







Publication Listing by Topic

Case Studies	
Mitral Isthmus Ablation with Pulsed-Field Technology: The Flower Power Adeliño, et al.	11
Pulsed Field Ablation of Recurrent Right Atrial Tachycardia: Expanding the use of Electroporation Beyond Atrial Fibrillation Adeliño, et al	11
Pulsed-Field Ablation vs Radiofrequency Ablation for Ventricular Tachycardia: First in-Human Case of Histologic Lesion Analysis Adragão, et al	11
Superior Vena Cava Isolation using a Multielectrode Pulsed Field Ablation Catheter Ali Ellejmi, et al	11
A Posterior Wall Resistant to Electroporation Finally Blocked with Vein of Marshall Ethanol Infusion Ascione, et al	11
Pulsed-Field Ablation of Pulmonary Vein and Left Atrial Posterior Wall Combined with Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion as Single Procedure Bianchini, et al	11
Pulsed Field Ablation as First-Line Treatment to Reduce Atrial Fibrillation Burden Documented by Pacemaker Chen, et al.	11
Pulsed Field Ablation as First Line "Efficient" Rhythm Control for Atrial Fibrillation Complicated with Heart Failure: Proof of Concept Chen, et al.	11
Pulsed Field Ablation of Incessant Superior Vena Cava–Triggered Atrial Fibrillation: Watch Out for the Sinoatrial Node Chen, et al.	11
Transient Inferior ST-Segment Elevation and Ventricular Fibrillation After Cavotricuspid Isthmus Pulsed-Field Ablation Della Rocca, et al	11
Pulse-Field Ablation using Penta-Spline Catheter as a Bail-Out Strategy for Peri-Mitral Flutter Related to the Left Atrium Anterior Wall Scar Gardzieiczyk, et al.	11
Lesion Effects in Terms of Local Impedance Variations after Pulsed-Field Ablation During Pulmonary Vein Isolation: A Case Report Jacopino. et al.	11
Selective Sparing of Purkinje fibers with Pulsed-Field Myocardial Ablation Koruth et al	11
Intrapulmonary Haemorrhage during Pulsed Field Ablation Maury, et al.	11
Transient Loss of Capture after Pulse Field Ablation due to Pacing Threshold Elevation Maury, et al.	12
Unexpected Fused Posterior Wall Lesions after Pulsed-Field Pulmonary Vein Isolation Miraglia, et al	12
Pulsed Field Ablation in Common Inferior Pulmonary Trunk Mittal, et al.	12
A Superior Right Jugular Approach to Perform Pulmonary Vein Isolation using FARAPULSE Pulsed-Field Ablation Mol, et al	12
First in Human Pulsed Field Ablation to Treat Scar Related Ventricular Tachycardia in Ischemic Heart Disease: A Case Report Ouss, et al	12
Pulsed Field Ablation of the Cavotricuspid Isthmus Using a Multispline-Electrode Pulsed Field Ablation Catheter Ruwald, et al.	12
Single Shot Electroporation of Premature Ventricular Contractions from the Right Ventricular Outflow Tract Schmidt, et al.	12

Case Studies

Pulsed Field Ablation for Persistent Superior Vena Cava: New Solution for an Old Problem Tokohu, et al	12
First Pulse Field Ablation of an Incessant Atrial Tachycardia from the Right Atrial Appendage Urbanek, et al	12

Clinical Publications

2023

Comparison of Pulsed-Field Ablation versus Very High-Power Short Duration-Ablation for Pulmonary Vein Isolation Wörmann J, Schipper J, Lüker J, et al	13
Pulsed-Field Ablation Versus Single Catheter High-Power Short-Duration Radiofrequency Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation Procedural Characteristics, Myocardial Injury and Midterm Outcomes Badertscher P, Weidlich S, Serban T, et al.	n: 13
Quantitative Assessment of Transient Autonomic Modulation after Single-Shot Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Pulsed-Field Ablation Del Monte A. Cespón Fernández M. Vetta G. et al.	. 14
Left Atrial Posterior Wall Isolation with Pulsed Field Ablation in Persistent Atrial Fibrillation Gunawardene M, Frommeyer G, Ellermann C, et al.	14
Pulsed-Field vs. Cryoballoon vs. Radiofrequency Ablation: A Propensity Score Matched Comparison of One-Year Outcomes after Pulmonary Vein Isolation in Patients with Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation Maurhofer J, Kueffer T, Madaffari A, et al.	15
Long-Term Clinical Outcomes of Pulsed Field Ablation in the Treatment of Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation Musikantow D, Neuzil P, Anic A, et al	15
Early Recurrences Predict Late Therapy Failure after Pulsed Field Ablation of Atrial Fibrillation Plank K, Bordignon S, Urbanek L, et al.	16
Characterization of Durability and Reconnection Patterns at Time of Repeat Ablation after Single-Shot Pulsed Field Pulmonary Vein Isolation Ruwald M, Haugdal M, Worck R, et al	16
Pulsed Field or Conventional Thermal Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation Reddy VY, Gerstenfeld EP, Natale A, et al.	16
Comparison of Pulsed Field Ablation and Cryoballoon Ablation for Pulmonary Vein Isolation Schipper H, Steven D, Lüker J, et al.	17
Pulsed Field Ablation-Based Pulmonary Vein Isolation Using a Simplified Single-Access Single-Catheter Approach — The Fast and Furious PFA Study Tilz R, Vogler J, Kirstei B, et al.	17
Pulsed-Field Ablation on Mitral Isthmus in Persistent Atrial Fibrillation: Preliminary Data on Efficacy and Safety Davong B, Adeliño R, Delasnerie H, et al.	17
Pulmonary Vein Isolation Durability and Lesion Regression in Patients with Recurrent Arrhythmia after Pulsed Field Ablation Kueffer T, Stefanova A, Madaffari A, et al	18
Acute Lesion Extension Following Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Two Novel Single Shot Devices: Pulsed Field Ablation versus Multielectrode Radiofrequency Balloon My I, Lemoine M, Butt M, et al	18
Pulsed Field Versus Cryoballoon Pulmonary Vein Isolation for Atrial Fibrillation: Efficacy, Safety, and Long-Term Follow-Up in a 400-Patient Cohort Urbanek L, Bordignon S, Schaack D, et al.	18
European Real-World Outcomes with Pulsed Field Ablation in Patients with Symptomatic Atrial Fibrillation – Lessons from the Multicenter EU-PORIA Registry Schmidt B, Bordignon S, Neven K, et al	19
Electrophysiological Findings during Re-Do Procedures after Single-Shot Pulmonary Vein Isolation for Atrial Fibrillation with Pulsed Field Ablation Magni F, Scherr D, Manninger M, et al	19
Lesion Formation Following Pulsed Field Ablation for Pulmonary Vein and Posterior Wall Isolation Sohns C, Fink T, Braun M, et al.	20

Clinical Publications

2023	
Safety and Effectiveness of Pulsed Field Ablation to Treat Atrial Fibrillation: One-Year Outcomes From the MANIFEST-PF Registry Turagam MK, Neuzil P, Schmidt B, et al	20
Bronchial Safety After Pulsed-Field Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation Füting A, Reinsch N, Brokkaar L, et al	20
Pulsed Field Ablation to Treat Atrial Fibrillation: Autonomic Nervous System Effects Musikantow DR, Neuzil P, Petru J, et al	21
Pulsed-Field-Ablation for the Treatment of Atrial Fibrillation in Patients with Congenital Anomalies of Cardiac Veins Castiglione A, Küffer T, Gräni C, et al.	21
Effects of Pulsed Field Ablation on Autonomic Nervous System in Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: A Pilot Study Guo F, Wang J, Deng Q, et al.	21
Visualization of Fibroblast Activation Uusing 68Ga- FAPI PET/CT after Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Pulsed Field Compared with Cryoballoon Ablation Kupusovic J, Kessler L, Bruns F, et al.	. 22
A Randomized Controlled Trial of Pulsed Field Ablation versus Standard-of-Care Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: The ADVENT Trial Rationale and Design Reddy VY, Lehmann JW, Gerstenfeld EP, et al.	. 22
Pulsed Field Ablation in Real-World Atrial Fibrillation Patients: Clinical Recurrence, Operator Learning Curve and Re-Do Procedural Findings	
Ruwald MH, Johannessen A, Lock Hansen M, et al	22
Kueffer T, Seiler J, Madaffari A, et al	. 23
Findings from Repeat Ablation using High-Density Mapping after Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Pulsed Field Ablation Tohoku S, Chun J, Bordignon S. et al.	. 23
Pulsed Field Ablation-Based Pulmonary Vein Isolation in Atrial Fibrillation Patients with Cardiac Implantable Electronic Devices: Practical Approach and Device Interrogation (PFA in CIEDs) Chen S, Chun J, Bordignon S, et al.	. 23
Initial Experience with Pulsed Field Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation Magni F, Mulder B, Groenveld H, et al.	24
Pulsed Field Ablation in Patients with Complex Consecutive Atrial Tachycardia in Conjunction with Ultra-High-Density Mapping: Proof of Concept Gunawardene M, Schaeffer B, Jularic M, et al.	24
Pulsed-Field Ablation-Based Pulmonary Vein Isolation: Acute Safety, Efficacy and Short-Term Follow-Up in a Multi-Center Real World Scenario Lemoine, MD, Fink, T, Mencke, C, et al.	25
Cerebral Safety After Pulsed Field Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation Reinsch N, Füting A, Höwel D, et al	. 25
Catheter Ablation Induced Phrenic Nerve Palsy by Pulsed Field Ablation—Completely Impossible? A Case Series Pansera F, Bordignon S, Bologna F, et al	. 26
Multi-National Survey on the Methods, Efficacy, and Safety on the Post-Approval Clinical use of Pulsed Field Ablation (MANIFEST-PF) Ekanem E, Reddy VY, Boris Schmidt B, et al	
Pulsed Field Ablation for Pulmonary Vein Isolation: Real-World Experience and Characterization of the Antral Lesion Size Compared with Cryoballoon Ablation Blockhaus C. Guelker I. Feven I. et al	27
Validation of a Multipolar Pulsed-Field Ablation Catheter for Endpoint Assessment in Pulmonary Vein Isolation Procedures	
Kuetter I, Baldinger S, Servatius H, et al.	27
Schmidt B, Bordignon S, Tohoku S, et al.	. 28

Clinical Publications

2022	
Characterization of Circumferential Antral Pulmonary Vein Isolation Areas Resulting from Pulsed-Field Catheter Ablation Bohnen M, Reinhold Weber R, Minners J, et al	28
First Experience with Pulsed Field Ablation as Routine Treatment for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation Füting A, Reinsch N, Höwel D, et al	29
Troponin Release after Pulmonary Vein Isolation using Pulsed Field Ablation compared to Radiofrequency and Cryoballoon Ablation Krisai P, Knecht S, Badertscher P, et al	29
Pulsed Field Ablation Combined with Ultra-High-Density Mapping in Patients Undergoing Catheter Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation: Practical and Electrophysiological Considerations Gunawardene M, Schaeffer B, Jularic M, et al.	29
2021	
Does Pulsed Field Ablation Regress Over Time? A Quantitative Temporal Analysis of Pulmonary Vein Isolation Kawamura I, Neuzil P, Shrivamurthy P,et al	30
Pulsed Field Ablation Prevents Chronic Atrial Fibrotic Changes and Restrictive Mechanics After Catheter Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation Nakatani Y, Sridi-Cheniti S, Cheniti G, et al	30
Pulsed Field Ablation of Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: 1-Year Outcomes of IMPULSE, PEFCAT, and PEFCAT II Reddy VY, Dukkipati SR, Neuzil P, et al.	31
How Does the Level of Pulmonary Venous Isolation Compare Between Pulsed Field Ablation and Thermal Energy Ablation (Radiofrequency, Cryo, or Laser)? Kawamura I, Neuzil P, Shivamurthy P, et al	31
Pulsed Field Ablation Selectively Spares the Oesophagus During Pulmonary Vein Isolation for Atrial Fibrillation Cochet H, Nakatani Y, Sridi-Cheniti S, et al	32
Pulsed Field Ablation: A Promise That Came True Ante A, Breskovic T, Sikiric I.	33
2020	
Pulsed Field Ablation in Patients with Persistent Atrial Fibrillation Reddy VY, Anic A, Koruth J, et al.	34
Ostial Dimensional Changes After Pulmonary Vein Isolation: Pulsed Field Ablation Vs Radiofrequency Ablation Kuroki K, Whang W, Eggert C, et al	34
2019	
Pulsed Field Ablation for Pulmonary Vein Isolation in Atrial Fibrillation Reddy VY, Neuzil P, Koruth JS, et al	35
2018	
Ablation of Atrial Fibrillation With Pulsed Electric Fields: An Ultra-Rapid, Tissue-Selective Modality for Cardiac Ablation Reddy VY, Koruth J, et al.	. 35

Preclinical Publications

2023	
Electrophysiology, Pathology, and Imaging of Pulsed Field Ablation of Scarred and Healthy Ventricles in Swine Kawamura I, Reddy V, Santos-Gallego C, et al	36
2022	
Effect of Epicardial Pulsed Field Ablation Directly on Coronary Arteries Higuchi S, Im S, Stillson C, et al Pulsed Field Ablation of Left Ventricular Myocardium in a Swine Infarct Model Im S, Higuchi S, Lee A, et al	36
2020	
Pulsed Field Ablation Versus Radiofrequency Ablation: Esophageal Injury in a Novel Porcine Model Koruth JS, Kuroki K, Kawamura I, et al	37
2019	
Preclinical Evaluation of Pulsed Field Ablation: Electrophysiological and Histological Assessment of Thoracic Vein Isolation Koruth JS, Kuroki K, Iwasawa J, et al	38
Endocardial Ventricular Pulsed Field Ablation: A Proof-of-Concept Preclinical Evaluation Koruth JS, Kuroki K, Iwasawa J, et al	

Abstracts	
2021	
2020	
2019	
2018	

The overall FARAPULSE[™] Pulsed Field Ablation System is intended for the **isolation of pulmonary veins** in the treatment of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation*.

The FARAPULSE PFA System is intended for use in adult ($18 \le age \le 75$ years) cardiac arrhythmia patients, excluding pregnant or nursing patients^{*}.

This is the approved indication and FARAPULSE Pulsed Field Ablation System should not be used outside of this indication.

The safety and effectiveness of the FARAPULSE system outside the indicated use (per IFU) has not been established by the manufacturer.

Safety

- Registries:
 - Schmidt, et al., European Real-World Outcomes with Pulsed Field Ablation in Patients with Symptomatic Atrial Fibrillation - Lessons from the Multicenter EU-PORIA Registry
 - Turagam, et al., <u>Safety and Effectiveness of Pulsed Field Ablation to Treat Atrial Fibrillation:</u> <u>One-Year Outcomes From the MANIFEST-PF Registry</u>
- Autonomic Nervous System:
 - Del Monte, et al., <u>Quantitative Assessment of Transient Autonomic Modulation after Single-Shot Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Pulsed-Field Ablation</u>
 - Guo, et al., Effects of Pulsed Field Ablation on Autonomic Nervous System in Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: A Pilot Study
- Bronchial:
 - Füting, et al., Bronchial Safety After Pulsed-Field Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation
- Cerebral:
 - Guo, et al., Effects of Pulsed Field Ablation on Autonomic Nervous System in Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: A Pilot Study
 - Reinsch, et al., Cerebral safety after pulsed field ablation for paroxysmal atrial fibrillation
- Stenosis:
 - Kuroki, et al., Ostial Dimensional Changes After Pulmonary Vein Isolation: Pulsed Field Ablation Vs Radiofrequency Ablation
- Esophageal:
 - Cochet, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation Selectively Spares the Oesophagus During Pulmonary</u> <u>Vein Isolation for Atrial Fibrillation</u>
- Phrenic Nerve:
 - Pansera, at al. <u>Catheter ablation induced phrenic nerve palsy by pulsed field ablation</u><u>completely impossible? A case series</u>

Clinical Study Outcomes Data

 Reddy, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation of Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: 1-Year Outcomes</u> of IMPULSE, <u>PEFCAT</u>, and <u>PEFCAT II</u>

2023

- Mustkantow, et al., Long-Term Clinical Outcomes of Pulsed Field Ablation in the Treatment of Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation
- Reddy, et al., Pulsed Field or Conventional Thermal Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation

Real-World Data

- Lemonie et al., <u>Pulsed-field ablation-based pulmonary vein isolation: acute safety,</u> <u>efficacy and short-term follow-up in a multi-center real world scenario</u>
- Ekanem et al., <u>Multi-national survey on the methods</u>, <u>efficacy</u>, <u>and safety on the</u> <u>post-approval clinical use of pulsed field ablation (MANIFEST-PF)</u>
- Schmidt et al., <u>5S Study: Safe and Simple Single Shot Pulmonary Vein Isolation With</u> <u>Pulsed Field Ablation Using Sedation</u>
- Kueffer, et al., Validation of a Multipolar Pulsed-Field Ablation Catheter for Endpoint Assessment in Pulmonary Vein Isolation Procedures
- Kueffer, et al., Pulsed-Field Ablation for the Treatment of Left Atrial Reentry Tachycardia
- Füting, et al., <u>First experience with pulsed field ablation as routine treatment for</u> paroxysmal atrial fibrillation

Real-World Data (Continued)

- Gunawardene, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation in Patients with Complex Consecutive Atrial</u> <u>Tachycardia in Conjunction with Ultra-High-Density Mapping: Proof of Concept</u>
- Magni, et al., Initial Experience with Pulsed Field Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation
- Chen, et al., Pulsed Field Ablation-Based Pulmonary Vein Isolation in Atrial Fibrillation Patients with Cardiac Implantable Electronic Devices: Practical Approach and Device Interrogation (PFA in CIEDs)
- Castiglione, et al., <u>Pulsed-Field-Ablation for the Treatment of Atrial Fibrillation in Patients with</u> <u>Congenital Anomalies of Cardiac Veins</u>
- Plank, et al., <u>Early Recurrences Predict Late Therapy Failure after Pulsed Field Ablation of Atrial</u> <u>Fibrillation</u>
- Ruwald, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation in Real-World Atrial Fibrillation Patients: Clinical Recurrence</u>, <u>Operator Learning Curve and Re-do Procedural Findings</u>
- Schmidt, et al., <u>European Real-World Outcomes with Pulsed Field Ablation in Patients with</u> <u>Symptomatic Atrial Fibrillation - Lessons from the Multicenter EU-PORIA Registry</u>
- Tilz, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation-Based Pulmonary Vein Isolation Using a Simplified Single-Access</u> <u>Single-Catheter Approach — The Fast and Furious PFA Study</u>
- Turagam, et al., <u>Safety and Effectiveness of Pulsed Field Ablation to Treat Atrial Fibrillation:</u> <u>One-Year Outcomes From the MANIFEST-PF Registry</u>

FARAPULSE Versus Other Ablation Modalities

- Blockhaus, et al., Pulsed Field Ablation for Pulmonary Vein Isolation: Real World Experience and Characterization of the Antral Lesion Size Compared with Cryoballoon Ablation
- Kawamura, et al., <u>How Does the Level of Pulmonary Venous Isolation Compare Between Pulsed</u> <u>Field Ablation and Thermal Energy Ablation (Radiofrequency, Cryo, or Laser)?</u>

2023

- Badertscher, et al., <u>Pulsed-Field Ablation Versus Single Catheter High-Power Short-Duration</u> <u>Radiofrequency Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation: Procedural Characteristics, Myocardial Injury and</u> <u>Midterm Outcomes</u>
- Maurhofer, et al., <u>Pulsed-Field vs. Cryoballoon vs. Radiofrequency Ablation: A Propensity Score</u> <u>Matched Comparison of One-Year Outcomes after Pulmonary Vein Isolation in Patients with</u> <u>Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation</u>
- My, et al., <u>Acute Lesion Extension Following Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Two Novel Single Shot</u> <u>Devices: Pulsed Field Ablation versus Multielectrode Radiofrequency Balloon</u>
- Urbanek, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Versus Cryoballoon Pulmonary Vein Isolation for Atrial Fibrillation:</u> <u>Efficacy, Safety, and Long-Term Follow-Up in a 400-Patient Cohort</u>
- Schipper, et al., <u>Comparison of Pulsed Field Ablation and Cryoballoon Ablation for Pulmonary</u> <u>Vein Isolation</u>
- Wörmann, et al., <u>Comparison of Pulsed-Field Ablation versus Very High-Power Short Duration-Ablation for Pulmonary Vein Isolation</u>

Lesion Characterization

- Reddy, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation of Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: 1-Year Outcomes</u> of IMPULSE, <u>PEFCAT</u>, and <u>PEFCAT II</u>
- Nakatani et al., <u>Pulsed field ablation prevents chronic atrial fibrotic changes and</u> restrictive mechanics after catheter ablation for atrial fibrillation
- Kawamura et al., <u>Does pulsed field ablation regress over time? A quantitative</u> temporal analysis of pulmonary vein isolation
- Kawamura et al., <u>How does the level of pulmonary venous isolation compare</u> between pulsed field ablation and thermal energy ablation (radiofrequency, cryo, or laser)?

Lesion Characterization (Continued)

- Gunawardene et al., <u>Pulsed field ablation combined with ultra high-density mapping in patients</u> <u>undergoing catheter ablation for AF: Practical and electrophysiological considerations</u>
- Bohnen et al., <u>Characterization of circumferential antral pulmonary vein isolation</u> areas resulting from pulsed-field catheter ablation
- Blockhaus, et al., Pulsed field ablation for pulmonary vein isolation: real world experience and characterization of the antral lesion size compared with cryoballoon ablation

2023

- Kueffer, et al., <u>Pulmonary Vein Isolation Durability and Lesion Regression in Patients with</u> <u>Recurrent Arrhythmia after PulsedField Ablation</u>
- Magni, et al., <u>Electrophysiological Findings during Re-Do Procedures after Single-Shot Pulmonary</u> Vein Isolation for Atrial Fibrillation with Pulsed Field Ablation
- My, et al., <u>Acute Lesion Extension Following Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Two Novel Single Shot</u> <u>Devices: Pulsed Field Ablation versus Multielectrode Radiofrequency Balloon</u>
- Ruwald, et al., <u>Characterization of Durability and Reconnection Patterns at Time of Repeat</u> <u>Ablation after Single-Shot Pulsed Field Pulmonary Vein Isolation</u>
- Schmidt, et al., European Real-World Outcomes with Pulsed Field Ablation in Patients with Symptomatic Atrial Fibrillation - Lessons from the Multicenter EU-PORIA Registry
- Tohoku, et al., <u>Findings from Repeat Ablation Using High-Density Mapping after Pulmonary Vein</u> <u>Isolation with Pulsed Field Ablation</u>

Posterior Wall and/or Mitral Isthmus Ablation

*Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE[™] PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System

2023

- Davong, et al., <u>Pulsed-Field Ablation on Mitral Isthmus in Persistent Atrial Fibrillation: Preliminary</u> Data on Efficacy and Safety
- Gunawardene, et al., Left Atrial Posterior Wall Isolation with Pulsed Field Ablation in Persistent Atrial Fibrillation
- Ruwald, et al., <u>Characterization of Durability and Reconnection Patterns at Time of Repeat</u> <u>Ablation after Single-Shot Pulsed Field Pulmonary Vein Isolation</u>
- Sohns, et al., <u>Lesion Formation Following Pulsed Field Ablation for Pulmonary Vein and Posterior</u> <u>Wall Isolation</u>

Biomarkers

• Krisai et al., <u>Troponin release after pulmonary vein isolation using pulsed field ablation compared</u> to radiofrequency and cryoballoon ablation

2023

- Badertscher, et al., <u>Pulsed-Field Ablation Versus Single Catheter High-Power Short-Duration</u> <u>Radiofrequency Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation: Procedural Characteristics, Myocardial Injury and</u> <u>Midterm Outcomes</u>
- Guo, et al., Effects of Pulsed Field Ablation on Autonomic Nervous System in Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: A Pilot Study

Biomarkers (Continued)

- Kupusovic, et al. <u>Visualization of Fibroblast Activation using</u> ⁶⁸Ga- FAPI PET/CT after Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Pulsed Field Compared with Cryoballoon Ablation
- My, et al., Acute Lesion Extension Following Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Two Novel Single Shot Devices: Pulsed Field Ablation versus Multielectrode Radiofrequency Balloon

Clinical Trial Design

• Reddy, et al., <u>A Randomized Controlled Trial of Pulsed Field Ablation versus Standard-of-Care</u> Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: The ADVENT Trial Rationale and Design

CASE STUDIES

- Adeliño, et al., <u>Mitral Isthmus Ablation with Pulsed-Field Technology: The Flower Power</u> *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- Adeliño, et al., <u>Pulsed-Field Ablation of Recurrent Right Atrial Tachycardia: Expanding</u> <u>the Use of Electroporation Beyond Atrial Fibrillation</u>
 *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- Adragão, et al., <u>Pulsed-Field Ablation vs Radiofrequency Ablation for Ventricular Tachycardia:</u> <u>First in-Human Case of Histologic Lesion Analysis</u>
 *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- Ali Ellejmi, et al., <u>Superior Vena Cava Isolation using a Multielectrode Pulsed Field Ablation Catheter</u> *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- Ascione, et al., <u>A Posterior Wall Resistant to Electroporation Finally Blocked with Vein of Marshall</u> <u>Ethanol Infusion</u>

*Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System

- Bianchini, et al., <u>Pulsed-Field Ablation of Pulmonary Vein and Left Atrial Posterior Wall Combined</u> with Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion as <u>Single Procedure</u>
 *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- Chen, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation as First-Line Treatment to Reduce Atrial Fibrillation Burden</u> <u>Documented by Pacemaker</u>
 *PRECAUTION: Implantable pacemakers and implantable cardioverter/defibrillators may be adversely affected by irreversible electroporation current
- Chen, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation as First Line "Efficient" Rhythm Control for Atrial Fibrillation</u> <u>Complicated with Heart Failure: Proof of Concept</u>
- Chen, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation of Incessant Superior Vena Cava–Triggered Atrial Fibrillation:</u> <u>Watch Out for the Sinoatrial Node</u>
 *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- Della Rocca, et al., <u>Transient Inferior ST-Segment Elevation and Ventricular Fibrillation After</u> <u>Cavotricuspid Isthmus Pulsed-Field Ablation</u>
 *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- Gardziejczyk, et al., <u>Pulse-Field Ablation using Penta-Spline Catheter as a Bail-Out Strategy for</u> <u>Peri-Mitral Flutter Related to the Left Atrium Anterior Wall Scar</u>
 *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- lacopino, et al., <u>Lesion Effects in Terms of Local Impedance Variations after Pulsed-Field Ablation</u> During Pulmonary Vein Isolation: A Case Report
- Koruth, et al., Selective Sparing of Purkinje fibers with Pulsed-Field Myocardial Ablation
- Maury, et al., Intrapulmonary Haemorrhage during Pulsed Field Ablation

CASE STUDIES

- Maury, et al., <u>Transient Loss of Capture after Pulse Field Ablation due to Pacing Threshold Elevation</u> *PRECAUTION: Implantable pacemakers and implantable cardioverter/defibrillators may be adversely affected by irreversible electroporation current
- Miraglia, et al., <u>Unexpected Fused Posterior Wall Lesions after Pulsed-Field Pulmonary Vein Isolation</u>
- Mittal, et al., Pulsed Field Ablation in Common Inferior Pulmonary Trunk
- Mol, et al., <u>A Superior Right Jugular Approach to Perform Pulmonary Vein Isolation using</u> <u>FARAPULSE Pulsed-Field Ablation</u>
- Ouss, et al., <u>First in Human Pulsed Field Ablation to Treat Scar Related Ventricular Tachycardia</u> <u>in Ischemic Heart Disease: A Case Report</u>
 *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- Ruwald, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation of the Cavotricuspid Isthmus using a Multispline-Electrode</u> <u>Pulsed Field Ablation Catheter</u>
 *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- Schmidt, et al., <u>Single Shot Electroporation of Premature Ventricular Contractions from</u> <u>the Right Ventricular Outflow Tract</u>
 *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
- Tokohu, et al., <u>Pulsed Field Ablation for Persistent Superior Vena Cava: New Solution</u> for an Old Problem
 *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA
- Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System
 Urbanek, et al., <u>First Pulse Field Ablation of an Incessant Atrial Tachycardia from</u>
- the Right Atrial Appendage *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA

*Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System

2023

Comparison of Pulsed-Field Ablation versus Very High-Power Short Duration-Ablation for Pulmonary Vein Isolation

Wörmann J, Schipper J, Lüker J, et al.

Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology (October, 2023), available at: <u>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jce.16101</u>

- Study that compared the procedural outcome data for PVI between FARAWAVE and very high-power short duration (vHPSD) defined as 70W/7 sec lesions or 70W/5 sec for posterior wall.
- There were 57 patients in each group.
- The FARAWAVE group had significantly shorter procedure duration (65 ± 17 min) versus the vHPSD (95 ± 23 min) with longer fluoroscopy times (15 ± 5 min) vs 12 ± 3 min for vHPSD.
- The freedom from arrhythmia recurrence at a median of 125 days was 80.7% in the FARAWAVE arm versus 77.2% in the vHPSD group.
- Safety event rates were low with 2 tamponades occurring in the FARAWAVE group and 2 groin bleeds in the vHPSD group. One clinically non-significant PV stenosis occurred in the vHPSD group.

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Pulsed-Field Ablation Versus Single Catheter High-Power Short-Duration Radiofrequency Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation: Procedural Characteristics, Myocardial Injury and Midterm Outcomes Badertscher P, Weidlich S, Serban T, et al.

Heart Rhythm (September, 2023), available at:

https://www.heartrhythmjournal.com/article/S1547-5271(23)02220-8/fulltext

- Compared FARAPULSE to high-power short-duration (HPSD) RF looking at efficiency, safety, myocardial injury and midterm outcomes.
- 115 patients (56% paroxysmal) underwent ablation, 52 patients had FARAPULSE ablation and 63 had HPSD RF ablation.
- PFA procedures were significantly shorter (PFA, 58 [53-71] minutes vs HPSD, 83 [71-99] minutes with significantly longer fluoroscopy times (PFA 13 [10-16] minutes vs HPSD 2.2 [1.3-3.6].
- The postoperative troponin levels were significantly higher in the PFA group (1540 ng/l [1010-1980]) vs HPSD (897 ng/l [725-1240]).
- The AF recurrence free rate at 6 months was 85% for the PFA group and 65% for the HPSD group.
- PFA procedures were shorter, there were higher cardiac troponin levels, and the AF-free survival during mid-term follow-up was similar.

2023

Quantitative Assessment of Transient Autonomic Modulation after Single-Shot Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Pulsed-Field Ablation

Del Monte A, Cespon Fenandez M, Vetta G, et al.

Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology (September, 2023), available at: <u>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jce.16089</u>

- Assessed the effects of FARAPULSE ablation on the ganglionated plexi and autonomic nervous system (ANS) by looking at the degree of acute vagal modulation induced immediately following FARAPULSE ablation.
- De novo PVI patients treated with FARAPULSE (n=40) or cryoballoon (n=36) were assessed with extracardiac vagal simulation (ECVS) to capture the effects of ablation. To capture any transient effects, the subgroup was assessed before PVI, immediately after PVI and 10 minutes after the last ablation application.
- Baseline values were similar, but the vagal response induced by ECVS almost disappeared in the thermal group but persisted in the FARAPULSE group. Intraprocedural vagal reactions occurred more frequently with FARAPULSE than thermal. The heart rate 24-hour post ablation increased more with thermal than PFA ablation.
- In the subgroup with repeated ANS modulation assessment, PFA had a significant acute suppression of vagal response immediately after ablation which recovered almost completely within a few mins after ablation.
- FARAPULSE was found to be associated with only transitory, short vagal effects on the ANS.

Left Atrial Posterior Wall Isolation with Pulsed Field Ablation in Persistent Atrial Fibrillation

Gunawardene M, Frommeyer G, Ellermann C, et al. *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System

Journal of Clinical Medicine (September, 2023), available at: https://www.mdpi.com/2077-0383/12/19/6304

- Persistent AF patients were treated with PVI + (n=16) or PVI ++ posterior wall isolation (n=59) with FARAWAVE with 32 patients being de novo and 43 patients were repeat ablation patients.
- In the redo cohort, 67% of all PVs were isolated.
- PVI + PWI had an average procedure time of 91 ± 30 min and two minor complications occurred.
- The 354 ± 197-day freedom from atrial arrhythmias (allowing AADs) in the PVI + PWI cohort was 79.3%.
- PWI guided by FARAPULSE had favorable outcomes with a low number of complications.

2023

Pulsed-Field vs. Cryoballoon vs. Radiofrequency Ablation: A Propensity Score Matched Comparison of One-Year Outcomes after Pulmonary Vein Isolation in Patients with Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation

Maurhofer J, Kueffer T, Madaffari A, et al.

Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology (September, 2023), available at: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10840-023-01651-4

- CBA and RFA AF patients were propensity matched to PFA, (PFA, n=40), (CBA, n=80) and (RFA, n=80).
- Median procedure times were the shortest with CBA (75 min), followed by PFA (94 min) and RFA (182 min), with RFA having the lowest fluoroscopy dose.
- After 1-year of follow-up, freedom from any atrial arrhythmia was 85% for PFA, 66.2% for CBA, and 73.8% for RFA.
- With propensity matched patients, the results were favorable for the initial use of PFA versus CBA and RFA.

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Long-Term Clinical Outcomes of Pulsed Field Ablation in the Treatment of Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation

Musikantow D, Neuzil P, Anic A, et al.

JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology (September, 2023), available at: <u>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2405500X23005686?via%3Dihub</u>

- The first long-term safety and recurrence outcomes for the FARAPULSE PFA system in clinical trial patients.
- 121 PAF patients were treated during these feasibility studies (IMPULSE, PEFCAT, PEFCAT II), of which 49 patients were treated with the optimized waveform ("Biphasic II"). DOI: 10.1016/j. jacep.2021.02.014
- 116 patients were included in long term follow-up with a mean follow-up duration of ~4 years [49+/- 7 months].
- No new adverse events were reported.
- All Follow-Up Results (Years 1-5) With the optimized biphasic waveform, there was an 81% (38/47) freedom from AF/AFL recurrence.
- Late Recurrence Follow-Up Analysis (Years 2-5) 95% freedom from AF/AFL/AT (optimized biphasic waveform).

2023

Early Recurrences Predict Late Therapy Failure after Pulsed Field Ablation of Atrial Fibrillation

Plank K, Bordignon S, Urbanek L, et al.

Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology (September, 2023), available at: <u>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jce.16083</u>

- 231 AF patients (55% paroxysmal) were analyzed for a medial follow-up of 367 days.
- 46 (21%) experienced early recurrence of atrial tachyarrhythmia (ERAT) after a median of 23 days post-ablation.
- The KM estimated freedom from AF/AT was 74.2% at 1 year, 81.8% for paroxysmal and 64.8% for persistent AF.
- Multivariate analysis found that ERAT and female sex were independent predictors of late recurrence.

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Characterization of Durability and Reconnection Patterns at Time of Repeat Ablation after Single-Shot Pulsed Field Pulmonary Vein Isolation

Ruwald M, Haugdal M, Worck R, et al.

Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology (September, 2023), available at: <u>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10840-023-01655-0</u>

- The pulmonary vein durability rate was 69% in repeat ablation patients (n=26) that had a FARAPULSE procedure an average of 292 ± 119 days after the de novo ablation.
- Patients who underwent posterior wall isolation had a durable PW isolation rate of 80% (4/5).
- Reconnection was observed in the LSPV (27%), LIPV (19%), RSPV (35%), RIPV (42%) with the gaps significantly clustered in the right sided anterior carina compared to other regions.

Pulsed Field or Conventional Thermal Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation

Reddy VY, Gerstenfeld EP, Natale A, et al.

New England Journal of Medicine (August, 2023), available at: https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa2307291 supplement available at: https://www.nejm.org/doi/suppl/10.1056/NEJMoa2307291/suppl_file/nejmoa2307291_appendix.pdf

- The ADVENT Pivotal Trial was the first randomized clinical trial that directly compared FARAPULSE[™] PFA to standard-of-care thermal ablation devices (force-sensing radiofrequency (RFA) or cryoballoon ablation (CBA)), for the treatment of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (PAF).
- It included an experienced group of thermal ablators with limited clinical experience with the novel FARAPULSE technology.
- In this RCT, FARAPULSE demonstrated:
 - Non-inferiority for both the primary safety and effectiveness outcomes compared to thermal ablation technology (posterior probability > .999).
 - Significantly less pulmonary vein cross-sectional narrowing compared to thermal ablation (posterior probability > .999).
 - Significantly shorter procedure times, reduced LA dwell time and total ablation time versus thermal ablation. Lower standard deviations across these characteristics also indicate less variability within the PFA procedures.

2023

Comparison of Pulsed Field Ablation and Cryoballoon Ablation for Pulmonary Vein Isolation Schipper H, Steven D, Lüker J, et al.

Journal of Cardiac Electrophysiology (August, 2023), available at: <u>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/jce.16056</u>

- Retrospective analysis of de novo paroxysmal or persistent AF PVI with FARAWAVE (PFA) (n=54) and the POLARx Cryoballoon (CBA) (n=54).
- The total procedure times excluding the LA mapping were significantly shorter for the PFA group (58.0 ± 12.5 min) vs CBA (73.0 ± 24.8 min). Fluoroscopy time was significantly longer in the PFA arm. Subgroup analysis showed a significant reduction in procedure time with continued use of FARAPULSE.
- At 273 ± 129 days, the arrhythmia recurrence free rate was similar for both devices, 74% for PFA and 72% for CBA.
- HR changes between baseline and 3 month follow up did not differ between both groups (PFA: 4 ± 8 beats/min, CBA: 4 ± 11 beats/min).

Pulsed Field Ablation-Based Pulmonary Vein Isolation Using a Simplified Single-Access Single-Catheter Approach — The Fast and Furious PFA Study

Tilz R, Vogler J, Kirstei B, et al.

Circulation Journal (August, 2023), available at:

https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/circj/advpub/0/advpub_CJ-23-0389/_pdf/-char/en

- 50 paroxysmal (56%) and persistent AF patients underwent wide area circumferential ablation (WACA) with FARAPULSE.
- The mean procedure time was 27.4 ± 6.6 min with a mean LA dwell time of 14.4 ± 5.5 min.
- The mean time to ambulation was 3.3 ± 3.1 hours with a low rate of periprocedural complications.
- At a mean follow-up of 6.5 ± 2.1 months, 82% (41/50) patients remained in sinus rhythm.

Pulsed-Field Ablation on Mitral Isthmus in Persistent Atrial Fibrillation: Preliminary Data on Efficacy and Safety

Davong B, Adeliño R, Delasnerie H, et al.

*Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the F ARAPULSE PFA System

JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology (July, 2023), available at:

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2405500X2300261X?via%3Dihub

- PVI, posterior wall (PW) and mitrial isthmus (MI) ablation were performed in 45 patients with persistent AF.
- The acute success of PVI, PW isolation, and MI block was 100%.
- There were 2 (4.4%) coronary artery spasms which were reversible after intravenous nitrate infusion.
- During a mean follow-up of 107 ± 59.5 days, there was a 20% rate of arrhythmia recurrence.

2023

Pulmonary Vein Isolation Durability and Lesion Regression in Patients with Recurrent Arrhythmia after Pulsed Field Ablation

Kueffer T, Stefanova A, Madaffari A, et al.

Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology (July, 2023), available at: <u>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10840-023-01608-7</u>

- Redo ablation was performed on 29/341 (8.5%) of patients for arrhythmia recurrence.
- At 6-months post index ablation, mapping identified 69/110 (63%) durable PV isolation. In 6 (21%) all PVs were durability isolated.
- PV reconnections were often found on the right sided veins and on the anterior aspects of the upper veins.
- Importantly, only minor regression was observed between the index and redo procedures (median of 3 mm).

Acute Lesion Extension Following Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Two Novel Single Shot Devices: Pulsed Field Ablation versus Multielectrode Radiofrequency Balloon My I, Lemoine M, Butt M, et al.

Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology (July, 2023), available at: <u>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jce.16001</u>

- Compared lesion formation and lesion extent (measured with mapping and biomarkers) between FARAPULSE and HELIOSTAR (multi-electrode RF balloon).
- 60 paroxysmal patients (28 PFA, 32, RF balloon) underwent PVI, high density mapping and Troponin I was quantified.
- The posterior wall ablation area was significantly larger in the PFA group.
- In a subset of 38 patients, the serum Troponin was significantly higher in the PFA group, likely due to it creating larger lesions.

Pulsed Field Versus Cryoballoon Pulmonary Vein Isolation for Atrial Fibrillation: Efficacy, Safety, and Long-Term Follow-Up in a 400-Patient Cohort

Urbanek L, Bordignon S, Schaack D, et al.

Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology (July, 2023), available at: <u>https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/CIRCEP.123.011920</u>

- 400 patients were treated with FARAPULSE (n=200) or cryoballoon ablation (CBA) (n=200).
- The mean procedure times were significantly shorter in the FARAPULSE group (34.5 [29-40] mins) vs CBA (50 [45-60] mins) with similar fluoroscopy times.
- The overall procedural complication rates were 6.5% in the CBA and 3.0% in the FARAPULSE group driven by a higher rate of phrenic nerve palsy in the CBA group.
- The 1-year freedom from arrhythmia recurrence rates in paroxysmal AF were similar with 83.1% in the CBA group and 80.3% in the FARAPULSE group.

2023

European Real-World Outcomes with Pulsed Field Ablation in Patients with Symptomatic Atrial Fibrillation - Lessons from the Multicenter EU-PORIA Registry

Schmidt B, Bordignon S, Neven K, et al.

EURPOACE (July, 2023), available at:

https://academic.oup.com/europace/article/25/7/euad185/7209714

- Registry to study the real-world adoption, workflow, acute and long-term outcomes after pulsed field ablation (PFA) in an all-comer atrial fibrillation (AF) patient population in high-volume European centers, inclusive of learning curve.
- This registry demonstrated consistent, short procedure times with a median of 58 minutes despite a large number of operators with varied experience and workflow.
- There was a low rate of safety events (3.6%) and promising one-year efficacy rate (74%) in a large spectrum of AF patients.
- Operator experience and previous primary ablation modality did not have an effect on the one-year AF/AT recurrence rates showing a rapid adoption of the technology by new operators and prior RF and cryo users.
- A small subset of 149 patients (12%) returned for repeat ablation during follow-up. In these patients, EAM revealed a high rate of PVI with 72% of pulmonary veins being durably isolated.

Electrophysiological Findings during Re-Do Procedures after Single-Shot Pulmonary Vein Isolation for Atrial Fibrillation with Pulsed Field Ablation

Magni F, Scherr D, Manninger M, et al.

Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology (May, 2023), available at: <u>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10840-023-01559-z</u>

- Patients who had a de novo procedure with FARAWAVE that had recurrence and subsequent repeat ablation (14/447) procedures were analyzed. The mean time to recurrence was 4.9 ± 1.9 months.
- PV reconnection was found in zero (35.7%), one (21.4%), two (14.3%) or three (28.6%) of patients.
- Durable PVI was observed in over 1/3 of redo patients. The most common arrhythmia recurrence following PVI only was AF. Concomitant (35.7%) or isolated AFL/AT (14.3%) recurrence was observed in 50% of patients.

2023

Lesion Formation Following Pulsed Field Ablation for Pulmonary Vein and Posterior Wall Isolation

Sohns C, Fink T, Braun M, et al.

*Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System

PACE (May, 2023), available at:

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/pace.14727

- Lesion formation was assessed with late gadolinium enhancement CMR (LGE-CMR) 3-months after FARAPULSE ablation.
- In 10 patients, PVI and posterior wall isolation (PWI) was performed with FARAWAVE. The mean procedure duration was 62 ± 7 min with a mean LA dwell time of 13 ± 2 min.
- The mean LA scar burden was 8.1 ± 2.1% with a mean scar width of 12.8 ± 2.1 mm. At 7 months, 9/10 (90%) of patients were recurrence free.
- LGE CMR analysis found homogenous and continuous lesion patterns with no evidence of PV stenosis or collateral damage to adjacent structures.

Safety and Effectiveness of Pulsed Field Ablation to Treat Atrial Fibrillation: One-Year Outcomes From the MANIFEST-PF Registry

Turagam MK, Neuzil P, Schmidt B, et al.

Circulation (May, 2023), available at:

https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.123.064959

- Multi-national retrospective survey of all patients treated with FARAPULSE from 24 EU centers (77 operators), 1,568 patients.
- Low complication rates; 1.9% major complication rate and 4.0% minor complication rate with no reported esophageal damage or PV stenosis.
- There was an 81.6% 1-year freedom from AF/AFL/AT for paroxysmal AF patients with no difference in recurrence free outcomes based on the procedural volume (PFA procedure numbers).

Bronchial Safety After Pulsed-Field Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation

Füting A, Reinsch N, Brokkaar L, et al.

Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology (April, 2023), available at: <u>https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCEP.122.011547</u>

- Respiratory tract CT scans were performed on 60 patients post FARAPULSE ablation to look for bronchial damage with either straight-tip (n=30) or J-tip (n=30) guidewires.
- In 12/30 patients with the straight-tip, extra-stiff guidewire, small amounts of old blood without active bleeding were detected with no evidence of thermal lesions. There was no clinical relevance at 30 days post-procedure.
- Use of the straight-tip guidewire may lead to asymptomatic bronchial damage which was not detected when the J-tip guidewire was used.

2023

Pulsed Field Ablation to Treat Atrial Fibrillation: Autonomic Nervous System Effects

Musikantow DR, Neuzil P, Petru J, et al.

JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology (April, 2023), available at: <u>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2405500X22009434?via%3Dihub</u>

- Heart rate was assessed pre and post PVI using FARAPULSE (n=40), Cryoablation (n=40) and radiofrequency (n=40) PVI ablation to understand the impact of pulsed field ablation on the ganglionated plexi (GP).
- Between baseline and 3 months, heart rates increased by 8.9 ± 11.4 (RF), 11.1 ± 9.4 (CB), and -0.1 ± 9.2 (PFA) beats/min.
- Unlike thermal ablation, FARAPULSE PFA had minimal effects on the GPs.

Pulsed-Field-Ablation for the Treatment of Atrial Fibrillation in Patients with Congenital Anomalies of Cardiac Veins

Castiglione A, Küffer T, Gräni C, et al. *Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System

Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology (March, 2023), available at: <u>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jce.15900</u>

- Five patients with congenital anomalies were treated with FARAPULSE.
- PVs were isolated with no phrenic nerve palsy or other complications.
- Pre-procedural imaging and 3D mapping was found to be well suited, efficient, and versatile in AF patients with anomalous cardiac veins.

Effects of Pulsed Field Ablation on Autonomic Nervous System in Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: A Pilot Study

Guo F, Wang J, Deng Q, et al.

Heart Rhythm (March, 2023), available at: <u>https://www.heartrhythmjournal.com/article/S1547-5271(22)02673-X/fulltext</u>

- Nerve injury biomarkers and DW-MRI were conducted on 18 patients in a pilot study.
- Serum nerve injury biomarkers did not differ between pre- and post-ablation. Heart rate variability did not differ and there were no acute cerebral microemboli events.
- FARAPULSE PVI did not induce nerve injury in this study.

2023

Visualization of Fibroblast Activation Using ⁶⁸Ga- FAPI PET/CT after Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Pulsed Field Compared with Cryoballoon Ablation

Kupusovic J, Kessler L, Bruns F, et al.

Journal of Nuclear Cardiology (March, 2023), available at: <u>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12350-023-03220-8</u>

- Fibroblast activation was used as a surrogate for ablation damage after FARAPULSE (n=15) and CBA (n=11) ablation.
- Fibroblast activation tissue response was less pronounced in the PFA patient cohort vs CBA.

A Randomized Controlled Trial of Pulsed Field Ablation versus Standard-of-Care Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: The ADVENT Trial Rationale and Design Reddy VY, Lehmann JW, Gerstenfeld EP, et al.

Heart Rhythm O2 (March, 2023), available at: https://www.heartrhythmopen.com/article/S2666-5018(23)00062-4/fulltext

• The ADVENT (Randomized Controlled Trial for Pulsed Field Ablation versus Standard of Care Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation) trial was a multicenter, prospective, single-blind, randomized controlled trial comparing PVI using PFA vs conventional thermal (cryoballoon and contact force radiofrequency) ablation for the treatment of drug-resistant paroxysmal AF.

Pulsed Field Ablation in Real-World Atrial Fibrillation Patients: Clinical Recurrence, Operator Learning Curve and Re-Do Procedural Findings

Ruwald MH, Johannessen A, Lock Hansen M, et al.

Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology (February, 2023), available at: <u>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10840-023-01495-y</u>

- 121 patients underwent PVI with FARAPULSE. The mean procedure time was significantly reduced from the initial cases from 85 ± 34 min to 72 ± 18 min.
- There was one phrenic nerve palsy with partial remission at follow-up. The KM event-free estimate at 365 days was 80% (88% paroxysmal, 69% persistent).
- In 5/8 re-do procedures, the gaps were primarily located in the right pulmonary veins.

2022

Pulsed-Field Ablation for the Treatment of Left Atrial Reentry Tachycardia

Kueffer T, Seiler J, Madaffari A, et al.

*Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System

Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology (December, 2022), available at: <u>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10840-022-01436-1</u>

- Left atrial reentry tachycardia were treated with FARAPULSE (n=22).
- Lesion used to treat the ATs included, 20 roof lines, 13 anterior lines, and 6 mitral isthmus lines with no reported complications.

Findings from Repeat Ablation using High-Density Mapping after Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Pulsed Field Ablation

Tohoku S, Chun J, Bordignon S. et al.

EUROPACE (November 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/europace/euac211

- In redo patients initially treated with FARAPULSE using the 5S strategy, the incidence of pulmonary vein (PV) reconnection was assessed (inclusive of learning curve).
- Among the 360 patients, 25 patients (19 paroxysmal) underwent a redo procedure in 6.1 ± 4 months.
- The PV durable isolation rate was 90.9% as assessed by high-density mapping.
- The mechanism of all but one atrial tachyarrhythmia was macro-reentry.
- The mean % of isolated posterior wall surface area was 72.7 ± 19.0%.
- There was a low rate of PV reconnection (9.1%) in redo patients and the unique features of the FARAWAVE catheter design and optimized workflow enabled wide antral lesion creation without regression over time.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Among 360 patients (25 redo patients) the PV durable isolation rate was 90.9% as assessed by high-density mapping. There was a low rate of PV reconnection (9.1%) in redo patients.

Pulsed Field Ablation-Based Pulmonary Vein Isolation in Atrial Fibrillation Patients with Cardiac Implantable Electronic Devices: Practical Approach and Device Interrogation (PFA in CIEDs)

Chen S, Chun J, Bordignon S, et al.

*PRECAUTION: Implantable pacemakers and implantable cardioverter/defibrillators may be adversely affected by irreversible electroporation current

Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology (November 2022), available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s10840-022-01445-0</u>

- A pilot patient cohort (n=20) underwent PFA ablation for AF (PVI) with different CIEDs.
- CIEDs included pacemaker, implantable cardioverter-defibrillators (ICD), or cardiac resynchronization therapy plus defibrillator (CRT-D).
- CIED pre- and post-PFA interrogation of the devices showed no significant alterations to the parameters or function of the CIEDs and no lead dislodgement.

KEY TAKEAWAY: 20 patients from a pilot cohort with different CIEDs (pacemaker, ICDs or CRT-D) underwent FARAPULSE PFA for PVI. CIED pre- and post- interrogation showed no significant alterations to the parameters or function of the device and no lead dislodgement.

2022

Initial Experience with Pulsed Field Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation

Magni F, Mulder B, Groenveld H, et al.

Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine (November 2022), available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.3389/fcvm.2022.959186</u>

- 100 subjects (80% paroxysmal AF) underwent AF ablation with FARAWAVE.
- The learning curves of 2 operators (junior/senior) who performed >20 procedures showed no difference in procedure time, senior (46.9 ± 9.7 min) and junior (45.9 ± 9.9 min).
- The 2 complications that occurred were bleeding at the access site.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Among 100 patients who underwent AF ablation with FARAPULSE PFA, there were no differences in the learning curves of 2 operators (junior/senior) in terms of procedure times and acute PVI success rate.

Pulsed Field Ablation in Patients with Complex Consecutive Atrial Tachycardia in Conjunction with Ultra-High-Density Mapping: Proof of Concept

Gunawardene M, Schaeffer B, Jularic M, et al.

*Ablation beyond pulmonary vein isolation is outside the use of labeled indication of the FARAWAVE PFA Catheter with the FARAPULSE PFA System

Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology (Sept 2022), available at: DOI: 10.1111/jce.15713

- Fifteen patients with atrial tachycardia (AT) underwent high density mapping to ID critical sites for AT maintenance.
- FARAWAVE ablation was performed with 100% success, 63% terminated with the first application and 2 ATs in the right atrial requiring RF ablation.
- No procedure-related complications occurred.

KEY TAKEAWAY: This single-center, observational study showed how PFA of consecutive LAT in conjunction with UHDx mapping is feasible and safe. FARAWAVE ablation was performed with 100% success, 63% terminated with the first application and 2 ATs in the right atrial requiring RF ablation, and no procedure-related complications occurred.

2022

Pulsed-Field Ablation-Based Pulmonary Vein Isolation: Acute Safety, Efficacy and Short-Term Follow-Up in a Multi-Center Real World Scenario

Lemoine, MD, Fink, T, Mencke, C, et al.

Clinical Research in Cardiology (Sept 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/s00392-022-02091-2

- 138 patients (62% persistent AF) from 2 centers were treated with FARAWAVE.
- Mean procedure time was 78 ± 22 min including pre- and post-procedure HD voltage mapping. FARAWAVE LA dwell time was 23 ± 9 min with a fluoroscopy time of 16 ± 7 min.
- There were 3 groin complications (2.2%), 1 pericardial tamponade (0.7%) and 1 transient ST-elevation (0.7%).
- The one-year freedom from recurrence rate was 90% in paroxysmal patients (n=47) and 60% in persistent AF patients (n=82).

KEY TAKEAWAY: In a real-world setting, the FARAWAVE catheter LA dwell time was 23 ± 9 min with a low number of procedural complications. The one-year freedom from recurrence rate was 90% in PAF patients and 60% in PERS AF patients.

Cerebral Safety After Pulsed Field Ablation for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation

Reinsch N, Füting A, Höwel D, et al.

Heart Rhythm (Sept 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrthm.2022.06.018

- In 30 patients treated with FARAWAVE, Nation Institute of Heath Stroke Scale (NIHSS) scores were assessed 2-and 30-days post PVI. One day after PVI, DW-MRI and FLAIR imaging was done to document the occurrence of silent cerebral events (SCE)/ silent cerebral lesions (SCL).
- NIHSS scores were 0 for all patients. Cerebral MRI scans were normal in 29/30 (97%) of patients. In one patient (3%), a single cerebral lesion was observed. 40-days post-procedure, a follow-up MRI cerebral scan showed complete lesion regression.

KEY TAKEAWAY: The rate of MRI detected asymptomatic thromboembolic SCE/SCL was 3%. The lesion completely regressed at 40 days and no patient showed neurological deficit.

2022

Catheter Ablation Induced Phrenic Nerve Palsy by Pulsed Field Ablation— Completely Impossible? A Case Series

Pansera F, Bordignon S, Bologna F, et al.

European Journal Case Report (Sept 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/ehjcr/ytac361

- Case series on three patients that had FARAWAVE PFA-induced phrenic nerve (PN) injury during PVI. Cases 1 & 3 had PAF w/out evidence of structural heart disease and case 2 had Pers AF and ischemic cardiomyopathy with preserved ejection fraction.
- Transient right hemidiaphragm palsy was seen during PFA delivery in the RSPV (Cases 1 and 2) and the RIPV (Case 3).
- The palsy lasted <1 min and was followed by spontaneous full recovery in all cases (Case 1, 40 sec, Cases 2 & 3 lasted a few seconds).

KEY TAKEAWAY: Transient PN palsy fully recovered rapidly suggesting PN hyperpolarization of neuronal cells or depletion of acetylcholine in the motoric endplate. Further studies are needed to understand the mechanism.

Multi-National Survey on the Methods, Efficacy, and Safety on the Post-Approval Clinical use of Pulsed Field Ablation (MANIFEST-PF)

Ekanem E, Reddy VY, Boris Schmidt B, et al.

Europace (August 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/europace/euac050

- The MANIFEST-PF registry was a retrospective survey of 24 centers with 90 operators, 1758 patients that assessed the real-world performance (use case, acute effectiveness, safety) of FARAPULSE.
- Procedure time was 65 min, fluoroscopy time was 13.7 min. There was a 99.9% mean acute PVI success rate.
- There were no esophageal complications reported, no phrenic nerve injury persisting beyond hospital discharge and no reported PV stenosis. There was a 1.6% rate of major complications, a 3.87% rate of minor complications and 0.46% rate of energy specific adverse events.
- Root cause analysis showed that most of the pericardial tamponades and stroke were attributable to catheter workflow and manipulation, independent of energy modality. Complications were plotted on a timeline, and it indicated an improvement in complication rate over time.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In a real-world use setting, FARAPULSE had a high rate of acute PVI, low procedure time and a low rate of PFA specific complications.

2022

Pulsed Field Ablation for Pulmonary Vein Isolation: Real-World Experience and Characterization of the Antral Lesion Size Compared with Cryoballoon Ablation Blockhaus C, Guelker J, Feyen L, et al.

Journal of Interventional Cardiac Electrophysiology (August 2022), available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s10840-022-01359-x</u>

- Single-center study looking at procedural characteristics and the size of acute PVI antral lesions with high-density mapping in 43 patients treated with PFA compared to 20 patients treated with cryoballoon ablation.
- All patients had 100% acute vein isolation with no early reconnections. The acute antral lesion size of PFA lesions (67.03 ± 12.69%) were significantly larger compared to cryoballoon (57.39 ± 10.91%).
- In the PFA group there was no acute phrenic nerve injury, and 1 (4.34%) patient stroke.

KEY TAKEAWAY: PVI with FARAWAVE resulted in significantly larger acute antral lesions versus cryoballoon when measured with high-density voltage mapping.

Validation of a Multipolar Pulsed-Field Ablation Catheter for Endpoint Assessment in Pulmonary Vein Isolation Procedures

Kueffer T, Baldinger S, Servatius H, et al.

UROPACE (June 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/europace/euac044

- In 56 patients undergoing PVI with FARAWAVE, the accuracy of FARAWAVE to detect residual PV connections was assessed with high-density mapping.
- Acute PVI was achieved in 100% of PVs.
- The accuracy of the PV assessment with FARAWAVE was 91%. In 14/213 (6.6% of veins), FARAWAVE incorrectly indicated residual PV conduction due to high-output pace-capture.
- Lowering the output to 5 V/1 ms reduced this observation to 0.9% (2/213) and increased the accuracy to 97%.
- FARAWAVE offered reliable endpoint assessment for PVI and lowering the pacing output increased the accuracy from 91% to 97%.
- At a median of 3.2 months, 3/56 (5.4%) underwent a redo procedure. The durable PV isolation rate was 10/12 (83%).

KEY TAKEAWAY: In 56 patients undergoing PVI with FARAPULSE PFA, FARAWAVE catheter offered reliable endpoint assessment for PVI and lowering the pacing output increased the accuracy from 91% to 97%. At a median of 3.2 months, 3/56 (5.4%) underwent a redo procedure. The durable PV isolation rate was 10/12 (83%).

2022

5S Study: Safe and Simple Single Shot Pulmonary Vein Isolation with Pulsed Field Ablation Using Sedation

Schmidt B, Bordignon S, Tohoku S, et al.

Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology (June 2022), available at: <u>https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1161/CIRCEP.121.010817</u>

- Single center study looking at the adoption and the process of streamlining the procedure in the first 191 patients treated with FARAPULSE PFA. Electrogram validation was performed with a circular mapping catheter (CMC) in the first 25 patients, cerebral MRI was performed in 53 patients and esophageal endoscopy was performed in 52 patients.
- Electrogram information was 100% congruent between the CMC and FARAWAVE. PVI rate was 100%. No esophageal temperate rise or esophageal thermal injuries were observed. Two minor strokes occurred in the first 25 patients, likely due to air embolism during catheter exchanges.
- After the first 25 patients, the procedure times were significantly reduced from an average of 46 ± 14 min to 38 ± 13 min. During short term follow-up, 9% (17/191) of patients had atrial arrhythmia recurrence.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Real world use of the FARAWAVE catheter showed a short learning curve with effective, efficient (38 ± 13 min) and safe procedures.

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Characterization of Circumferential Antral Pulmonary Vein Isolation Areas Resulting from Pulsed-Field Catheter Ablation

Bohnen M, Weber R, Minners J, et al.

Europace (June 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/europace/euac111

- In 40 patients, pre- and post-procedure 20-pole circular mapping catheter voltage mapping was done to evaluate PV isolation and area of isolation.
- Isolation gaps were located most frequently in the anterior antral PV segments of the left PVs.
- Additional areas of isolation beyond the antral PV segments were found on the posterior wall and roof regions.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Proper catheter placement is important to achieve a circumferential antral PV lesion and to prevent posterior wall and roof ablation.

2022

First Experience with Pulsed Field Ablation as Routine Treatment for Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation

Füting A, Reinsch N, Höwel D, et al.

Europace (May 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/europace/euac041

- Single-center 30 patient study looking at phrenic nerve injury and high-density mapping pre- and post-ablation.
- Acute PVI rate was 100%, the median procedure time was 116 min and the FARAWAVE catheter dwell time was 29 min. There was no esophageal or phrenic nerve injury.
- 97% of patients were in sinus rhythm after 90 days.

KEY TAKEAWAY: FARAWAVE PFA for PVI in a real-world setting appeared to be safe and feasible with short FARAWAVE catheter left atrial dwell times.

Troponin Release after Pulmonary Vein Isolation using Pulsed Field Ablation compared to Radiofrequency and Cryoballoon Ablation

Krisai P, Knecht S, Badertscher P, et al.

Heart Rhythm (May 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrthm.2022.05.020

- Troponin T was measured in 60 patients one day before and the morning after PVI ablation with FARAWAVE, radiofrequency or cryoballoon ablation. No additional lesion sets were performed.
- Mean and median post-procedural Troponin levels were significantly higher in the PFA group compared to the RF and cryo groups with no significant difference between the RF and cryo groups.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Post-procedure Troponin T levels with PFA were 1.6x and 1.9x higher vs RF and Cryo, respectively. This may be a surrogate for larger lesions or more myocardial cell death.

Pulsed Field Ablation Combined with Ultra-High-Density Mapping in Patients Undergoing Catheter Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation: Practical and Electrophysiological Considerations Gunawardene M, Schaeffer B, Jularic M, et al.

Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology (March 2022), available at: DOI: 10.1111/jce.15349

- 20 consecutive patients underwent PVI with FARAWAVE. Additional ablations were performed off-label in a sub-set of patients. PFA lesion size and decrease in voltage were assessed with high-density voltage mapping.
- High density mapping showed PV reconnection in 5 cases (6.25%). Gaps were located at the anterior-superior PV ostia and were successfully closed with additional PFA. Voltage was significantly decreased following PFA with almost no complex electrogram fractionation at the lesion border zones.

KEY TAKEAWAY: High-density mapping for FARAWAVE PFA lesion showed wide, antral, circumferential lesion with significantly decreased atrial tissue voltage and little evidence of fraction in the lesion border zones.

2021

Does Pulsed Field Ablation Regress Over Time? A Quantitative Temporal Analysis of Pulmonary Vein Isolation

Kawamura I, Neuzil P, Shrivamurthy P, et al.

Heart Rhythm (June 2021), available at: doi: 10.1016/j.hrthm.2021.02.020

- Patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation underwent PVI using a biphasic PFA waveform delivered through a dedicated, variably deployable multielectrode basket/ flower catheter.
- A comparison of voltage maps immediately after PFA and at a median of 84 days (interquartile range 69–90 days) later revealed that there was no significant difference in either the left and right-sided PV antral isolation areas or nonablated posterior wall area.
- The distances between low-voltage edges on the posterior wall were also not significantly different between the 2 time points.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In this study, the level of PV antral isolation after PFA with a multielectrode PFA catheter persists without regression.

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Pulsed Field Ablation Prevents Chronic Atrial Fibrotic Changes and Restrictive Mechanics After Catheter Ablation for Atrial Fibrillation

Nakatani Y, Sridi-Cheniti S, Cheniti G, et al.

Europace (May 2021), available at: doi:10.1093/europace/euab155

- Cardiac magnetic resonance was performed pre-ablation, acutely (<3 h), and 3 months post-ablation in 41 patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (AF) undergoing pulmonary vein (PV) isolation with PFA (n = 18) or thermal ablation (n = 23, 16 radiofrequency ablations, 7 cryoballoon ablations).
- Tissue changes were more homogeneous after PFA than after thermal ablation, with no sign of microvascular damage or intramural hemorrhage. In the chronic stage, the majority of acute LGE had disappeared after PFA, whereas most LGE persisted after thermal ablation.
- The maximum strain on PV antra, the LA expansion index, and LA active emptying fraction declined acutely after both PFA and thermal ablation but recovered at the chronic stage only with PFA.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In this study, pulsed field ablation induces large acute LGE without microvascular damage or intramural hemorrhage. Most LGE lesions disappear in the chronic stage, suggesting a specific reparative process involving less chronic fibrosis.

2021

Pulsed Field Ablation of Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation: 1-Year Outcomes of IMPULSE, PEFCAT, and PEFCAT II

Reddy VY, Dukkipati SR, Neuzil P, et al.

JACC-EP (May 2021), available at: doi.org/10.1016/j.jacep.2021.02.014

- In 3 multicenter studies (IMPULSE, PEFCAT and PEFCAT II), paroxysmal atrial fibrillation patients underwent PVI using a basket and flower PFA catheter.
- Invasive remapping was performed at 2 to 3 months, and reconnected PVs were reisolated with PFA or radiofrequency ablation. After a 90-day blanking period, arrhythmia recurrence was assessed over 1-year follow-up.
- In 121 patients, acute PVI was achieved in 100% of PVs with PFA alone. PV remapping, performed in 110 patients at 93.0 ± 30.1 days, demonstrated durable PVI in 84.8% of PVs (64.5% of patients), and 96.0% of PVs (84.1% of patients) treated with the optimized biphasic energy PFA waveform.
- The 1-year Kaplan-Meier estimates for freedom from any atrial arrhythmia for the entire cohort and for the optimized biphasic energy PFA waveform cohort were 78.5 ± 3.8% and 84.5 ± 5.4%, respectively.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In this study, PVI with a "variable distal end morphology" PFA catheter results in excellent PVI durability and acceptable safety with a low 1-year rate of atrial arrhythmia recurrence.

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How Does the Level of Pulmonary Venous Isolation Compare Between Pulsed Field Ablation and Thermal Energy Ablation (Radiofrequency, Cryo, or Laser)?

Kawamura I, Neuzil P, Shivamurthy P, et al.

Europace (May 2021), available at: doi:10.1093/europace/euab150

- In a clinical trial (NCT03714178), paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (PAF) patients under went PVI with a multi-electrode pentaspline PFA catheter using a biphasic waveform, and after 75 days, detailed voltage maps were created during protocol-specified remapping studies.
- Comparative voltage mapping data were retrospectively collected from consecutive PAF patients who (i) underwent PVI using thermal energy, (ii) underwent reablation for recurrence, and (iii) had durably isolated PVs. The left and right PV antral isolation areas and non-ablated posterior wall were quantified.
- There was no significant difference between the PFA and thermal ablation cohorts in either the left- and right-sided PV isolation areas, or the non-ablated posterior wall area.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In this study, catheter-based PVI with the pentaspline PFA catheter creates chronic PV antral isolation areas as encompassing as thermal energy ablation.

2021

Pulsed Field Ablation Selectively Spares the Oesophagus During Pulmonary Vein Isolation for Atrial Fibrillation

Cochet H, Nakatani Y, Sridi-Cheniti S, et al.

Europace (February 2021), available at: doi:10.1093/europace/euab090

- Cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) imaging was performed before, acutely (<3 h) and 3 months post-ablation in 41 paroxysmal AF patients undergoing PVI with PFA (N= 18, FARAPULSE) or thermal methods (N= 23, 16 radiofrequency, 7 cryoballoon).
- Oesophageal and aortic injuries were assessed by using late gadolinium-enhanced (LGE) imaging. Phrenic nerve injuries were assessed from diaphragmatic motion on intra-procedural fluoroscopy.
- Acutely, thermal methods induced high rates of oesophageal lesions (43%), all observed in patients showing direct contact between the oesophagus and the ablation sites. Oesophageal lesions were observed in no patient ablated with PFA (0%, P < 0.001 vs. thermal methods), despite similar rates of direct contact between the oesophagus and the ablation sites (P = 0.41). Acute lesions were detected on CMR on the descending aorta in 10/23 (43%) after thermal ablation, and in 6/18 (33%) after PFA (P = 0.52). CMR at 3 months showed a complete resolution of oesophageal and aortic LGE in all patients.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In this study, PFA does not induce any signs of oesophageal injury on CMR after PVI. Due to its tissue selectivity, PFA may improve safety for catheter ablation of AF.

2021

Pulsed Field Ablation: A Promise That Came True

Ante A, Breskovic T, Sikiric I.

Current Opinion in Cardiology (Jan 2021), available at: DOI: 10.1097/HCO.000000000000810

- Pulsed field ablation is a nonthermal ablative modality that uses short living, strong electrical field created around catheter to create microscopic pores in cell membranes (electroporation). When adequately dosed/configured it shows a preference for myocardial tissue necrosis. Thus, it holds a promise to become a 'perfect' energy source for cardiac ablation to treat arrhythmias.
- First in human series using pulsed field ablation for atrial fibrillation ablation have been completed and data published for several platforms. Acute safety outcomes are similar across the platforms with exceptionally low rate of those complications that are typically reported for thermal ablation methods (esophageal injury, pulmonary vein stenosis, phrenic nerve palsy). Promising acute data on pulmonary vein isolation had been corroborated with satisfactory 1-year clinical follow-up for a single platform (i.e. FARAPULSE), whereas reports are pending for the rest. Research efforts are being expanded to a development of focal catheters, and therefore, pulsed field ablation application for ventricular arrhythmias.
- As the reports confirming its safety and efficacy build up, there seems to be no way that the promise of pulsed field ablation could end in a blind alley.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Promising intraprocedural PFA results for atrial fibrillation ablation had recently been supported by 1-year clinical follow-up data with the pleasing success rate. It is likely that PFA with a circumferential lesion catheter design will become the dominant modality for PVI in the foreseeable future. True focal PFA, with solid tip catheters is being investigated in animal labs while we still await FIH reports. This will provide ability to widen the application for ventricular arrhythmias ablation.

2020

Pulsed Field Ablation in Patients with Persistent Atrial Fibrillation

Reddy VY, Anic A, Koruth J, et al.

JACC (Sep 2020), available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2020.07.007

- PersAFOne is a single-arm study evaluating biphasic, bipolar PFA using a multispline catheter for PVI and LAPW ablation to assess the safety and lesion durability of pulsed field ablation (PFA) for both PVI and LAPW ablation in persistent AF.
- In 25 patients, acute PVI (96 of 96 pulmonary veins) were 100% acutely successful with the multispline PFA catheter alone. Using the focal PFA catheter, acute cavotri cuspid isthmus block was achieved in 13 of 13 patients.
- Post-procedure esophagogastroduodenoscopy and repeat cardiac computed tomography revealed no mucosal lesions or PV narrowing, respectively. Invasive remapping at 2 to 3 months demonstrated durable isolation (defined by entrance block) in 82 of 85 PVs (96%) and 21 of 21 LAPWs (100%) treated with the pentaspline catheter.

Ostial Dimensional Changes After Pulmonary Vein Isolation: Pulsed Field Ablation vs Radiofrequency Ablation

Kuroki K, Whang W, Eggert C, et al.

Heart Rhythm 2020 May, available at: doi.org/10.1016 /j.hrthm.2020.04.040

- Data were analyzed from 4 paroxysmal atrial fibrillation ablation trials using either PFA or RFA.
- Baseline and 3-month cardiac computed tomography scans were reconstructed into 3-dimensional images, and the long and short axes of the PV ostia were quantitatively and qualitatively assessed in a randomized blinded manner.
- PV ostial diameters decreased significantly less with PFA than with RFA (% change; long axis: 0.9% ± 8.5% vs -11.9% ± 16.3%; P < .001 and short axis: 3.4% ± 12.7% vs -12.9% ± 18.5%; P < .001).
- PV narrowing/stenosis was present in 0% and 0% vs 12.0% and 32.5% of PVs and patients who underwent PFA and RFA, respectively.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In this study, unlike after RFA, the incidence and severity of PV narrowing/stenosis after PV isolation is virtually eliminated with PFA.

2019

Pulsed Field Ablation for Pulmonary Vein Isolation in Atrial Fibrillation

Reddy VY, Neuzil P, Koruth JS, et al.

JACC (Jul 2019), available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2019.04.021

- Two trials were conducted to determine whether PFA allows durable pulmonary vein (PV) isolation without damage to collateral structures, in patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation.
- Ablation was performed using proprietary bipolar PFA waveforms: either monophasic with general anesthesia and paralytics to minimize muscle contraction, or biphasic with sedation because there was minimal muscular stimulation. No esophageal protection strategy was used. Invasive electrophysiological mapping was repeated after 3 months to assess the durability of PV isolation.
- 81 patients, all PVs were acutely isolated by monophasic (n=15) or biphasic (n=66) PFA. With successive waveform refinement, durability at 3 months improved from 18% to 100% of patients with all PVs isolated. Beyond 1 procedure-related pericardial tamponade no additional primary adverse events over the 120-day median follow-up, including: stroke, phrenic nerve injury, PV stenosis, and esophageal injury.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In this study, FARAPULSE PFA preferentially affected myocardial tissue, allowing facile ultra-rapid PV isolation with excellent durability (3 months remapping) and chronic safety.

2018

Ablation of Atrial Fibrillation With Pulsed Electric Fields: An Ultra-Rapid, Tissue-Selective Modality for Cardiac Ablation

Reddy VY, Koruth J, et al.

JACC-EP (Apr 2018), available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacep.2018.04.005

- First acute clinical experience of atrial fibrillation ablation with PFA, both epicardial box lesions during cardiac surgery, and catheter-based PV isolation.
- PFA was performed using a custom over-the-wire endocardial catheter for percutaneous transseptal PV isolation, and a linear catheter for encircling the PVs and posterior left atrium during concomitant cardiac surgery.
- Catheter PV ablation was successful in 15 patients (100%) 57 PVs Using 3.26 lesions/PV and surgical box lesions were successful in 6 of 7 patients (86%) 2 lesions/patient. No complications.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In this study, ultrarapid PFA-based PV and LA ablation is both feasible and safe and is associated with excellent acute efficacy.

2023

Electrophysiology, Pathology, and Imaging of Pulsed Field Ablation of Scarred and Healthy Ventricles in Swine

Kawamura I, Reddy V, Santos-Gallego C, et al.

Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology (January 2023), available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCEP.122.011369</u>

- 6 swine were infarcted to assess penetration of scar, risk of arrhythmias and lesion imaging evaluation.
- FARAPULSE PFA successfully penetrated scar without significant differences in the lesion depth of infarcted tissue (5.9 ± 1.0 mm) vs healthy (5.7 ± 1.3 mm) myocardium.
- In ungated QRS PFA applications, sustained ventricular arrhythmias requiring defibrillation occurred in 4/187 (2.1%) applications with zero occurring during gated applications.
- Dark-blood late-gadolinium-enhanced sequences allowed for improved endocardial border detection.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In the assessment of penetration of scar, risk of arrhythmias and lesion imaging evaluation, FARAPULSE PFA successfully penetrated scar without differences in lesion depth of infarcted swine tissue vs healthy myocardium.

2022

Effect of Epicardial Pulsed Field Ablation Directly on Coronary Arteries

Higuchi S, Im S, Stillson C, et al.

JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology (Dec 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacep.2022.09.003

- 4 swine, FARAWAVE lesions were delivered directly to the left anterior descending artery, left circumflex artery or normal myocardium.
- Angiography was performed to quantify the degree of coronary artery narrowing and histology was performed at 4 and 8 weeks.
- Acute luminal narrowing immediately after PFA was 47% which gradually resolved over 30 minutes.
- Epicardial lesions had a median depth of 4.1 mm and 87.5% of the arteries had minimal to mild stenosis via neointimal hyperplasia.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In 4 swine, angiography was performed to quantify the degree of coronary artery narrowing and histology after FARAWAVE lesions were performed. Acute luminal narrowing immediately after PFA was 47% which gradually resolved over 30 minutes, and epicardial lesions had minimal to mild stenosis via neointimal hyperplasia.

2022

Pulsed Field Ablation of Left Ventricular Myocardium in a Swine Infarct Model

Im S, Higuchi S, Lee A, et al.

JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology (June 2022), available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacep.2022.03.007

- 10 swine were infarcted to evaluate how PFA and RF perform in areas of myocardial scar.
- In myocardial scar, lesion depth was not different between the FARAWAVE or the FOCAL PFA catheter.
- In myocardial scar, lesion depth was significantly greater for PFA vs RF.

KEY TAKEAWAY: In a pre-clinical animal model, unlike RF, FARAPULSE PFA was able to effectively ablate surviving islands of myocardium in infarct-related ventricular substrate.

2020

Pulsed Field Ablation Versus Radiofrequency Ablation: Esophageal Injury in a Novel Porcine Model

Koruth JS, Kuroki K, Kawamura I, et al.

Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology (Jan 2020), available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCEP.119.008303</u>

- A novel preclinical model was created to nonsurgical assess the response to esophageal injury. This was accomplished by delivering the energy source from within the inferior vena cava, against the esophagus (which was purposefully mechanically deviated towards the IVC).
- Biphasic pulsed field ablation induced no chronic histopathologic esophageal changes, whereas radiofrequency catheter ablation demonstrated a spectrum of esophageal lesions including esophageal ulcers, abscess, and fistula.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Dr. Koruth et al describe a novel porcine model simulating clinical conditions for esophageal damage caused by endocardial ablation. Six subjects treated with FARAPULSE PFA revealed no esophageal injury while radiofrequency ablation caused grossly observable and severe injury.

2019

Preclinical Evaluation of Pulsed Field Ablation: Electrophysiological and Histological Assessment of Thoracic Vein Isolation

Koruth JS, Kuroki K, Iwasawa J, et al.

Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology (Dec 2019), available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCEP.119.007781</u>

- In this study, the safety, efficacy, and durability of achieving catheter-based electrical isolation of PVI using optimized monophasic and biphasic PFA waveforms and describe procedural and histological characteristics of PFA in swine atrial tissue.
- Both waveforms created confluent myocardial lesions that demonstrated a myocardial-specific ablative effect.
- Biphasic PFA was more durable than monophasic PFA and radiofrequency ablation lesions.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Dr. Koruth et al compares lesion durability and collateral injury following preclinical pulmonary vein isolation with FARAPULSE PFA (monophasic and biphasic) and radiofrequency. Nerve and PV damage was observed only with radiofrequency ablation and biphasic PFA yielded optimal lesion durability among the three cohorts.

Endocardial Ventricular Pulsed Field Ablation: A Proof-of-Concept Preclinical Evaluation Koruth JS, Kuroki K, Iwasawa J, et al.

EP Europace (Dec 2019), available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/europace/euz341

- Assessment of safety and feasibility of FARAPULSE PFA in swine ventricles with a prototype steerable endocardial catheter.
- Gross measurements, available for 28 of 30 ablation sites, revealed average lesion dimensions to be 6.5±1.7 mm deep and 22.6±4.1 mm, with a maximum depth and width of 9.4 mm and 28.6mm respectively.
- In PFA lesions, fibrous tissue homogeneously replaced myocytes without overlying thrombus. When present in the lesion zone, nerve fascicles and vasculature were preserved.

KEY TAKEAWAY: Report on a series of porcine subjects treated with the novel FARAPULSE FARAFLEX focal PFA catheter. Ventricular tissue targeted for ablation demonstrated lesions with clinically relevant dimensions and spared collateral structures such as vasculature and nerves.

2021

Cerebral safety after pulsed field ablation for symptomatic atrial fibrillation ablation Reinsch N, Fueting AV, Höwel D, et al. *Clin Res Cardiol* (2021). 10.1007/s00392-021-01933-9

Pulsed field ablation for atrial fibrillation is safe for the bronchial system Höwel D, Fueting AV, Reinsch N, et al. *Clin Res Cardiol* (2021). 10.1007/s00392-021-01933-9

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