Outcome of patients after alcohol septal ablation with permanent pacemaker implanted for periprocedural complete heart block.

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Abstract

Highly symptomatic patients with hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM) irresponsive to medical therapy are treated with surgical myectomy, dual-chamber pacing or alcohol septal ablation (ASA) [1]. Based on single-center studies or national registries it seems that both short- and long-term outcomes of ASA are acceptable [2]. The most frequent major complication associated with ASA is the mostly self-terminating complete heart block (CHB) that occurs in 20–50% of patients and requires permanent pacemaker implantation in 9–20% of all ASA patients [2,3].

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