Does Changing the Pacing Configuration Affect Phrenic Stimulation?

- A substudy of the DETECT PS Trial -

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On behalf of the Detect PS Investigators





Quantification of Phrenic Stimulation Threshold Changes with Posture - A substudy of the DETECT PS Trial -

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On behalf of the Detect PS Investigators





Conflicts of Interest

Detect PS study was funded and organized by Boston Scientific

- Michael Glikson, MD ٠
 - Speaker bureau and educational activity, Boston Scientific and Medtronic. Research grant support from Medtronic and Biotronik
- Vladmir Khalameizer, MD ٠
 - n/a
- **Dominique Babuty, MD** ٠
 - Honoraires from Boston Scientific, Saint Jude, Sorin, Medtronic.
- Sunipa Saha •
 - Boston Scientific employee
- **Holly Rockweiler** ٠
 - Boston Scientific employee
- Mauro Biffi, MD
 - Modest speaker bureau and educational activity from Biotronik, Boston Scientific, and **Medtronic**
- **Bela Merkely, MD**
 - Consultant fees/honoraria from Boston Scientific
- **Oliver Przibille, MD**
 - Speaker/Honoraria: Medtronic; Consultant/Advisory Board: Biotronik, Boston **Scientific**



Phrenic Nerve Stimulation (PS)

 Found in 20-30 % of patients implanted with CRT may lead to surgical revision or LV lead abandonment in up to 5-10% of cases

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Jean Champagne¹*, Jeffrey S. Healey², Andrew D. Krahn³, Francois Philippon¹, Osnat Gurevitz⁴, Anne Swearingen⁵, and Michael Glikson⁴ on behalf of the ELECTION Investigators





<u>Detection of Phrenic Nerve Stimulation using</u> Accelerometer and Electrogram Signals (DetectPS) Clinical Study

- 17 centers , 7 countries, 3 Israeli centers
- Main Objective: collect sensor data during PS in order to design an automatic PS detection algorithm

– Secondary Objectives:

- Evaluate the relationship between different LV pacing configurations and PS
- Evaluate the influence of a change in body posture on PS
- Characterize the impact of changing pulse widths on PS
- Evaluate the changes over time in PS thresholds and prevalence
- Evaluate the relationship between pt characteristics and PS



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Methods

Data were recorded from 60 patients with Cognis ® CRTD during induced episodes of PS using manual and automatic algorithms for testing LV capture and PS thresholds





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Patient & Device Demographics

	All Patients	All Enrolled Patients	Patients without PS at Screening	
Number of Patients	164	60*	104	
LVEF (%)	28.8 ± 7.2	30.4 ± 7.3	27.8 ± 7.1	
NYHA (I/II/III/IV/Unknown)	22/100/37/0/5	11/34/12/0/3	11/66/25/0/2	
BMI	27.4 ± 4.3	27.4 ± 4.1	27.4 ± 4.5	
Pocket Location (L Pectoral/R Pectoral/L Submusc/Unknown)	153/6/1/4	56/2/0/2	97/4/1/2	
Number of Acute Device at Screen/Enroll (≤ 60 days)	32	18	14	
Number of Acute LV Leads at Enrollment (≤ 60 days)	23	13	10	
LV Lead Position (Left Lateral/Posterior/Other)	97/26/41	36/9/15	61/17/26	
LV Lead Manufacturers (BSC/MDT/STJ/Unknown)	125/25/12/1	43/12/4/0	82/13/8/1	



* 53 complete data sets were obtained from 15 sites

Pacing Configuration Testing

- Programmer-driven, automatic, step-up LV pacing voltage tests [0.8V to 7.5V] were conducted at a pulse width of 0.4ms in up to 6 pacing vectors:
 - 2 bipolar
 - 2 extended bipolar (LV-RV)
 - 2 unipolar (LV-Can)
- Patient-reported PS thresholds were recorded for each test
- Cathodes tested: LV Tip and LV Ring
- Anodes tested: LV Ring/Tip, RV, or Can





PS in various Pacing Configurations (n = 53 , 1 month test, PW = 0.4 msec)



- Presence of PS and PS thresholds are similar across different pacing configurations
- >25% of patients exhibited PS in all 6 configurations



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PS & Pacing Configurations



	Average △PS-LV threshold margin	% Pts who lost PS at 7.5V with switch	% Remaining pts who gained a PS- LV margin ≥2.0V
Switching cathode	2.1±1.4V	38%	55%
Keeping cathode constant, switching anode	1.4±1.1V	25%, 32%	23%, 22%

Conclusion

- The likelihood of observing PS is similar across different pacing configurations (bipolar, extended bipolar, and unipolar)
- Some patients exhibit PS in all 6 pacing configurations
 - Testing the PS threshold or PS-LV margin in all six configurations will be necessary to program the LV output
- Changing the pacing cathode has a larger impact on the PS-LV threshold margin than changing the pacing anode
 - Changing the cathode results in higher likelihood of avoiding PS at 7.5V (40%)
 - However, PS may be avoided in up to 1/3 of patients by changing the anode





Posture Testing

- PS threshold testing at Enrollment Visit was extended to include posture variation:
 - Sitting
 - Supine
 - Left Lateral Recumbent
- Step-up pacing test conducted in the pacing configuration-pulse width combination with the lowest PS voltage threshold





Results

- PS presence and thresholds differed across postures for all patients
- Posture with the highest or lowest PS threshold also varied
 - Average PS threshold for each posture:
 - Left-Lateral Recum. = 2.78 V, Sitting = 3.02 V, Supine = 2.70 V



Results

- The largest single change between postures ranged from 0.1-7V
- Mean change across postures = 2.5V+/-2V



Error bars = standard deviation





Results

- Most patients demonstrated PS in all 3 postures
- Patients with PS in all 3 postures had lower PS thresholds on average

Percent of Patients with PS		Average PS Threshold Across Postures (V)		
1 Posture	9%	4.2 +/- 2.4		
2 Postures	15%	4.5 +/- 2.4		
3 Postures	75%	2.6 +/- 1.7		





Conclusion

- PS thresholds can significantly change with posture
- Of the 3 tested postures (sitting, supine, left lateral recumbent), no single posture consistently has the lowest PS threshold
- In a patient with PS it is recommended to test all postures for PS thresholds when adjusting outputs





List of Centers and Pl's

Country	Site code	Site Name	City	PI Name	Screened patients	Enrolled patients	Withdrawn patients
Austria	AUGR	Medizinische Universität	Graz	Dr Rotman	24	9	0
France	FRTO	CHU – Hôpital Trousseau	Tours	Pr Babuty	15	6	0
-	GEHL	University Hospital	Halle	Dr Heinroth	8	4	1
	GEBO	HDZ NRW	Bad Oeynhausen	Dr Gutleben	8	2	0
	GEBH	DHZ Berlin	Berlin	Dr Götze	8	4	1
Germany	GEBU	Herzzentrum	Bernau	Dr Butter	3	2	0
GEF	GEFR	CCB Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Dr Przibille	12	0	0
	GEMO	Otto von Guericke Univ. Hospital	Magdeburg	Pr Braun- Dullaeus	4	0	0
Hungary	HUBU	Semmelweis University Hospital	Budapest	Pr Merkely	6	3	0
ISTAËL ISTAËL	ISTE	Sheba Medical Center	Tel Hashomer	Pr Glickson*	6	1	0
	ISAS	Barzilaï Medical Center	Ashkelon	Dr Khalameizer	8	3	1
	ISTA	Ichilov Medical Center	Tel Aviv	Pr Zeltser	9	5	1
	ITRR	Ospedale Civile Rovigo**	Rovigo	Dr Zanon	NA	NA	NA
Ttolar	IT56	Policlinico Tor Vergata	Roma	Pr Romeo	7	0	0
italy	ITBO	Ospedale San Orsola - Malpighi	Bologna	Pr Boriani	28	18	2
	ITO5	Presidio Ospedaliero Policlinico Casilino	Roma	Dr Calò	18	3	0
Poland	PLKM	All Medicus**	Katowice	Dr Gibinski	NA	NA	NA



Thank you.

Questions?



