



**ATRIAL FLUTTER**  
Patient Information Booklet

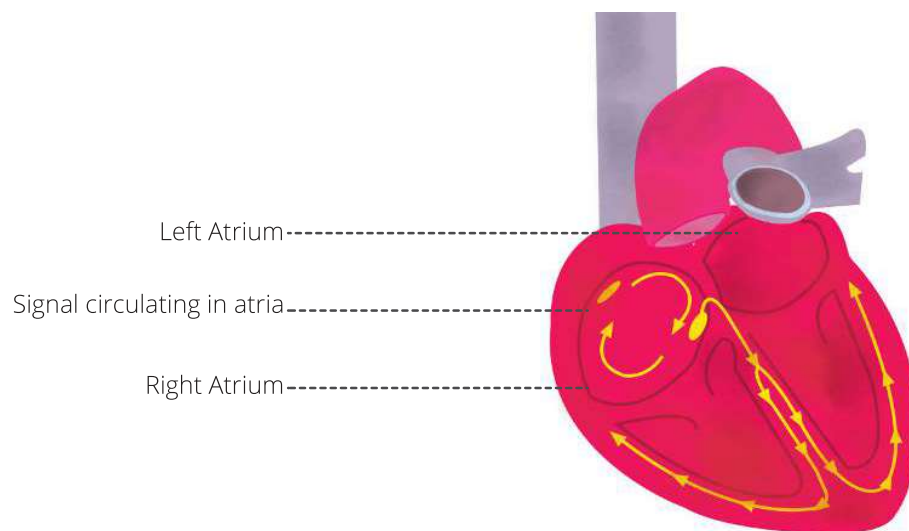
## ATRIAL FLUTTER

Atrial Flutter is an abnormal heart rhythm within the upper pumping chambers of the heart (left and right atria) and falls into the category of supra ventricular tachycardia (fast rhythms in the upper chambers of the heart). This rhythm may occur in individuals with or without other forms of cardiovascular disease. Atrial flutter is not considered to be a dangerous rhythm disorder but it can sometimes cause stroke as a result of blood clots forming within the heart chamber and, very rarely, atrial flutter can cause loss of heart function (heart failure).

Atrial flutter is closely associated with another rhythm disorder called atrial fibrillation. Many patients suffer both atrial flutter and atrial fibrillation at different times and the symptoms may seem identical to the patient.

Atrial flutter is typically initiated by a premature electrical impulse arising in the atria. These premature impulses are sometimes called ectopic beats and may be felt as a skipped beat by the patient. The electrical impulse circles the right atrium, in a loop, through the so-called 'cavo tricuspid isthmus'. The cavo tricuspid isthmus (CTI) is a bridge of tissue in the lower part of the right atrium, between the inferior vena cava and the tricuspid valve.

Atrial flutter is divided into two subtypes known as 'counter clockwise' and 'clockwise' flutter, depending on the direction of current passing through the loop. Very rarely, atrial flutter may not use this pathway and even more rarely, atrial flutter can be caused by abnormal short circuits in the left atrium.



## SYMPTOMS

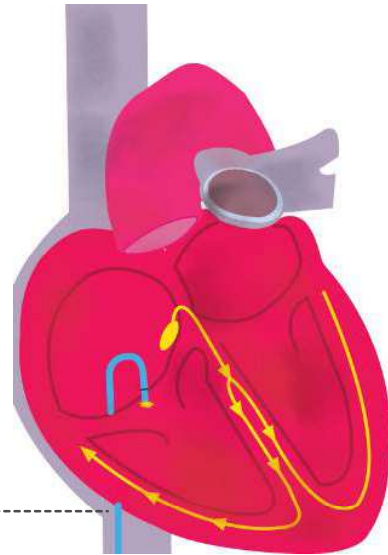
Some individuals describe a 'fluttery feeling' in the chest. For some it results in characteristic sensations of regular palpitation. Other symptoms can also include shortness of breath, fatigue, chest pain, light headedness and nausea. However in many cases atrial flutter can go unnoticed because of a lack of symptoms.

## CTI ABLATION

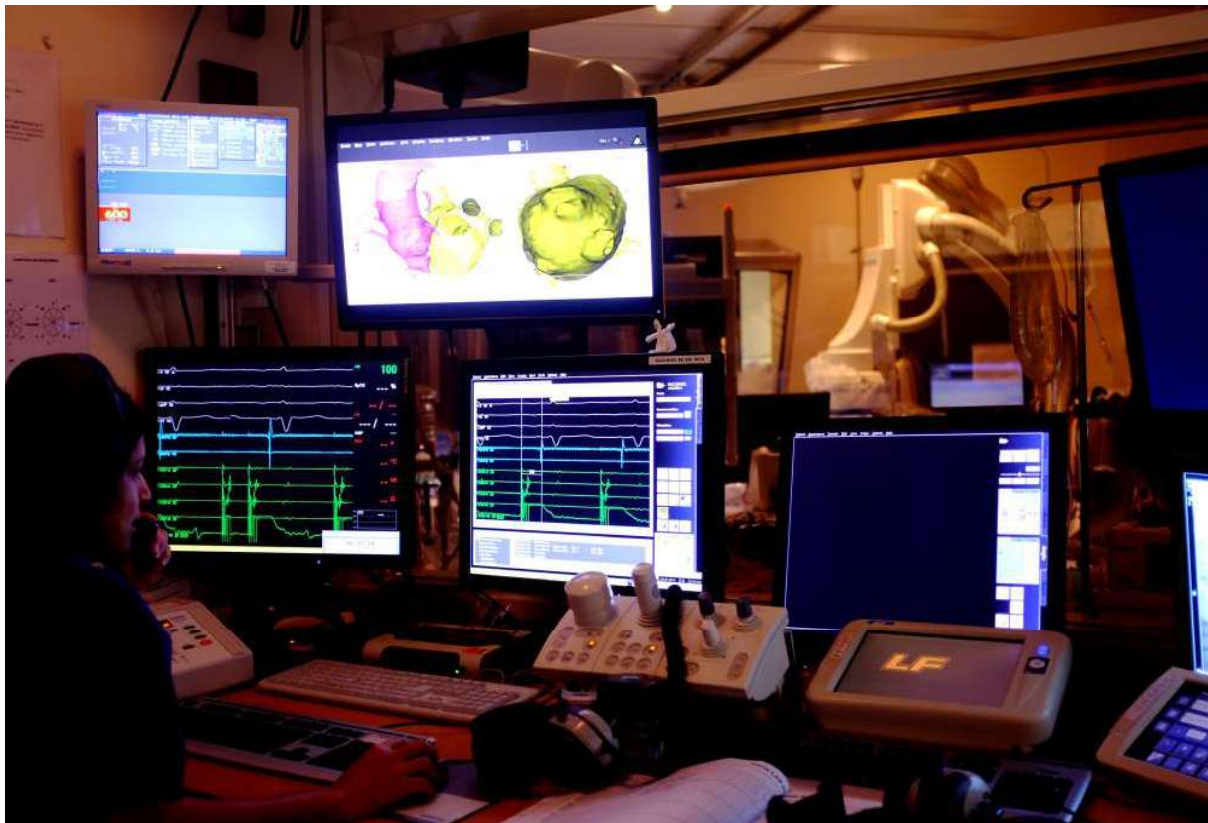
CTI Ablation is a treatment procedure for atrial flutter. This procedure is performed in the catheterization laboratory (cath lab). The aim of this procedure is to deploy a ridge of scar tissue in the pathway of the electrical circuit which works similarly to a fire break.

The procedure is performed by introducing cardiac catheters through the right femoral vein at the patient's groin and into the right atrium. Radio frequency energy is then delivered through the ablation catheter to create lesions to block the pathway of the abnormal electrical circuit causing the arrhythmia.

The successful ablation of the CTI will prevent the recurrence of atrial flutter. The major goal of this procedure is to restore sinus rhythm (normal heart rhythm) without the need for medications, and to relieve symptoms associated with atrial flutter.



An ablation catheter lying on the cavo tricuspid isthmus (CTI)



Technicians room during surgery

## RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CTI ABLATION

CTI ablation is a low risk procedure. The most common problem is pain and bruising at the site of the groin which will usually disappear after 4-6 weeks without treatment. If oozing, swelling or pain of the groin site occurs, please contact Professor Weerasooriya.

However, as with any procedure complications can occur. These can be summarised as follows:

- Bleeding into the pericardial sac surrounding the heart (cardiac tamponade)
- Pulmonary embolism – blood clot to the lungs
- Death (1 in 5000 cases)