

Incidence, Predictors and Clinical Impact of Ventricular Electrical Storm in Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy Patients with an Implantable Cardioverter–Defibrillator: A Single-Center Report with Medium-Term Follow-Up

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Background: Implantable cardioverter–defibrillator (ICD) is the most effective strategy for prevention of ventricular tachyarrhythmia in patients with arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy (ACM). However, some patients receive ventricular electrical storm (VES), characterized by multiple episodes of sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmia. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence, predictors and prognostic implications of VES in ACM patients with an ICD.

Methods: A total of 88 patients with definite ACM who received an ICD and followed up continuously were included in this study. VES was defined as the occurrence of ≥ 3 separate episodes of sustained ventricular arrhythmias within a 24-hour period.

Results: During a median follow-up time of 4.0 years (range 1.6–6.9), VES occurred in 19/88 patients (21.6%). The interval between the ICD implantation and the first VES ranged from 1 month to 128 months. The median number of ventricular tachyarrhythmia events per VES was 7.5 (range 3–32). Multivariate analysis showed that VES was associated with a high body mass index (BMI) [adjusted hazard ratio (HR) 1.21, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.00–1.45, $P=0.048$] and extensive T-wave inversion (TWI) (HR 23.39, 95% CI 1.74–314.58, $P=0.017$). Kaplan–Meier method showed that patients with VES did not have a worse cardiac mortality compared to those without such an event.

Conclusion: There is a relatively high incidence of VES in ACM patients. The presence of high BMI and extensive TWI were strong predictors of VES occurrence in ACM patients with ICD. VES does not independently confer increased cardiac mortality.

Keywords: ventricular electrical storm, arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy, implantable cardioverter–defibrillator, predictors, mortality

Introduction

Arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy (ACM) is an arrhythmogenic heart muscle disorder not explained by ischemic, hypertensive, or valvular heart disease.¹ Recently, expert consensus statement declared that the ACM phenotype can overlap with other cardiomyopathies, particularly dilated cardiomyopathy, in which the arrhythmia presentation may be associated with moderate-to-severe ventricular dilatation and/or impaired systolic function.² For these patients with high risk of sudden



cardiac death (SCD), prior studies have shown that an implantable cardioverter–defibrillator (ICD) is the most effective strategy for primary or secondary prevention.³

Ventricular electrical storm (VES), characterized by short-term recurrent ventricular tachycardia and fibrillation (VT/VF), is a major clinical problem in ACM patients with ICD.⁴ It represents severe electrical instability of the heart muscle, increasing mortality and hospitalization rates.⁵ However, features of VES in ACM patients have been evaluated only in a small series of patients and still remain unclear.^{6–8} Thus, the aim of this study was to analyze the incidence, predictors, and clinical impact of VES in larger ICD recipients with ACM during medium-term follow-up.

Methods

Study Population and Design

We reviewed 88 ACM patients who successfully underwent first ICD implantation for the prevention of SCD in Fuwai Hospital (Beijing, China) from January 2005 to January 2020. All enrolled patients had continuous records of outpatient clinic follow-up, data of ICD interrogation or remote monitoring. The study was performed with written informed consent from all patients and approval from the ethics committee of Fuwai Hospital and in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Definitions

ACM was standardly diagnosed according to the 2010 arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC) Task Force Criteria when 2 major, or 1 major plus 2 minor, or 4 minor criteria from different categories.⁹ VES was consensually defined as the occurrence of ≥ 3 separate episodes of sustained ventricular arrhythmias within a 24-hour period.¹⁰ VT was defined as the regular (monomorphic) or irregular (polymorphic) ventricular arrhythmia with a mean cycle length of more than 240 ms. VF or ventricular flutter was defined as ventricular arrhythmia, with a mean cycle length of 240 ms or less, which was considered potentially fatal in the absence of an ICD. Non-sustained ventricular tachycardia (NSVT) was defined as 3 or more consecutive ventricular premature beats lasting < 30 seconds without hemodynamic compromise. Recent syncope was defined as cardiac syncope < 6 months before diagnosis. Extensive T-wave inversion (TWI) was defined as inverted T waves in ≥ 3 precordial leads.¹¹ Frequent premature ventricular contractions

(PVCs) were defined as the presence of over 1000 PVCs recorded by 24-hour Holter monitoring. Appropriate ICD therapy was an ICD shock, low-energy cardioversion (CV), or anti-tachycardia pacing (ATP) delivered in response to a ventricular tachyarrhythmia. Inappropriate ICD therapy was defined as those triggered by a rapid ventricular rate due to supraventricular tachyarrhythmia, sinus tachycardia, or a device malfunction.

ICD Implantation and Programming

The indication for ICD implantation was based on the guidelines.³ ICD pacing lead was implanted transvenously. The passive atrial lead was located at the right auricle, and the active fixation ventricular lead was screwed into the septum. Defibrillation thresholds were not routinely tested during the operation. Decisions regarding ICD types, implantation, and programming were made at the discretion of the treating electrophysiologist. Programmed ATP or discharge or both was activated as soon as the operation was done successfully.

Data Collection and Follow-Up

Baseline clinical data during hospitalization, including demographic characteristics, laboratory data, medications, were obtained from Fuwai Electronic Medical Record System. Patients were continually given the recommended anti-arrhythmia drugs when discharged. After that, patients were required for examination at our hospital, typically at 6/12-month interval or in case of ICD discharges. At each visit, devices were interrogated. Classification of the arrhythmia stored by an ICD was confirmed by at least two experienced electrophysiologists. When detailed ICD tracings were incomplete, we relied on the previous interpretations made by the outpatient clinic electrophysiologists. All enrolled patients were followed up to July 2020.

Statistical Analysis

SPSS 22.0 statistical software (SPSS, Inc, IBM, Armonk, New York) was used for statistical analysis. The mean and the standard deviation were used as the descriptive statistics for continuous variables, and numbers and percentage for categorical variables. Group comparisons were carried out through the Student's *t*-test or Mann–Whitney *U*-test for continuous variables and chi-square test or Fisher's exact test for categorical variables. Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis were performed to define significant predictors of the occurrence of VES. The factors with *P* values < 0.05 in the univariate analysis were

Table 1 Baseline Characteristics of the ACM Patients with ICD According to VES

	Total (n=88)	No VES (n=69)	VES (n=19)	P-value
Age at implantation, y	42.4 ± 14.1	42.8 ± 14.4	41.0 ± 13.3	0.629
Women, n (%)	25 (28.4)	21 (30.4)	4 (21.1)	0.606
BMI, kg/m ²	23.9 ± 3.3	23.7 ± 3.2	25.0 ± 3.5	0.126
Family history of SCD, n (%)	9 (10.2)	7 (10.1)	2 (10.5)	1.000
LV involvement, n (%)	34 (38.6)	25 (28.4)	9 (10.2)	0.377
Recent cardiac syncope, n (%)	29 (33.0)	25 (36.2)	4 (21.1)	0.332
RFCA before ICD, n (%)	29 (33.0)	21 (30.4)	8 (42.1)	0.338
Secondary prevention, n (%)	77 (87.5)	60 (87.0)	17 (89.5)	1.000
Single-chamber ICD, n (%)	70 (79.5)	53 (76.8)	17 (89.5)	0.373
Medical history, n (%)				
AF	10 (11.4)	8 (11.6)	2 (10.5)	1.000
Hypertension	11 (12.5)	9 (13.0)	2 (10.5)	1.000
DM	1 (1.1)	1 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	1.000
Sustained VT/VF	71 (80.7)	55 (79.7)	16 (84.2)	0.911
NSVT	44 (50.0)	31 (44.9)	13 (68.4)	0.070
ECG features, n (%)				
cRBBB	18 (20.5)	10 (14.5)	8 (42.1)	0.020
Extensive TWI	55 (62.5)	37 (53.6)	18 (94.7)	0.003
PVC count (≥1000/24 h)	42 (47.7)	30 (43.5)	12 (63.2)	0.128
CMR features				
LVEF, %	49.2 ± 12.4	48.5 ± 13.2	51.3 ± 8.8	0.387
RVEF, %	27.6 ± 14.4	28.3 ± 15.4	24.7 ± 9.8	0.224
LVEDV, mL	152.9 ± 52.4	153.1 ± 55.9	152.1 ± 32.9	0.953
AADs, n (%)				
Amiodarone	36 (40.9)	31 (44.9)	5 (26.3)	0.144
Sotalol	34 (38.6)	26 (37.7)	8 (42.1)	0.726
Beta-blocker	46 (52.3)	37 (53.6)	9 (47.4)	0.629
Mexiletine	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0.216

Note: Data are presented as mean ± SD or percentage.

Abbreviations: ACM, arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy; ICD, implantable cardioverter–defibrillator; VES, ventricular electrical storm; BMI, body mass index; SCD, sudden cardiac death; RFCA, radiofrequency catheter ablation; AF, atrial fibrillation; DM, diabetes mellitus; VT, ventricular tachyarrhythmia; VF, ventricular fibrillation; NSVT, non-sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmia; ECG, electrocardiogram; cRBBB, complete right bundle branch block; TWI, T-wave inversion; PVC, premature ventricular complex; CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; RVEF, right ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDV, left ventricular end diastolic volume; AADs, anti-arrhythmia drugs.

entered into a multivariate Cox regression model with a forward stepwise method to identify the independent predictors of VES. To compare the actual survival, time to first VES, and time to the first appropriate ICD therapy, Kaplan–Meier analysis with a Log rank test was used. A two-sided P-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Clinical Characteristics

Between January 2005 and January 2020, a total of 88 patients with ACM who received ICD implantation were included in this study. Baseline characteristics are summarized in Table 1. Briefly, 25 (30.4%) were female, and a family history of SCD was present in 9 (10.2%) patients.

Seventy-one (80.7%) patients experienced sustained VT/VF and 44 (50.0%) patients had NSVT. ACM patients who experience VES had significantly higher proportion of complete right bundle branch block (cRBBB) and more extensive TWI than patients without VES. Overall, the two groups were approximately balanced with respect to baseline characteristics.

Characteristics and Distribution of VES

All ACM patients with ICD were followed up to July 2020. During a median follow-up time of 4.0 years (interquartile range 1.6–6.9), 19 (21.6%) of them once experienced at least one episode of VES. As shown in Figure 1, the temporal trend in first VES occurrence in ACM patients tended to follow a U-shaped curve. Most of

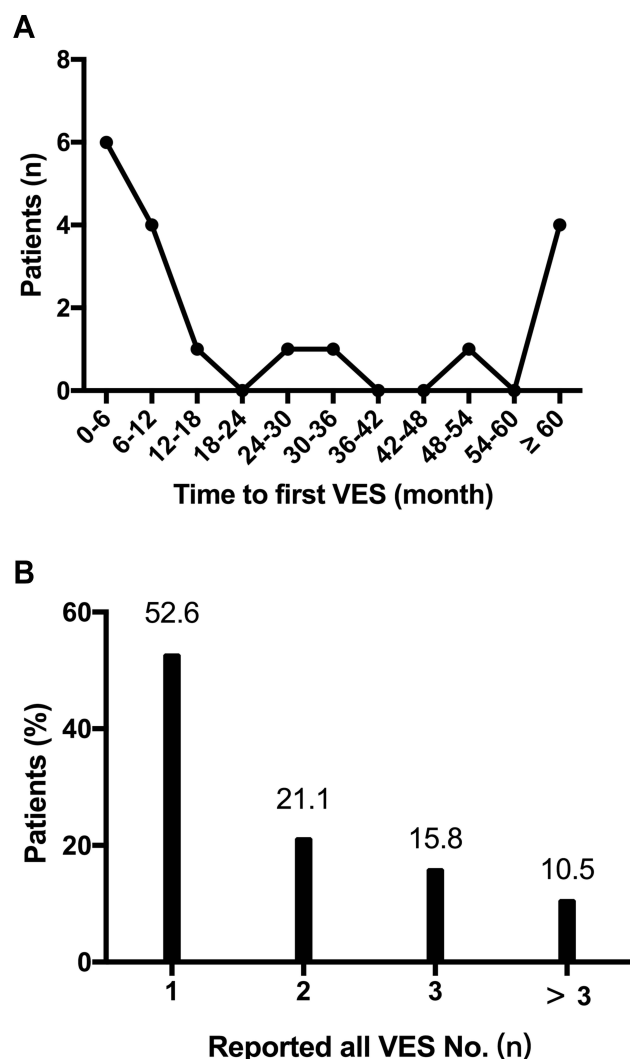


Figure 1 Temporal trend in the occurrence of VES. **(A)** the distribution of time to first VES; **(B)** the distribution of total VES numbers in each patient. VES, ventricular electrical storm.

the patients (52.6%) experienced first VES during the first year, while 4 (21.1%) patients after 5 years. The interval between the ICD implantation and the first VES ranged 1 month to 128 months. Among patients with VES, 10 (52.6%) experienced only one episode each, 4 (21.1%) patients suffered from two, and 3 (15.8%) experienced three episodes, respectively. There was only 2 (10.5%) patients experienced at least 3 VES episodes during the follow-up intervals. Syncope was observed in 4 (21.1%) patients during VES occurrence. The median number of VT/VF events per VES was 7.5 (range 3–32). The VES was treated by anti-tachycardia pacing (ATP) only in six episodes experienced by 6 (31.6%) patients, while the other 13 (68.4%) patients suffered at least one episode of VES that triggered cardioversion with low energy (CV) or

shock therapies. The description of those ACM patients suffered VES is shown in Table 2.

Predictors of VES

As shown in Table 3, body mass index (BMI) [hazard ratio (HR): 1.18, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.02–1.36, $P=0.028$], cRBBB (HR: 3.22, 95% CI: 1.29–8.05, $P=0.012$) and extensive TWI (HR 8.89, 95% CI: 1.18–66.80, $P=0.007$) was significantly associated with VES occurrence in the univariate Cox regression analysis. After the adjustment of the common risk factors, multiple Cox regression analysis revealed two factors as independent predictors for VES: BMI (HR: 1.21, 95% CI: 1.00–1.45, $P=0.048$) and extensive TWI (HR: 23.39, 95% CI: 1.74–314.58, $P=0.017$).

Clinical Outcomes After VES

During follow-up period, 4 (21.1%) patients with VES died from cardiac death. As shown in the Kaplan–Meier curve in Figure 2, one patient died within 1-year follow-up, and the other three patients died during the interval between 3 and 12 years. The rates of cardiac death were not significantly different between ACM patients with and without VES (21.1% vs 7.2%; $P=0.183$). Moreover, no VES was attributed as the direct cause of death in ACM patients. Besides, Figure 3 shows the comparisons between the cumulative probability of actual survival and cumulative rate free of VES or appropriate ICD therapies. The divergence of the actual survival line and the other two lines reflects the survival benefit that patients might take from appropriate ICD therapy in termination of isolated VT/VF or multiple consecutive ventricular arrhythmia.

Discussion

The main results of our study are as follows: 1) almost 22% of ICD recipients with ACM will present VES during a median follow-up time of 4.0 years; 2) VES could occur during any time of the follow-up, and nearly half of the patients suffered from recurrent VES; 3) a high BMI and presenting with extensive TWI at baseline are independently predictors of the VES occurrence during follow-up; and 4) patients who once experienced an episode of VES was not associated with a poor cardiac prognosis.

Incidence and Time of Occurrence of VES in ACM Patients

ACM is an inherited heart muscle disorder and classically manifested as ventricular arrhythmias.² Structural alterations

Table 2 Characteristics of VES Patients with ACM

No.	Sex	Age (years)	Family History of SCD	VES Trigger	Syncope During VES	Number of VES Episodes	VT/VF No. During Each VES	CV/ Shock During VES	InApp During Follow-Up	Outcome (Cardiac Death)
01	M	69	No	Exertion	No	3	5;3;6	Yes	No	No
02	F	44	No	No	No	2	8;6	Yes	Yes	No
03	M	28	No	No	No	1	8	Yes	No	Yes
04	F	50	No	Discontinuation of AAD	No	1	5	No	No	No
05	M	15	Yes	No	Yes	2	9;7	Yes	No	No
06	M	18	No	Sports	Yes	3	5;3;6	Yes	No	No
07	F	54	No	No	No	1	11	Yes	Yes	No
08	M	55	No	Discontinuation of AAD	No	1	4	No	No	No
09	M	42	Yes	No	No	2	8	Yes	Yes	No
10	M	45	No	No	No	1	5	No	No	No
11	M	32	No	Sports	Yes	1	4	Yes	No	No
12	M	30	No	No	No	1	7	Yes	No	No
13	F	32	No	No	No	8	7;12;5;7;3;10;16;8	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	M	47	No	No	No	2	18;10	Yes	Yes	No
15	M	36	No	No	Yes	1	9	No	No	No
16	M	55	No	Discontinuation of AAD	No	1	3	No	No	No
17	M	40	No	No	No	3	14;32;8	Yes	No	Yes
18	M	44	No	No	No	4	9;12;10;22	Yes	No	Yes
19	M	43	No	Discontinuation of AAD	No	1	5	No	No	No

Abbreviations: VES, ventricular electrical storm; ACM, arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy; SCD, sudden cardiac death; AADs, anti-arrhythmia drugs; VT/VF No., number of ventricular tachyarrhythmia/fibrillation episodes; CV, cardioversion with low energy; InApp, inappropriate implantable cardioverter–defibrillator therapy.

Table 3 Predictors of VES in ACM Patients

	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Age at implantation, y	0.99 (0.96–1.03)	0.633	1.00 (0.96–1.04)	0.953
Sex (female)	0.78 (0.26–2.38)	0.667	0.54 (0.15–1.95)	0.345
BMI	1.18 (1.02–1.36)	0.028	1.21 (1.00–1.45)	0.048
Family history of SCD	1.10 (0.25–4.83)	0.902	1.19 (0.18–7.51)	0.853
RFCA before ICD	0.56 (0.23–1.41)	0.222	0.49 (0.16–1.50)	0.212
LVEF, %	1.00 (0.97–1.05)	0.680	0.98 (0.91–1.04)	0.478
cRBBB	3.22 (1.29–8.05)	0.012	4.26 (0.94–19.32)	0.060
Extensive TWI	8.89 (1.18–66.80)	0.034	23.39 (1.74–314.58)	0.017
Amiodarone	0.39 (0.14–1.12)	0.079	0.23 (0.05–1.34)	0.108
Sotalol	0.68 (0.26–1.74)	0.416	0.35 (0.08–1.59)	0.174
Beta-block	0.73 (0.30–1.82)	0.500	0.58 (0.16–2.07)	0.403

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; ACM, arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy; ICD, implantable cardioverter–defibrillator; VES, ventricular electrical storm; BMI, body mass index; SCD, sudden cardiac death; cRBBB, complete right bundle branch block; TWI, T-wave inversion; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.

associated with ACM predispose to reentrant VT, and patients may experience a high risk of VES occurrence.⁴ Previous studies have shown that 10–30% of the patients with secondary prevention ICDs can sustain VES. Bänsch

et al studied 106 consecutive patients with dilated cardiomyopathy and ICDs and demonstrated that 28.3% of the patients experienced VES during a mean follow-up of 33 ± 23 months.¹² A prospective study of 42 patients with ARVC

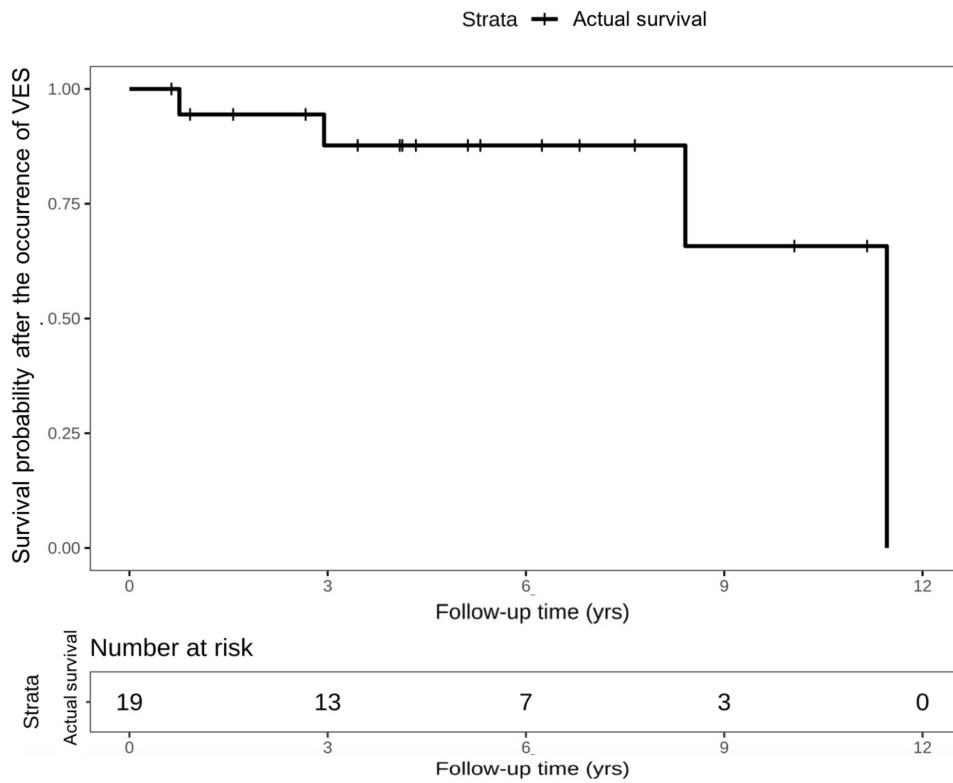


Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier survival curve of survival probability after the occurrence of VES. VES, ventricular electrical storm.

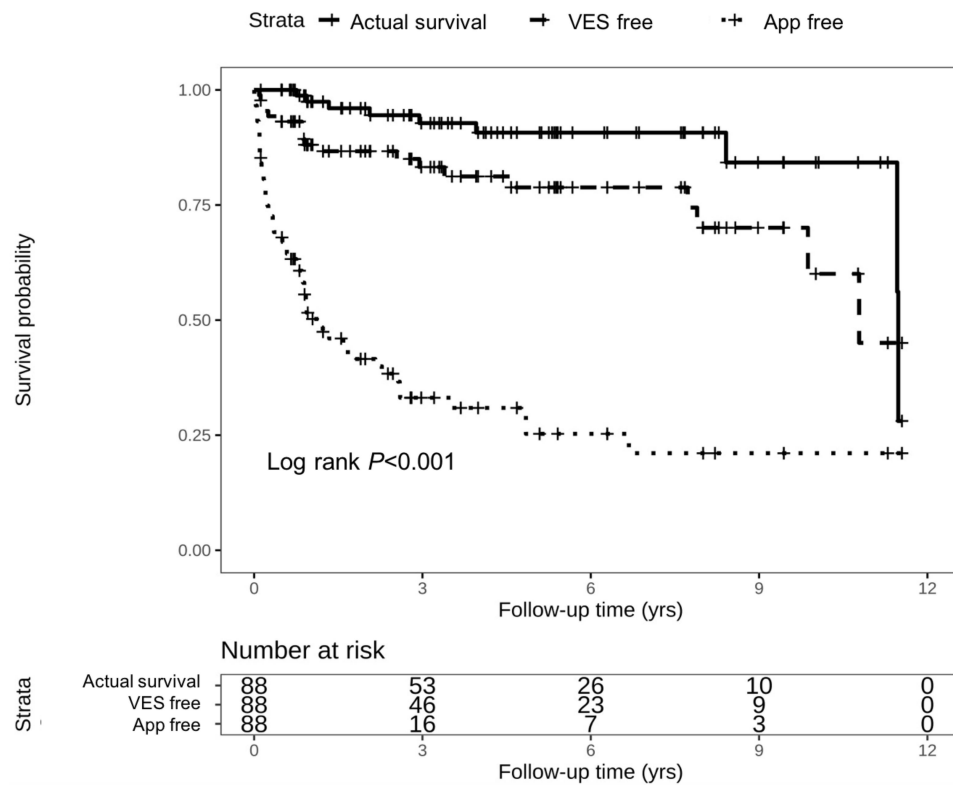


Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier survival curve comparing cumulative VES free rate and cumulative App free rate with actual survival probability. VES, ventricular electrical storm; APP, appropriate implantable cardioverter-defibrillator therapy.

based in American, demonstrated at least one episode of VES might occur among 12% of the patients during a mean follow-up of 42 ± 26 months.¹³ Moreover, prior study with a small sample by our center found that 31% of ARVC patients suffered at least one episode at a median follow-up of 49 months.¹⁴ Awareness of frequent left ventricular involvement in ARVC promoted the use of ACM to define this disease.² However, there is a lack of data concerning the occurrence of electrical storm during follow-up in such patients. To our knowledge, our study specifically evaluated the incidence and time of occurrence of VES in ACM patients. According our results, the prevalence of VES among ACM patients was 21.6% (19/88), similar to those reported previously. The discrepancy in the prevalence of VES between our study and the previous one reported by our center might be contributed to some of the ACM patients with only left ventricular involvement. Besides, distinct genetic background of the enrolled patients may be responsible for the variations.

For the time of occurrence of VES, previous studies have demonstrated that VES in patients with ICD can occur early during the post-implanting period or later during long-term follow-up.⁴ Data from our study showed that over half of the patients experienced their first VES during the first year of ICD implantation and another 21.1% patients experienced after 5 years. Although ICD is an effective strategy for secondary prevention of SCD, electrophysiologist should pay more attention to the early stage of ICD implantation in ACM patients.³ For this period, the compliance to the antiarrhythmic drugs or the restriction of competitive activities may decrease the number of VT/VF during VES.¹⁵

Precipitating Factors for VES in ACM Patients

Previous studies have demonstrated a number of well-known predictors are significantly associated with VES. A meta-analysis had showed that lower ejection fraction, monomorphic ventricular tachycardia as triggering arrhythmia, and class I anti-arrhythmic drugs therapy were all associated with VES.¹⁶ Of the two independent predictors of VES identified in our study, a high BMI means overweight or obesity, which was regarded as risk factor for the development of cardiovascular disease. Prior studies have indicated that BMI was associated with ventricular arrhythmias. For example, Samanta et al demonstrated that BMI was a significant predictor for the combined primary outcome of spontaneously occurring ventricular arrhythmias and mortality in patients with

cardiomyopathy and ICDs.¹⁷ In a study involving 476 patients with left ventricular dysfunction, obesity was an independent risk factor for ventricular tachy-arrhythmias.¹⁸ In terms of extensive TWI in baseline ECG, it is considered a major diagnostic abnormality in arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy, reflecting ventricular repolarization abnormalities.^{2,19} The prevalence of extensive TWI varies from 19% to 67% and the presence of TWI in lateral and/or inferior leads suggests LV involvement in patients with ARVC.²⁰ Consistent with these former studies, our findings showed that a high BMI and the presence of extensive TWI on baseline ECG were independent predictors of VES occurrence in ACM patients. According to our results, we may suggest that optimal antiarrhythmic drugs, in-hospital and post-discharge cardiac rehabilitation are recommended for those patients with high BMI and (or) extensive TWI.²¹

Prognostic Implications of VES in ACM Patients

The association between VES and poor outcomes has been thoroughly demonstrated. A meta-analysis including 13 studies has demonstrated a 3.15-fold increased risk of death in patients with VES.¹⁶ However, some other studies showed that VES was not associated with increased risk of cardiac death.^{22,23} According to our results, an increased cardiac mortality in ACM patients with VES was greater than without VES, but the difference was not statistically significant. The results may attribute to the enrolled patients: most of them are not elderly and have a normal left ventricular function. Nevertheless, patients with VES are prone to psychological disorders and cardiac insufficiency. Antiarrhythmic drugs, such as amiodarone and beta-blocker, are the backbone of VES management. Besides, successful radiofrequency ablation has been shown to reduce the frequency of VES occurrence and mortality in patients with ACM.⁴ Data from 18-year experience in our center showed that ventricular tachycardia-free survival rate of the first, second and last ablation procedure was 56.7%, 73.2% and 78.1%, respectively.²⁴ It would be interesting to analyze whether radiofrequency ablation in ACM patients with VES after ICD implantation would reduce the rate of VES occurrence and improve survival. Further studies are needed to validate this assumption.

Limitations

There are several limitations in our study. Firstly, it was based on the retrospective, single-center experience and limited number of patients, and the definition of ACM was

based on 2010 ARVC Task Force criteria of diagnosis. Secondly, this present study was related mainly to secondary prevention for very high-risk patients; thus, some of the baseline features may be distinct. Finally, the endpoints were not including all-cause death in this study.

Conclusions

In this single-center with medium-term follow-up study, we demonstrate a relatively high incidence of VES in ACM patients with ICDs and the VES could occur during any time of the follow-up. The presence of high BMI and extensive TWI are predictors of VES occurrence in ACM patients with ICD. Patients who once experienced an episode of VES was not associated with an increased cardiac mortality. Whether radiofrequency ablation improves outcomes in these patients would require further studies.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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