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Heart Failure Outcomes in Patients with Ischemic Cardiomyopathy after Ventricular Tachycardia Ablation

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Abstract

Patients with congestive heart failure (CHF) are at an increased risk of developing ventricular tachycardia (VT). It is unclear how VT ablation affects CHF outcomes. The goal of this study is to evaluate CHF exacerbations and echocardiogram findings based on location of myocardial scar in patients with Ischemic Cardiomyopathy (ICM) who have undergone VT ablation. This was a selected cohort of consecutive patients with ICM who underwent VT ablation at Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Health Care System between July 2008 and September 2019. CHF outcomes and echocardiogram variables were assessed. Seventy-five patients with ICM underwent VT ablation, average age was 67.6 ± 7 years old and 100% male. Inferior wall scar (IWS) was the most prevalent (Figure, Table 1A). On pre-ablation echocardiogram, anterior wall scar (AWS) group overall had a lower mean ejection fraction (EF) of 26%, compared to IWS group of 32% (Table 1B). On post-ablation echocardiogram, patients with AWS had statistically significant ($p < 0.03$, two-tailed test) lower mean EF of 23% compared to IWS group of 30% (Table 1C).

Biography

Himanayani Mamillapalli completed college and medical school in the competitive BS/MD combined medical degree program at the University of Connecticut. She is currently a third year Internal Medicine resident at the University of Minnesota with plans to pursue a career in academic Cardiology.

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