

# Permanent His-Bundle Pacing in The Right Atrium in A Patient with A Mobitz II Atrioventricular Block: A Case Report

Zaiqiang Zhang<sup>1,2</sup> and Jiawang Ding<sup>1,2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Cardiology, The First College of Clinical Medical Sciences, China Three Gorges University, China

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, China Three Gorges University, China

\*Corresponding author: Jiawang Ding, Department of Cardiology, The First College of Clinical Medical Sciences, China Three Gorges University, Yichang 443000, Hubei, P. R. China



## ARTICLE INFO

**Received:** 📅 November 25, 2020

**Published:** 📅 December 03, 2020

**Citation:** Zaiqiang Zhang, Jiawang Ding. Permanent His-Bundle Pacing in The Right Atrium in A Patient with A Mobitz II Atrioventricular Block: A Case Report. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res 32(2)-2020. BJSTR. MS.ID.005230.

**Keywords:** His-Bundle Pacing; Mobitz II Atrioventricular Block; Pacemaker

## Abstract

**Objective:** This case report presents a patient diagnosed with sick sinus syndrome who was successfully treated with permanent His-bundle pacing.

**Case report:** A 36-year-old man was transferred to our hospital due to recurrent syncope. He was diagnosed with sick sinus syndrome based on the 24-hour Holter and a history of syncope. He was admitted to hospital and successfully treated with permanent His-bundle pacing (PHBP). The postoperative examination showed that the pacing rhythm, pacemaker pacing and perception function were normal. He was discharged without any complications after a successful pacemaker implantation.

**Conclusion:** We described a case in which PHBP may become an optimal approach to the management of patients with sick sinus syndrome. Right ventricular pacing has been attempted with inconsistent efficacy outcomes. HBP provides a promising alternative pacing option that might provide symptom resolution to patients with sick sinus syndrome.

## Introduction

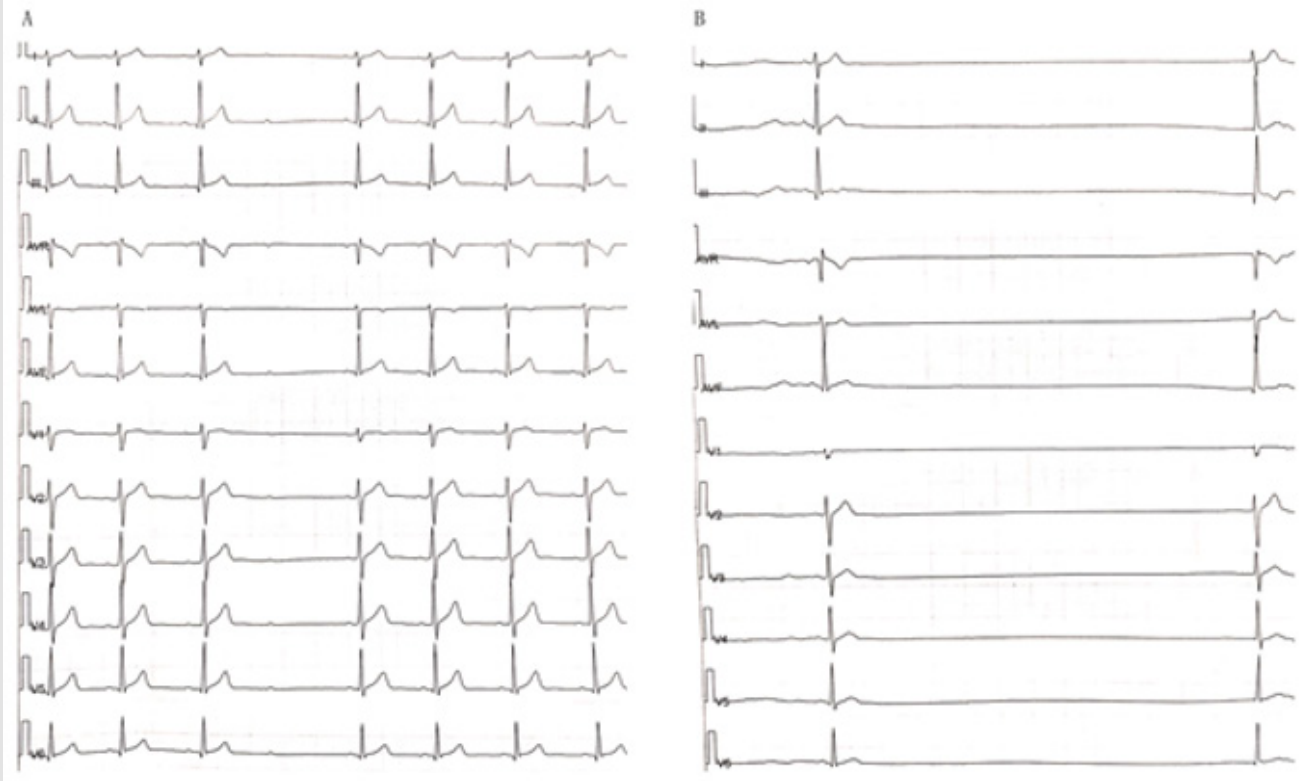
At present, cardiac pacing is one of the most effective treatments for sick sinus syndrome. The right ventricular apex is the classical pacing site and has the characteristics of convenient electrode placement and a stable threshold. Recent studies have shown that significant long-term right ventricular apical pacing is similar to a left bundle branch block, which can result in dyssynchronous contraction with delayed lateral left ventricular motion and an increase in the incidence of atrial fibrillation (AF), hospitalization rate for heart failure and all-cause mortality [1-3]. As it provides the most physiological form of ventricular activation when compared to other pacing modalities, PHBP has emerged as a new, promising approach to deliver physiological pacing, maintaining long-term ventricular synchrony and left ventricular performance, unlike conventional right ventricular apical pacing, for the treatment of patients with symptomatic bradycardia [4]. We present an interesting case of a 36-year-old man with sick sinus syndrome who was successfully treated with PHBP.

## Case Report

A 36-year-old man was transferred to our hospital due to recurrent syncope. His symptoms started approximately 1 month prior to presentation. He had no past medical history. The 24-hour Holter on admission exhibited sinus rhythm, a Mobitz II atrioventricular block and sinus arrest, with the longest time being 5148 ms (Figure 1). Transthoracic echocardiography revealed normal ventricular function without any significant abnormalities. Cardiac CTA showed no significant coronary lesions. After completing the relevant inspection, he underwent permanent dual chamber pacemaker (Advisea DR, Medtronic Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA) implantation (Figure 2). The postoperative electrocardiogram (ECG) showed sinus rhythm, a dual chamber pacemaker, and DDD mode pacing, and pacemaker pacing perception function was normal (Figure 3). The pacemaker implantation procedure was performed in a cardiac catheterization laboratory. Under local

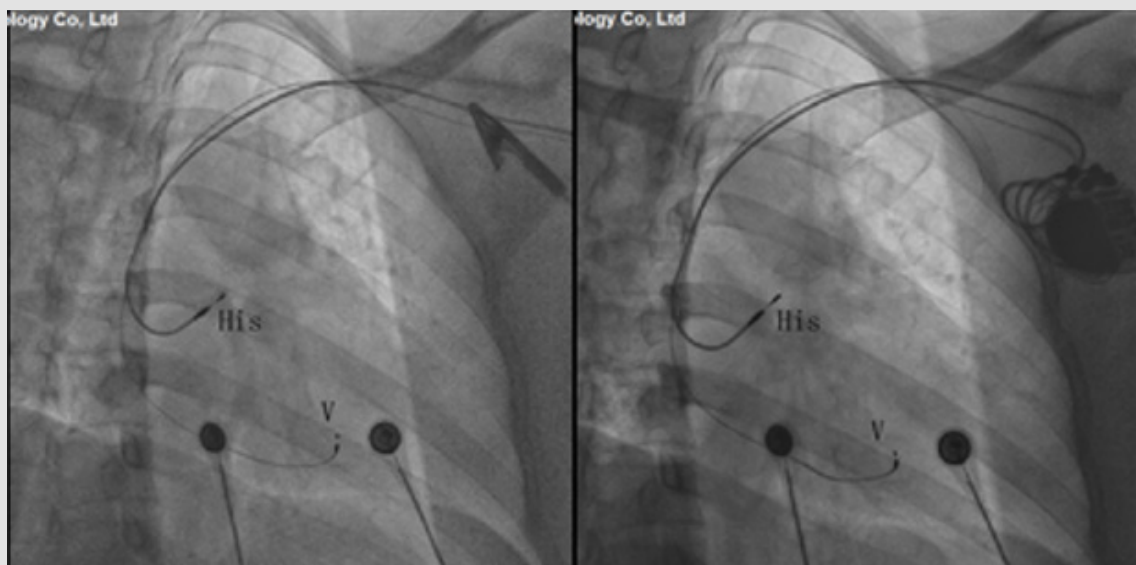
anesthesia, the left subclavian vein was punctured, and a C315 His sheath (Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN) was advanced into the right atrium (RA) over a guidewire. Thereafter, the 3830 His lead (Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN) was advanced to the tip of the

sheath. The parameters of the electrode were as follows: ventricular threshold: 0.4 V, perception: 12.0 mV, impedance: 650 ohms. The pacing electrode (Medtronic, 6232ADJ) was fixed after the incision.

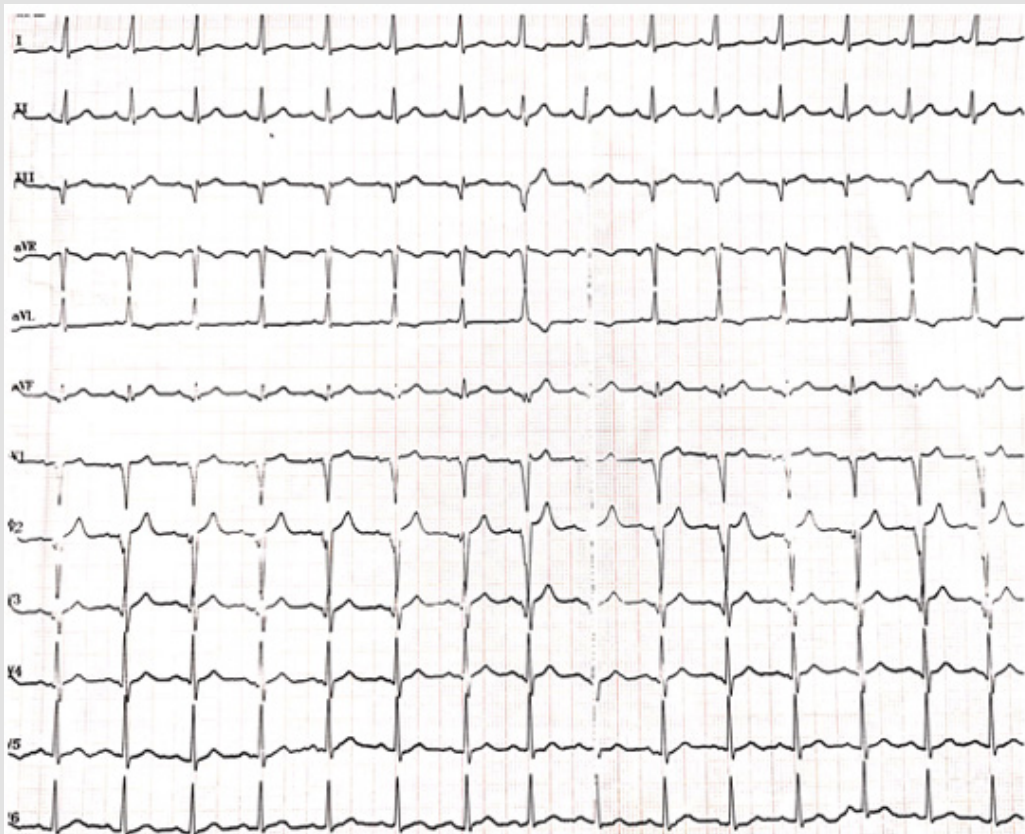


**Figure 1:**

- A. The 24-hour Holter exhibited sinus rhythm, Mobitz II atrioventricular block.
- B. The 24-hour Holter exhibited sinus arrest with the longest time being 5148ms.



**Figure 2:** Successful implantation of His-bundle pacemaker in a cardiac catheterization laboratory.



**Figure 3:** The postoperative electrocardiogram (ECG) showed sinus rhythm, a dual chamber pacemaker, and DDD mode pacing, and pacemaker pacing perception function was normal.

The detachable sheath was sent along the guidewire, and the atrial pacing electrode was sent to the right atrial auricle through the detachable sheath. The electrode position was adjusted, and the following electrode parameters were tested: ventricular threshold: 0.5 V, perception: 3.0 mv, impedance: 500 ohm. The pacing electrodes were fixed. The pacemaker was connected and implanted into the premade pacemaker bag. The postoperative examination showed that the pacing rhythm, pacemaker pacing and perception function were normal. He was discharged without any complications after a successful pacemaker implantation (pacing mode: DDD 55-130 bpm, sense AV delay: 80ms, pace AV delay: 100ms, RA sensing 0.3 mV+ auto capture managing on, RV sensing 0.9 mV + auto capture managing off, RA output 2.5 V × 0.4ms, RV output 4.0 V × 1.0 ms).

### Discussion

Traditional right ventricular apical pacing can lead to inhomogeneous ventricular hypertrophy, abnormal diastolic function, cardiac rehearsal disorder and fibrosis, ventricular asynchrony and left ventricular structural change [5]. In addition, there are still many deficiencies in dual ventricular resynchronization pacing. HBP, a landmark breakthrough in pacing technology in recent years, is a potential physiological pacing mode for preventing and treating heart failure. A number of studies have

shown that His-bundle pacing is close to physiological pacing, which can reverse ventricular remodeling, restore ventricular electrical and mechanical synchronization, and improve cardiac function [6]. At present, there are small samples of studies that suggest that HBP can alleviate the symptoms of heart failure and enhance ventricular pumping function in some people, but large samples in randomized clinical studies are still needed to clarify the safety and clinical benefits of HBP in clinical practice. We present a case of a patient who underwent implantation of a permanent dual chamber pacemaker for symptomatic sick sinus syndrome. Patients with a markedly prolonged PR interval can have decreased exercise tolerance owing to pseudo-pacemaker syndrome [7]. A dual chamber pacemaker has been traditionally implanted in these patients to improve AV synchrony, with subsequent improvement in exercise tolerance. Given the deleterious effect of RV pacing [8], HBP provides physiological activation of both ventricles by recruiting the conduction system, which has obvious advantages.

This case provides several interesting teaching points. First, patients with a prolonged PR interval and sinus arrest should be carefully evaluated for the cause of their symptoms. Second, for young patients without obvious cardiac insufficiency, HBP should be the preferred mode of pacing, as it not only restores AV synchrony

like dual-chamber pacing but also maintains interventricular synchrony, which may further improve cardiac function and prevent pacing-induced cardiomyopathy. Third, the success rate of HBP implantation is approximately 85%. Although the success rate of HBP implantation has improved with the development of special devices, it also decreases the learning difficulty. His-bundle pacing is technically challenging to perform and requires precise mapping of the His bundle. Although His-bundle pacing is more physiological than right ventricular pacing, most of the current clinical studies are single-center retrospective studies. More large sample, multicenter, prospective randomized controlled studies are still needed to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of His bundle pacing.

### Conclusion

We consider that in young patients (such as the one presented here), HBP is an alternative worth considering. However, the limitations of permanent His-bundle pacing are the inability to implant the lead on the His-bundle in 10-20% of the patients and the lack of available randomized large-scale data to justify the use of His-bundle pacing in all cases. Patient has provided informed consent for publication of the case.

### Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 81770456).

ISSN: 2574-1241

DOI: 10.26717/BJSTR.2020.32.005230

Jiawang Ding. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res



This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License

Submission Link: <https://biomedres.us/submit-manuscript.php>

### References

1. Hussain MA, Furuya-Kanamori L, Kaye G, Clark J, Doi SA, et al. (2015) The Effect of Right Ventricular Apical and Nonapical Pacing on the Short- and Long-Term Changes in Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized-Controlled Trials. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 38(9): 1121-1136.
2. Merchant FM, Hoskins MH, Musat DL, Prillinger JB, Roberts GJ, et al. (2017) Incidence and Time Course for Developing Heart Failure with High-Burden Right Ventricular Pacing. *Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes* 10(6).
3. Bansal R, Parakh N, Gupta A, Juneja R, Naik N, et al. (2019) Incidence and predictors of pacemaker-induced cardiomyopathy with comparison between apical and non-apical right ventricular pacing sites. *J Interv Card Electrophysiol* 56: 63-70.
4. Vijayaraman P, Chung MK, Dandamudi G, Upadhyay GA, Krishnan K, et al. (2018) His Bundle Pacing. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 72: 927-947.
5. Ooka J, Tanaka H, Hatani Y, Hatazawa K, Matsuzoe H, et al. (2017) Risk Stratification of Future Left Ventricular Dysfunction for Patients with Indications for Right Ventricular Pacing due to Bradycardia. *Int Heart J* 58(5): 724-730.
6. Huang W, Su L, Wu S, Xu L, Xiao F, et al. (2017) Benefits of Permanent His Bundle Pacing Combined With Atrioventricular Node Ablation in Atrial Fibrillation Patients With Heart Failure With Both Preserved and Reduced Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction. *J Am Heart Assoc* 6(4).
7. Abdelmageed R, Xiao HB (2017) Symptomatic first-degree atrioventricular block in a young woman after taking a fat burner supplement. *Int J Health Sci (Qassim)* 11(5): 79-80.
8. Vijayaraman P, Dandamudi G (2016) How to Perform Permanent His Bundle Pacing: Tips and Tricks. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 39(12): 1298-1304.



### Assets of Publishing with us

- Global archiving of articles
- Immediate, unrestricted online access
- Rigorous Peer Review Process
- Authors Retain Copyrights
- Unique DOI for all articles

<https://biomedres.us/>