

Enhanced Electrophysiology Recording Improves Signal Acquisition & Differentiation

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Disclosures

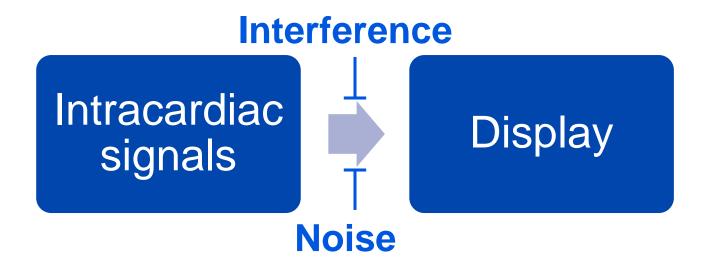
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 - Tom Foxall
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- Consultants
 - Samuel Asirvatham
 - K L Venkatachalam



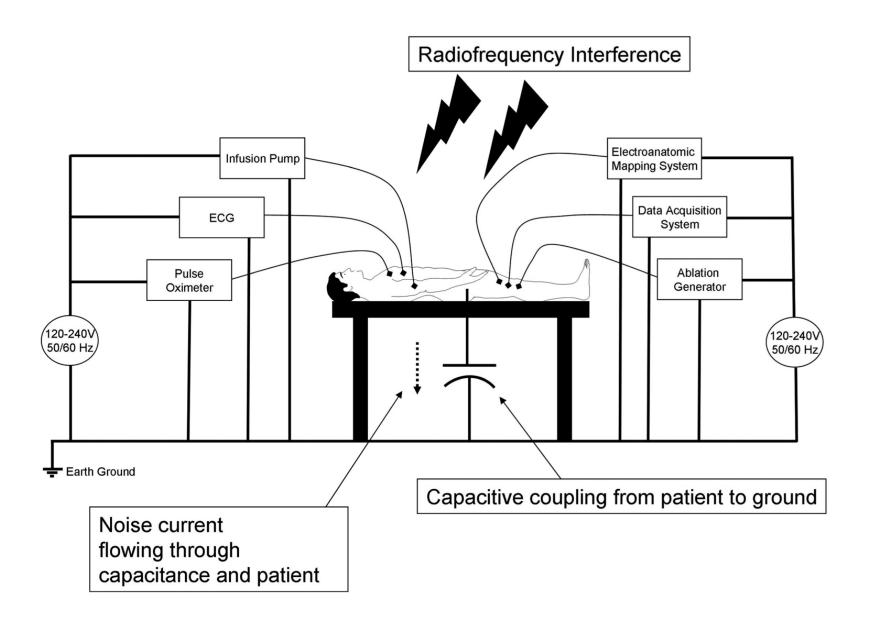
- Success rate of ablation inadequate
 - Suboptimal ablation techniques
 - Signal acquisition systems



Information from recording system
 fundamental to diagnosis of arrhythmias



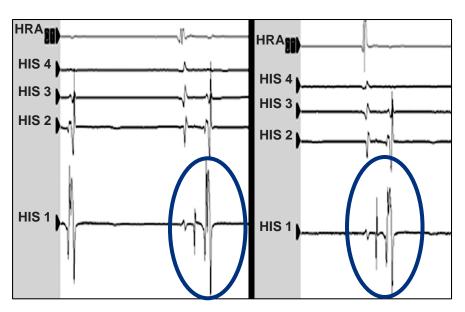






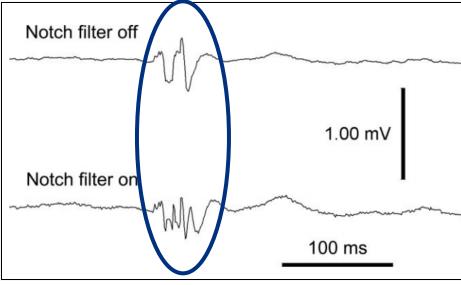
150 Hz LPF

1000 Hz LPF



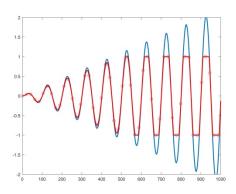
Signal amplitude change with LPF

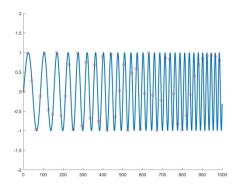
Signal amplitude change with notch





- Current recording systems
 - Restricted dynamic range
 - Low sampling rate
 - Amplification
 - Saturation
 - Artifact





Aim

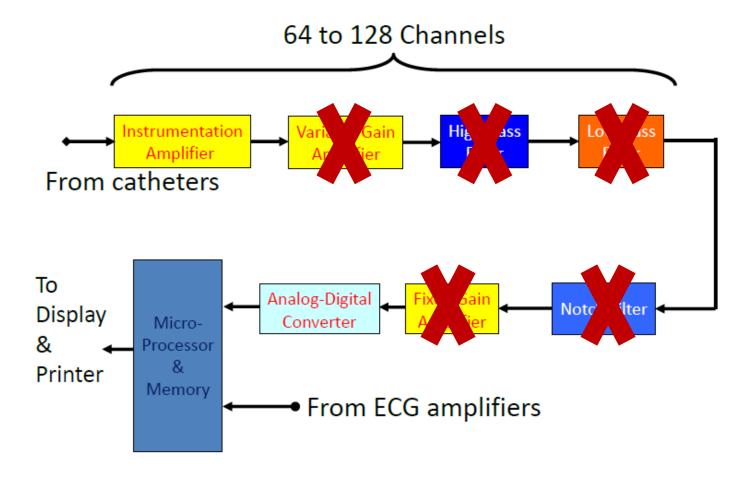
To test a new signal recording

system (PURE-EP™) against

traditional recording system



Typical data acquisition system





System comparison

	System A	PURE-EP™
Bandwidth	0.05-500 Hz (Based on 977 s/s)	0.05-1,000 Hz
Sampling rate	977 Samples/sec	2,000 Samples/sec
Dynamic range	N/A (Noise unknown)	105 dB
A/D converter	12-bit	24-bit
Minimum CMRR @ 60 Hz	100 dB	110 dB
Input impedance	>10 ⁹ Ω	>500 MΩ
Noise		1 μV RMS
Gain	Programmable (From 50-10,000 in 8 steps)	10



Methods

- Canine studies
 - Extensive mapping
- Unipolar & bipolar
- Blazer II 4mm RF catheter
- PURE-EP™ System vs. traditional system
 - Signals recorded simultaneously



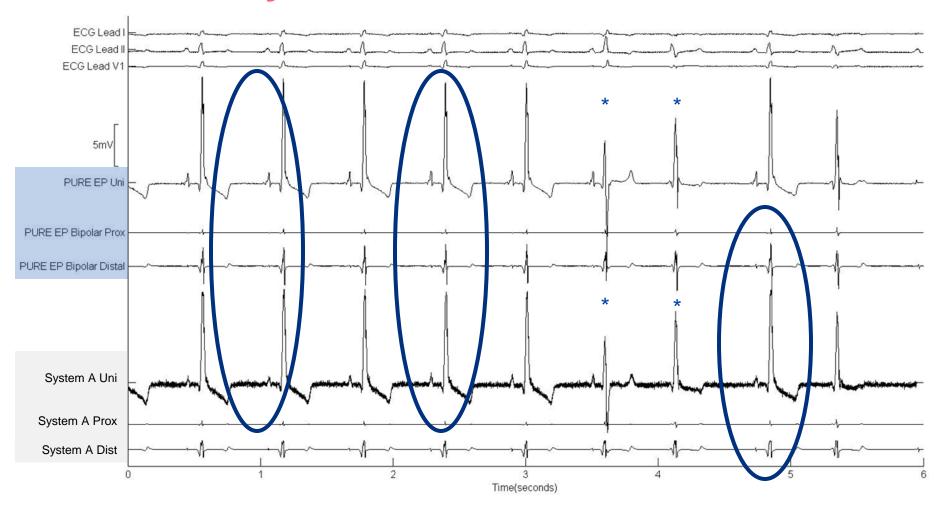
Results

3 acute canine studies

Site mapped	# times mapped
Atria	7
Ventricles	13
Pulmonary veins	4
Conduction system	7
Other	6

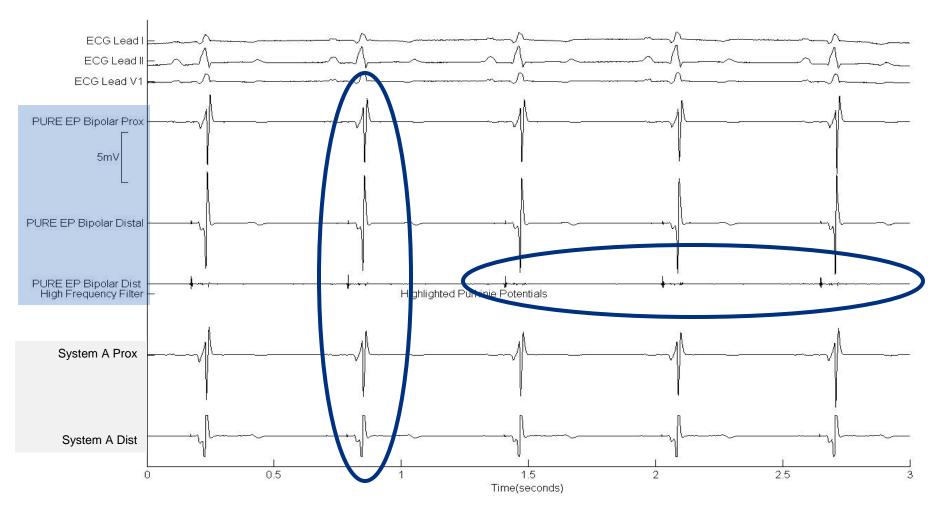


Results Pulmonary vein



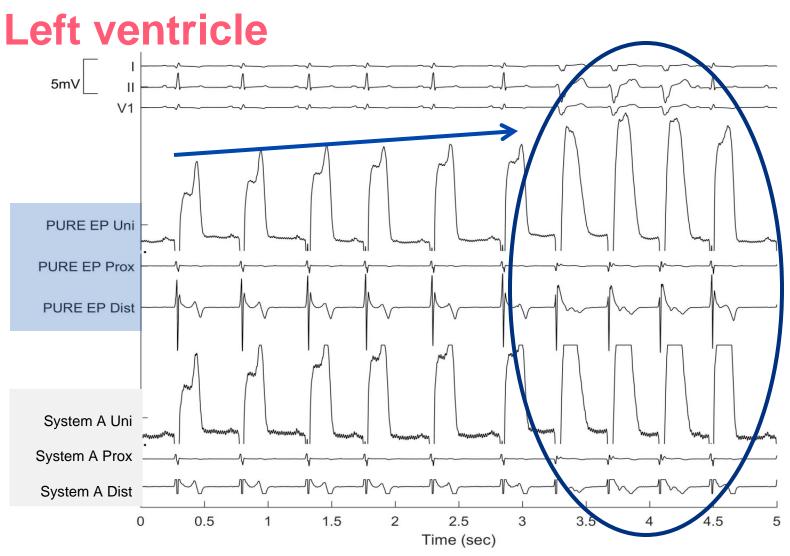


Results Papillary muscle



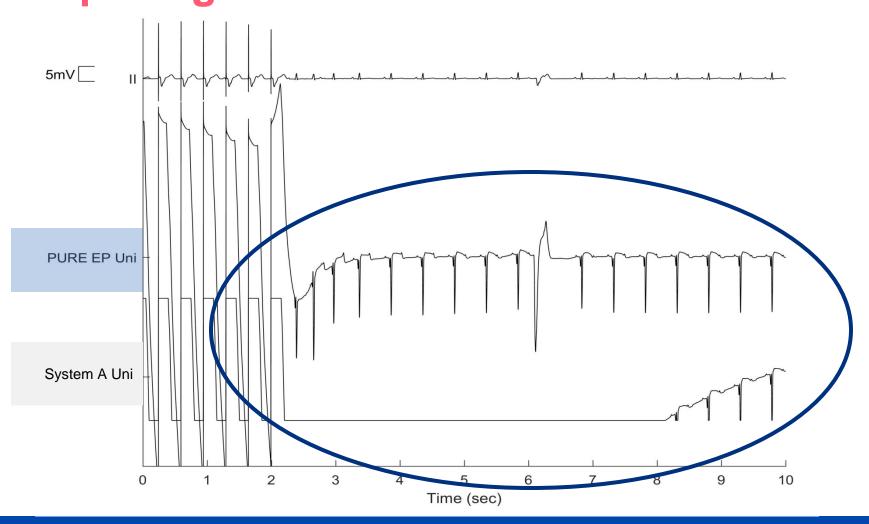


Results





Results LV pacing





Conclusion

- Improved cardiac signal recording
 - Signal-to-noise ratio
 - Visualization of juxtaposed signals
- Likely of value in EP procedures
- Further work needed





Thank you

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