Cardiology in the Young

cambridge.org/cty

Cardiac strangulation causing refractory cardiac arrest during elective pacemaker revision: a cautionary tale

Colm R Breatnach, Aisling Snow, Lars Nölke and Paul Oslizlok

Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin 12, Ireland

Abstract

We describe a previously asymptomatic 7-year-old girl with a sudden cardiac arrest during elective pacemaker revision. Later imaging identified epicardial pacemaker lead strangulation of the left anterior descending and left circumflex coronary arteries. Anaesthetic induction led to a reduction in myocardial perfusion, precipitating the arrest. Extreme care should be taken during anaesthesia if cardiac strangulation is suspected.

Brief Report

Cite this article: Breatnach CR, Snow A, Nölke L, and Oslizlok P (2020) Cardiac strangulation causing refractory cardiac arrest during elective pacemaker revision: a cautionary tale. *Cardiology in the Young* **30**: 1535–1537. doi: 10.1017/S1047951120002528

Received: 7 May 2020
Revised: 19 July 2020
Accepted: 20 July 2020
First published online: 22 September 2020

Keywords:
Cardiology; paediatrics; pacemaker; strangulation

Author for correspondence:
Colm R Breatnach Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin 12, Ireland.
Tel: +353 863352944.
E-mail: Colm.breatnach@gmail.com

Complete heart block may occur in newborn infants due to in utero antibody mediated (anti Rho, anti La) conduction disease. These patients will require permanent pacemaker insertion if they have a persistently low heart rate (<55 beats per minute) or symptoms of heart failure.[1]. Small vessel size in newborn infants results in a significant thrombus risk with indwelling leads. As a result, single-epicardial leads or dual-epicardial leads are sited with the generator box placed in the upper abdomen. A degree of lead redundancy is required to allow for the patient growth. Lead failure will occur in up to 27% of patients at a median of 8.4 years for epicardial leads resulting in the need for pacemaker revision.[2].

Several complications with epicardial pacing systems have been reported. Late complications relate to lead fracture, poor lead thresholds, and exit block. Although reportedly very rare, cardiac strangulation is the most common following epicardial lead placement in the neonatal period.[3]. Recent data have found that the incidence of coronary compression secondary to epicardial leads is higher than previously believed. Data from Boston Children's Hospital by Mah et al report radiological evidence of coronary compression in 5.5% of patients.[4]. The leads may encircle the myocardium and as the heart grows, it results in the compression of coronary blood flow, making this feature unique to the paediatric population. A report in 2015 by Carreras described two cases in their institution and reviewed eight case reports in the literature to date.[5].

Case report

A 7-year-old girl was admitted for elective pacemaker revision. She had anti Rho and anti La antibody induced complete heart block from 22 weeks gestational age in utero. A single-chamber epicardial pacemaker was inserted on day 2 of life for a low-baseline heart rate (HR < 50). A single-epicardial pacing lead was sited on the right ventricular surface. She remained clinically well with normal indices of cardiac function and no concerns were noted on routine chest X-ray and echocardiogram (Fig 1). An elective pacemaker change to a transvenous pacing system was planned at 7 years of age as the pacemaker was approaching end of life.

She was initially well during anaesthetic induction. Following access in the left subclavian vein and formation of a left subpectoral pocket, a transvenous pacing lead was inserted into the right ventricle with a satisfactory R wave (8 mv) post fixation. She suddenly developed bradycardia with poor ejection noted on the arterial trace. There had been no noted prior abnormalities (ST segment changes) on cardiac monitoring. Transthoracic echocardiogram excluded tamponade and fluoroscopy outruled pneumothorax. Immediate cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and multiple rounds of epinephrine were administered. After several minutes, she developed ventricular fibrillation. She was defibrillated eight times with no response and received ongoing CPR, epinephrine, and lidocaine before extracorporeal life support (ECLS) was established. Following ECLS, aortography suggested normal coronary arterial flow. As stability on the circuit was established, a new transvenous generator and right ventricular lead were inserted, without further incident.

In the paediatric intensive care unit (PICU), the patient was stable with improving myocardial function on echocardiography. On day 2, post PICU admission, the patient was bridged from extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO). Echocardiography revealed a shortening fraction of 30% and she was decannulated 2 hours later. Furthermore, 3 hours post

© The Author(s), 2020. Published by Cambridge University Press.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

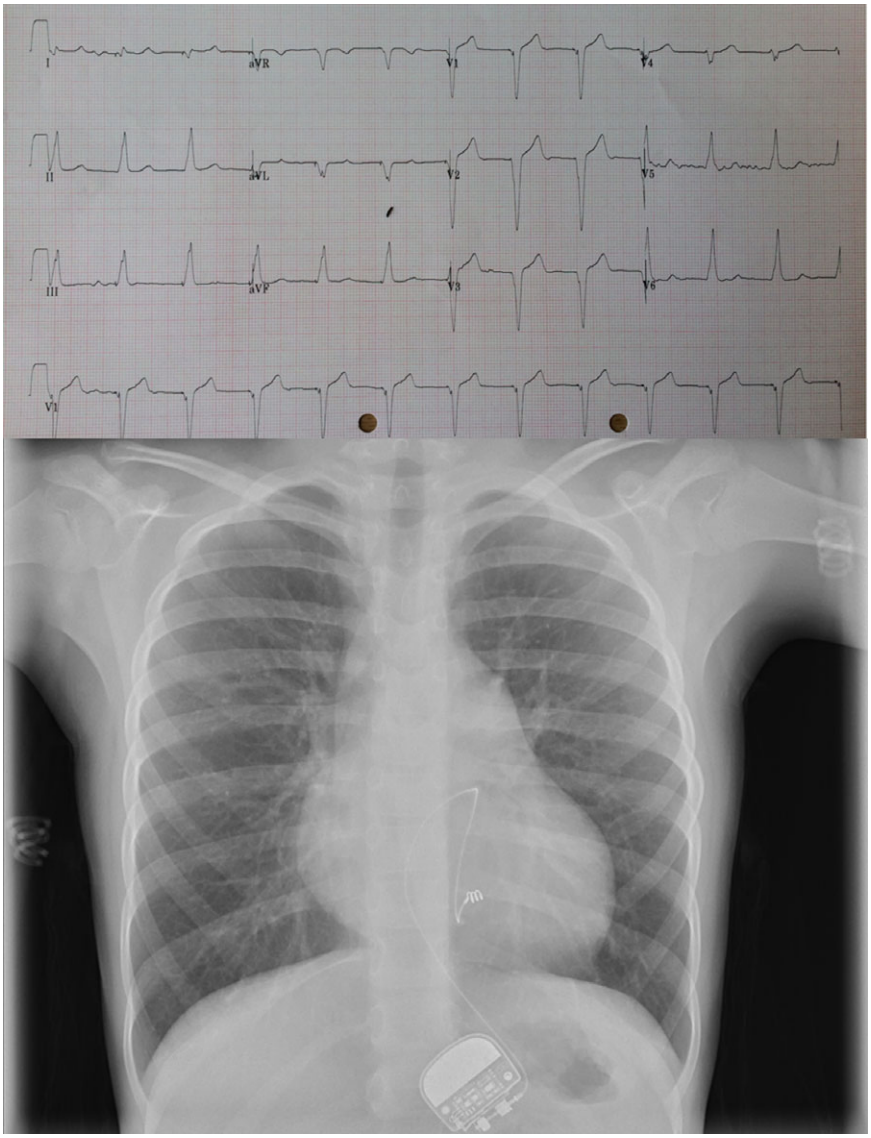


Figure 1. Baseline electrocardiogram demonstrating ventricular pacing. Chest X-ray shows the anteroposterior image of ventricular generator and pacing lead prior to cardiac arrest.

decannulation, she again became profoundly hypotensive and was resistant to immediate resuscitation. At this time, ST segment depression was observed on cardiac monitoring. A transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) showed poor cardiac contractility. The patient was recannulated and ECMO was reinstituted. Repeat cardiac catheterisation was carried out 3 days later when stability and improved cardiac function was shown. Selective coronary angiography demonstrated dynamic collapse of the left anterior descending (LAD) and left circumflex (LCx) coronary arteries (Fig 2). A computed tomography coronary angiogram confirmed compression of the LAD and LCx just after the bifurcation by the original decommissioned epicardial pacing lead.

She returned to PICU and the following day underwent surgical removal of the epicardial pacing lead. The cardiothoracic surgical team identified the epicardial lead covered by a calcified capsule encircling the heart and causing significant strangulation of the heart with a 2 cm deep fissure on the surface of the right ventricle (Fig 3). The pacemaker box and leads were removed. The patient was decannulated the following day and extubated 2 days later. Despite two episodes of prolonged CPR and two ECMO runs, she sustained no neurological sequelae.

Discussion

Cardiac arrest secondary to coronary strangulation is an extremely rare event, although there may be a hidden number of asymptomatic patients at risk. In early case reports, prior symptoms (angina, exercise intolerance, syncope, and arrhythmia) or echocardiographic evidence of impaired ventricular function was invariably present. In the Boston data, however, 25% of the patients with radiographic evidence of compression were asymptomatic.[4] In our patient, cardiac strangulation was not considered until evidence of dynamic obstruction to the LAD and LCx was discovered on selective coronary angiography. Initial aortography, albeit shortly following the institution of transesophageal echocardiography when cardiac contractility was poor, failed to identify coronary obstruction.

This rare report describes cardiac strangulation resulting in cardiac arrest in a previously asymptomatic patient. We hypothesise that anaesthesia led to reduced myocardial perfusion secondary to reduced diastolic blood pressure and the compressing lead resulted in a spiral of worsening coronary blood flow, myocardial dysfunction, ventricular fibrillation, and cardiac arrest. The impinging lead inhibited resuscitation with limited flow to the LAD and LCx.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1047951120002528 Published online by Cambridge University Press

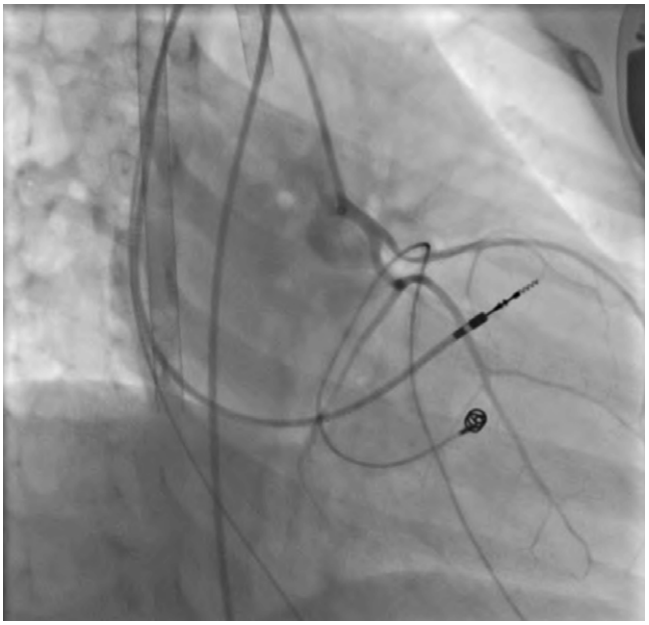


Figure 2. Selective coronary angiography demonstrating compression of the left anterior descending and left circumflex coronary arteries.

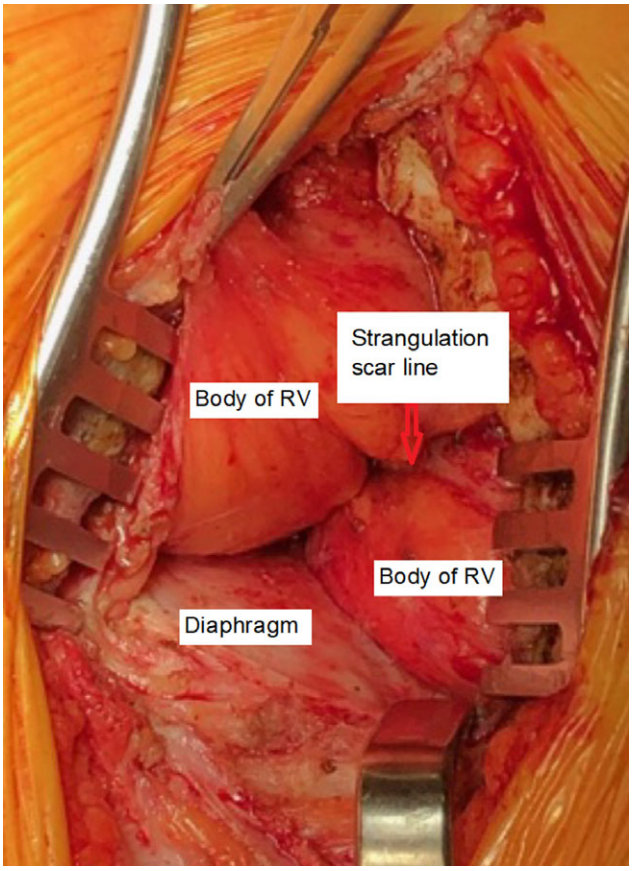


Figure 3. An image displaying the cardiac fissure created by encroachment of the epicardial lead across the right ventricle (red arrow).

A case report by Watanabe et al demonstrated similar effects of anaesthesia in a patient brought for cardiac catheterisation with suspected coronary strangulation.[6]

The studies by Carreras et al suggest minimising redundant lead within the pericardial sac at the time of implantation and placing it on the anterior surface of the myocardium. They advocate three yearly anteroposterior and lateral chest X-rays to assess lead position. A review article by Takeuchi et al of 10 reported cases in the literature (the same cohort as Carreras et al) made similar recommendations regarding serial radiological follow up although they preferred lead placement on the diaphragmatic surface of the pericardium, a location originally proposed by AlHuzaimi et al.[3] Our group would agree with the recommendations for radiological follow up to evaluate lead position. As described in the study by Carreras et al, patients with cardiac strangulation may demonstrate a "heart-shaped orientation of the atrial and ventricular leads within the cardiac silhouette on anteroposterior film". If cardiac strangulation is suspected, confirmation with computed tomography angiography should be performed prior to anaesthetic administration. If confirmed, extreme caution should be taken during anaesthetic induction with an ECMO circuit primed and surgical team on hand.

Conclusion

Cardiac strangulation secondary to epicardial pacing lead compression is extremely rare with a limited number of cases reported in the literature. Screening for compression in children with epicardial leads should become a routine practice in institutions using these systems. Confirmation using computed tomography angiography may be required to risk stratify. Extreme care and preparation must be taken prior to anaesthesia in patients where strangulation is confirmed.

Acknowledgements. We would like to acknowledge the staff at Our Lady's Children's Hospital for their hard work and patient care.

Financial Support. This project received no funding.

Conflict of Interest. None.

Ethical Standards. Not applicable.

References

1. Brugada J, Blom N, Sarquella-Brugada G, et al. Pharmacological and non-pharmacological therapy for arrhythmias in the pediatric population: EHRA and AEPC-Arrhythmia Working Group joint consensus statement. Europace 2013; 15: 1337–1382.
2. Murayama H, Maeda M, Sakurai H, Usui A, Ueda Y. Predictors affecting durability of epicardial pacemaker leads in pediatric patients. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2008; 135: 361–366.
3. Alhuzaimi A, Roy N, Duncan WJ. Cardiac strangulation from epicardial pacemaker: early recognition and prevention. Cardiol Young 2011; 21: 471–473.
4. Mah DY, Prakash A, Porras D, Fynn-Thompson F, DeWitt ES, Banka P. Coronary artery compression from epicardial leads: more common than we think. Heart Rhythm 2018; 15: 1439–1447.
5. Carreras EM, Duncan WJ, Djurdjev O, Campbell AI. Cardiac strangulation following epicardial pacemaker implantation: a rare pediatric complication. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2015; 149: 522–527.
6. Watanabe H, Hayashi J, Sugawara M, Hashimoto T, Sato S, Takeuchi K. Cardiac strangulation in a neonatal case: a rare complication of permanent epicardial pacemaker leads. Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2000; 48: 103–105.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1047951120002528 Published online by Cambridge University Press