

Treatment of Brugada Syndrome without Quinidine

Min Kim Clinical assistant professor Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine Chungbuk National University Hospital



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Diagnosis of BrS based on expert consensus recommendation



Expert Consensus Recommendation

- BrS is diagnosed in patients with ST-segment elevation with type 1 morphology ≥2 mm in ≥1 lead among the right precordial leads V1, V2, positioned in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th intercostal space occurring either spontaneously or after provocative drug test with intravenous administration of Class I antiarrhythmic drugs.
- BrS is diagnosed in patients with type 2 or type 3 ST-segment elevation in ≥1 lead among the right precordial leads V1, V2, positioned in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th intercostal space when a provocative drug test with intravenous administration of Class I antiarrhythmic drugs induces a type 1 ECG morphology.



Prevalence of BrS

 ✓ Its prevalence in much higher in Asian and Southeast Asian countries



Prevalence of Electrocardiographic Findings Suggestive of Sudden Cardiac Death Risk in 10,867 Apparently Healthy Young Korean Men

Review

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Epidemiology of Brugada syndrome in Japan and rest of the world

✓ Overall, the prevalence of BrS in adults

- ✓ ~0.15% in Asian
- ✓ 0.02~0.1% in Middle Eastern
- ✓ <0.02% in Western</p>

Kamakura S, et al. J of Arrhythmia. 2013;29:52-55 Uhm JS, et al. PACE. 2011;34:717-723. Vutthikraivit W, et al. Acta Cardiol Sin. 2018;34:267-277.

Implantable cardioverter defibrillator



- \checkmark ICD is recommended in BrS patients who have survived a cardiac arrest.
- ✓ However, some concerns due to device-related complications
 - ✓ Inappropriate shock
 - ✓ Lead failure
- * The second second



✓ Acute management of arrhythmic storm

✓ Prevention of arrhythmic events ✓ in patients with implanted ICD who require many shocks

$\checkmark As$ an alternative to ICD

 \checkmark when the latter is contraindicated or not feasible



Quinidine: The most extensively used drug

Recommendations	Class
ICD implantation can be useful in patients with a spontaneous diagnostic type I ECG who have a history of syncope judged to be likely caused by ventricular arrhythmias.	IIa
 Quinidine can be useful in patients with a diagnosis of BrS and history of arrhythmic storms defined as more than two episodes of VT/VF in 24hours. 	IIa
 5. Quinidine can be useful in patients with a diagnosis of BrS: a) Who quality for an ICD but present a contraindication to the ICD or refuse it and/or b) Have a history of documented supraventricular arrhythmia that require treatment. 	IIa
6. <mark>Isoproterenol infusion</mark> can be useful in suppressing arrhythmic storms in BrS patients.	IIa
ICD implantation may be considered in patients with a diagnosis of BrS who develop VF during programmed electrical stimulation (inducible patients).	IIb
8. Quinidine may be considered in asymptomatic patients with a diagnosis of BrS with a spontaneous type I ECG.	IIb
9. Catheter ablation may be considered in patients with a diagnosis of BrS and history of arrhythmic storms or repeated appropriate ICD shocks.	IIb
10. ICD implantation is not indicated in asymptomatic BrS patients with a drug-induced type I ECG and on the basis of a family history of SCD alone.	ш
Antrologitch C at al Circulation	1000-15-1660 1664

Antzelevitch C, et al. Circulation. 1999;15:1660-1666. Antzelevitch C, et al. Curr Opin Cardiol. 1999;14:274. Belhassen B, et al. Pacing Clin Electrophysiol. 2002;25:1634-1640.



Quinidine: Lack of accessibility in the World

Heart Rhythm Disorders

Quinidine, A Life-Saving Medication for Brugada Syndrome, Is Inaccessible in Many Countries



제약·바이오 > 국내사

75배 가격 급등한 심부전약 퀴니딘, 사태 일단락되나

최선 기자 🌐 발행날짜: 2023-06-01 13:21:57

/▶ 😪 🖨

한국희귀필수의약품센터, 수입선 다변화 병당 5만원대 → 3만 5천원으로 부담 경감

[메디칼타임즈=최선 기자] 생산 중단으로 가격이 급등했던 심부전약 퀴니딘 사태가 일단락될 전망이다.

작년 말 대한부정맥학회가 5만원대의 퀴니딘이 380만원대로 급등하며 대란 가능성을 경고했지만 수입선 다변화로 우려하던 사태는 빗겨간 것으로 풀이된다.

1일 한국희귀필수의약품센터에 따르면 환자들의 약값 부담 완화 및 희귀·필수의약품의 접근성을 제고하기 위한 관 세청과 협업으로 퀴니딘 대체재를 확보했다.



퀴니딘은 조기 재분극 증후군(early repolarization syndrome), 브루가다 증후군 등 희귀성 질환 환자 의 심실성 부정맥 치료에 투약되는데 대체 불가능한 약제이기 때문에 약제를 복용하지 못할 경우 심실세 동이나 심정지로 인한 사망 가능성이 매우 높아진 다.

Reports in Medical Times by Choi. 2023.06.01. Viskin S, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2013;61:2383-2387.



Drug therapy without Quinidine in BrS: Disopyramide

Electrophysiological effects of disopyramide phosphate during experimental myocardial ischemia*

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Rafael Levites, M.D., F.A.C.C.
Gary J. Anderson, M.D., F.A.C.C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
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✓ Class IA antiarrhytmic drugs
 ✓ Moderate block of I_{Na}

- \checkmark Moderate block of I_{to}
- ✓ Decreasing the inhomogneity between
 - ✓ Infarcted area and normal myocardium refractory period
- ✓ Lengthening the ventricular refractory period

→ Decreasing change for phase two re-entry



Drug therapy without Quinidine in BrS: Dysopyramide

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CASE REPORTS

High Efficacy of Disopyramide in the Management of Ventricular Fibrillation Storms in a Patient with Brugada Syndrome



Discrepant Drug Action of Disopyramide on ECG Abnormalities and Induction of Ventricular Arrhythmias in a Patient With Brugada Syndrome



Chinushi M, et al. J Eletrocardiol. 1997.30.133-136.. Sumi S, et al. PACE. 2010;33:e53-e56.

Drug therapy without Quinidine in BrS: Beta agonists

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Novel Therapeutic Strategies for the Management of Ventricular Arrhythmias Associated with the Brugada Syndrome



- ✓ Beta adrenergic agonists
- ✓ Phase 1 repolarization
 ✓ L-type Ca²⁺ channels activate
- ✓ Isoproterenol, denopamine, orciprenaline

 \rightarrow Loss of the action potential dome

Patocskai B and Antzelevitch C. Expert Opin Orphan Drugs. 2015;3:633-651.

Drug therapy without Quinidine in BrS: Isoproterenol

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Acute and chronic management in patients with Brugada syndrome associated with electrical storm of ventricular fibrillation



✓ N=67, average FU: 5 years

Case Report

Beneficial Effects of Isoproterenol and Quinidine in the Treatment of Ventricular Fibrillation in Brugada Syndrome







Dakkak M, et al. Case Rep Cardiol. 2015;2015:753537. Ohgo T, et al. Heart rhythm. 2007;4:695-700.

Drug therapy without Quinidine in BrS: PDE III inhibitors

Cellular mechanisms underlying the effects of milrinone and cilostazol to suppress arrhythmogenesis associated with Brugada syndrome

Verapamil 2 µM

Verapamil 2 µM

Milrinone 2.5 uM

Milrinone

Endo

Epi 2

Epi1

ECG

Milrinone Cilostazol \checkmark 2 ם 훕 S 200 ms 200 ms NS 5806 5 µM Control NS 5806 5 uM NS 5806 5 µM NS 5806 5 µM Wash out Control NS 5806 5 µM NS 5806 5 µM NS 5806 5 uM Wash out

→ Milrinone and Cilostazol reverse repolarization effects, restoring AP duration, normalizing the ECG, and abolishing all arrhythmic activity.



Szel T, et al. Heart Rhythm. 2013;10:1720-1727.

Cilostazol

Increasing cellular cAMP and L-type calcium currents

 \checkmark Counteracts I_{to} -> reduction electrical inhomogeneity

✓ Prevent phase two re-entry

Verapamil 2 µM

Cilostazol 5 uM

Verapamil 2 µM

Cilostazol 10 uM

Verapamil 2 µM

Drug therapy without Quinidine in BrS: PDE III inhibitors

Conversion of Brugada type I to type III and successful control of recurrent ventricular arrhythmia with cilostazol







Failure of Cilostazol in the Prevention of Ventricular Fibrillation in a Patient with Brugada Syndrome



Abud A, et al. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol. 2006;17:210-212. Agac MT, et al. Arch Cardiovasc Dis. 2014;107:476-478.



Drug therapy without Quinidine in BrS: Bepridil

Bepridil up-regulates cardiac Na⁺ channels as a long-term effect by blunting proteasome signals through inhibition of calmodulin activity



- ✓ Long acting, non-selective, amine calcium channel blocker
- ✓ Antiarrhythmic effect have not been fully characterized
 - ✓ Ito block
 - ✓ Augmentation of I_{na}
 - $\checkmark\,$ Prolongation of QT at slow rates



Drug therapy without Quinidine in BrS: Bepridil

Efficacy of Low-Dose Bepridil for Prevention of Ventricular Fibrillation in Patients With Brugada Syndrome With and Without SCN5A Mutation





Murakami M, et al. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol. 2010;56:389-395.

Drug therapy without Quinidine in BrS: Summary

Drugs	Dosing	Storm	VF prophylaxis	Asymptomatic BrS
Quinidine	HQ 600-900 mg/d, BSQ 1-2.25 g/d	*** ***	*** ***	**
Disopyramide	300-600 mg/d		*	
Isoproterenol	0.003 ± 0.003 ug/kg/min	***		
Denopamine	30 mg/d		*	
Orciprenaline	IV bolus 0.5 mg, followed by IV drip 3.3 ug/min	*		
Cilostazol	200 mg/d		*	
Bepridil	100-200 mg/d		*	

* = evidence from case reports, ** = evidence from small cohort studies, *** = evidence from several large cohort studies



Prevention of Ventricular Fibrillation Episodes in Brugada Syndrome by Catheter Ablation Over the Anterior Right Ventricular Outflow Tract Epicardium





Prevention of Ventricular Fibrillation Episodes in Brugada Syndrome by Catheter Ablation Over the Anterior Right Ventricular Outflow Tract Epicardium

Before Ablation





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Brugada Syndrome Phenotype Elimination by Epicardial Substrate Ablation



Recommendations

Electrical Substrate Elimination in 135 Consecutive Patients With Brugada Syndrome



Brugada ECG pattern \checkmark disappeared after RFCA

mmmm

Pappone C, et al. Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol. 2017;10:e005053. Brugada J, et al. Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol. 2015;8:1373-1381.

✓ Prospective RCT

STUDY DESIGN

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- Prospective, single-centered study since September 2017.
- A projected 150 patients enrolled and randomized to receive ablation or not in a 2:1 fashion (Ablation+ICD 105 patients vs ICD only arm 45 patients).
- All patients were then clinically followed up every 6 months for the ICD only group and after 1, 3 and 6 months then every 6 months for the ablation and ICD group.

✓ Prospective RCT

	Overall (n=37)	Ablation (n=23)	ICD (n=14)	p-value
Age, <u>years</u> \pm SD	43.3±12.5	43.5±13.7	41.4±10.7	0.65
Male gender, n (%)	27 (72.9)	16 (69.6)	11 (71.4)	0.62
Spontaneous type 1 ECG, n (%)	19 (51.4)	13 (56.5)	6 (42.8)	0.51
Family history of SD, n (%)	27 (72.9)	16 (69.6)	11 (71.4)	0.71
Previous atrial arrhythmias, n (%)	12 (32.4)	7 (30.4)	5 (35.7)	1.00
Inducible at EPS, n (%)	26 (70.2)	16 (69.5)	10 (71.4)	1.00
SCN5A mutations, n (%)	13 (35.1)	8 (34.8)	5 (35.7)	1.00
Previous Aborted SD (%)	20 (54.0)	12 (52.2)	8 (57.1)	0.71
Appropriate shocks pre RFA, mean \pm SD (range)	$\textbf{2.1} \pm \textbf{1.9} \text{ (1-10)}$	$2.5\pm2.4~(110)$	$1.6\pm1.3~(14)$	0.15

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Before Randomization 5-Post Randomization 4. *** Number of VT/VF 3-2-1-۸ Ablation Group ICD Group

$\checkmark\,$ VT/VF burden before and after randomization

✓ VT/VF recurrences



✓ Follow-up: mean 31 months





✓ Complications





✓ Limitations



HD mapping & ablation catheter



Tuohy needle floppy wire



BrS type I ECG during Ajmaline stimulation





Conclusion

✓ Drug therapy without quinine

\checkmark RFCA for BrS

Drugs	Dosing	Storm	VF prophylaxis	Asymptomatic BrS
Quinidine	HQ 600-900 mg/d, BSQ 1-2.25 g/d	*** ***	*** ***	**
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Isoproterenol	0.003 ± 0.003 ug/kg/min	***		
Denopamine	30 mg/d		*	
Orciprenaline	IV bolus 0.5 mg, followed by IV drip 3.3 ug/min	*		
Cilostazol	200 mg/d		*	
Bepridil	100-200 mg/d		*	

* = evidence from case reports, ** = evidence from small cohort studies, *** = evidence from several large cohort studies





Thank you for your attention.





인류 건강과 의학발전을 선도하는 미래 의료의 새로운 중심