

Phrenic nerve palsy during ablation of atrial fibrillation using a 28-mm cryoballoon catheter: predictors and prevention

Michael Kühne · Sven Knecht · David Altmann ·
Nadine Kawel · Peter Ammann · Beat Schaer ·
Stefan Osswald · Christian Sticherling

Received: 1 June 2012 / Accepted: 14 September 2012 / Published online: 23 October 2012
© Springer Science+Business Media New York 2012

Abstract

Purpose The purposes of this study were to determine whether predictors of phrenic nerve palsy (PNP) exist and to test whether a standardized ablation protocol may prevent PNP during cryoballoon (CB) ablation using the 28 mm CB.

Methods Three-dimensional (3D) geometry of the pulmonary veins (PV) and their relationship to the superior vena cava (SVC) was analyzed. Phrenic nerve (PN) stimulation was performed during ablation of the right-sided PVs with a 28-mm CB. The freezing cycle was immediately terminated in case of loss of PN capture.

Results Sixty-five patients (age, 58 ± 11 years; ejection fraction, 0.59 ± 0.06 ; left atrial size, 40 ± 5 mm) with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation were included. No persistent PNP was observed. Transient PNP occurred in 4 of 65 patients (6 %). PN function normalized within 24 h in all four patients. A short distance between the right superior PV and the SVC was significantly associated with PNP, but left atrial and 3D PV anatomy were not. Low temperature early during the freezing cycle (< -41 °C at 30 s) predicted PNP with a sensitivity and a specificity of 100 and 98 %, respectively.

Conclusion The anatomical relationship between the right superior PV and the SVC is a preprocedural predictor for the development of transient PNP, and low temperature early during ablation at the right superior PV is a sensitive warning sign of impending PNP. Despite the use of the 28 mm CB, transient PNP occurred in 6 % of patients undergoing CB ablation.

Keywords Phrenic nerve palsy · Cryoballoon ablation · Atrial fibrillation · Pulmonary vein isolation

1 Introduction

Pulmonary vein (PV) isolation (PVI) has evolved tremendously over the last decade and is regarded as the cornerstone of interventional treatment of atrial fibrillation (AF) using catheter ablation [1–3]. Cryoballoon (CB) ablation is a balloon-based treatment modality for patients with AF allowing the creation of potentially continuous circumferential lesion sets around the PVs [4–7]. Due to the close proximity of the right-sided PVs to the right phrenic nerve (PN), phrenic nerve palsy (PNP) has been reported in 5–10 % of patients, and the use of the 23 mm balloon catheter seems to be associated with a higher incidence of PNP [5, 8, 9]. Important factors for the occurrence of PNP when performing CB ablation may be the anatomy of the PVs and the PN, the diameter of the balloon used, and temperatures reached during ablation, but this has not been studied systematically. The course of the right PN is generally anterior to the right superior PV (RSPV) at the lateral aspect of the superior vena cava (SVC), and the nerve may be stimulated cranial to the ablation site from a catheter positioned in the SVC [10]. The purposes of this study were to determine whether anatomical or procedural predictors of PNP during CB ablation of the right-sided PVs exist and to

M. Kühne and S. Knecht contributed equally to this manuscript

M. Kühne (✉) · S. Knecht · D. Altmann · B. Schaer ·
S. Osswald · C. Sticherling
Division of Cardiology, University of Basel Hospital,
Petersgraben 4,
4031, Basel, Switzerland
e-mail: kuehnem@uhbs.ch

N. Kawel
Department of Radiology, University of Basel Hospital,
Basel, Switzerland

P. Ammann
Division of Cardiology, Kantonsspital St. Gallen,
St. Gallen, Switzerland

test whether a standardized protocol with the systematic use of high-output right PN stimulation in conjunction with a single 28-mm CB catheter could prevent PNP.

2 Methods

2.1 Study population

The subjects of this study were 65 patients with symptomatic drug-refractory paroxysmal AF. The presence of intracardiac thrombus was ruled out by transesophageal echocardiography before the procedure. All patients underwent cardiac magnetic resonance or computed tomography to assess left atrial and PV anatomy with three-dimensional reconstruction.

2.2 Image acquisition

Magnetic resonance imaging was performed on a 1.5-T scanner (MagnetomAvanto/ Espree, Siemens, Germany) equipped with phased array body coils. Routine multiplanar scout images were acquired. A respiratory- and electrocardiography (ECG)-gated three-dimensional balanced steady-state free precession sequence was acquired in axial orientation covering the left atrium. A navigator was placed perpendicular to the liver/lung interface enabling breathing during free breathing.

Computed tomography studies were performed on a 64-detector row CT scanner (Sensation 64, Siemens, Germany). Eighty milliliters i.v. contrast agent was administered with a flow rate of 2.5 mL/s followed by a saline chaser. Image acquisition was started after a delay of 28 s. Prospective ECG gating was used acquiring images at mid-diastole.

2.3 Image analysis

Geometry of the left atrium and the SVC was segmented using the CartoMerge software (Biosense Webster, Diamond Bar, USA) and analyzed in three dimensions (3D). The long and short axes of the PV at the ostium and its perimeter were measured using an electronic caliper provided by the software. The ovality index of the PV ostia was calculated for all veins by dividing the short axis by the long axis (Fig. 1). Furthermore, the shortest distance between the ostium of the right superior PV and the lateral wall of the SVC (RSPV-SVC distance) as a surrogate for the distance between the ablation site and the right PN was measured (Fig. 2) [10].

2.4 Cryoballoon ablation

Informed consent was obtained from all patients. All procedures were performed under conscious sedation. Venous

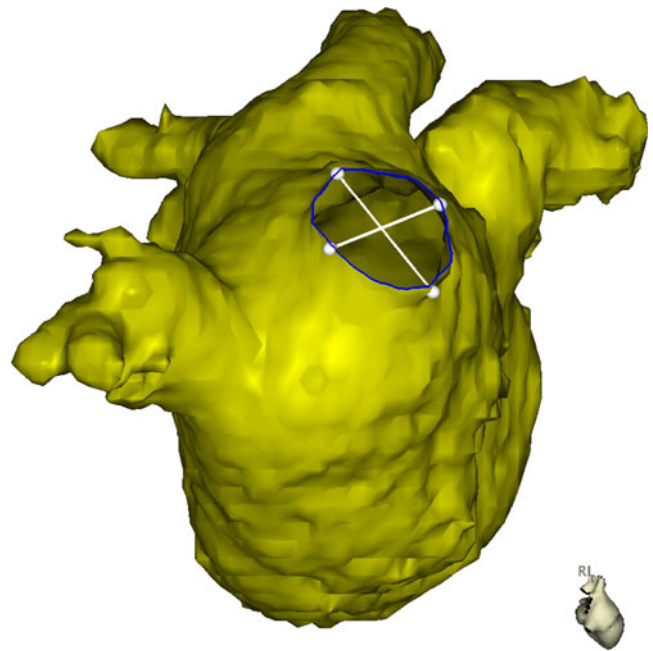


Fig. 1 MRI reconstruction of the left atrium in a right lateral view. Measurements for diameter in the long and short axis and the perimeter of the right pulmonary veins were performed in 3D

access was obtained via the right femoral vein. One catheter was positioned in the coronary sinus as a reference and for pacing. Double transseptal puncture was performed under fluoroscopic guidance. Intravenous heparin was used to achieve an activated clotting time of 350 s. A 20-pole circumferential mapping catheter (Lasso, Biosense Webster, Diamond Bar, USA) was advanced into the left atrium. The intracardiac and surface electrograms were displayed on an oscilloscope and recorded at a speed of 100 mm/s.

A steerable sheath (FlexCath, Medtronic, USA) was advanced through the second transseptal puncture through which the 28-mm cryoballoon (Arctic Front, Medtronic, USA) was advanced into the left atrium. A freezing cycle with a standard duration of 300 s was started after PV occlusion was demonstrated by contrast injection. Occlusions were assessed using a semiquantitative grading system (grades 1–4) [5]. Continuous temperature measurements (sampling rate, 1/s) were obtained from the sensor located at the proximal end of the balloon. The circumferential mapping catheter was inserted into the PV to assess for isolation after two freezing cycles and then after each freezing cycle if additional applications were necessary to achieve PVI. The endpoint of the ablation was the elimination of all PV potentials on the circumferential mapping catheter. If ablation using the CB was not effective in isolating the PV after up to a maximum of six applications per vein, PVI was completed using an irrigated-tip radiofrequency ablation catheter [7].

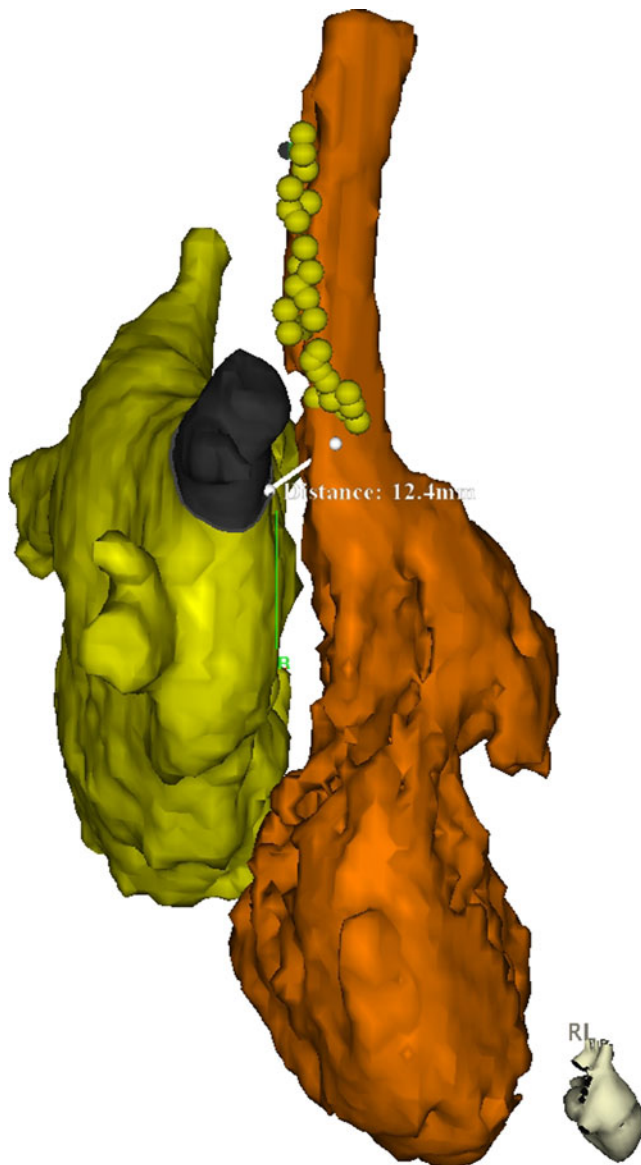


Fig. 2 MRI reconstruction of the left (yellow) and right (orange) atrium in a right lateral view showing the course of the right phrenic nerve in a random patient undergoing ablation of atrial fibrillation. The yellow tags denote sites with phrenic nerve capture (as a marker of the course of the phrenic nerve) using a catheter located in the superior vena cava. The indicated measurement shows the distance between the ostium of the right superior PV and the lateral wall of the SVC (RSPV-SVC distance)

2.5 Phrenic nerve stimulation

Because of reports of PNP after ablation at the right-sided PVs especially with the use of the 23 mm balloon, only the 28-mm diameter CB was used [5, 9]. A catheter was positioned in the SVC for PN stimulation. Right PN capture was confirmed by fluoroscopy and manual confirmation of diaphragmatic stimulation before balloon positioning at the right-sided PVs. After balloon inflation and confirmation

of PV occlusion by contrast injection, the freezing cycle was started. PN stimulation was initiated 20 s after the freezing cycle was started. This approach was used because movements of the right diaphragm during PN stimulation may result in an unstable CB catheter position. During ablation at both the right superior and the right inferior PV, the right PN was stimulated with an output of 12 V/2.9 ms at a cycle length of 1,000 ms, and continuous capture was confirmed manually during the freezing cycle. In case of loss of PN capture or decrease in diaphragmatic contraction, the freezing cycle was immediately terminated. Figure 2 illustrates the course of the right PN in a random patient undergoing AF ablation.

2.6 Postablation management and follow-up

Oral anticoagulation was continued for at least 3 months. All antiarrhythmic drugs were stopped after the procedure. Follow-up consisted of outpatient clinic visits at 3, 6, and 12 months and included a detailed history, physical examination, 12-lead ECG, 24-h Holter monitoring, and a 7-day monitor at 12 months. Episodes of AF (>30 s) were counted as recurrences. Recurrence rates were analyzed with a post-procedural blanking period of 3 months [3].

2.7 Statistical analysis

Continuous variables are presented as mean±one standard deviation or as median and interquartile range (IQR) in case of skewed distribution. For continuous variables, comparisons were made using Student's *t* test, or Mann–Whitney *U* test, as appropriate. Discrete variables were compared using Fisher's exact test. A $p < 0.05$ was considered to indicate statistical significance. Calculations were made using GraphPad Prism (5.0 a).

3 Results

3.1 Clinical characteristics of the patients

The study population consisted of 65 patients referred for ablation of paroxysmal AF (74 % male, age 58 ± 11 years). The mean left ventricular ejection fraction was 0.59 ± 0.06 ; left atrial size was 40 ± 5 mm (parasternal long-axis). Forty-seven of 65 patients (72 %) had no structural heart disease. Baseline characteristics are shown in Table 1.

3.2 Anatomy of the right-sided pulmonary veins

The mean diameters in the long and short axes of the right superior PV were 21 ± 3 mm and 16 ± 3 mm, respectively. The ovality index was 0.79 ± 0.11 , and the perimeter was $58 \pm$

Table 1 Patient characteristics

| | |
|--|------------|
| Number of patients | 65 |
| Age (years)—mean±SD | 58±11 |
| Men— <i>n</i> (%) | 48 (74) |
| Duration of AF (months)—median (IQR) | 54 (22–87) |
| Episodes of AF | |
| Daily- <i>n</i> (%) | 34 (52) |
| >1 episode/week- <i>n</i> (%) | 23 (35) |
| <1 episode/week- <i>n</i> (%) | 8 (12) |
| Left atrial size (mm)—mean±SD | 40±5 |
| Left ventricular ejection fraction (%)—mean±SD | 59±6 |
| No structural heart disease— <i>n</i> (%) | 47 (72) |
| HCVd— <i>n</i> (%) | 13 (20) |
| CAD— <i>n</i> (%) | 5 (8) |

IQR interquartile range, HCVd hypertensive cardiovascular disease, CAD coronary artery disease

10 mm. For the right inferior PV, the long and short axes were 20±3 mm and 17±3 mm, the ovality index and the perimeter were 0.88±0.08 and 58±9 mm, respectively. The ovality index of the right superior PV was significantly lower (more oval) compared to the right inferior PV ($p<0.0001$).

For the assessment of intraobserver variability, the technical error of measurements was 1.08 mm, 0.80 mm, 0.04, and 3.54 mm for the right superior PV long axis, short axis, ovality index, and perimeter, respectively. For the respective measurements, technical error of measurements was 1.25 mm, 1.18 mm, 0.05 and 2.86 mm for the right inferior PV, respectively.

3.3 Procedural data

The mean procedure, fluoroscopy, and ablation times are given in Table 2. The procedural endpoint of PVI was reached in all 65 patients. Of the targeted PVs, 143 were right sided (including 13 right middle PVs). Of these, 126 PVs (88 %) could be isolated using the CB alone, the remaining 17 PVs (12 %) were isolated using the 3.5-mm irrigated-tip ablation catheter. Occlusion grades of the right superior and inferior PV were 3.8±0.4 and 3.3±0.8, respectively ($p<0.0001$). The median ablation time for the right superior, middle, and inferior PVs was 10 (IQR, 10–10), 11.5 (IQR, 10–13), and 10 (IQR, 10–15)min, respectively.

Table 2 Procedural data

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Procedure time (minutes)—mean±SD | 165±35 |
| Fluoroscopy time (minutes)—mean±SD | 45±21 |
| Ablation time (minutes)—mean±SD | 46±10 |

3.4 Phrenic nerve palsy

PNP during ablation at the right superior PV occurred in 4 of 65 patients (6 %) and resulted in immediate termination of the freezing cycle (within 2 s after detection). In three cases of PNP, resumption of PN function was immediate (within 30 s). In the fourth case, partial resumption of PN function could be seen after 11 min, and normal PN function was documented by fluoroscopy 24 h after the procedure. No cases of PNP occurred during ablation at the right middle or inferior PV. In the first case, PNP occurred after 67 s; in the second case, after 178 s; in the third case, after 108 s; and in the fourth case, after 49 s (Fig. 3). In the first case, the PV was not isolated after the first freezing cycle, and isolation was achieved with a second freezing cycle with the CB in a more antral position. In the other three cases of PNP, the right superior PV was isolated after the freezing cycle leading to PNP.

PV anatomy (diameter, perimeter, and ovality index), grade of PV occlusion, and baseline characteristics (e.g., left atrial size, left ventricular ejection fraction) did not differ between patients with and without the occurrence of PNP. However, the distance between the ostium of the right superior PV and the lateral wall of the SVC (RSPV-SVC distance) was significantly shorter in patients with PNP (PNP group). Table 3 summarizes these findings. Furthermore, low temperatures were significantly associated with PNP. However, the comparison of the lowest temperatures reached in the PNP group and the non-PNP group underestimates the true difference because the freezing cycles were terminated early in the PNP group because of the occurrence of PNP. Since PNP occurred 49 s after the beginning of the freezing cycle or later, temperatures were compared at different time points early during the freezing cycle (20, 30, and 40 s after the start of the ablation). These early temperature measurements showed significantly lower values in the PNP group (Table 4).

3.5 Clinical outcomes after AF ablation

With a postprocedural blanking period of 3 months and a second procedure using radiofrequency energy in 23 patients (35 %), 56 of the 65 patients (86 %) were in stable sinus rhythm without antiarrhythmic drugs after a follow-up of 14±5 months.

3.6 Complications

One of the 65 patients (1.5 %) had a postprocedural complication with the development of a large groin hematoma prolonging the patient's duration of stay in the hospital, but did not require surgical intervention.

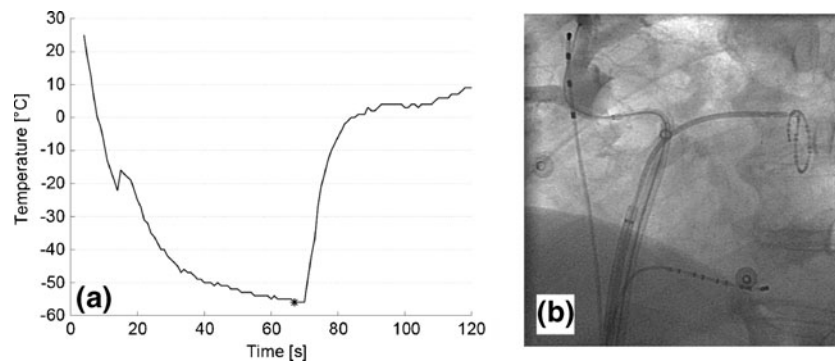


Fig. 3 (a) The course of the temperature during cryoballoon ablation at the right superior pulmonary vein is shown. Relatively low temperatures were reached early during the freezing cycle. Loss of phrenic nerve capture occurred after 67 s at a temperature of -56°C (see *asterisk*). The freezing cycle was terminated immediately and resumption of phrenic nerve capture was immediate (within 10 s). (b)

Fluoroscopic image showing complete occlusion of the right superior PV (demonstrated by contrast injection) using a 28-mm cryoballoon catheter. The guidewire is advanced into an upper branch of the right superior PV. The catheter in the superior vena cava for pacing, the circumferential mapping catheter, and the catheter in the coronary sinus can also be appreciated

4 Discussion

4.1 Main findings

The main findings of this study are as follows: In a standard patient population with symptomatic paroxysmal AF undergoing ablation using the CB in conjunction with high-output PN stimulation at a rate of 60 bpm and continuous manual confirmation of capture, transient PNP occurred in 6 % of cases despite the use of the 28 mm CB. However, no PNP persisting beyond 24 h could be observed. A short RSPV-SVC distance as a surrogate for the distance between the ablation site and the right PN was significantly associated with transient PNP, but PV anatomy was not. Furthermore, low temperatures during the freezing cycle were significantly associated with transient PNP.

4.2 Impact of anatomy and temperatures reached during ablation

There are limited data available with regards to where in the antrum ablation is actually performed when using the CB catheter. Van Belle *et al.* [11] performed electro-anatomical mapping in patients after undergoing 28-mm CB ablation and concluded that the majority of PVs undergo antral isolation. However, a minority of PVs with larger diameters was found to undergo ostial isolation. This is thought to be one aspect of the development of PNP because it may be that ablation is performed deeper within the vein resulting in lesions closer to the PN. Based on this hypothesis, anatomical variables such as the ones assessed in this study should be predictors of PNP. However, our data suggest that the preprocedurally assessed anatomical parameters such as left

Table 3 Pulmonary vein anatomy of the right-sided veins and left atrial size in patients with (PNP group) and without occurrence of phrenic nerve palsy (no PNP group)

| | No PNP (n=61) | PNP (n=4) | P value |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------|
| Left atrial size (mm) | 39±5 | 44±6 | 0.13 |
| RSPV-SVC distance (mm) | 17.1±2.8 | 14.0±2.3 | 0.03 |
| RSPV diameter long (mm) | 20.7±3.5 | 18.8±1.5 | 0.30 |
| RSPV diameter short (mm) | 16.2±3.3 | 16.0±2.5 | 0.93 |
| RSPV perimeter (mm) | 57.9±10.0 | 54.8±5.8 | 0.54 |
| RSPV—ovality index | 0.78±0.11 | 0.85±0.10 | 0.25 |
| RIPV diameter long (mm) | 19.6±2.9 | 18.5±1.6 | 0.44 |
| RIPV diameter short (mm) | 17.3±3.2 | 16.7±2.7 | 0.73 |
| RIPV perimeter (mm) | 57.9±9.2 | 55.2±6.3 | 0.56 |
| RIPV—ovality index | 0.88±0.08 | 0.90±0.10 | 0.60 |

RSPV right superior pulmonary vein, SVC superior vena cava, RIPV right inferior pulmonary vein

Table 4 Pulmonary vein occlusions and temperatures reached during ablation at the right-sided pulmonary veins in patients with (PNP group) and without occurrence of phrenic nerve palsy (no PNP group)

| | No PNP (n=61) | PNP (n=4) | P-value |
|--|------------------|--------------|---------|
| RSPV temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) | -44 ± 8 | -55 ± 6 | 0.008 |
| RSPV occlusion—grades 1–4 | 3.8 ± 0.4 | 4 ± 0 | n/a |
| RSPV temperature 20 s after start ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) | -18 ± 8 | -33 ± 2 | 0.0003 |
| RSPV temperature 30 s after start ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) | -28 ± 8 | -44 ± 2 | 0.0003 |
| RSPV temperature 40 s after start ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) | -33 ± 7 | -48 ± 1 | <0.0001 |
| RIPV temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) | -38 ± 9 | -43 ± 5 | 0.21 |
| RIPV occlusion—grades 1–4 | 3.2 ± 0.8 | 3.8 ± 0.5 | 0.20 |

For the right superior pulmonary vein, temperatures reached early during the freezing cycle are given at different time points

RSPV right superior pulmonary vein, RIPV right inferior pulmonary vein, n/a not applicable

atrial size and PV anatomy do not suffice to predict the occurrence of PNP. The only anatomical parameter that was significantly associated with the occurrence of PNP was the relationship between the RSPV and SVC (RSPV-SVC distance). This is a parameter that can be assessed during preprocedural imaging and could therefore have an impact on procedure planning because patients at higher risk for developing PNP could be excluded based on the MRI or CT. This also has financial implications because it may be that after a prematurely terminated freezing cycle because of PNP a switch to a radiofrequency ablation catheter may be necessary in order to complete PVI.

Based on the early reported experience of a higher rate of PNP with the 23 mm compared to the 28 mm CB, the exclusive use of the larger 28 mm CB has been thought to minimize the incidence of PNP [12]. As in other studies, however, we could not eliminate the problem of PNP using solely the 28 mm CB in our study, but PNP was only transient. The balloon-centric view on the anatomical relationship between both balloon sizes within a PV ostium confirms that the proper selection of the CB based on the mean PV diameter can reduce the risk of a more distal lesion also with the 23 mm CB (Fig. 4).

Low temperatures were reached during the freezing cycle in all four patients in whom PNP occurred. Analysis of the temperature course within the first 40 s after the initiation of the ablation revealed that temperature dropped significantly more rapidly in patients with PNP. Therefore, assessment of the temperature early during the freezing cycle may be a

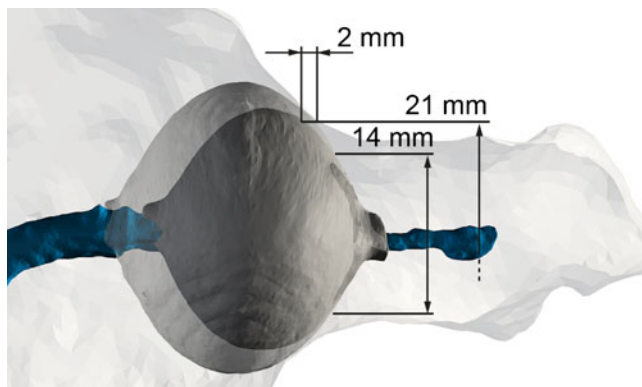


Fig. 4 Impact of balloon size and vein size on the site of ablation: overlay image of a scanned and 3D reconstructed 23 mm (inner dark gray) and 28 mm (outer semi-transparent) CB within a RSPV from a random patient undergoing CB ablation. Up to a diameter of approximately 14 mm, the geometry of the two balloon sizes is almost identical. Consequently, ablation at the same ostial level can be expected. At a maximal usable diameter of the small CB of 21 mm (90 % of CB diameter), the freezing zone can be expected to be approximately 2 mm more distal in the PV compared to the 28 mm CB. Due to the increasing curvature of the 23 mm CB from this point on, a more distal ablation is likely. This may be problematic in large pulmonary veins

sensitive warning sign of impending PNP and could prompt the operator to discontinue the freezing cycle prematurely. In all patients with PNP, the temperatures 30 and 40 s after initiation of the freezing cycle were below -41 and -46 °C, respectively. There was only one patient in the non-PNP group with temperatures below -41 and -46 °C at the respective time points. This corresponds to a sensitivity of 100 % and a specificity of 98 % for low temperature as warning sign of PNP. It could be hypothesized that the mechanism behind this phenomenon is that in cases of very rapid temperature drop, there is good contact of the balloon over a larger surface area (allowing more energy transfer) and little contact of the balloon with the blood in the left atrium.

4.3 Course of the phrenic nerve

The anatomic proximity of the right PN and the right superior PV appears to be of paramount importance with regards to the development of PNP (Fig. 2). The distance between the anterior wall of the right superior PV and the PN in cadaver specimens is estimated to be approximately 2–3 mm. However, individual variation is considerable [10, 11, 13]. With a reported distance of 8–12 mm between the right inferior PV and the PN, CB ablation at the right inferior PV probably has a very low risk of PNP. If PNP occurs with ablation at the right inferior PV, an anomaly of the course of the right PN, of the right inferior PV, or misinterpretation of the fluoroscopic information should be considered [10]. No PNP developed with ablation at the right inferior PV in our series, but this has been seen in other series [14].

Identification of the course of the PN by imaging the right pericardiophrenic artery using computed tomography has been described, but marked differences in its reliability have been reported between 20 and 100 % [15, 16]. In contrast, the distance between the RSPV and the SVC as a marker of the proximity of the PN to the ablation site can easily be obtained from 3D reconstructions of the LA from computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging often performed in clinical practice.

Although the RSPV-SVC distance was significantly different between the PNP and the non-PNP group, the force used to achieve adequate PV occlusion may result in anatomical distortion, and this may be an additional mechanism for PNP with CB ablation [17]. All procedures were performed by the same two main operators (MK and CS) using the same technique. However, forces applied during procedures could not be measured. The development of balloon catheters with novel integrated sensors on the curvilinear surfaces may overcome this limitation in the future and give detailed information on the CB surface temperature [18].

4.4 Limitations

This is a relatively small study. Whether the systematic use of this strategy has the potential to effectively prevent persistent PNP also in larger patient groups needs to be shown. A limitation of the protocol used is that diaphragmatic activity is manually and fluoroscopically assessed (not measured, e.g., by electromyography) and that it may be difficult to differentiate between loss of PN capture due to an unstable catheter position in the SVC and loss of capture due to acute, but reversible PNP [19]. It could be hypothesized that the three cases of PNP with immediate recovery of PN function in this study were due to dislodgement of the catheter in the SVC. This would mean that the rate of potential PN injuries is even overestimated in our study. However, loss of PN capture and subsequent recovery of PN function was observed without any obvious changes in catheter position and stable catheter positions were achieved, if necessary with the help of a deflectable catheter. Although performed in 3D, another limitation of this study is that the preprocedural measurements used to define the PVs (diameters at the ostium, ovality index, and perimeter) may be insufficient to adequately describe their complex anatomy during the procedure since potential distortions due to catheter manipulation are not taken into consideration. Finally, temperature measurements are obtained from a temperature probe at the proximal end of the CB and do not reflect the true temperature at the balloon-tissue interface.

5 Conclusion

The systematic use of PN stimulation in conjunction with a 28-mm CB ablation catheter cannot eliminate the problem of PNP during CB ablation of AF. However, the observed PNPs were only transient. The immediate termination of the freezing cycle in case of loss of capture and the more antral position of the 28 mm CB catheter may play a key role here. The anatomical relationship between the right superior PV and the SVC was a predictor for the development of transient PNP, but left atrial and PV anatomy were not. This could have an impact on choosing an ablation strategy based on preprocedural imaging. Finally, low CB temperature early during the freezing cycle is a sensitive warning sign of impending PNP. Therefore, close monitoring of temperatures achieved during ablation at the right-sided PVs may further enhance the safety of the procedure.

References

- Haissaguerre, M., Jais, P., Shah, D. C., Takahashi, A., Hocini, M., Quiniou, G., et al. (1998). Spontaneous initiation of atrial fibrillation by ectopic beats originating in the pulmonary veins. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 339, 659–666.
- Cappato, R., Calkins, H., Chen, S. A., Davies, W., Iesaka, Y., Kalman, J., et al. (2010). Updated worldwide survey on the methods, efficacy, and safety of catheter ablation for human atrial fibrillation. *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, 3, 32–38.
- Calkins, H., Kuck, K. H., Cappato, R., Brugada, J., Camm, A. J., Chen, S. A., et al. (2012). 2012 HRS/EHRA/ECAS expert consensus statement on catheter and surgical ablation of atrial fibrillation. *Heart Rhythm*, 9, 632–696.
- Van Belle, Y., Janse, P., Rivero-Ayerza, M. J., Thornton, A. S., Jessurun, E. R., Theuns, D., et al. (2007). Pulmonary vein isolation using an occluding cryoballoon for circumferential ablation: feasibility, complications, and short-term outcome. *European Heart Journal*, 28, 2231–2237.
- Neumann, T., Vogt, J., Schumacher, B., Dorszewski, A., Kuniss, M., Neuser, H., et al. (2008). Circumferential pulmonary vein isolation with the cryoballoon technique results from a prospective 3-center study. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 52, 273–278.
- Chun, K. R., Schmidt, B., Metzner, A., Tilz, R., Zerm, T., Koster, I., et al. (2009). The ‘single big cryoballoon’ technique for acute pulmonary vein isolation in patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation: a prospective observational single centre study. *European Heart Journal*, 30, 699–709.
- Kuhne, M., Suter, Y., Altmann, D., Ammann, P., Schaer, B., Osswald, S., et al. (2010). Cryoballoon versus radiofrequency catheter ablation of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation: biomarkers of myocardial injury, recurrence rates and pulmonary vein reconnection patterns. *Heart Rhythm*, 7, 1770–1776.
- Packer, D., Irwin, J. M., Champagne, J., Guerra, P., Dubuc, M., Wheelan, K., et al. (2010). Cryoballoon ablation of pulmonary veins for paroxysmal atrial fibrillation: first results of the North American Arctic Front STOP-AF pivotal trial. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 55, E3015–E3016.
- Andrade, J. G., Khairy, P., Guerra, P. G., Deyell, M. W., Rivard, L., Macle, L., et al. (2011). Efficacy and safety of cryoballoon ablation for atrial fibrillation: a systematic review of published studies. *Heart Rhythm*, 8, 1444–1451.
- Sanchez-Quintana, D., Cabrera, J. A., Climent, V., Farre, J., Weiglein, A., & Ho, S. Y. (2005). How close are the phrenic nerves to cardiac structures? Implications for cardiac interventionalists. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology*, 16, 309–313.
- Van Belle, Y., Knops, P., Janse, P., Rivero-Ayerza, M., Jessurun, E., Szili-Torok, T., et al. (2009). Electro-anatomical mapping of the left atrium before and after cryothermal balloon isolation of the pulmonary veins. *Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology*, 25, 59–65.
- Andrade, J., Dubuc, M., Guerra, P.G., Macle, L., Mondésert, B., Rivard, L., et al. (2012). The biophysics and biomechanics of cryoballoon ablation. *Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology*, 35, 1162–1168.
- Schmidt, B., Chun, K. R., Ouyang, F., Metzner, A., Antz, M., & Kuck, K. H. (2008). Three-dimensional reconstruction of the anatomic course of the right phrenic nerve in humans by pace mapping. *Heart Rhythm*, 5, 1120–1126.
- Kojodjojo, P., O’Neill, M. D., Lim, P. B., Malcolm-Lawes, L., Whinnett, Z. I., Salukhe, T. V., et al. (2010). Pulmonary venous isolation by antral ablation with a large cryoballoon for treatment of paroxysmal and persistent atrial fibrillation: medium-term outcomes and non-randomised comparison with pulmonary venous isolation by radiofrequency ablation. *Heart*, 96, 1379–1384.

15. Nieto-Tolosa, J., Rodriguez-Sanchez, D., Hurtado-Martinez, J.A., Pinar-Bermudez, E., Penafiel-Verdu, P., Sanchez-Munoz, J.J., et al. (2011). Phrenic nerve identification with cardiac multidetector computed tomography. *Revista Española de Cardiología*, *64*, 942–944
16. Horton, R., Di Biase, L., Reddy, V., Neuzil, P., Mohanty, P., Sanchez, J., et al. (2010). Locating the right phrenic nerve by imaging the right pericardiophrenic artery with computerized tomographic angiography: implications for balloon-based procedures. *Heart Rhythm*, *7*, 937–941.
17. Okumura, Y., Henz, B. D., Bunch, T. J., Dalegrave, C., Johnson, S. B., & Packer, D. L. (2009). Distortion of right superior pulmonary vein anatomy by balloon catheters as a contributor to phrenic nerve injury. *Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology*, *20*, 1151–1157.
18. Kim, D. H., Lu, N., Ghaffari, R., Kim, Y. S., Lee, S. P., Xu, L., et al. (2011). Materials for multifunctional balloon catheters with capabilities in cardiac electrophysiological mapping and ablation therapy. *Nature Materials*, *10*, 316–323.
19. Franceschi, F., Dubuc, M., Guerra, P. G., & Khairy, P. (2011). Phrenic nerve monitoring with diaphragmatic electromyography during cryoballoon ablation for atrial fibrillation: the first human application. *Heart Rhythm*, *8*, 1068–1071.

Editorial Commentary

Kuhne et al. evaluated whether a standardized protocol including phrenic nerve stimulation and the use of a large size (28 mm) balloon might prevent phrenic nerve palsy during Cryoballoon ablation of the right superior pulmonary vein. Although no case of persistent phrenic nerve palsy was reported, transient palsy occurred in 6% of patients. These findings support the notion that larger balloon sizes do not provide enough protection against the risk of phrenic nerve paralysis. Of note, the authors found that a short distance between the right superior pulmonary vein and the superior vena cava, and low temperature (< 41 degrees Celsius) during the first 30 seconds of the freezing cycle were predictors of phrenic nerve palsy with very high sensitivity (100%) and specificity (98%). Further studies are warranted to define whether a pre-operative assessment of the distance between the right superior pulmonary vein and the superior vena cava might be useful to select patients with the lower risk of phrenic nerve palsy during Cryoballoon ablation of the right superior pulmonary vein.