

First-Line cryoablation trials for paroxysmal AF: STOP-AF FIRST, EARLY AF and CRYO-FIRST

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- Consulting fees and speaking honoraria: Boston Scientific Inc., Farapulse Inc., Galaxy Medical Inc., Biosense&Webster
- Contracted research: Boston Scientific Inc., Farapulse Inc., Galaxy Medical Inc., Biosense&Webster

Why ablation as a first line?

• Why the rush?

 Less AF means less LA remodeling/less fibrosis

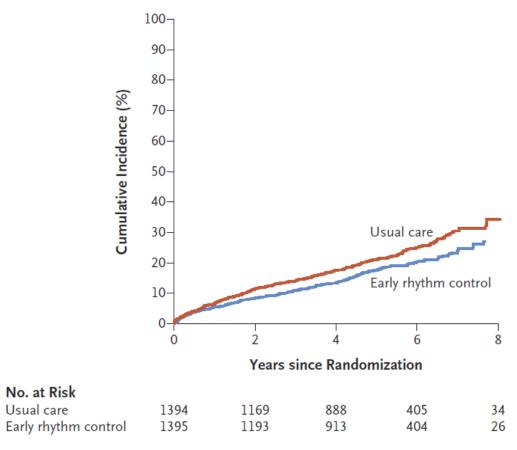
• Why PVI as an early treatment option

 Long term AAD therapy is road to nowhere + the earlier we intervene, the greater the chance patient will be PVI responder

SINUS RHYTHM MATTERS ON THE LONGER RUN!!!!

RHYTHM or RATE CONTROL PUZZLE SOLVED?





The first primary outcome was a composite of death from cardiovascular causes, stroke, or hospitalization with worsening of heart failure or acute coronary syndrome.

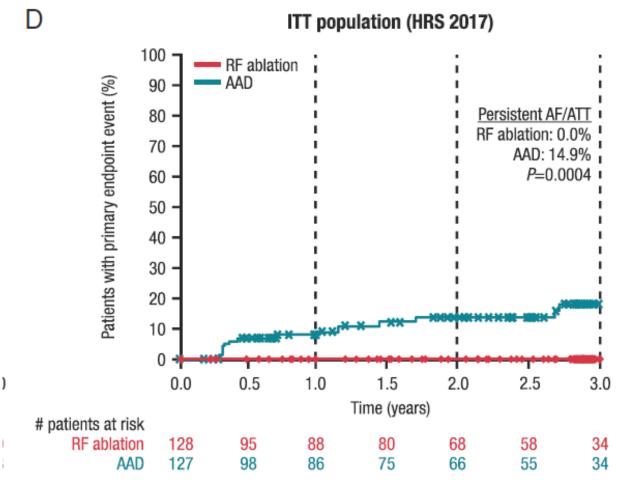
AF ablation delays progression to PerAF

ESC European Society of Cardiology Europace (2020) **00**, 1–8 doi:10.1093/europace/euaa298

CLINICAL RESEARCH

Catheter ablation or medical therapy to delay progression of atrial fibrillation: the randomized controlled atrial fibrillation progression trial (ATTEST)

Karl-Heinz Kuck ()^{1*}, Dmitry S. Lebedev ()², Evgeny N. Mikhaylov ()², Alexander Romanov³, László Gellér⁴, Oskars Kalējs⁵, Thomas Neumann⁶, Karapet Davtyan ()⁷, Young Keun On⁸, Sergey Popov⁹, Maria Grazia Bongiorni ()¹⁰, Michael Schlüter ()¹¹, Stephan Willems¹², and Feifan Ouyang^{1*}



How does the cryoballoon fit into the AF story?

• Cryoballoon is a good PVI tool (all PVs durably isolated in 60-70% of patients)

- ... reasonably effective
- ...reasonably safe
- ...reproducible procedural time
- ...easy to master (compared to point by point ablation)

Meta analysis of 3 trials using RFA:

• Prior first-line studies have evaluated "old generation" point-by-point radiofrequency catheter ablation¹⁻³

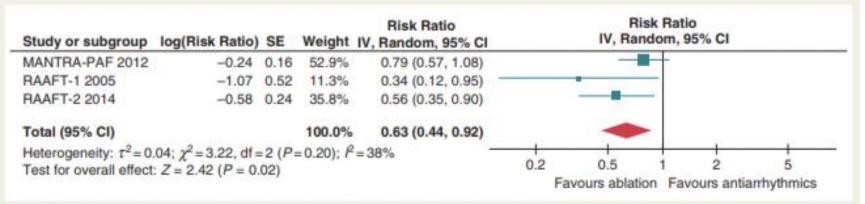


Figure 2 Forest plot showing the risk of recurrence of atrial fibrillation after radiofrequency ablation or antiarrhythmic drug treatment in three randomized studies. RAAFT-2 study included also the occurrence of atrial tachycardia and flutter.

c	atheter ab	lation An	ntiarrhythmic	c drug		Risk Ratio			Risk	Ratio		
Study or subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight N	1-H, Random, 95% C	CI Year		M-H, Rando	om, 95% (CI	
RAAFT-1 2005	4	32	22	35	23.1%	0.20 (0.08, 0.51)	2005	-				
MANTRA-PAF 2012	46	140	61	146	42.5%	0.79 (0.58, 1.07)	2012		_	t		
RAAFT-2 2014	16	66	19	61	34.4%	0.78 (0.44, 1.37)	2014		_	+		
Total (95% CI)		238		242	100.0%	0.57 (0.30, 1.08)				+		
Total events	66		102									
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0$.	.23: $\chi^2 = 7.6$	68. df = 2 (P=0.02); I2:	=74%			-+-			+ +		\rightarrow
Test for overall effect:							0.1	0.2	0.5	1 2	5	10
four for overall endor.		- 0.00)						Favo	urs ablation	Favours	antiarrhy	thmics

- 1. Wazni OM et al. JAMA 2005;293:2634-40.
- 2. Cosedis Nielsen J et al. N Engl J Med 2012;367:1587-95.
- 3. Morillo CA et al. JAMA 2014;311:692-700.
- 4. Hakalahti A et al. Europace 2015;17:370-8.

Figure 3 Forest plot showing the risk of symptomatic atrial fibrillation after radiofrequency ablation or antiarrhythmic drug treatment in three randomized studies.

2020/2021 – 3 new trials using CB - PVI only

EARLY AF¹

- 303 pts randomized to PVI or AAD
- Primary endpoint: freedom from any AA
- FUP ILR

STOP AF FIRST²

- 203 pts randomized to PVI or AAD
- Primary endpoint: freedom from any AA
- FUP weekly TTM+TTM with symptoms

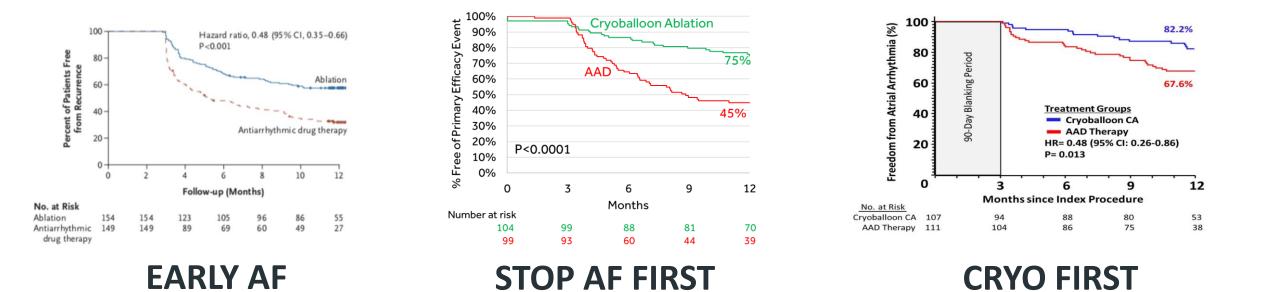
CRYO FIRST³

- 220 pts randomized to PVI or AAD
- Primary endpoints: Freedom from any AAQol
- FUP 7 day Holter ECGs

¹Andrade J. et al. N Engl J Med 2021; 384:305-315

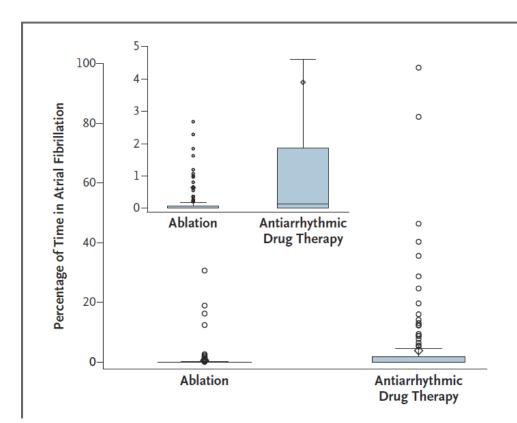
- ²Wazni O. et al. N Engl J Med 2021; 384:316-324
- ³Kuniss M. et al. Europace 2021;00:1-9

Primary efficacy endpoint



• Consistent RR reduction cca 50% - absolute numbers differ depending on FU method

AF burden- an important metric for the long term outcomes



EARLY AF Andrade J. et al. N Engl J Med 2021; 384:305-315

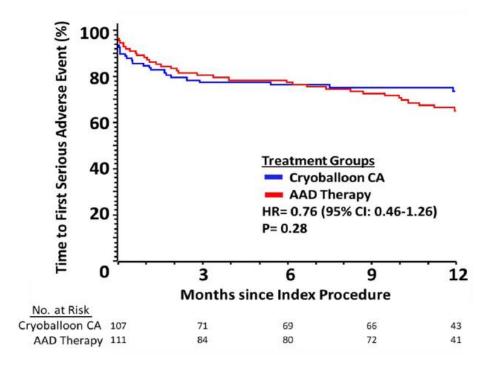
Secondary efficacy outcomes - QoL

Ablation Group (N=154)	Antiarrhythmic Drug Group (N=149)	Treatment Effect (95% CI)
24.4±1.6	17.9±1.6	10.5±2.2
26.9±1.9	22.9±2.0	8.0±2.2
0.08±0.02	0.07±0.02	0.03±0.03
0.12±0.02	0.06±0.02	0.07±0.03
6.10±1.17	4.97±1.19	2.05±1.68
7.73±1.44	5.71±1.46	2.94±1.69
	Group (N = 154) 24.4±1.6 26.9±1.9 0.08±0.02 0.12±0.02 6.10±1.17	Group (N = 154)Drug Group (N = 149) 24.4 ± 1.6 17.9 ± 1.6 26.9 ± 1.9 22.9 ± 2.0 0.08 ± 0.02 0.07 ± 0.02 0.12 ± 0.02 0.06 ± 0.02 6.10 ± 1.17 4.97 ± 1.19

EARLY AF Andrade J. et al. N Engl J Med 2021; 384:305-315

Primary safety outcomes

TIME TO FIRST SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENT:



PVI group, n=107

No stroke

No tamponade

No persistent PN palsy

1 TIA

CRYO FIRST Kuniss

Kuniss M. et al. Europace 2021;00:1-9

Primary safety outcomes

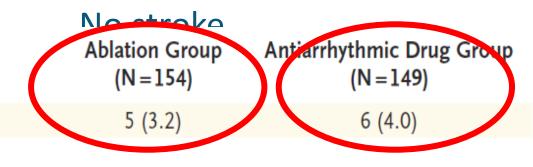


Event

Any serious adverse event related to the trial regimen — no. of patients (%)*



PVI group, n=154

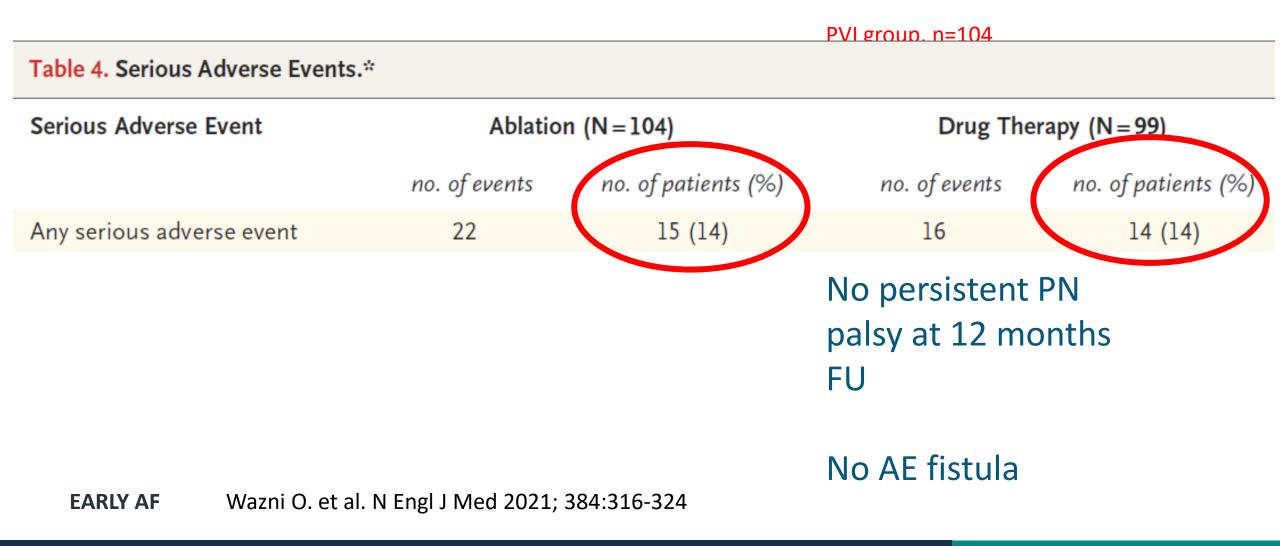


3 persistent PN palsy (resolved at 1 month FU)

No TIA

EARLY AF Andrade J. et al. N Engl J Med 2021; 384:305-315

Primary safety outcomes





3 recent RCTs (STOP AF FIRST, CRYO FIRST and EARLY AF) show:

SAFETY ASPECT

PVI with cryoballoon as an early treatment option for paroxysmal AF patients is as safe as the AAD treatment

...when performed at high volume centers, with high volume operators (industry picked!!!)



3 recent RCTs (STOP AF FIRST, CRYO FIRST and EARLY AF) show:

AF SUPRESSION ASPECT

PVI with cryoballoon as an early treatment option for paroxysmal AF patients results in better control of AF (treatment effect preserved irrespective of FU strategy)

...when performed at high volume centers, with high volume operators

Impact to the guidelines

First-line therapy			
AF catheter ablation for PVI should/may be considered as first-line rhythm control therapy to improve symptoms in selected patients			
with symptomatic:			
 Paroxysmal AF episodes,^{240-242,614,615} or + CryoFirst, STOP AF first, Early AF + EAST AFNET4&ATTEST 	lla	В	
 Persistent AF without major risk factors for AF recurrence. 			
as an alternative to AAD class I or III, considering patient choice, benefit, and risk.			
AF catheter ablation:			
 Is recommended to reverse LV dysfunction in AF patients when tachycardia-induced cardiomyopathy is highly probable, inde- pendent of their symptom status.^{666,675,676} 			
 Should be considered in selected AF patients with HF with reduced LVEF to improve survival and reduce HF hospitalization.^{612,659,662-666,668-671,817-826} 			
AF catheter ablation for PVI should be considered as a strategy to avoid pacemaker implantation in patients with AF-related bradycar- dia or symptomatic pre-automaticity pause after AF conversion considering the clinical situation. ^{816–818}			

Personal take on these 3 RCTs with CB for PAF

WILL THIS DATA CHANGE MY PRACTICE? NO

DO THESE TRIALS BRING IN ANY NEW DATA? NO

DO THESE TRIALS SUGGEST THE CRYOBALLOON SUPREMACY OVER OTHER WIDELY AVAILABLE ABLATION PLATFORMS/APPROACHES? YES

Is there a reason for CB product managers to laugh???

