JCK Session

# Session 06（ III-JCK06）

## Arrhythmia

Chair:Jun Yoshimoto（Shizuoka Children's Hospital, Japan）
Chair:Fen Li（Department of Cardiology/ Heart Center, Shanghai Children's Medical Center Aliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, China）
Chair:Myung Chul Hyun（Pediatric Cardiology, Kyung Pook National University Hospital, Korea）
2021年7月11日(日) 10:40 ～ 12:10 Track5 (Web開催会場)

## [III-JCK06-6]Radiofrequency ablation of accessory pathway in infants : a single-center cohort

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Objective To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of radiofrequency ablation of accessory pathway in infants. Methods Infants younger than 1 year old were evaluated retrospectively, who underwent radiofrequency ablation in our institution between January 2015 and June 2019. Results A total of eight infants were included, with median age of 6.5 months (2.5 months -12months) and weight of 7.7kg (5.0kg-9.5kg). Indications for RFCA included drug-refractory tachycardia or cardiomyopathy induced by accessory pathway. Electrophysiology study demonstrated 1 accessory pathway each in 7 patients and 2 pathways in 1, including 5 right lateral, 3 left lateral and 1 left posteroseptal pathways. The pathway was manifest in 4 patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome and concealed in 4. The acute success rate was 100%. After the median follow-up period of 15 months (3months-46 months), no tachycardia recurred after ablation. One patient developed late mitral valve perforation, which was successfully repaired by surgery. No complication occurred in the remaining patients. Conclusions Radiofrequency ablation can provide cure for infants with drug-refractory arrhythmias induced by accessory pathway; however, the indications should be seriously considered and proper procedural modifications might be needed to avoid ablation complications as far as possible.

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