Advanced Robotic Technology for Ablation of AF: V Drive and Ablation History

Winter Arrhythmia, 2015 William H. Spear, MD, FHRS Director, Atrial Fibrillation Ablation Program Advocate Christ Medical Center Oak Lawn, IL

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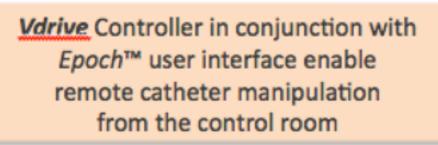
New Emerging Technology for CLA Ablation



Aside from the Ablation catheter, which other catheter or sheath is most important to have robotic control?

- A. Lasso
- B. Ultrasound
- C. Fixed Sheath
- D. Steerable Sheath
- E. Pentaray

Vdrive™ Duo System Overview



Support platforms provide catheter shaft support and transmits commands to the drive unit

Disposable drive units translates system commands to catheter handle movements

Patient table controller enables catheter manipulation from the bedside

Epoch™ and Vdrive™ are trademarks of Stereotaxis, Inc.

Vdrive™ Disposables



V-Sono™

V-Sono ICE Catheter Manipulator Provides control of the Biosense Webster SoundStar[™] or Siemens AcuNav[™] ICE Catheters



*+V-CAS™

*+V-CAS Catheter Advancement System

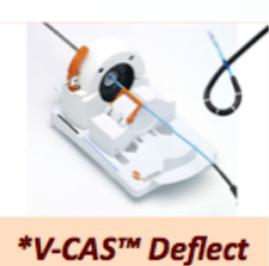
Controls both the magnetic catheter body and a standard fixed-curve sheath



V-Loop™

V-Loop Circular Catheter

Manipulator Provides control of the Biosense Webster LASSO® 2515 Circular Mapping Catheter and LASSO® 2515 NAV Catheter



Catheter Advancement System

*V-CAS Deflect

Controls both the magnetic catheter body and a robotic deflectable sheath

+ pending FDA review

*Not available for sale in the United States

Vdrive™, V-Sono™, V-Loop™ and V-CAS™ are trademarks of Stereotaxis, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

V-Drive with V-Sono





Most important feature of V-Sono is

- A. Stable imaging during Transeptal Access
- B. Real time monitoring for complications
- C. Esophageal imaging for Safety
- D. Carto Sound Mapping
- E. Real time Catheter-Tissue Contact

Carto Sound Map can be created with magnets in position?

A. TrueB. False

V-Sono with 8F Sound-Star

- First to utilize the 8FR soundstar in the US with magnetic navigation
- Allows use of SoundStar Catheter with magnets engaged
- Allows realtime tip visualization, visualization of tags and points on US
- Contour creation with magnets in
- Brings the full utility of V-Sono with magnetic navigation to life

Transeptal with V-Sono



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Transeptal with V-Sono



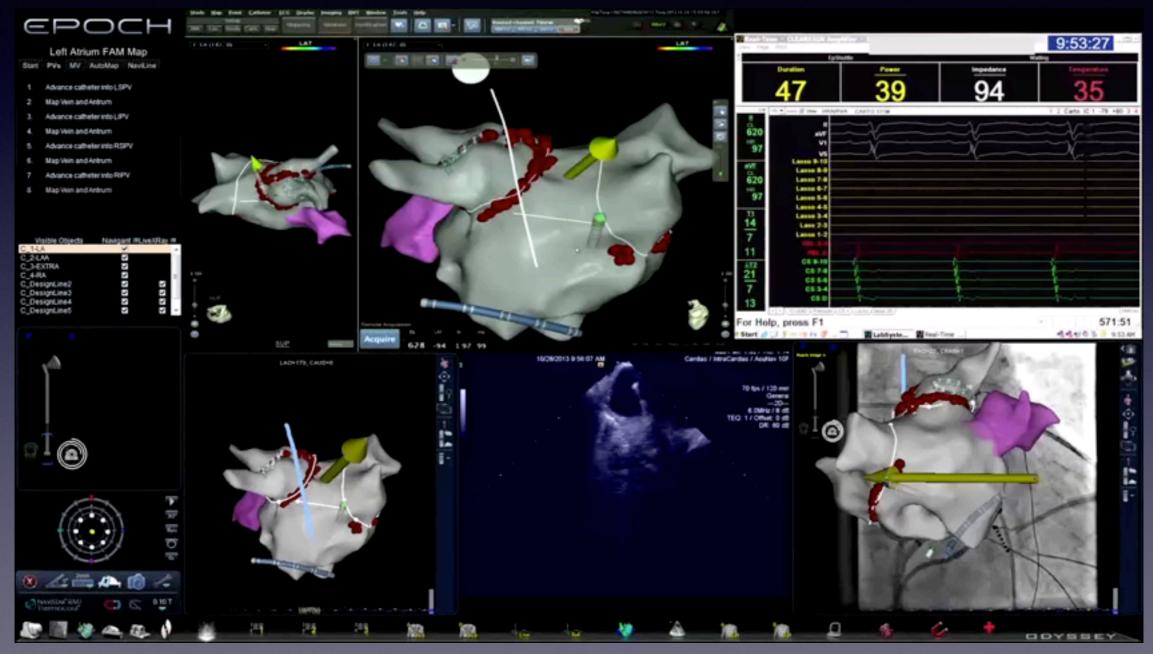
Catheter-Tissue Contact: Visualized



Does the cathetet have good contact?

A. YesB. No

Do I have Contact? The answer



Does the catheter have good contact?

A. YesB. No



- Left Atrium FAM Map
- Start PVs MV AutoMap NaviLine
- Advance catheter into LSPV 1.
- Map Vein and Antrum 2
- Advance catheter into LIPV 3.
- Map Vein and Antrum 4
- Advance catheter into RSPV 5.
- Map Vein and Antrum 6.
- Advance catheter into RIPV 7.

42.0

8. Map Vein and Antrum

12 Channel -

> 36.2 37.4

> 34.2

37.6

Audio Off

Carto Tags

C_3-ra fam C_4-RA C_5-la C_6-lipv

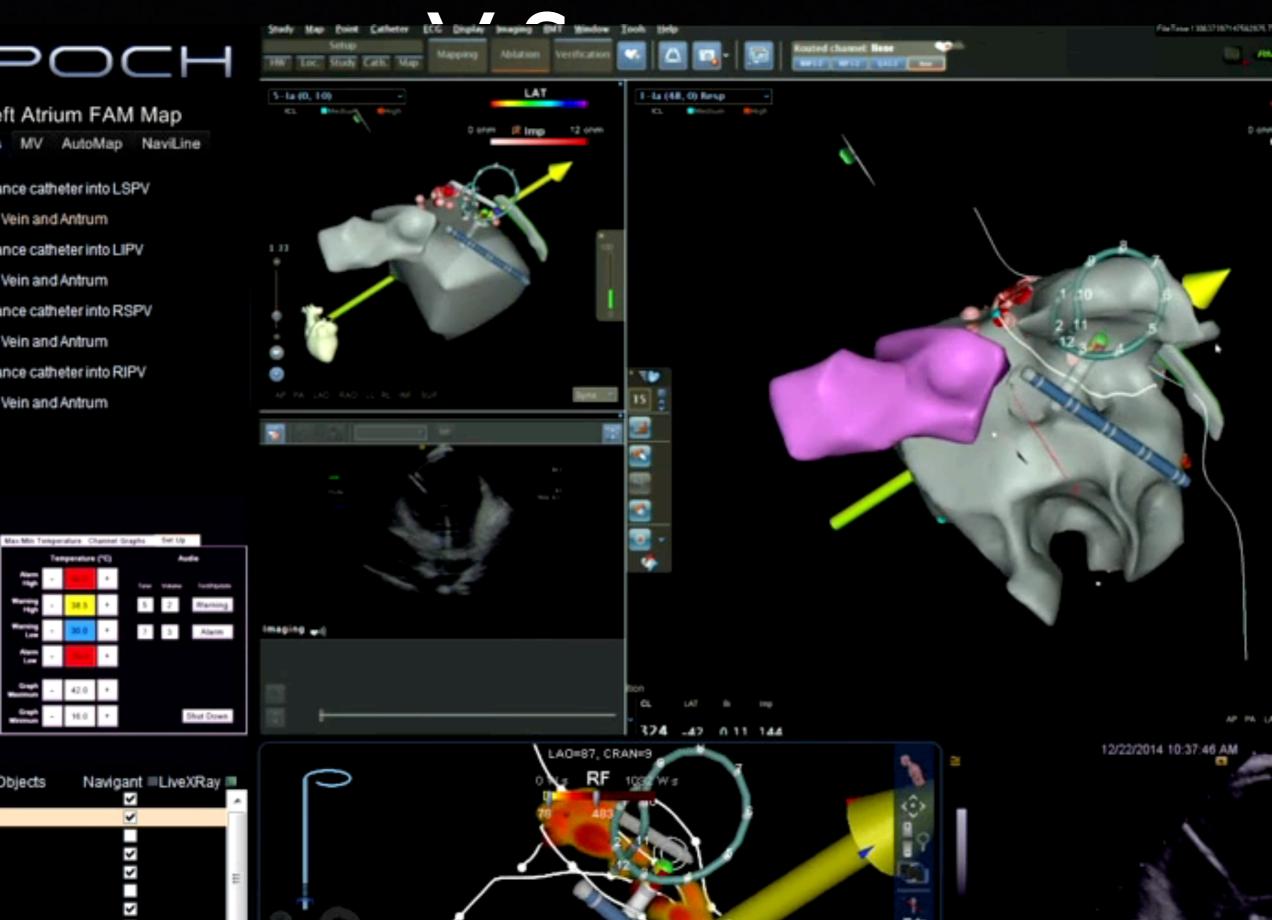
C_1-la C_2-laa

15.4

34.2 35.8 35.8 Respondent (*D)

35.4

Visible Objects



Benefits of V-Sono

- Stablility of US imaging can guide therapy
- Tip Visualization, Contour Creation
- Catheter Tip-Tissue interface
- A future where the tip is automatically tracked to provide constant feedback of catheter position

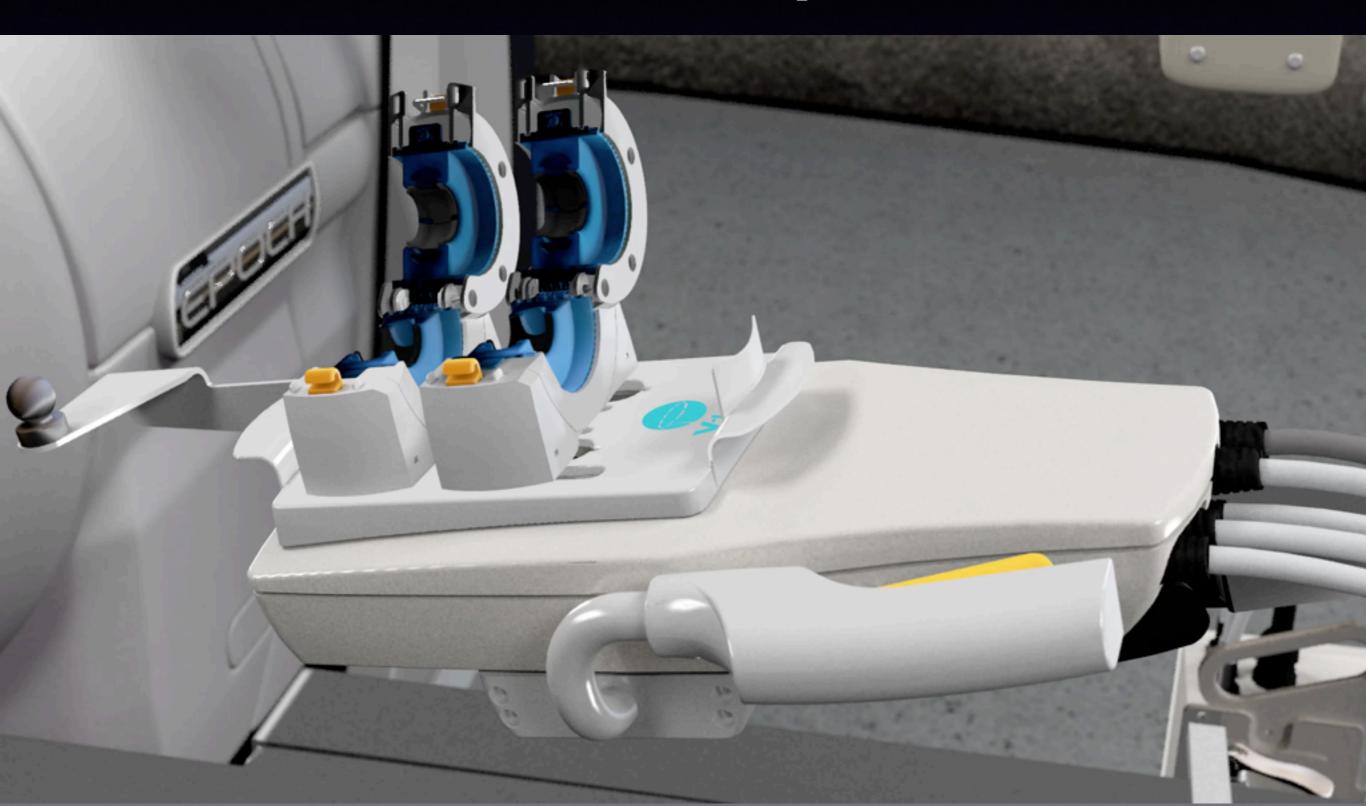
V-Loop

- Robotic Control of the Lasso Catheter
- Reduced need to approach table to adjust and reposition the Lasso
- Recently FDA approved in the US
- Limited Experience

Do you use a lasso catheter for AF ablation?

- A. Yes, Only for confirmation of Pulmonary Vein isolation.
- B. Yes, for confirmation of vein isolation, mapping and ablation outside the veins.
- C. No, I do not use lasso at all.

V-Loop



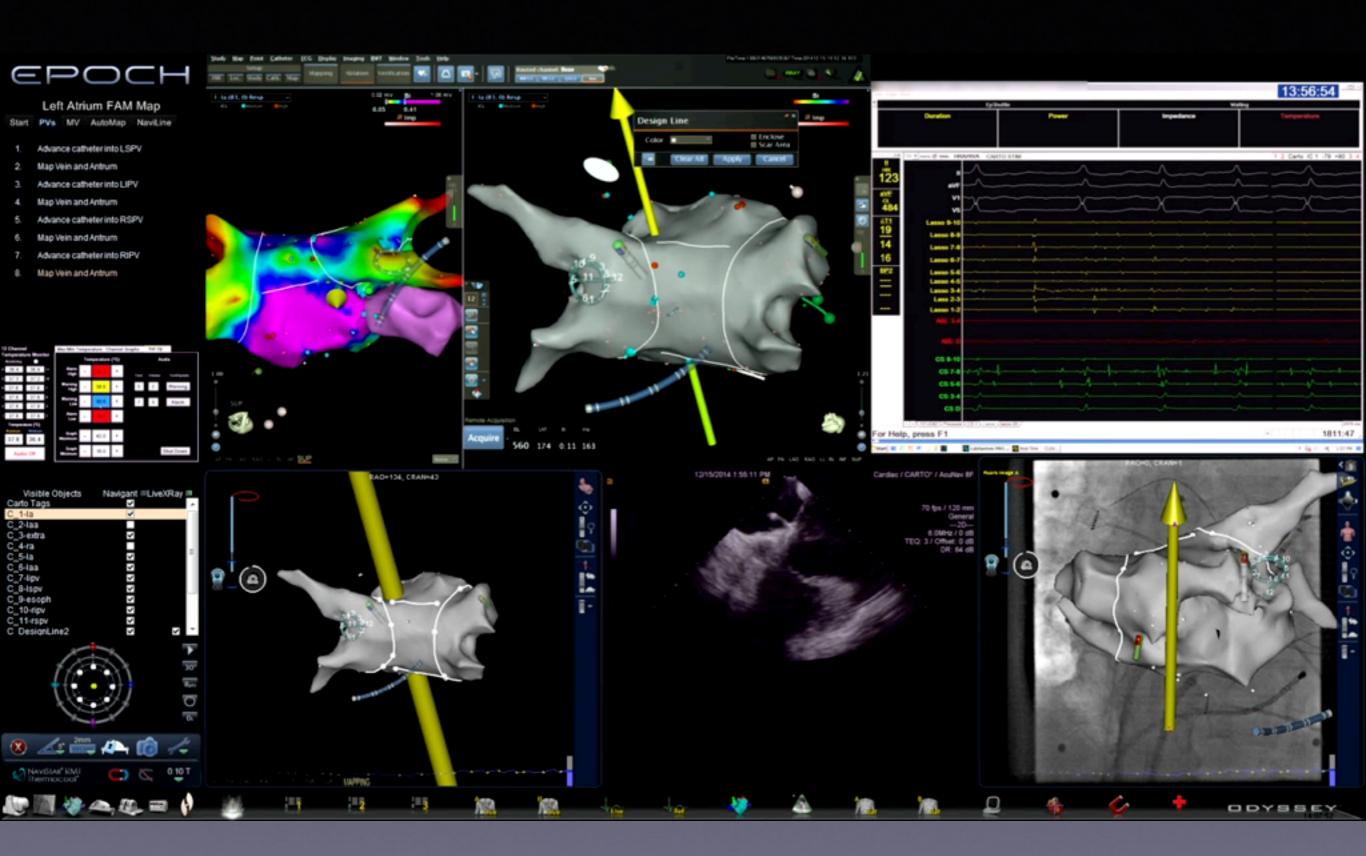
Will V-Loop be more important for PAF or Pe AF cases?

A. PAF
B. Persistent AF

V-Loop-Initial Experience

- Paroxysmal
 - Verification of vein isolation during ablation
 - Less downtime repositioning lasso

- Persistent
 - Huge difference
 - stable positioning on posterior wall
 - allows for isolation of PW utilizing lasso guided technique
 - minimize extra ablation on posterior wall



Ablation History

- 1. Records the path followed by the ablation catheter during RF delivery.
- Integrates the two most important factors in lesion creation, power and time. Given the consistent contact the Niobe® system provides, force is treated as a constant.
- 3. Helps guide contiguous energy delivery during the creation of linear lesion sets.
- 4. Scale can be adjusted depending on anatomic location. e.g. posterior wall vs anterior ridge.



Gap Finding

dy May Frend Call



Ablation History

- First Pass isolation
- Clearer understanding of how many WxS are necessary and sufficient for durable isolation

Future Wish List

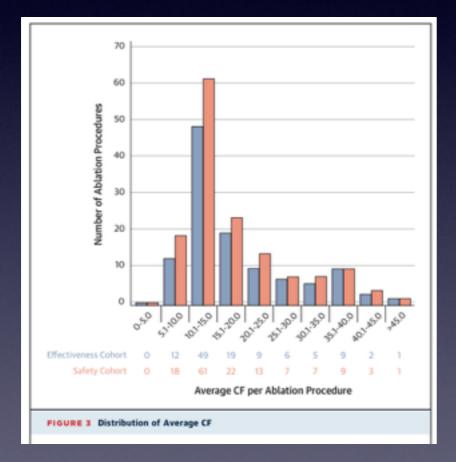
- Contact Sensor for current catheter
- Catheter with surround flow technology
- Guide therapy with ablation history
 - determine minimum power and time which is necessary and sufficient to produce durable lesions
- Tip tracking with automation
- Versatility for V-loop to steer other catheters such as penta ray and dual loop lasso.
- Further development to allow Multi electrode Mapping with magnets engaged

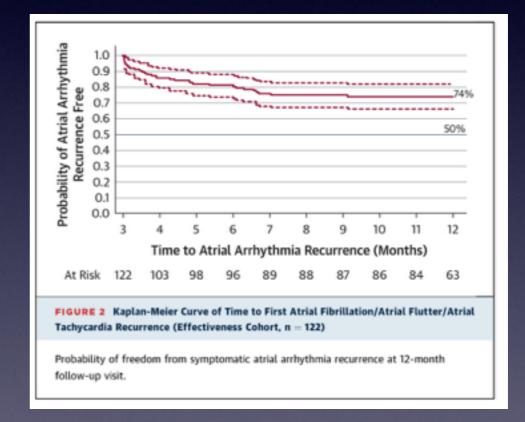
Thank you!

Lesion Formation: Force, Time and Power

- Lessons learned from the Smart-AF Contact Force Catheter Trial
 - Contact and Force are important
 - Maintaining a minimum amount of force during lesion formation is critical for success

Smart-AF Trial





Contact Force

Dataset	No. of Pts	12-Month Success (AF/AT-free)
MART-AF (280% time within preselected contact force range)	51	81%
SMART-AF (<80% time within preselected contact force range)	57	66%
Non Force-Sensing Open-Irrigated Catheter	106	66%

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION Outcomes Comparison With Various Types and Forces of Ablation Catheters

Twelve-month success rates, defined as freedom from atrial fibrillation (AF) and/or atrial tachycardia (AT) events, with various types and forces of ablation catheters. *Data for this row from Wilber (12).

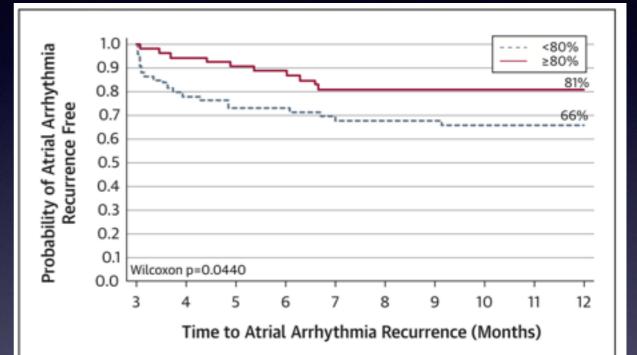
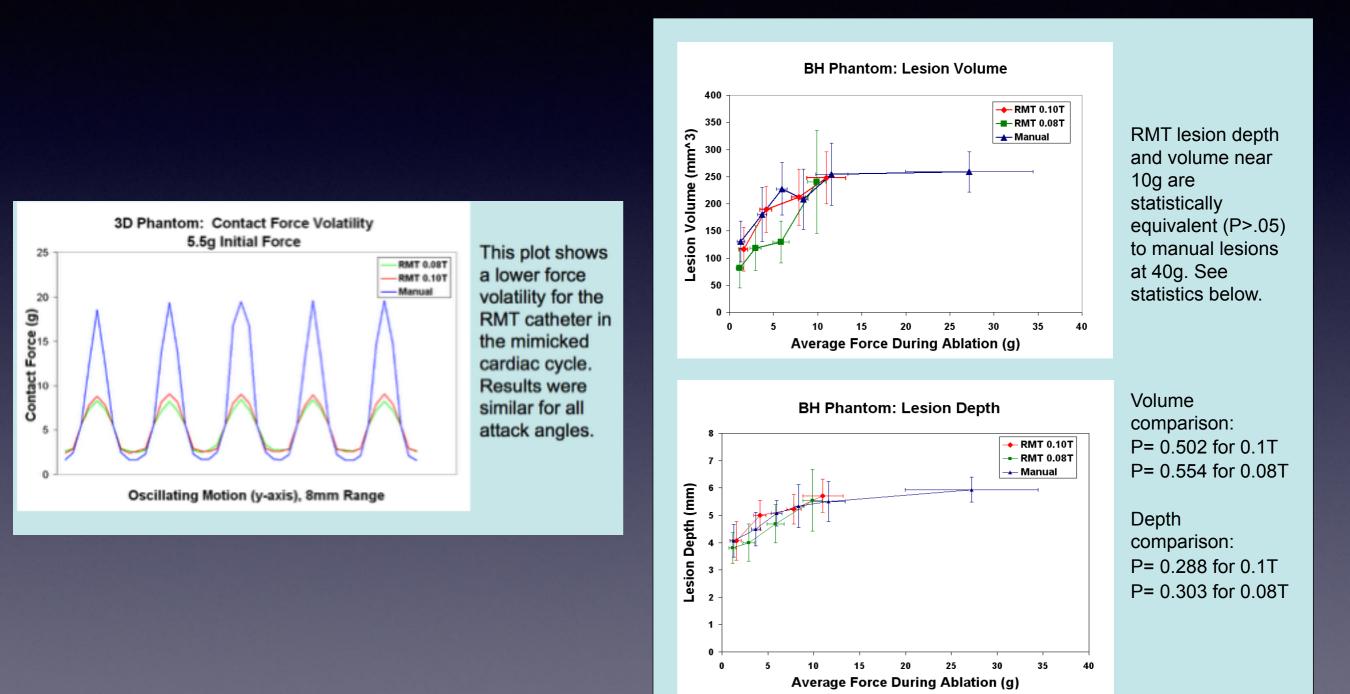


FIGURE 5 Kaplan-Meier Curve of Time to First Atrial Fibrillation/Atrial Flutter/ Atrial Tachycardia Recurrence Through 12 Months

Investigators working in their selected ranges \geq 80% of the time during radiofrequency application demonstrated a significant increase of 15% in the effectiveness success at 12 months compared to those working in their selected ranges <80% of the time (effectiveness cohort, n = 122).

Contact Force and Lesion Size



Karl-Hein[2008] [PO3-44] Comparison of Catheter Stability between Magnetically Guided and Manual Cooled- Tip Ablation Catheters

z Kuck, MD. Asklepios Klinik St. Georg, Hamburg, Germany

Characterization of the Power and Lesion Volume Relationship for the Magnetic Irrigated Catheter in a Canine Beating-Heart Model

Methods (N = 5)

- Single point ablations in RV/ LV

- Constant force/time
- Temp limit 43°C
- Linear lesion lines in RA/LA
- TTC for lesion visualization
- Histopathology

Hiroshi Nakagawa, MD, PhD University of Oklahoma

KEY FINDINGS

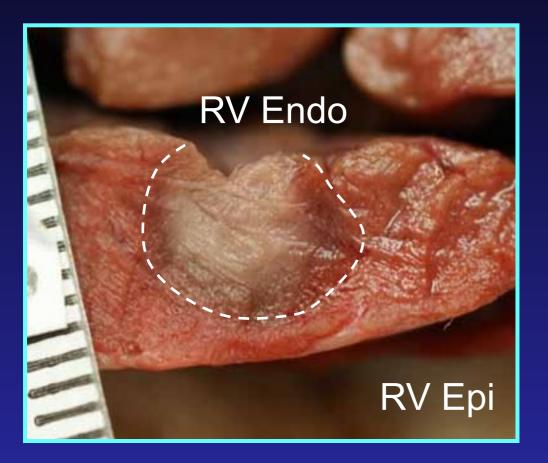
- Direct relationship between lesion volume and power titration
- Continuous lines of transmural lesions achieved with magnetic catheter
- Conduction block was achieved with no gaps in lesion lines



Ventricular Ablation 60 seconds, Irrigation 30 ml/min

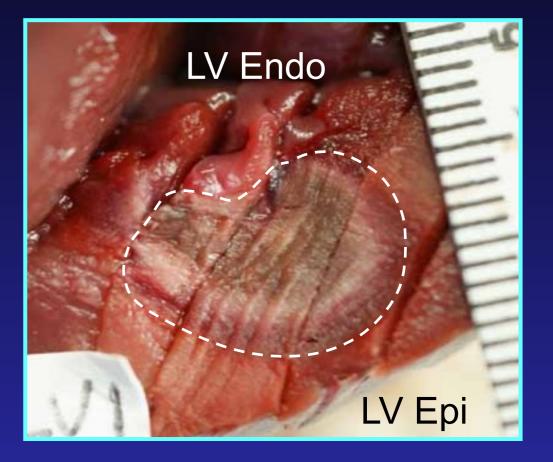
25 Watts

40Watts



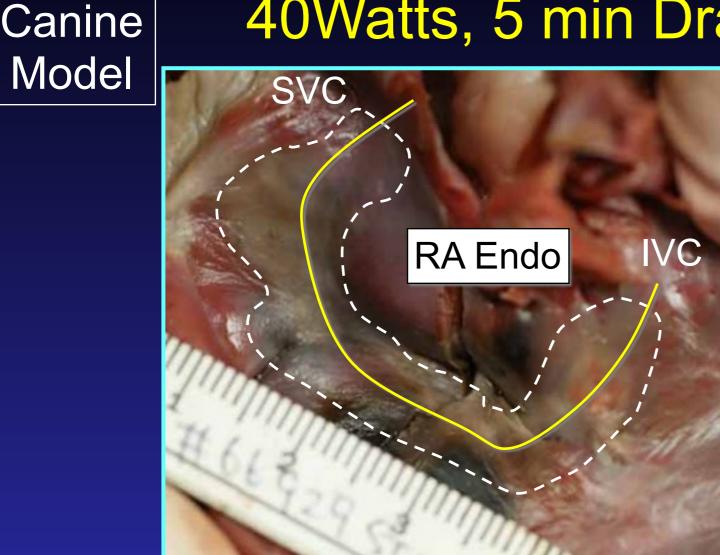
- Max Diameter: 6.8 mm
- Max Depth: 5.7 mm
- Surface Diameter: 4.5 mm

Irrigated Magnetic Ablation Catheter



- Max Diameter: 12.2 mm
- Max Depth: 7.8 mm
- Surface Diameter: 7.9 mm

Right Atrial Linear Ablation (SVC-IVC)



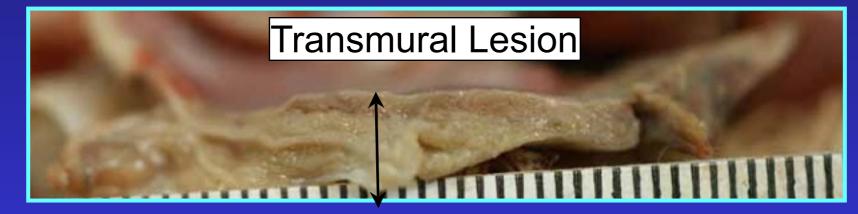
Model

40Watts, 5 min Dragging (Irrigation 30ml/

min) Continuous Transmural Lesion

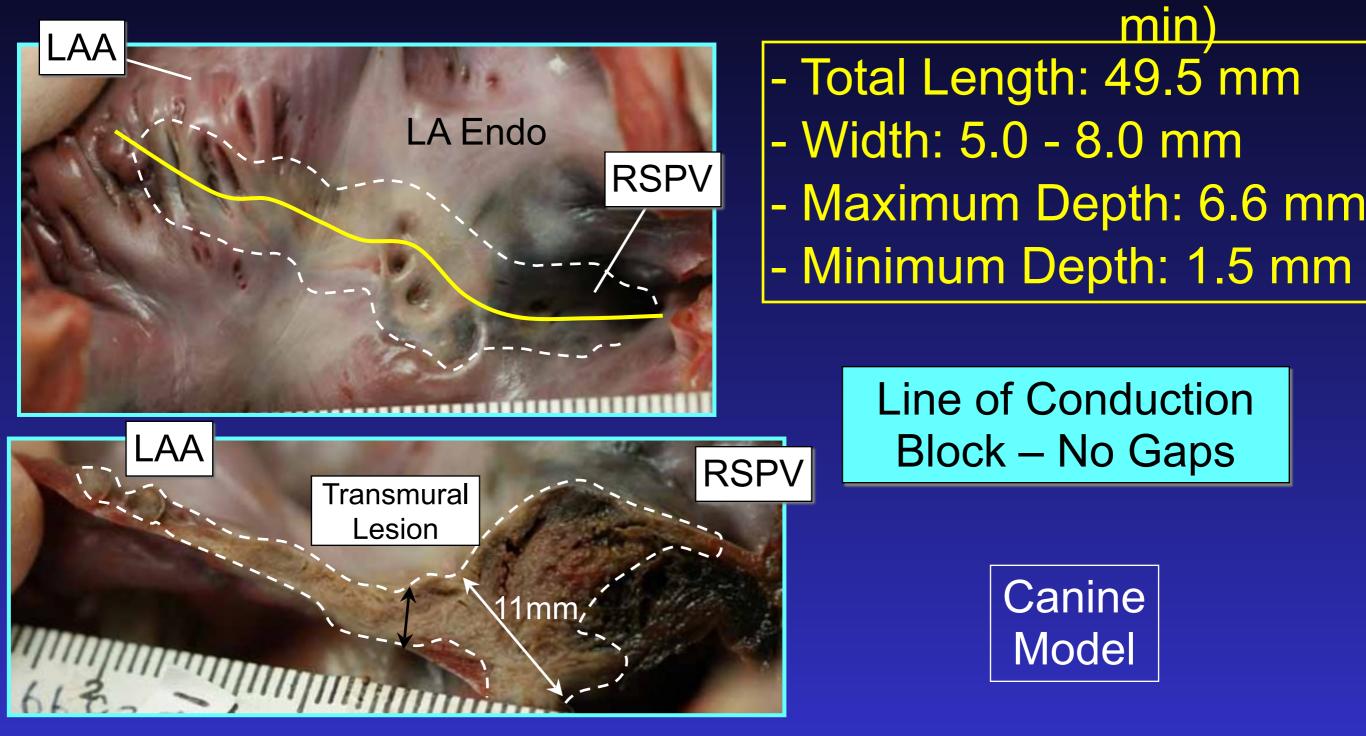
- Total Length: 40.0 mm - Width: 5.0 - 8.5 mm

- Maximum Depth: 4.1 mm
- Minimum Depth: 1.3 mm



Left Atrial Linear Ablation (Roof Line: LAA - RSPV)

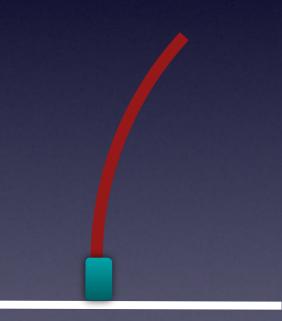
35Watts, 6 min Dragging (Irrigation 30ml/

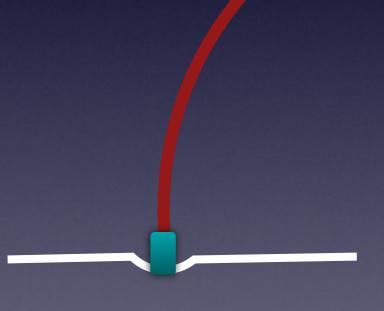


Appropriate Power

RMT

Manual





35W

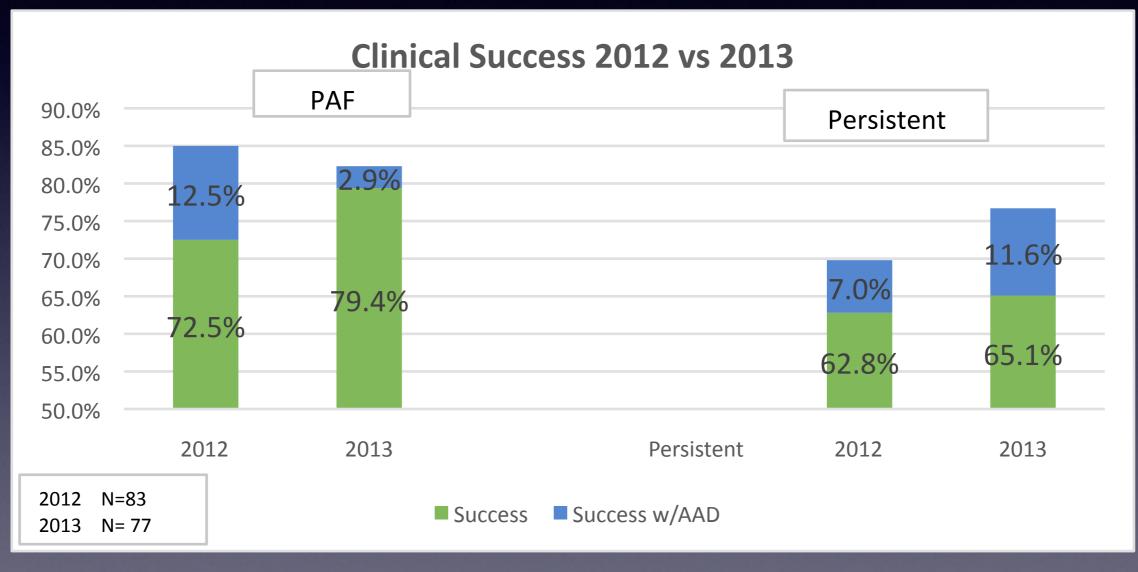


40-45W

l year outcomes 2012 vs 2013

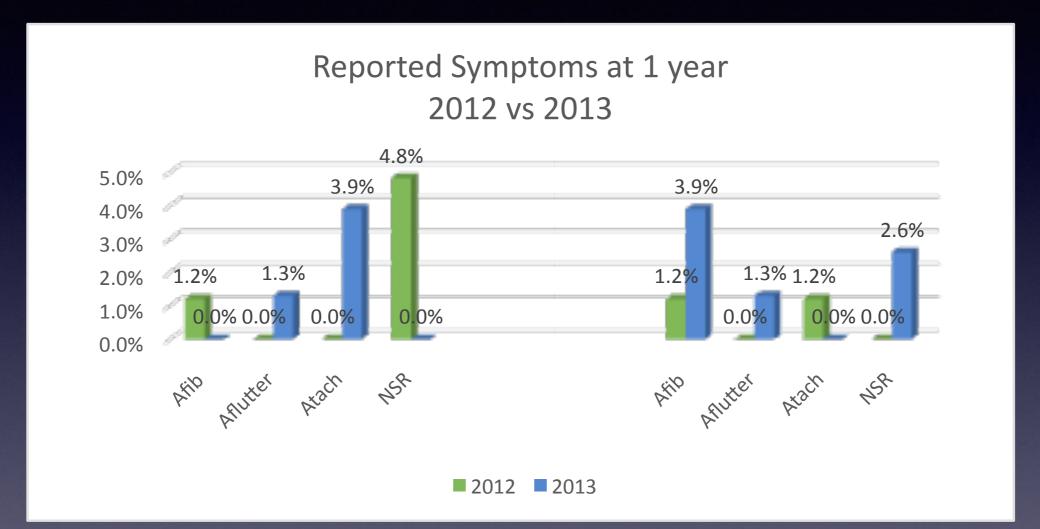
- Epoch FAM mapping technique -Single operator without V-Drive or Ablation History
- PAF-WACA +/- CTI
- Persistent AF- WACA and Box +/- CTI
- 3 month blanking period with event monitors at 3 months, I year and with symptoms, High CHADS Vasc patients receive ILR

Clinical Success



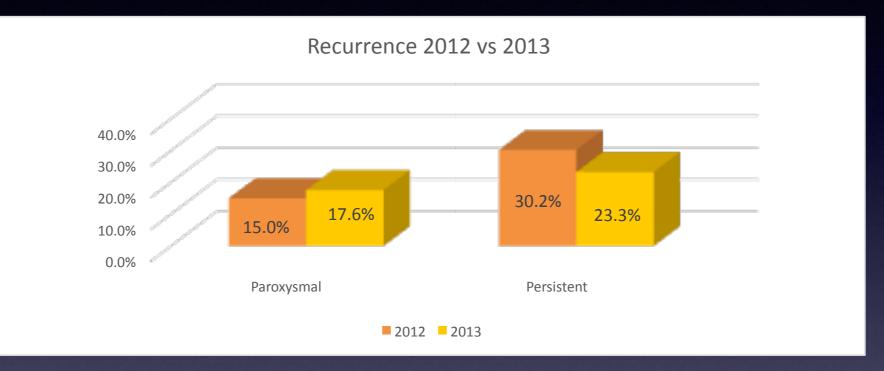
2012 Carto Sound, FAM 2013 EPOCH FAM

Clinical Success

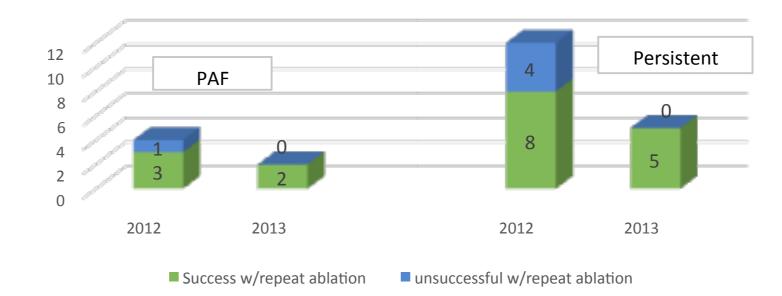


Most Patients feel better regardless if they have recurrence.

Recurrence- Durabilty



Success w/repeat ablation 2012 vs 2013



Conclusion

- Incredible procedural efficiency gains
 - 2 hours for Paroxysmal CLA(22% less)
 - Decreased Fluoro Times(64% less)
 - Increased Patient Safety
 - Longer career, increased productivity with less back pain and time off due to debility



Conclusions:

- Robotic Ablation of CLA is equivalent to the best manual technology of AF ablation with regards to efficiency and efficacy.
- Evolving technologies such as V-Loop, V-Sono and Ablation history may further improve outcomes
- Consistent Contact Force coupled to appropriate power and time create durable ablation lesions and freedom from AF

Thank You

 Special Thanks to Michelle Nellett, APN, Atrial Fibrillation Clinical and Research Coordinator, Advocate Christ Medical Center