



Vad gör det så svårt att få fram en MR-villkorlig pacemaker?

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Röntgenveckan 2013



SureScan™ Pacing System



**Safety of Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Patients With Cardiovascular Devices:
An American Heart Association Scientific Statement From the Committee on
Diagnostic and Interventional Cardiac Catheterization, Council on Clinical
Cardiology, and the Council on Cardiovascular Radiology and Intervention:
Endorsed by the American College of Cardiology Foundation, the North
American Society for Cardiac Imaging, and the Society for Cardiovascular
Magnetic Resonance**

Glenn N. Levine, Antoinette S. Gomes, Andrew E. Arai, David A. Bluemke, Scott D. Flamm, Emanuel Kanal, Warren J. Manning, Edward T. Martin, J. Michael Smith, Norbert Wilke and Frank S. Shellock

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Table 2. Recommendations for the Performance of MR Examinations in Patients With Pacemakers or ICDs

General recommendations:

MR examination of non-pacemaker-dependent patients is discouraged and should only be considered in cases in which there is a strong clinical indication and in which the benefits clearly outweigh the risks

MR examination of pacemaker-dependent patients should not be performed unless there are highly compelling circumstances and when the benefits clearly outweigh the risks

MR examination of patients with ICDs should not be performed unless there are highly compelling circumstances and when the benefits clearly outweigh the risks

Scanning should only be performed at extremely experienced centers with expertise in MR imaging and electrophysiology.

Establish and document the risk-benefit ratio for the patient.

Obtain written and verbal informed consent. Written informed consent should specifically list risks, including (1) pacemaker/ICD dysfunction, (2) pacemaker/ICD damage, (3) arrhythmia, and (4) death.

A physician with ACLS and pacemaker/ICD expertise should decide whether it is necessary to reprogram the pacemaker/ICD before the MR examination and should be in attendance for the entire study.

A person with expertise in MR physics and safety should be involved with the scan to optimally plan the scan to minimize risk, and consideration should be given to using scanning parameters (eg, lowest RF power levels, weakest/slowest necessary gradient magnetic fields) that are believed to minimize study risk.

Prescanning steps outside the MR environment

For non-pacemaker-dependent patients, pretest pacemaker functions

For pacemaker-dependent patients, pretest pacemaker functions and reprogram to asynchronous mode

For patients with ICDs, pretest ICD functions and disable therapy and detection for tachycardia/bradycardia modes

The patient's heart rhythm and vital signs should be monitored throughout the MR procedure.

Appropriate personnel and a "crash cart," including defibrillator, must be available throughout the procedure to address an adverse event.

Maintain visual and voice contact with the patient throughout the procedure.

Instruct the patient to alert the MR system operator to any unusual sensations or problems.

After the examination:

For non-pacemaker-dependent patients, a physician with electrophysiological expertise should interrogate the pacemaker and reprogram as needed

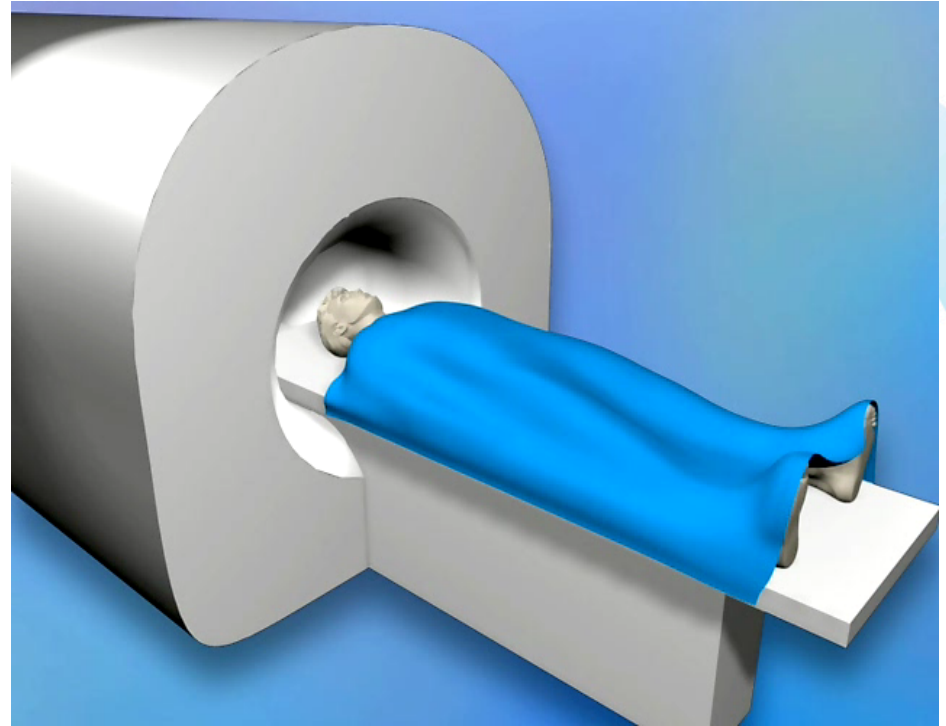
For pacemaker-dependent patients, a physician with electrophysiological expertise should interrogate the pacemaker function and reprogram the pacemaker

For patients with ICDs, a physician with electrophysiological expertise should perform postscan device reprogramming and defibrillation threshold testing

ACLS indicates advanced cardiovascular life support.

Risker för devicepatienter vid MRI

		Field		
		Statiskt	Gradient	RF
Potentiell risk	Vridmoment	✓		
	Vibration	✓	✓	
	Arytmier		✓	✓
	Uppvärmning		✓	✓
	Loss of Therapy		✓	✓
	Felfunktion	✓	✓	✓



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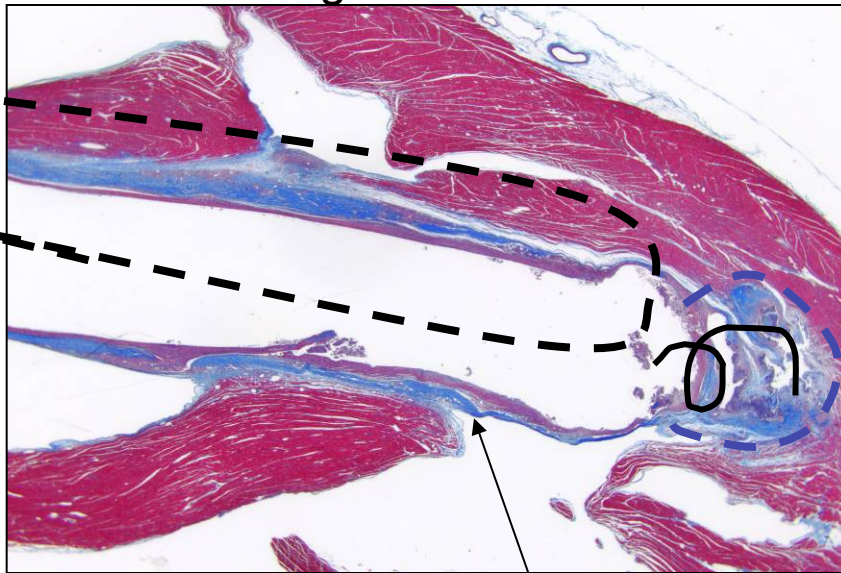
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MRI – Upphettning av elektrodspetsen – hund

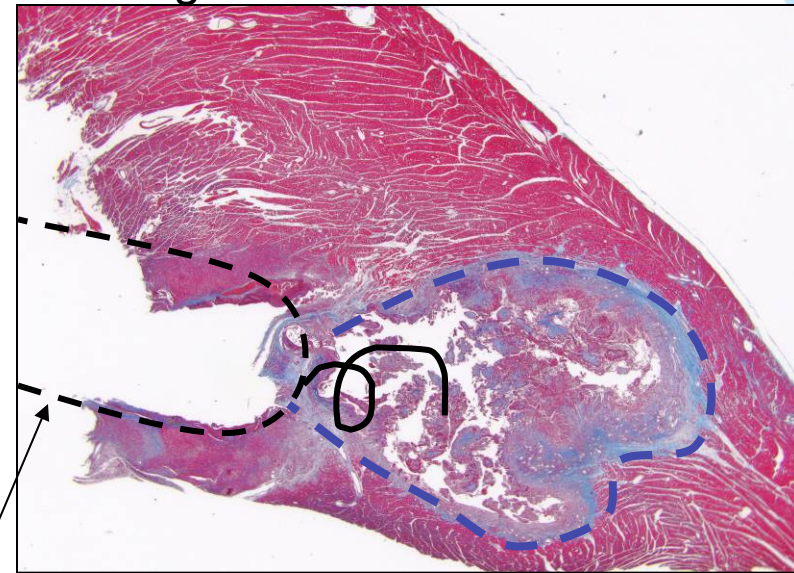
Upphettning av elektrodspetsen kan variera

- Beroende av: MRI styrka, pulssekvens, elektroddesign, elektrodplacering, patientstorlek, patientens position i MR-fältet...

Normal läkning



Thermogen skada



Ungefärlig kontur av elektrod kropp och spets

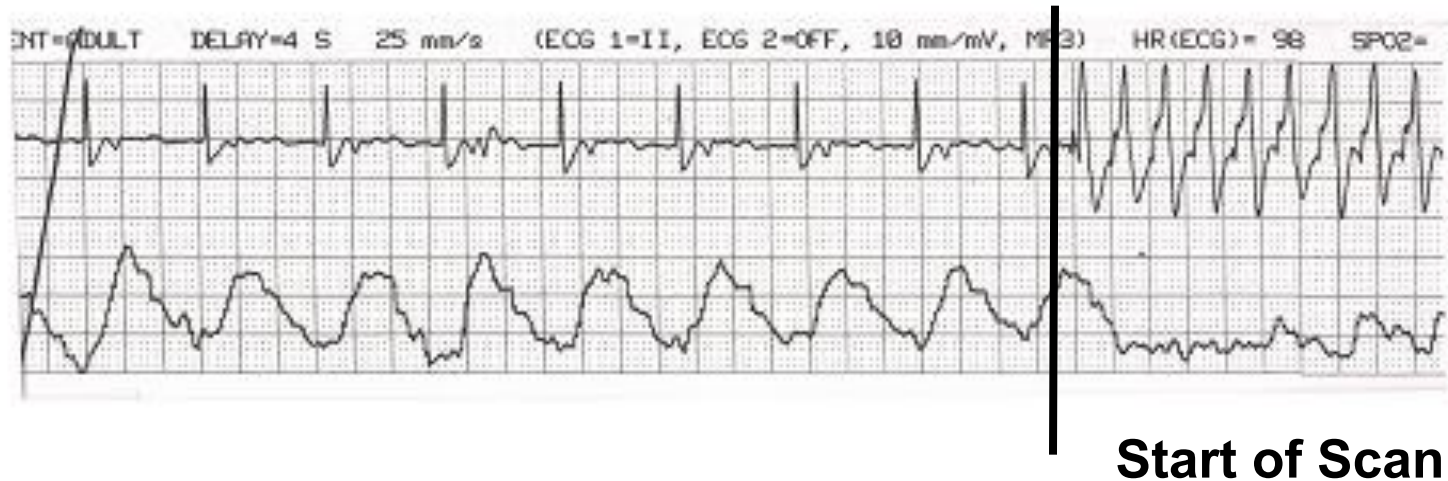


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Gradientfältets inducerad VT – hund test



- **Inducerade strömpulser i elektroden**
 - Ökad risk vid högre slewrate (gradient slewrate)
 - Amplitud och pulsbredd på inducerade pulser beror också på elektrodens och pacemakers utformning

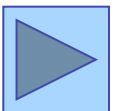
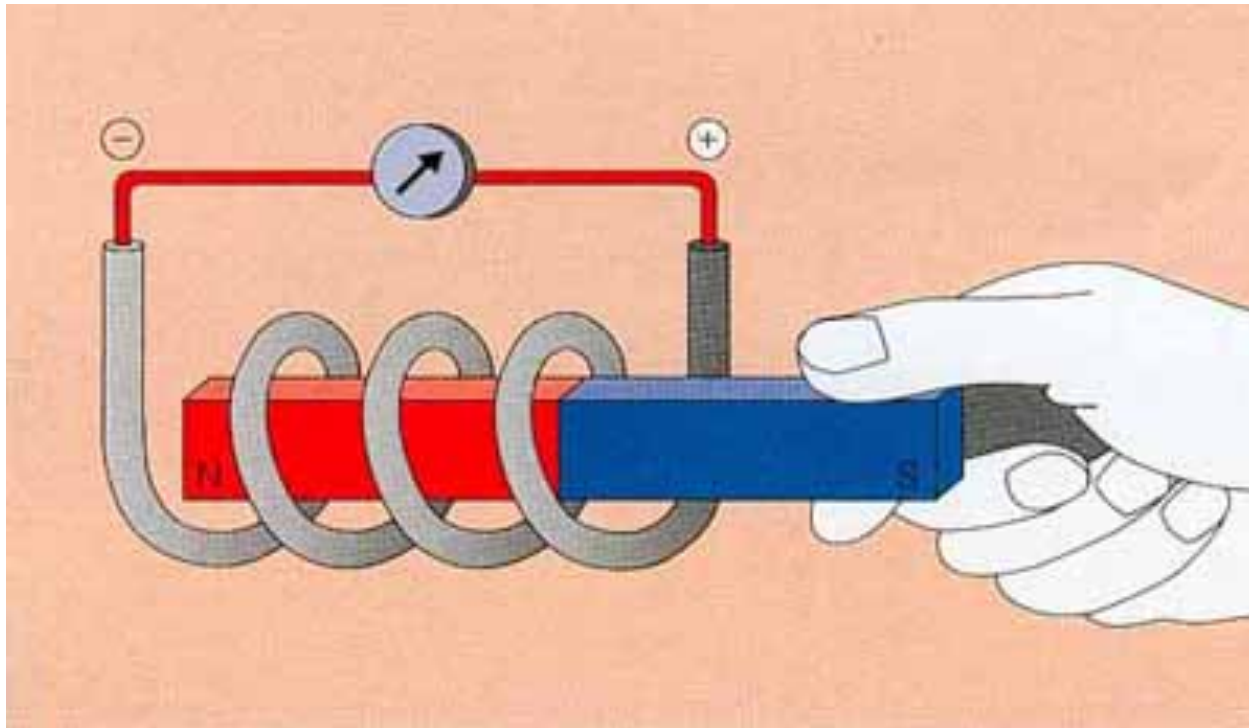


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Varför blir det så?



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Om något händer...

”Worst case scenario” = VF

- Patientövervakning i MR-kameran är svårt
- Hjälp utrustning såsom defibrillator (eller programmerare) kan inte tas in i undersökningsrummet



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Forskning visar...

- Finns många studier gjorda, mestadels på mindre patientpopulationer, som visar att det inte är något stort problem att köra vanliga pacepatienter i MR-kameran, men...
- ... de som fått problem publicerar inte
- Finns flera dödsfall rapporterade i t.ex. Tyskland för patienter med pacemaker under MR-undersökning



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Regulatoriska problem

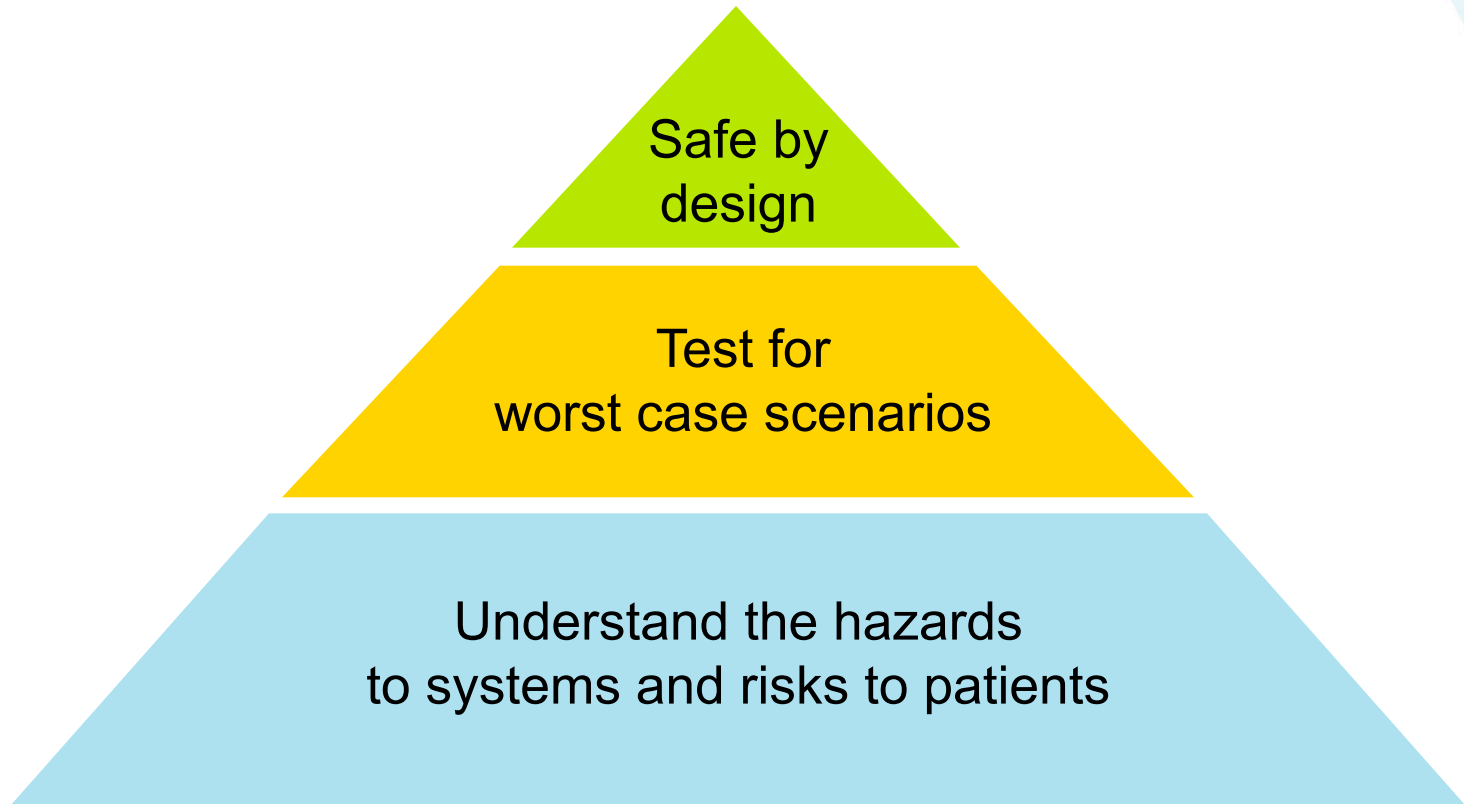
- Inga specifika krav från myndigheterna att jobba mot, gjorde att varje företag själva bedömde vad som var kliniskt säkert
- Essential requirement – endast att det ska vara säkert
- Produktstandard – bra nog enligt Medicintekniska Direktivet – finns för olika produkter
- Nytt regelverk på gång där även myndigheter skall granska sk. Medicintekniska högriskprodukter



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Vad har vi gjort?



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Vad påverkar hur det går?

- Elektroddesign
- Pacemakerdesign
- Typ av scanner och scanningsekvens
- Patientens position i scannern
- Patientens storlek, anatomi och fysiologi
- Elektrodens placering i kroppen



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Elektroddesign

- Coilens varvvinkling
- Coilens diameter
- Antal kardeler
- Isoleringsmaterial
- Isoleringens tjocklek
- Elektrod kabelns längd

Allt detta påverkar elektrodens förmåga att fungera som antenn för RF-signalen och förmågan att leda denna signal till elektrodspetsen

Pacemakerdesign

- Ferromagnetiska komponenter
- Ingångskondensatorer
- Komponenternas förmåga att fungera i magnetfält
- Speciell MRI-mode



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Typ av scanner och scanningsekvens

- Kraftigare magnetfält (T) större störningar
- Scannerns RF-effekt är beroende av vad som skall avbildas samt patientens storlek och form
- SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) beskriver medeleffekten som avgas i vävnaden. Justeras genom att ändra RF-pulsernas mellanrum så att $SAR < 2W/kg$
- Olika RF-effekt kan ge SAR-skillnad på x10



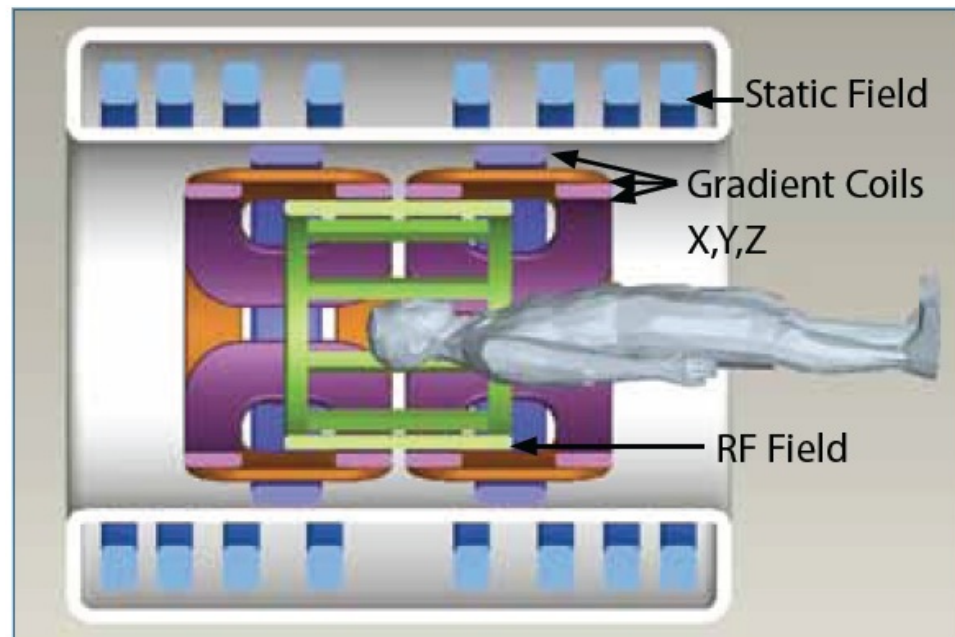
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Patientens position i scannern

- Scannerns RF-spole är ca 60 cm med den kroppsdel som ska scannas centrerad i spolen
- Högst energi i spolens mitt
- Mindre energi vid PM-systemet vid scan av hjärna eller pelvis
- Patientens position kan påverka SAR med x10



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Patientens storlek, anatomi och fysiologi

- Olika vävnader och organ har olika elektrisk ledningsförmåga. Blod och muskler har hög ledningsförmåga medan fett har låg.
- Hur mycket RF-energi som når elektroden beror på hur mycket patientens kropp isolerar signalen.



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Elektrodens placering i kroppen

- Hur den implanterade elektroden ligger i kroppen (3D) påverkar SAR
- Antennverkan kan vara olika i olika delar av elektroden. Vissa signaler adderas och andra subtraheras
- Placeringen kan påverka SAR x100



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Hur testar man detta?

- Djurstudier fungerar inte eftersom dessa inte kan testa för human storlek, form, elektrodplacering etc
- Humanstudier för alla kombinationer av de olika faktorerna kräver >100 000 patienter för uppnå statistiskt signifikanta resultat
- Återstår datorsimuleringar, tillsammans med djurstudier samt verifiering av modellen med humanstudie



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Modell som ger svar på två frågor...

- Hur många SAR krävs för tröskelökning?
 - Djurstudier
- Hur många SAR utsätts systemet för i "worst case scenario"?
 - Datorsimulering



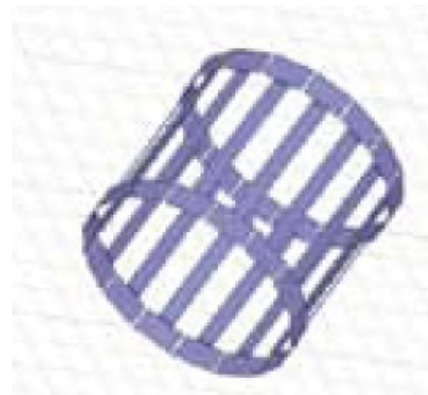
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Modell för MR-spolen

- En modell skapas som korrekt kan kvantifiera mängden RF-effekt för olika scannersekvenser



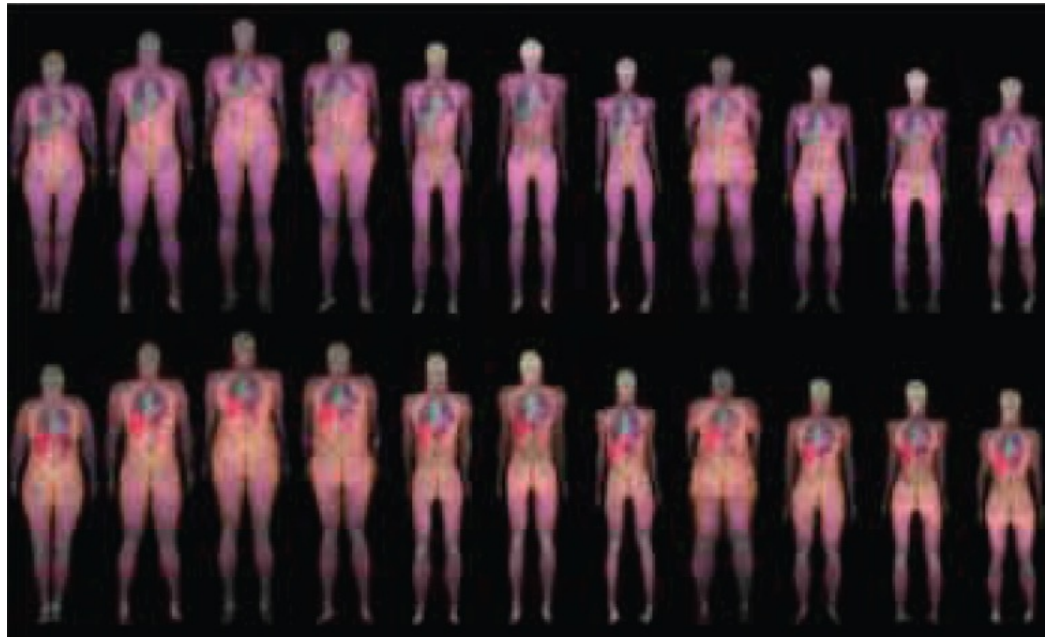
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Modell för den mänskliga kroppen

- Ett "bibliotek" med 22 olika kroppsbyggnader upprättas som används i beräkningsmodellen

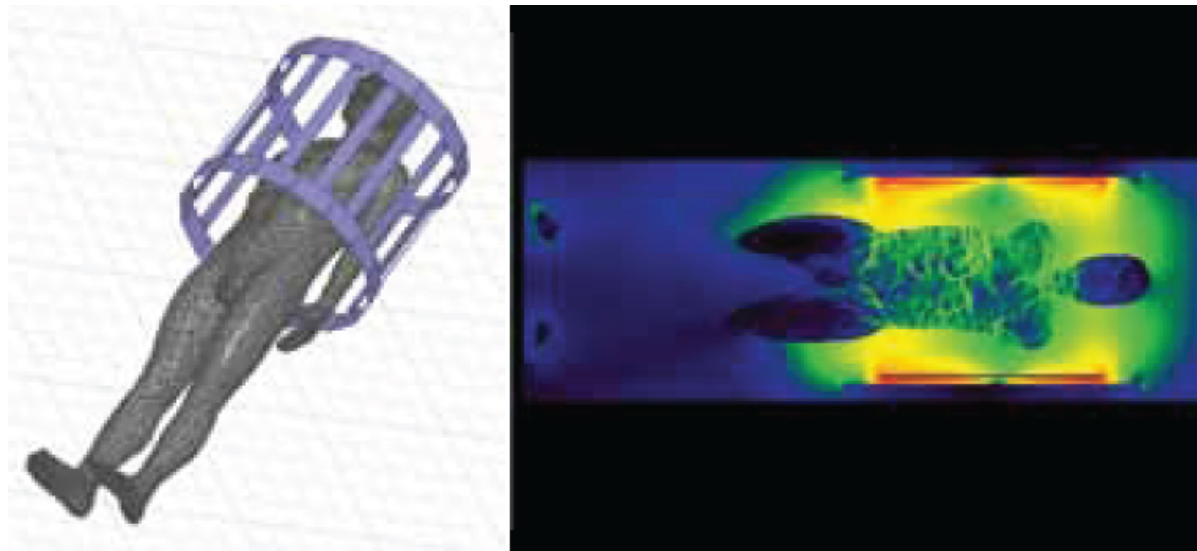


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Modell för den mänskliga kroppen

- Varje kropp testas i alla olika positioner och scannersekvenser



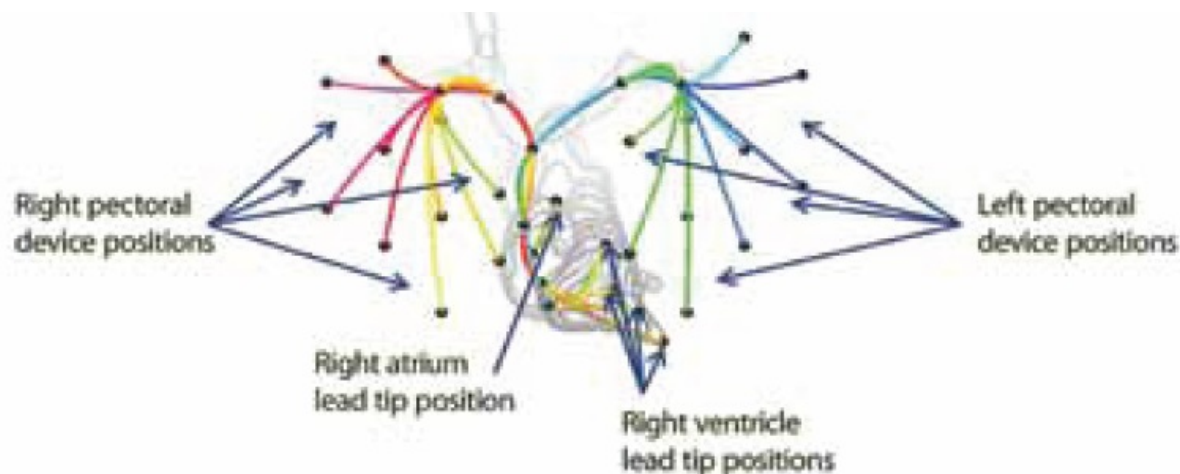
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Elektrodplacering

- Den RF-effekt som når myokardiet via elektroden är proportionell mot det elektriska fältet längs med elektroden
- En 3D modell med 100 elektrodplaceringar som tagits fram med röntkenbilder på pace-elektroder som grund
- Varje elektrod körs i varje kropp i alla positioner och sekvenser



Surescan Pacing system



Elektromodell

- Elektroden omges av elektromagnetiska fält som varierar längs hela längden
- De olika fälten adderas eller subtraheras beroende på när och var de når elektrod kroppen
- En elektromagnetisk modell av elektroden tas fram som används för alla elektrodplaceringar, i alla kroppar för alla positioner och sekvenser



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Datormodell

- Olika positioner och sekvenser
 - Olika kroppsformer/-storlekar
 - Olika elektrodplaceringar
 - Olika elektrodmodeller
-
- Allt detta testas i alla kombinationer för att beräkna SAR vid elektrodspetsen (>400 000 kombinationer)

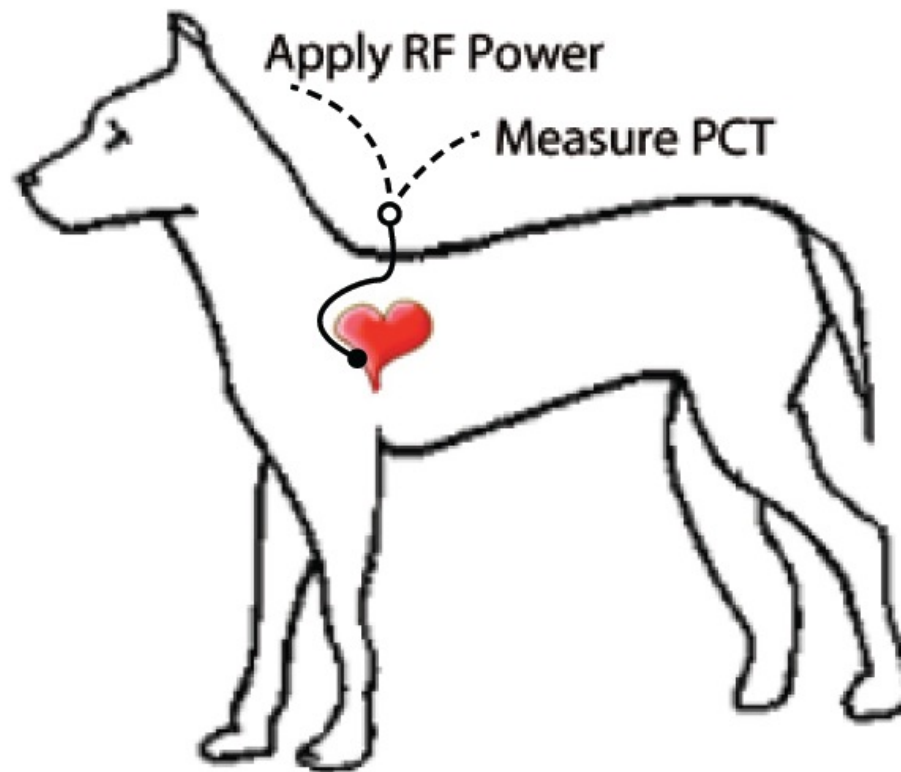


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Hur många SAR är acceptabelt?

- Hur många SAR krävs för att skada hjärtvävnaden?
- Djurstudier testade hur många SAR som krävs för tröskelökning



Safe by Design

IPG

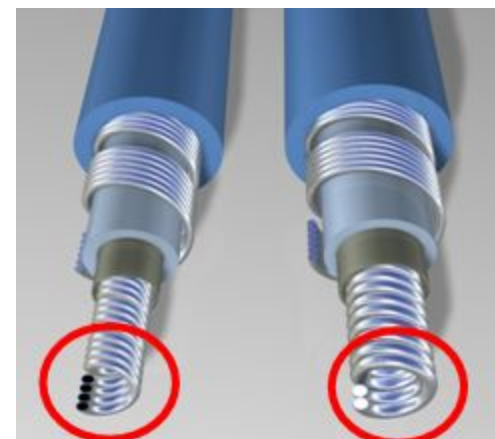
- Ändrat interna kretsar för att förhindra att MR-fältet påverkar pacemakers funktion
- Signifikant minskning av ferromagnetiska komponenter för att minska påverkan från magnetfält
- Modifierad design för att minimera den inducerade energi som avges via elektrodspetsen, och därigenom minska risken för stimulering och inducering av arytm

Elektrod

- Modifierad geometri för att undvika interaktion med MR- och RF-fältet, inklusive upphettning av spetsen

- **Hårdvara/Mjukvara**

- Skapat SureScan™ mode för att säkerställa korrekt funktion



5076

5086MRI

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Tack!



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MR Conditional Labeling

- New ASTM standard* defines three terms:

- MR Safe

- Poses no known hazard in any MR environment

- MR Conditional

- No known hazards under specific conditions. The conditions must be specified in the labeling.

- MR Unsafe

- Poses hazards in all MR environments



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MR-Conditional

Kardiologens perspektiv



- Surescan™ pacemaker och Model 5086 CapSureFix MRI™ elektroder är implanterade
- Implanterad \geq sex veckor
- R/L pectoral implant
- Stimuleringströskel ≤ 2.0 V @ 0.4 ms
- Elektrodimpedanser 200-1,500 ohms
- Inga andra elektroder, devicer, adaptorer etc.

New ASTM standard, no additional patient risk within conditions specified.



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MR-Conditional

Radiologens perspektiv - EnRhythm



- SureScan™ Pacing System Conditions
 - 1.5 tesla closed bore MRI in Normal Operating Mode
 - ≤ 200 T/m/s Gradient Slew Rate
 - Whole body SAR ≤ 2 W/kg
- Safety measures
 - Defibrillator available
 - Patient monitoring with one of the following: ECG, pulse oximeter, noninvasive blood pressure measurement



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New ASTM standard, no additional patient risk within conditions specified.



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MRI SureScan Checklist

Check device clinic information

- System has been implanted for more than 6 weeks
- Device was implanted in the pectoral region
- No additional active implantable devices are present
- Leads are Medtronic or Vitatron MRI labeled
- Leads are electrically intact
- Abandoned or additional leads or wires are not present
- No lead extenders or adapters are present

Radiology considerations for MRI scan

- MRI scanner is used within Normal Operating Mode limits
- MRI scanner is 1.5 Tesla only
- Continuous monitoring of the patient during MRI scan is required

Note: See manual for detailed information

Print...

OK

Cancel



SureScan™ Pacing System



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Enkel programmering

AAIR+ All Off Resume Suspend EnRhythm MRI EMDR01

71 bpm / 850 ms

ECG Lead II

MRI SureScan

MRI SureScan On

	MRI SureScan	Permanent
Mode	DOO	AAIR<=>DDDR
Lower Rate	80 bpm	60 bpm
Paced AV	110 ms	180 ms
A. Amplitude	5 V	2 V
A. Pulse Width	1.0 ms	0.4 ms
RV Amplitude	5 V	2 V
RV Pulse Width	1.0 ms	0.4 ms

During MRI SureScan operation:

- No measurements or diagnostics are collected
- Detection and therapies are off

After the MRI scan:

- Set MRI SureScan to Off to restore permanent device parameters

End Session... Undo Pending Print... PROGRAM Close

Emergency Interrogate... End Session...

Checklist < Data Params < Tests < Reports Patient < Session



SureScan™ Pacing System



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SureScan™ Documentation

Jane Doe
Device: EnRhythm MRI EMDR01

Date of Visit: 30-Jul-2008 13:38:13
SW005 Software Version 1.1
Copyright © Medtronic, Inc. 2005

MRI SureScan Parameters

Page 1

MRI SureScan Settings

MRI SureScan	On
Mode	DOO
Lower Rate	80 bpm
Paced AV	110 ms
A. Amplitude	5 V
A. Pulse Width	1.0 ms
RV Amplitude	5 V
RV Pulse Width	1.0 ms

During MRI SureScan operation:

- No measurements or diagnostics are collected
- Detection and therapies are off

After the MRI scan:

- Set MRI SureScan to Off to restore permanent device

Device Information

Device	Medtronic	EnRhythm MRI EM...
--------	-----------	--------------------

Jane Doe
Device: EnRhythm MRI EMDR01

Date of Visit: 30-Jul-2008 13:38:13
SW005 Software Version 1.1
Copyright © Medtronic, Inc. 2005

MRI SureScan Parameters

Page 2

MRI SureScan Checklist

The following device clinic information has been confirmed

- System has been implanted for more than 6 weeks
- Device was implanted in the pectoral region
- No additional active implantable devices are present
- Leads are Medtronic MRI labeled
- Leads are electrically intact
- Abandoned or additional leads or wires are not present
- No lead extenders or adapters are present
- Capture thresholds do not exceed 2.00 V at 0.40 ms

Radiology considerations for MRI scan

- MRI scanner is 1.5 Tesla only
- Continuous monitoring of the patient during MRI scan is required
- Observe the restrictions on landmark, SAR, and the use of local coils as described in the manual

Note: See manual for detailed information

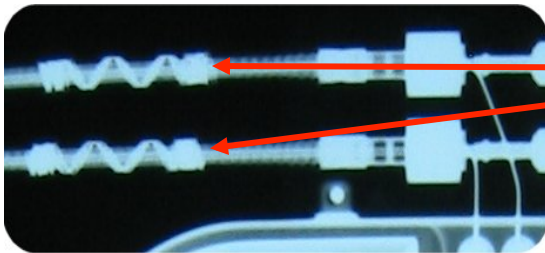
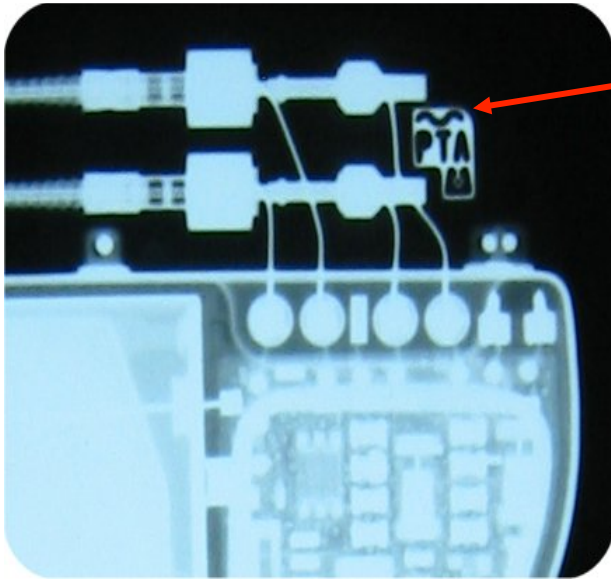


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Röntgenidentifizierung



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Sammanfattning



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EnRhythm MRI Clinical Study

- **Purpose:**
 - Confirm safety of the EnRhythm MRI pacing system and to show that there is minimal chronic effect on pacing system performance after MR exposure
- **Single global prospective randomized control study**
 - 470 subjects in Europe, Canada, US
 - 2:1 randomization MRI / control group
- **MRI Scans**
 - Patients agree to get a scan they do not need
 - 14 separate scan sequences, typical, RF intense, gradient intense
 - Approximately 1 hour in the MRI
- **Status**
 - 53 centers active in Europe, Canada, and US
 - Enrollment complete, scans complete
 - Report in progress

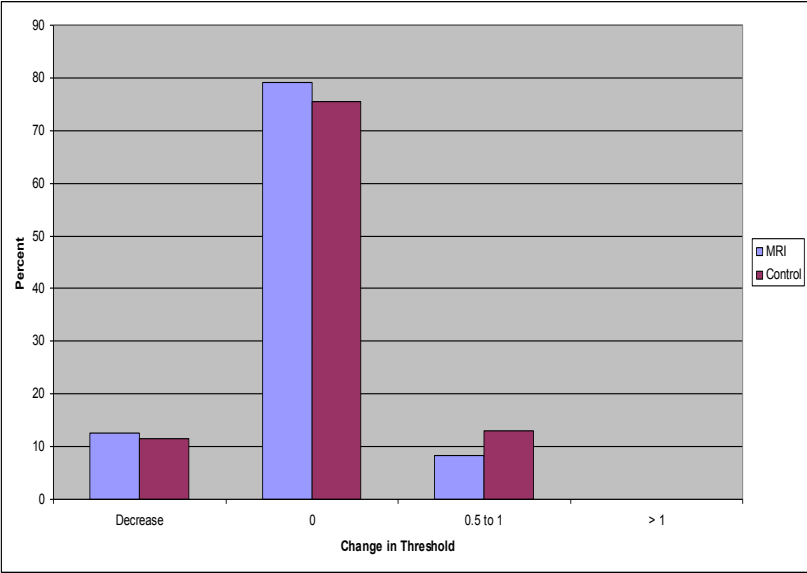


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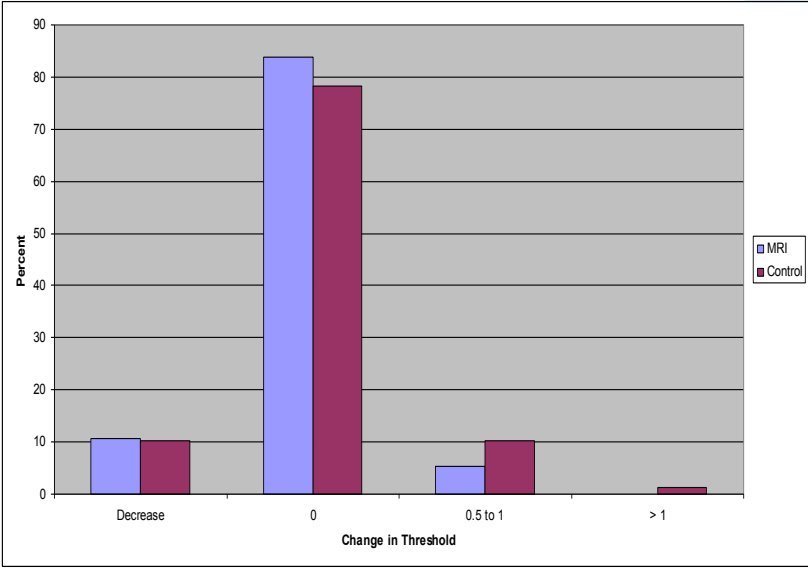


EnRhythm MRI Clinical Study Results

- No difference between MRI group and Control group



Ventricle



Atrium

Future Work

- Expand MR Conditional across the CRDM product portfolio
 - Follow-on pacemakers to offer MR Conditional features
 - CRT and ICD MR Conditional systems
 - More MR conditional leads
 - Expand to more MRI Magnet Strengths (3.0 Tesla)



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- ¹ Kalin R, Stanton MS. Current clinical issues for MRI scanning of pacemaker and defibrillator patients. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol.* April 2005;28(4):326-328.
- ² Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Equipment – A Global Strategic Business Report. Global Industry Analysts, Inc., San Jose, CA. 2002.
- ³ Sommer T, et al. Safety and efficacy of new pacemaker system that can be used in MRI environment: first clinical trial results. Presented at European Society of Cardiology Conference on August 31, 2008.
- ⁴ Gillis AM, Pürerfellner H, Israel CW, et al. Reduction of unnecessary right ventricular pacing due to Managed Ventricular Pacing (MVP) mode in patients with symptomatic bradycardia: benefit for both sinus node disease and AV block indications. *Heart Rhythm.* 2005; Abstract AB21-1.
- ⁵ EnRhythm MRI™ Medtronic Release Report.



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EnRhythm MRI



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EnRhythm MRI

- MVP
- Automatisk sensing
- Förmaks ATP
- AT prevention
- Mycket diagnostik / EGM lagring (22,5 min)
- MTR = 150 ppm



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EnRhythm Advisa EnSura



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Advisa

- Implant Detect
- MVP
- Auto Adjusting Sensitivity
- Capture Management
- Optivol
- Auto PVARP
- NCAP
- ...



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AT

- Reaktiv ATP
- APP – Atrial Pace Preference
- ARS – Atrial Rate Stabilization
- PMOP – Post Modeswitch Overdrive Pacing



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Diagnostik

- Quick Look
- Cardiac Compass
- Rate Histograms
- Optivol
- New Sinus Tachycardia (ST) Rule
- Independent VT Monitor Zone
- EGM
 - 3 sources for viewing
 - 2 EGMs to store
 - 22,75 min /305 episodes



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1,5 eller 3 Tesla



MR Conditional – The Reveal DX has been demonstrated to pose no known hazards in a specified MR environment with the conditions of use specified in this section.



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