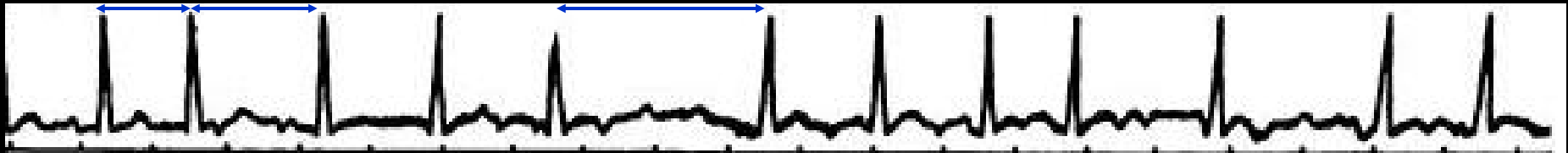


November 8, 2013
Special Lecture

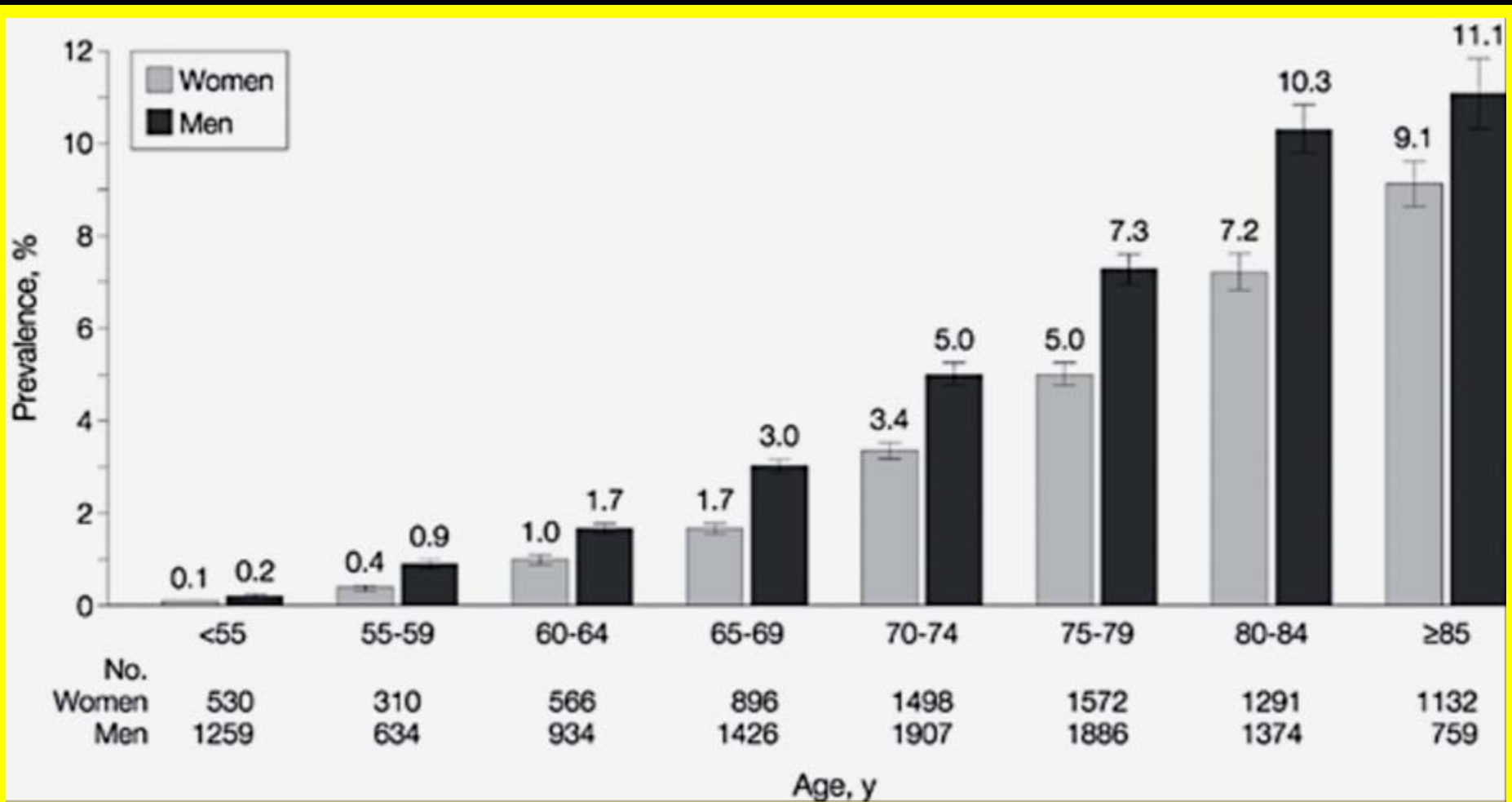
Atrial Fibrillation (AFib)

No p-waves and irregular R-R intervals



Dr. HN Mayrovitz

JAMA. 2001;285(18):2370-2375.



AFib Initiation and Maintenance

Major role of:

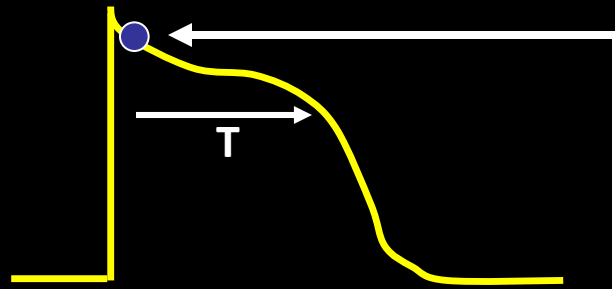
- Ectopic Impulses
- Reentry Processes

Goals

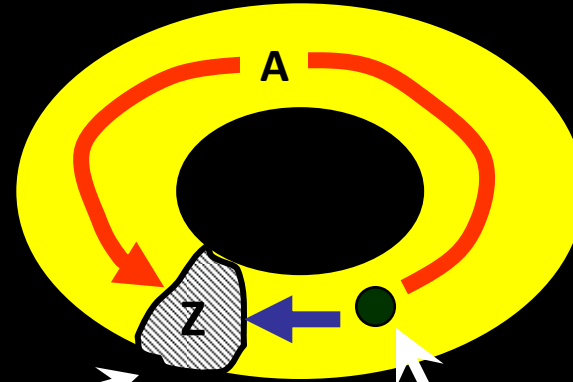
- Summarize underlying physiology
- Show pathways
- Link to EKG
- Comparison to atrial flutter

Underlying Physiology

Atrial Ectopic Impulses With Reentry



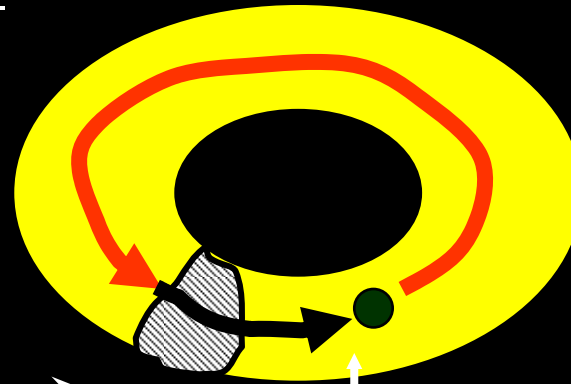
$$T = v \times L$$



Region Z is AR when impulse starts

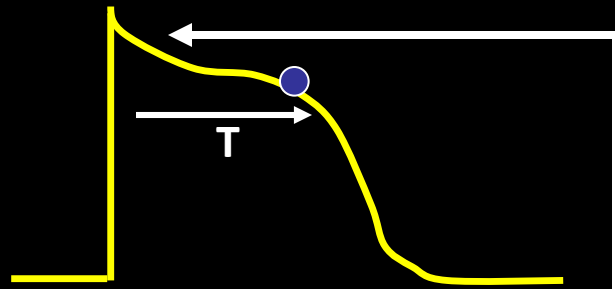
Ectopic impulse occurs between two consecutive normal SA impulses

If A reaches Z when Z no longer AR then may conduct through

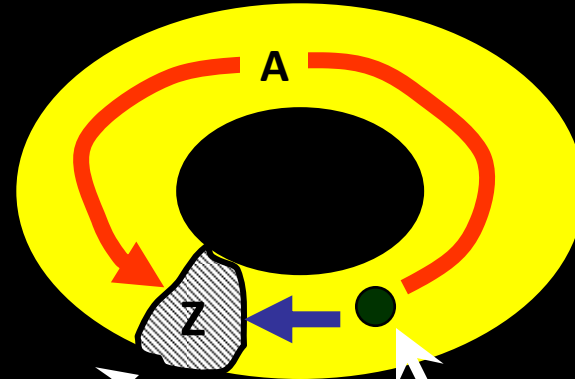


Reentry

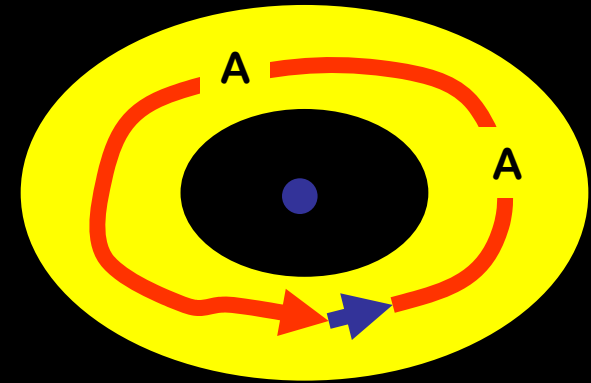
Atrial Ectopic Impulses With Reentry



$$T = v \times L$$

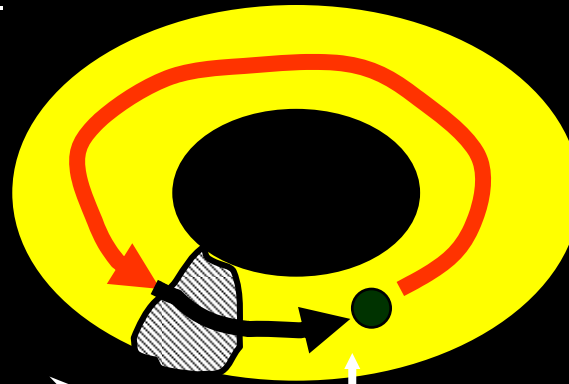


Region Z is AR when impulse starts



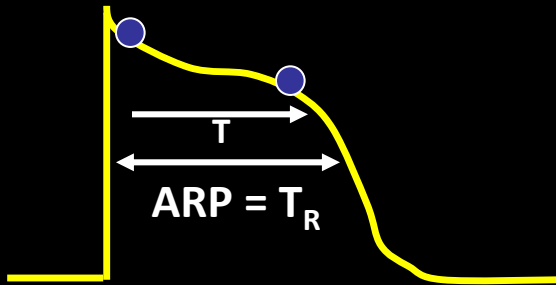
Ectopic impulse occurs between two consecutive normal SA impulses

If A reaches Z when Z no longer AR then may conduct through



Reentry

Factors Tending to Promote Re-entry

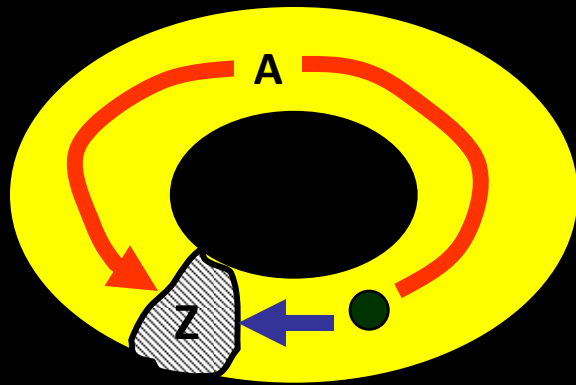


If $v \times L < T_R$: Snuffed

If $v \times L > T_R$: Reentry

- Decreased v
- Increased L
- Decreased T_R

$$T = v \times L$$



T_R is decreased

↑ I_K ↓ I_{Ca}

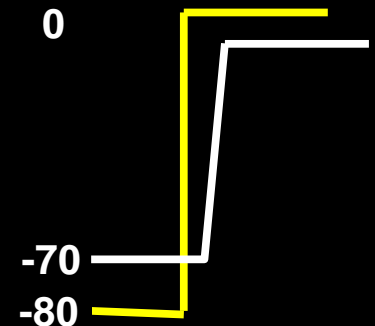
L is increased if
Atria Enlarge

• Tissue Fibrosis

• ↓ I_{Na}

{ ↓ dV_m/dt
↓ AP amp

All indicated directional change favor
Reentry phenomena including AFib

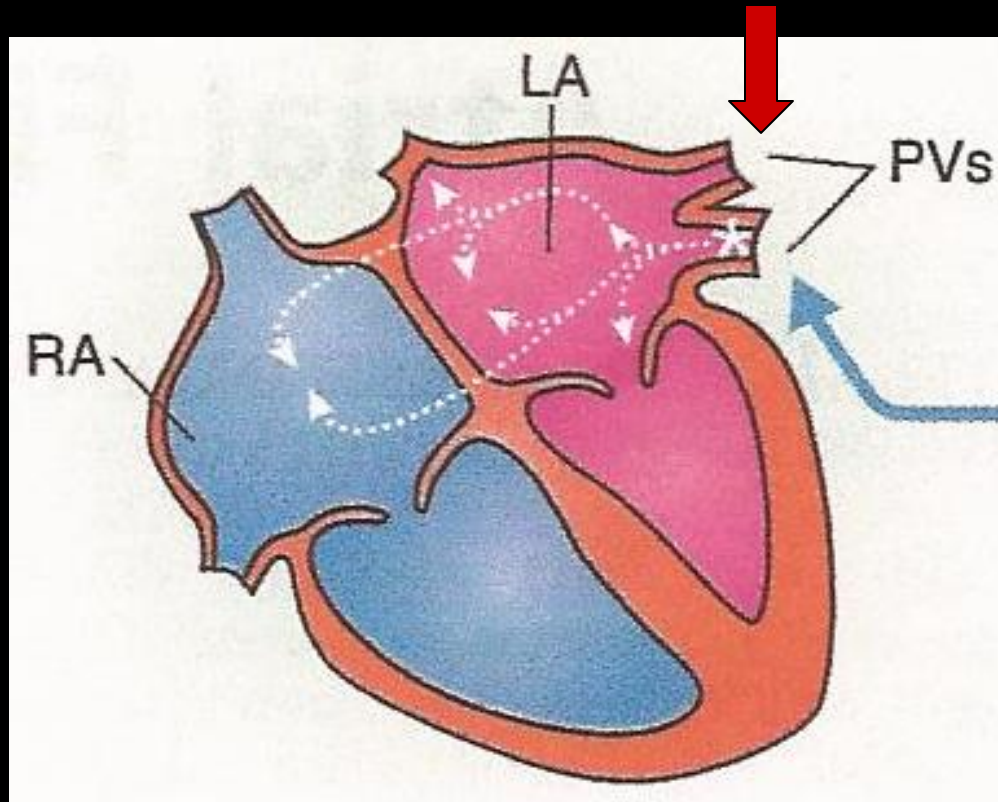


Excitation Events and Pathways

- **Rapidly discharging ectopic focus**
- **Single reentrant pathway**
- **Multiple reentrant pathways**

Rapidly Discharging Ectopic Foci

*Ostia embryonic origins similar to SA and AV node tissue
Aging or disease may “re-ignite” spontaneous depolarizations*

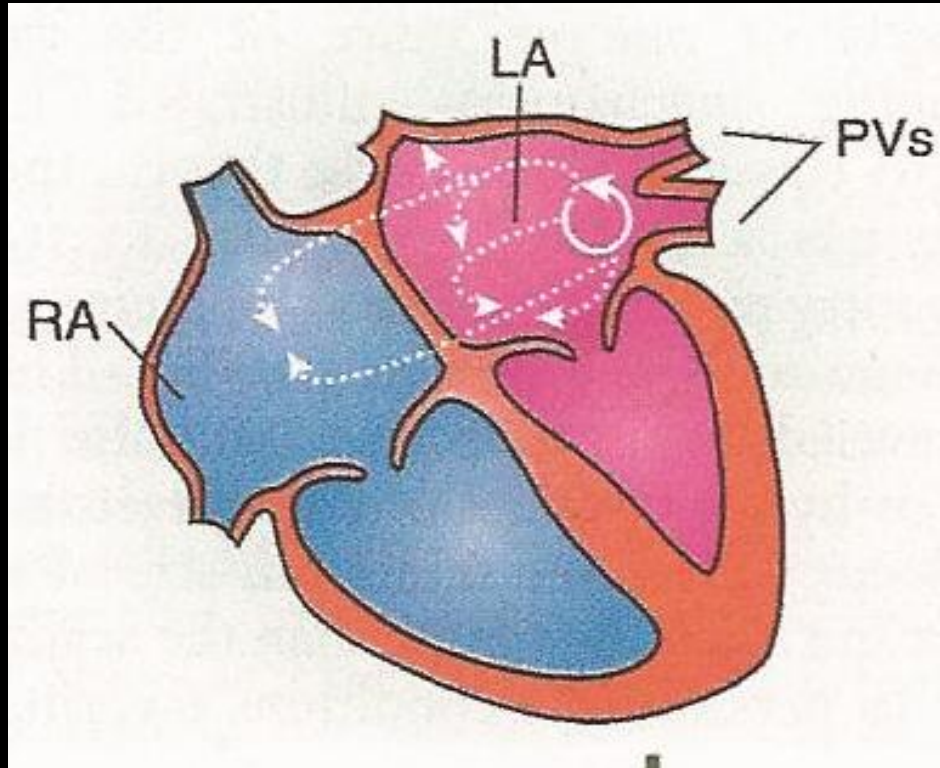


Mechanisms

DAD
EAD
+ Automaticity

Single or Multiple Ectopic Foci

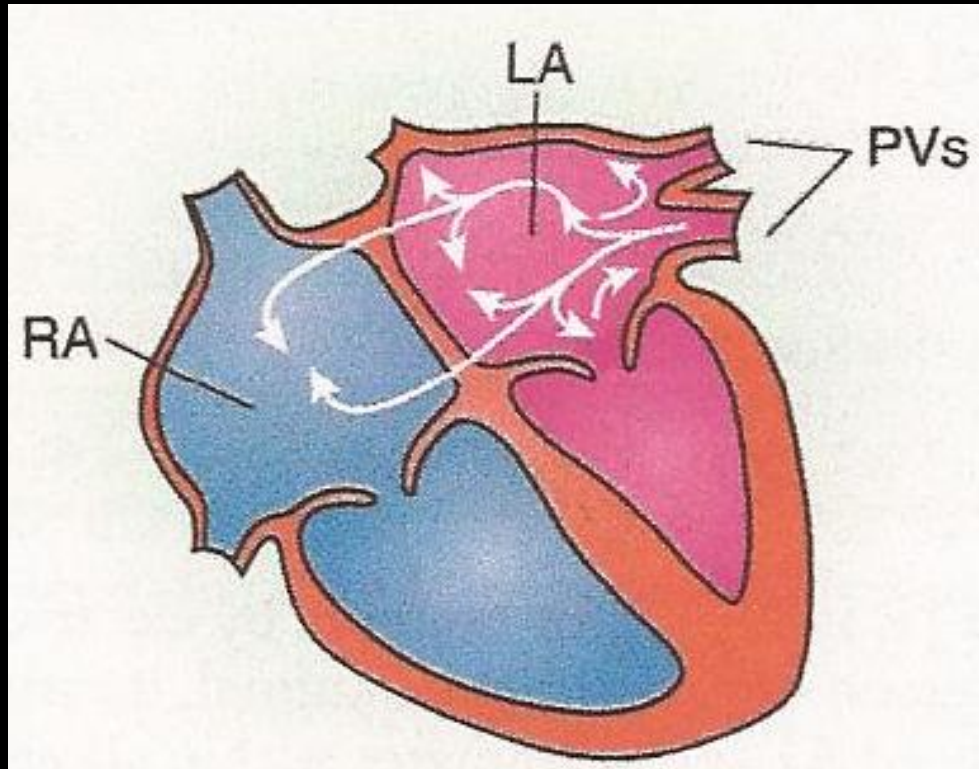
Single Circuit Reentry



Mechanisms

Ectopic
Focus
Triggers
Reentrant
Arrhythmia

Multiple Circuit Reentry



Mechanisms

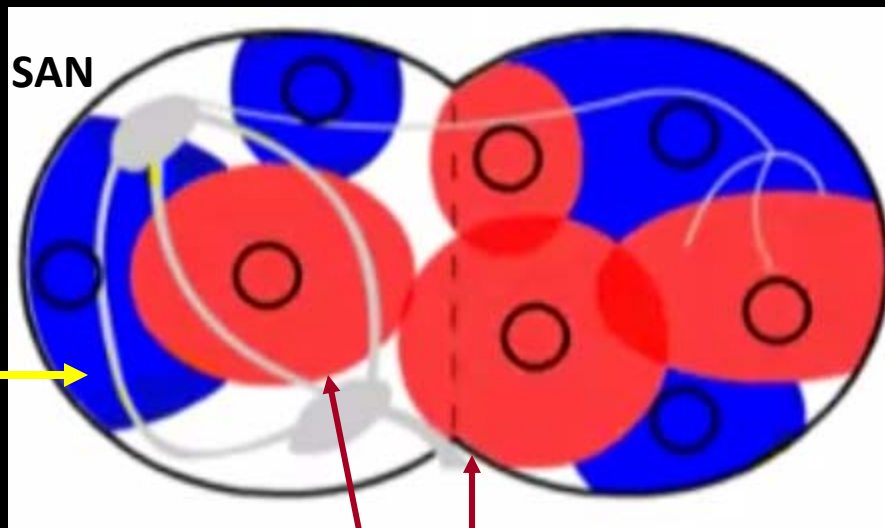
Ectopic
Foci Trigger
Multiple
Reentrant
Arrhythmias

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**Summary
AFib Features
and EKG
Manifestations**

AFib Features and EKG Patterns



**Chaotic Pattern
of localized
depolarization
regions**

**Depolarizing
"wavelets"**

Refractory



"f-waves"



Chaotic disturbance of the normal isoelectric line

Disturbance amount depends on # of depolarizing sites

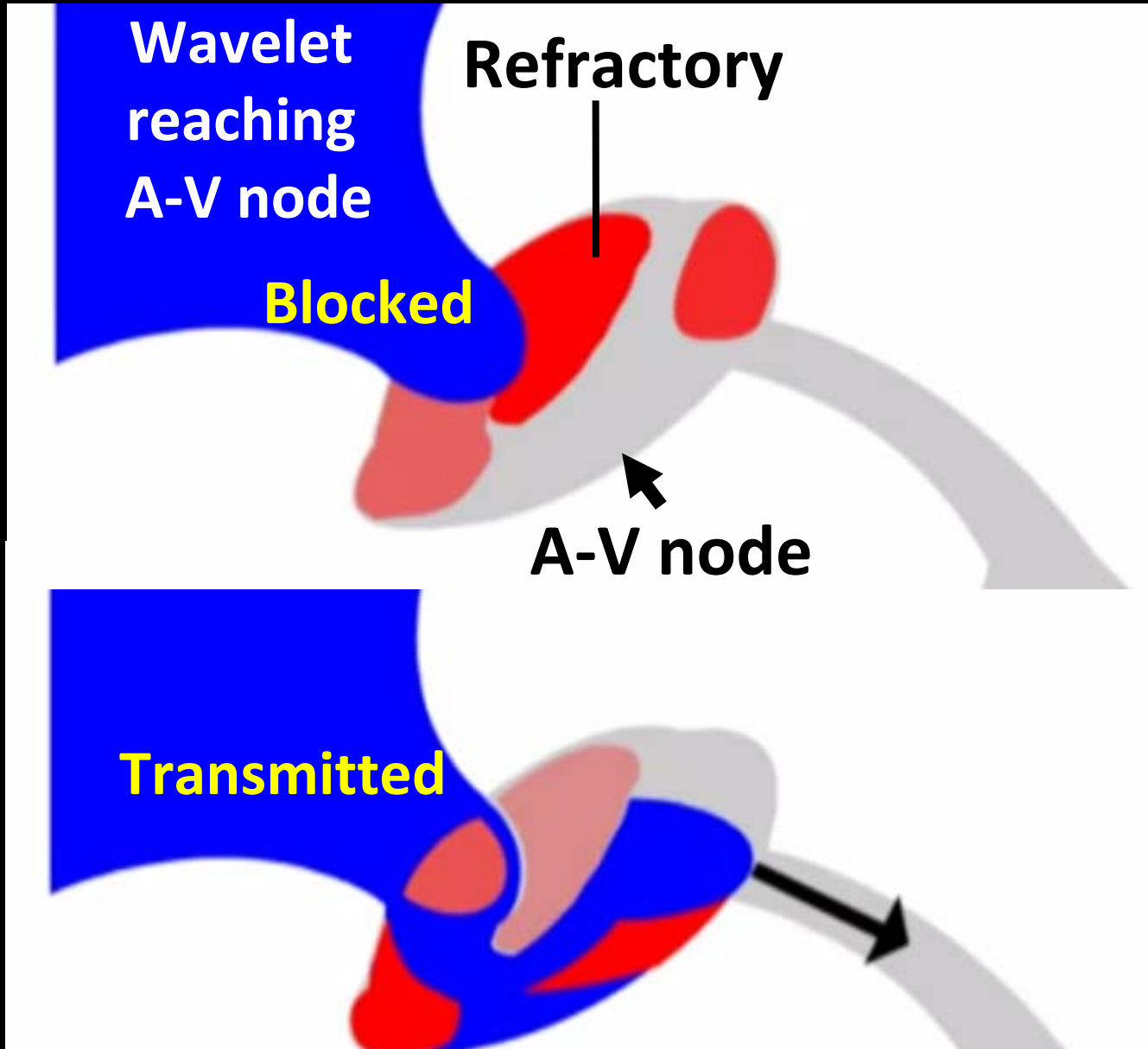
AFib Features and EKG Patterns

No p-waves and irregular R-R intervals



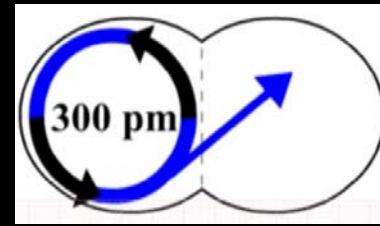
- Multiple atrial ectopic foci firing randomly
- Variable and erratic transmission through the AV node
- No organized atrial contraction
- Depolarization rates ~300-500 (400-700) per/min
- Heart disease (ischemic, hypertensive, CHF)

A-V Node Transmit or Block?



Atrial Flutter - Overview

EKG picks up ectopic p-waves but only 1 in 4 gets through the AV node

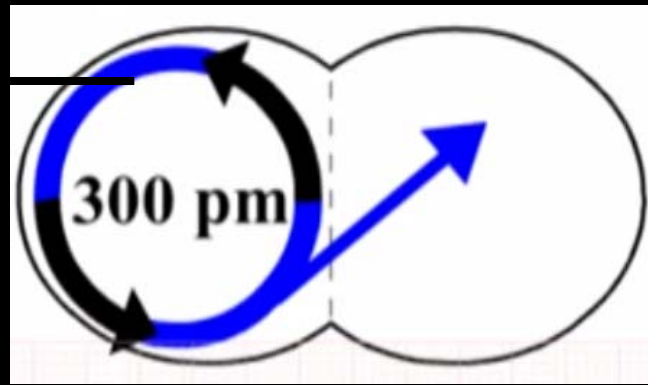


Often single Ectopic focus e.g. DAD)

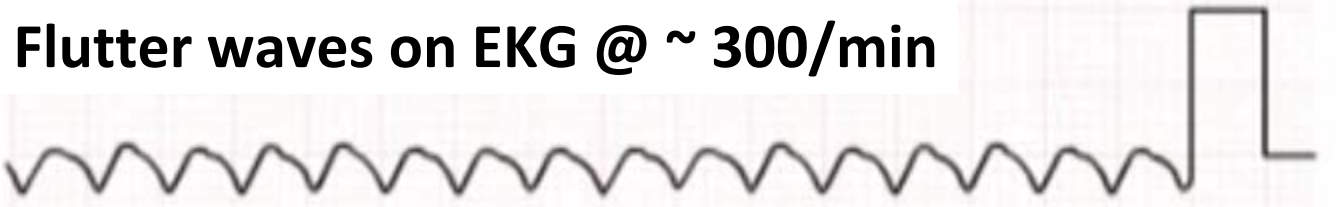


- Atrial ectopic focus firing repetitively with variable transmission through the AV node.
- Atrial depolarization & contraction well coordinated
- Typical rates ~200-300 bpm
- Here – AV node responds to $\frac{1}{4}$ impulses

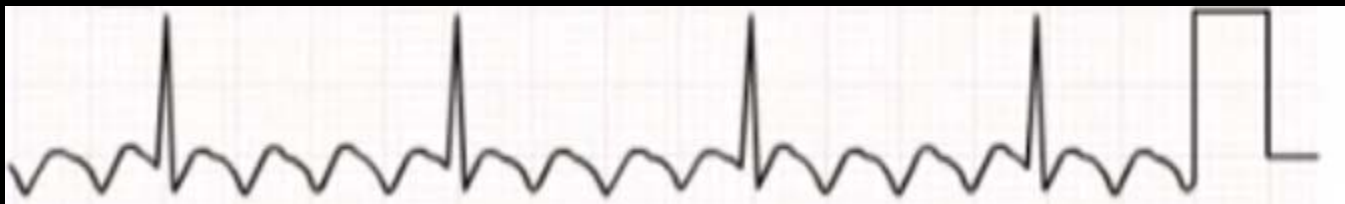
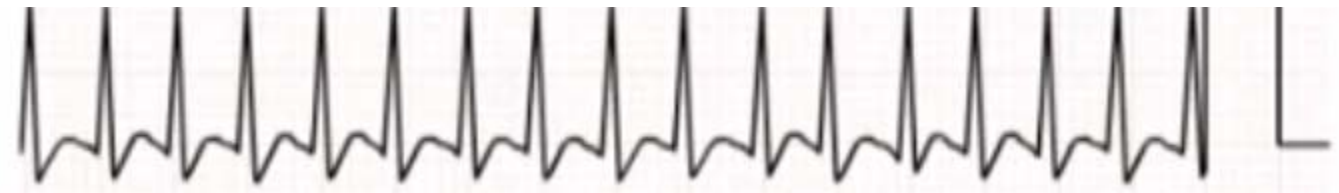
Atrial Flutter - Process



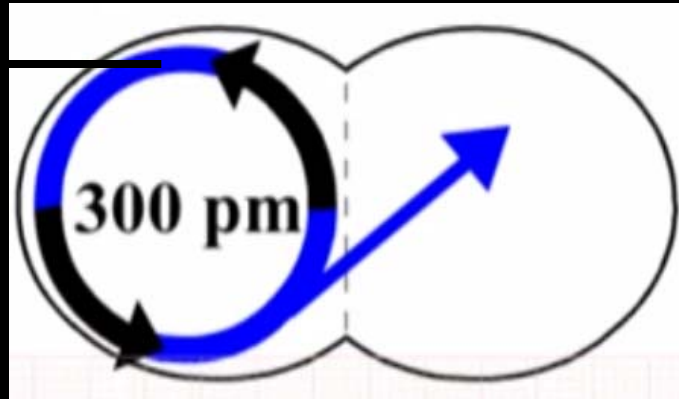
Flutter waves on EKG @ ~ 300/min



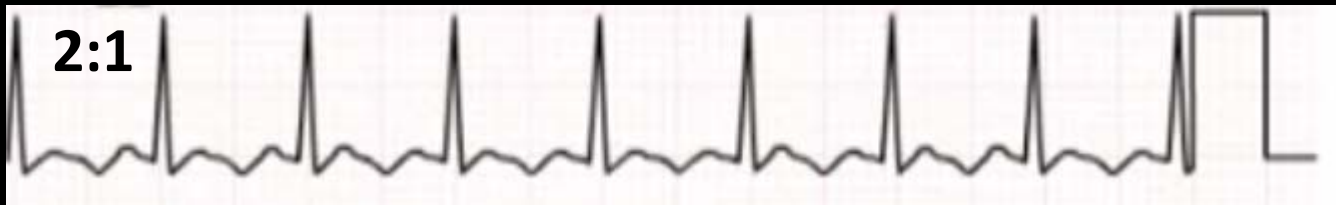
If all flutter waves passed through A-V – no time to fill!



Atrial Flutter Transmission Differences



Healthy
A-V node



In the 2:1 case what is the HR?

May make diagnosis of atrial flutter more difficult!

**Thank you
For your
Attention**

Questions?