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Chak-Yu So

Guson Kang

Pedro A. Villablanca

Abel Ignatius

Saleha Asghar

See next page for additional authors










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Authors

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Additive Value of Preprocedural Computed Tomography Planning Versus Stand-Alone Transesophageal Echocardiogram Guidance to Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion: Comparison of Real-World Practice

Chak-yu So , MD, MBChB; Guson Kang, MD; Pedro A. Villablanca, MD, MSc; Abel Ignatius , MD; Saleha Asghar , MD; Dilshan Dhillon , MD; James C. Lee , MD; Arfaat Khan, MD; Gurjit Singh , MD; Tiberio M. Frisoli, MD; Brian P. O'Neill, MD; Marvin H. Eng , MD; Thomas Song , MD; Milan Pantelic, MD; William W. O'Neill, MD; Dee Dee Wang , MD

BACKGROUND: Transesophageal echocardiogram is currently the standard preprocedural imaging for left atrial appendage occlusion. This study aimed to assess the additive value of preprocedural computed tomography (CT) planning versus stand-alone transesophageal echocardiogram imaging guidance to left atrial appendage occlusion.

METHODS AND RESULTS: We retrospectively reviewed 485 Watchman implantations at a single center to compare the outcomes of using additional CT preprocedural planning (n=328, 67.6%) versus stand-alone transesophageal echocardiogram guidance (n=157, 32.4%) for left atrial appendage occlusion. The primary end point was the rate of successful device implantation without major peri-device leak (>5 mm). Secondary end points included major adverse events, total procedural time, delivery sheath and devices used, risk of major peri-device leak and device-related thrombus at follow-up imaging. A single/anterior-curve delivery sheath was used more commonly in those who underwent CT imaging (35.9% versus 18.8%; $P<0.001$). Additional preprocedural CT planning was associated with a significantly higher successful device implantation rate (98.5% versus 94.9%; $P=0.02$), a shorter procedural time (median, 45.5 minutes versus 51.0 minutes; $P=0.03$) and a less frequent change of device size (5.6% versus 12.1%; $P=0.01$), particularly device upsize (4% versus 9.4%; $P=0.02$). However, there was no significant difference in the risk of major adverse events (2.1% versus 1.9%; $P=0.87$). Only 1 significant peri-device leak (0.2%) and 5 device-related thrombi were detected in follow-up (1.2%) with no intergroup difference.

CONCLUSIONS: Additional preprocedural planning using CT in Watchman implantation was associated with a higher successful device implantation rate, a shorter total procedural time, and a less frequent change of device sizes.

Key Words: atrial fibrillation ■ computed tomography ■ left atrial appendage occlusion ■ three-dimensional printing ■ transesophageal echocardiography

Left atrial appendage (LAA) occlusion (LAAO) is a nonpharmacologic therapy for stroke prophylaxis in selected patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation (AF).¹ The anatomy of LAA is highly variable, and hence preprocedural imaging is important for procedural planning and device selection.²

Correspondence to: Dee Dee Wang, MD, Division of Cardiology, Center for Structural Heart Disease, Henry Ford Hospital, 2799 W. Grand Blvd, Detroit, MI 48202. E-mail: dwang2@hfhs.org; Chak-yu So, MD, MBChB, Division of Cardiology, Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong SAR, China. E-mail: kentso987@gmail.com

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CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE

What Is New?

- Additional preprocedural planning in Watchman implantation using computed tomography was associated with a significantly higher rate of successful device implantation, a shorter total procedural time, and a less frequent need to change device sizes.

What Are the Clinical Implications?

- A large-scale randomized controlled trial comparing the 2 imaging modalities in different left atrial appendage occlusion devices is needed.
- A streamlined computed tomography planning protocol without a 3-dimensional-printed model should be developed to reduce cost and improve reproducibility.

Nonstandard Abbreviations and Acronyms

LAA	left atrial appendage
TEE	transesophageal echocardiogram

Two-dimensional transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) is currently the gold standard imaging modality for both pre- and intraprocedural guidance.³ Previous studies found that 3-dimensional cardiac computed tomography (CT) reported consistently larger LAA dimensions than TEE,^{4–6} and a number of small comparative studies showed that preprocedural planning using 3-dimensional CT was associated with more accurate device selection and improved procedural efficiency.^{7–9} However, it was uncertain whether additional preprocedural planning using 3-dimensional CT would impact on the LAAO procedural success, procedural safety, and subsequent occlusion outcomes. This study aimed to assess the additive value of preprocedural CT planning versus stand-alone TEE imaging guidance to LAAO.

METHODS

The authors declare that all supporting data are available within the article.

Study Design

We retrospectively reviewed all LAAO using the Watchman device (Boston Scientific, Marlborough, MA) performed at a single center from May 2015 to December 2019. All patients underwent preprocedural imaging before the actual

procedure to assess the LAA anatomy. Patients with presence of a LAA thrombus or who were anatomically not suitable for the Watchman device according to the device instructions for use were excluded.¹⁰ Preprocedural planning was performed using either CT or TEE according to the operator's preference. Preprocedural CT was obtained at least 72 hours before the actual procedure to reduce risk of contrast nephropathy, whereas preprocedural TEE was performed days/weeks before or on the same day as the actual procedure. Patients were then divided into 2 groups, using additional CT for preprocedural planning versus stand-alone TEE-guided LAAO, to compare the outcomes of the Watchman implantation. The study was approved by the Henry Ford Hospital institutional review board, and informed consent was waived for this retrospective analysis.

Preprocedural CT Protocol

The CT imaging acquisition and postprocessing protocol at our institution were previously described.⁶ In short, contrast-enhanced, cardiac CT angiographic acquisition was obtained using GE Discovery CT750 (GE Healthcare, Waukesha, WI) and image postprocessing was performed using Vitrea (Vital Images, Minnetonka, MN) and Mimics (Materialise, Leuven, Belgium). LAA dimensions were measured at the late ventricular systolic phase that corresponds with the maximal end-diastolic filling for the LAA. Maximal and minimal diameters of the LAA landing zone, and the length/depth of the LAA from the landing zone to the distal LAA tip were measured (Figure). Device size was determined by the widest diameter of the landing zone measured by CT imaging and selection according to the Watchman instructions for use. Optimal C-arm deployment angle, depth of deployment, and catheter tip positioning to optimize device implant coaxiality to the LAA were also determined by CT for procedural guidance. In addition, 3-dimensional prints of patient's specific left atrial and LAA anatomy were generated to assist in bench-test selection of catheter curvature for device implantation. However, device size testing or procedure simulation was not performed.

Intraprocedural Imaging

All Watchman implantations were performed under real-time TEE guidance. Two-dimensional and 3-dimensional LAA measurements were obtained after confirming mean LA pressure >10 mm Hg. For the additive CT group, the initial device size and choice of delivery sheath followed the preprocedural plan unless difficulty occurred intraprocedurally because of challenging transseptal access and ability to achieve device coaxiality. A CT-derived LAA angiogram at the deployment projection was printed out as a road map. Intraprocedural

LAA angiogram was obtained with reference to the road map before device implantation. On the other hand, in the stand-alone TEE group, the choice of device size relied on the intraprocedural TEE measurements, and the choice of delivery sheath was decided by individual implanter after transseptal access and LAA angiogram.

End Points

The primary end point for the study was the rate of successful device implantation without major peri-device leak (>5 mm). Secondary end points included major adverse events, total procedural time (defined by start of vascular access to vascular closure, ie, skin-to-skin time), radiation dose, total contrast used, number and types of delivery sheath used, number of devices used, number of partial recaptures, and risk of significant peri-device leak (>5 mm) and device-related thrombus at follow-up imaging (45 days after implantation). Major adverse events included device embolization, procedural-related myocardial infarction, procedural stroke, new pericardial effusion requiring intervention, surgical conversion, and procedural death.

Statistical Analysis

SPSS version 24 (IBM, Armonk, NY) and Microsoft Excel 365 (Microsoft Corp., Redmond, WA) were used for all statistical analyses. Categorical variables were

summarized as percentages. Normally distributed continuous data were expressed as mean±SD and skewed data as median (interquartile range). Unpaired Student *t* test was used to compare means of 2 independent samples and independent samples median test was used to compare medians. Differences between groups were assessed using the chi-square test for independence. In case the frequency of an observation was <5 in the contingency table, Fisher's exact test was used instead. A multiple logistic regression test was used to identify independent predictors of successful device implantation, change of device size, and device upsize. Statistical significance was defined as *P*<0.05.

RESULTS

From May 2015 to December 2019, a total of 485 LAAOs were performed using the Watchman device, including 328 (67.6%) cases who underwent additional CT for preprocedural planning and 157 (32.4%) cases using stand-alone TEE for guidance. The baseline patient characteristics were shown in Table 1. Patients in the additive CT group had a significantly lower body mass index (28.7±6.2 versus 30.9±6.8; *P*=0.001) and higher HAS-BLED score (3.2±1.0 versus 2.9±1.0; *P*=0.006); otherwise, there were no significant difference in their baseline clinical profiles, including

Table 1. Baseline Patient Characteristics

	Overall (n=485)	Additive CT (n=328)	Stand-Alone TEE (n=157)	<i>P</i> Value
Age	77.5±8.5	77.5±8.7	77.4±8.2	0.93
Sex, male	265 (54.6)	180 (54.9)	85 (54.1)	0.88
BMI, kg/m ²	29.4±6.4	28.7±6.2	30.9±6.8	0.001
CHADS ₂ -VASC Score	4.5±1.5	4.5±1.5	4.5±1.3	0.85
HAS-BLED score	3.1±1.0	3.2±1.0	2.9±1.0	0.006
History of CHF	232 (47.8)	165 (50.3)	67 (42.7)	0.12
History of hypertension	438 (90.3)	296 (90.2)	142 (90.4)	0.94
History of DM	198 (40.8)	125 (38.1)	73 (46.5)	0.08
History of Stroke/TIA	179 (36.9)	130 (39.6)	49 (31.2)	0.07
History of prior bleeding	404 (83.3)	272 (82.9)	132 (84.1)	0.75
History of ICH	68 (14)	45 (13.7)	23 (14.6)	0.78
History of gastrointestinal bleed	231 (45.9)	150 (45.7)	81 (51.6)	0.23
History of renal impairment*	56 (11.5)	40 (12.2)	16 (10.2)	0.52
LVEF, %	55.9±10.7	55.6±11.2	56.4±9.5	0.42
Concomitant procedures	20 (4.1)	13 (4.0)	7 (4.5)	0.80
Baseline creatinine, mg/dL	1.1 (0.5)	1.085 (0.50)	1.1 (0.58)	0.70
Maximum ostium diameter (intraprocedural TEE), mm†	22.4±3.9	22.4±3.7	22.4±3.6	0.96

Data were presented as mean ±SD or median (interquartile range) or n (%). BMI indicates body mass index; CHF, congestive heart failure; CT, computed tomography; DM, diabetes mellitus; ICH, intracranial hemorrhage; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; TEE, transesophageal echocardiogram; and TIA, transient ischemic attack.

*Renal dialysis, renal transplant, creatinine >2.26 mg/dL or >200 μmol/L.

†For those with successful Watchman implantation.

Table 2. Left Atrial Appendage Sizing Analysis by CT Versus TEE for the Same Patient

	CT	TEE	Mean Difference	P Value
Maximum ostium diameter, mm	25.2 ± 3.7	22.4 ± 3.8	+2.8 (+2.2 to +3.4)	<0.001
Minimum ostium diameter, mm	20.3 ± 4.0	17.0 ± 3.3	+3.4 (+2.8 to +4.0)	<0.001
Maximum depth, mm	29.7 ± 6.8	29.2 ± 5.4	+ 0.5 (−0.4 to +1.5)	0.28

Data are presented as mean±SD or mean difference (95% CI). CT indicates computed tomography; and TEE, transesophageal echocardiogram.

the baseline creatinine level. The maximum landing zone diameters measured by intraprocedural TEE between the 2 groups were similar (22.4±3.7 mm versus 22.4±3.6 mm; $P=0.96$). In the additive CT group, the maximal landing zone diameter measured by CT was 2.8±2.4 mm larger than that measured by intraprocedural 2-dimensional TEE, which was consistent with previously published data^{4–6} (Table 2).

Procedural Features and Outcomes

Patients' who had additive CT for preprocedural planning had a significantly higher rate of successful device implantation with <5 mm peri-device leak than using stand-alone TEE (98.5% versus 94.9%, $P=0.02$; Table 3). There was no significant difference in the risk of major adverse events between the 2 groups (2.1% versus 1.9%; $P=0.87$). Total procedural time was shorter in the additive CT group than the stand-alone TEE group (median, 45.5 minutes [36.75–59.00] versus 51.0 minutes [39.00–66.50]; $P=0.03$; Table 4). The total contrast used was significantly more in the additive CT group (59.2±34.5 mL versus 51.5±35.9 mL; $P=0.05$). The additive CT group used more anterior or single curve delivery sheath (35.9% versus 18.8%; $P<0.001$) than the stand-alone TEE group (single curve, 11.1% versus 7.7%; double curve, 64.1% versus 81.2%; anterior curve, 24.8% versus 16.8%; $P<0.001$). Moreover, the devices used between the 2 groups were significantly different (Table 4), with fewer 21-mm devices (7.4% versus 12.8%) and more 33 mm devices (18.6% versus 10.1%) used in the additive CT group. It was

also less common to change device size after initial deployment in the additive CT group than the stand-alone TEE group (5.6% versus 12.1%; $P=0.01$), with significantly more device upsizing in the stand-alone TEE group (4% versus 9.4%; $P=0.02$). With multiple logistic regression analysis, it was found that additional CT had a significant association with successful device implantation (odds ratio [OR], 3.63; 95% CI, 1.06–12.5; $P=0.041$), stand-alone TEE had a significant association with change of device size (OR, 2.34; 95% CI, 1.17–4.62; $P=0.016$), stand-alone TEE (OR, 2.51; 95% CI, 1.14–5.52; $P=0.022$), and history of hypertension (OR, 0.33; 95% CI, 0.12–0.87; $P=0.025$) had significant associations with device upsizing.

Follow-Up Clinical and Imaging Outcomes

The overall follow-up imaging rate was high, with no significant difference between the 2 groups (overall, 93.2%; additive CT group 93.8% versus stand-alone TEE group, 91.9%; $P=0.46$; Table 5). A majority of patients in the additive CT group (68.4%) received CT as follow-up imaging, whereas the stand-alone TEE group received TEE (81.9%) instead. There was only 1 significant peri-device leak (>5 mm; 0.2%) and 5 device-related thrombi detected (1.2%), with no difference between the 2 groups.

DISCUSSION

The main finding of our study was that additional preprocedural planning using CT when compared with

Table 3. Procedural Outcomes and Complications

	Overall (n=485)	Additive CT (n=328)	Stand-Alone TEE (n=157)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
Successful device implantation	472 (97.3)	323 (98.5)	149 (94.9)	3.45 (1.11–11.1)	0.02
Major adverse events	10 (2.1)	7 (2.1)	3 (1.9)		0.87
Device embolization	0	0	0		0.99
Procedural related MI	0	0	0		0.99
Procedural stroke	1 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	0		0.99
New pericardial effusion	7 (1.4)	5 (1.5)	2 (1.3)		0.99
Pericardial effusion requiring intervention	4 (0.8)	3 (0.9)	1 (0.6)		0.99
Surgical conversion	0	0	0		0.99
Peri-procedural death	2 (0.4)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.6)		0.54

Data are presented as n (%). CT indicates computed tomography; MI, myocardial infarction; and TEE, transesophageal echocardiogram.

Table 4. Procedural Characteristics of Successful Watchman Implantations

	Overall (n=472)	Additive CT (n=323)	Stand-Alone TEE (n=149)	Difference	P Value
Total procedural time (skin to skin), min	48 (37, 61)	45.5 (37, 59)	52.5 (39, 66)	-7.0	0.03
Total radiation dose, mGy	219 (126, 418)	239.0 (139, 427)	176 (90, 373)	+63	0.03
Total contrast used, mL	50.0 (30, 75)	50.0 (35, 76)	40.0 (20, 75)	+10	0.30
				Odds ratio (95% CI)	
Delivery sheath used					<0.001
Single curve	39 (8.3)	36 (11.1)	3 (2.0)		
Double curve	328 (69.5)	207 (64.1)	121 (81.2)		
Anterior curve	105 (22.2)	80 (24.8)	25 (16.8)		
Anterior or single curve	144 (30.5)	116 (35.9)	28 (18.8)		
Number of delivery sheath used	1 (1, 1)	1 (1, 1)	1 (1, 1)		0.91
Change of delivery Sheath	23 (4.9)	16 (5.0)	7 (4.7)		0.99
Device implanted					0.02
21 mm	43 (9.1)	24 (7.4)	19 (12.8)		
24 mm	112 (23.7)	84 (26.0)	28 (18.8)		
27 mm	142 (30.1)	91 (28.2)	51 (34.2)		
30 mm	100 (21.2)	64 (19.8)	36 (24.2)		
33 mm	75 (15.9)	60 (18.6)	15 (10.1)		
Number of device used	1 (1, 1)	1 (1, 1)	1 (1, 1)		0.84
Change of device size	36 (7.6)	18 (5.6)	18 (12.1)	2.3 (1.1-4.6)	0.02
Upsize	27 (5.7)	13 (4)	14 (9.4)	2.4 (1.1-5.4)	0.031
Downsize	9 (1.9)	5 (1.5)	4 (2.7)		0.47
Number of partial recapture	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)		0.99
Need of partial recapture	112 (23.7)	77 (23.8)	35 (23.5)		0.79

Data are presented as median (25th percentile, 75th percentile) or n (%). CT indicates computed tomography; mGy, milligray; and TEE, transesophageal echocardiogram.

stand-alone TEE in LAAO using the Watchman device was associated with a higher rate of successful device implantation, a shorter total procedural time, and a less frequent need to change device sizes. Besides, the additive CT group also had significant differences in the choice of delivery sheath used and the size of device implanted compared with the stand-alone TEE group.

New Gold Standard

CT has become the gold standard for device sizing in transcatheter aortic valve replacement. The LAA has a more complex anatomy and existing data consistently showed that the maximal LAA landing zones measured by CT were significantly bigger than that measured by TEE,⁴⁻⁶ and device sizing according to CT measurements was more accurate.⁷⁻⁹ Our

Table 5. Clinical and Imaging Follow-Up Outcomes of Successful Watchman Implantations at 45 Days

	Overall (n=472)	Additive CT (n=323)	Stand-Alone TEE (n=149)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
45-d clinical follow-up	440 (93.2)		137 (91.9)		303 (93.8)
45-d imaging follow-up					<0.001
No follow-up imaging	51 (10.8)		16 (10.7)		35 (10.8)
CT	232 (49.2)		11 (7.4)		221 (68.4)
TEE	189 (40.0)		122 (81.9)		67 (20.7)
Significant PDL (>5 mm)	1 (0.2)		0		1 (0.3)
Any PDL	79 (18.8)		42 (31.3)	0.32 (0.2-0.54)	37 (12.9)
DRT	5 (1.2%)		1 (0.7%)		4 (1.4%)

Data are presented as n (%). CT indicates computed tomography; DRT, device-related thrombus; PDL, peri-device leak; and TEE, transesophageal echocardiogram.

study supported these findings and was the first to show that additional CT preprocedural planning was associated with a higher rate of successful device implantation. In fact, the rate of successful device implantation in our CT cohort was significantly higher than that reported in published US studies, with a numerically lower median procedural time (Table 6). In line with previous studies, CT measurements yield larger LAA dimensions and more accurate device sizing than TEE, which resulted in less frequent need to upsize the device, as illustrated by our study. In addition, we believed that a more tailored choice of delivery sheath and fluoroscopic coaxial deployment projection obtained by preprocedural CT contributed to the improved rate of successful device implantation and procedural efficiency. Most operators preferentially used a double-curve delivery sheath and right anterior oblique 20 to 30 caudal 20 to 30 projection for device deployment. From our analysis by in vitro testing in a patient-specific 3-dimensional-printed model, coaxial alignment with the LAA ostium was better achieved by a single-curve or anterior-curve delivery sheath in a substantial proportion of patients. As a result, >30% of the cases in the additive CT group used a single/anterior-curve delivery sheath for device deployment with an overall 5% delivery sheath change only. We also found that, as in coplanar projection during valve deployment in transcatheter aortic valve replacement, a CT-derived individualized fluoroscopy projection angle that aligns the LAA ostium further improved deployment accuracy and occlusion result. Paradoxically, more contrast was used in the patients with additional CT preprocedural planning. We speculated that more contrast was used to obtain a LAA angiogram similar to the CT-derived road map, that is, more forceful or repeated injections to fill the whole LAA, before device implantation. However, there was no significant difference in the risk of major adverse events, as the overall risk reported in our study was low (Table 6).¹¹⁻¹⁵ Whether additive CT would improve the safety of Watchman implantation in lower volume or new implant sites remains to be proven. In addition, the overall risk of device-related thrombus was significantly lower than that reported in recent series,¹⁶ whether this was related to additive CT planning, implantation technique, or postimplantation antithrombotic remained unclear. Finally, the adoption of additional CT preprocedural planning±follow-up imaging modality could reduce the need to subject patients to multiple TEE, and thus improve patient comfort, reduce the risk of esophageal injury, aspiration, and sedation. On the other hand, contrast CT carries the risk of contrast nephropathy. However, by excluding patients with severe chronic kidney disease, spacing out contrast exposure and adequate prehydration,

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Table 6. Comparison of Procedural Outcomes With Other Major Clinical Studies or Registry

	Henry Ford Additive CT Cohort	Henry Ford Stand-Alone TEE Cohort	PROTECT-AF	PREVAIL	CAP	CAP-2	Post-FDA Approval Registry	NCDR Registry
Number of procedures	328	157	463	269	566	579	3822	38 158
Implantation success, %	98.5	94.9 <i>P</i> =0.02*	90.9 <i>P</i> <0.001*	95.1 <i>P</i> =0.0187*	94.4 <i>P</i> =0.0028*	94.8 <i>P</i> =0.0060*	95.6 <i>P</i> =0.0125*	98.3 [†]
Procedure time, min, median (1st–3rd quartile)	46 (37–59)	51 (39–67)	51 (37–71)	52 (40–73)	46 (34–62)	55 (39–80)	50 (36–66)	N/A
Number of device used, mean	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.38	N/A
Pericardial tamponade, %	0.9	0.6	4.3	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.02	1.39
Device embolization, %	0	0	0.6	0.7	0.2	0	0.24	0.07

Aggregate data combined from PROTECT-AF, PREVAIL, CAP, CAP2, and the Post-FDA Approval Experience. CAP indicates continued access to PROTECT-AF; CAP2, continued access to PREVAIL; CT, computed tomography; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; LAA, left atrial appendage; N/A, not available; NCDR, National Cardiovascular Data Registry; PREVAIL, Prospective Randomized Evaluation of the Watchman LAA Closure Device in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation Versus Long Term Warfarin Therapy; PROTECT-AF, Watchman Left Atrial Appendage System for Embolic Protection in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation; and TEE, transesophageal echocardiogram.

**P* value when compared with Henry Ford Additive CT cohort.

[†]NCDR reported success rate among those with device deployed, device not attempted were excluded (7% of procedures were cancelled/aborted for multiple reasons).

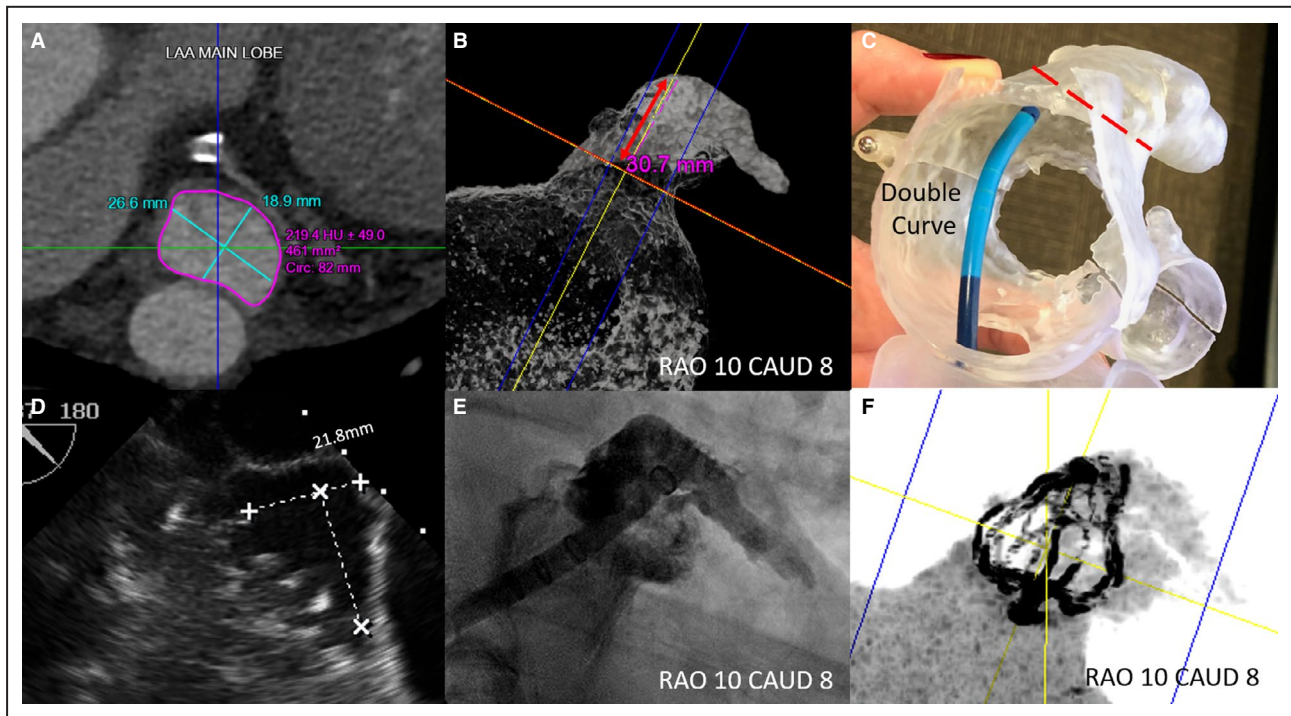


Figure. Case example of Watchman implantation using computed tomography (CT) for preprocedural planning.

A, Left atrial appendage (LAA) landing zone dimensions measured by CT. **B**, The depth measured perpendicular to the LAA landing zone and the optimal fluoroscopic deployment projection determined by CT. **C**, In vitro testing to select the curvature of the delivery sheath, which achieved coaxiality to the LAA landing zone for optimal deployment. **D**, The landing zone size measured by intraprocedural TEE, which was consistently smaller than that by preprocedural CT. **E**, LAA angiogram at predetermined fluoroscopic projection. **F**, Postimplantation CT 3-dimensional reconstruction.

which is the standard for any kind of LAA imaging, the risk of contrast nephropathy could be minimized. Further analysis to compare the cost-effectiveness of additional preprocedural CT planning versus stand-alone TEE for LAAO, taking into account the reduced lab time. In the era of COVID, TEE—being an aerosol-generating procedure—can spread the virus and pose a risk for echocardiographers, personnel, and patients. Avoiding multiple TEEs during the pandemic could potentially reduce the risk of spreading infection and reduce the use of personal protective equipment and resources.

Future Directions

Although device size prediction accuracy by CT was proven to be high, it was uncertain which parameter (maximal dimension, perimeter-derived diameter, or area-derived diameter) performs the best. In fact, the best parameter could be device specific,⁷ as in the case of transcatheter valves, and should be determined next with increasing CT experience in LAAO. Additionally, the combination of preprocedural CT and intraprocedural intracardiac echocardiography might further reduce the need of general anesthesia, intubation, and multiple TEEs; improve

patient comfort; and make LAAO more minimalistic. Moreover, with an expected increase in the array of LAAO devices available in the United States, the value of CT in preprocedural planning for optimal device size and choice could not be overlooked. With CT-based preprocedural planning, digital simulation, and in vitro simulation in 3-dimensional-printed models, LAAO could be more personalized and become safer and more efficient.

Study Limitations

First, this was a single-center retrospective study without randomization. Choice of additive CT versus stand-alone TEE for preprocedural planning could be biased by the individual operator's preference. LAAO outcome could be affected by the individual operator's experience, which was not adjusted for in our study. Second, patients screened as not eligible for the Watchman device were not available for analysis, and hence whether additional preprocedural CT screened out more unfavorable LAA anatomy for the Watchman device than stand-alone TEE remained uncertain. Third, in our additive CT cohort, a 3-dimensional-printed left atrium and LAA model was generated for a majority of patients for bench testing of delivery sheath alignment.

This approach involved extra resources and expertise and might not be feasible in other sites. A completely CT-based approach to determine the optimal choice of delivery sheath is under validation, and hopefully to simplify our approach and increase the reproducibility. Finally, only the Watchman device was used in our study, and it was uncertain whether the result could be generalized to other LAAO devices.

CONCLUSIONS

Additional preprocedural planning using CT when compared with stand-alone TEE in LAAO using the Watchman device was associated with a higher rate of successful device implantation, a shorter total procedural time, and a less frequent need to change device sizes.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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Affiliations

Division of Cardiology (C.S., G.K., P.A.V., A.I., S.A., D.D., J.C.L., A.K., G.S., T.M.F., B.P.O., M.H.E., W.W.O., D.D.W.); and Division of Radiology (T.S., M.P.), Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, MI; and Division of Cardiology, Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Prince of Wales Hospital, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China (C.S.).

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