada syndrome 627–40
  - action potential heterogeneity 628–9, 630, 631
  - activation mapping 633–4, 637
  - arrhythmogenic substrate 632, 633
  - catheter mapping/ablation 635
  - delayed activation 633–4, 637
  - depolarization disorder hypothesis 627
  - electric coupling resistance 633
  - electroanatomic mapping 632–3, 634, 638, 639
  - electrogram-guided substrate modification 635
  - epicardial depolarization 628, 631
  - imaging 627–8, 892
  - inducibility 645
  - magnetic resonance phase mapping 833
  - mapping 627–8
  - monophasic action potentials 628, 632
  - optical mapping 635
  - pathophysiology 627–8
  - premature ventricular contractions 635
    - focal triggers 637–8
  - QRS complex 637, 639
  - right ventricular conduction abnormality 629–35
  - right ventricular endocardium
    - electroanatomical mapping 632, 634
  - right ventricular outflow tract 628, 629
    - arrhythmogenic substrate 635, 638–9, 640
    - catheter mapping 632, 633
    - extrasystoles 637
    - focal trigger mapping/ablation 635, 637–8
    - SCN5A mutations 628, 629, 630
    - signal-averaged electrocardiogram 631–2
    - sodium channel dysfunction 628, 629, 630
    - ST-segment elevation 8
    - substrate 492, 540
    - ventricular fibrillation prevention 638, 639
    - ventricular repolarization heterogeneity 628–9
    - ventricular tachycardia induction 636
- bundle branch block (BBB) 56
  - atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia 233, 235–7
  - fascicular ventricular tachycardia 120
  - intraventricular conduction delay 120
  - see also* left bundle branch block (LBBB)
- bundle of His *see* His bundle
- burst pacing, atrial fibrillation 133
- bursting rhythms 103, 104
- C**
- calcium channel blockers
  - ventricular outflow tract VT 545
  - ventricular tachycardia 124–5
- calcium, intracellular
  - optical mapping 72
  - transients 103, 104
- calcium ion transient duration (CaTD) 75
- calcium ions, delayed afterdepolarization 122
- calcium levels in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 667
- cannabinoid receptor 1 853, 854, 855
- carcinoid disease, cardiac involvement 890
- cardiac cell lines 24, 25
- cardiac computed tomography (CCT) *see* computed tomography (CT)
- cardiac dyssynchrony
  - congestive heart failure 836, 837
  - left ventricular activation 836
  - myocardial velocity analysis 830–1
  - see also* left ventricular dyssynchrony
- cardiac electrical imaging, three-dimensional (3DCEI) 724
- cardiac electrophysiology laboratory, future of 899–900, 901
- cardiac fibers *see* myocardial fiber *entries*
- cardiac innervation, array tomography 852–3, 854, 855
  - pairwise representation of channels 854, 855
  - synapse analysis 854, 855
  - volume rendering 854, 855
- cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMR) *see* magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- cardiac mapping 53–4
  - achievements 867–71, 872, 873, 874, 875–80
  - advantages of current technologies 870
  - anatomic variants 60–1
  - arrhythmia type 54
  - beat-by-beat 868
  - chamber determination 54
  - color interpretation 55
  - complexity 868
  - correct contact 54–5
  - cycle length 54
  - definition 3
  - density 61
  - disadvantages of current technologies 870
  - earliest site of activation 61–4
  - endocardial 63
  - endocavitary structures 60–1
  - epicardial 63
  - evolution 867–71, 872
  - future directions 903–6
  - hybrid imaging 871, 873, 874, 875
  - milestones 869
  - missing activation 59–61
  - point-by-point 868
  - principles 54–6
  - prognostic assessment 892
  - reentrant circuit 65–6
  - reference signal 55–6
  - signals 53
  - site 64–5
  - systems 53, 59

## Index

- cardiac mapping (*Continued*)  
  targets 868  
  technological advances/challenges 871, 873, 874, 875–80  
  technologies 869, **870**  
  troubleshooting 59–66  
  windows 54  
cardiac morphology 28–34  
cardiac myocytes, embryonic (eCM) 73–4  
  action potential effects 73–4, 75  
  GCaMP2 expression 73, 74  
cardiac neural crest cells, abnormal expression 628  
cardiac plexus 180  
cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) 620–5, 881  
  congestive heart failure 837  
  coronary sinus anatomy imaging 622  
  coronary sinus mapping 837, 838, 839  
  heart failure 792  
  implantation individualization 620  
  left ventricular conduction block 841  
  left ventricular dyssynchrony 881  
  left ventricular pacing 839–40  
  left ventricular scar mapping 840  
  magnetic resonance imaging 881  
  mechanical substrate mapping 842–5  
  MediGuide 15  
  non-response 620, 839  
  real-time three-dimensional echocardiography 881  
  rotational angiography 837, 838  
  three-dimensional mapping 836–45  
  tissue Doppler echocardiography 881  
  ventricular function 830–1  
cardiac slices 22–4  
Cardio2D 20, 22  
cardio–cardiac reflex  
  complex fractionated atrial electrograms 165, 166, 167–9  
  function 165  
  hypothesis 168–9  
cardiomyocyte(s)  
  atrial 151  
  alterations in atrial fibrillation 321–2  
  ion channels 320–1, 325  
  resting membrane voltage 151  
  bridges in fibrosis 127  
  co-culture with myofibroblasts 73  
  components 574  
  connectivity 126–7  
  cultured rat 72  
  gap junctions 126–7, 589, 590  
  long QT syndrome 26  
  myofibroblast electronic coupling 101–3  
  normal automaticity 119–20  
  optical mapping 734, 735  
  primary 24  
  skeletal 736  
  stem cell-derived 24  
  embryonic 24–5  
  induced pluripotent 25  
  murine-induced pluripotent (iPS) 25, 26  
  patient-specific induced 26  
  *see also* myocardial fiber entries  
  cardiomyocyte compartment 574, 575  
  cardiomyocyte monolayer culture 72, 73  
  action potential duration 101  
  advantages 98  
  arrhythmias 101  
  arrhythmogenesis 105–6  
  bursting rhythms 103, 104  
  conduction velocity 101  
  contact fluorescence imaging 99, 100  
  epi-illumination 99, 100  
  gap junction blockade 103–4  
  gap junction modifications 99  
  intercellular coupling modification 103–4  
  ion channel modifications 99  
  ischemia/reperfusion studies 104–5  
  myocyte/myofibroblast ratio 104, 105  
  non-cardiomyocytes 104, 105  
  optical mapping 98–106  
  electrical activity imaging 99–101  
  reentry 101  
  T-wave alternans 105–6  
  wave propagation 103–4  
cardiomyocyte transplantation 732–3  
  antiarrhythmic potential 736  
  electrophysiological integration 733–5  
  inherent pacemaker properties 736–7, 738  
  molecular imaging 734  
  multi-photon imaging 734  
  optical mapping 734, 735  
  tissue engineering 734–5  
cardiomyocyte–myofibroblast electronic coupling 101–3  
  arrhythmogenesis 102–3  
cardiomyopathies  
  arrhythmogenic right ventricular 486  
  combined LV and RV 510  
  incessant ventricular tachycardia 445  
  ischemic 881  
  ventricular tachycardia combined  
  endocardial/epicardial mapping 502  
  left ventricular  
  entrainment mapping 507  
  pacemapping 508  
  ventricular tachycardia combined  
  endocardial/epicardial mapping 502–3  
  VT morphology 505–6  
rare  
  ablation 454–6  
  diffuse myocardial involvement 451  
  mapping 454–6  
  ventricular tachycardia mapping 450–6  
restrictive 452  
right ventricular  
  entrainment mapping 507  
  pacemapping 508  
  recurrent VT 511  
  sarcoidosis differential diagnosis 456  
  ventricular tachycardia combined  
  endocardial/epicardial mapping 503, 504, 505  
  VT morphology 506–7  
*see also* amyloidosis; dilated cardiomyopathy; hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; non-ischemic cardiomyopathy (NICM); sarcoidosis  
cardiovascular imaging 899, 900  
cardioversion  
  atrial fibrillation 137, 600  
  atrial stunning 600  
CARTO multi-channel mapping system 5, 12, 38, 39, 53, 59, 879  
  ablation catheter 38  
  atrial flutter diagnosis/ablation 202–3, 204, 205  
CARTO 3 system 13, 14–15, 38, 709, 884  
  fast anatomical mapping 38  
  interpretation 46  
  magnetic navigation system compatibility 568–9  
  NavX comparison 44  
CARTO Merge 39, 821, 883–4  
CARTO XP system 13, 38  
  image integration for atrial fibrillation  
  ablation 39–40  
  NavX comparison 44  
CARTOSOUND 40, 707, 810, 811  
  atrial fibrillation 813  
  complex congenital heart disease 816  
  idiopathic ventricular tachycardia 814, 815  
  scar tissue 815  
  image integration 38–40, 706  
  interpretation 46  
  landmark registration 39  
  magnetic navigation system compatibility 568–9  
  NavX comparison 44  
  radiation exposure reduction 705–6  
  reference patch 38  
  surface registration 39  
  ventricular tachycardia 538  
catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT) 644, 647, 649–52  
  bidirectional ventricular tachycardia 647, 649, 651–2  
  delayed afterdepolarization 647, 649  
  inducibility 645  
  Purkinje fibers 649–50  
  Purkinje system ablative therapy 651  
  supraventricular arrhythmia prevention 651  
  therapy 650–2  
  ventricular trigger mapping/ablation 650–1  
Catheter Guidance Control and Imaging (CGCI) system 568–70  
catheter-based multi-electrodes 6–7  
cavo-tricuspid isthmus (CTI) 30  
  ablation 777–8  
  anisotropic fiber orientation 193  
  atrial flutter 192–3  
  bidirectional conduction block 198, 199–200, 201  
  complete transposition of the great arteries 784  
  concealed entrainment 195, 197  
  conduction block 206  
  intra-atrial reentrant tachycardia 783  
  MDCT 688–9  
  radiofrequency catheter ablation 195, 196, 197, 198



## Index

- reentry circuit 193
  - simplified approach to ablation 205–6
  - tetralogy of Fallot 783
  - transposition of the great arteries 782
  - cell growth, patterned via
    - microabrasion/micropatterning techniques 99
  - cell therapies 732
    - antiarrhythmic potential 736
    - arrhythmogenic risk 735–6
    - atrial fibrillation 738–9
    - biological pacemakers 736–7, 738
    - bradyarrhythmias 736–7, 738
    - cardiac arrhythmias 736–40
    - electrophysiological integration 733–5
      - in vitro* 733–4
      - in vivo* 733–4, 734–5
    - microelectrode array system for integration studies 734
    - multi-photon imaging 734
    - myocardial infarction repair 732–3
    - tachyarrhythmia 737–40
    - ventricular tachycardia 739–40
    - voltage-sensitive dyes 734
    - see also* optical mapping
  - central fibrous body (CFB) 84–5
  - cervical vagus nerve stimulation, neural modulation 185–6
  - Chagas disease, ventricular tachycardia combined endocardial/epicardial mapping 504–5
  - channelopathies
    - ablation/mapping 644–5
    - see also* Brugada syndrome; catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT); long QT syndrome
  - Chiari network 31
    - MDCT 694
  - circular mapping catheter 418–19
  - circumferential pulmonary vein ablation (CPVA), atrial fibrillation 358–9
  - circumferential uniformity ration estimate (CURE) 843
  - collagen, blood vessel wall 849, **850**
  - collimation, radiation exposure 860, 861
  - compact node (CN) 84
  - complex fractionated atrial electrograms (CFAEs) 40
    - atrial fibrillation 159–60, 161, 162, 306–15, 358, 400–2
      - ablation after PVI 381, 383
      - ablation strategy 360, 380–1, 382, 383, 384, 385
      - activation mapping 421
      - adjuvant role 360
      - bystander sites 401, 402
      - clinical studies 380–1, 382, 383, 384
      - composition 359
      - conversion to sinus rhythm 314
      - definition 307, 308
      - electrophysiological mechanisms 307, 309
      - frequency mapping 380
      - high-density sites 394
      - mapping 309–10, 311–12, 313
      - mechanisms 384–5
    - multipolar recording catheter 402
    - new-onset atrial tachycardia 351
    - outcomes 363, 396–7
    - paroxysmal 313, 383, 394
    - pathophysiological mechanisms 359–60
    - persistent 314–15, 362, 383, 394, 395, 401–2
    - prevalence 360, 401–2
    - procedure 310, 313
    - radiofrequency ablation 313
    - regional distribution 307–9, 310
    - substrate representation 313
    - voltage levels 402–3
  - autonomic mechanisms 162, 163–4, 165
  - cardio–cardiac reflex 165, 166, 167–9
  - clinical implications 169–70
  - cycle length 404
  - definitions 160
  - ganglionated plexi 167–8, 169
    - location 307
  - interval confidence level 309, 311–12
  - macroreentrant atrial tachycardias 395
  - multi-electrode catheters 420
  - shortest complex interval 309
  - site distribution 404
  - software 309
- complex local electrogram 47–8
- computed tomography (CT) 879–80
  - atrial imaging 152
  - catheter-based ablation 686, **687**
  - coronary sinus anatomy 622, 624, 837, 838, 839
  - disadvantages 880
  - electroanatomic mapping 10
  - image integration 707
    - with 2D electroanatomical geometry 706
    - with electroanatomical mapping 870
    - with fluoroscopy 602–3
    - PET 709–10, 873
    - SPECT 873, 875
  - left ventricular dyssynchrony 621
  - mechanical substrate mapping 844
  - multi-slice for atrial fibrillation 598, 599
  - myocardial hibernation 881
  - perfusion imaging 893
  - radiation exposure 859
  - scar tissue assessment 621
  - stem cell implants 890
  - venography for coronary sinus mapping 839
  - see also* multi-detector computed tomography (MDCT)
- computer modeling, integrated functional 131
- conduction
  - abnormal 119, 126
  - anisotropic failure 594–5
  - decremental property 274
  - left bundle branch block 840–1
  - left ventricular block 841
  - PA–TDI interval 747, 748
  - three-dimensional patterns 590
- conduction block
  - atrial fibrillation 133
  - cavo-tricuspid isthmus 206
  - crista terminalis 193
  - Eustachian ridge in atrial flutter 192
- conduction pathways, epicardial fat 700, 701
- conduction system
  - congenital heart disease 771–3
  - MDCT assessment 687
- conduction velocity (CV)
  - atrial fibrillation 133
  - cardiomyocyte monolayer culture 101
  - measurement 24
  - panoramic optical mapping 94
  - slow
    - atrial fibrillation 333–4
    - atrioventricular node 214–15
    - myocardial bundles 127, 128
    - ventricular tachycardia 739
  - ventricular arrhythmias 142
  - ventricular remodeling in heart failure 792
- congenital heart disease
  - accessory pathways 773
- adult complex
  - approach to imaging/mapping/ablation 774–6
    - atrial hypertrophy 776
    - intracardiac echocardiography 816
    - pre-procedural preparation 774–5
    - supraventricular arrhythmias 771, 773–84
  - atrial appendage juxtaposition 771–2
  - atrial fibrillation 774
  - atrioventricular node defects 772–3
  - atrioventricular node reentrant tachycardia 773
  - conduction system anatomy 771–3
  - heterotaxy syndromes 772
  - His–Purkinje system defects 772–3
  - mortality rate 771, 772
  - situs inversus 772
  - ventricular arrhythmia mapping/ablation 756–68
- ventricular tachycardia 756–7
  - implantable cardioverter-defibrillator 756–7
  - mapping 758–61, 762–4, 765, 766, 767–8
  - risk 757–8
- see also* Ebstein’s anomaly; tetralogy of Fallot; ventricular septal defect
- congestive heart failure 577
  - cardiac resynchronization therapy 837
  - dyssynchronous 836, 837
  - electrical substrate mapping 840–1
  - implantable cardioverter-defibrillator 837
  - inverse electrocardiographic imaging 841–2
  - left bundle branch block 836
  - left ventricular scar mapping 840
  - left ventricular systolic function compromise 836
    - mechanical substrate mapping 842–5
    - medical treatment 836–7
  - pacemakers 837
- connexin(s), gap junctions 126–7
- Connexin43 (Cx43)
  - atrioventricular node expression 84
  - gap junction channels 126–7
  - half-life 127
  - phosphorylation/dephosphorylation 105
  - sinoatrial node expression 83–4
- contact fluorescence imaging
  - cardiomyocyte monolayer culture 99, 100
  - optical mapping of action potentials 72

## Index

- contact force sensing 901, **902**, 903  
contractile dysfunction, patient-specific approaches 899  
contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (CE-MRI) 824  
atrial scar formation prediction 885  
dynamic 875  
epicardial breakthrough 876  
fibrosis detection 875  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 886, 888  
reentry circuits 876, 877  
scar information 608, 875, 876  
with three-dimensional electroanatomical mapping 871  
ventricular tachyarrhythmia 883  
ventricular tachycardia 606  
cor triatriatum sinister 698  
coronary arteries  
epicardial mapping of injury 490–1  
MDCT assessment 691, 696, 698  
coronary artery disease 577  
magnetic resonance phase mapping 832  
coronary cusp  
activation mapping 51, 52  
mapping 64, 65, 66  
coronary flow reserve, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 673  
coronary sinus 29, 30, 31, 34  
activation in atrial tachycardia 344–5  
angiography  
accessory pathways 259  
rotational angiography 622, 623, 837, 838, 839  
atrial fibrillation 361, 692  
atrial tachycardia 352  
focal 369, 374–5  
CT imaging 837, 838, 839  
imaging of anatomy 622, 624  
mapping 837, 838, 839  
myocardial coat 249  
posterior interatrial muscle connections 692, 693  
rotational angiography 622, 623, 837, 838, 839  
short pulmonary vein isolation 353  
spontaneous ectopic activity 361  
valve 31  
coronary sinus ostium valve, MDCT 694, 696  
COX-MAZE procedure 716  
CRIP (technetium-99 labeled Cy5.5 RGD imaging peptide) 891  
crista terminalis 30  
atrial anatomy 151  
conduction block 193  
double potentials 47, 192–3  
MDCT 687–8  
cryoablation 202  
atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia 246  
epicardial mapping 489, 491  
focal atrial tachycardia 376  
long QT syndrome 646–7  
cryoballoon technology 901, **902**  
cryomapping, atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia 246  
cycle length (CL) 54, 59  
action potential duration alternans 323, 324  
action potential duration relationship 319, 322, 323, 324  
atrial fibrillation 341, 342  
atrial tachycardia 346, 347, 354, 355  
complex fractionated atrial electrograms 404  
dominant frequencies 404  
**D**  
Darwin, Horace 5  
decremental conduction property 274  
defibrillation  
atrial fibrillation 135  
low energy 94–5, 96  
panoramic optical mapping 94–5  
shocks in cardiac geometry 596  
threshold testing in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 674  
ventricular and Purkinje system role in mapping 459–65  
delayed afterdepolarization (DAD) 120  
amplitude 122, 123, 124  
calcium ion levels 122  
catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia 647, 649  
clinical ventricular tachycardia 124–5  
electrophysiology 122, 123, 124  
induction 124  
triggered activity 122, 123, 124–5  
delayed enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DE-MRI) 608, 612–18  
arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 614, 616  
artifacts 614  
atrial scar formation 885  
cardiac sarcoidosis 615  
electroanatomical mapping 614, 615  
fibrosis in arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy 681  
field of view 614  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 614, 887  
limitations 613–14  
mechanical substrate mapping 843  
mortality prediction 876  
myocardial focal enhancement 613–14  
non-ischemic cardiomyopathy 615, 617, 884  
prior myocardial infarction 617–18  
quantification 613  
sarcoidosis 890  
scar tissue 615, 617  
gray zone 822–3  
inducible ventricular tachycardia correlation 618  
mapping 883–4  
spatial resolution 613  
technology 612–13  
ventricular tachycardia 876, 877  
DENSE (displacement encoding with stimulated echo) 829  
depolarization disorder hypothesis 627  
desmoplakin gene mutation 682  
di-4-ANEPPS voltage-sensitive dye 80  
diastolic depolarization, spontaneous 119, 120  
latent pacemakers 120  
diffusion tensor magnetic resonance imaging (DT-MRI) 574–85, 895–6  
cardiac fiber orientation 590, 593–4, 895, 896, 897  
cardiac fiber tractography 575, 584, 895–6, 898  
computational models of electrophysiology 593  
diffusion anisotropy 895  
fractional anisotropy 895, 897  
future developments 593–4  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 596  
laminar structure resolution 593  
left atrium 747, 748  
mean diffusivity 895, 897  
myocardial fiber architecture 585  
myocardial fiber disarray in left ventricular hypertrophy 577–85  
algorithm 579  
quantitative analysis 580–2  
quantitative study 579–82  
region of interest 579–80  
visualization 578–85  
myocardial microstructure 575  
principles 593, 594  
quantitative conductivity tensor maps 895–6  
ventricular arrhythmias 142  
ventricular function impact of muscular compartment 584–5  
*in vivo* imaging 594  
dilated cardiomyopathy  
deep intramural/septal circuits 448  
epicardial scar 446  
MRI 820  
reentrant ventricular tachycardia 127–8  
scar tissue 617  
ventricular tachycardia mapping 439  
dominant frequencies (DF), atrial fibrillation 109, 334  
cycle length 404  
high 114–15, 116  
site distribution 404  
sites 335–8  
dominant frequency (DF) maps/mapping 112–13, 114–15, 116  
atrial fibrillation 334, 380–8, 404–5  
cycle length 404  
paroxysmal AF 385, 386, 387  
real-time 388  
Doppler echocardiography *see* tissue Doppler echocardiography  
Doppler-derived atrial strain rate 599–600  
double potentials 47, 48  
activation mapping 57  
atrial fibrillation 800–1  
atrial flutter 192–3, 206  
substrate mapping 58  
drug development 906  
dual ventricular response (DVR) 226, 227, 238, 240  
dynamic restitution curve (DRC) 319  
dynamic substrate mapping 43, 553

## Index

- E**
- early afterdepolarization (EAD) 123, 125–6
    - arrhythmogenesis 147
    - electrophysiology 125
    - long QT syndrome 646
    - Purkinje fibers 125
    - torsades des pointes 125–6
    - triggered activity 125–6
  - Ebstein's anomaly
    - accessory pathway 767, 773
    - atrial fibrillation 778
    - catheter ablation 779
    - intra-atrial reentrant tachycardia 778
    - remote-controlled catheter ablation of accessory pathway 570
    - supraventricular arrhythmias 778, 779
    - ventricular tachycardia 756
      - mapping 763–4, 765, 766, 767–8
  - echocardiography 871, 873
    - arrhythmogenic substrate **749**
    - atrial dimensions 744
    - atrial fibrosis 745
    - carcinoid disease 890
    - cardiac amyloidosis 889
    - contrast-enhanced 873
    - heart failure 880
    - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 887
    - image integration 622, 707
    - left atrium 745
      - myocardial strain 746
    - left ventricular dyssynchrony 621, 624–5
    - M-mode 621
    - molecular 873
    - real-time three-dimensional 881
    - sudden cardiac death in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 670
    - transesophageal 152
      - real-time three-dimensional 622, 623, 873
    - see also* intracardiac echocardiography (ICE); tissue Doppler echocardiography
  - ecoFlex MEA 21
  - EcoMEA 23
  - effective refractory period (ERP), monophasic action potentials 319, 320
  - Einthoven, Willem 4, 80
  - elastin
    - blood vessel wall 849, **850**, 851–2
    - fragmentation 851–2
  - elastography 899
  - electric potential sensor (EPS) technology 10
  - electrical activity
    - direct recording 5
    - indirect recording 4–5
  - electrical alternans
    - definition 726
    - repolarization 723, 727
    - ST segment 722–3
    - T-wave 105–6
      - microvolt 726–9
    - ventricular arrhythmias 142
    - ventricular remodeling in heart failure 792
    - see also* action potential duration (APD) alternans
  - electrical restitution curve (ERC) 319, 320
    - action potential duration alternans 320
    - slope 324, 325
  - electroanatomical mapping 10, 705–10, 879
    - ablation source damage mapping 885
    - activation maps 60
    - arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy 889
    - atrial fibrillation 329, 334–5, 743–7, 748
      - pulmonary vein isolation 393, 394
    - atrial tachycardia 372, 374
    - Brugada syndrome 632–3, 634, 638, 639
    - cardiac movement 706, 709
    - challenges 705–6
    - imaging combination 10, 870
    - interpretation 46
    - intracardiac echocardiography integration 602
    - left ventricular dyssynchrony 621
    - limitations 705–6
    - MRI 10, 614, 616
    - multi-modality 707–9
    - myocardial scar 882
    - non-ischemic cardiomyopathy 520, 522, 884
    - radiation exposure 862
    - respiratory movement 706–7, 709
    - sudden cardiac death 747, 749–53
    - supraventricular arrhythmias in congenital heart disease 775, 776
    - ventricular fibrillation 747, 749–53
    - ventricular tachyarrhythmia 883
    - ventricular tachycardia 538, 539, 554, 555, 747, 749–53
      - late potentials 555–6
      - see also* non-invasive cardiac imaging
  - electrocardiographic imaging (ECGI) 712–21
    - atrial fibrillation 712, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718–19, 720, 721
    - atrial flutter
      - atypical 714, 715, 716
      - typical 714, 715
    - electrical scar imaging 723
    - focal atrial tachycardia 716, 717, 718
    - methodology 712, 713
    - normal atrial activation/repolarization 713–14, 715
    - ventricular substrate mapping 884
    - ventricular tachycardia 723–4
  - electrocardiography (ECG)
    - atrium 152
      - patient-specific 156
      - simulation 157
    - imaging procedure 608, 609
    - inverse electrocardiographic imaging 841–2
    - signal-averaged in Brugada syndrome 631–2
    - unipolar 798
    - ventricular tachycardia 485–6
  - electrogram (EGM)
    - activation detection 798
    - atrial 252, 253
    - bipolar 798
    - complex local 47–8
    - development 4
    - extracellular 8–9
    - fractionated 47
    - peak amplitude 56
    - premature ventricular contractions 252
    - unipolar 255, 798, 801
    - ventricular 255
    - see also* complex fractionated atrial electrograms (CFAEs)
  - electromechanical remote navigation 566–7
    - magnetic system comparison **571**, 572
  - electromechanical wave imaging (EWI) 609, 898–9
  - embedded electrodes 6, 7
  - endocardial mapping, combined epicardial non-ischemic cardiomyopathies 514–22
    - pericardial access 487–8
    - ventricular tachycardia 500–11
  - endocardial scars 608, 617
  - endomysium 574
  - Engelmann, Theodor Wilhelm 4
  - EnSite 3000 12
    - see also* NavX EnSite system
  - EnSite Array system 42, 47, 202, 203–4
  - EnSite Velocity, complex fractionated atrial electrograms 40
  - EnSite Verismo 37, 39
  - entrainment mapping 64, 65, 524
    - activation mapping verification 533, 534–5, 536
    - atrial tachycardia 345
      - after atrial fibrillation ablation 353–4
    - bystander site 526, 527
    - color-coded 300, 302, 303, 304
      - atrial tachycardia after atrial fibrillation ablation 354
    - concealed 526
    - efficacy 526, 527
    - fusion 525
    - idiopathic 526, 528
    - macroreentrant tachycardias 301–2, 303, 304, 526, 527, 528, 529
      - limitations 304
      - procedural complications 303
    - non-ischemic cardiomyopathy 533, 534–5
    - physiology 524–6
    - Purkinje-related tachycardia 527, 529–30
    - QRS 525
    - tachycardia 47–8, 50
      - focal 526–7, 528, 530, 533
      - scar-based 526, 527, 528
    - validation of novel substrate mapping approaches 533
  - ventricular tachycardia 551–2
    - concealed 551
    - mechanisms 526–7, 528, 529–30, 531–2, 533
- entrainment return cycle (PPI) 300, 301, 302, 303
- epicardial ablation 709
  - intracardiac echocardiography 815–16
- epicardial activation map 47–8
- epicardial fat 693, 701
  - blood flow hemodynamics alteration 695, 701
  - lipomatosis 700, 701
- epicardial lipomatosis 700, 701

## Index

- epicardial mapping 484–96  
ablation  
  complications 489–90  
  risks 489–90  
  techniques 488–9  
angiography 491  
combined endocardial  
  non-ischemic cardiomyopathies 514–22  
  pericardial access 487–8  
  ventricular tachycardia 500–11  
coronary artery injury 490–1  
cryoablation 489, 491  
ischemic heart disease 496  
new-onset atrial fibrillation 490  
outcomes 491–3, 494, 495–6  
pericardial access 486–8  
  prior cardiac surgery 487–8  
pericardial bleeding 490  
pericardial space drainage 489  
persistent atrial fibrillation 797–807  
phrenic nerve injury 490  
radiofrequency ablation 489  
  substrate mapping 59  
  subxiphoid percutaneous puncture 486–7  
  techniques 488–9  
  thoracic structure injury risk 490  
  uses 484–6  
epicardial scars 608, 617  
epi-illumination, cardiomyocyte monolayer  
  culture 99, 100  
ESI balloon 12  
esophagus, MDCT 695, 696, 697  
Eustachian ridge, conduction block 192  
Eustachian valve 31  
  MDCT 694, 695  
extracellular cardiac matrix biomarkers 903  
extracellular electrograms 8–9  
extracellular matrix (ECM) 574  
  blood vessels 849  
extrastimulus technique, functional  
  electrophysiological mapping 173  
extrinsic cardiac nerve activity (ECNA) 182, 183  
  sustained atrial fibrillation 183–4
- F**  
Fabry disease 450  
false tendons 815  
far-field potential 48  
fasciculoventricular fibers 282–5, 286, 287–8, 289,  
  **290**, 291–2  
fasciculoventricular pathway 282–3, 284  
  accessory pathway dissimilarities 284–5, **286**  
  adenosine challenge 287–8, 289  
  anteroseptal accessory pathway similarities  
    283–4  
  atrial premature beat 286  
  atrioventricular node conduction 287, **288**  
  clinical characteristics **288**  
  electrocardiographic findings **290**  
  electrocardiographic recognition 283, 285  
  electrophysiological findings 285, **290**  
  near normal HV interval 287, 289  
  PR interval 283, 284, 285  
  PRKAG2 mutation 287
- PRKAG2 mutation 285, 287–8, 289, 291–2  
  electrophysiological parameters 287–8  
  left ventricular hypertrophy association 288,  
    **290**, 291  
  patient identification importance 292  
  PR interval 287  
  QRS complexes 287  
  sudden death 288, 291  
  syncope 288, 291  
  Wolff–Parkinson–White syndrome incidence  
    291–2  
  programmed ventricular stimulation 287  
  QRS complexes 283, 284, 285, 285  
    PRKAG2 mutation 287
- fast anatomical mapping (FAM) 38  
fat infiltration, arrhythmogenic right ventricular  
  dysplasia/cardiomyopathy 679–80  
fiber optic probes, optical mapping 96  
fibroblasts *see* myofibroblasts  
fibrosis *see* myocardial fibrosis  
field action potential 18, 20  
finite element (FE) computational models 577,  
  584  
FIRM (Focal Impulse and Rotor Modulation) 361,  
  386, 402, 905  
Flack, Martin 84  
flat panel detectors, radiation exposure  
  859  
flecainide, drug-induced ventricular arrhythmias  
  144, 145  
Flex-MEA 22  
flow-metabolism mismatch 751  
fluorescence imaging 891  
fluorescent microscopy mapping 898  
fluorescent probe imaging 898  
fluoroscopy 879  
  exposure recording 860  
  image integration with CT/MRI 602–3  
  with left atrial reconstructions 40, 41  
  pulsed 861–2  
  radiation exposure 862–3  
Focal Impulse and Rotor Modulation (FIRM) 361,  
  386, 402, 905  
Fontan procedure 779–80  
  variations 781  
  ventricular tachycardia mapping/ablation 768,  
    781  
foramen ovale, patent 689  
fractionated electrograms 47  
fragmented signals, activation/substrate mapping  
  58  
functional electrophysiological mapping  
  extrastimulus technique 173  
  repolarization changes 173, 174
- G**  
gadolinium-enhanced magnetic resonance  
  imaging (GE-MRI) 882, 892  
  electroanatomic mapping 10  
  *see also* late gadolinium-enhanced magnetic  
    resonance imaging (LGE-MRI)  
ganglionated plexi (GP) 160, 161, 162, 165  
  ablation 167–8, 185  
  activity triggering 405–6
- atrial fibrillation 405–7  
  ablation 406, 407  
  mapping 406  
atrial influence 307, 309  
atrial repolarization 177  
atrial tachyarrhythmia anatomical relationship  
  176  
autonomic remodeling 162  
chronotropic effects 177  
complex fractionated atrial electrograms 167–8,  
  169  
  location 307  
functional *versus* anatomical mapping 175–7  
functions 180  
hyperactive hypothesis 169  
location 405  
ventricular repolarization 177  
gap junctions 126–7  
  blockade in cardiomyocyte monolayer culture  
    103–4  
  channels 126–7  
  connexins 126–7  
  membrane 126  
  modifications in cardiomyocyte monolayer  
    culture 99  
  plicata segment 127  
  remodeling 127–9  
GCaMP2 73  
gene therapies 732  
  atrial fibrillation 738–9  
  biological pacemakers 736–7  
  bradyarrhythmias 736–7  
  cardiac arrhythmias 736–40  
  tachyarrhythmia 737–40  
  ventricular tachycardia 739–40  
 $\alpha$ -glycylserine 103–4  
glycogen storage diseases 450  
gMPS technology 13, 14  
G-protein, inhibitory 738  
green fluorescent protein (GFP) 73  
guided medical positioning system (gMPS System)  
  709, 710
- H**  
health information exchange 903  
heart  
  chambers 29–34  
    spatial relationships 28–9  
  human  
    AV junction optical mapping 76  
    Langendorff-perfused 74, 75–6  
    optical mapping 74–6  
    sinoatrial node optical mapping 76  
  location 28–9  
  *see also* left atrium; left ventricle; right atrium;  
    right ventricle  
heart failure 880  
  atrial remodeling 790–2  
  calcium ion release 792  
  cardiac resynchronization therapy 792  
  echocardiography 880  
  electrophysiological properties 792  
  hypertension-induced left ventricular  
    hypertrophy 576–7

## Index

- implantable cardioverter-defibrillator SPECT imaging 607
  - left ventricular assist device 792–3
  - magnetic resonance imaging 880
  - remodeling 789–93
  - reverse remodeling 789–93
  - sudden cardiac death 880
  - sympathetic activity 880
  - triggered activity 792
  - ventricular remodeling 792–3
  - ventricular tachyarrhythmia 128–9
    - see also* congestive heart failure
  - heart rate
    - action potential duration alternans 324, 325
    - remodeling 794
  - heart rhythm disturbance, patient-specific approaches 899
  - heart surface
    - 3D reconstruction 90
    - geometric reconstruction 90, 91–2
    - texture mapping of fluorescence 92
  - heart transplantation, molecular imaging 891
  - heartbeat 80
  - hemochromatosis 450
  - heterotaxy syndromes 772
    - supraventricular arrhythmias 778–9, 780
  - high amplitude spiky discharges (HASDA) 181–2
  - Hilbert transform, ventricular fibrillation 468–9
  - His bundle 30, 32, 33
    - atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia 241
    - atrioventricular node 84
      - pacemaker function 86
      - relationship 225
    - deflection 276
      - at maximal ventricular preexcitation 265
    - localization 687
    - nodal–His region 86–8
    - pacemaker function 86
    - potential 293, 294
    - refractoriness 267, 268
  - His–Purkinje system
    - atrioventricular canal defect 772
    - congenital heart disease 772–3
    - free-running in ventricular arrhythmia model 147
    - ventricular tachycardia 477, 485
  - His-synchronous ventricular extrastimuli (HSVE) 253
  - hybrid imaging 871, 873, 874, 875
  - 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) 890
  - hyperactive ganglionated plexi hypothesis 169
  - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 664–75, 665, 666
    - ablation
      - atrial fibrillation 672
      - ventricular tachycardia 672
    - abnormal vascular control mechanisms 668
    - action potential duration 667
    - amiodarone therapy 674
    - arrhythmia management 672
    - arrhythmogenesis 595–6, 664, 666–7
    - atrial fibrillation 673–4
      - ablation 672
    - beta blockers 674
    - blood pressure response on exercise testing 671
    - calcium levels 667
    - causes 664, 665, 666
    - conduction abnormalities 666–7
    - coronary flow reserve assessment 673
    - crypt formations 888
    - deep intramural/septal circuits 448
    - defibrillation threshold testing 674
    - definition 664, 885
    - delayed enhancement in CE-MRI 606
    - DE-MRI 614
    - differential diagnosis 888–9
    - DT-MRI 596
    - electrocardiogram 670
      - 24-hour monitoring 670–1
    - electrophysiological aspects of management 673–4
    - family history 669–70
    - fractionation 671
    - gene defects 664, 665, 666, 673
    - imaging 885, 886, 887, 888
    - implantable cardioverter-defibrillator 669, 670
      - implantation 674
      - requirement 596
      - sudden cardiac death prevention 673
    - left atrial enlargement 888
    - left ventricular outflow tract obstruction 668
    - magnetic resonance imaging 880
    - mapping for risk stratification/management of arrhythmias 672
    - mechanoelectric feedback 667
    - morphological change 664, 665
    - MRI 820
    - myocardial dysfunction 888
    - myocardial fiber orientation 595–6
    - myocardial fibrosis 885–8
    - myocardial ischemia 667
    - myocardial velocity 833
    - myocardial wall stress 667
    - myocardial wall thickness 670
    - non-hypertensive 583
    - non-sustained ventricular tachycardia 668, 670–1
    - paced electrogram fractionation analysis 671
    - pathophysiology 666–8
    - PET 673
    - phenocopies 666
    - phenotypic heterogeneity 666
    - preclinical diagnosis 888
    - prevalence 664
    - prior cardiac arrest 669, 670
    - pulmonary vein isolation 673–4
    - risk stratification strategies 673
    - scar distribution 441
    - scar tissue 887
    - screening 888
    - SPECT 673
    - subendocardial ischemia 667
    - substrate imaging 671
    - sudden cardiac death 666, 888
      - echocardiogram 670
      - electrocardiogram 670
      - history 669–70
      - prevention 673
      - risk stratification 668–72, 673
    - supraventricular tachycardia 667–8, 673–4
    - syncope 664
      - history 669
      - mechanisms 667–8
      - primary hemodynamic mechanisms 668
      - septal reduction procedures 668
    - transmural fiber rotation 595–6
    - troponin T mutations 667
    - ventricular arrhythmia mechanisms 666–7
    - ventricular tachyarrhythmia 886
      - sudden cardiac death 888
    - ventricular tachycardia 128
      - ablation 672
      - mapping 439
- I**
- image integration 38–40, 624, 706, 869–70, 873
    - atrial fibrillation 602–3
    - catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation 38–40
    - clinical outcomes 603
  - CT 707
    - with 2D electroanatomical geometry 706
    - with electroanatomical mapping 870
    - with fluoroscopy 602–3
  - development 12–13
  - echocardiography 622, 707
    - intracardiac 871, 878, 879
  - electroanatomical mapping 10, 870
    - with contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance 871
  - left ventricular dyssynchrony 622
  - mapping system 603
  - MRI and voltage data 821, 822
  - multi-modality 707–9
  - positron emission tomography 878
  - scar tissue mapping 607, 608, 883–4
  - single photon emission tomography 878
  - imaging technology
    - clinical use 904–5
    - cost-effectiveness 904
    - future directions 903–6, 907
    - radiation exposure 904
    - research key areas 905–6, 907
    - safety 904
    - see also named modalities*; non-invasive cardiac imaging
  - impedance-based mapping 12–13, 13–14
    - comparison with magnetic systems 14
    - hybrid systems 14–15
  - implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD)
    - congestive heart failure 837
    - heart failure SPECT imaging 607
    - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 596, 669, 670, 674
      - sudden cardiac death prevention 673
    - microvolt T-wave alternans 728–9
    - myocardial scar 882
    - SPECT imaging 607–8
    - sudden cardiac death prevention 627, 742–3
    - ventricular arrhythmia prediction with SPECT 607
    - ventricular tachyarrhythmias in sarcoidosis 453

## Index

- implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD)  
(Continued)  
ventricular tachycardia  
combined endocardial/epicardial mapping  
500–1  
sarcoidosis 453–4  
scar-based 439, 445, 447, 478  
impulse conduction, abnormal 126  
impulse generation, abnormal 119  
inferior caval vein 31  
inferior nodal extension (INE) 84  
information systems 903  
inotropic agents, scar-based ventricular  
tachycardia 446  
integrated scar maps 607, 608, 883–4  
interatrial groove 689  
interatrial septum, MDCT 689  
interval confidence level (ICL), complex  
fractionated atrial electrograms 309, 311–12  
intervoxel diffusion coherence (IVDC) index  
580–2  
intra-aortic balloon pump, scar-based ventricular  
tachycardia 446  
intra-atrial membranous web, MDCT 694  
intra-atrial reentrant tachycardia (IART) 773–4,  
775  
atrial septal defect 776–7  
atrioventricular canal defect 777–8  
cavotricuspid isthmus-dependent 783  
complete transposition of the great arteries  
783–4  
Ebstein's anomaly 778  
heterotaxy syndromes 778–9  
intracardiac echocardiography (ICE) 12, 15, 16,  
809–16, 871, 878–9  
advantages 810  
aortic cusps 815  
atrial fibrillation 600–2, 812–13, 814  
ablation guidance 601–2  
atrial flutter 813–14  
CARTOSOUND 40, 810, 811  
complex congenital heart disease 816  
complication identification/avoidance 810, 813  
costs 602  
electroanatomical mapping integration 602  
epicardial ablation 815–16  
image integration 871, 878, 879  
inappropriate sinus tachycardia 814  
non-ischemic cardiomyopathy ventricular  
tachycardia 482  
papillary muscles 815  
phased-array 600–1, 813  
radial 809–10  
radiofrequency lesion real-time assessment 810  
rotational 813  
scar tissue 815  
scar-based ventricular tachycardia 441  
supraventricular tachyarrhythmias 812–14  
three-dimensional imaging technique 601–2,  
878–9  
real-time 879  
trans-septal catheterization guidance 810, 812,  
813, 878  
two-dimensional 810  
uses 878  
ventricular arrhythmias 814–15  
ventricular tachyarrhythmia lesion assessment  
885  
intracardiac mapping, atrial fibrillation  
electrogram voltage clinical implication 333–5  
substrate 332–3  
intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) 17  
intrinsic cardiac nerve activity (ICNA) 182–3  
sustained atrial fibrillation 183–4  
inverse electrocardiographic imaging (iECG) 841–2  
iodine-123 meta-iodobenzylguanidine  
(<sup>123</sup>I-MIBG) 606–8, 891  
ischemia/reperfusion studies, cardiomyocyte  
monolayer culture 104–5  
ischemic cardiomyopathy, reentrant ventricular  
tachycardia 127  
isochronal maps 37, 38  
isolated delayed potentials 47  
iso-potential maps, atrial fibrillation 160, 161, 162  
isoproterenol  
atrioventricular node action 88  
sinoatrial conduction pathway sensitivity 82  
IUPS Heart Physiome 907
- J**  
junctional tachycardia, non-reentrant 226, 227,  
228  
juxtacardiac nerves  
functional *versus* anatomical mapping 175–7  
high frequency stimulation 176–7
- K**  
Keith, Arthur 84  
Koch's triangle *see* triangle of Koch
- L**  
Langendorff heart recordings 21, 22  
Langendorff-perfused heart 90  
human 74, 75–6  
sheep 109  
Laplacian recording mode 7–8  
Laplacian signal 7–8  
late gadolinium-enhanced magnetic resonance  
imaging (LGE-MRI) 819, 820–1, 871, 872,  
876–7, 878  
arrhythmogenic right ventricular  
dysplasia/cardiomyopathy 889  
atrial fibrosis 656, 658–62  
ablation of recurrent 662  
ablation visualization 660–1  
phenotype definition 657  
quantification 657  
remodeling progression 657–8  
stroke risk 660  
contact voltage mapping correlation 659  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 887, 888  
image acquisition/processing 659  
myocardial infarction 881–2  
myocardial scar 882  
ventricular arrhythmias 884  
late potentials  
myocardial infarction 443  
non-ischemic cardiomyopathy 517–18  
ventricular tachycardia 554–7  
combined endocardial/epicardial mapping  
509  
electroanatomic mapping 555–6  
mapping 554–7  
post-infarct 443  
scar-based 442, 443, 444  
left atrial appendage (LAA) 165, 166, 169, 687,  
694, 697, 698  
accessory 698  
mediastinal nerve stimulation 174  
thrombus assessment 698–9  
left atrial circumferential ablation (LACA)  
atrial fibrillation 392–3  
complications 392  
left atrial isthmus, atrial fibrillation 692  
left atrial macroreentrant tachycardia (LAMRT)  
303  
pulmonary vein re-isolation 353  
sinus rhythm 335  
left atrial tachycardia  
imaging 299–300  
three-dimensional post-pacing interval mapping  
299–304  
*see also* macroreentrant atrial tachycardias  
(MAT); macroreentrant tachycardias  
(MRT)  
left atrial tissue remodeling (LATR), atrial fibrosis  
656, 657, 658, 659, 660  
left atrium 29, 31–2  
ablation of wall for atrial fibrillation 600  
dimensions 744  
dominant frequencies 109  
echocardiography 745  
enlargement 744  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 888  
fibrosis 746  
free wall 112–13  
function 599–600  
left atrial appendage 113  
localized reentrant sources 108  
myocardial fibrosis 887  
myocardial strain 746  
non-invasive cardiac imaging 743–6, 747  
electrical remodeling assessment 746–7  
non-invasive stereotactic radiofrequency  
surgery 903  
posterior wall 113, 114  
pulmonary vein junction 112–13  
innervation 179  
rotations 110  
tissue remodeling in atrial fibrosis 746  
volume 598–9  
left bundle branch block (LBBB) 265, 266, 267  
conduction 840–1  
congestive heart failure 836  
left ventricular dyssynchrony 830  
magnetic resonance phase mapping 831  
ventricular tachycardia 545, 546  
wide complex 270  
left superior vena cava, persistent (LSPV) 361  
left ventricle 29, 33–4  
flow–metabolism mismatch 751  
hypoplastic 767, 768

## Index

- left ventricular activation, dyssynchronous 836
- left ventricular assist device (LVAD) 792–3
- left ventricular conduction block 841
- left ventricular dyssynchrony
  - cardiac resynchronization therapy 881
  - depolarization 841
  - echocardiography 624–5
  - electrical substrate mapping 840–1
  - image integration 622, 623–4
  - imaging 621
  - left bundle branch block 830
  - mechanical 842–5
  - pacing therapy 841
- left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) 828
- criteria for implantable cardioverter-defibrillator implantation 742–3
- microvolt T-wave alternans 728, 729
- left ventricular false tendon 433
- left ventricular hypertrophy 574
  - electrical remodeling 577
  - fasciculoventricular pathway association 288, **290**
  - hypertension-induced 576–7
  - magnetic resonance phase mapping 832–3
  - matrix metalloproteinases 576–7
  - molecular mechanisms 576–7
  - morphological characteristics 576
  - myocardial fiber disarray 574, 577
    - animal model 578
    - diffusion imaging 578
    - DT-MRI 577–85
    - heart preparation 578
    - mechanical dysfunction 582–3
    - tensor data set reconstruction 578
  - myocardial fibrosis 887
  - signaling molecules 576
  - structural remodeling 576–7
  - ventricular remodeling 794
- left ventricular outflow tachycardia (LVOT) 426, 428, 429, 430
  - ablation 431
  - anatomic origins 428, 429
  - coronary cusp 428, 429
  - ECG characteristics 428, 429
  - infravalvular 428, 429
  - right ventricular outflow tachycardia
    - differentiation 428, 430
    - relationship 426, 427
  - supravalvular 428, 429
- left ventricular outflow tract
  - obstruction in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 668
  - ventricular tachycardia 124
- left ventricular pacing 839–40
- left ventricular scar, mapping 840
- left ventricular synchrony 828
- left ventricular wall
  - tension 576
  - thickness in athletes 888
- Lewis, Thomas 5, 80
- lidocaine, drug-induced ventricular arrhythmias 144, 145
- ligament of Marshall (LOM) 180, 181, 361
  - MDCT 694, 696
  - nerve activity in atrial tachyarrhythmias 182–3
- light field microscopy 898
- linear ablation, atrial fibrillation 360–1, 363
- lipomatose hypertrophy of the septum (LHS) 693, 695
- lipomatosis, epicardial 700, 701
- Lippman, Gabriel 4
- local activation time (LAT) 20, 21, 22
  - interpolation maps 20, 22
- local electrogram 47–8
- LocaLisa mapping 40, 862
- long QT syndrome 644, 645–7
  - ablation 648
  - activation mapping 646
  - aorto-mitral continuity 648
  - arrhythmias 645–6
  - cardiomyocytes 26
  - cryoablation 646–7
  - early afterdepolarizations 646
  - genes 645
  - genotypes 125–6
  - inducibility 645
  - magnetic resonance phase mapping 833
  - monophasic action potentials 646
  - nerve structure destruction 184
  - optical mapping 646
  - potassium channel mutations 125
  - premature ventricular contractions 647, 648
  - Purkinje networks 647
  - regional electrical heterogeneity 646
  - torsades des pointes 646
  - T-wave 722
  - ventricular repolarization prolongation 646
  - ventricular tachycardia 647
- low amplitude burst discharges (LABDA) 181
- lower nodal bundle (LNB) 84
- M**
- macrophage–host responses 891
- macroreentrant atrial tachycardias (MAT) 343
  - ablation 299–300
  - catheter ablation 348
  - complex fractionated atrial electrogram ablation 395
  - imaging 299–300
  - left atrial 303, 335, 353
  - left atrial activation pattern 344–5
  - prevention 349
- macroreentrant tachycardias (MRT) 299
  - associated fibrillary conduction 387
  - catheter ablation 302–3
    - procedural complications 303
  - critical isthmus ablation 302
  - entrainment mapping 301–2, 303, 304
    - color-coded 300, 302, 303, 303, 304
    - limitations 304
    - procedural complications 303
  - PPI mapping 300, 301, 302, 303, 304
  - pulmonary vein antrum involvement 303, 304
  - strategic lesion line placement 302–3
  - three-dimensional activation mapping 300
  - voltage mapping 300
- Magnetecs Catheter Guidance Control and Imaging (CGCI) system 568–70
- magnetic imaging 10
- magnetic mapping systems 13
  - comparison with impedance-based mapping 14
  - hybrid systems 14–15
- magnetic navigation systems 567, 568–70, 571, 603–4
  - ablation catheters 568
  - clinical experience 569–70
  - compatibility with 3D mapping systems 568–9
  - electromagnetic comparison **571**, 572
  - remote-controlled ablation of atrial fibrillation 570
- magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 742, 875–8
  - ablative lesion formation 824, 825
  - advantages 875, 876–7
  - area of interest 875
  - arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy 678–84, 889
  - arrhythmogenic substrate **749**
  - atrial dimensions 744
  - atrial fibrillation 826
  - atrial imaging 152, 153, 156
  - Brugada syndrome 892
  - cardiac amyloidosis 890
  - cardiac resynchronization therapy 881
  - coronary sinus anatomy 622
  - delayed gadolinium enhancement 819, 820–1
  - dilated cardiomyopathy 820
  - disadvantages 877
  - electroanatomic mapping 10, 614, 616
  - electrophysiology role 819–26, 877–8
  - future directions 894–6, 897, 898
  - gadolinium-enhanced 10, 882, 892
    - delayed 819, 820–1
  - heart failure 880
  - high-resolution 885
  - histology 873, 874, 885
  - hyperenhancing regions 821–3, 825
  - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 820, 880, 885, 887, 888
  - image integration
    - with 2D electroanatomical geometry 706, 707–9
    - with fluoroscopy 602–3
    - PET 873, 874
  - infarcted myocardium 820
  - integration into 3D mapping systems 16–17
  - interventional 877–8, 899–900
  - left ventricular dyssynchrony 621
  - limitations 613
  - mechanical substrate mapping 843–4
  - modalities 894
  - molecular 891
    - cardiovascular 896
  - multi-nuclear 891
  - myocardial hibernation 881
  - myocarditis 890
  - new techniques 829
  - non-ischemic cardiomyopathy 520, 522, 820–1, 823–4
  - parallel imaging techniques 613
  - pathline visualization 906

## Index

- magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (*Continued*)  
phase-sensitive inversion recovery techniques 613  
pre-procedural  
scar-based ventricular tachycardia 484–5  
three-dimensional 877  
real-time 877  
electrophysiology studies 708–9, 900  
guided catheter ablation 42, 877  
radiation-free imaging 862–3  
research key areas 905–6  
ventricular arrhythmias 884  
risk stratification 892  
scar tissue 749–50  
ablation-related 824  
assessment 621, 624, 820–1  
atrial scar 826  
gray zones 822–3  
image integration 821, 822  
stem cell implants 890  
strain-encoded (SENC) 829, 843–4  
T1-weighted 824, 825  
T2-weighted 824, 825  
myocardial infarction 882  
tagged 843, 844  
thermography during ablation 826  
three-dimensional inversion recovery techniques 613  
ventricular tachyarrhythmia lesion assessment 885  
ventricular tachycardia 606  
scar-based 478, 539–40  
voltage data real-time integration 821, 822  
*see also* contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (CE-MRI); delayed enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DE-MRI); late gadolinium-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (LGE-MRI)  
magnetic resonance phase mapping 828–33  
arrhythmogenic heart disease 833  
Brugada syndrome 833  
coronary artery disease 832  
data post-processing 829, 830  
early applications 830  
left bundle branch block 831  
left ventricular hypertrophy 832–3  
left ventricular synchrony 832  
long QT syndrome 833  
myocardial synchrony 830–2  
myocardial velocity analysis 833  
regional left ventricular function 831–2  
right ventricular disease 833  
technique 829, 830, 831  
tissue Doppler echocardiography comparison 831–2  
magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) 894–5, 896  
magnetic resonance tagging 843, 844  
left ventricular dyssynchrony 843  
Mahaim automatic rhythm (MAT) 272–3, 276, 282  
Mahaim fibers 263  
ablation 265, 268  
distal end mapping 273–4, 276, 277  
insertion sites 293–4  
latent 270–1, 282, 283  
latent conduction 277  
long AV 268–9  
management 262, 264  
mapping 272–4, 275, 276, 277  
nodofascicular 292–5, 296  
insertion sites 293–4  
nodoventricular 292–5, 296  
insertion sites 293–4  
proximal end mapping 272–4, 275, 276  
radiofrequency catheter ablation 272–4, 275, 276, 277  
retrograde conduction 272–4, 275, 276, 277  
short AV 274, 275, 276–82  
adenosine test 278, 280, 280, 281  
atrioventricular node-like features 280–1  
catheter ablation therapy 281–2  
common features 279–80  
discordant features 280  
electrophysiological findings 275, 277–8, 279  
heat-induced automaticity 277, 280, 281  
latent 282, 283  
mapping 282  
pre-ablation ECG findings 276–7, 278, 278  
previous studies 281  
radiofrequency-induced automaticity 281  
without atrioventricular node-like behavior 281  
*see also* fasciculoventricular fibers; nodoventricular fibers  
malignancy, radiation exposure 858  
mapped activation sequence 54  
Marshall bundles 180  
matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), left ventricular hypertrophy 576–7  
maximum deflection index (MDI), ventricular tachycardia 485–6  
Maze ablation procedure 135, 137  
mechanical modeling in cardiology 577  
mediastinal nerve stimulation 173, 174  
inputs to intrinsic cardiac nervous system 175–6  
tachyarrhythmia sites of origin 177  
medications  
inotropic agents in scar-based ventricular tachycardia 446  
rate-slowing agents in scar-based ventricular tachycardia 446, 448  
MediGuide system 13, 14, 15, 563–5  
clinical experience 565  
components 563–4  
display 564  
electromagnetic field reference sensor 563–4  
single coil sensor 563  
transmitter 563  
validation 564  
microelectrode arrays (MEA) 18–26  
cardiac cell lines 24, 25  
cardiac slices 22–4  
cell therapy integration studies 734  
complementary metal oxide semiconductor electrode-based mapping 20–1  
EnSite Array 42–3  
epicardial mapping 21  
mapping techniques 21–4  
passive metal 18–21  
primary cardiomyocytes 23, 24  
stem cell-derived cardiomyocytes 24  
embryonic 24–5  
induced pluripotent 25  
patient-specific induced 26  
substrate integrated metal 19–20  
*in vitro* mapping 22–4  
*in vivo* mapping 21  
mitral isthmus  
ablation 348  
block 348  
line in atrial fibrillation 361  
mitral regurgitation 791  
mitral stenosis 791–2  
mitral valve 34  
M-mode echocardiography, left ventricular dyssynchrony 621  
molecular ablation 901, 902, 903  
molecular imaging 606–8, 890–1  
tracers 891  
Monckeberg's sling 779  
monophasic action potentials (MAP)  
Brugada syndrome 628, 632  
duration 319  
effective refractory period 319, 320  
long QT syndrome 646  
recording 317–19  
restitution 319  
moving propagation maps 38  
multi-channel mapping systems 5–6  
multi-detector computed tomography (MDCT) 686, 742  
anatomic barriers in transvenous interventions 692–4, 695, 696  
anatomical variants 691, 698  
arrhythmogenic substrate 749  
atrial anatomy 687, 688, 744  
atrial septum 692–3  
catheter-based ablation  
extracardiac anatomical landmarks 695, 696, 697–8  
intra-atrial anatomical landmarks 687–9, 690, 691–2  
conduction system assessment 687  
congenital anomalies 691, 698  
coronary artery assessment 691, 696, 698  
electrophysiology study 692, 694, 695  
intra-atrial obstacles 694, 695, 696  
mechanical substrate mapping 844–5  
pathology demonstration 698–701  
scar tissue 749–50  
septum secundum 693, 695  
three-dimensional contrast-enhanced 879–80  
trans-septal interventions 692–3, 695  
venous system patency assessment 692, 694, 695  
multi-electrode arrays (MEA)  
atrial recording sites 173  
atrial tachycardia 346–7  
non-contact mapping systems 160  
ventricular fibrillation 467, 468  
multi-electrode catheters  
anatomy acquisition 419–20  
atrial fibrillation mapping 418–21



## Index

- circular mapping catheter 418–19
  - complex fractionated electrogram mapping 420
  - electrical data acquisition 420–1
  - limitations 421
  - multi-spine catheter 419, 420
  - rapid detection of gaps along ablation lines 420
  - sinus node activation maps 420
  - spiral mapping catheter 419
  - types 418–19
  - multi-modal imaging 844–5, 869, 873
  - multi-modality 707–9
  - multi-photon imaging, cardiomyocyte transplantation 734
  - multi-slice computed tomography (CT), atrial fibrillation 598, 599
  - multi-spine catheter 419, 420
  - multi-terminal electrodes 6–7
  - myoblasts, skeletal 71–2
  - myocardial bundles 128
    - branching 590
    - slow conduction 127, 128
  - myocardial dysfunction, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 888
  - myocardial fat, gross 701
  - myocardial fiber(s), post-MI ventricular tachycardia 618
  - myocardial fiber disarray 574
    - DT-MRI fiber tractography 578–85
      - quantitative analysis 580–2
      - quantitative study 579–82
      - region of interest 579–80
    - fiber orientation distribution randomness 582
    - intervoxel diffusion coherence index 580–2
    - left ventricular hypertrophy 577
      - animal model 578
      - diffusion imaging 578
      - DT-MRI 577–85
      - heart preparation 578
      - mechanical dysfunction 582–3
      - tensor data set reconstruction 578
    - mechanical effects 582–3
    - regional 584
    - systolic function effects 582–3
    - wall mechanics effects 583
  - myocardial fiber orientation 589–96
    - abnormalities 590
    - anisotropic conduction failure 594–5
    - arrhythmogenesis 594–6
    - cardiac geometry in antiarrhythmic therapies 596
    - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 595–6
    - imaging 590–4
    - measurement 590
    - normal electrophysiological function impact 589–90
    - normal ventricular 589
    - reentrant VT/VF 592, 594–5
    - transmural rotation 590, 595–6
    - wavefront propagation 595
  - myocardial fibrosis
    - arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 128
    - atrium 155
    - cardiomyopathy 127
    - contrast-enhanced MRI 606
    - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 885–8
    - left atrial 887
    - left ventricular hypertrophy 887
    - myocyte bridges 127
    - sudden cardiac death 888
  - myocardial hibernation 871, 872
  - imaging 881
  - myocardial infarction (MI) 881–2
    - accelerated idioventricular rhythm 122
    - atrial 788, 789
    - cell therapy in repair 732–3
    - channel mapping 443
    - ECG for ventricular tachycardia 445
    - hemodynamic assist device 447
    - late potentials 443
    - mapping/ablation non-traditional sites 445–6
    - MRI 820
    - pacemapping of ventricular tachycardia 441
    - prior
      - arrhythmogenic substrate identification 618
      - DE-MRI 617–18
      - ventricular tachycardia relationship 514
    - scars 127, 439
      - distribution 441
    - T-wave alternans timing after 729
    - ventricular arrhythmias 788–9
    - ventricular tachycardia 514
      - ECG 445
      - pacemapping 441
      - scar-based 439
      - voltage mapping 442, 444
  - myocardial ischemia
    - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 667
    - imaging 881
  - myocardial scar
    - imaging 882
    - see also* scar tissue
  - myocardial strain, left atrium 746
  - myocardial synchrony, magnetic resonance phase mapping 830–2
  - myocardial velocity analysis 828
    - cardiac dyssynchrony 830–1
    - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 833
    - magnetic resonance phase mapping 829, 830, 831, 833
  - myocardial wall stress, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 667
  - myocardial wall thickness
    - arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy 680, 683
    - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 670
  - myocarditis 890
  - myocardium
    - microarchitecture 574
    - microstructural component tracking 575, 576
  - myocytes *see* cardiomyocyte(s)
  - myofibers
    - architecture 895, 896, 898
    - orientation 895, 896, 897
    - coherence maps 581–2
  - myofibroblasts 155
    - arrhythmogenesis 102–3
    - cardiomyocyte electronic coupling 101–3
    - cardiomyocyte monolayer culture 104, 105
    - density 145
    - electrophysiological models 154, 155
    - ventricular arrhythmia models 144–5, 146
  - myotubes, skeletal, electrically uncoupled 73
- N**
- National Council on Radiation Protection (NCRP) 863
  - navigation systems *see* remote navigation systems (RNS)
  - NavX EnSite system 13, 36–8, 53, 59, 879
    - CARTO comparison 44
    - catheter ablation mapping system 603
    - complex fractionated atrial electrograms 40
    - image integration 706
    - interpretation 46–7
    - left ventricular dyssynchrony 621
    - moving propagation maps 38
    - OneMap 38
    - radiation exposure reduction 705–6
    - reference patches 46
    - ventricular tachyarrhythmia 883
  - neonatal rat ventricular myocytes (NRVMs) 99
    - ischemia/reperfusion studies 105
    - myocyte/myofibroblast ratio 104, 105
  - neural remodeling
    - ablation procedures 184–5
    - spinal cord stimulation 185
  - neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS) 853, 854, 855
  - Niobe II magnetic navigation system 42, 605
  - Niobe remote navigation system 568
  - nodal–His region 86–8
  - nodofascicular fibers 292
    - insertion sites 293–4
    - radiofrequency catheter ablation 295
    - tachycardia circuit 293
  - nodofascicular pathways 292–5, 296
    - electrophysiology 292, 293
  - nodovertricular fibers 282, 292
    - insertion sites 293–4
    - PRKAG2 mutation 292
    - radiofrequency catheter ablation 295
    - tachycardia circuit 293
  - nodovertricular pathways 292–5, 296
    - electrophysiology 292
  - non-automatic focal atrial tachycardia (NAFAT) 774
    - complete transposition of the great arteries 783
  - non-contact mapping 14, 42–4
    - atrial fibrillation 333–4
    - sinus rhythm 329, 330
  - hybrid 15
    - systems 160, 161, 162
    - atrial fibrillation 333–4
    - ventricular tachycardia 553–4
  - non-fluoroscopic imaging systems 862
    - see also* CARTO multi-channel mapping system; LocaLisa mapping; NavX EnSite system
  - non-fluoroscopic sensor-guided navigation 709, 710
  - non-invasive cardiac imaging 871
    - advanced visualization 893–6, 897, 898–9
    - arrhythmias 742–53

## Index

- non-invasive cardiac imaging (*Continued*)  
atrial fibrillation 743  
arrhythmogenic substrate 743–6  
cost-saving 904  
criteria 904  
future directions 893–6, 897, 898–9  
left atrium 743–6, 747  
electrical remodeling assessment 746–7  
patient effects 904  
patient management/outcome 892  
scar tissue 749–50, 751  
sudden cardiac death 747, 749–53  
ventricular arrhythmias 884  
ventricular fibrillation 747, 749–53  
myocardial infarction 750–1  
ventricular tachycardia 747, 749–53  
myocardial infarction 750–1
- non-invasive imaging of cardiac electrophysiology (NICE) 608, 609
- non-ischemic cardiomyopathy (NICM) 477, 492–3, 494  
arrhythmogenic substrate 514–18  
location 515–18  
pathologic features 514–15  
conduction block regions 514  
DE-MRI 615, 617  
electroanatomical mapping 520, 522, 884  
electrogram 518–20  
characteristics 517  
endocardial mapping 522  
endocardial scar 515–16  
entrainment mapping 533, 534–5  
epicardial mapping 522  
epicardial scar 515–16  
epicardial substrate prediction 518–20, 521, 522  
imaging 520, 522, 615, 617, 884  
late potentials 517–18  
MRI 520, 522, 820–1, 823–4  
non-reentrant junctional tachycardia 226, 227, 228  
QRS duration 519  
ventricular tachycardia 477–82  
ablation 515–16, 517, 521  
combined epicardial/endocardial mapping 500–11  
epicardial mapping 486  
intramural 494  
nuclear imaging 878
- O**  
oblique sinus 29  
oblique vein 29  
optical coherence tomography (OCT) 17  
cardiac fiber orientation 590–2  
functional imaging combination 591–2  
future developments 592  
limitations 592  
optical mapping combination 591–2  
principles 590–1  
signal attenuation problems 592  
spatial resolution 592  
system 591  
ultrasound-enhanced 592  
optical imaging 896, 898
- optical mapping 10, 71–7, 734–5, 735  
action potentials 72  
alternating transillumination 96  
atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia 85–6  
atrioventricular node 79–80, 84–8  
human 86–8  
rabbit 85–6  
Brugada syndrome 635  
cardiomyocyte monolayer culture 98–106  
electrical activity imaging 99–101  
cardiomyocyte transplantation 734, 735  
cell therapies in reduction of post-infarct arrhythmias 73–4  
co-registration procedure 100–1  
endoscopic 96  
fiber optic probes 96  
human heart 74–6  
Langendorff-perfused heart 74, 75–6, 90  
long QT syndrome 646  
macroscopic 99, 100  
methodology 79–80  
microscopic 100–1  
optical coherence tomography combination 591–2  
optical detectors 91  
panoramic 90–7  
complementary techniques 95–6  
computational models 95  
conduction velocity 94  
data analysis 92–4  
defibrillation mechanisms 94–5, 96  
system 91  
techniques 90–2  
ventricular tachycardia/ventricular fibrillation mechanisms 94  
sample preparation 79–80  
setup 80  
sinoatrial node 79–80, 80–4  
canine 81–2  
human 83–4  
ventricular remodeling 794  
optrodes 96  
ordinary differential equations (ODE), ventricular arrhythmias 141  
orthodromic reentrant tachycardia (ORT)  
accessory pathways 250  
AVNRT differential diagnosis 228, 229, 230  
characteristics 252  
entrainment during radiofrequency ablation 257  
regular tachycardia differential diagnosis 294  
oscilloscopes 5  
overdrive stimulation, triggered activity stopping 124  
overdrive suppression 120
- P**  
paced electrogram fractionation analysis, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 671  
pacemaker(s) 80–1  
atrial fibrillation termination 135  
atrioventricular node 86–7, 87–8
- automaticity  
abnormal 121–2  
normal 119–20  
congestive heart failure 837  
His bundle 86  
junctional complex 87–8  
latent 119, 120  
nodal–His region 86–8  
sinoatrial node sinus rhythm 83  
sinus node activity 82  
pacemaker potential 119, 120  
pacemapping  
left ventricular cardiomyopathies 508  
premature ventricular contractions 552  
right ventricular cardiomyopathies 508  
right ventricular outflow tachycardia 430, 432, 552  
ventricular outflow tachycardia 430, 432, 547  
ventricular tachycardia 478–9, 552–3  
combined endocardial/epicardial mapping 508  
limitations 479  
myocardial infarction 441  
non-ischemic cardiomyopathy 481  
non-reentrant 508  
post-infarct 441  
scar-based 440–1, 447  
S–QRS delay 553  
pacing therapy  
atrial fibrillation 137  
modeling 135, 136  
biventricular 839–40  
congestive heart failure 837  
left ventricular 839–40  
left ventricular dyssynchrony 841  
tachycardia cycle length 254  
ventricular activation interval 254  
ventricular retrograde conduction 293, 294  
Page, Frederick James Montague 4  
papillary muscles  
intracardiac echocardiography 815  
premature ventricular contractions 815  
ventricular tachycardia 435, 436  
paraseptal area 32  
parasympathetic nerves, activity mapping 181–2  
parasympathetic plexus spots, atrial fibrillation 337  
partial differential equation (PDE), reaction–diffusion 140–1  
passively activated chamber 48–50  
PA–TDI interval 747, 748  
patent foramen ovale (PFO) 689  
patient safety 857–65  
pectinate muscles 30, 687  
atrial anatomy 151  
pericardial space 29  
pericardium 28–9  
fibrous 28–9  
serous 29  
PGP9.5 neuron-specific protein 853  
phase contrast MRI *see* magnetic resonance phase mapping  
phase singularity (PS) 110–12  
phenotype patterns 906

## Index

- phrenic nerve 28  
injury  
epicardial mapping 490  
MDCT 697  
variations in course 490  
plakoglobin gene mutation 682  
plakophilin-2 (*PKP2*) gene mutation 682, 683  
positron emission tomography (PET)  
arrhythmogenic substrate **749**  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 673  
image integration 878  
CT 709–10, 873  
MRI 873, 874  
mechanical substrate mapping 844–5  
myocardial hibernation 881  
myocardial perfusion 751, 878  
rubidium-82 878  
scar tissue 749, 750  
stem cell implants 890  
ventricular arrhythmias, sympathetic innervation imaging 751–2  
post-pacing interval (PPI) 49, 50, 253–4  
scar-based ventricular tachycardia 440  
potassium channel mutations 125  
potassium ion conductance 114  
potential mapping 9  
PPI mapping *see* entrainment mapping, color-coded  
PR interval, fasciculoventricular pathway 283, 284, 285  
PRKAG2 mutation 287  
prednisone, sarcoidosis therapy 453–4  
preexcitation index (PI) 252–3  
preexcitation syndromes 249–60  
diagnostic maneuvers during tachycardia 252–4  
premature ventricular contractions (PVC) 50, 51, 61, 425  
Brugada syndrome 635  
focal triggers 637–8  
idiopathic 617  
long QT syndrome 647, 648  
mechanical 51–2  
MRI hyperenhancing regions 822  
pacemapping 552  
papillary muscles 815  
reversible cardiomyopathy 617  
small potential at earliest activation site 51, 52  
spontaneous 430  
tachycardia 252–3  
ventricular outflow tract 545  
ventricular tachycardia 723  
PRKAG2 mutation  
fasciculoventricular pathway 285, 287–8, 289, 291–2  
electrophysiological parameters 287–8  
left ventricular hypertrophy association 288, **290, 291**  
patient identification importance 292  
PR interval 287  
QRS complexes 287  
sudden death 288, 291  
syncope 288, 291  
Wolff–Parkinson–White syndrome incidence 291–2  
nodoventricular fibers 292  
procainamide, rate-slowing in scar-based ventricular tachycardia 446  
programmed electrical stimulation (PES), ventricular arrhythmia models 145, 146  
proteomic imaging *see* array tomography  
proton resonance shift thermography 826  
pulmonary artery, right 29, 31  
pulmonary leaflets 32  
pulmonary trunk 28, 29  
pulmonary valve 29, 30, 32  
pulmonary vein(s) 179  
ablation 185  
activation 791  
anomalies 689, 690, 691  
anomalous returns 688, 698  
atrial fibrillation  
ectopic foci 743  
intracardiac echocardiography 812–13, 814  
ostia identification 393  
paroxysmal and trigger activity 391–2  
triggering foci 306  
atrial fibrosis 746, 747  
automatic contraction 790–1  
conjoined left ostia 691  
early branching 690, 691  
electrical activity focal points 793  
far-field potential 48  
focal atrial tachycardia 369  
imaging 599  
findings 689, **690**  
left atrium junction innervation 179  
MDCT 689, 690, 691–2  
normal anatomy 689, 690  
ostia area 600, 691  
radiofrequency ablation 744  
sites 600  
right 31  
stenosis incidence 691–2  
supernumerary 690, 691  
trunk 689, 690  
pulmonary vein antrum isolation (PVAI), atrial fibrillation 358–9, 360, 393  
outcomes 363  
technique 393  
pulmonary vein isolation (PVI) 306–7  
atrial fibrillation 341, 358, 743, 797  
atypical atrial flutter 714, 716  
centrifugal atrial tachycardia 345–6  
congenital heart disease 774, 775  
ECGI 719, 720, 721  
effectiveness 380  
focal atrial tachycardia 716, 717, 718  
followed by atrial defragmentation 342  
ganglionated plexi ablation 407  
mapping strategy after previous procedure 411–12  
outcomes 362–3, 391  
recurrence risk 745  
three-dimensional electroanatomical mapping 393, 394  
atrial tachycardia incidence 341  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 673–4  
modification 337–8  
recurrent atrial fibrosis 661–2  
short in coronary sinus 353  
pulmonary vein re-isolation 353  
pulsed fluoroscopy 861–2  
Purkinje fibers 459  
early afterdepolarization 125  
ischemia sensitivity 459  
long QT syndrome 647  
mapping 461–2  
ventricular fibrillation 460–3, 464  
ventricular tachycardia 460  
activation mechanisms 460  
catecholaminergic polymorphic 649–50  
Purkinje potentials 460  
Purkinje system 62–3  
activation 462–3, 464  
anatomy 459–60  
post-shock arrhythmias 463, 465  
recording in humans 460  
ventricular arrhythmia models 147  
ventricular fibrillation premature beats 460  
ventricular fibrillation/defibrillation mapping 459–65  
ventricular tachycardia 477  
catecholaminergic polymorphic 651  
Purkinje–ventricular myocardial junctions 460  
P-waves  
atrial model 156  
atrial tachycardia 50  
focal 369–70  
atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia 226, 228  
duration in atrium 152  
**Q**  
Q waves, ventricular tachycardia combined endocardial/epicardial mapping 501  
Q-ball imaging 584  
QRS complex  
accessory pathways 250  
atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia 226, 228  
Brugada syndrome 637, 639  
entrainment mapping 525  
fasciculoventricular pathway 283, 284, 285, 285  
PRKAG2 mutation 287  
narrow 294–5, 296  
tachycardia 234, 238  
ventricular tachycardia 55–6, 478, 479  
morphology 478  
ventricular outflow tract 545  
QRS duration  
non-ischemic cardiomyopathy 519  
ventricular tachycardia 485  
QT interval, ventricular remodeling 794  
heart failure 792  
**R**  
radiation  
definitions 857–8  
effects 858

## Index

- radiation (*Continued*)  
  exposure 904  
  safety curriculum 865  
radiation equivalent dose in man (rem) 858  
radiation exposure 857  
  annual equivalent dose 863  
  body mass index 859  
  collimation 860, 861  
  CT 859  
  cumulative 858–9  
  dose limitation 860  
  education for professionals 864–5  
  electroanatomical mapping 862  
  electrophysiology procedures 862–3  
  equipment-related factors 861, 864  
  estimation 860  
  factors contributing to patient risk 858–60  
  flat panel detectors 859  
  fluoroscopy 862–3  
  fluoroscopy exposure recording 860  
  guidelines to manage dose 863–4  
  imaging angle 860–1  
  informed clinical decision making 860  
  local skin injury 858, 859  
  long-term effects 858  
  as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA)  
    858  
  operator dose 861, 864  
  patient awareness 860  
  patient-related factors 864  
  personal shielding 864  
  policies for professionals 864–5  
  procedural-related factors 864  
  pulsed fluoroscopy 861–2  
  reduction  
    ablation procedures 862–3  
    unnecessary exposure 859–60, 860–2  
  scatter reduction 860  
  table height 860, 861  
  table shielding 864  
random reentry 126  
Real-Time Position Management mapping system  
  40  
recording electrodes 3  
recording mode 3, 4, 7  
  Laplacian 7–8  
reentrant circuit 126  
reentrant excitation 126  
REFA multi-channel mapping system 6  
remodeling  
  arrhythmic electrical activity 793–4  
  due to myocardial ischemia 788–9  
  heart failure 789–93  
  heart rate 794  
  *see also* atrial remodeling; ventricular  
    remodeling  
remote navigation systems (RNS) 566–72, 603–5  
  advantages 570  
  electromechanical 566–7, 571, 572  
  focal atrial tachycardia 376–7  
  limitations 605  
  magnetic 567, 568–70, 571, 572, 603–5  
  master–slave system 567  
  patient selection 605  
repolarization  
  atrial with activation of ganglionated plexi 177  
  electrophysiological markers 175  
  functional electrophysiological mapping of  
    changes 173, 174  
  spatially concordant changes in neurally  
    induced atrial tachyarrhythmias 173–5  
  ventricular with activation of ganglionated plexi  
    177  
repolarization alternans 723  
repolarization disorder hypothesis 627–8  
resetting 524  
  with fusion 524, 525  
  idiopathic ventricular tachycardia 530, 531–2  
  physiology 524, 525  
restitution hypothesis, action potential duration  
  alternans 320, 324  
reverse remodeling, heart failure therapy 792–3  
ridge electrodes 6  
right atrial appendage (RAA) 165, 166, 169  
  mediastinal nerve stimulation 174  
right atrium 29–31  
  dominant frequencies 109  
  fibrillatory propagation 108  
right bundle branch (RBB) 268, 269  
right ventricle 29, 30, 31–2  
  fibrosis 681  
right ventricular conduction abnormality, Brugada  
  syndrome 629–35  
right ventricular disease, magnetic resonance  
  phase mapping 833  
right ventricular endocardium, electroanatomical  
  mapping 632, 634  
right ventricular outflow tachycardia (RVOT) 426,  
  427, 428, 544  
  ablation 431, 548  
  arrhythmogenic right ventricular  
    dysplasia/cardiomyopathy differential  
    diagnosis 889  
  bipolar recordings 430, 431  
  ECG characteristics 426, 427  
  electrocardiogram 545, 546  
  left ventricular outflow tachycardia  
    differentiation 428, 430  
    relationship 426, 427  
  mapping 61–2  
  non-contact mapping 43–4  
  pacemapping 430, 432, 552  
  unipolar recordings 430, 431  
right ventricular outflow tract  
  Brugada syndrome 628, 629  
  arrhythmogenic substrate 635, 638–9, 640  
  catheter mapping 632, 633  
  conduction slowing 629–35  
  extrasystoles 637  
  focal trigger mapping/ablation 635, 637–8  
  catheter mapping 632  
  enlargement in arrhythmogenic right  
    ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy 681  
  ventricular tachycardia 124  
right ventricular wall  
  fatty infiltration 700  
  thickness in arrhythmogenic right ventricular  
    dysplasia/cardiomyopathy 680, 683  
ripple mapping 40, 41, 42  
risk stratification, imaging 892  
rotational angiography 879  
  cardiac resynchronization therapy 837, 838  
  coronary sinus 622, 623, 837, 838, 839  
  three-dimensional (3DRA) 605–6, 623, 707, 708  
  image integration 622  
**S**  
sarcoendoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase  
  (SERCA) 907  
sarcoidosis 450, 451, 452, 890  
  cardiomyopathy 451, 452  
  mimicking 453–4  
  DE-MRI 615  
  diagnosis 451, 452  
  granulomatous myocardial infarction 450–1  
  mapping 454–5  
  pathology 451, 452  
  right ventricular cardiomyopathy differential  
    diagnosis 456  
  right ventricular involvement 455  
  steroid therapy 452, 453–4, 456  
  ventricular tachyarrhythmias 453, 456  
    ablation 455  
  ventricular tachycardia 451, 452, 455, 456  
sarcolemmal reticulum  
  calcium cycling in action potential duration  
    alternans 727  
  calcium ion release in heart failure 792  
scar tissue  
  ablation-related 824  
  cell therapy for repopulation 732–3  
  delayed enhanced magnetic resonance imaging  
    883–4  
  dilated cardiomyopathy 617  
  endocardial 608, 617  
  epicardial 608, 617  
  gray zones 822–3  
  hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 887  
  image integration 883–4  
  imaging 40, 608–9, 621, 749–50, 751  
  DE-MRI 613  
  image integration 821, 822  
  intracardiac echocardiography 815  
  mapping of left ventricular 840  
  masquerading 66  
  MDCT 699–701  
  missing activation 59–60  
  MRI 621, 624, 749–50  
  ablation-related 824  
  atrial scar 826  
  DE-MRI 613, 614, 615, 617, 618  
  gray zones 822–3  
  hyperenhancing regions 821, 822  
  non-ischemic cardiomyopathies 820–1  
  non-invasive cardiac imaging 749–50, 751  
  quantification 618  
  reentrant tachycardia 50–1  
  signal intensity differences post-MI 618–19  
  spontaneous ventricular tachycardia 615  
  voltage mapping 614, 615  
SCN5A mutations, Brugada syndrome 628, 629,  
  630

## Index

- screening, imaging 892  
semiconductor technology 5  
SENC (strain-encoded MRI) 829, 843–4  
Sense robotic system 42, 567, 603–4, 605  
  workstation 604  
septal isthmus 30  
septal pathways 32  
septo-atrial bundle 151  
septo-pulmonary bundle 151  
septum secundum 689  
  MDCT 693, 695  
short QT syndrome, inducibility 645  
shortest complex interval (SCI), complex  
  fractionated atrial electrograms 309  
silicon balloon electrodes 6  
single photon emission tomography (SPECT)  
  arrhythmogenic substrate **749**  
  hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 673  
  image integration 878  
    CT 873, 875  
  iodine-123 MIBG 606–8, 891  
  left ventricular dyssynchrony 621  
  left ventricular scar 840  
  mechanical substrate mapping 845  
  myocardial hibernation 881  
  myocardial perfusion 750–1, 878  
    myocardial perfusion defects 881  
  scar tissue 749, 750  
    assessment 621  
  ventricular arrhythmia sympathetic innervation  
    imaging 752–3  
single-cell tomographies 891  
sinoatrial conduction pathways (SACP) 81–2, 83  
  exit/entrance pathway role 83  
sinoatrial conduction time (SACT) 83  
sinoatrial node (SAN)  
  anatomy 80  
  Boineau–Schuessler model 83  
  conduction block 82  
  Connexin43 expression 83–4  
  control by autonomic nervous system 179  
  electrophysiology 80–1  
  exit block 81  
  localization 687  
  optical action potentials 81  
  optical mapping 79–80, 80–4  
    canine 81–2  
    human 76, 83–4  
  pacemaker  
    role 81  
    sinus rhythm 83  
  sinoatrial node (SAN) artery, S-shaped 691, 698  
  sinus beat, origin 80  
  sinus node 30–1  
    action potential depolarization 152  
    activation maps 420  
    dysfunction in atrial fibrillation 332  
    normal automaticity 119, 120  
    pacemaker activity 82  
  sinus of Keith, MDCT 694, 695  
  sinus rhythm  
    atrial fibrillation  
      electrogram pattern 328, 335  
      non-contact mapping 329, 330  
    spectral analysis 335–8  
    voltage distribution 335  
  left atrial macroreentrant tachycardia 335  
  neural stimulation 173, 174  
  non-contact mapping 329, 330  
  pacemaker site within sinoatrial node 83  
  restoration 135  
  sinus tachycardia, inappropriate 814  
  situs inversus 772  
  smooth muscle cell alpha actin (SMCA) 849, **850**,  
    851, 852  
  smooth muscle cells (SMC) 849, 851  
  sodium channel blockade, atrial fibrillation  
    termination 136  
  sodium channel dysfunction, Brugada syndrome  
    628, 629, 630  
  speckle tracking radial strain imaging 624–5, 829  
    scar tissue assessment 621  
  spinal cord stimulation, neural remodeling 185  
  spiral mapping catheter 419  
  ST segment alternans mapping 722–3  
  stellate ganglia 180, 181  
    ablation 185  
  stellate ganglion nerve activity (SGNA) 181, 184  
  stem cell implants  
    cardiac mapping/imaging 890  
    *see also* cardiomyocyte(s), stem-cell derived  
  Stereotaxis Magnetic Navigation System 603–4,  
    605  
  steroid therapy, sarcoidosis 452, 453–4, 456  
  stretch quantifier for endocardial engraved zones  
    (SQUEEZ) 844  
  structural heart disease (SHD), atrial tachycardia  
    341  
  ST-segment, signal morphology 9  
  ST-T-wave alternans 723  
  subendocardial ischemia, hypertrophic  
    cardiomyopathy 667  
  subeustachian sinus, MDCT 694, 695  
  substrate mapping 58–9  
    atrial fibrillation 328–9, 330  
    masquerading scar 66  
    normal tissue 58  
    scar-based ventricular tachycardia 441–2, 443  
    ventricular tachycardia 554–7, 883  
sudden cardiac death  
  amyloidosis 452–3  
  arrhythmogenic substrate characterization 749  
  electroanatomical mapping 747, 749–53  
  family history 669–70  
  heart failure 880  
  hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 666, 888  
  echocardiogram 670  
  electrocardiogram 670  
  history 669–70  
  prevention 673  
  risk stratification 668–72, 673  
  myocardial fibrosis 888  
  non-invasive cardiac imaging 747, 749–53  
  prediction with microvolt T-wave alternans  
    728, 729  
  prevention with implantable  
    cardioverter-defibrillator 627, 742–3  
  tetralogy of Fallot 757–8  
ventricular fibrillation 467, 747, 749–53  
  heart failure-related mortality 789  
  ventricular tachycardia 747, 749–53  
  *see also* Brugada syndrome  
superconducting quantum interference device  
  (SQUID) 10  
superior caval vein 28  
  activation 791  
  automatic contraction 790–1  
superior cavoatrial junction 28  
superior left ganglionated plexi (SLGP) 180  
  nerve activity 183, 184  
supraventricular arrhythmias  
  adult complex congenital heart disease 771,  
    773–84  
  atrial septal defect 776–7  
  atrioventricular canal defect 777–8  
  complete transposition of the great arteries  
    783–4  
  congenitally corrected transposition of the great  
    arteries 778  
  Ebstein's anomaly 778, 779  
  entrainment of tachycardia 775  
  Fontan procedure 779–80, 781  
  heterotaxy syndromes 778–9, 780  
  induction 775  
  macroreentrant circuits 773  
  tetralogy of Fallot 780, 782, 783  
supraventricular tachyarrhythmias, intracardiac  
  echocardiography 812–14  
supraventricular tachycardia (SVT)  
  hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 667–8, 673–4  
  paroxysmal 219, 224 (*see also* atrioventricular  
  nodal reentrant tachycardia (AVNRT))  
  prevention in catecholaminergic polymorphic  
  ventricular tachycardia 651  
  ventricular pacing 228, 229, 230  
surgical ablation modeling in atrial fibrillation  
  136–7  
sympathetic activity, heart failure 880  
sympathetic nerves 180–1  
  activity mapping 181–2  
sympathetic plexus, MDCT 697–8  
synapsin I 853, 853, 854  
synaptograms 854, 855  
syncope  
  hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 664  
  history 669  
  mechanisms 667–8  
  primary hemodynamic mechanisms 668  
  septal reduction procedures 668  
  PRKAG2 mutation 288, 291  
systems biology network 906  
**T**  
tachyarrhythmia  
  cell therapies 737–40  
  color interpretation of reentrant 55  
  gene therapies 737–40  
  *see also* atrial tachyarrhythmias; ventricular  
  tachyarrhythmias  
tachycardia  
  activation mapping of focal and reentrant 420  
  antidromic 269

## Index

- tachycardia (*Continued*)  
atrioventricular dissociation 294–5, 296  
diagnostic maneuvers 252–4  
differential diagnosis 294–5  
double potentials 47, 48  
entrainment mapping 47–8, 50  
exit site 55, 56  
His-synchronous ventricular extrastimuli 253  
intracardiac recording 296  
narrow QRS complex 294–5, 296  
nodofascicular/nodoventricular fibers 293  
premature ventricular contractions 252–3  
reentrant 49, 50–1, 54, 65–6  
activation mapping 420  
ventricular fusion 253, 254  
ventricular overdrive pacing 253–4, 255  
*see also named tachycardia disorders*  
tachycardia cycle length (TCL) 49, 252  
pacing 254  
post-pacing interval difference 253–4  
PPI mapping 300, 301, 302, 303  
Tawara, Sunao 84  
technetium-99 labeled Cy5.5 RGD imaging peptide (CRIP) 891  
tendon of Todaro 84  
terminal crest *see* crista terminalis  
tetralogy of Fallot  
cavotricuspid isthmus 783  
figure-of-eight circuit 782, 783  
macroreentrant circuits 759–60  
non-automatic focal atrial tachycardia 774  
sudden cardiac death  
prediction 758  
risk 757–8  
supraventricular arrhythmias 780, 782, 783  
ventricular tachycardia 756, 757  
catheter ablation 760–1, 762, 763, 765  
induction 759–60  
mapping 758–61, 762–3, 765  
prediction 758  
recurrence risk 765  
risk 757–8  
surgical ablation 765  
Thebesian valve, MDCT 694, 696  
Thebesian veins, large 698  
thermoluminescent dosimeter sensors (TLDs) 860  
thoracic veins, non-pulmonary vein 361  
three-dimensional mapping systems  
contact hybrid 15  
development 12–13  
dynamic maps 17  
fluoroscopic integration 15–16  
hybrid 14–15  
impedance systems 13–14, 15  
magnetic systems 13, 14, 15  
MRI integration 16–17  
non-contact 14  
hybrid 15  
pitfalls 15  
potential benefits 13  
principles 13–14  
three-dimensional patterns 9, 10  
tissue Doppler echocardiography 828–9  
cardiac resynchronization therapy 881  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 887  
left ventricular dyssynchrony 621  
magnetic resonance phase mapping comparison 831–2  
mechanical substrate mapping 842–3  
right ventricular disease 833  
torsades des pointes  
cardiac slices 24  
early afterdepolarization 125–6  
long QT syndrome 646  
transesophageal echocardiography (TEE)  
atrium 152  
real-time three-dimensional 622, 623, 873  
transitional area (TA) cells 84  
transmembrane action potentials (TAPs) 317–19  
transplant rejection, molecular imaging 891  
transposition of the great arteries  
cavotricuspid isthmus 782  
complete (D-TGA) 773  
cavotricuspid isthmus 784  
supraventricular arrhythmias 783–4  
trans-baffle technique 783, 784  
congenitally corrected (L-TGA) 772–3, 778  
intra-atrial baffles 782, 783  
trans-septal catheterization, intracardiac echocardiography guidance 810, 812  
transverse sinus 29  
triangle of Koch 32, 34, 213  
activation 214, 215  
anteroseptal accessory pathways 259  
fast pathway ablation 216  
localization 687  
retrograde fast pathway conduction 215  
slow pathway ablation 216  
fast pathway location 219  
slow pathway conduction 216  
tricuspid atresia 773  
tricuspid valve 30  
hypoplastic 767, 768  
*see also Ebstein's anomaly*  
triggered activity 119, 120, 122, 123, 124–7  
early afterdepolarization 125–6  
heart failure 792  
initiation 125  
overdrive stimulation 124  
troponin T mutations, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 667  
T-wave, activation recovery interval 9  
T-wave alternans  
assessment methods 727  
cardiomyocyte monolayer culture 105–6  
clinical implications 728–9  
definition 726  
mechanisms 726–7  
microvolt 726, 727–9  
implantable cardioverter-defibrillator implantation 728–9  
invasive electrophysiological testing 728  
left ventricular ejection fraction 728, 729  
medical therapy guidance 729  
preserved ejection fraction 729  
recording interpretation 727–8  
risk stratification 728, 729  
sudden cardiac death prediction 728, 729  
modified moving average method 727  
spectral method 727  
technical aspects 727  
timing after myocardial infarction 729  
two-photon imaging 898  
**U**  
ultrasonography  
intravascular 17  
three-dimensional electroanatomic mapping 10  
ultrasound-enhanced optical coherence tomography 592  
UnEmap multi-channel mapping system 5  
unipolar recordings 57, 798, 801  
bipolar recording comparison 4, 7  
interpretation 8–9  
unipolar signals 3, 4  
masquerading scar 66  
rapid downstroke 56–7  
substrate mapping 58  
**V**  
vacuum tube amplifiers 5  
vagal nerve activity (VNA) 181, 184  
vagal responses  
chronotropic 172, 177  
dromotropic 172  
hypotensive 172  
reflex 176  
vagus nerve 179, 180, 181  
ablation 185  
vagus nerve stimulation  
low-level 185–6  
neural modulation 185–6  
vein of Marshall (VOM) 361  
activation 791  
automatic contraction 790–1  
electrical activity focal points 793  
venous angiography, coronary sinus 622  
ventricular activation (VA) 252, 254  
interval 254  
ventricular arrhythmias  
action potential duration 146  
restitution 142–3  
aortic valve 544–9  
autonomic dysfunction 607  
conduction velocity 142  
congenital heart disease mapping/ablation 756–68  
diffusion tensor magnetic resonance 142  
electrical alternans 142  
epicardial mapping 884  
fiber direction mapping 142  
flow-metabolism mismatch 751  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 666–7  
implantable cardioverter-defibrillator, prediction with SPECT 607  
intracardiac echocardiography 814–15  
malignant recurrent 880  
mechanism 545

## Index

- models/modeling 140–8
    - antiarrhythmia therapy testing 148
    - approach 140–2
    - border zone 143, 144
    - central ischemic zone 144
    - challenges 147–8
    - diseased heart 143–4
    - drug-induced 144, 145
    - dynamics 142, 143
    - His–Purkinje free-running system 147
    - infarct-related 143, 144
    - ischemic insult 143–4
    - mechanisms in normal heart 142–3
    - meshes 142
    - myofibroblasts 144–5, 146
    - non-myocytes 144–5, 146
    - programmed electrical stimulation 145, 146
    - Purkinje system 147
    - sodium channel drug binding 144, 145
    - three-dimensional 140, 141
  - ordinary differential equations 141
  - peri-infarct zone 144–5, 146
  - post-shock in Purkinje system 463, 465
  - potassium concentration 143
  - pulmonic valve 544–9
  - reaction–diffusion partial differential equation 140–1
  - ventricular geometries 141–2
  - ventricular outflow tract 544–9
  - ventricular assist devices (VADs) 446, 447
  - ventricular defibrillation, Purkinje system role in mapping 459–65
  - ventricular fibrillation
    - bipolar electrograms 475
    - electrical mapping 467–8
    - electroanatomical mapping 747, 749–53
    - flow–metabolism mismatch 751
    - focal source hypothesis 635
    - idiopathic 627, 645
    - mother rotor hypothesis 635
    - multi-electrode array-based mapping 467, 468
    - non-invasive cardiac imaging 747, 749–53
    - myocardial infarction 750–1
    - myocardial ischemia 750–1
    - myocardial scar 749–50
    - optical mapping 468, 475
    - panoramic 94
    - phase mapping 467, 468–76
      - border zone affinity 471, 472
      - clinical studies 474–5
      - expanding in 3D model 471–2, 473
      - Hilbert transform 468–9
      - ischemia–perfusion effects 474
      - limitations 475
      - phase singularity points 469, 470
      - reentrant circuits 471, 472
      - rotating phase pattern 469, 470, 471
      - rotational speed 471–2, 473
      - rotors 471, 472, 475
      - scroll waves 472–4
      - spatial organization 469–71
      - temporal organization 468, 469
    - Purkinje fibers 460–3, 464
  - Purkinje system
    - premature beats 460
    - role in mapping 459–65
  - reentrant, myocardial fiber orientation 592, 594–5
  - substrate for recurrent 492
  - sudden cardiac death 467, 747, 749–53
    - heart failure-related mortality 789
  - sympathetic innervation imaging 751–3
  - ventricular fusion 253, 254
  - ventricular myocardium 34
  - ventricular outflow tachycardia 425–6, 427, 428, 429, 430, 544–9
    - ablation 430–1, 547–9
    - activation mapping 547
    - bipolar recordings 430, 431
    - catheter ablation 547–9
    - clinical presentation 545
    - electrocardiogram 545–7
    - left bundle branch block 545
    - left ventricular outflow tract
      - anatomic origins 428, 429
      - ECG characteristics 428, 429, 430
      - and RVOT differentiation 428, 430
      - and RVOT relationship 426, 427
    - mapping 430–1
      - strategies 547
    - pacemapping 430, 432, 547
    - QRS complex 545
    - right ventricular outflow tract ECG
      - characteristics 426, 427, 428
    - three-dimensional mapping 431, 432
    - treatment options 545
    - triggered 431
    - unipolar recordings 430, 431
    - see also* left ventricular outflow tachycardia (LVOT); right ventricular outflow tachycardia (RVOT)
  - ventricular outflow tract
    - anatomic correlate 544, 545
    - see also* left ventricular outflow tract; right ventricular outflow tract
  - ventricular overdrive pacing (VOP), tachycardia 253–4, 255
  - ventricular pacing
    - atrial tachycardia 370, 371
    - remodeling 794
  - ventricular preexcitation 250
    - anatomic courses of variants 263
  - ventricular preexcitation syndromes 249–60
    - epidemiology 249
    - prognosis 249
    - variants 262–96
      - see also* atriofascicular pathway; fasciculoventricular pathway; Mahaim fiber; nodofascicular pathways; nodoventricular pathways
  - ventricular remodeling
    - arrhythmic electrical activity 794
    - due to myocardial ischemia 788–9
    - heart failure 792–3
  - ventricular repolarization
    - ganglionated plexi 177
    - prolongation in long QT syndrome 646
  - ventricular septal defect 756, 758, 759, 761, 763
  - ventricular tachyarrhythmias
    - amyloidosis 454–6
    - drug-induced 24
    - epicardial mapping 884
    - heart failure 128–9
    - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 886
    - sudden cardiac death 888
  - imaging 883–5
  - implantable cardioverter-defibrillator in sarcoidosis 453
  - lesion assessment 884–5
  - sarcoidosis 453, 456
    - ablation 455
- ventricular tachycardia
  - ablation 434–5, 537–41, 542, 709, 722
  - circuit 540–1
    - mapping strategies 551–7
    - pace map 434, 435
    - PET use 709–10
    - pre-procedural considerations 547
  - Purkinje spikes 434, 435
  - Purkinje-related extrasystole 538
  - scar-based 439–40, 447, 538–9
  - substrate 538–40
  - triggers 537–8
- amyloidosis 454
- antiarrhythmic drugs 552
- aortic root 545, 546, 548
- angiogram 548–9
- aortic sinus of Valsalva 548–9
- automatic 54, 120
- automaticity 119–22
- bidirectional in catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia 647, 649, 651–2
- bundle branch reentry 477, 478
  - entrainment mapping 527
- calcium channel blockers 124–5
- calcium channel mechanisms 433
- cAMP 426, 433, 545
- cell therapies 739–40
  - combined gene therapy 739–40
- circuit ablation 540–1
- clinical caused by delayed afterdepolarization 124–5
- combined endocardial/epicardial mapping 500–11
  - Chagas disease 504–5
  - combined LV and RV cardiomyopathy 510
  - ECG 500, 501
  - ECG characteristics 501–2
  - electrophysiology 500
  - entrainment mapping 507
  - fractionated potentials 509
  - imaging 500, 501
  - implantable cardioverter-defibrillator readings 500–1
  - ischemic cardiomyopathy 502
  - late potentials 509
  - left ventricular cardiomyopathy 502–3, 505–6, 507, 508
  - mapping strategies 507–10
  - non-ischemic cardiomyopathy 514–22
  - pacemapping 508

## Index

- ventricular tachycardia (*Continued*)  
procedural considerations 500–1  
Q waves 501  
right ventricular cardiomyopathy 503, 504, 505, 506–7, 511  
spontaneous arrhythmias 500–1  
substrate characterization 501–5  
substrate modification 508–10  
VT morphology 505–7  
conduction channel transection 554  
congenital heart disease 756–7  
implantable cardioverter-defibrillator 756–7  
mapping 758–61, 762–4, 765, 766, 767–8  
risk 757–8  
cycle length 551  
delayed afterdepolarizations 124–5  
delayed enhanced magnetic resonance imaging 876, 877  
dynamic substrate mapping 553  
Ebstein's anomaly 756  
mapping 763–4, 765, 766, 767–8  
ECG 485–6, 723–4  
electroanatomical mapping 538, 539, 554, 555, 747, 749–53  
late potentials 555–6  
electrogram–QRS mismatch 551  
electrophysiological assessment 478  
endocardial voltage mapping 478  
entrainment mapping 433, 507–8, 524–36, 551–2  
concealed 551  
focal 526–7, 528, 530, 533  
idiopathic 526, 528  
inducibility 552  
return cycles 541  
epicardial 485–6, 546–7  
ablation 495, 496  
epicardial mapping 884  
exercise-induced 120, 121  
exit site 47, 539  
false tendon 433  
fascicular 120  
flow–metabolism mismatch 751  
focal and entrainment mapping 526–7, 528, 530, 533  
fractionated potentials 479–80  
gene therapies 739–40  
combined cell therapy 739–40  
high-output pacing 538–9  
His–Purkinje system 477, 485  
idiopathic 62–3, 425  
ablation 434–5  
activation times 491  
entrainment mapping 526, 528  
epicardial 491–2  
intracardiac echocardiography 814–15  
macroreentry 460  
resetting 530, 531–2  
sources 491–2  
imaging 606  
implantable cardioverter-defibrillator  
congenital heart disease 756–7  
sarcoidosis 453–4  
scar-based VT 439, 445, 447, 478  
incessant 445  
inducibility 552  
initiation 125  
intramural 494  
late potential mapping 554–7  
left bundle branch block 545, 546  
left coronary cusp 546  
ablation 548–9  
left ventricular outflow tract 124  
long QT syndrome 647, 648  
macroreentry 526–7  
mapping  
during ongoing arrhythmia 553–4  
rare cardiomyopathies 450–6  
strategies 551–7  
maximum deflection index 485–6  
MDCT 699–701  
mechanisms 119–29  
medication 433–4  
mitral annular 435, 436, 437  
monomorphic 700  
channelopathies 645, 648  
MRI hyperenhancing regions 822  
myopathic type 756–7  
non-contact mapping 553–4  
non-coronary cusp 544  
non-invasive cardiac imaging 747, 749–53  
myocardial infarction 750–1  
myocardial ischemia 750–1  
myocardial scar 749–50  
non-ischemic cardiomyopathy 477–82  
combined epicardial/endocardial mapping 500–11  
coronary artery injury avoidance 481  
endocardial voltage mapping 480  
epicardial substrate 480  
epicardial substrate mapping 480–1  
intracardiac echocardiography 482  
intramural 494  
intramural substrate 480  
pacemapping 481  
phrenic nerve injury avoidance 481  
scar extent 492–3, 494  
S–QRS delay 482  
substrate mapping 478–81  
substrate-guided ablation applications 481–2  
non-reentrant pacemapping 508  
non-sustained and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 668, 670–1  
paced rhythm electrograms 479–80  
pacemapping 478–9, 552–3  
limitations 479  
panoramic optical mapping 94  
defibrillation mechanisms 94–5  
papillary muscles 435, 436, 815  
polymorphic 125, 126  
post-infarct  
cell therapies 739  
channel mapping 443  
ECG for ventricular tachycardia 445  
epicardial circuits 496  
fractionated potentials 479–80  
gene therapies 739  
hemodynamic assist device 447  
late potentials 443  
non-traditional sites for mapping/ablation 445–6  
pacemapping 441  
scar 127  
scar distribution 441  
scar-based VT 439  
voltage mapping 442, 444  
premature ventricular contractions 723  
Purkinje fibers 460  
Purkinje system 477  
Purkinje-related  
entrainment mapping 527, 529–30  
extrasystole 538  
QRS complex 55–6, 478, 479  
bipolar pacing 552  
QRS duration 485  
QRS morphology 478  
QS notching 553  
reentrant 94–5, 96, 126–7, 433  
bundle branch 477  
circuit ablation 540–1  
entrainment mapping 507, 526, 527, 528, 529  
hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 666  
mapping 554  
myocardial fiber orientation 592, 594–5  
structural heart disease 127–8  
substrate ablation 538  
reentry circuit 749  
refractoriness prolongation 739–40  
resetting 433, 524–36  
right coronary cusp 546  
ablation 549  
right ventricular outflow tract 124  
sarcoidosis 451, 452, 455, 456  
scar tissue imaging 749–50, 751  
scar-based 439–48, 477–8  
ablation 439–40, 447, 538–9  
activation mapping 439, 440, 447, 477–8  
channel mapping 442, 443  
deep intramural/septal circuits 448  
ECG 445  
endocardial access 448  
endocardial voltage mapping 478, 480  
endpoints for ablation 447  
entrainment mapping 440, 447, 477–8, 526, 527, 528  
epicardial access following prior cardiac surgery 448  
epicardial mapping 484–5  
epicardial sites 445  
focal sources 446  
fractionated potentials 479–80  
hemodynamic support 444, 446, 447  
heterogeneity 539, 540  
imaging 444–5, 478, 539–40  
implantable cardioverter-defibrillator 439, 445, 447, 478  
inexcitable areas 442, 444  
inotropic agents 446  
intra-aortic balloon pump 446  
intracardiac echocardiography 441  
intramural sites 445  
late potential mapping 556–7



## Index

- late potentials 442, 443, 444  
lesion formation clarity 448  
macroreentry 526–7  
non-inducibility 447–8  
non-traditional sites for mapping/ablation 445–6  
outcomes for ablation 447–8  
pacemapping 440–1, 447  
percutaneous pericardial access 445  
post-pacing interval measurement 440  
pre-procedural imaging 484–5  
pre-procedural scar delineation 447  
pre-procedure studies 444–5  
radiofrequency ablation 442  
right ventricular sites 445–6  
scar distribution 441  
scar location 478  
S–QRS delay 440–1, 482  
substrate mapping 441–2, 443, 448  
substrate modification 509  
ventricular assist devices 446, 447  
voltage mapping 442, 446  
sinus electrograms 479–80  
site of origin 552  
slow conduction 739  
spontaneous 430  
  scar tissue presence 615  
S–QRS delay 440–1, 478–9, 482  
  entrainment mapping 551  
  non-ischemic cardiomyopathy 482  
  pacemapping 553  
ST segment mapping 722–4  
structurally normal heart mapping 425–37  
substrate  
  ablation 538–40  
  heterogeneity 539, 540  
  mapping 478–81, 554–7, 883  
sudden cardiac death 747, 749–53  
supraventricular 546–7  
sympathetic activation 120  
sympathetic innervation imaging 751–3  
tetralogy of Fallot 756, 757  
  catheter ablation 760–1, 762, 763, 765  
  induction 759–60  
  mapping 758–61, 762–3, 765  
  prediction 758  
  recurrence risk 765  
  risk 757–8  
  surgical ablation 765  
three-dimensional cardiac electrical imaging 724  
three-dimensional mapping 538, 539, 539  
triggered activity 119, 120, 122, 123, 124–7  
  ablation 537–8  
triggered epicardial left 435  
unmappable 508–9  
ventricular septal defect 756, 758, 759, 761, 763  
verapamil sensitive 431  
  ablation 433–4  
  anatomical basis 433  
  characteristics 433  
  ECG 431, 433  
  electrophysiology 433  
  mechanism 433  
  medication 433–4  
  radiofrequency ablation 433  
*see also named* ventricular tachycardia  
  *conditions*  
ventricular tachycardia–ventricular fibrillation, polymorphic 126  
voltage mapping  
  atrial fibrillation 402–3  
  image integration with MRI 821, 822  
late gadolinium-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging correlation 659  
limitations 819–20  
macroreentrant tachycardias 300  
optical 72  
ventricular tachycardia 478, 480  
  with myocardial infarction 442, 444  
  post-infarct 442, 444  
  scar-based 446, 478, 480
- W**  
Walter, Augustus Desiré 4  
wave-mapping 798–800  
  atrial fibrillation 797–8  
  paroxysmal 801–2  
  persistent 801, 802  
  blanking period 799–800  
  effective conduction velocity 802–3, 804  
  electropathological substrate quantification 806–7  
  endo-epicardial breakthrough 803–5, 806, 807  
  fibrillation waves 800  
  isochrone maps 798, 799  
  longitudinal dissociation 802–3, 804, 806, 807  
Wenckebach periodicity, atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia 233, 235  
Wolff–Parkinson–White syndrome 249  
  atriofascicular pathway 264  
  fasciculoventricular pathway with PRKAG2 mutation 291–2  
  heterotaxy syndromes 778–9
- X**  
X-rays 12





