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Refined Ventricular Activity Cancellation in Electrograms During Atrial Fibrillation by Combining Average Beat Subtraction and Interpolation

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## Introduction

- Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most common arrhythmia encountered in clinical practice
- Catheter based ablation has become a preferred method to treat AF
- During ablation routines for the treatment of AF, atrial electrograms (EGM) are measured on the atrial myocardium



## **Problems**

- Far-field ventricular activity distorts the morphology of the pure atrial activity, complicate its analysis and affect its final interpretation
- Many algorithms have been developed in the last decades to reduce this interference
- All methodologies present pros and cons



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- Simple to implement
- Can be very effective in uncomplicated cases
- Might leave high power residue
- Discontinuity at the borders of the ventricular segment



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- Frequency content of the residue similar to nearby atrial activity
- Residual power in range of nearby atrial activity
- Continuity at borders

- Might fail due to models poorly fitted
- Possibly flat signal around peak of ventricular activity



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 10 synthetic signals, one minute long, with HR of 120bpm, 1kHz sampling frequency





- 5 methods compared
- Performance measured using root MSE





- The real signal taken from the PhysioNet Intracardiac Atrial Fibrillation Database
- Performance measured using log likelihood









# Conclusions

- The methodology combines two common techniques, ABS and interpolation, in an unified framework
- It was able to refine and improve ventricular activity estimate to match the stochastic process properties
- Algorithm still shares some of the limitations with ABS and interpolation



# Thank you for your attention

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