21 patients with complete abolition of conduction through the slow pathway (recurrence rate of 9.5%) were compared with the 41 patients with residual conduction through the slow pathway with a single echo beat (recurrence rate of 14.6%, \( P = .4 \)). The other variables analyzed were not associated with a higher recurrence rate.

The main findings in this series of patients with nodal reentrant tachycardia treated with cryoablation with an 8-mm catheter are as follows: a) we confirmed that the initial efficacy in an adult population is very high, with similar success rates to those obtained with radiofrequency ablation; b) the safety profile was excellent, even with 8-mm catheters, which do not allow cryomapping; c) our results suggest that the recurrence rate during the first year can be reduced by extending the duration of initially successful application to 8 minutes; d) modification of the slow pathway was not found to be important, as failure to detect anterograde conduction was not associated with better clinical outcome than residual conduction inducing a single echo beat.

The most controversial aspect of cryoablation is the higher recurrence rate associated with this technique compared with radiofrequency (10% vs 4%, respectively). There is a lack of comparative studies, but the recurrence rates in the published series with 8-mm catheters of around 5% are lower than those reported with cryoablation with 4- and 6-mm catheters and are similar to those reported with radiofrequency ablation. These results may have been influenced by the conditions in which cryoablation was applied. For example, Chan et al., who reported a relapse rate of 5.6%, performed a security freeze in the same area as the successful application, and Peyrol et al., who reported a recurrence rate of 4.9%, also mention that they performed an additional application of 4 minutes at the site of successful application. Bearing in mind that tissue adherence is lost during periods of heating and thus precision may be lost, we decided to simply extend the duration of cryoapplications from 4 minutes to 8 minutes in our patients.

If low recurrence rates were to be confirmed in larger prospective series when applications are extended to 8 minutes, this catheter and application method could improve the outcomes of treatment of nodal reentrant tachycardia with cryoablation.

Eduardo Castellanos,* Jesús Almendral, Rafael Peinado, Jefferson Salas, and Mercedes Ortiz

Unidad de Electrofisiología Cardiaca y Arritmología Clínica, Centro Integral de Enfermedades Cardiovasculares, Hospital Universitario Montepríncipe, Grupo HM Hospitales, Universidad CEU-San Pablo, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author:
E-mail address: ecastellanos@secardiologia.es (E. Castellanos).

Available online 21 February 2015

REFERENCES


http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rec.2014.11.011
Cardiac magnetic resonance with gadolinium did not show late enhancement. The right ventricle was not dilated and had global normal systolic (right ventricular ejection fraction of 51%) function, although the apex was remarkably hypokinetic.

Blood tests were unremarkable. A coronary computed tomography scan showed normal coronaries. The results of 24-hour Holter monitoring were normal. The patient was discharged on beta-blockers, an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, and spironolactone.

She was readmitted for a new collapse 3 months later. During that admission, sustained ventricular tachycardia (Figure 2) was documented, prompting implantation of an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator. The patient remained in New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional class I. Genetic analysis ruled out pathogenic mutations in the 5 desmosomal genes, LMNA and MYH6C3. However, a pathogenic mutation in PLN, p.Arg14del, was identified. There was no other relevant family history of cardiomyopathy or sudden death.

Cascade family screening identified 7 additional carriers of the PLN p.Arg14del mutation:

1. An asymptomatic 25-year-old brother (III.1, Figure 1) had frequent (>1000/24 h) ventricular ectopics. His ECG showed late R wave transition in precordial leads. Although the echocardiogram was normal, cardiac magnetic resonance revealed a hypokinetic right ventricle apex and a subepicardial late gadolinium enhancement patch in the lateral wall of the left ventricle. Biventricular systolic function was normal. Recurrent episodes of symptomatic nonsustained ventricular tachycardia (15-20 beats) were documented. Beta-blockers were started and an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator was implanted.

2. The proband’s 52-year-old mother (II.1) was asymptomatic. Her ECG showed late R transition in the precordial leads. The results of echocardiogram and cardiac magnetic resonance were normal.

3. The maternal grandmother (I.1) was incidentally diagnosed at the age of 74 years in a preoperative cardiac evaluation. Her ECG demonstrated negative T waves in inferior and lateral leads. The echocardiogram showed a left ventricular ejection fraction of 45% with normal-sized left ventricular diameters. An exercise echocardiogram was negative for ischemia, and Holter monitoring failed to demonstrate any arrhythmia. She had a good response to medical treatment with left ventricular ejection fraction normalization.

4. Three asymptomatic maternal aunts (II.2, II.3, and II.4) showed poor R wave progression and flat T waves throughout the ECG. The results of echocardiograms and cardiac magnetic resonance were normal.

5. A 16-year-old cousin (III.3) was asymptomatic and the clinical work-up was normal.

Figure 1. A and C: Electrocardiograph of the carriers: Low voltages and poor R wave progression are the hallmark. Notice the inverted T waves in let precordial leads. B: Family tree. The black arrow points to the proband (III.2). + represent carriers. Filled black figures represent affected carriers. D: The proband’s echocardiogram and cardiac magnetic resonance revealed normal biventricular volumes, severe biventricular dysfunction, and absence of late gadolinium enhancement. E: Cardiac imaging and echocardiographic findings of III.1. Red arrows indicate left ventricle lateral late gadolinium enhancement patch. On the left, a right ventricle aneurysm of the free wall is observed.
Figure 2. A: The proband’s electrocardiogram. Notice the strikingly low voltages throughout and inverted T waves in right precordial leads. B: Sustained ventricular tachycardia suggestive of a right ventricle outflow tract origin.

Due to the morphology of ventricular tachycardia and ECG abnormalities and their status as carriers, 2 patients met the criteria for definitive arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy whilst 3 had a borderline diagnosis.

Haplotype analyses of markers around PLN, in 2 affected Spanish PLN mutation carriers, were compared with the Dutch series. Interestingly, the Spanish patients shared 4 out of 5 markers from the shared Dutch haplotype, suggesting a common founder ancestor.

In the family presented herein, the penetrance of the disease is 6/8 (75%). Because PLN p.Arg14del is a pathogenic mutation, this family is a clear example of the variability of the clinical phenotype in relatives with arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. Of note, recent evidence shows a trend for female carriers to show milder phenotypes than males yet they nevertheless show malignant ventricular arrhythmias. A notable finding was the wide variety of ECG abnormalities found in the family: widespread low QRS voltage (even reminiscent of restrictive cardiomyopathy) in the proband, inverted T waves in inferolateral leads (typical of arrhythmogenic left ventricular cardiomyopathy), and poor R wave progression in all but 1 carrier.

Low voltage and poor R wave progression in ECG is a red flag in arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy or dilated cardiomyopathy patients and should lead to suspicion of a PLN mutation as a cause of the disease. This is paramount, particularly when assessing the timing of implantable cardioverter-defibrillator implantation, which, in view of the current data, should be indicated before the patient has severely depressed systolic dysfunction.

José María López-Ayala,a Ludolf Boven,b Arthur van den Wijngaard,a,b Pablo Peñafiel-Verdú,c Johan Peter van Tintelena,d and Juan Ramón Gimeno*,e

aSección de Cardiología, Servicio de Medicina Interna, Hospital Universitario Los Arcos del Mar Menor, Murcia, Spain
bDepartment of Genetics, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, the Netherlands
cServicio de Cardiología, Hospital Clínico Universitario Virgen de la Arrixaca, El Palmar, Murcia, Spain
dDepartment of Clinical Genetics, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

e*Corresponding author:
E-mail address: jgimeno@secardiologia.es (J.R. Gimeno).
Available online 17 February 2015

REFERENCES

Radial Artery Pseudoaneurysm Following Cardiac Catheterization: Clinical Features and Nonsurgical Treatment Results

Seudoaneurisma de la arteria radial tras cateterización cardíaca: características clínicas y resultados del tratamiento no quirúrgico

To the Editor,

The use of radial access for catheterization and cardiac intervention is becoming increasingly popular, mainly because of its lack of complications.1 Radial artery pseudoaneurysm (RAP)2 is an extremely rare complication, so many of its clinical features are unknown and treatment is not systematic. In the few reported cases of RAp, surgical repair was the most commonly used treatment,3 although recently there have been reports of successful nonsurgical treatment in single patients.4,5 During the period 2004-2013, we prospectively collected all cases of RAp occurring in our center. In this article, we describe their clinical characteristics and outcomes following initial nonsurgical treatment.

During this period, 16 808 catheterizations were performed (96.5% transradial), and 5 radial artery RAp were detected (incidence, 3 of 10 000 catheterizations). The Table shows the characteristics of the RAP and the treatment applied. All cases presented as a pulsatile erythematous mass at the puncture site (Figure A). One patient (case 5) presented with pulsatile bleeding through an ulceration/erosion of the RAP. In another patient (case 4) we observed crusted erosion of the RAP without spontaneous bleeding (Figure A). All RAP were confirmed by vascular ultrasound (Figure B). The most common factors associated with the occurrence of RAp were the use of coumarin anticoagulation during the procedure (4 patients) and the occurrence of hematoma in the forearm during/after compression (4 patients). Nonsurgical treatment was effective in all patients (mechanical compression was successful in 3 and failed in 2; in these patients, thrombin injection was performed, occluding the RAp in both). Direct mechanical compression of the RAp resulted in iatrogenic rupture of the outer wall (Figure C) in 2 patients (cases 2 and 5). In one patient (case 2), thrombin injection produced acute occlusion of the radial artery, which was asymptomatic.

With this series of radial artery RAp, the most extensive published to date, we highlight 3 as yet undescribed features that we consider important for preventing and treating future cases:

1. The presence of a hematoma in the forearm during/after compression (probably due to inadequate compression), along with the presence of predisposing factors (anticoagulation), is a

Table
Clinical Characteristics of the Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Case 1</th>
<th>Case 2</th>
<th>Case 3</th>
<th>Case 4</th>
<th>Case 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body surface, m²</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticoagulation with coumarin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-GPIIb/IIIa</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheath size, Fr</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis time, d</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical features apart from pulsatile swelling</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Encrusted lesion at the apex</td>
<td>Ulceration with spontaneous bleeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interruption of OAC during procedure</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged direct mechanical compression (&gt; 12 h)</td>
<td>With pneumatic device</td>
<td>With pneumatic device</td>
<td>With pneumatic device but only 5 h</td>
<td>With pneumatic device</td>
<td>With direction compression with the echo probe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial success</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complications</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rupture of RAp</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rupture of RAp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final treatment</td>
<td>Compression with elastic bandages 48 h</td>
<td>Thrombin injection</td>
<td>Not recorded</td>
<td>Thrombin injection</td>
<td>Compression proximal to the RAp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interruption of OAC during follow up</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimately successful</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complications</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Asymptomatic radial occlusion</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OAC, oral anticoagulants; Anti-GPIIb/IIIa, glucoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors; RAp, radial artery pseudoaneurysm.