

Optimizing Safety and Efficacy of Catheter Ablation Procedures

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1. The magnetic ablation catheter can be safely manipulated with no risk of causing perforations (*this thesis*).
2. Introduction of robots in catheter ablation would make sense only if these machines will address the most important challenges in clinical cardiac electrophysiology (*this thesis*).
3. Most procedures are performed electively for patients suffering from a non-life-threatening condition. To make the ablation procedure worthwhile, the risk of a major complication should be as low as possible (*this thesis*).
4. The success of catheter ablation procedures depends on accurate substrate location, followed by optimal delivery of energy provided by good tissue contact (*this thesis*).
5. Energy delivery of the ablation catheter is dependent on multiple factors such as contact force, irrigation flow rate, power output, ablation time, ablated tissue characteristics, catheter tip orientation, and the type of metal from which the catheter tip is manufactured (*this thesis*).
6. None of the true curative treatment modalities in electrophysiology eliminates the triggers of the arrhythmias (*Thesis Tamas Szili-Torok, 2003*).
7. Catheter and surgical ablation of atrial fibrillation are highly complex procedures, and a careful assessment of benefit and risk must be considered for each patient (*Calkins et al, Europace. 2012 Apr;14(4):528-606*).
8. A more conservative approach regarding permanent pacemaker implantation after transcatheter aortic valve implantation is justified.
9. Serendipity is the world's greatest gift to medicine.
10. Cardiac surgery is the foundation of modern cardiology.
11. 'He who is not courageous enough to take risks, will accomplish nothing in life' (*Muhammad Ali*).