

# Alcoolisation septale dans la CMH

*Thierry Lefèvre et l'équipe de l'ICPS*

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# Cardiomyopathie Hypertrophique

- ✓ Maladie autosomique dominante à pénétrance variable
- ✓ 1/500
- ✓ Obstruction au repos dans 1/4 des cas
- ✓ Obstruction à l'effort dans 1/3 des cas.
- ✓ Mortality annuelle 0.4% (Pts asymptomatiques)  
2.8% (Pts symptomatiques)

*Eliot et al. Eur Heart J 2006; 27:1933-1941*

*Maron et al. New Engl J Med 2003; 348: 295-303*

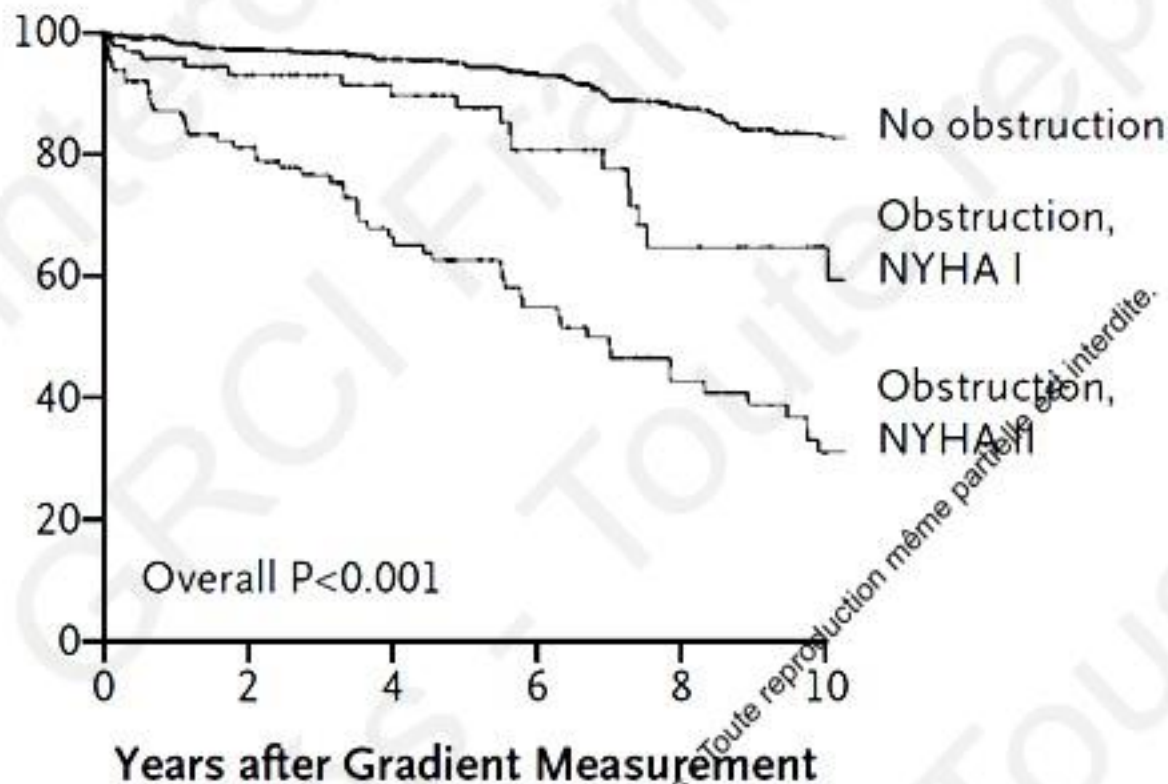
# Facteurs prédictifs de décès dans la CMH

## Facteurs Cliniques

- ✓ Classe fonctionnelle NYHA
- ✓ Classe fonctionnelle CC
- ✓ Antécédents familiaux de syncope ou mort subite
- ✓ Arrêt cardiaque récupéré

Elliot et al. JACC 2000; 36: 2212-8  
Maron et al EHJ 2003  
Candell-Riera et al. Med. Clin. 2004;123: 17-8  
Nagueh et al. JACC 2006; 12: 2410-22

Freedom from Progression to NYHA Class III or IV and Death from Heart Failure or Stroke (%)



**No. at Risk**

No obstruction	770	557	464	334	231	188
Obstruction, NYHA I	106	69	52	31	18	11
Obstruction, NYHA II	118	75	51	35	21	14

# Facteurs prédictifs de décès dans la CMH

## Echo

Gradient, épaisseur septum > 30 mm

Taille OG, IM > 2/4

## IRM

Zones de fibrose

## Test d'effort/echo d'effort

Réponse anormale à l'effort de la pression artérielle

## Holter

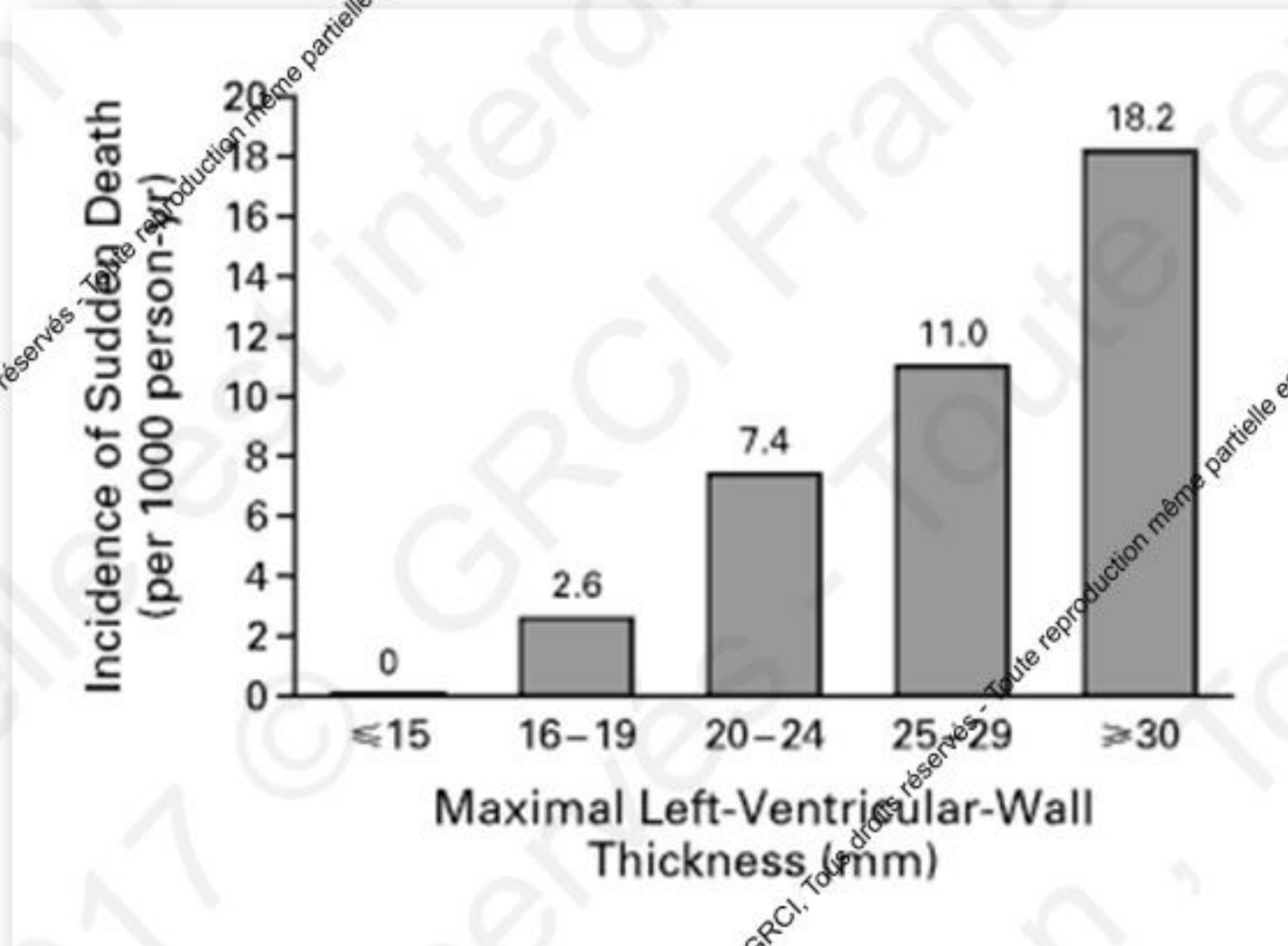
Accès de FA, TV

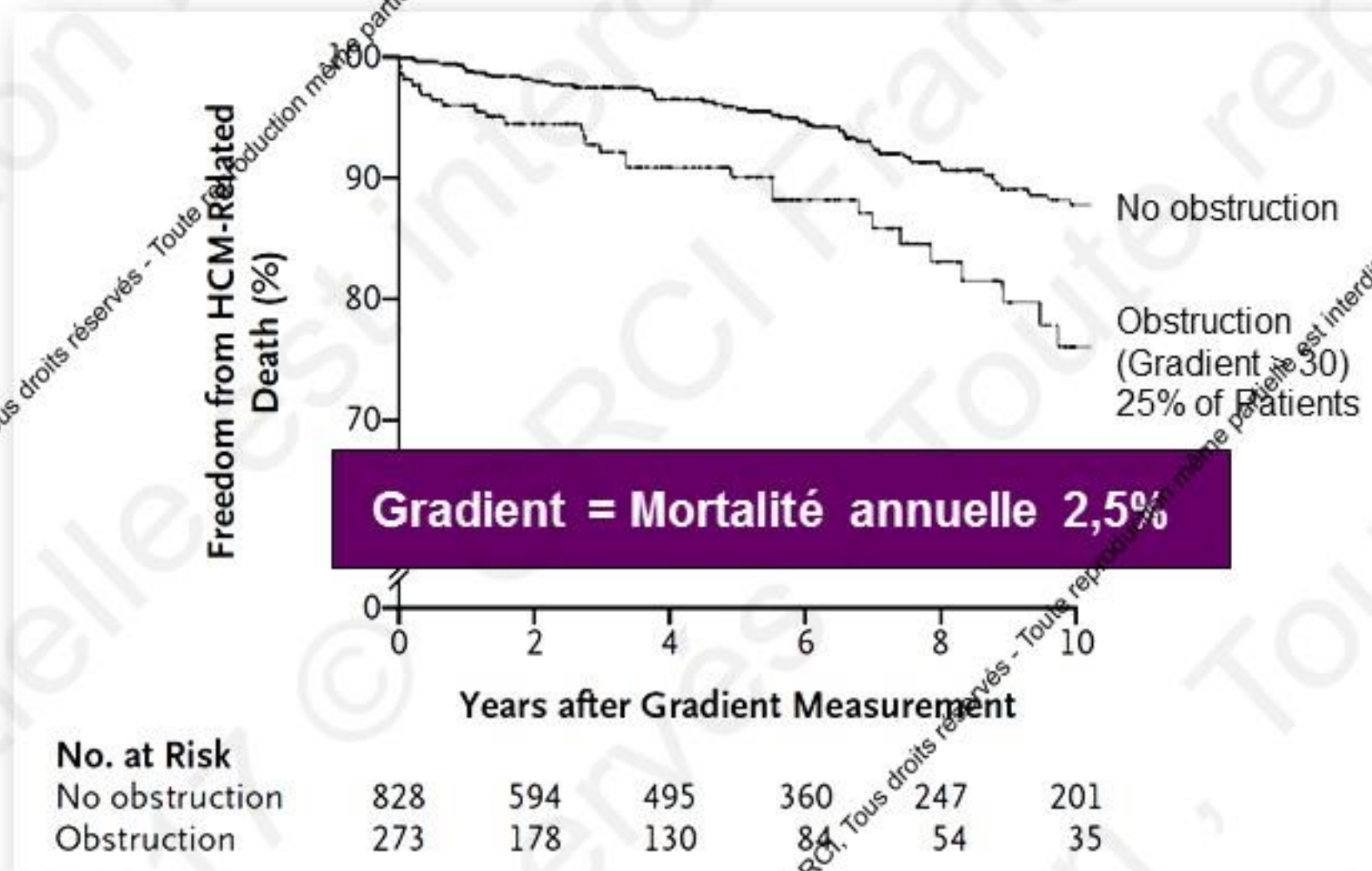
*Elliot et al. JACC 2000; 36: 2212-8*

*Maron et al EHJ 2003*

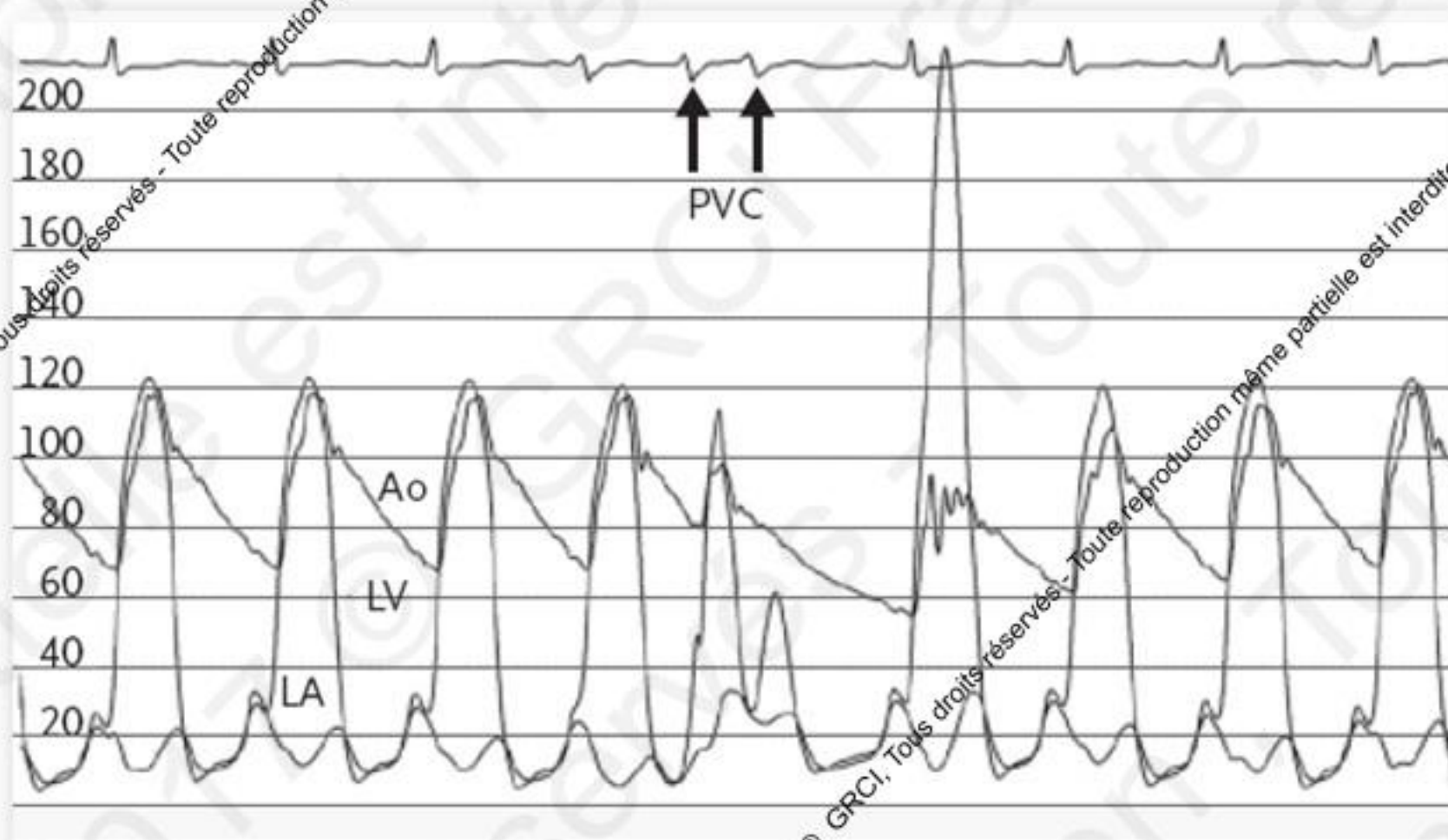
*Candell-Riera et al. Med. Clin. 2004;123: 17-8*

*Nagueh et al. JACC 2006; 12: 2410-22*



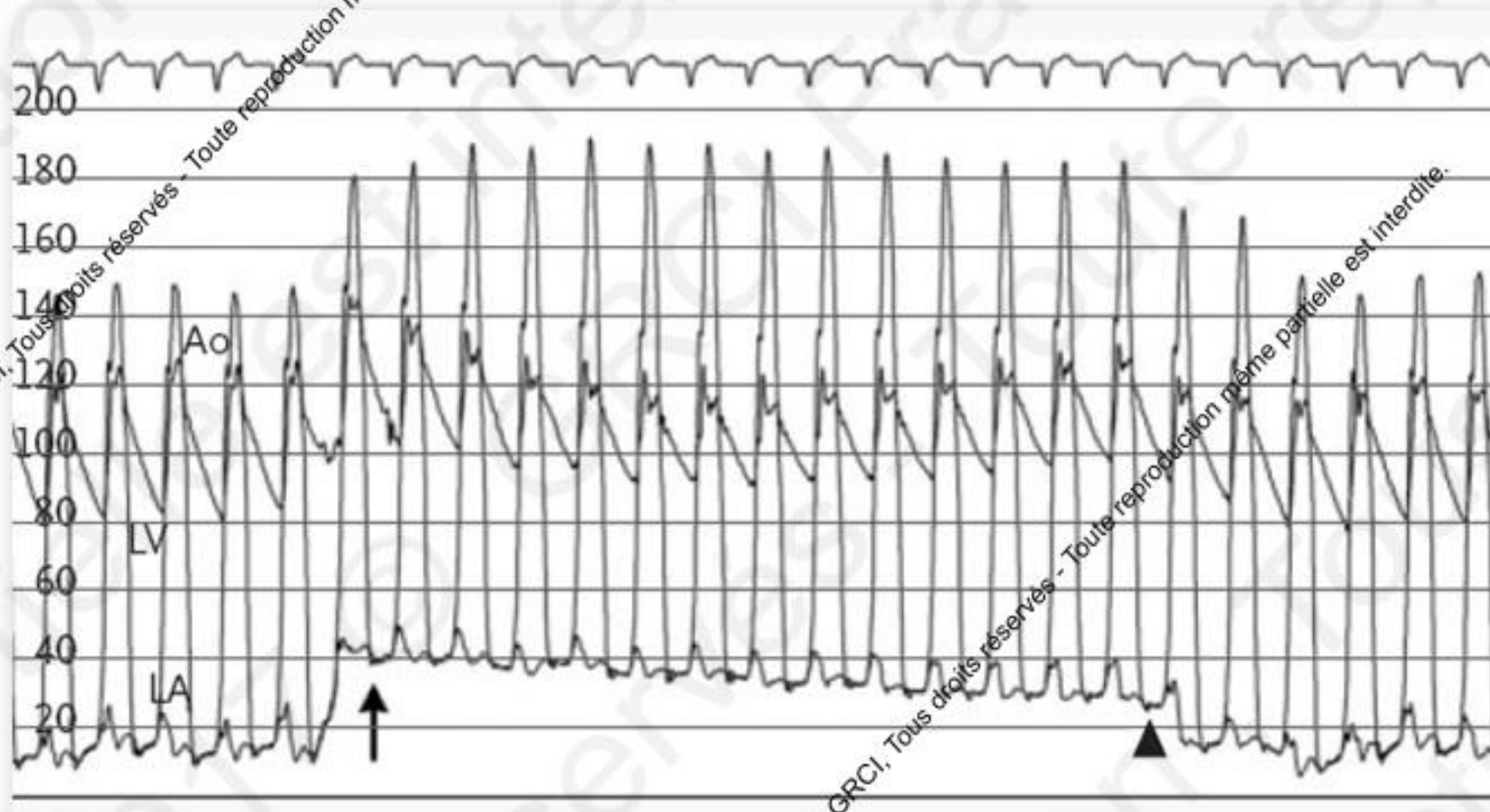


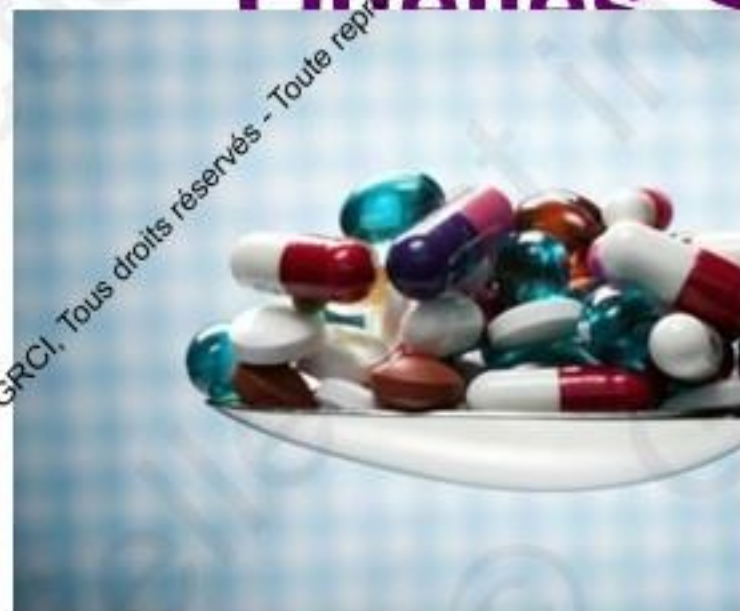
## Variabilité du Gradient





## Variabilité du Gradient





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## Le Traitement médical est la première étape

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
Non-vasodilating $\beta$ -blockers, titrated to maximum tolerated dose, are recommended as first-line therapy to improve symptoms in patients with resting or provoked <sup>d</sup> LVOTO.	I	B
Verapamil, titrated to maximum tolerated dose, is recommended to improve symptoms in patients with resting or provoked <sup>d</sup> LVOTO, who are intolerant or have contraindications to $\beta$ -blockers.	I	B
Disopyramide, titrated to maximum tolerated dose, <sup>e</sup> is recommended in addition to a $\beta$ -blocker (or, if this is not possible, with verapamil) to improve symptoms in patients with resting or provoked <sup>d</sup> LVOTO.	I	B

Disopyramide, titrated to maximum tolerated dose, <sup>e</sup> may be considered as monotherapy to improve symptoms in patients with resting or provoked <sup>d</sup> LVOTO (exercise or Valsalva manoeuvre) taking caution in patients with—or prone to—AF, in whom it can increase ventricular rate response.	IIb	C
$\beta$ -Blockers or verapamil may be considered in children and asymptomatic adults with resting or provoked <sup>d</sup> LVOTO, to reduce left ventricular pressures.	IIa	C
Low-dose loop- or thiazide diuretics may be used with caution in symptomatic LVOTO, to improve exertional dyspnoea.	IIb	C
Diltiazem, titrated to maximum tolerated dose, should be considered in symptomatic patients with resting or provoked <sup>d</sup> LVOTO, who are intolerant or have contraindications to $\beta$ -blockers and verapamil, to improve symptoms.	IIa	C
Oral or i.v. $\beta$ -blockers and vasoconstrictors should be considered in patients with severe provokable LVOTO presenting with hypotension and pulmonary oedema.	IIa	C

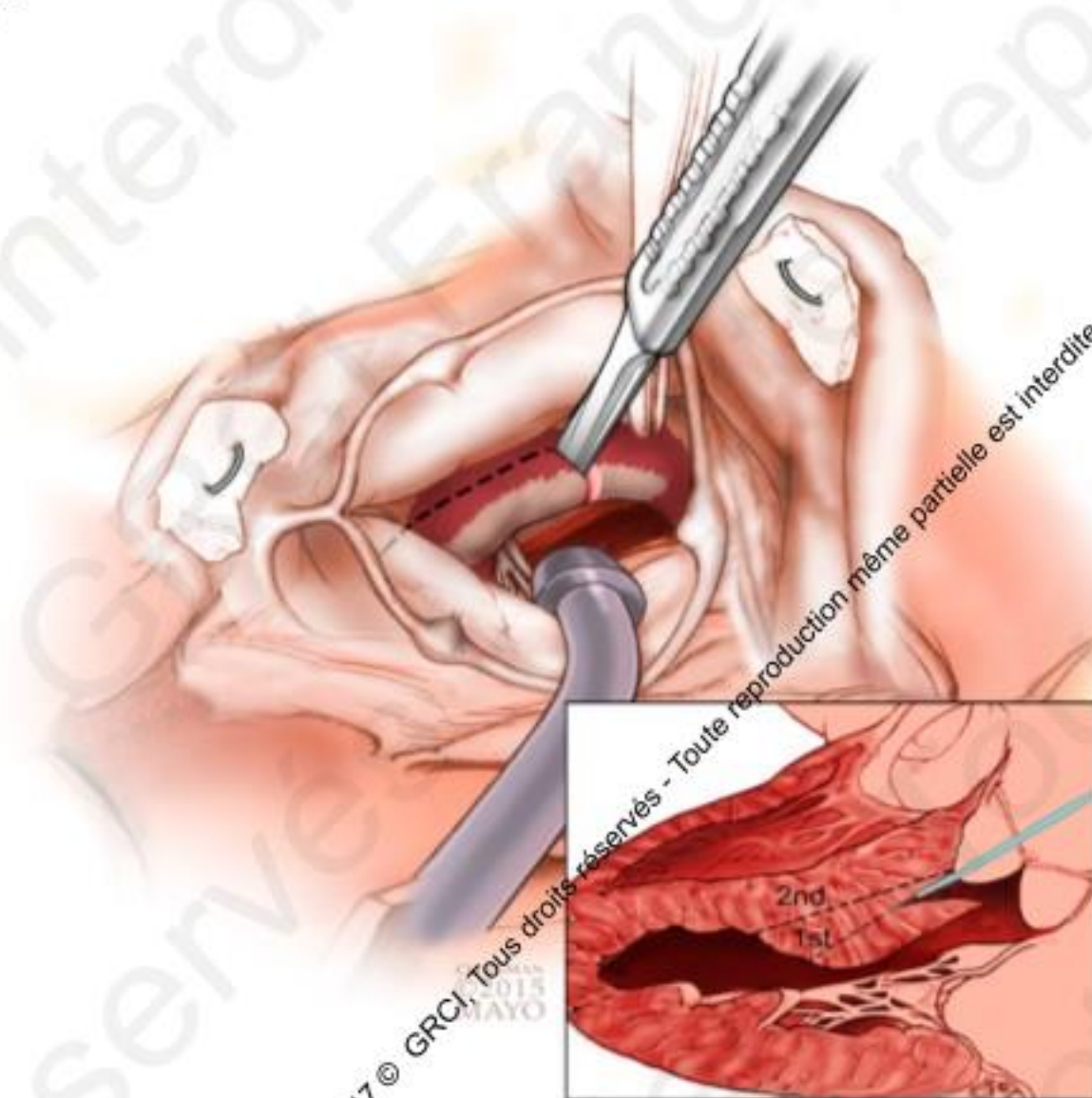
# Pace Maker

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
Sequential AV pacing, with optimal AV interval to reduce the LV outflow tract gradient or to facilitate medical treatment with $\beta$ -blockers and/or verapamil, may be considered in selected patients with resting or provokable LVOTO $\geq 50$ mm Hg, sinus rhythm and drug-refractory symptoms, who have contraindications for septal alcohol ablation or septal myectomy or are at high risk of developing heart block following septal alcohol ablation or septal myectomy.	IIb	C
In patients with resting or provokable LVOTO $\geq 50$ mm Hg, sinus rhythm and drug-refractory symptoms, in whom there is an indication for an ICD, a dual-chamber ICD (instead of a single-lead device) may be considered, to reduce the LV outflow tract gradient or to facilitate medical treatment with $\beta$ -blockers and/or verapamil.	IIb	C

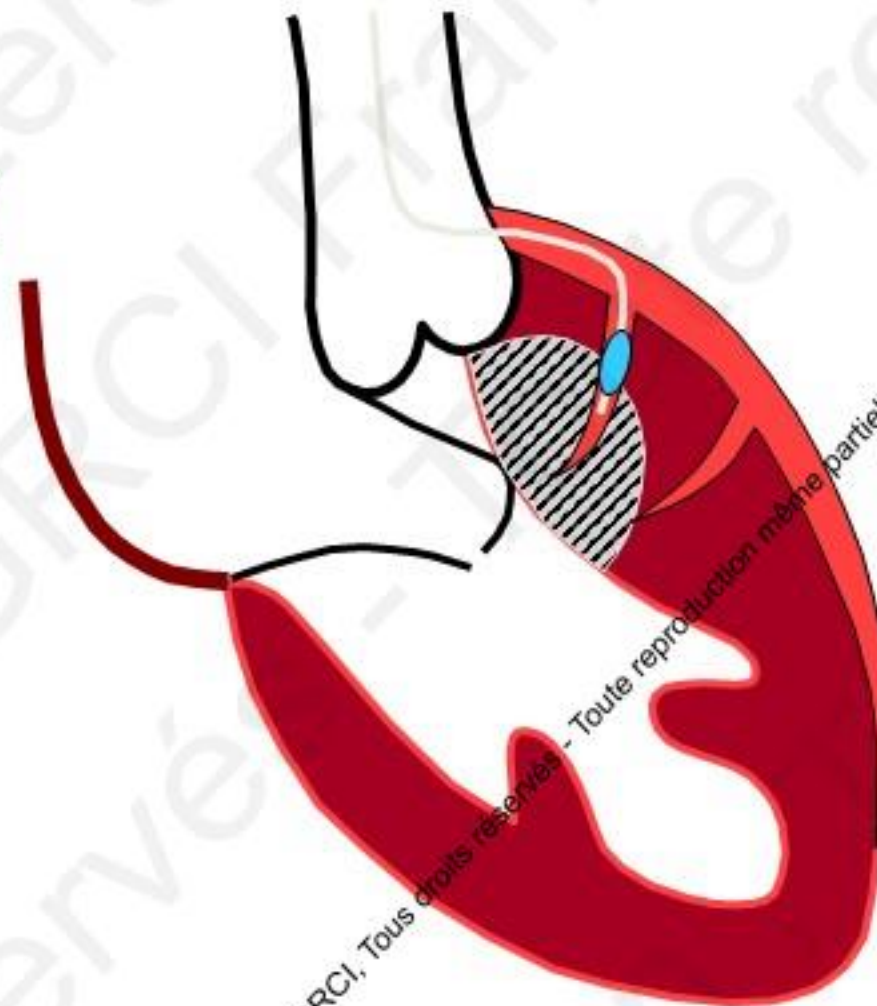
# Ablation septale

Recommendations	Class	Level
It is recommended that septal reduction therapies be performed by experienced operators, working as part of a multidisciplinary team expert in the management of HCM.	<b>I</b>	<b>C</b>
Septal reduction therapy to improve symptoms is recommended in patients with a resting or maximum provoked LVOT gradient of $\geq 50$ mm Hg, who are in NYHA functional Class III-IV despite maximum tolerated medical therapy.	<b>I</b>	<b>B</b>
Septal reduction therapy should be considered in patients with recurrent exertional syncope caused by a resting or maximum provoked LVOTO gradient $\geq 50$ mm Hg despite optimal medical therapy.	<b>IIa</b>	<b>C</b>
Septal myectomy, rather than SAA, is recommended in patients with an indication for septal reduction therapy and other lesions requiring surgical intervention (e.g. mitral valve repair/replacement, papillary muscle intervention).	<b>I</b>	<b>C</b>
Mitral valve repair or replacement should be considered in symptomatic patients with a resting or maximum provoked LVOTO gradient $\geq 50$ mm Hg and moderate-to-severe mitral regurgitation not caused by SAM of the mitral valve alone.	<b>IIa</b>	<b>C</b>
Mitral valve repair or replacement may be considered in patients with a resting or maximum provoked LVOTO gradient $\geq 50$ mm Hg and a maximum septal thickness $\leq 16$ mm at the point of the mitral leaflet-septal contact or when there is moderate-to-severe mitral regurgitation following isolated myectomy.	<b>IIb</b>	<b>C</b>

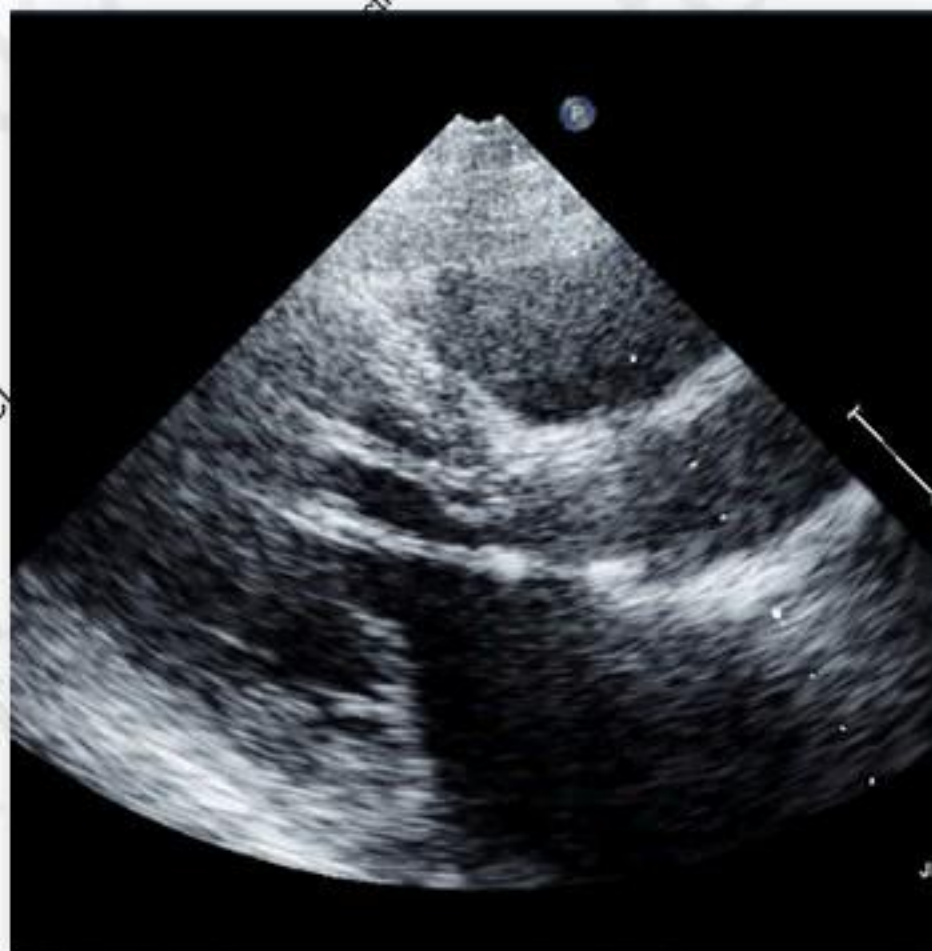
# Myectomie



# Alcoolisation Septale

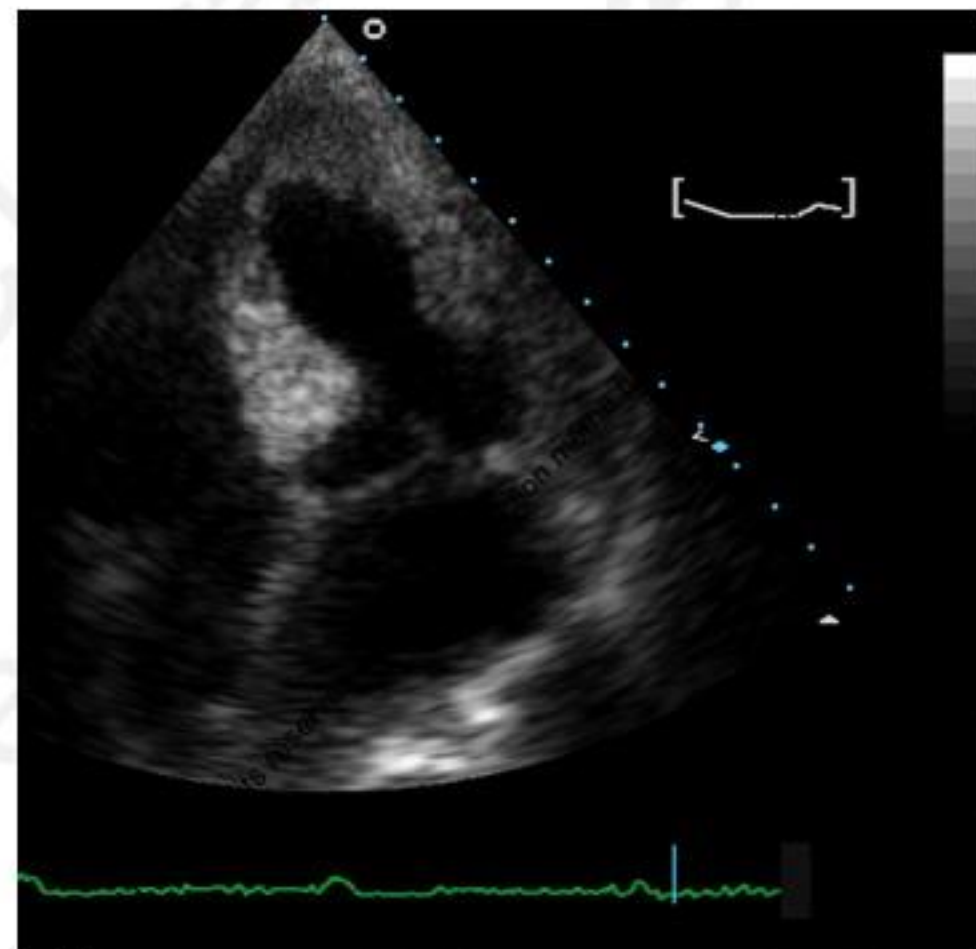
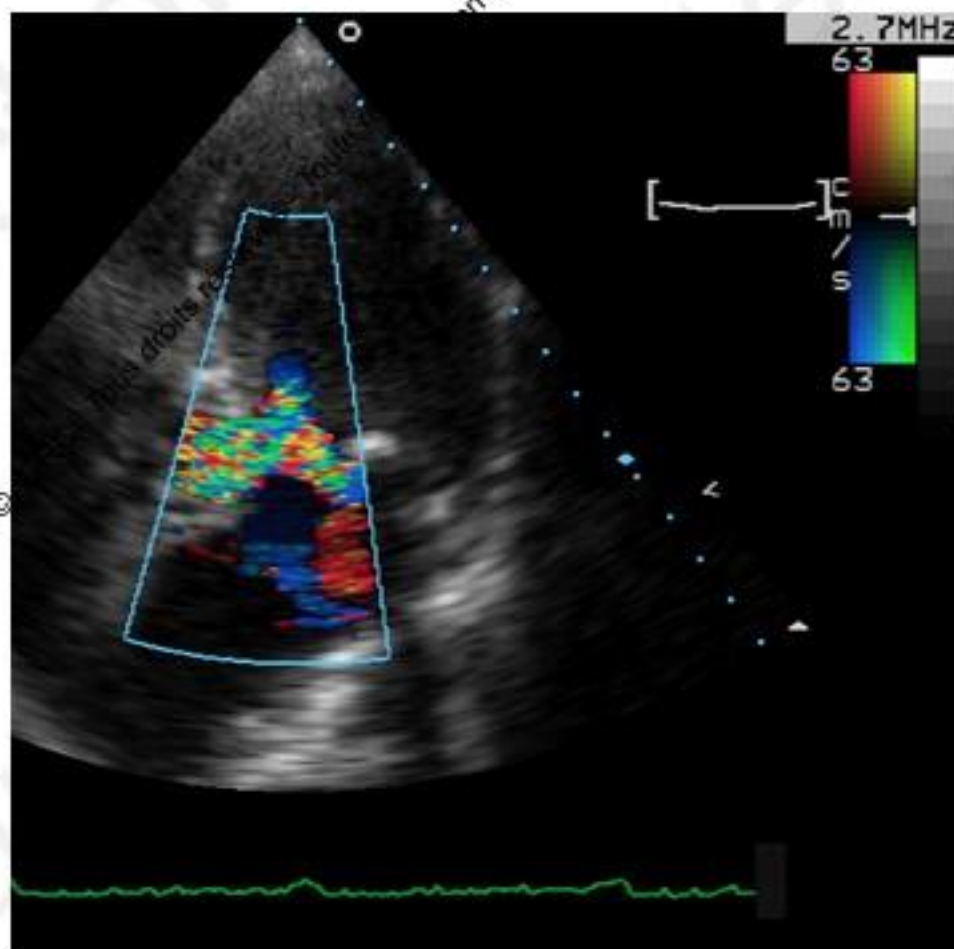


# Role de l'échocardiographie



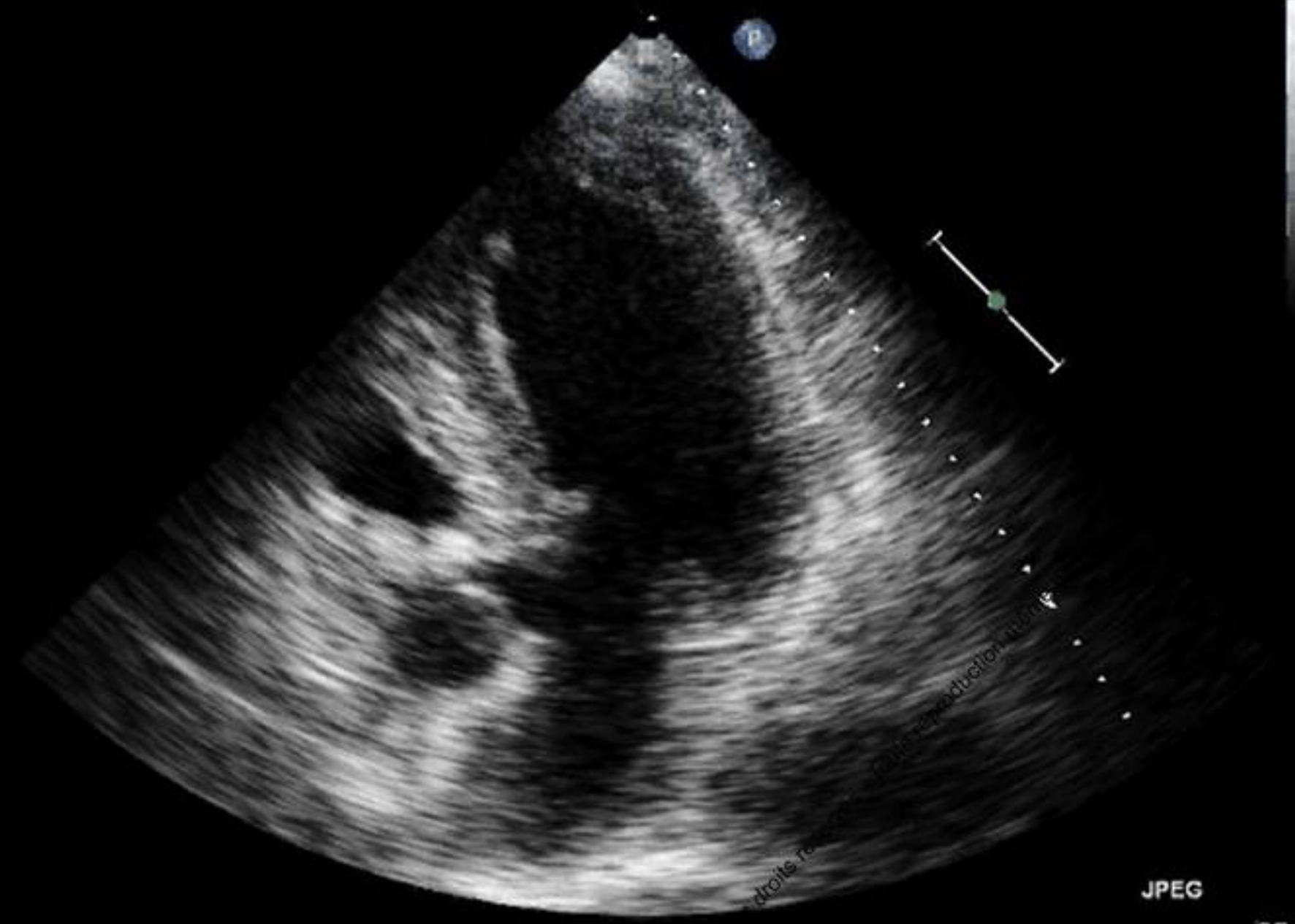


# Role de l'échocardiographie



CI 42Hz  
20cm  
2D  
71%  
C 50  
P Bas  
HPén

C3



JPEG

85 bpm

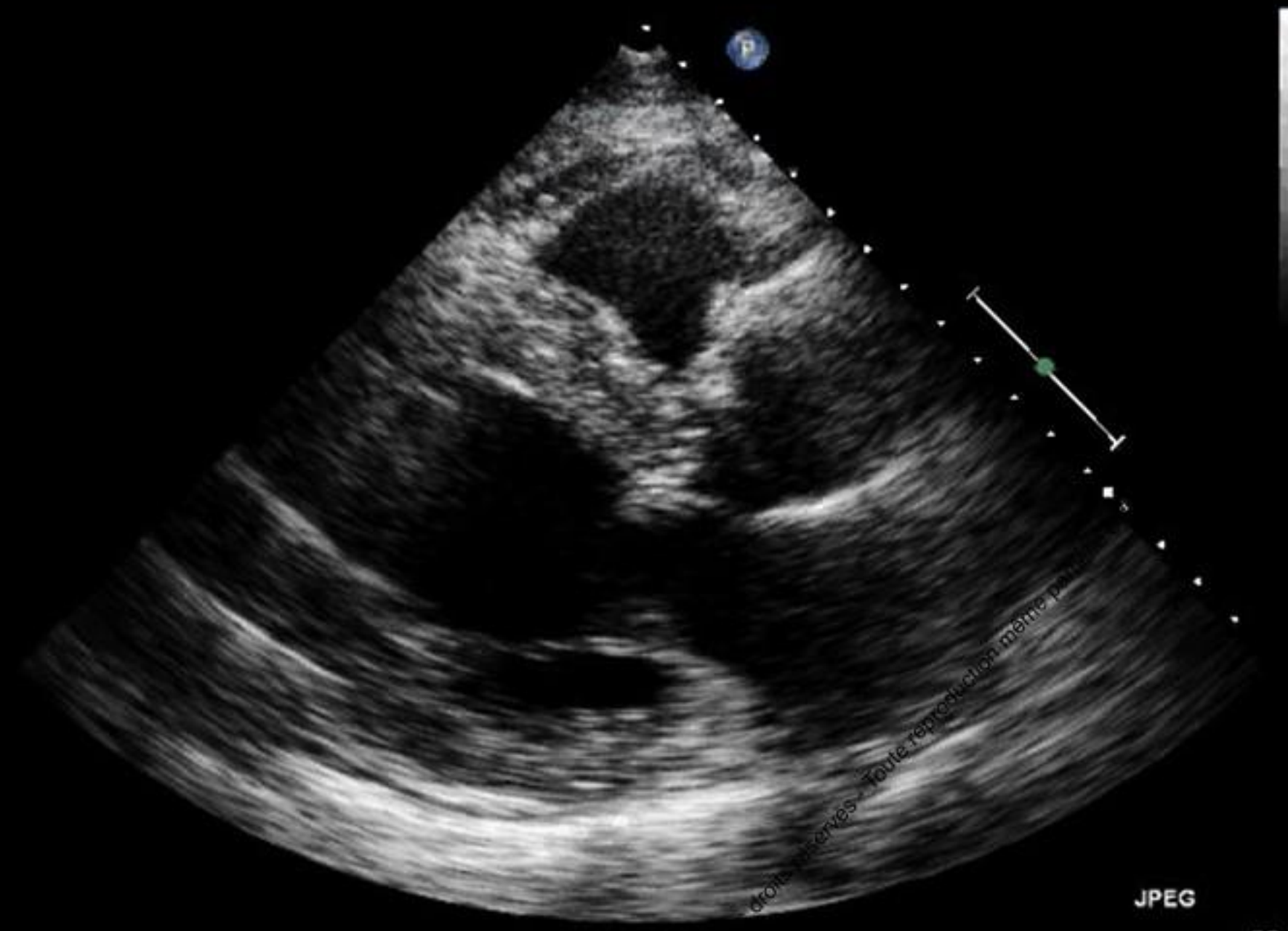
Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique résistante au traitement médical

2017

Cl 47Hz  
17cm

C3

2D  
60%  
C 50  
P Bas  
HPén



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JPEG

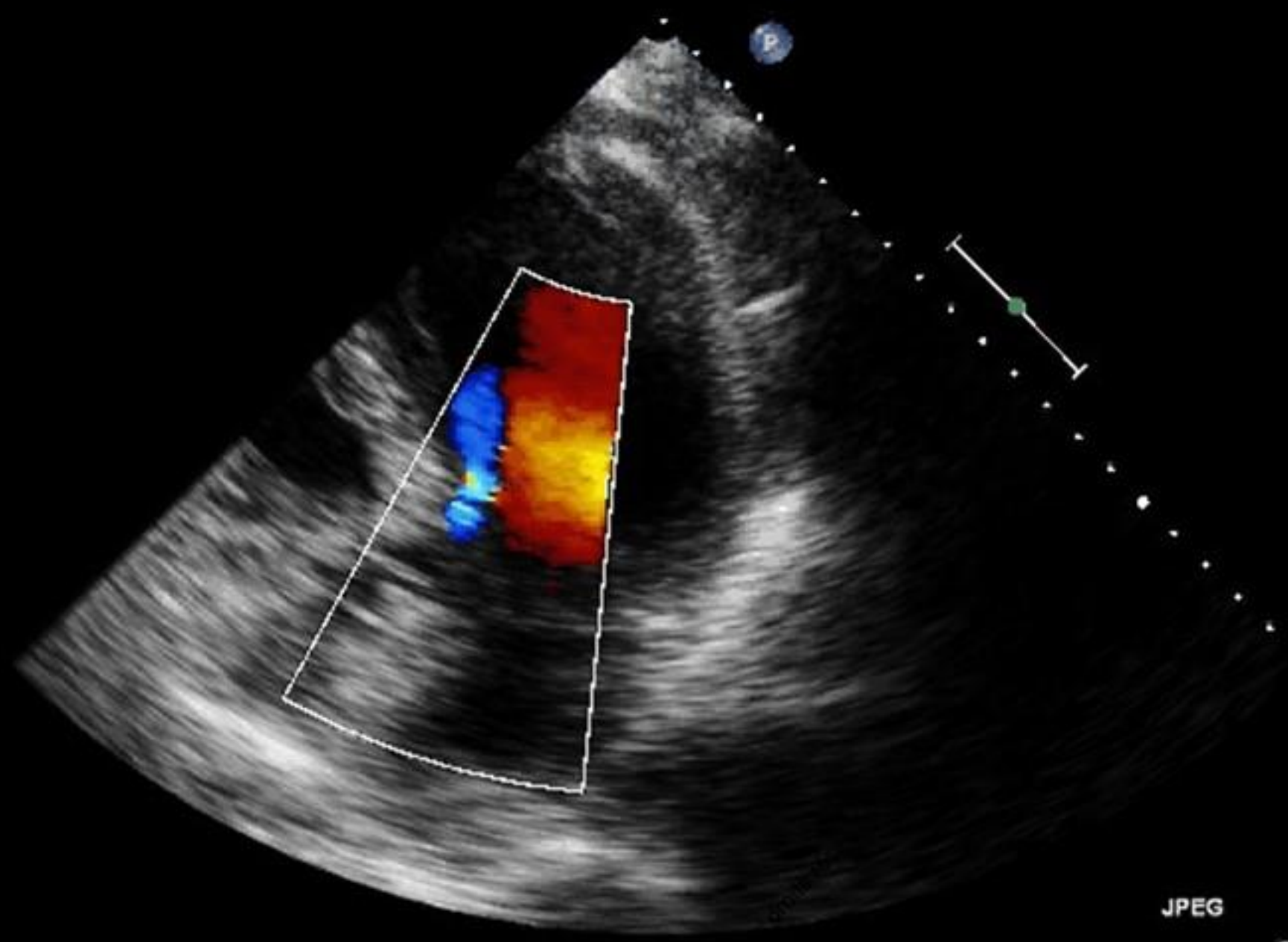
58 bpm

Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique résistante au traitement médical

2017

CI 20Hz  
20cm

2D  
70%  
C 50  
P Bas  
HPen  
Coul  
66%  
2.5MHz  
FP Haut  
Moy

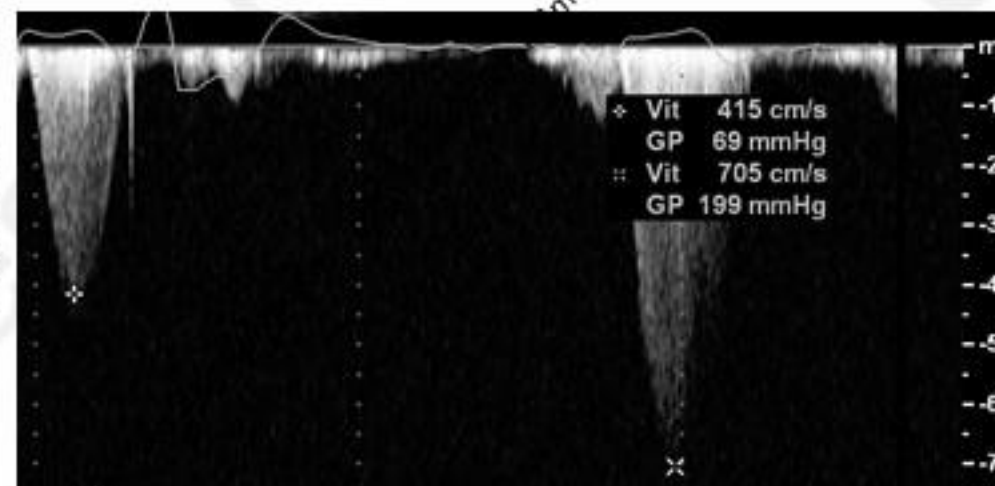
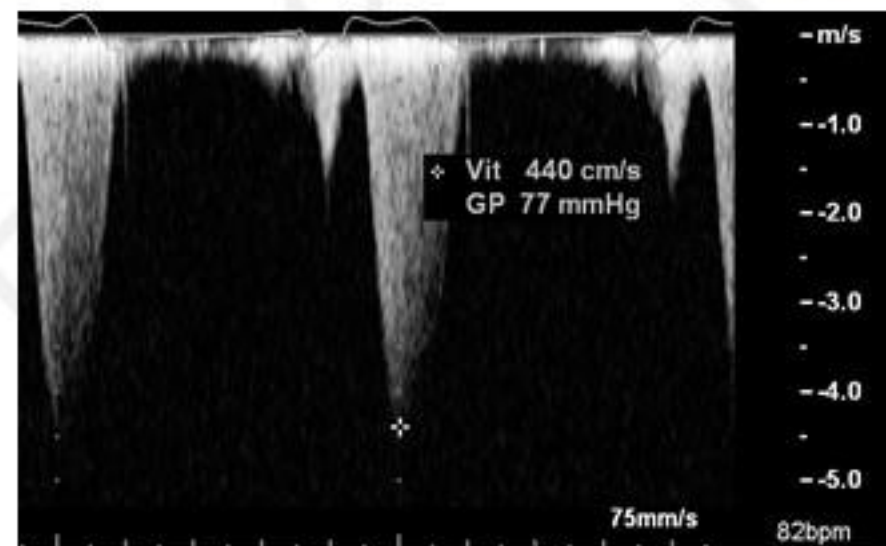
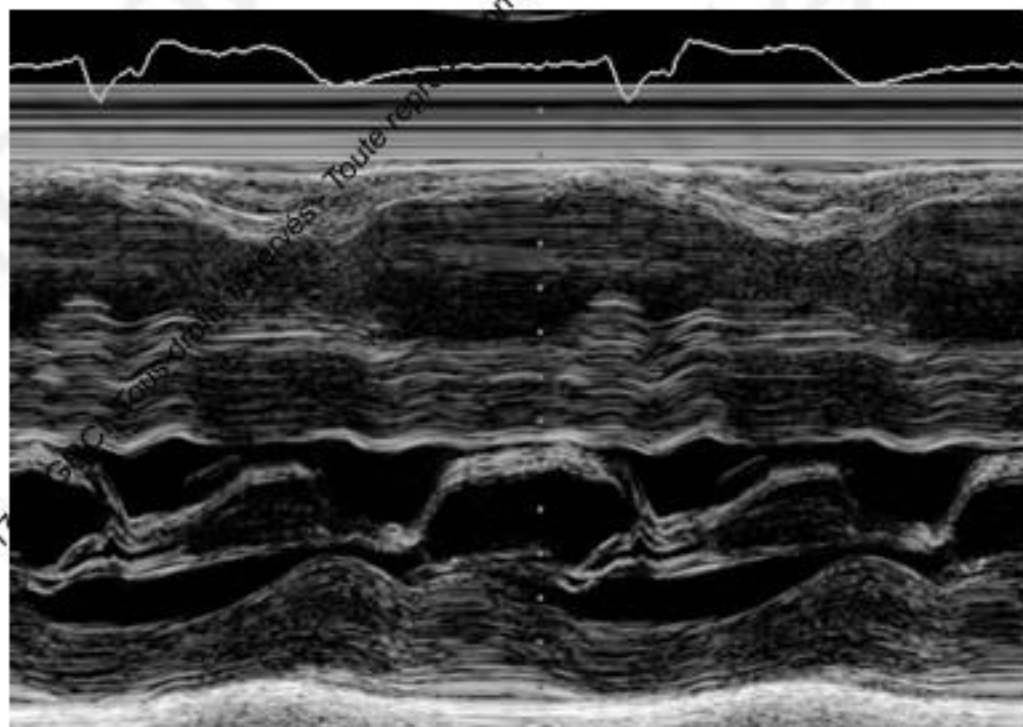


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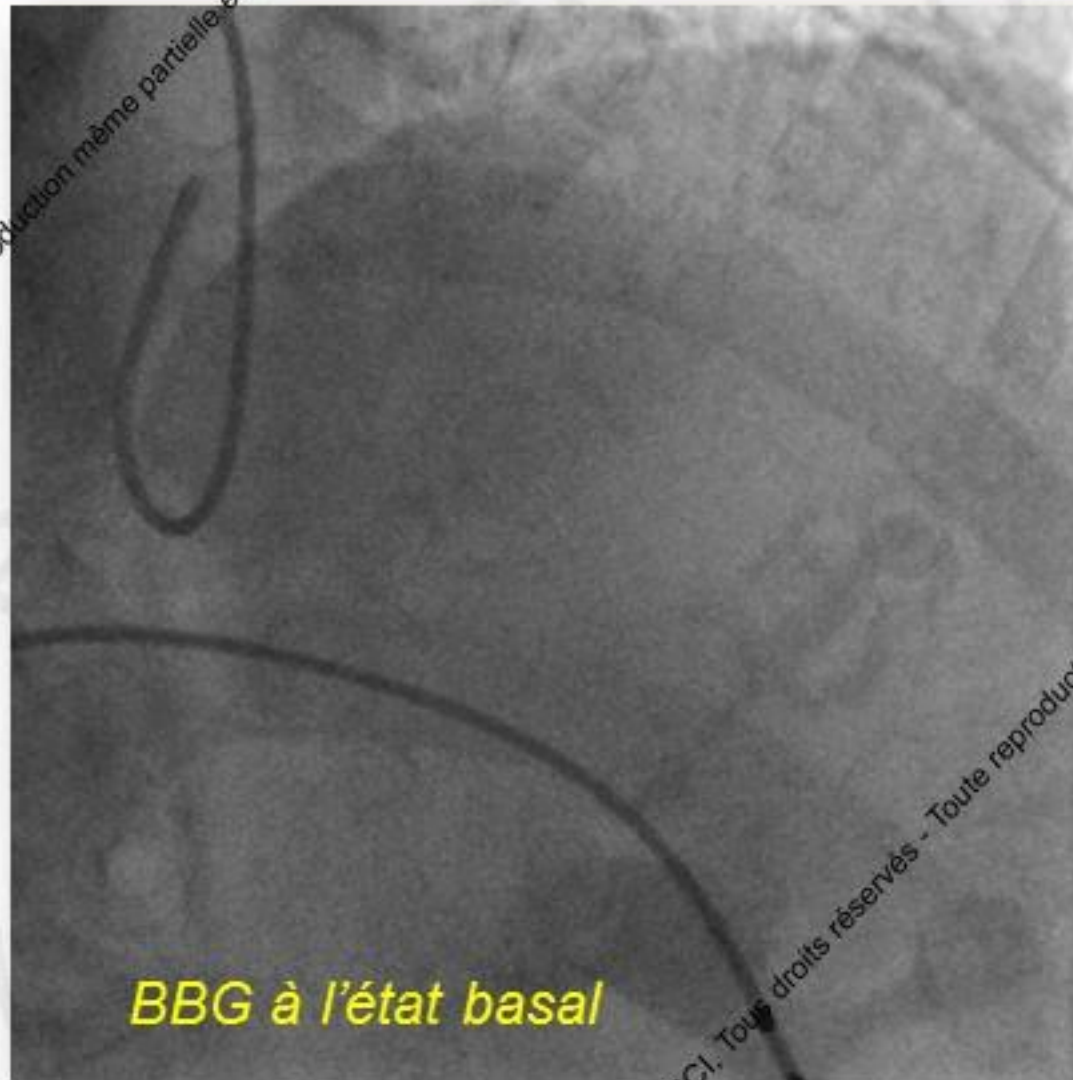
62 bpm

Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique résistante au traitement médical

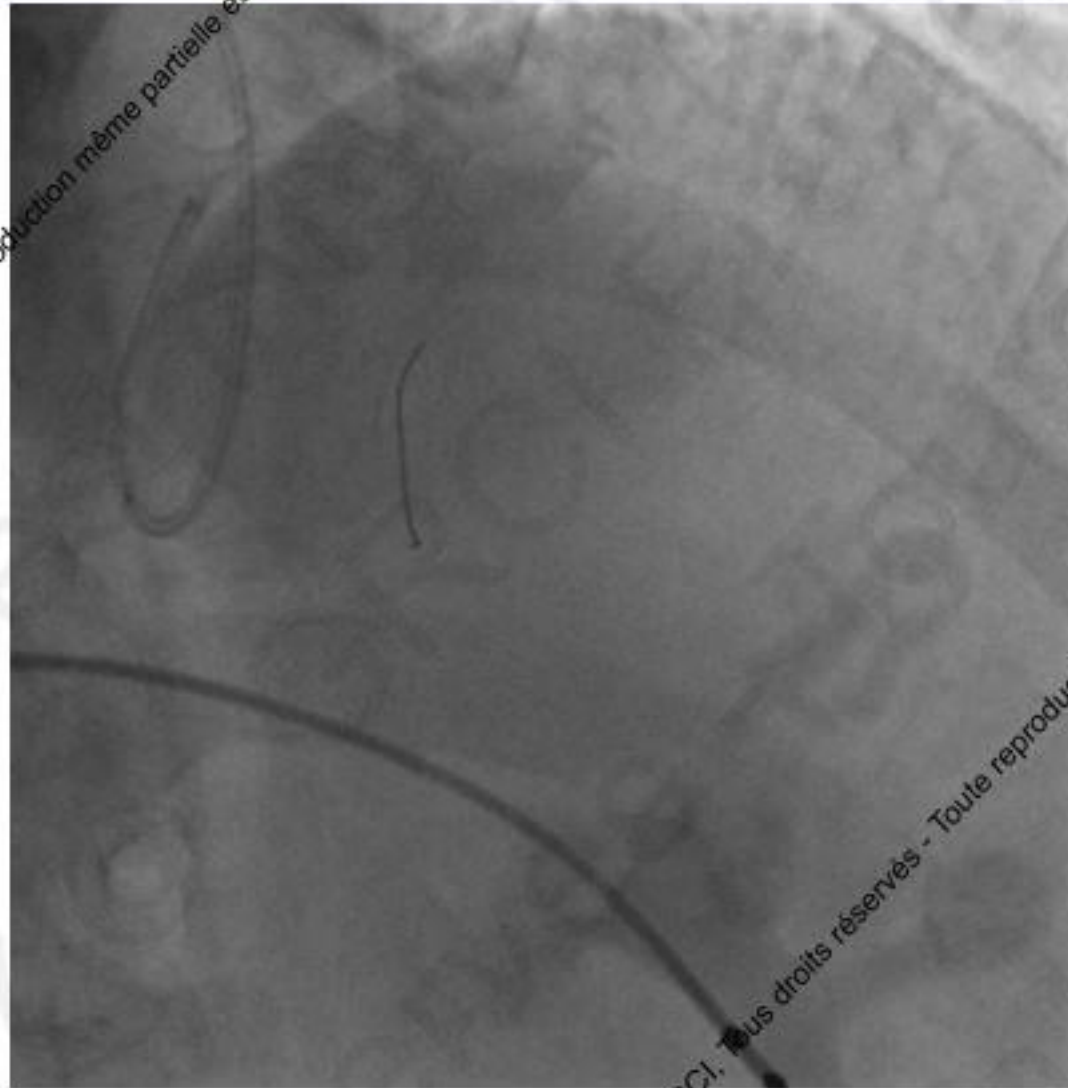
2017



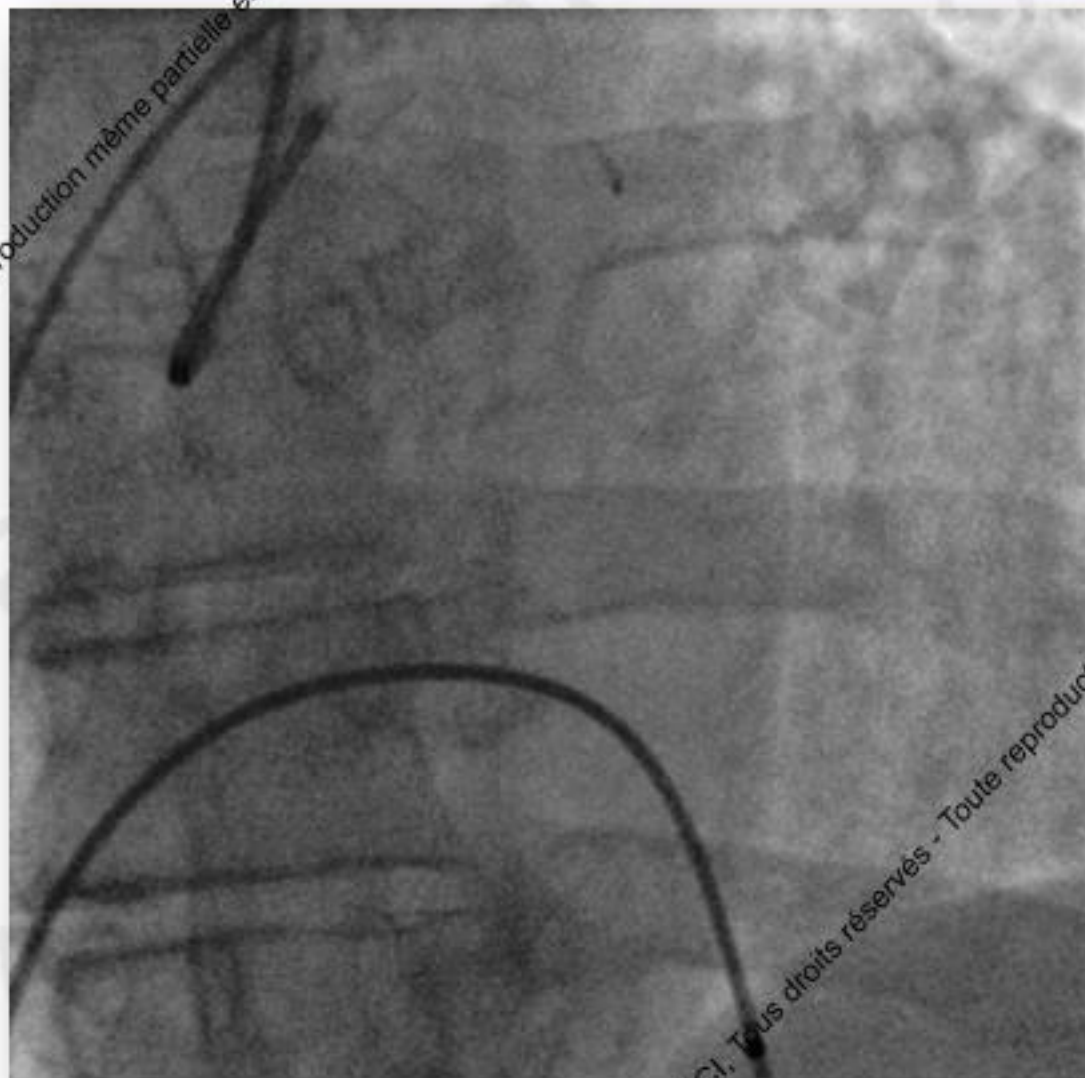
Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique résistante au traitement médical



Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique<sup>®</sup> résistante au traitement médical



Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique<sup>©</sup> résistante au traitement médical

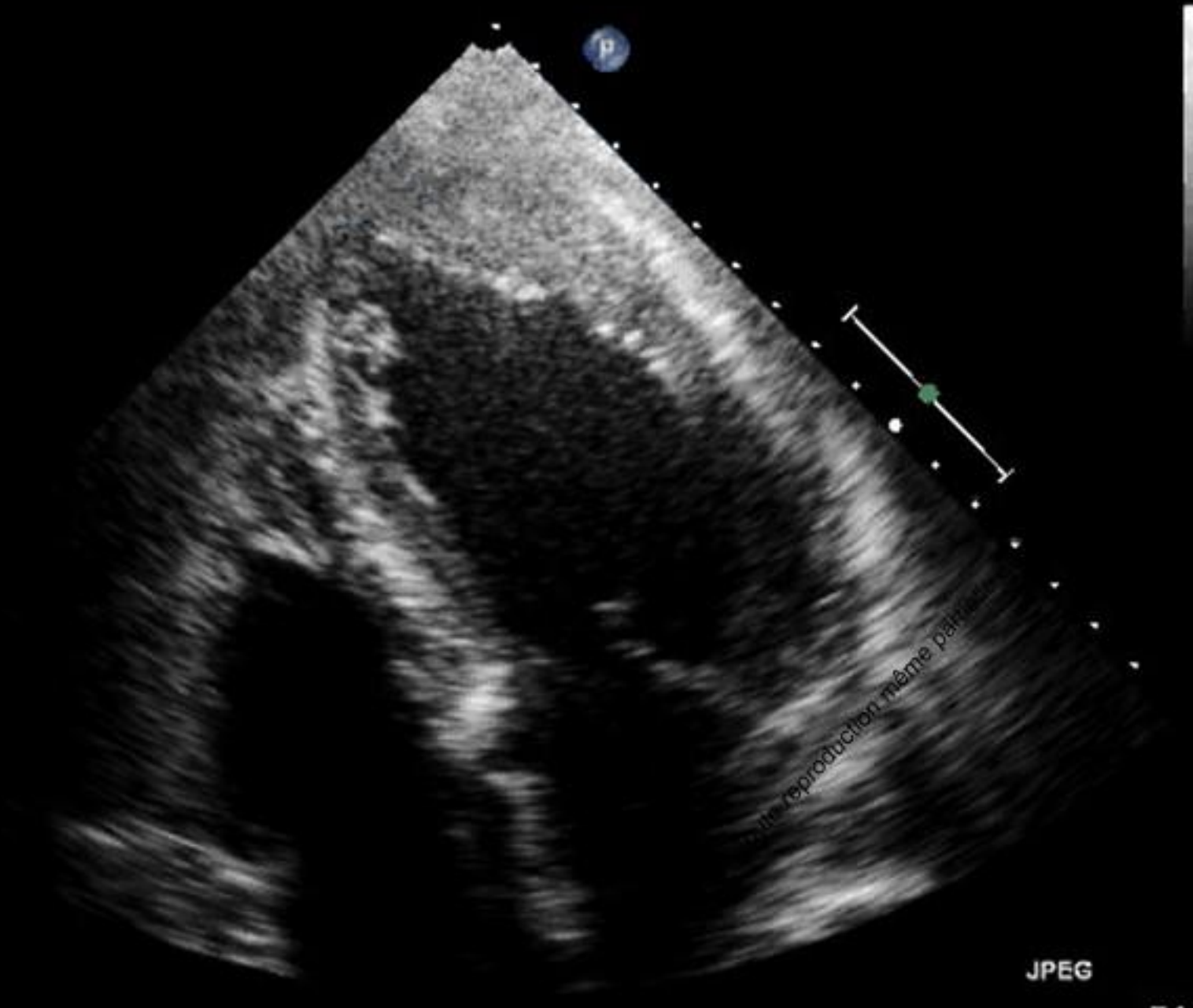


Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique<sup>®</sup> résistante au traitement médical



CI 47Hz  
17cm

2D  
83%  
C 50  
P Bas  
HGén



reproduction même patient

JPEG

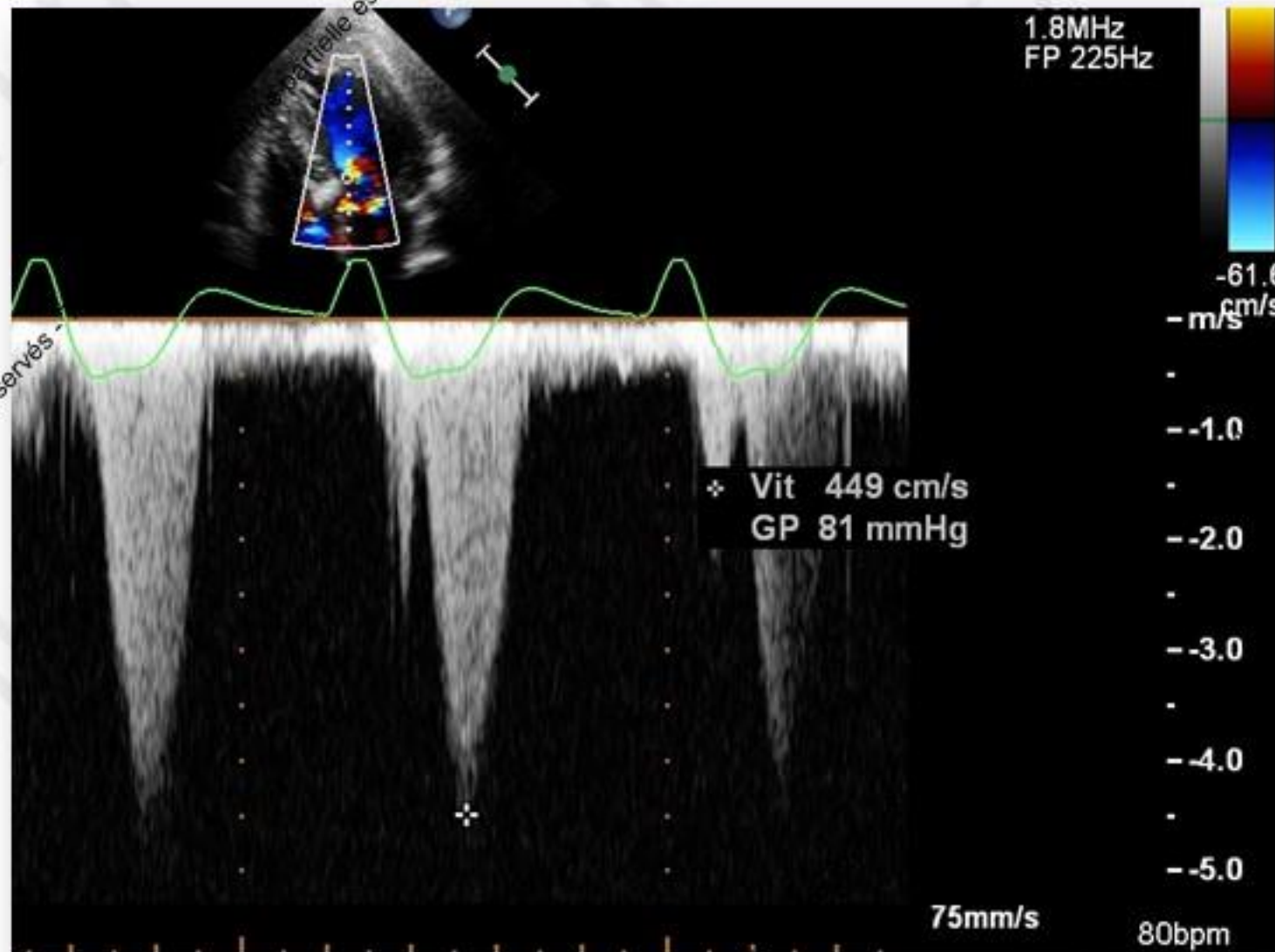
74 bpm

Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique résistante au traitement médical

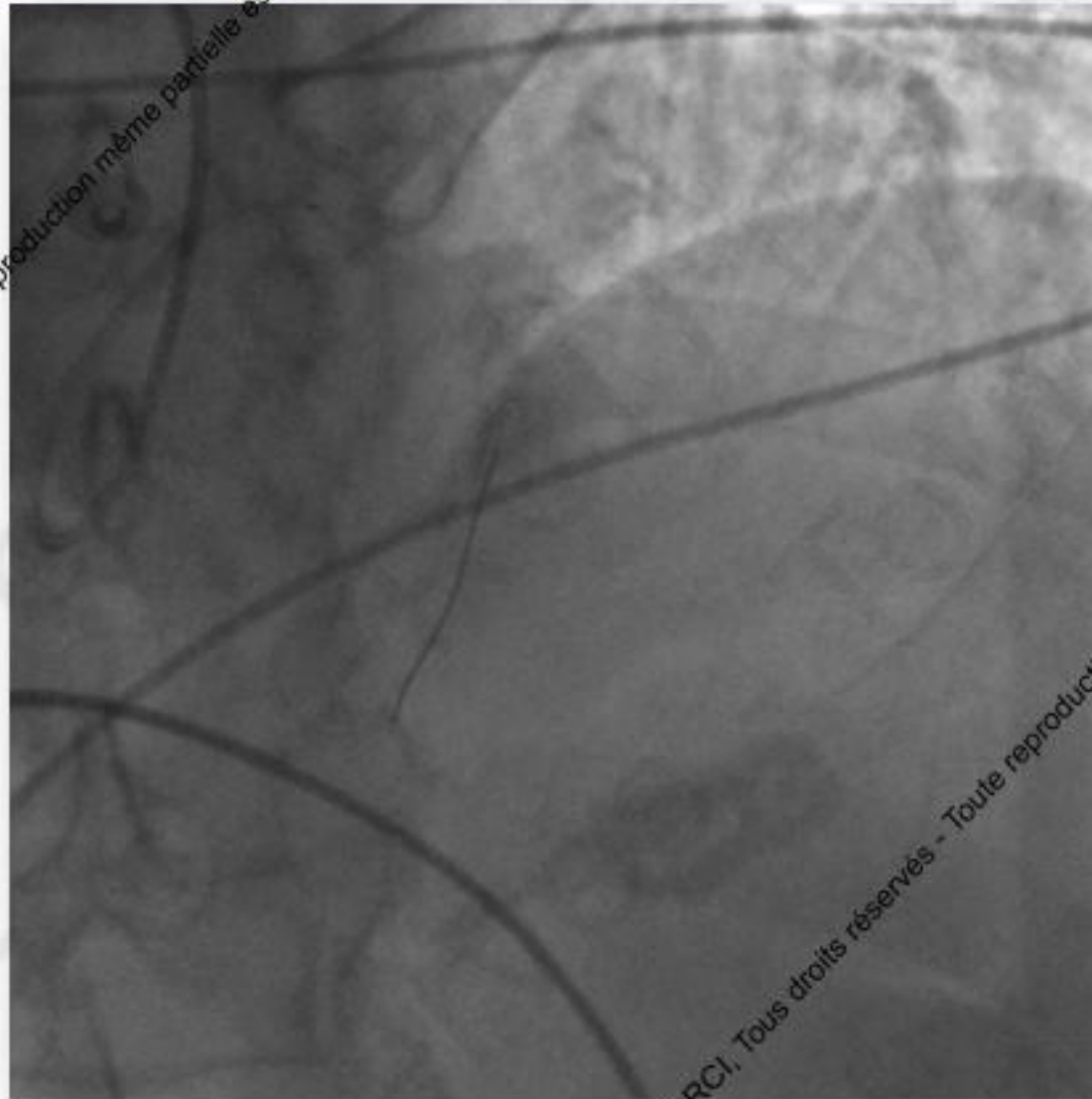
2017



Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique<sup>©</sup> résistante au traitement médical



Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique résistante au traitement médical



Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique<sup>©</sup> résistante au traitement médical

CI 47Hz  
17cm

C3

2D  
75%  
C 50  
P Bas  
HGén

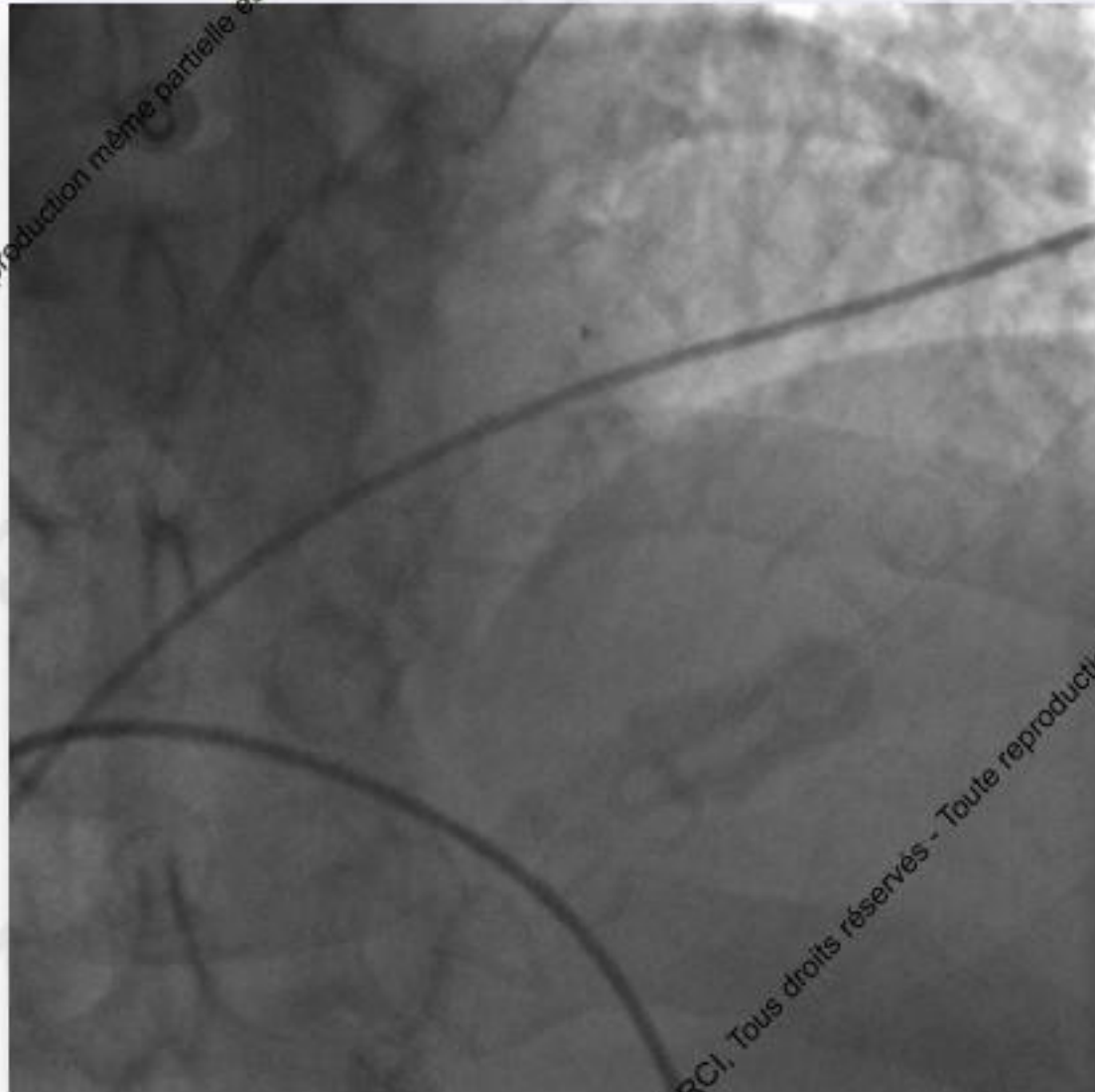


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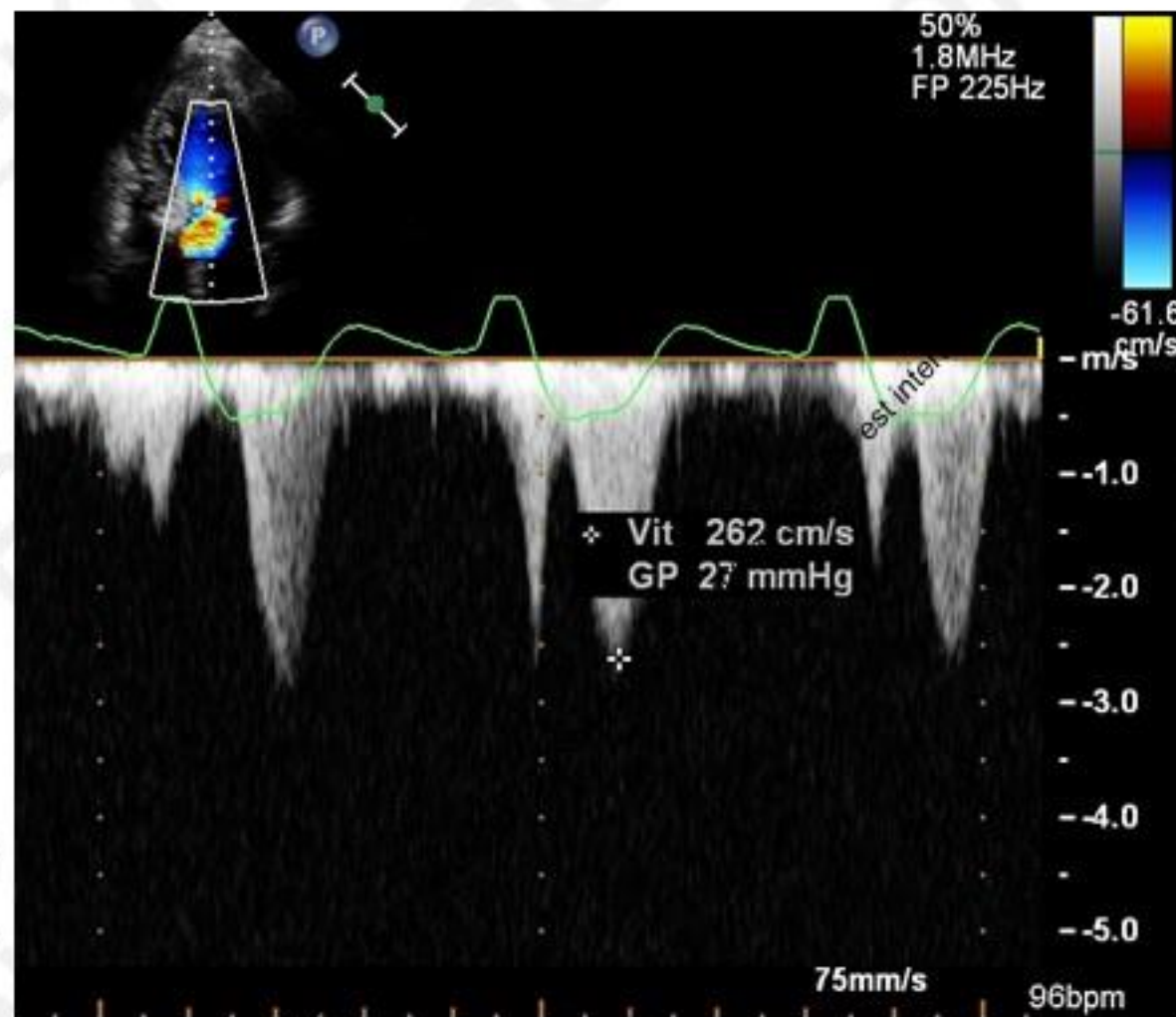
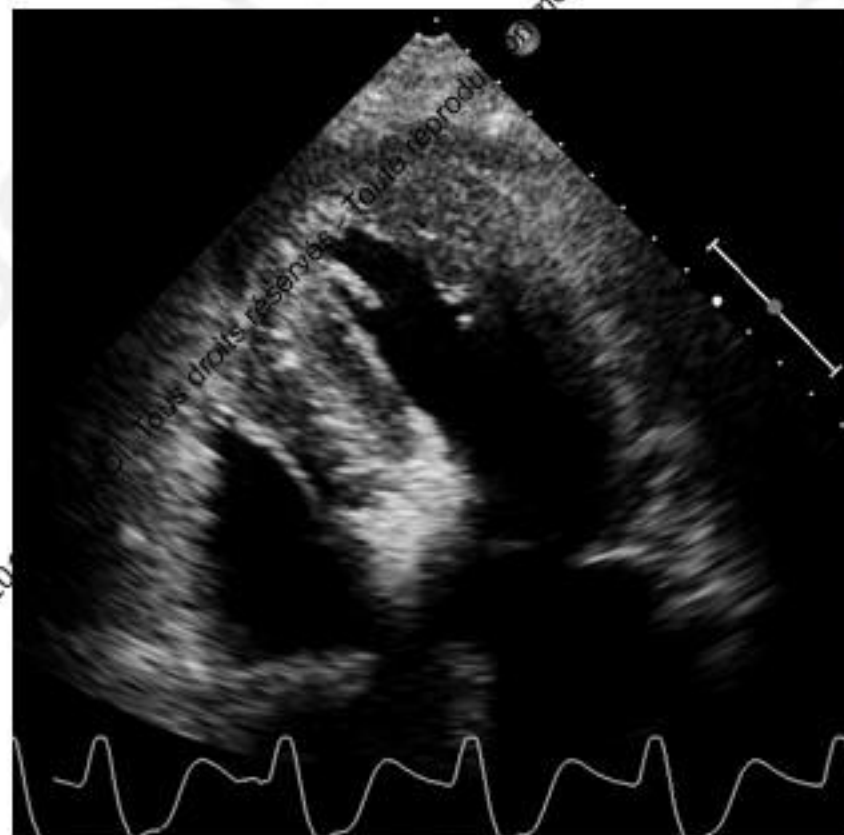
80 bpm

Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique résistante au traitement médical

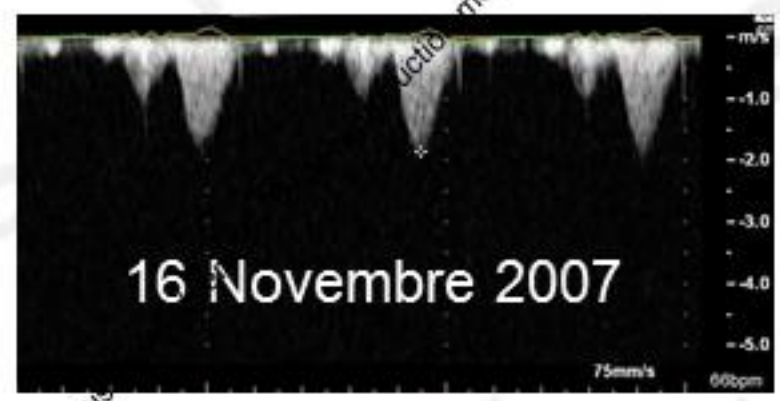
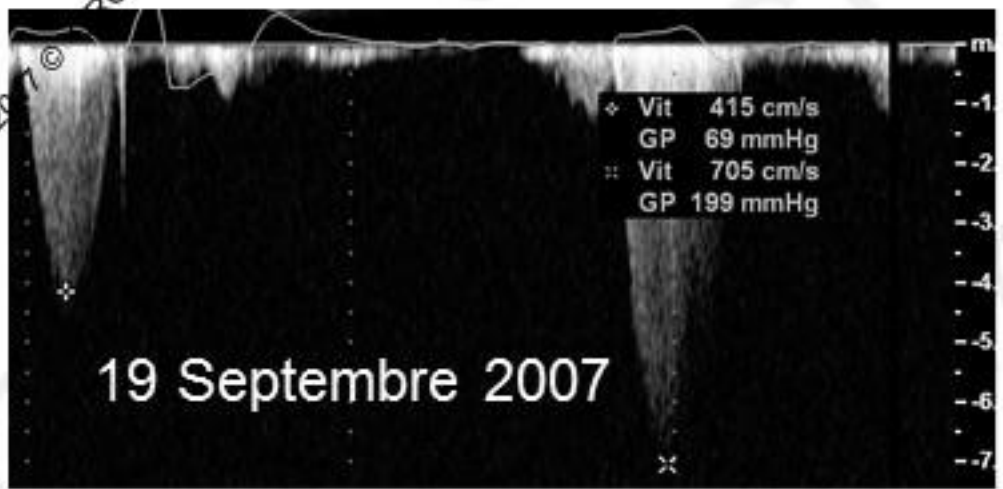
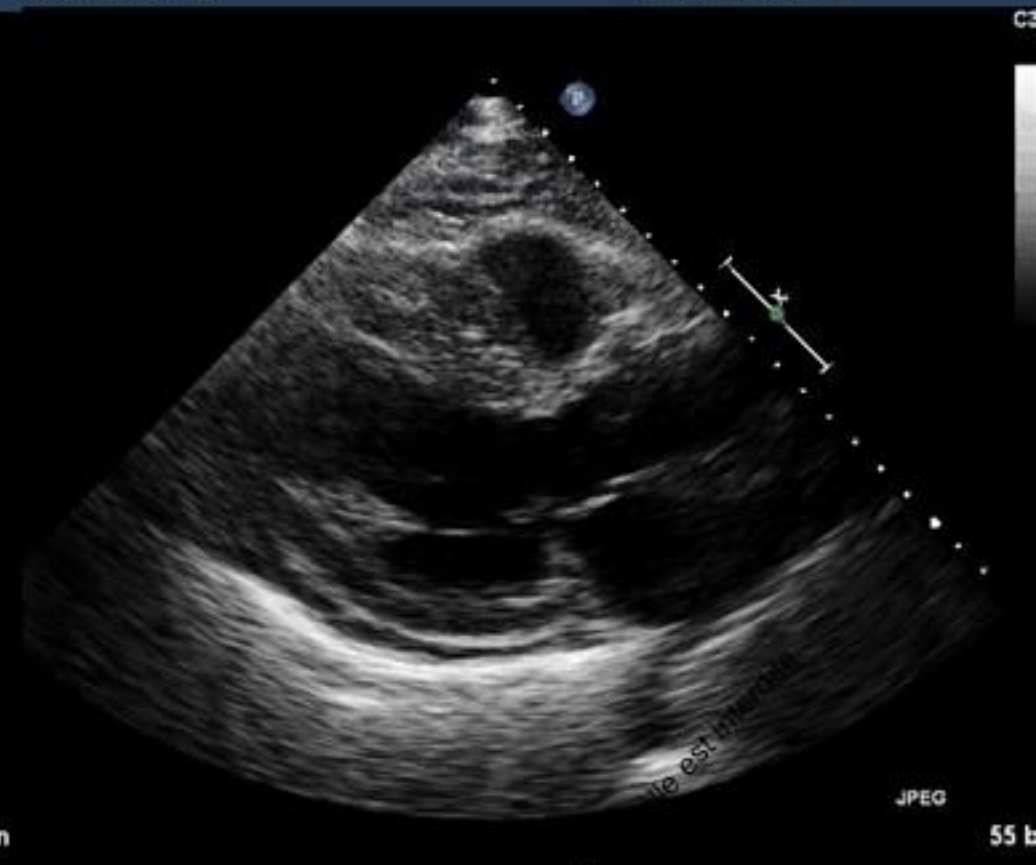
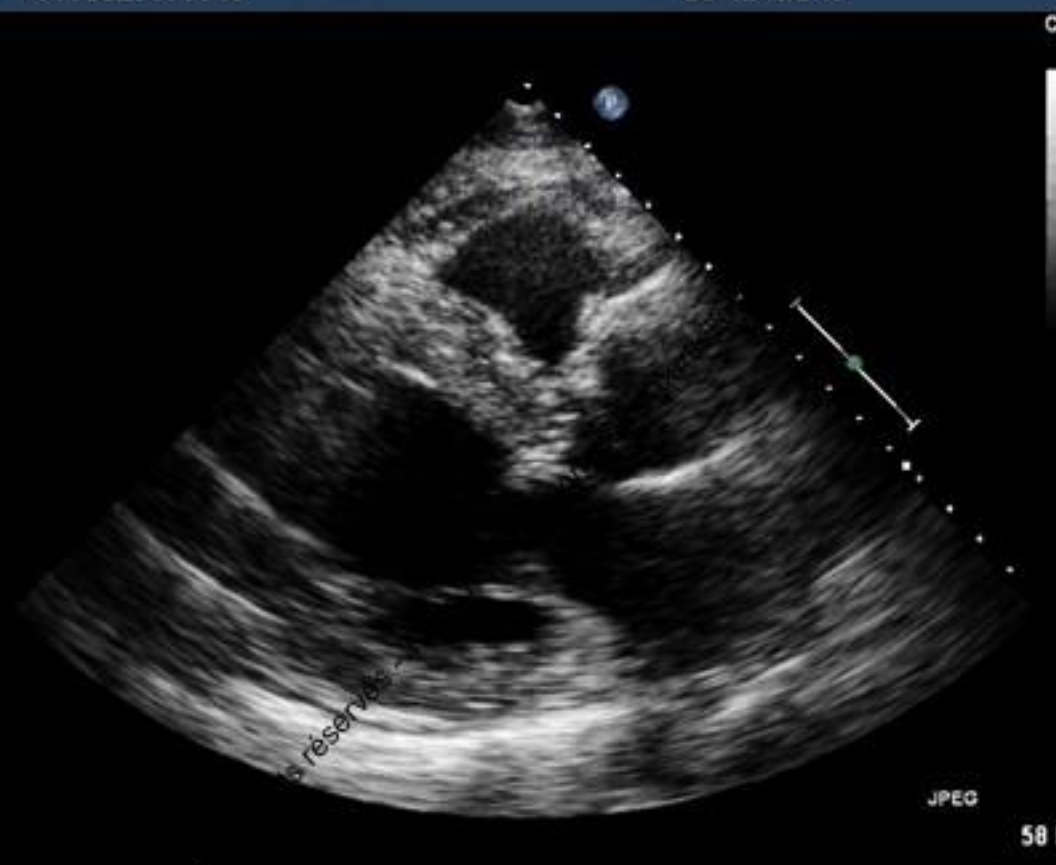
2017



Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique<sup>©</sup> résistante au traitement médical



Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique résistante au traitement médical



Homme, 58 ans, CMO symptomatique résistante au traitement médical

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# Post procédure

USIC 72 heures avec poursuite ou introduction  
Béta-bloquants ou Cordarone

1. Si PM préalable sortie J3
2. En l'absence de PM

Cardiologie 48 heures

Holter J4

Sortie J5 si Holter normal

# Quels sont les résultats de l'Alcoolisation Septale?

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## Résultats de l'Alcoolisation Septale

- ✓ Succès procédure\* > 90%
- ✓ Décès hospitalier < 1%
- ✓ Pace maker à 1 an 10%
- ✓ Réintervention à 1 an 5 %
- ✓ Amélioration gradient
- ✓ Amélioration hypertrophie
- ✓ Amélioration capacité à l'effort
- ✓ Amélioration de la survie

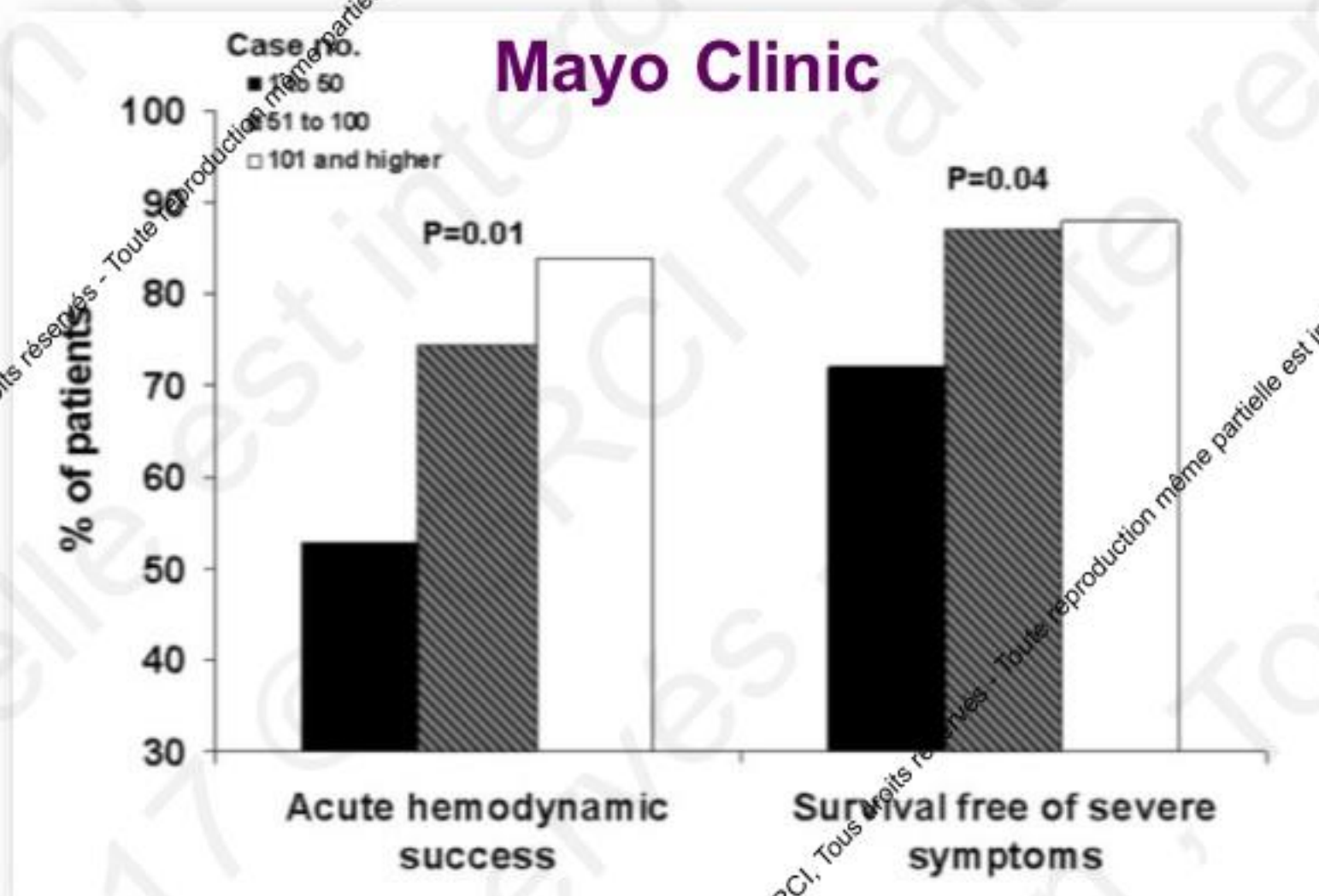
\* Réduction gradient > 50%

## Complications à 30 jours (ICPS, n=303)

Dissection coronaire (%)	0.3
AIT (%)	0.3
Passage en FA (%)	0.3
Fibrillation ventriculaire ou TV (%)	2.3
Complications vasculaire (%)	2.3
Oedème pulmonaire (%)	0.3
Tamponade (%)	0
CIV/Chirurgie cardiaque (%)	0
Pace maker (%)	10.9
Décès (%)	0.6

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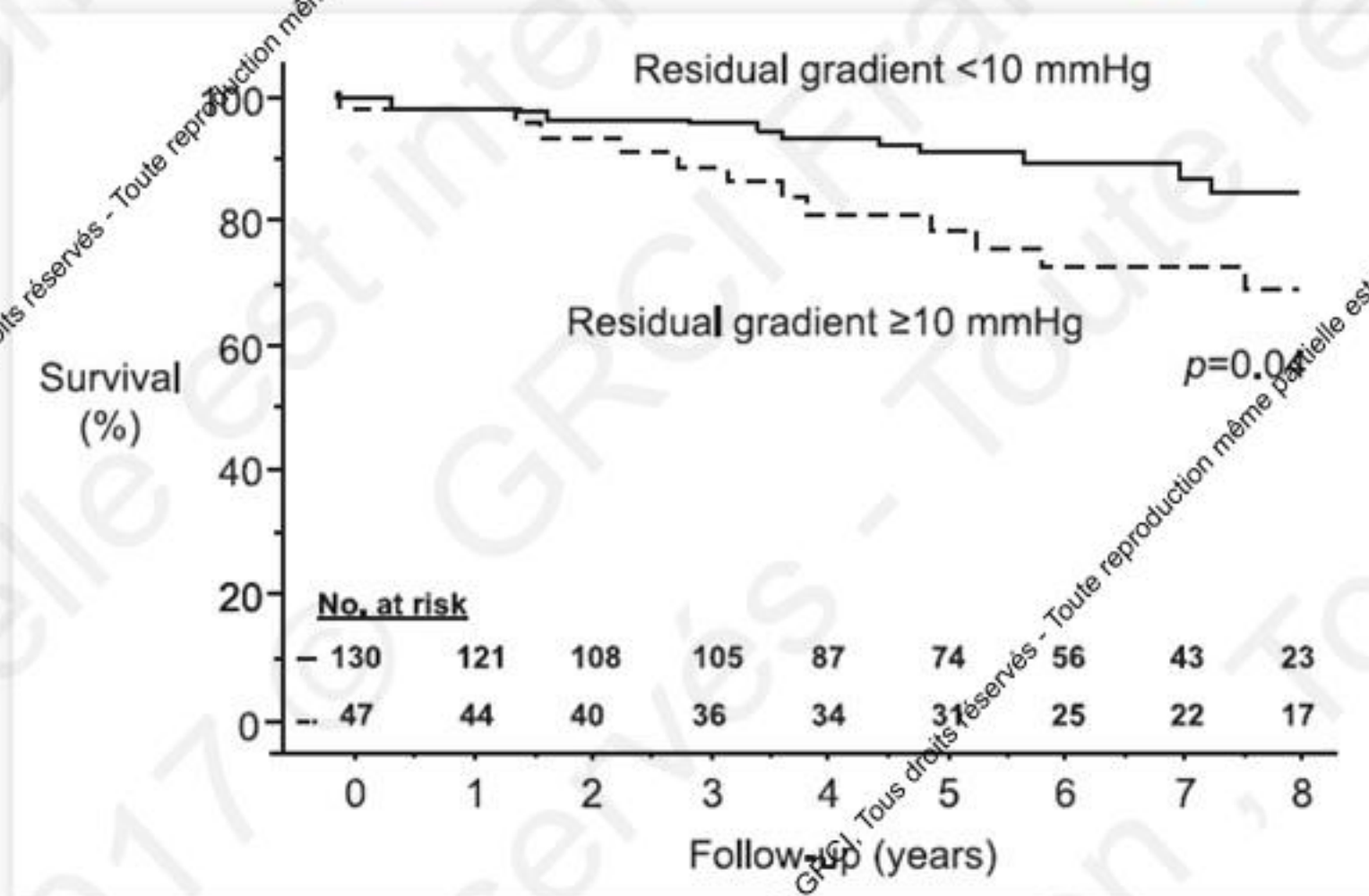
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## ICPS 1997-2014

	1 à 100	101 à 210	P
> 1 septale traitée (%)	27.0	10.4	0.02
Gradient post (mmHg)	19.5±22.7	19.7±16.9	NS
Succès procédure %	89	98	0.007
CPK MAX	962±501	1019±550	NS
Durée hospi. (jours)	7.5	5.3	0.0001
PM temporaire (%)	26.0	32.4	NS
Nouveau PM (%)	8.0	13.1	NS
Nouveau DAI (%)	0	2.8	NS
Décès hospitalier (%)	2.0	0	NS

## Survive après alcoolisation septale

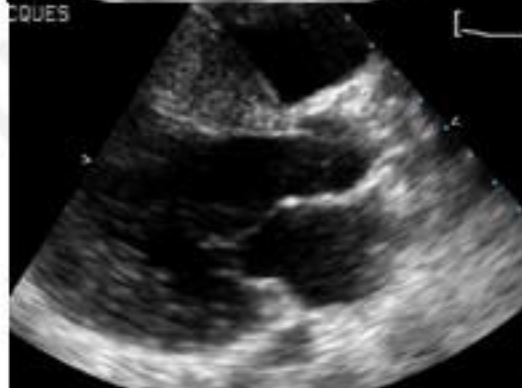




26/10/01



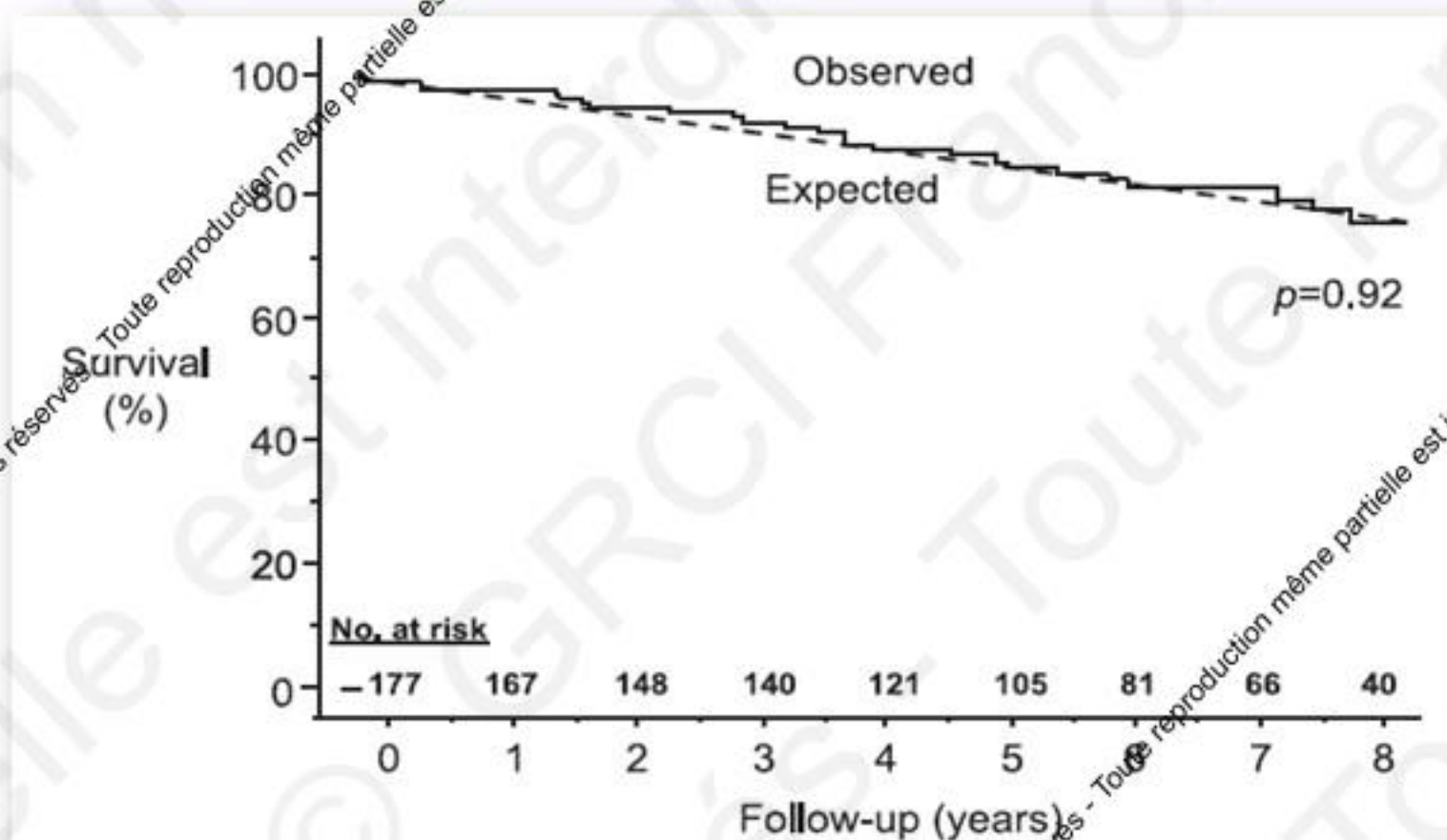
20/01/02



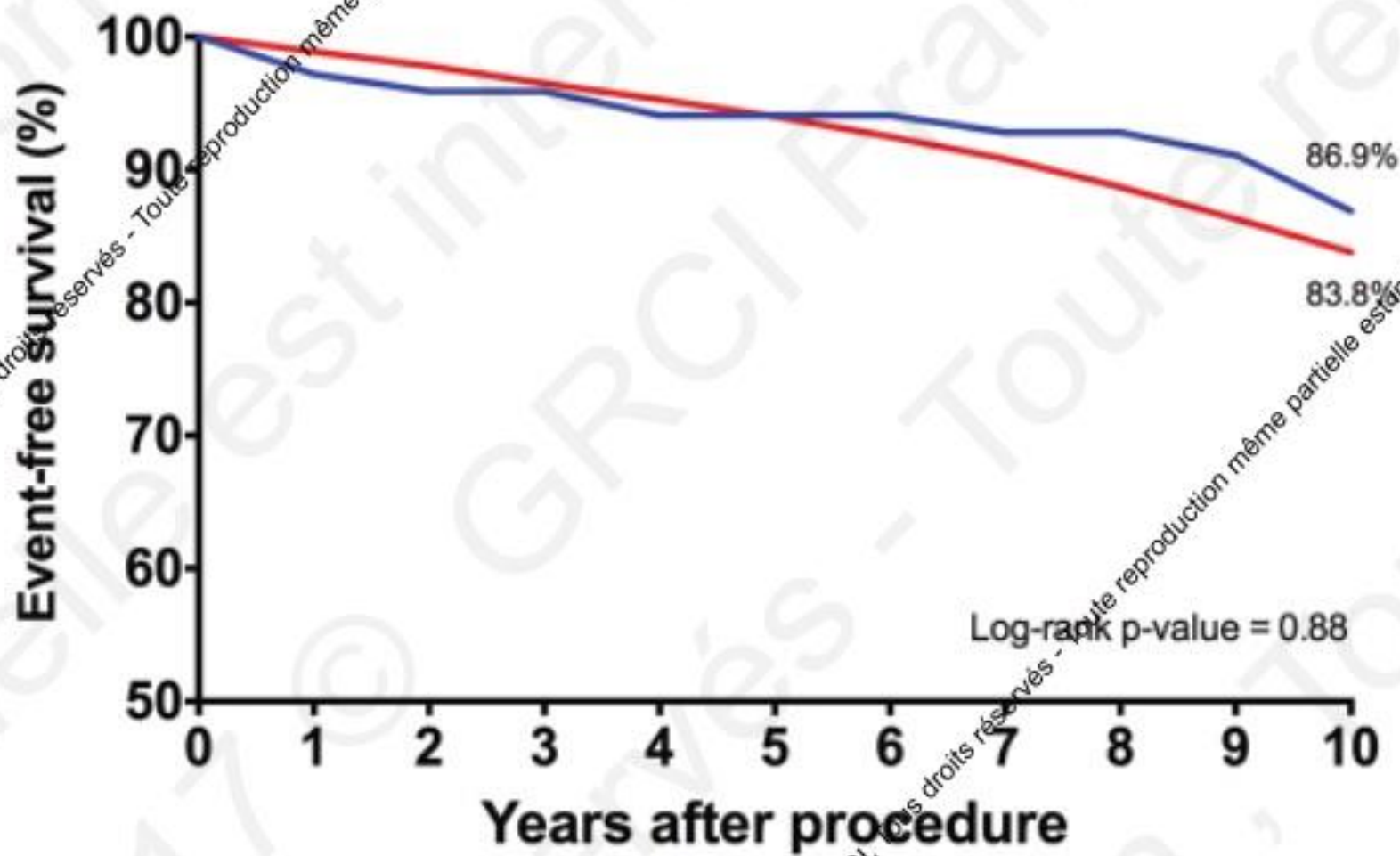
12/03/03







**Figure 1.** Survival free of all-cause mortality for patients with septal ablation (observed). Expected survival was calculated from age- and sex-specific mortality rates obtained from the US general population.



## Conclusion

L'alcoolisation septale est un traitement efficace et sur de la CMO chez les patients ne répondant pas de façon satisfaisante à un traitement médical optimal.

L'amélioration symptomatique est souvent spectaculaire et va de pair avec l'amélioration des paramètres échocardiographiques.

Les courbes de survie à long terme sont extrêmement rassurantes.

# Conclusion

Une bonne collaboration Echocardiographe/ Cardiologue Interventionnel est indispensable pour optimiser les chances de succès et réduire les risques de complication.

Ces excellents résultats ne doivent pas faire oublier l'enquête génétique et la discussion quand aux indications de Défibrillateur implantable.

Collection TABLEAUX MURAUX ARMAND COLIN

## L'alcool, voilà l'ennemi.

Tableau d'ANTI-ALCOOLISME par le D<sup>r</sup> GALTIER-BOISSIERE

**BOISSONS NATURELLES BONNES**  
(prises sans excès)

**Vin**  
Raisin

**Cidre**  
Pommes

**Poiré**  
Poirs

**Bière**  
Orge et Houblon

**Avant l'alcoolisme**

*Troubles causés par l'alcool:*

80 pour 100 des tuberculeux sont alcooliques

*Troubles adynamiques:*

Tremblements, maux de tête, perte de l'appétit, affaiblissement général, délirium tremens, paralysie, démence, aggravaation des maladies existantes, fractures.

*Diminution de l'intelligence:*

Perte de la mémoire, altération du raisonnement, incapacité professionnelle, dégradation morale, irritabilité, violence, fureur.

**Après l'alcoolisme**

**ALCOOLS INDUSTRIELS MAUVAIS**  
(même pris en petite quantité)

Sont fabriqués avec:

**Bette rave**  
Bette de la grande rave

**Pomme de terre**

**Grain**

Ce qu'on fait avec les alcools industriels

Effets DU VIN DE RAISIN sur un Cobaye

I Cobaye auquel on a injecté du vin de raisin.

II Le cobaye restait un accès d'ébriété.

III L'accès est bien lot dissipé et ne laisse aucune trace.

**ORGANES SAIN**

Estomac, Foie, Cœur, Reins, Cerveau

**ORGANES d'ALCOOLIQUE**

Gastrite ulcéreuse, Cirrhose hépatique, Dégénérescence graisseuse, Ramollissement

Effets DE L'ALCOOL INDUSTRIEL sur un Cobaye

I Cobaye auquel on a injecté de l'alcool industriel.

II Le cobaye est pris d'une crise épileptique.

III Le cobaye meurt quelques instants après.

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SOCIETY OF  
CARDIOLOGY

## HCM Risk-SCD Calculator

Age  Years *Age at evaluation*

Maximum LV wall thickness  mm *Transthoracic Echocardiographic measurement*

Left atrial size  mm *Left atrial diameter determined by M-Mode or 2D echocardiography in the parasternal long axis plane at time of evaluation*

Max LVOT gradient  mmHg *The maximum LV outflow gradient determined at rest and with Valsalva provocation (irrespective of concurrent medical treatment) using pulsed and continuous wave Doppler from the apical three and five chamber views. Peak outflow tract gradients should be determined using the modified Bernoulli equation: Gradient =  $4V^2$ , where V is the peak aortic outflow velocity*

Family History of SCD  No  Yes *History of sudden cardiac death in 1 or more first degree relatives under 40 years of age or SCD in a first degree relative with confirmed HCM at any age (post or ante-mortem diagnosis).*

Non-sustained VT  No  Yes *3 consecutive ventricular beats at a rate of 120 beats per minute and <30s in duration on Holter monitoring (minimum duration 24 hours) at or prior to evaluation.*

Unexplained syncope  No  Yes *History of unexplained syncope at or prior to evaluation.*

Risk of SCD at 5 years (%):

ESC recommendation:

\*\* ICD not recommended unless there are other clinical features that are of potential prognostic importance and when the likely benefit is greater than the lifelong risk of complications and the impact of an ICD on lifestyle, socioeconomic status and psychological health.



EUROPEAN  
SOCIETY OF  
CARDIOLOGY

## HCM Risk-SCD Calculator

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Family History of SCD  No  Yes *History of sudden cardiac death in 1 or more first degree relatives under 40 years of age or SCD in a first degree relative with confirmed HCM at any age (post or ante-mortem diagnosis).*

Non-sustained VT  No  Yes *3 consecutive ventricular beats at a rate of  $\geq 100$  beats per minute and  $<30$ s in duration on Holter monitoring (minimum duration 24 hours) at or prior to evaluation.*

Unexplained syncope  No  Yes *History of unexplained syncope at or prior to evaluation.*

Risk of SCD at 5 years (%):

ESC recommendation:



## HCM Risk-SCD Calculator

Age  Years *Age at evaluation*

Maximum LV wall thickness  mm *Transthoracic Echocardiographic measurement*

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Family History of SCD  No  Yes *History of sudden cardiac death in 1 or more first degree relatives under 40 years of age or SCD in a first degree relative with confirmed HCM at any age (post or ante-mortem diagnosis).*

Non-sustained VT  No  Yes *3 consecutive ventricular beats at a rate of  $\geq 120$  beats per minute and  $< 30$ s in duration on Holter monitoring (minimum duration 24 hours) at or prior to evaluation.*

Unexplained syncope  No  Yes *History of unexplained syncope at or prior to evaluation.*

Risk of SCD at 5 years (%):

ESC recommendation:



## **Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator Therapy for Primary Prevention of Sudden Death After Alcohol Septal Ablation of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy**

Frank A. Cuoco, MD, William H. Spencer III, MD, Valerian L. Fernandes, MD,  
Christopher D. Nielsen, MD, Sherif Nagueh, MD, J. Lacy Sturdivant, MD, Robert B. Leman, MD,  
J. Marcus Wharton, MD, Michael R. Gold, MD, PhD  
*Charleston, South Carolina*

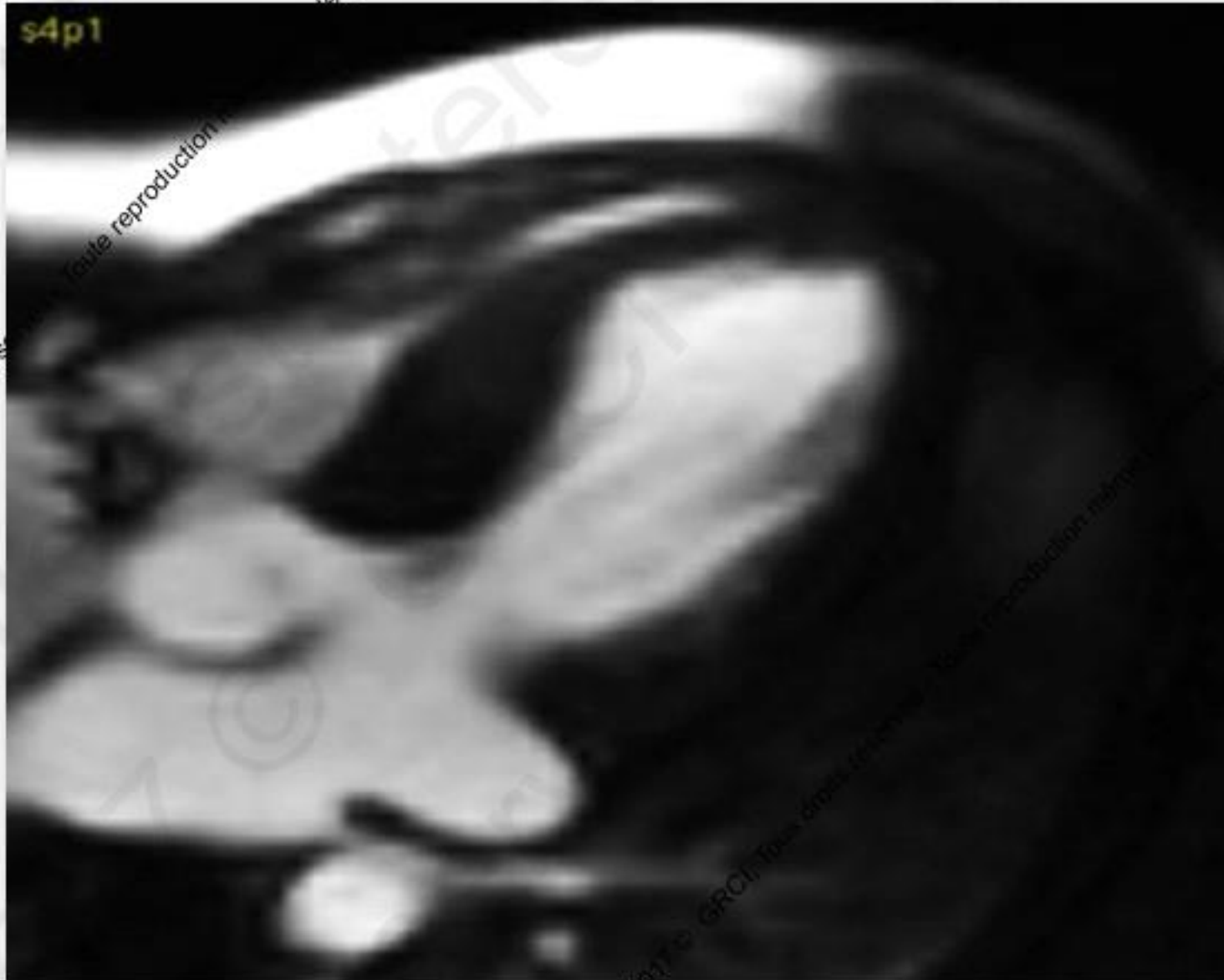
« The Annual rate of appropriate ICD discharges after ASA is < than that reported previously for primary prevention of SCD in HCM.  
This suggest that ASA is not proarrhythmic »

## Meta-Analyses of Septal Reduction Therapies for Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Comparative Rates of Overall Mortality and Sudden Cardiac Death After Treatment

Robert A. Leonardi, MD; Evan P. Kransdorf, MD, PhD;  
David L. Simel, MD, MHS; Andrew Wang, MD

Rates of mortality and SCD after ASA or surgical myectomy are very similarly low.

After baseline characteristics adjustment, the OR for mortality and SCD are lower after ASA compared to surgical myectomy. »



## Sélection des patients

- ✓ HOCM symptomatique malgré traitement optimal
- ✓ Obstruction sous-aortique prédominante
- ✓ SAM
- ✓ Gradient spontané ou provoqué  $> 30$  mmHg
- ✓ Pas d'anomalies importantes de l'appareil valvulaire mitral

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## Protocole

- ✓ EES si BBG ou HBAG + BAV1
- ✓ Identification de la ou des branches septales
- ✓ Echocardiographie
- ✓ Injection sélective de 1 à 3 cc d'alcool absolu
- ✓ Remplissage optimal
- ✓ USIC

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## Injection Alcool

- ✓ Après confirmation par écho
- ✓ Lente (1 cc/minute)
- ✓ Environ 1cc alcool pour une septale de 1 mm
- ✓ Rinçage lent +++