

GROUPE RYTHMOLOGIE

Étiologie des blocs atrio-ventriculaires de haut grade chez les sujets âgés de moins de 60 ans- STIM YOUNG

Vous êtes appelé par vos collègues pour un avis pour un patient de 48 ans en bloc atrio ventriculaire complet.
Découvert sur un bilan de dyspnée au SAU. Pas de traitement.

Quel interrogatoire ?

Quel bilan ?

Quand implanter ?

Quelle évolution ?

Table I.

Most Common Causes of Advanced Atrioventricular Block in Otherwise Healthy Young or Middle-Aged Individuals

Coronary artery disease
Degenerative diseases: Lenegre (sclerodegenerative process involving the conduction system only) and Lev diseases (calcification of the conduction system and valves), mitochondrial myopathy
Nonischemic cardiomyopathies – *De novo* or familial dilated cardiomyopathy
Infectious causes – Lyme borreliosis, *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection, rheumatic fever, myocarditis, Chagas disease, *Aspergillus* myocarditis, varicella-zoster virus infection
Rheumatic and autoimmune diseases – Giant-cell myocarditis, ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus
Infiltrative processes – Amyloidosis, sarcoidosis, tumors, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, multiple myeloma
Vagally induced
Iatrogenic causes (including drugs)

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Table II.

Very Rare Causes of Advanced Atrioventricular Block in Otherwise Healthy Young or Middle-Aged Individuals

Neuromuscular or neurologic disorders – Becker muscular dystrophy, myotonic muscular dystrophy, scapuloperoneal dystrophy, oculocraniosomatic syndrome
Metabolic causes – Hypoxia, hyperkalemia, thyroid disorders
Phase IV idiopathic block
Radiation-induced
Psychiatric conditions
Unexplained apoptosis of the cardiac conduction system
Acute rheumatic fever
Left ventricular noncompaction
Thyroid disorders

- Denmark, receiving their first pacemaker because of AVB before the age of 50 years between 1996 and 2015.
- We identified 1242 patients
- Patients with AVB of known aetiology were significantly younger than patients with unknown aetiology at the time of pacemaker implantation ($P < 0.001$) and more often they were asymptomatic ($P < 0.001$).

Rudbeck-Resdal J, Christiansen MK, Johansen JB, Nielsen JC, Bundgaard H, Jensen HK. Aetiologies and temporal trends of atrioventricular block in young patients: a 20-year nationwide study. *Europace*. 2019;21(11):1710-1716. doi:10.1093/europace/euz206

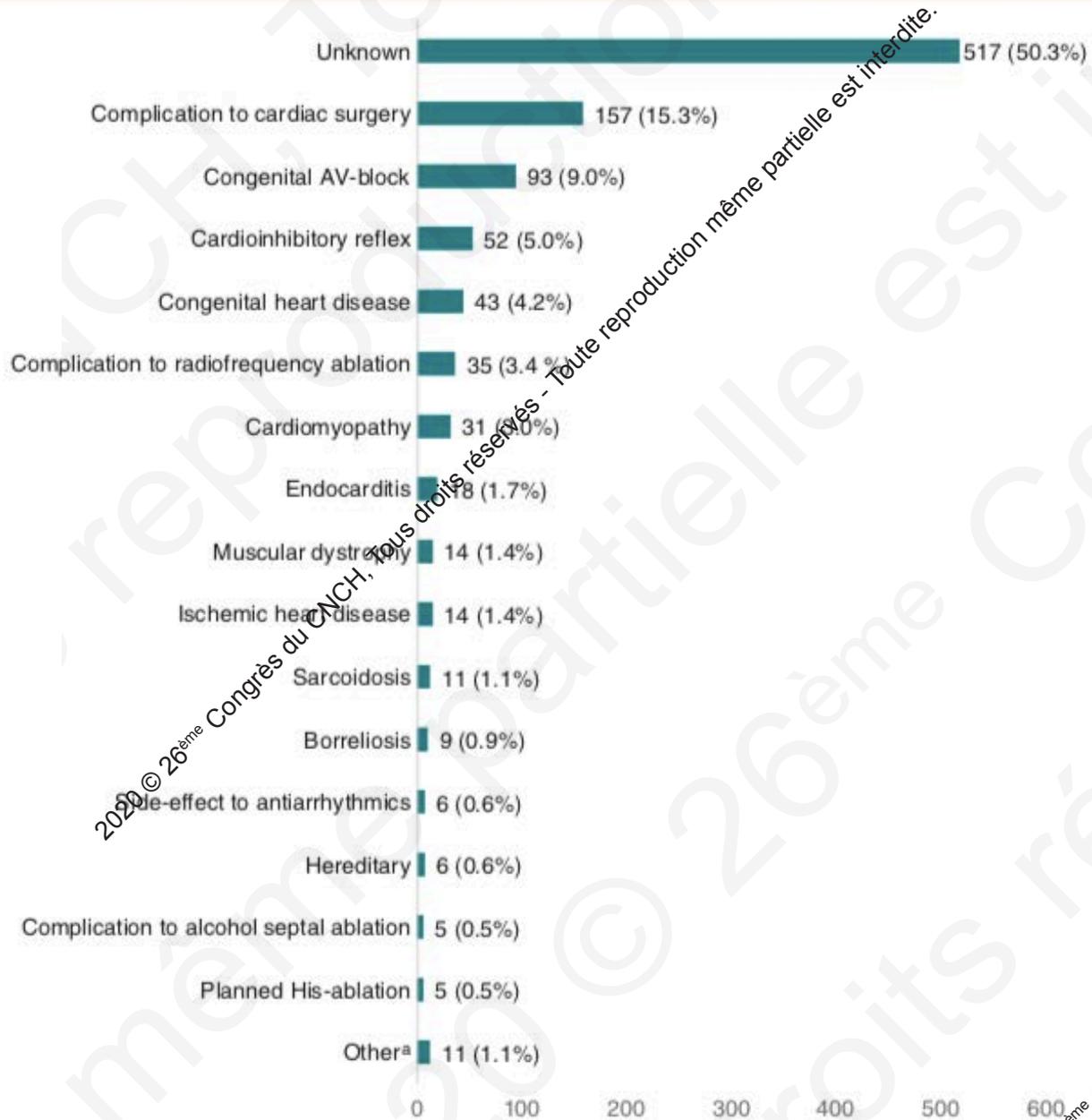


Figure 2 Identified aetiologies of AV block in patients <50 years ($n = 1027$). ^aAmyloidosis ($n = 2$), myocarditis ($n = 2$), severe right ventricular dilation ($n = 2$), cardiac tumour ($n = 1$), Kearn–Sayre syndrome ($n = 1$), rheumatic fever ($n = 1$), side-effect to radiation therapy ($n = 1$), and graft vs. host reaction ($n = 1$). AV, atrioventricular.

- Rudbeck-Resdal J, Christiansen MK, Johansen JB, Nielsen JC, Bundgaard H, Jensen HK. Aetiologies and temporal trends of atrioventricular block in young patients: a 20-year nationwide study. *Europace*. 2019;21(11):1710-1716. doi:10.1093/europace/euz206

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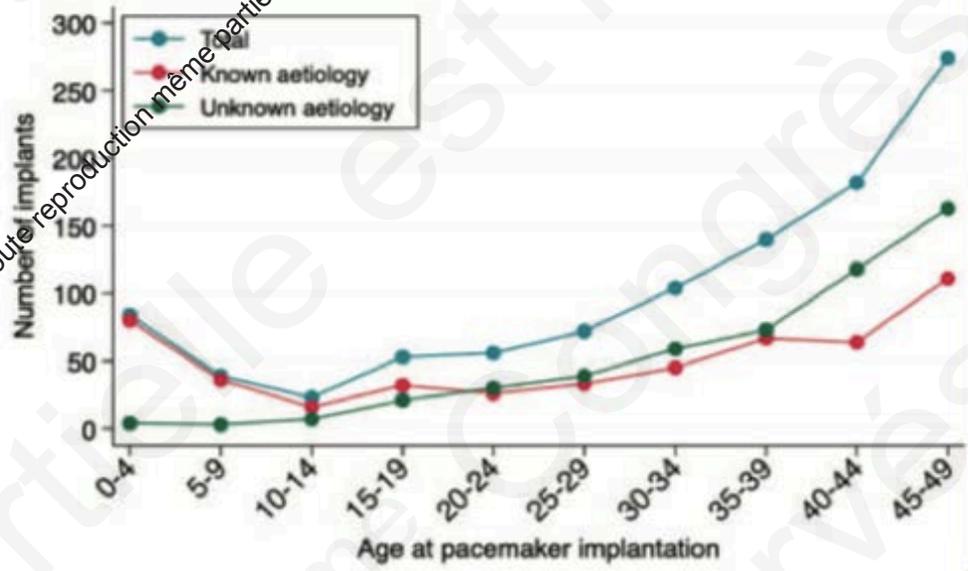


Figure 3 Total number of first-time pacemaker implantations in the period from 1 January 1996 and 31 December 2015 in patients <50 years with atrioventricular block divided into age groups of 5-year intervals.

- Rudbeck-Resdal J, Christiansen MK, Johansen JB, Nielsen JC, Bundgaard H, Jensen HK. Aetiologies and temporal trends of atrioventricular block in young patients: a 20-year nationwide study. *Europace*. 2019;21(11):1710-1716. doi:10.1093/europace/euz206

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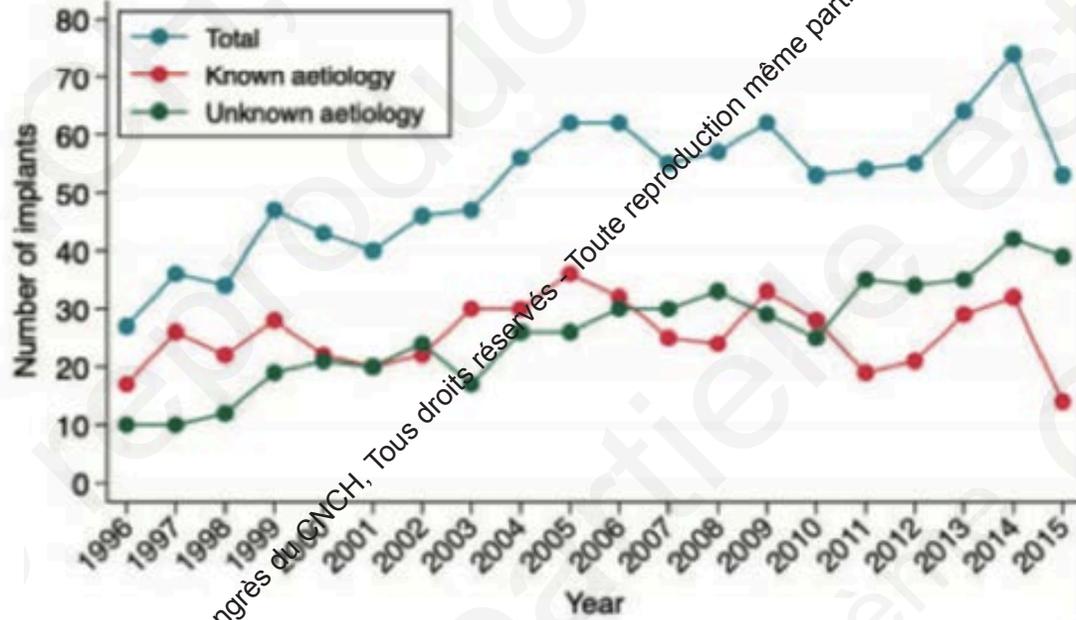


Figure 4 Number of first-time pacemaker implantations in younger patients with atrioventricular block per year from 1 January 1996 and 31 December 2015.

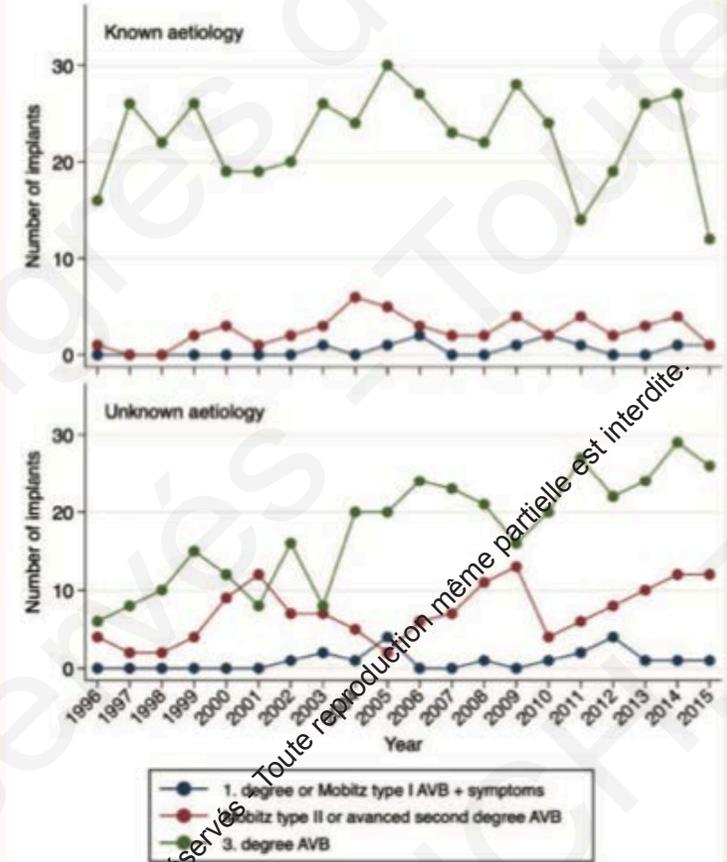


Figure 5 Indications of first-time pacemaker implantation in younger patients with atrioventricular block (AVB) of known and unknown aetiology in the period from 1 January 1996 and 31 December 2015.

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Examens complémentaires

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Peu discutables

- Interrogatoire ++++ (antécédents et traitements)
- Ionogramme
- TSH us
- Troponine, BNP
- ETT

EPS, Bilan calcique, AEC voir TEP ? Sarcoidose?

- Finland Study Group Registry
- 1988 à 2015 : 325 cas dont 143 patients avec des BAV (78% Femme)
- A 5 ans: 34 % de morts subites

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Bilan auto immun ?

- Lupus :
 - Quasiment que les femmes +++ (1)
 - 17 % de BAV avant le diagnostic de lupus (1)
 - 32 % ont été réversibles (1)
- Mais aussi Sd de Gougerot Sjögren, sclérodermie... (2,3)

(1) Natsheh A, Shimony D, Bogot N, Neshar G, Breuer GS. Complete heart block in lupus. *Lupus*. 2019;28(13):1589-1593. doi:10.1177/0961203319881198

(2) Sung MJ, Park SH, Kim SK, Lee YS, Park CY, Choe JY. Complete atrioventricular block in adult Sjögren's syndrome with anti-Ro autoantibody. *Korean J Intern Med*. 2011;26(2):213-215. doi:10.3904/kjim.2011.26.2.213

(3) Villuendas R, Olivé A, Juncà G, et al. Autoimmunity and atrioventricular block of unknown etiology in adults: the role of anti-Ro/SSA antibodies. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2014;63(13):1335-1336. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2013.10.086

Sérologie de Lyme ?

- Délai de réponse ?
- Normalement réversible (1)
- Mais pas toujours (2)
- (N'oublions pas la maladie de Chagas même si rare)

(1) Lo R, Menzies DJ, Archer H, Cohen TJ. Complete heart block due to Lyme carditis. J Invasive Cardiol 2003;15:367-369

(2) Mayer W, Kleber FX, Wilske B, Preac-Mursic V, Maciejewski W, Sigl H, Holzer E, Doering W. Persistent atrioventricular block in Lyme borreliosis. Klin Wochenschr 1990;68:431-435

IRM cardiaque ?

- 44 % d'anomalies (1) (mais seulement 34 patients)
- Incontournable pour bien des diagnostics : myocardite, sarcoïdose, tumeur cardiaque....(1,3)
- Myocardite jusqu' à 8.3% sur une série anatomopathologique (2)

- (1) Barbussio A, Ghosh Dastidar A, Frontera A, et al. Diagnostic yield of cardiovascular magnetic resonance in young middle aged patients with high-grade atrio-ventricular block. *Int J Cardiol.* 2017;244:335-339. doi:10.1016/j.ijcard.2017.06.080
- (2) Davidoff R, Palacios I, Southern J, Fallon T, Newell J, Dec W. Giant cell versus lymphocytic myocarditis: A comparison of their clinical features and long-term outcomes. *Circulation* 1991; 83:953-961
- (3) Chauveau S, Girerd N, Chevalier P. Usefulness of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of cardiac myocarditis revealed by complete atrioventricular block. *Arch Cardiovasc Dis.* 2014;107(4):274-275. doi:10.1016/j.acvd.2012.05.014

Coronarographie ?

- Chronique ou Aigue ?
- Etude CARISMA: Holter implantable sur IDM FEVG < 40%
- = 10% à 1,9 +/- 0,5 ans de suivi (1)
- Augmentation de la morbi-mortalité en phase aigue (2,3)

- (1) Bloch Thomsen PE, Jons C, Raatikainen MJ, Moerch Joergensen R, Hartikainen J, Virtanen V, Boland J, et al. Long-term recording of cardiac arrhythmias with an implantable cardiac monitor in patients with reduced ejection fraction after acute myocardial infarction: The Cardiac Arrhythmias and Risk Stratification After Acute Myocardial Infarction (CARISMA) study. *Circulation* 2010; 122:1258–1264
- (2) Aguiar Rosa S, Timóteo AT, Ferreira L, et al. Complete atrioventricular block in acute coronary syndrome: prevalence, characterisation and implication on outcome. *Eur Heart J Acute Cardiovasc Care*. 2018;7(3):218-223. doi:10.1177/2048872617716387
- (3) Alnsasra H, Ben-Avraham B, Gottlieb S, et al. High-grade atrioventricular block in patients with acute myocardial infarction. Insights from a contemporary multi-center survey. *J Electrocardiol*. 2018;51(3):386-391. doi:10.1016/j.jelectrocard.2018.03.003

Bilan génétique ?

- Si CMD +++++
- LMNA +++++
- SCN5A
- Mais aussi : NKX2-5, FLNC
- Myopathie : Steinert, Duchenne, Becker...

(1) van Tintelen JP, Hofstra RM, Katerberg H, Rossenbacker T, Wiesfeld AC, du Marchie Sarvaas GJ, Wilde AA, et al. High yield of LMNA mutations in patients with dilated cardiomyopathy and/or conduction disease referred to cardiogenetics outpatient clinics. *Am Heart J* 2007; 154:1130–1139.

(2) Taylor MR, Fain PR, Sinagra G, et al. Natural history of dilated cardiomyopathy due to lamin A/C gene mutations. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2003; 41:771–780.

(3) MacLeod HM, Culley MR, Huber JM, McNally EM. Lamin A/C truncation in dilated cardiomyopathy with conduction disease. *BMC Med Genet* 2003; 4:4.

(4) Quarta G, Syrris P, Ashworth M, Jenkins S, Alapi K, Morgan J, Muir A, et al. Mutations in the Lamin A/C gene mimic arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. *Eur Heart J* 2012; 33:1128–1136

(5) Rudbeck-Resdal J, Nielsen JC, Bundgaard H, Jensen HK. Appropriate use of genetics in a young patient with atrioventricular block and family history of sudden cardiac death. *HeartRhythm Case Rep.* 2018;5(3):169-172. Published 2018 Dec 18. doi:10.1016/j.hrcr.2018.12.004

BAV dégénératif

- Maladie de Lenègre : sclérose et dégénérescence des deux branches de conduction (1)
- Peut rarement toucher le sujet jeune (2)
- Lien avec un variant pathogène sur SCN5A (3-6)
- Maladie de Lev : calcification des anneaux, trigonne...(7,8)

(1) Lenegre J. Etiology and pathology of bilateral bundle branch block in relation to complete heart block. Prog Cardiovasc Dis 1964; 6:409.

(2) Dianzumba SB, Singer DH, Meyers S, Barresi V, Belic N, Smith JM. Lenegre's disease in youth. Am Heart J 1977; 94:479-485.

(3) Probst V, Kyndt F, Potet F, Trochu JN, Mialet G, Demolombe S, Schott JJ, et al. Haploinsufficiency in combination with aging causes SCN5A-linked hereditary Lenegre disease. J Am Coll Cardiol 2003; 41:643-652.

(4) Kyndt F, Probst V, Potet F, Demolombe S, Chevallier JC, Baro I, Moisan JP, et al. Novel SCN5A mutation leading either to isolated cardiac conduction defect or Brugada syndrome in a large French family. Circulation 2001; 104:3081-3086.

(5) Probst V, Allouis M, Sacher F, Pattier S, Babuty D, Mabo P, Mansourati J, et al. Progressive cardiac conduction defect is the prevailing phenotype in carriers of a Brugada syndrome SCN5A mutation. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2006; 17:270-275.

(6) Shimizu W. Does an overlap syndrome really exist between Brugada syndrome and progressive cardiac conduction defect (Lenegre syndrome)? J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2006; 17:276-278.

(7) Lev M. Anatomic basis for atrioventricular block. Am J Med 1964; 37:742-748.

(8) Lev M. The pathology of complete atrioventricular block. Prog Cardiovasc Dis 1964; 6:317-326

Congénital ou BAV de l'enfance ?

- AV block is classified as congenital if diagnosed in utero, at birth, or within the first month of life
- Therefore, childhood AV block is diagnosed between the first month and the 18th year of life (1,2)

(1) Baruteau AE, Pass RH, Thambo JB, et al. Congenital and childhood atrioventricular blocks: pathophysiology and contemporary management. *Eur J Pediatr*. 2016;175(9):1235-1248. doi:10.1007/s00431-016-2748-0

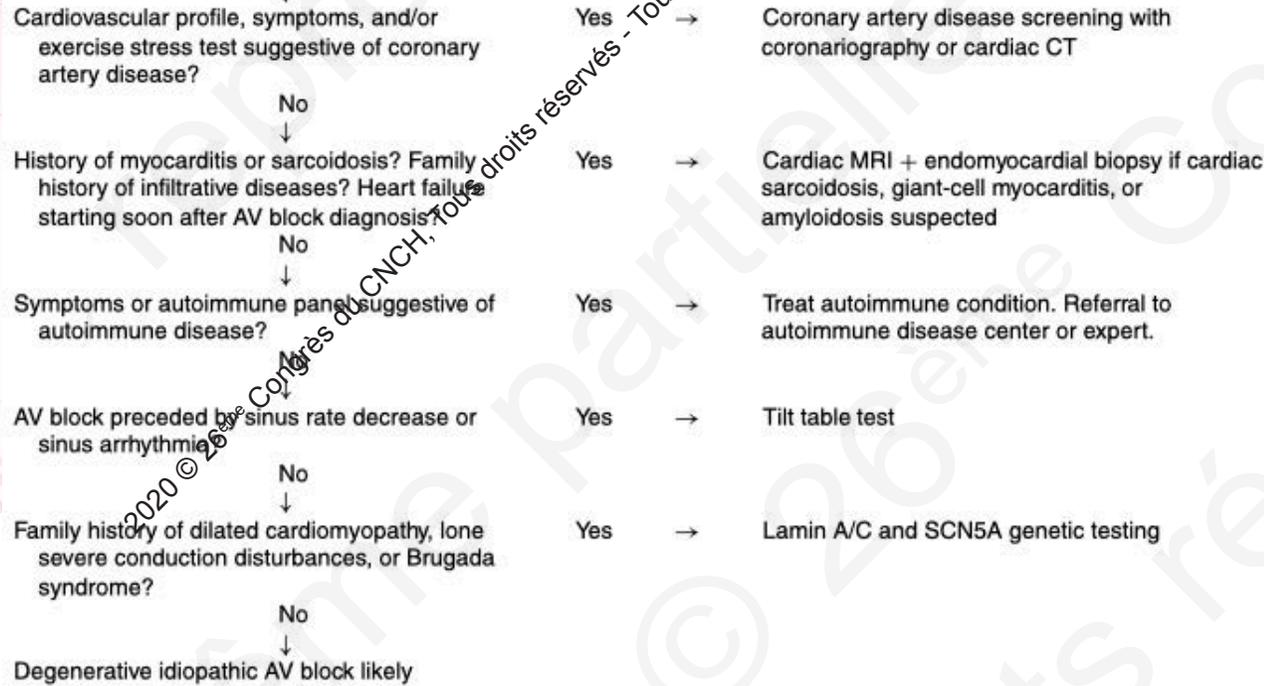
(2) Brucato A, Jonzon A, Friedman D, et al. Proposal for a new definition of congenital complete atrioventricular block. *Lupus*. 2003;12(6):427-435. doi:10.1191/0961203303lu408oa

Table III.

Potential Diagnostic/Etiologic Algorithm for Otherwise Healthy Young or Middle-Aged Adult Patients with Advanced AV Conduction Abnormalities

Advanced AV block in otherwise healthy young or middle-aged adult patient

Baseline electrocardiogram, transthoracic echocardiogram, exercise stress testing, Holter, blood tests with thyroid function and autoimmune panel



This algorithm is solely for diagnostic purposes. Decision to implant a pacemaker must accord to existing guidelines. In Latin American countries, the possibility of Chagas disease must be considered.

(1) Barra SN, Providência R, Paiva L, Nascimento J, Marques AL. A review on advanced atrioventricular block in young or middle-aged adults. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol.* 2012;35(11):1395-1405. doi:10.1111/j.1540-8159.2012.03489.x

(2) Rudbeck-Resdal J, Christiansen MK, Johansen JB, Nielsen JC, Bundgaard H, Jensen HK. Aetiologies and temporal trends of atrioventricular block in young patients: a 20-year nationwide study. *Europace.* 2019;21(11):1710-1716. doi:10.1093/europace/euz206

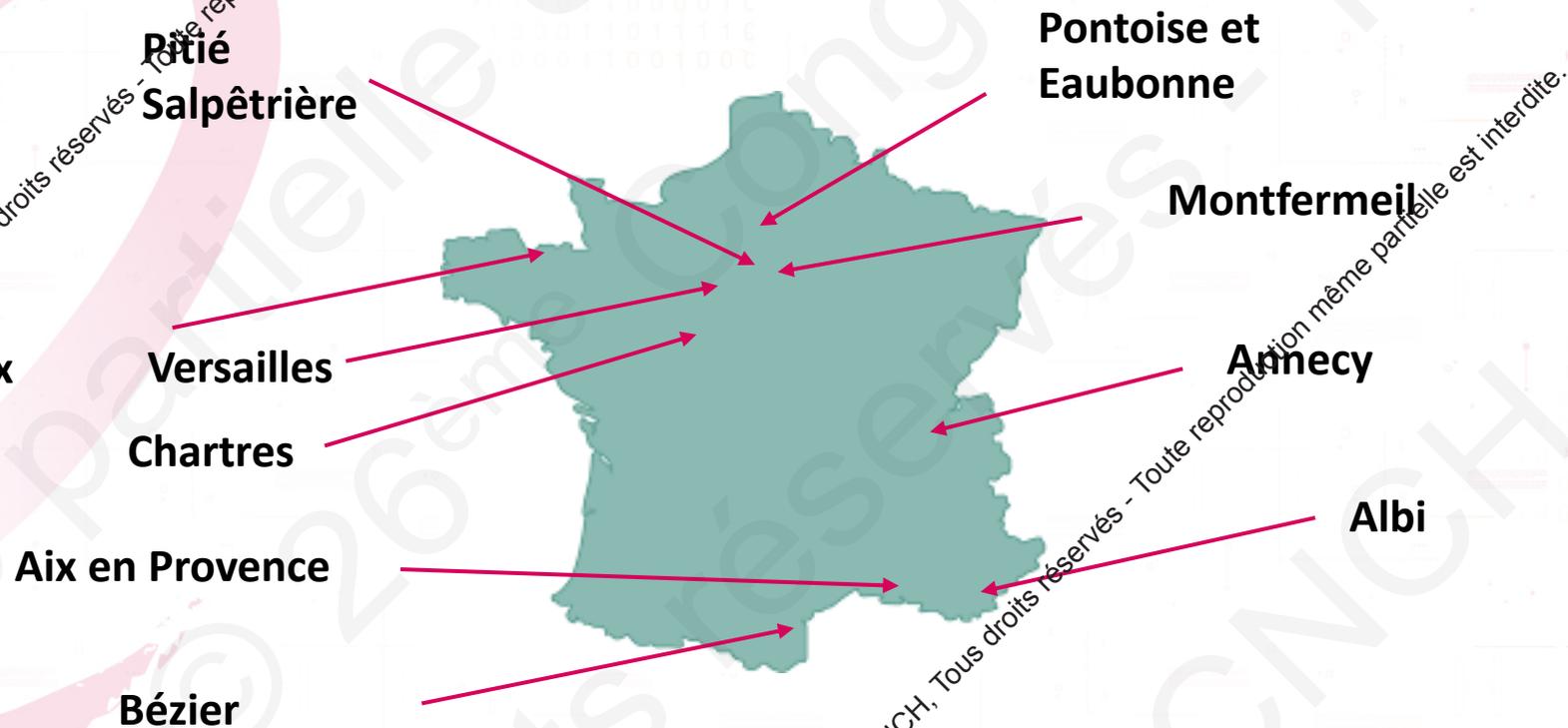
Table 2 Suggested diagnostic work-up for younger patients with atrioventricular block at time of first-pacemaker implantation

Routine work-up: recommended for all patients	
Diagnosics	Aetiology potentially covered
Medical history	Idiopathic ^a Congenital AV block Congenital heart disease Cardiomyopathy Muscular dystrophy Ischaemic heart disease Sarcoidosis Borreliosis Myocarditis Amyloidosis Kearns-Sayre syndrome
Echocardiography	Congenital heart disease Cardiomyopathy Endocarditis Amyloidosis Cardiac tumour
Laboratory testing	Congenital AV block Borreliosis Myocarditis
Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging	Congenital heart disease Cardiomyopathy Sarcoidosis Myocarditis Amyloidosis Cardiac tumour
Additional work-up: recommended on suspicion	
Diagnosics	Aetiology potentially covered
Tilt-table test	Cardioinhibitory reflex
Molecular genetic testing	Muscular dystrophy Hereditary causes

AV, atrioventricular.
^aComplications to cardiac surgery, radiofrequency ablation or alcohol septal ablation, planned His-ablation, side-effect to antiarrhythmics or radiation therapy.

Registre de « vrai » vie : STIM YOUNG

- 268 patients (autres en attente), 10 centres



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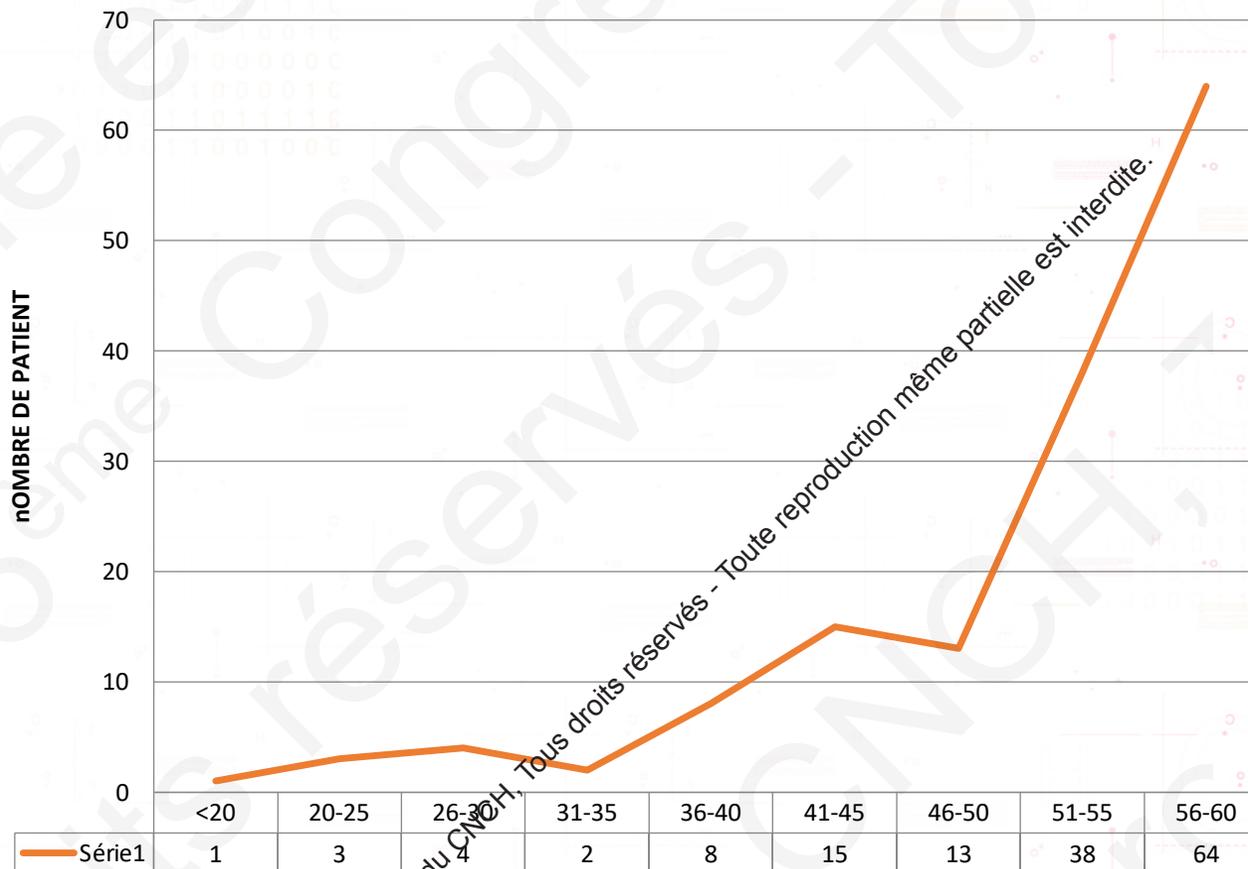
Patient type

- Médian 54 ans
- 40 % de femmes
- IMC médian 26 kg/m²
- FRCV : 29% d' HTA, 13% de diabétiques (1)

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- 38 % des patients ont plus de 50 ans

Age à l'implantation



- 25% de cardiopathies : 48% ischémiques, 17% CMH, 14% de CMD
- FEVG Médian 60%
- Myopathie connue : 3 Steinerts, 2 Duchenne et 2 Becker
- 3 contextes post Radique

Bilan

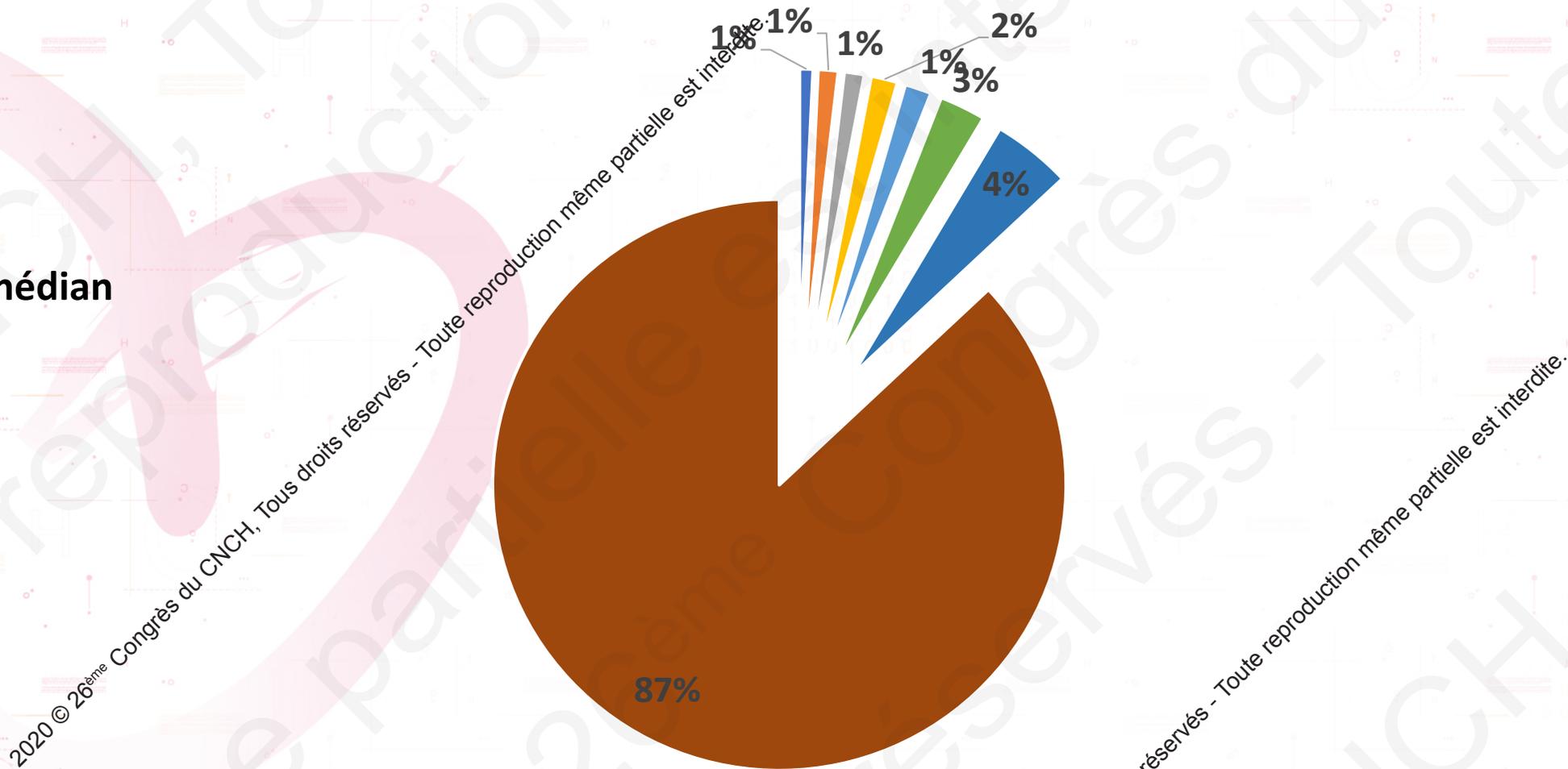
- ETT : 100% ...
- Bilan auto immun : 18 % , aucun diagnostic posé
- Sérologie de Lyme : 38% , 3 positives
- Coronarographie : 20% dont 22% sont accompagnés d'un geste de revascularisation

IRM cardiaque

- 42 (16%) des patients
- 4 diagnostics de sarcoïdose
- 2 myocardites
- 1 maladie de Fabry => Confirmé au bilan génétique
- Tous implantés

2000-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020
0	16	26
	14%	34%

DMS 4 médian
Min 2
Max 32



- Fabry, Amylose TTR
- Myocardite

- Post radique
- Sarcoidose

- Lyme
- Myopathie

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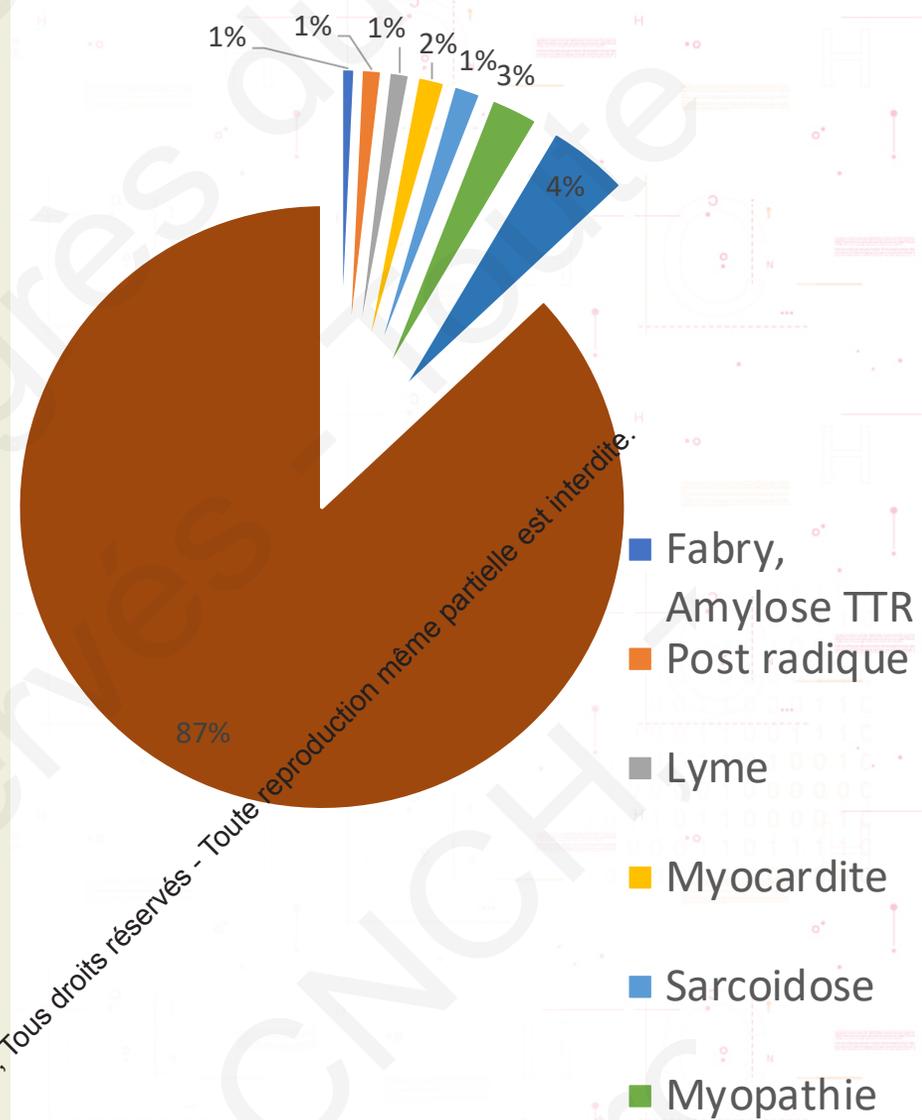
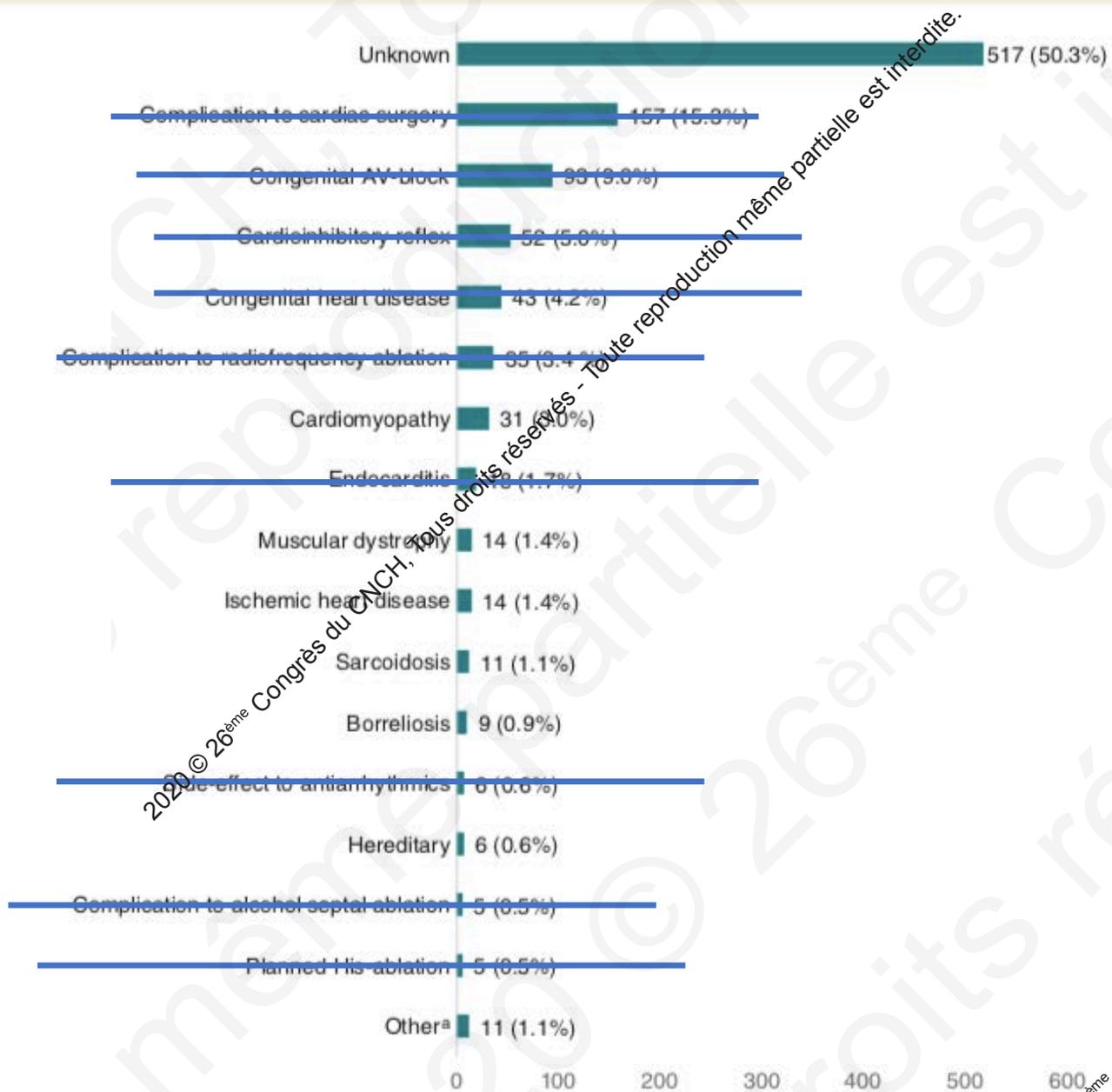
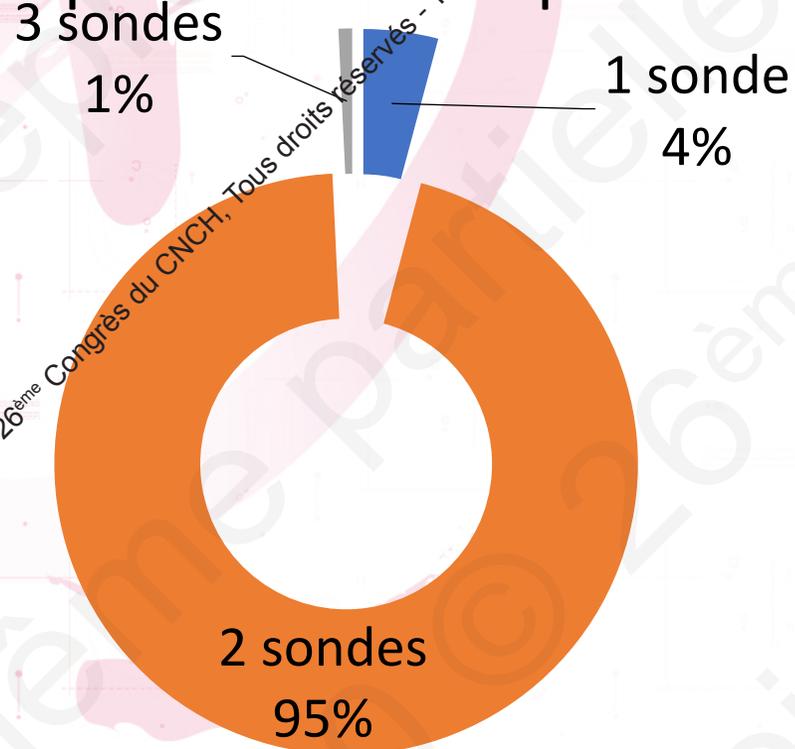


Figure 2 Identified aetiologies of AV block in patients <50 years ($n = 1027$). ^aAmyloidosis ($n = 2$), myocarditis ($n = 2$), severe right ventricular dilation ($n = 2$), cardiac tumour ($n = 1$), Kearn–Sayre syndrome ($n = 1$), rheumatic fever ($n = 1$), side-effect to radiation therapy ($n = 1$), and graft vs. host reaction ($n = 1$). AV, atrioventricular.

Implantation

- Seul 2 patients non implantés : 1 myocardite et 1 sortie contre avis



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Taux de complication : 3,4%
4 déplacements de sonde (1,5%)
2 pneumothorax (0,7%)
2 perforations cardiaques (0,7%)
1 fracture de sonde (0,4%)

Suivi (1)

- Suivi médian de 3 ans (min 0 et max 33)
- 19 décès non cardiaque (7%)
- 49% de dépendance à la stimulation (défini par $V_p > 80\%$)

Suivi (2)

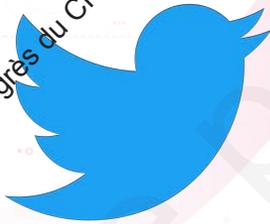
- Seul 4% développeront des CMD dans les suites sans autres diagnostics
- 17% auront un changement de boitier (médiane de 11 ans de suivi)
- 3% de fractures de sonde (médiane de 25 ans de suivi)
- 7% d'ajouts de sonde (médiane de 8 ans)
- 2% d'endocardites sur matériel (médiane de 14 ans)

Take Home Message

- Pas si rare que ça...
- Problématique de disponibilité/rapidité d'examen et nécessité d'implantation
- Bilan post PM possible +++ avec la même philosophie que les FVI

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