

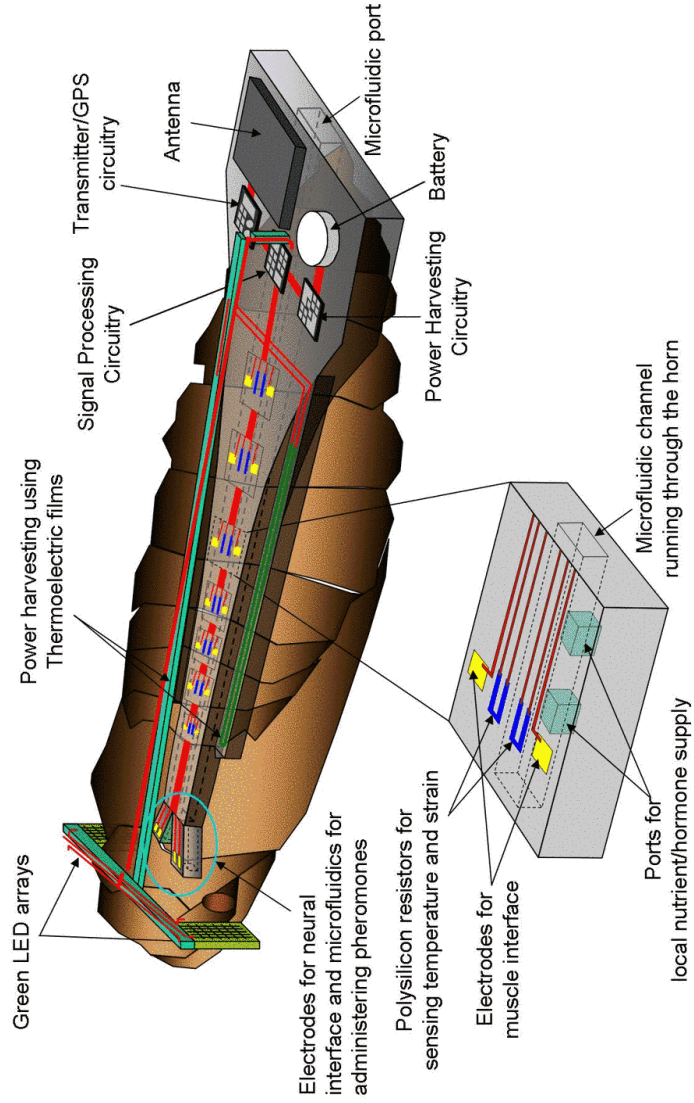
Projects

- Maximizing dynamically induced heterogeneity of refractoriness to facilitate the induction of conduction block and reentry
- Using virtual electrodes to pace cardiac tissue at multiple sites and suppress tachycardia and fibrillation
- Locating and tracking phase singularities during ventricular fibrillation
- Building ionic models of ventricular myocardium
- Controlling local action potential duration dynamics
- Investigating the role of APD and CV restitution in the development of ventricular tachyarrhythmias
- Engineering insect cyborg sentinels

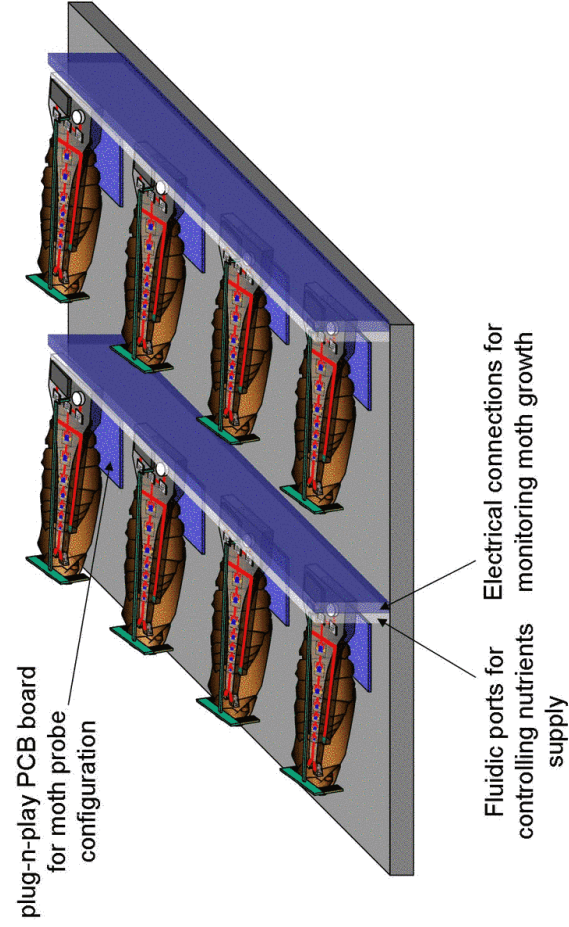
Projects

- Maximizing dynamically induced heterogeneity of refractoriness to facilitate the induction of conduction block and reentry
Niels Otani
- Using virtual electrodes to pace cardiac tissue at multiple sites and suppress tachycardia and fibrillation
Valentin Krinski (theory)
Stefan Luther (experiments)
- Locating and tracking phase singularities during ventricular fibrillation
Eberhard Bodenschatz
- Building ionic models of ventricular myocardium
Elizabeth Cherry
- Controlling local action potential duration dynamics
Alain Karma (theory)
Dave Christini (experiment)
- Investigating the role of APD and CV restitution in the development of ventricular tachyarrhythmias
Flavio Fenton
- Engineering insect cyborg sentinels

Insect Cyborg Sentinels



Insect Cyborg Sentinels



So what's left?

So what's left?

Lunch

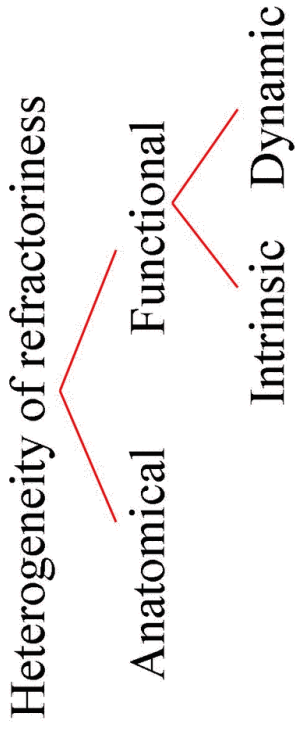
Induction of reentry

- Unidirectional conduction block
- Slow conduction
- Re-excitation of previously blocked region

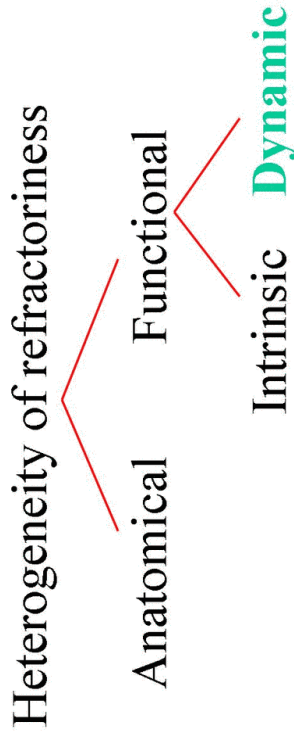
Induction of reentry

- **Unidirectional conduction block**
- Slow conduction
- Re-excitation of previously blocked region

Unidirectional conduction block



Unidirectional conduction block

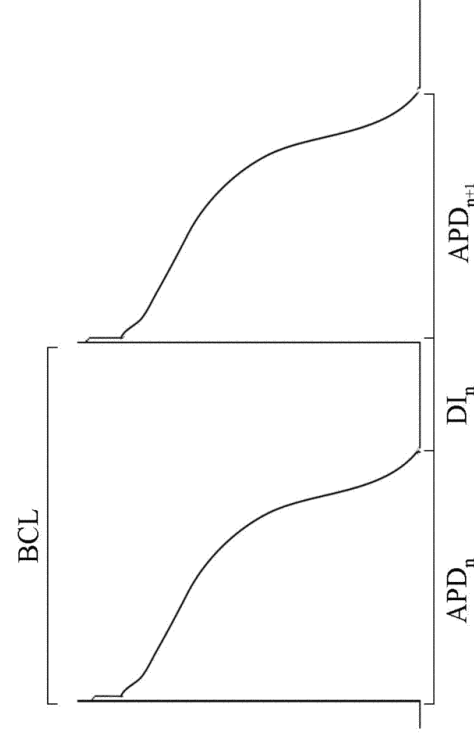


Dynamic heterogeneity

Restitution of:

- Action potential duration (APD)
- Conduction velocity (CV)

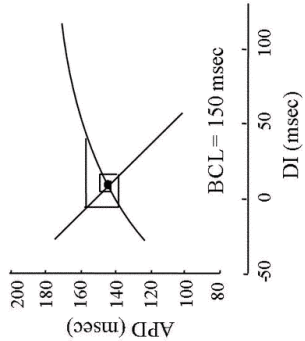
APD restitution



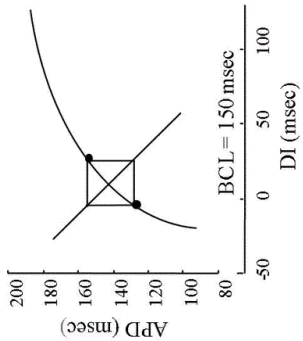
$$BCL = APD + DI$$

$$APD_{n+1} = f(DI_n)$$

Restitution and APD dynamics

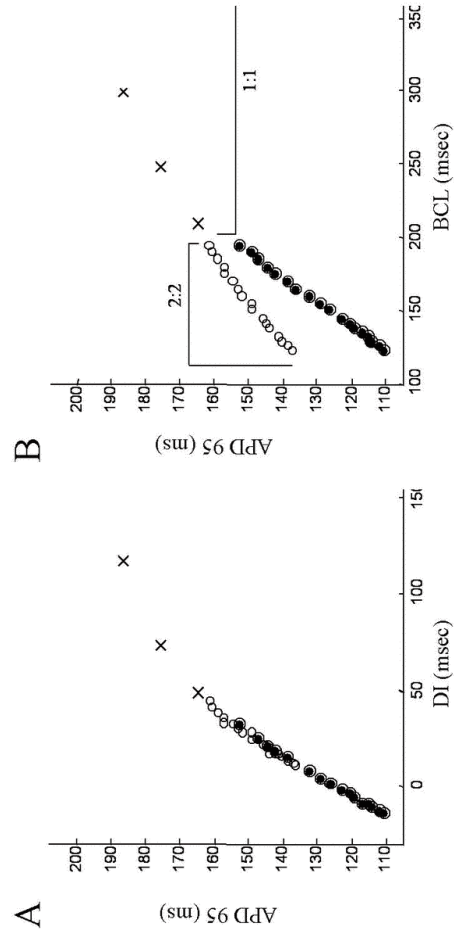


Slope < 1



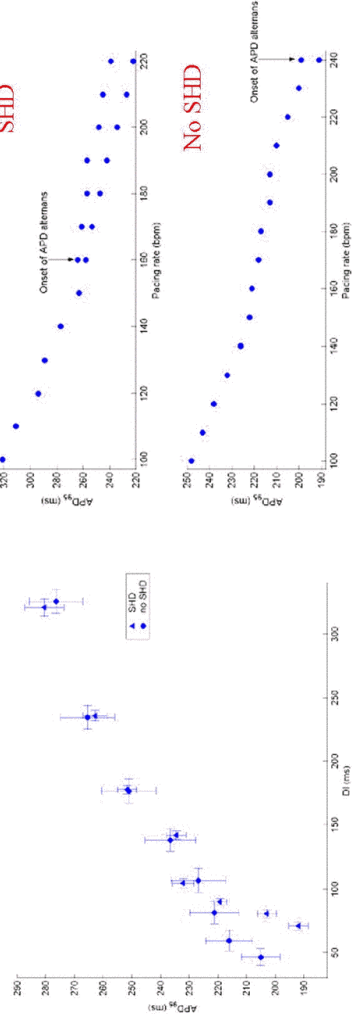
Slope > 1

APD alternans: dog



Koller *et al.*, AJP, 1998

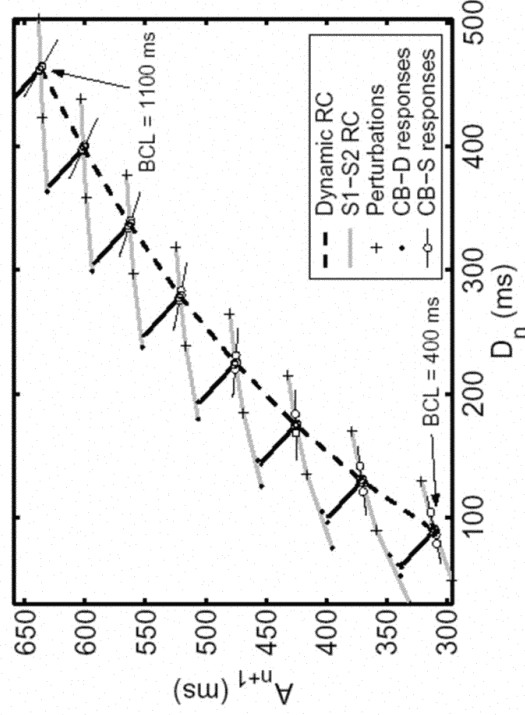
APD alternans: human



Koller *et al*, Circulation, 2005

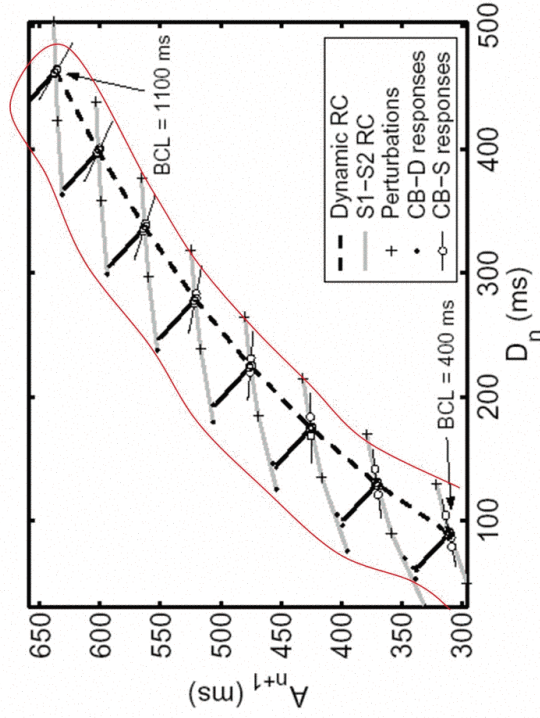
No SHD = 12
SHD = 24 (17 ICM)

Restitution and APD dynamics (for real)



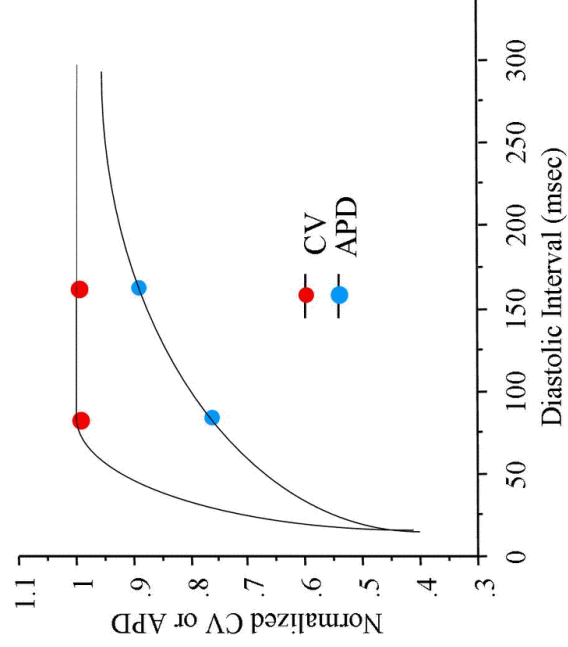
Kalb *et al*, JCE, 2004

Restitution and APD dynamics (for real)

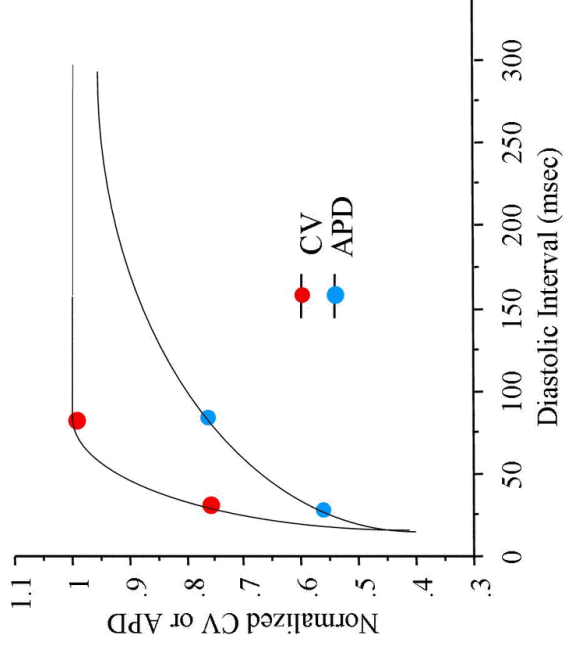


Kalb *et al.*, JCE, 2004

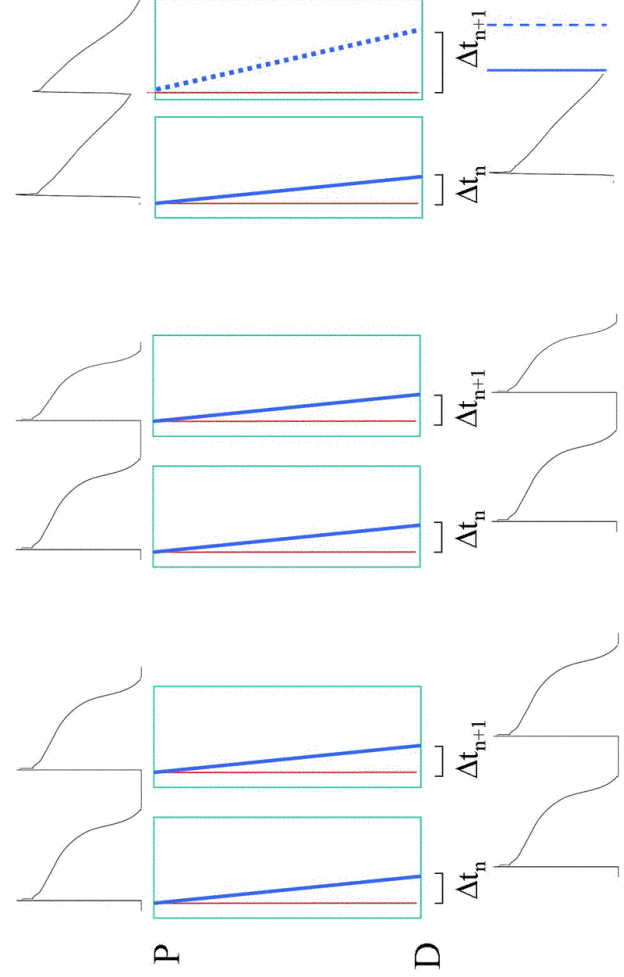
APD and CV restitution



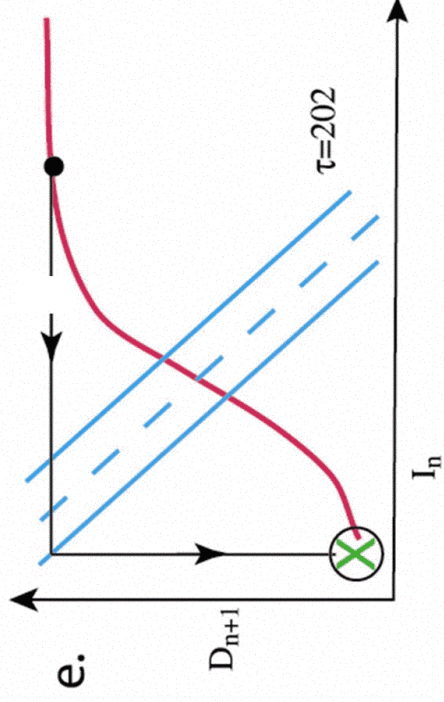
APD and CV restitution



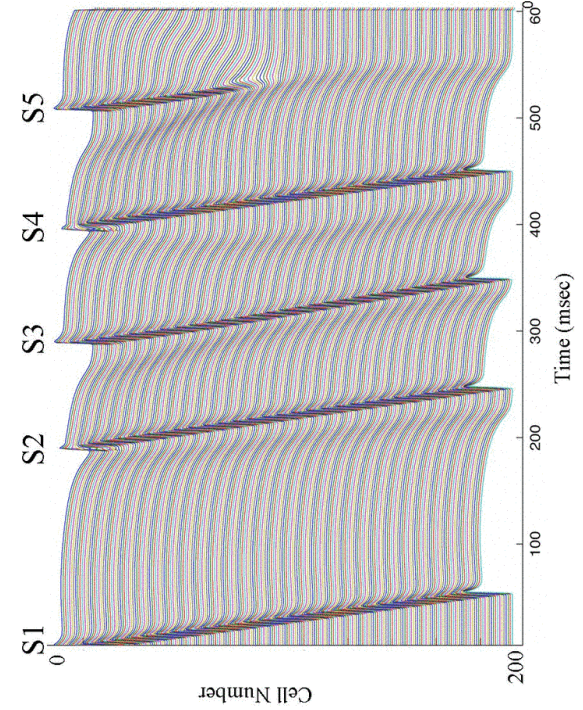
CV Restitution



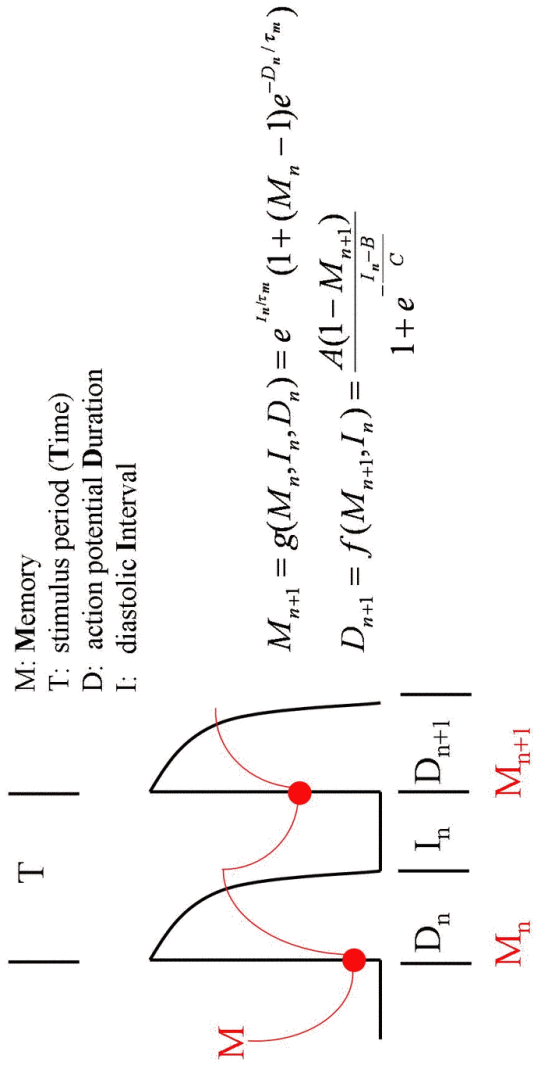
Mechanism for transition from discordant APD alternans to conduction block



Discordant APD pattern leading to conduction block

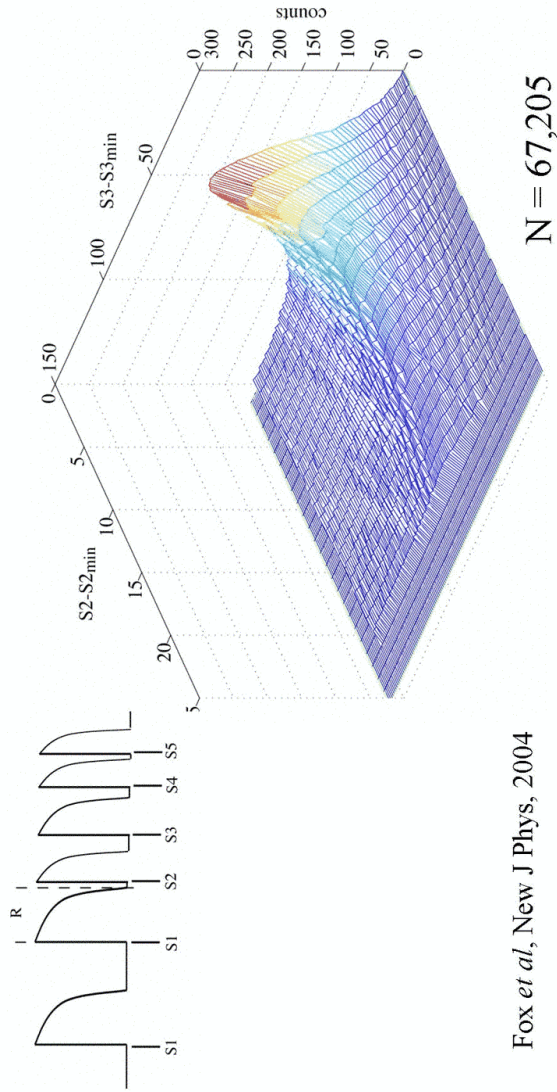


Return map memory model



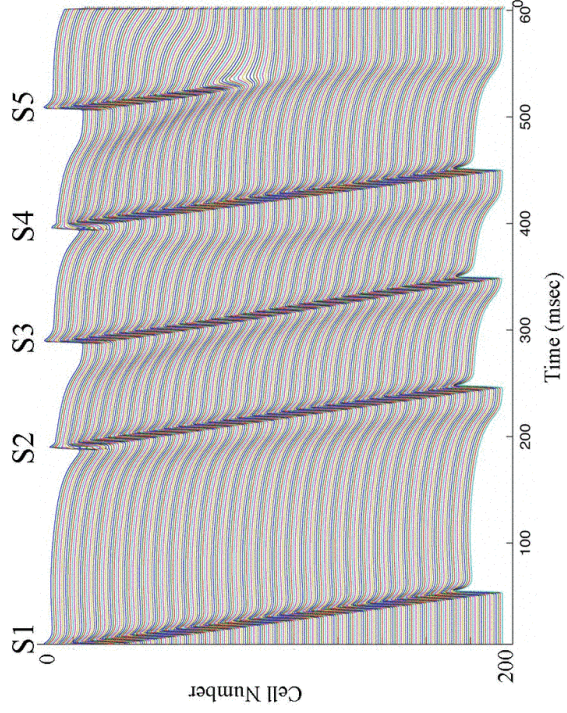
Fox *et al*, PRL, 2002

Conduction block for different patterns of premature stimulation: theory

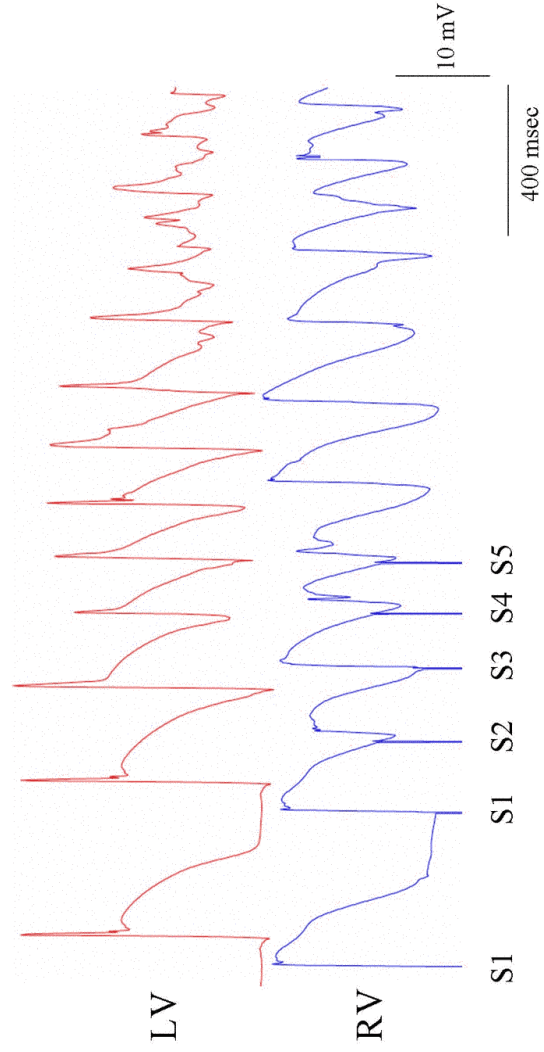


Fox *et al*, New J Phys, 2004

Discordant APD pattern leading to conduction block

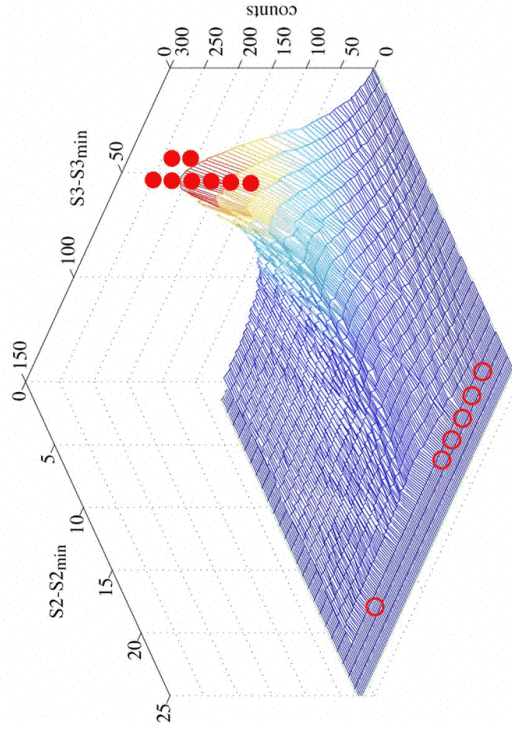


Induction of VF using premature stimuli

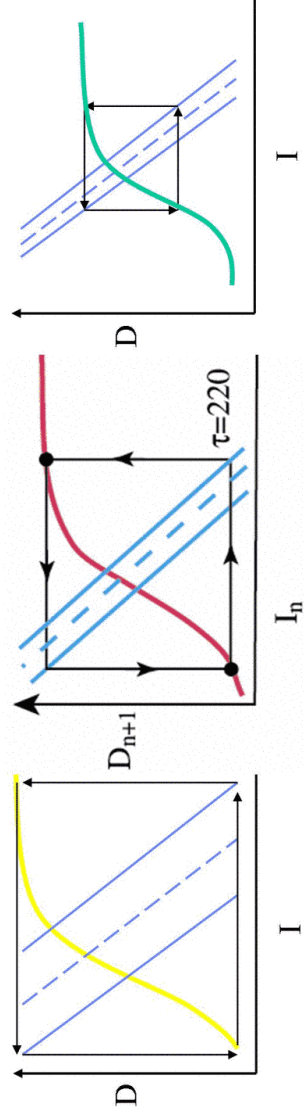


Koller *et al.*, in review

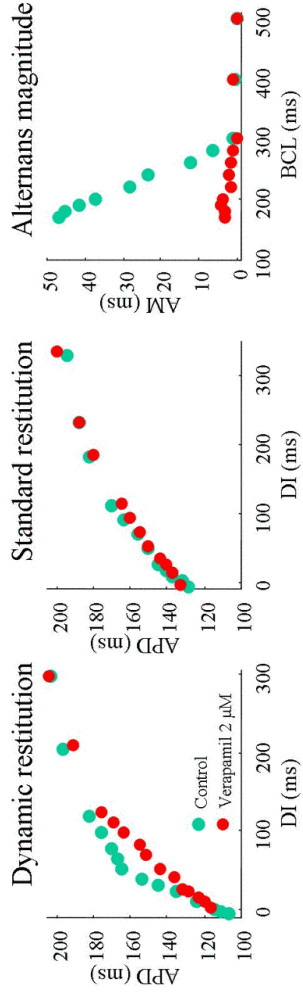
Conduction block for different patterns of premature stimulation: experiment



Role of APD heterogeneity for transition from concordant to discordant alternans

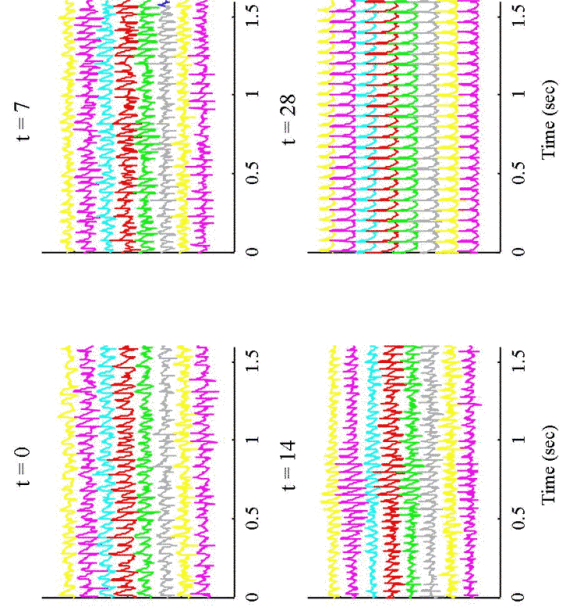


Effects of verapamil on APD restitution



Riccio *et al.*, Circ Res, 1999

Effects of verapamil on VF



Effects of verapamil on electrophysiologic and hemodynamic parameters

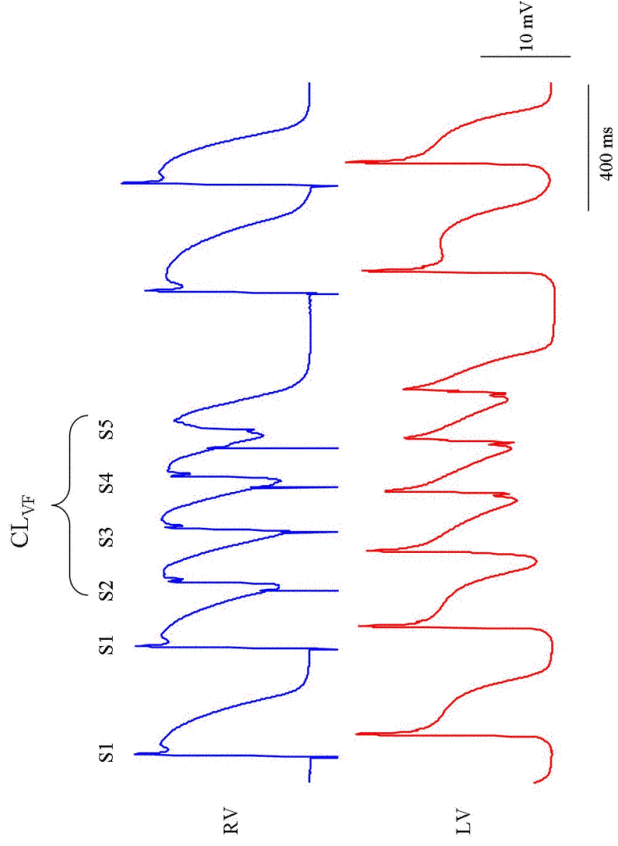
	Control	Vera_lo	Vera_med	Vera_hi
BP _{sys} (mmHg)	164 ± 8	142 ± 7	131 ± 9 *	129 ± 10 *
BP _{diast} (mmHg)	98 ± 8	82 ± 8	71 ± 5 *	59 ± 7 ¶
BP _{mean} (mmHg)	127 ± 6	105 ± 8	96 ± 6 ¶	93 ± 7 ¶
HR (bpm)	140 ± 6	105 ± 4 ¶	97 ± 5 ¶	83 ± 5 ¶
PR (ms)	94 ± 8	119 ± 7 *	147 ± 9 ¶	207 ± 10 ¶
APD ₉₅ RV (ms)	214 ± 4	223 ± 9	238 ± 9 *	238 ± 8 *
APD ₉₅ LV (ms)	220 ± 4	241 ± 10	240 ± 8 *	245 ± 10 *

V_{lo} = 0.1 mg/kg/h
 V_{med} = 0.3 mg/kg/h
 V_{hi} = 1.0 mg/kg/h
 each dose preceded by a bolus dose of 0.1 mg/kg.

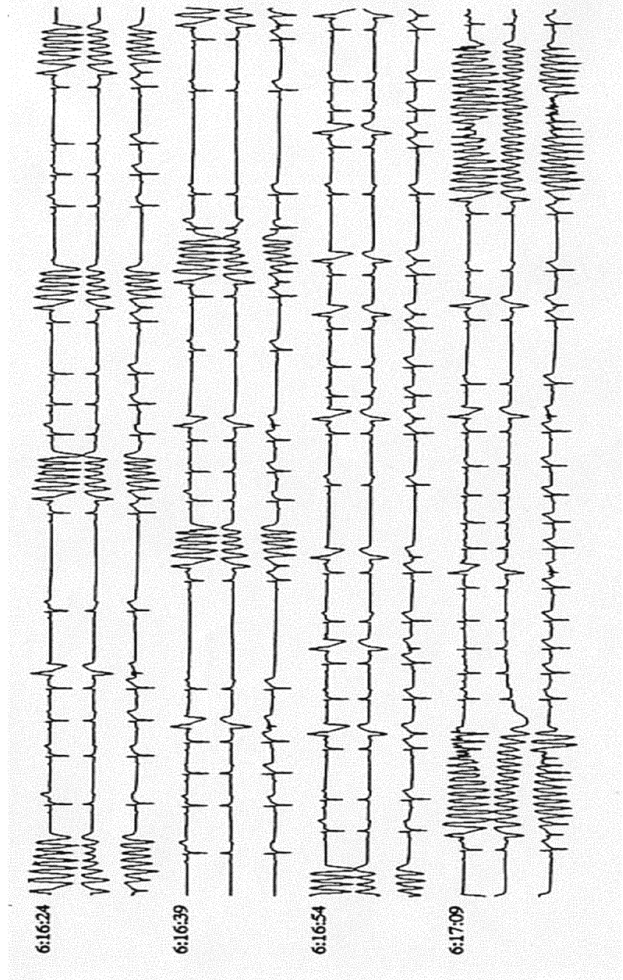
Effects of verapamil on electrophysiologic parameters and VF induction

	Control	V_{lo}	V_{med}	V_{hi}
APDR	1.44 ± 0.13	1.22 ± 0.07 *	1.07 ± 0.06 *	1.06 ± 0.06 *
ΔCT (ms)	19.6 ± 2.6	17.2 ± 2.4	11.5 ± 2.0 *	6.1 ± 1.2 ¶
APD _{air} (ms)	99 ± 16	94 ± 12	82 ± 15	66 ± 13 *
VF induction	8 of 8	6 of 8	4 of 8	1 of 8

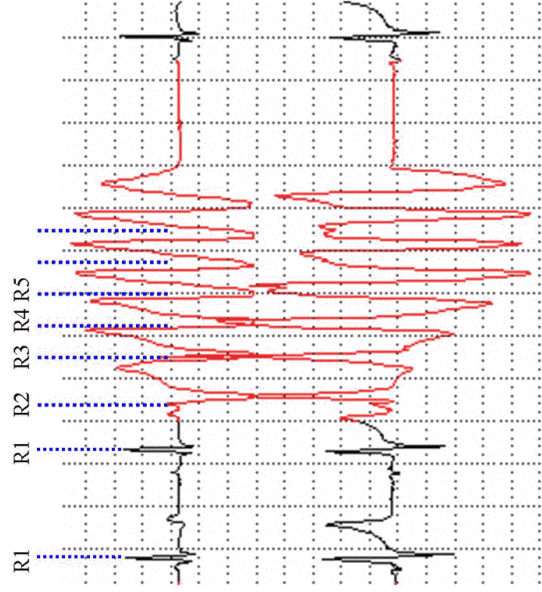
Non-induction of VF using premature stimuli after verapamil



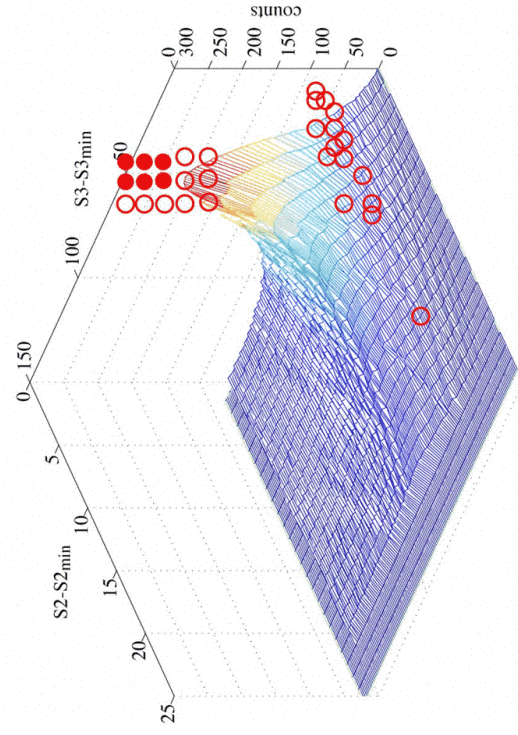
Spontaneous VT in German shepherd dogs



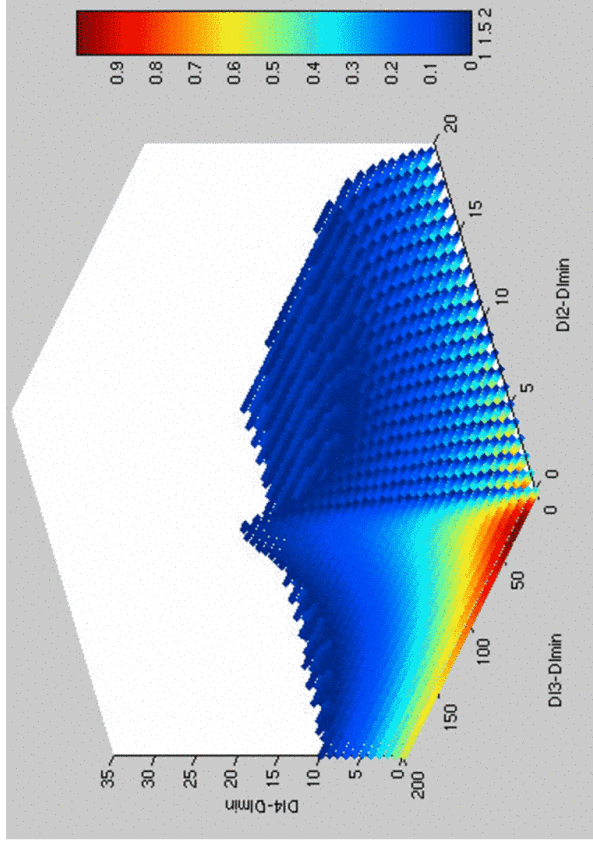
Spontaneous VT in a German shepherd dog



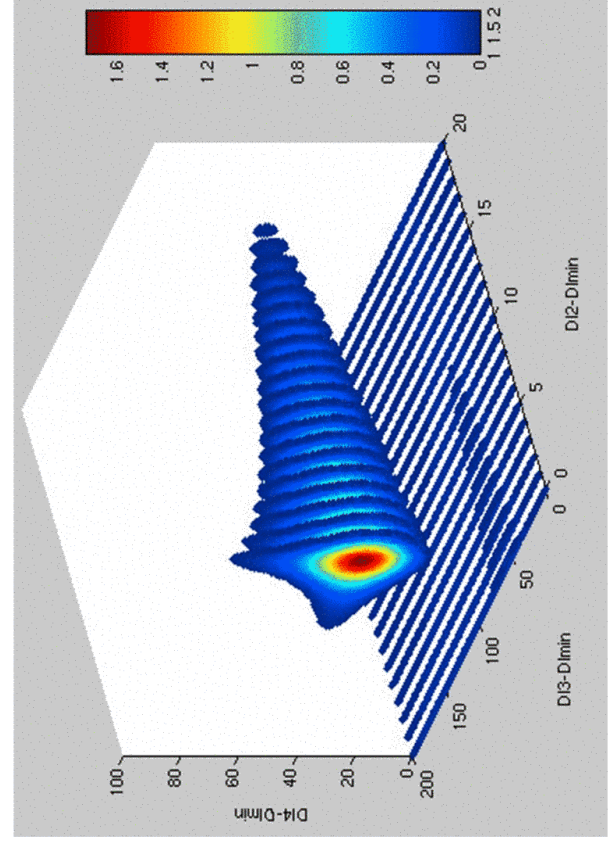
Incidence of conduction block in German shepherds



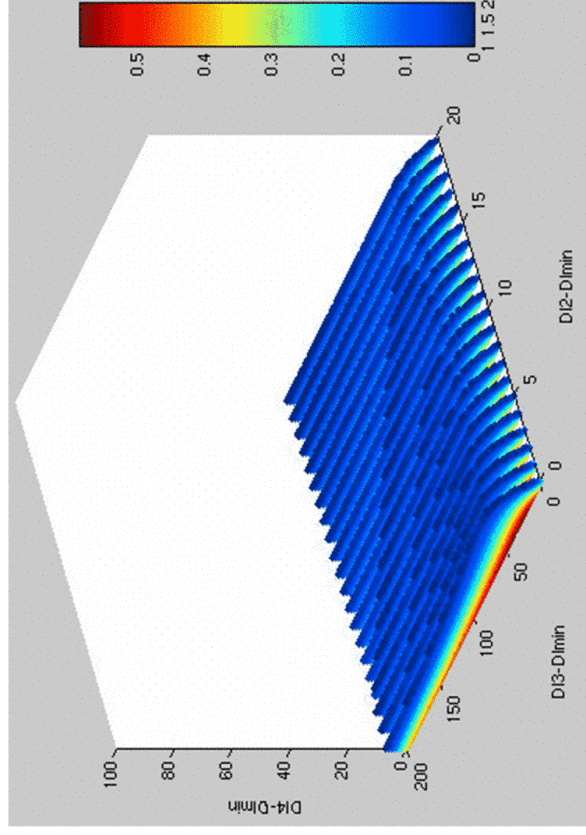
Predicted incidence of conduction block
in German shepherd ventricle



Predicted incidence of conduction block
in German shepherd ventricle



Predicted incidence of conduction block in German shepherd ventricle



Potential Implication

If the form of the APD and CV restitution relations are known, predictions can be made with respect to which sequences of premature stimuli will precipitate conduction block and, perhaps, VF.



Sydney Moise
Cornell



Mark Riccio
Cornell



Jeff Fox
GNS



Anna Gelzer
Cornell

Marcus Koller
Würzburg



Niels Otami
Cornell