

## 文 献

1. The Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial (CAST) Investigators Preliminary report. Effect of encainide and flecainide on mortality in a randomized trial of arrhythmia suppression after myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 1989; 321: 406-412.
2. Myerberg RJ, Castellanos A. Cardiac arrest and sudden cardiac death; In Braunwald E (ed): *The Heart Disease*. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 1988; 756-789.
3. Bayes de Luna A, Coumel P, Leclercq JF. Ambulatory sudden cardiac death; mechanisms of production of fatal arrhythmia on the basis data from 157 cases. *Am Heart J* 1989; 117: 151-159.
4. 豊嶋英明, 田辺直仁. 心臓性突然死の疫学. 村山正博, 笠貫宏編集. 心臓性突然死. 医学書院 1997: 6-18.
5. 八木繁監修, 佐藤忠一, 杉本恒明, 中村芳郎, 渡部良夫編集. ホルター心電図記録中の急死例. *Excerpta Medica* 1991.
6. 松田直樹, 笠貫宏, 野崎彰, 他. ホルター心電図記録中の突然死例の検討—ホルター心電図研究会アンケート調査にもとづいて—. *心電図* 1998; 18 (suppl 1) : 28.
7. 笠貫宏. ICD の適応. 日本心臓ペーシング・電気生理学会植込み型除細動器調査委員会編集. 植込み型除細動器の臨床. 医学書院 1998: 15-32.
8. Gregoratos G, Cheitlin MD, Conill A, et al. ACC/AHA guidelines for implantation of cardiac pacemakers and antiarrhythmia devices: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee on Pacemaker Implantation). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1998; 31: 1175-1209.
9. Gregoratos G, Cheitlin MD, Conill A, et al. ACC/AHA Guidelines for Implantation of Cardiac Pacemakers and Antiarrhythmia Devices: Executive Summary—a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee on Pacemaker Implantation). *Circulation* 1998; 97: 1325-1335.
10. ACC/AHA Task Force Report. Guidelines for Clinical Intracardiac Electrophysiological and Catheter Ablation Procedures. A report of the American College of Cardiology / American Heart Association task force on practice guidelines (Committee on Clinical Intracardiac Electrophysiologic and Catheter Ablation Procedures). Developed in collaboration with the North American Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 1995; 6: 652-679.
11. Guidelines for Clinical Intracardiac Electrophysiological and Catheter Ablation Procedures. A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on practice guidelines (Committee on Clinical Intracardiac Electrophysiologic and Catheter Ablation Procedures). Developed in collaboration with the North American Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology.
12. Circulation 1995; 92: 673-691.
13. Gregoratos G, Abrams J, Epstein AE, et al. ACC/AHA/NASPE 2002 guideline update for implantation of cardiac pacemakers and antiarrhythmia devices: summary article: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (ACC/AHA/NASPE Committee to Update the 1998 Pacemaker Guidelines). *Circulation* 2002; 106: 2145-2161.
14. Meltzer S, Leiter L, Daneman D, et al. 1998 clinical practice guidelines for the management of diabetes in Canada. *Can Med Assoc J* 1998; 159 (8 suppl): S1-29.
15. Blomström Leiter L, Daneman D, Cerasini HC, et al. 1998 clinical guidelines for the management of patients with supraventricular arrhythmias—executive summary: A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines and the European Society of Cardiology Committee for Practice Guidelines. *Circulation* 2003; 108: 1871-909.
16. Zipes DP, Camm AJ, Borggreve M, et al. ACC/AHA/ESC 2006 guidelines for management of patients with ventricular arrhythmias and the prevention of sudden cardiac death—executive summary: A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force and the European Society of Cardiology Committee for Practice Guidelines. *Circulation* 2006; 114: 1088-1132.
17. Wann LS, Curtis AB, January CT, et al. 2011 ACCF/AHA/HRS focused update on the management of patients with atrial fibrillation (updating the 2006 guideline): A report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. *Circulation* 2011; 123: 104-123.
18. Mandel WJ, Hayakawa H, Allen HN, et al. Assessment of sinus node function in patients with the sick sinus syndrome. *Circulation* 1972; 46: 761-769.
19. Jordan JL, Yamaguchi I, Mandel WJ. Studies on the mechanism of sinus node dysfunction in the sick sinus syndrome. *Circulation* 1978; 57: 217-223.
20. Kasahuki H. Electrophysiological and clinical study of sick sinus syndrome using the overdrive suppression test. *Jpn Circ J* 1980; 44: 505-517.
21. 大西哲, 笠貫宏, 庄田守男, 他. Overdrive suppression testによるSSSの分類とその意義. *心電図* 1996; 16: 332-339.
22. 八木洋, 鈴木秀夫, 杉野敬一, 他. 洞自動能, 洞房伝導能に対するoverdrive suppressionの臨床的意義と自律神経系のoverdrive suppressionに及ぼす影響—洞結節電位記録法による検討—. *心電図* 1996; 16: 360-368.

23. Narula OS, Scherlag BJ, Javier RP, et al. Analysis of the A-V conduction defect in complete heart block utilizing His bundle electrograms. *Circulation* 1970; 41: 437-448.
24. 遠藤康弘, 笠貫宏, 大西哲, 他. ヒス束内ブロックの臨床電気生理学的検討およびその長期予後. *呼と循* 1986; 34: 43-49.
25. 中里祐二, 中田八洲郎. 高度および完全房室ブロックにおける臨床電気生理学的検討. *心臓ペーシング* 1987; 3: 355-363.
26. Sra J, Jazayeri MR, Avitall B, et al. Comparison of cardiac pacing with drug therapy in the treatment of neurocardiogenic (vasovagal) syncope with bradycardia or asystole. *N Engl J Med* 1993; 328: 1085-1090.
27. 諏訪二郎. 洞機能不全症候群における生理的ペーシングの有用性および心房粗細動発生機序に関する検討. *東女医大誌* 1987; 57: 1545-1556.
28. Scheinmann MM, Peters RW, Modin G, et al. Prognostic value of infranodal conduction time in patients with chronic bundle branch block. *Circulation* 1977; 56: 240-244.
29. Englund A, Bergfeldt L, Rosenqvist M. Pharmacological stress testing of the His-Purkinje system in patients with bifascicular block. *PACE* 1998; 21: 1979-1987.
30. Scheinman MM, Weiss AN, Shafton E, et al. Electrophysiologic effects of procaine amide in patients with intraventricular conduction delay. *Circulation* 1974; 49: 522-529.
31. Fananapazir L, Epstein ND, Curiel RV, et al. Long-term results of dual-chamber (DDD) pacing in obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Evidence for progressive symptomatic and hemodynamic improvement and reduction of left ventricular hypertrophy. *Circulation* 1994; 90: 2731-2742.
32. Auricchio A, Stellbrink C, Block M, et al. Effect of pacing chamber and atrioventricular delay on acute systolic function of paced patients with congestive heart failure. *Circulation* 1999; 99: 2993-3001.
33. 早川弘一, 加藤貢雄. 臨床心臓電気生理学の検査. 早川弘一, 比江鶴一昌編集. 臨床心臓電気生理学. 南江堂 1988: 45-62.
34. Hirao K, Otomo K, Wang X, et al. Para-Hisian pacing. A new method for differentiating retrograde conduction over an accessory AV pathway from conduction over the AV node. *Circulation* 1996; 94: 1027-1035.
35. Takahashi A, Iesaka Y, Igawa M, et al. Atrioventricular nodal physiology after slow pathway ablation. *PACE* 1994; 17: 2137-2142.
36. Nogami A, Sugita M, Tomita T, et al. Novel form of atrial tachycardia originating at the atrioventricular annulus. *PACE* 1998; 21: 2691-2694.
37. Kasanuki H, Ohnishi S, Tanaka E, et al. Idiopathic sustained ventricular tachycardia responsive to verapamil: Clinical electrocardiographic and electrophysiologic considerations. *Jpn Circ J* 1986; 50: 109-118.
38. 大西哲, 笠貫宏, 庄田守男, 他. 心室頻拍における緩徐伝導. 杉本恒明編集. 不整脈学 1992: 311-320.
39. Chinushi M. Long-term results of radiofrequency catheter ablation in non-ischemic sustained ventricular tachycardia with underlying heart disease. Nonuniform arrhythmogenic substrate and mode of ablation. *Jpn Heart J* 1996; 37: 183-194.
40. Suyama K, Kurita T, Shimizu W, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of concealed atrioventricular accessory pathways using a "simultaneous" pacing method. *PACE* 1998; 21: 1693-1699.
41. Satoh M, Aizawa Y, Funazaki T, et al. Electrophysiologic evaluation of asymptomatic patients with the Wolff-Parkinson-White pattern. *PACE* 1989; 12: 413-420.
42. Mason JW for the ESVEM Investigators. A comparison of seven antiarrhythmic drugs in patients with ventricular tachyarrhythmias. *N Engl J Med* 1993; 329: 452-458.
43. Niwano S, Yamaura M, Yoshizawa N, et al. Electrophysiologic parameters to predict clinical recurrence of ventricular tachycardia in patients under electrophysiologic study-guided effective pharmacological therapy. *Jpn Circ J* 1999; 63: 674-680.
44. Aiba T, Yamagata K, Shimizu W, et al. Electrophysiologic study-guided amiodarone for sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmias associated with structural heart diseases. *Circ J* 2008; 72: 88-93.
45. The Antiarrhythmics Versus Implantable Defibrillators (AVID) Investigators. A comparison of antiarrhythmic-drug therapy with implantable defibrillators in patients resuscitated from near-fatal ventricular arrhythmias. *N Engl J Med* 1997; 337: 1576-1583.
46. Kasanuki H, Ohnishi S, Hirosawa K. Availability of electrophysiological approach to the selection and assessment of antiarrhythmic drugs for recurrent ventricular tachycardia. *Jpn Circ J* 1983; 47: 105-123.
47. Kasanuki H, Onishi S, Hirosawa K. The usefulness of electrophysiological-pharmacologic studies in the long-term therapy of paroxysmal tachycardias. *Jpn Circ J* 1985; 49: 351-361.
48. Ebé K, Aizawa Y, Shibata A. Clinical characteristics and EPS-guided therapy in 142 cases of sustained ventricular tachycardia. *Jpn Heart J* 1996; 37: 73-84.
49. Niwano S, Furushima H, Taneda K, et al. The usefulness of Holter monitoring in selecting pharmacologic therapy for patients with sustained monomorphic ventricular tachycardia. Studies in patients in whom no effective pharmacologic therapy could be determined by electrophysiologic study. *Jpn Circ J* 1998; 62: 347-352.
50. Kasanuki H, Ohnishi S, Nirei T, et al. Evaluation of proarrhythmic effect of antiarrhythmic drugs on ventricular tachycardia associated with congestive heart failure. *Jpn Circ J* 1992; 56: 69-76.
51. Chinushi M, Aizawa Y, Miyajima S, et al. Proarrhythmic effects of antiarrhythmic drugs assessed by electrophysiologic study in recurrent sustained ventricular tachycardia. *Jpn Circ J*

- J 1991; 55: 133-141.
52. Iesaka Y, Nogami A, Aonuma K, et al. Prognostic significance of sustained monomorphic ventricular tachycardia induced by programmed ventricular stimulation using up to triple extrastimuli in survivors of acute myocardial infarction. Am J Cardiol 1990; 65: 1057-1063.
  53. Miyajima S, Aizawa Y, Suzuki K, et al. Sustained ventricular tachycardia responsive to verapamil in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Jpn Heart J 1989; 30: 241-249.
  54. Iesaka Y, Hiroe M, Aonuma K, et al. Usefulness of electrophysiologic study and endomyocardial biopsy in differentiating arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia from idiopathic right ventricular tachycardia. Heart Vessels Suppl 1990; 5: 65-69.
  55. Takahashi M, Kiimura M, Kobayashi I, et al. Clinical value of electrophysiologic study in patients with nonsustained ventricular tachycardia. Jpn Heart J 1994; 35: 141-151.
  56. Shimizu W, Ohe T, Kurita T, et al. Early after-depolarizations induced by isoproterenol in patients with congenital long QT syndrome. Circulation 1991; 84: 1915-1923.
  57. Washizuka T, Aizawa Y, Chinushi M, et al. QT prolongation induced by intracoronary acetylcholine in congenital long QT syndrome. Heart Vessels Suppl 1995; 9: 224-226.
  58. Ohe T, Kurita T, Aihara N, et al. Electrocardiographic and electrophysiologic studies in patients with torsades de pointes-Role of monophasic action potentials. Jpn Circ J 1990; 54: 1323-1330.
  59. 戸兵雄子, 中沢潔, 小沢教, 他. 右脚ブロックパターンとST上昇型心電図の疫学. 心電図 1995; 15: 223-226.
  60. Fujimori K, Hen Y, Hirata N, et al. Incidence of asymptomatic Burugada syndrome among middle to High-aged subjects: An exhaustive investigation of local residents in Miyagi Prefecture. Jpn Circ J 2001; 65 (Suppl 1): 504 (abstract).
  61. Atarashi H, Ogawa S, Harumi K, et al., and Idiopathic Ventricular Fibrillation Investigators. Characteristics of patients with right bundle branch block and ST-segment elevation in right precordial leads. Am J Cardiol 1996; 78: 581-583.
  62. Aizawa Y, Naitoh N, Washizuka T, et al. Electrophysiological findings in idiopathic recurrent ventricular fibrillation: Special reference to mode of induction, drug testing, and long-term outcomes. PACE 1996; 19: 929-939.
  63. Ozawa Y, Yakubo S, Tanigawa N, et al. The clinical evaluation of the late potentials in patients with ventricular arrhythmias. Jpn Circ J 1987; 51: 230-241.
  64. 南家俊彦, 村山正博. 心室遅延電位による拡張型心筋症の突然死予知・心筋梗塞との比較. 聖マリアンナ医大誌 1994; 22: 893-897.
  65. 早川弘一, 田中茂夫, 笠貫宏, 他. 心臓ペースメーカー植込みに関するガイドライン(1995年). 心臓ペーシング グ 1995; 11: 6-10.
  66. 戸叶隆司, 中田八洲郎, 安田正之, 他. His-Purkinje系における Wenckebach型房室ブロックの臨床電気生理学的検討. 心電図 1996; 16: 1-14.
  67. Sumiyoshi M, Nakata Y, Yasuda M, et al. Changes of conductivity in patients with second- or third-degree atrioventricular block after pacemaker implantation. Jpn Circ J 1995; 59: 284-291.
  68. Nakazato Y, Nakata Y, Takano T, et al. Intra-His bundle block corresponds with interruption of the branching portion of the His bundle. PACE 1994; 17: 1124-1133.
  69. 住吉正孝. ヒス束内ブロックの臨床的・電気生理学的、および病理組織学的検討. 順天堂医 1988; 34: 344-456.
  70. 戸叶隆司, 中田八洲郎, 安田正之, 他. 一過性房室ブロック例におけるIa群抗不整脈薬静注による房室ブロック誘発に関する検討. 心臓 1997; 29: 193-204.
  71. 中田八洲郎. 徐脈性不整脈における臨床電気生理学的検討. 心電図 1982; 2 (別冊: 第1回合同学会抄録集): 111-115.
  72. Glikson M, Dearani JA, Hyberger LK, et al. Indications, effectiveness, and long-term dependency in permanent pacing after cardiac surgery. Am J Cardiol 1997; 80: 1309-1313.
  73. Langberg JJ, Chin MC, Rosenqvist M, et al. Catheter ablation of the atrioventricular junction with radiofrequency energy. Circulation 1989; 80: 1527-1535.
  74. Strasberg B, Amat-Y-Leon F, Dhingra RC, et al. Natural history of chronic second-degree atrioventricular nodal block. Circulation 1981; 63: 1043-1049.
  75. Ector H, Rolies L, De Geest H. Dynamic electrocardiography and ventricular pause of 3 seconds and more: etiology and therapeutic implications. PACE 1983; 6: 548-551.
  76. Penton GB, Miller H, Levine S. Some clinical features of complete heart block. Circulation 1956; 13: 801-824.
  77. McAnulty JH, Rahimtoola SH, Murphy E, et al. Natural history of "high-risk" bundle-branch block: final report of a prospective study. N Engl J Med 1982; 307: 137-143.
  78. Scheinman MM, Peters W, Suave MJ, et al. Value of H-Q interval in patients with bundle branch block and the role of prophylactic permanent pacing. Am J Cardiol 1982; 50: 1316-1322.
  79. Dhingra RC, Wyndham C, Bauernfeind R, et al. Significance of block distal to the His bundle induced by atrial pacing in patients with chronic bifascicular block. Circulation 1979; 60: 1455-1464.
  80. Shaw DB, Holman RR, Gowers JI. Survival in sinoatrial disorder (sick sinus syndrome). Br Med J 1980; 280: 139-141.
  81. Kay R, Estioko M, Wiener I. Primary sick sinus syndrome as an indication for chronic pacemaker therapy in young adults: incidence, clinical features, and long-term evaluation. Am Heart J 1982; 103: 338-342.
  82. Kusumoto FM, Goldschlager N. Cardiac pacing. N Engl J Med 1996; 334: 89-97.

83. Dreifus LS, Michelson EL, Kaplinsky E. Bradyarrhythmias: clinical significance and management. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1983; 1: 327-338.
84. Rasmussen K. Chronic sinus node disease: natural course and indications for pacing. *Eur Heart J* 1981; 2: 455-459.
85. Rubenstein JJ, Schulman CL, Yurchak PM, et al. Clinical spectrum of the sick sinus syndrome. *Circulation* 1972; 46: 5-13.
86. 木谷文博, 深谷真彦, 王文雄, 他. 洞不全症候群における人工ペースメーカー植込み適応基準と長期成績. *心臓* 1977; 9: 904-910.
87. Fukutani M, Hashiba K. Long-term follow-up after cardiac pacing in bradyarrhythmias. *Jpn Circ J* 1978; 42: 257-268.
88. Yanaga T, Otsuka K, Ichimaru Y, et al. Usefulness of 24-hour recordings of electrocardiogram for the diagnosis and treatment of arrhythmias with special reference to the determination of indication of artificial cardiac pacing. *Jpn Circ J* 1981; 45: 366-375.
89. 加藤貴雄. Sick sinus syndrome:特にoverdrive suppression testの評価ならびに自然発作と誘発発作の比較. *日医大誌* 1980; 47: 245-249.
90. 岡野和弘. Sick sinus症候群の不整脈発作の日内変動に関する研究. *日医大誌* 1983; 50: 501.
91. 笠貫宏. 循脈頻脈症候群の臨床的特徴. 平岡昌和, 橋場邦武編集. 洞結節. 金原出版 1987: 139-156.
92. Phibbs B, Friedman HS, Graboys TB, et al. Indications for pacing in the treatment of bradyarrhythmias. Report of an independent study group. *JAMA* 1984; 252: 1307-1311.
93. Ishikawa T, Sumita S, Kimura K, et al. Sinus node recovery time assessment by the overdrive suppression test employing an intravenous injection of disopyramide phosphate. *Europace* 2000; 2: 54-59.
94. 松浦雄一郎, 田村陸奥夫, 山科秀機, 他. 心房細動下徐脈例に対するpace-maker植込みによる治験例の検討. *日臨* 1980; 38: 2008-2012.
95. Pitcher D, Papouchado M, James MA, et al. Twenty-four hour ambulatory electrocardiography in patients with chronic atrial fibrillation. *Br Med J* 1986; 292: 594.
96. Pollak A, Falk RH. Pacemaker therapy in patients with atrial fibrillation. *Am Heart J* 1993; 125: 824-830.
97. Epstein AE, DiMarco JP, Ellenbogen KA, et al. American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the ACC/AHA/NASPE 2002 Guideline Update for Implantation of Cardiac Pacemakers and Antiarrhythmia Devices); American Association for Thoracic Surgery; Society of Thoracic Surgeons. ACC/AHA/HRS 2008 Guidelines for Device-Based Therapy of Cardiac Rhythm Abnormalities: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the ACC/AHA/NASPE 2002 Guideline Update for Implantation of Cardiac Pacemakers and Antiarrhythmia Devices) developed in collaboration with the American Association for Thoracic Surgery and Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2008; 51: c1-62.
98. Sutton R, Brignole M, Menozzi C, et al. Dualchamberpacing in the treatment of neurally mediated tilt-positive cardioinhibitory syncope: pacemaker versus no therapy: a multicenter randomized study. The Vasovagal Syncope International Study (VASIS) Investigators. *Circulation* 2000; 102: 294-299.
99. Ammirati F, Colivicchi F, Santini M. Permanent cardiac pacing versus medical treatment for the prevention of recurrent vasovagal syncope: a multicenter, randomized, controlled trial. *Circulation* 2001; 104: 52-57.
100. Connolly SJ, Sheldon R, Roberts RS, et al. The North American VasovagalPacemaker Study (VPS). A randomized trial of permanent cardiac pacing for the prevention of vasovagal syncope. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1999; 33: 16-20.
101. Connolly SJ, Sheldon R, Thorpe KE, et al. VPS II Investigators. Pacemaker therapy for prevention of syncope in patients with recurrent severe vasovagal syncope: Second VasovagalPacemaker Study (VPS II): a randomized trial. *JAMA* 2003; 289: 2224-2229.
102. Raviele A, Giada F, Menozzi C, et al. Vasovagal Syncope and Pacing Trial Investigators. A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of permanent cardiac pacing for the treatment of recurrent tilt-induced vasovagal syncope. The vasovagal syncope and pacing trial (SYNPACE). *Eur Heart J* 2004; 25: 1741-1748.
103. Sud S, Massel D, Klein GJ, et al. The expectation effect and cardiac pacing for refractory vasovagal syncope. *Am J Med* 2007; 120: 54-62.
104. Sud S, Klein GJ, Skanes AC, et al. Implications of mechanism of bradycardia on response to pacing in patients with unexplained syncope. *Europace* 2007; 9: 312-318.
105. Brignole M, Sutton R, Menozzi C, et al. International Study on Syncope of Uncertain Etiology 2 (ISSUE 2) Group. Early application of an implantable loop recorder allows effective specific therapy in patients with recurrent suspected neutrally mediated syncope. *Eur Heart J* 2006; 27: 1085-1092.
106. Kerr SR, Pearce MS, Brayne C, et al. Carotid sinus hypersensitivity in asymptomatic older persons: implications for diagnosis of syncope and falls. *Arch Intern Med* 2006; 166: 515-520.
107. Brignole M, Menozzi C, Lolli G, et al. Long-term outcome of paced and non paced patients with severe carotid sinus syndrome. *Am J Cardiol* 1992; 69: 1039-1043.
108. Claesson JE, Kristensson BE, Edvardsson N, et al. Less syncope and milder symptoms in patients treated with pacing for induced cardioinhibitory carotid sinus syndrome: a randomized study. *Europace* 2007; 9: 932-936.
109. van Dijk N, Quartieri F, Blanc JJ, et al. PC-Trial Investigators. Effectiveness of physical counter pressure maneuvers in preventing vasovagal syncope: the Physical Counter pressure Maneuvers Trial (PC-Trial). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2006; 48: 1652-1657.

110. Gilgenkrantz JM, Cherrier F, Petitier H, et al. Cardiomyopathie obstructive du ventricule gauche avec bloc auriculo-ventriculaire complet: Considerations therapeutiques. Arch Mal Coeur Vaiss 1968; 61: 439-453.
111. Hassenstein P, Storch HH, Schmitz W, et al. Erfahrungen mit der schrittmacherdauer behandlung bei Patienten mit obstruktiver Kardiomyopathie. Thoraxchir Vask Chir 1975; 23: 496-498.
112. Duport G, Valeix B, Lefevre J, et al. Interet de la stimulation ventriculaire droite permanente dans la cardiomyopathie obstructive. Nouv Presse Med 1978; 32: 2868-2869.
113. McDonald K, McWilliams E, O'Keeffe B, et al. Functional assessment of patients treated with permanent dual chamber pacing as a primary treatment for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Eur Heart J 1988; 9: 893-898.
114. Jeanrenaud X, Goy J, Kappenberger L. Effects of dual chamber pacing in hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy. Lancet 1992; 339: 1318-1323.
115. Maron BJ, Nishimura RA, McKenna WJ, et al. Assessment of permanent dual-chamber pacing as a treatment for drug-refractory symptomatic patients with obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. A randomized, double-blind, crossover study (M-PATHY). Circulation 1999; 99: 2927-2933.
116. Kappenberger LJ, Linde C, Jeanrenaud X, et al. Clinical progress after randomized on/off pacemaker treatment for hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy. Pacing in Cardiomyopathy (PIC) Study Group. Europace 1999; 1: 77-84.
117. 古賀義則, 郷忠和, 濱田希臣, 他. 閉塞性肥大型心筋症の治療. 循環器専門医 2000; 第8巻第2号: 249-266.
118. Walsh EP, Cecchin F. Arrhythmias in adult patients with congenital heart disease. Circulation 2007; 115: 534-545.
119. Cohen MI, Rhodes LA, Wernovsky G, et al. Atrial pacing: an alternative treatment for protein-losing enteropathy after the Fontan operation. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2001; 121: 582-583.
120. Ector H, Rolies L, De Geest H. Dynamic electrocardiography and ventricular pauses of 3 seconds and more: etiology and therapeutic implications. Pacing Clin Electrophysiol 1983; 6: 548-551.
121. Beder SD, Gillette PC, Garson A Jr, et al. Symptomatic sick sinus syndrome in children and adolescents as the only manifestation of cardiac abnormality or associated with unoperated congenital heart disease. Am J Cardiol 1983; 51: 1133-1136.
122. Garson A Jr, Bink-Boelkens M, Hesslein PS, et al. Atrial flutter in the young: a collaborative study of 380 cases. J Am Coll Cardiol 1985; 6: 871-878.
123. Gelatt M, Hamilton RM, McCrindle BW, et al. Arrhythmia and mortality after the Mustard procedure: a 30-year single-center experience. J Am Coll Cardiol 1997; 29: 194-201.
124. Silka MJ, Manwill JR, Kron J, et al. Bradycardia-mediated tachyarrhythmias in congenital heart disease and responses to chronic pacing at physiologic rates. Am J Cardiol 1990; 65: 488-493.
125. Stephenson EA, Casavant D, Tuzi J, et al. Efficacy of atrial antitachycardia pacing using the Medtronic AT500 pacemaker in patients with congenital heart disease. Am J Cardiol 2003; 92: 871-876.
126. Triedman JK, Alexander ME, Love BA, et al. Influence of patient factors and ablative technologies on outcomes of radiofrequency ablation of intra-atrial re-entrant tachycardia in patients with congenital heart disease. J Am Coll Cardiol 2002; 39: 1827-1835.
127. Mavroudis C, Backer CL, Deal BJ, et al. Total cavopulmonary conversion and maze procedure for patients with failure of the Fontan operation. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2001; 122: 863-871.
128. Pinsky WW, Gillette PC, Garson A Jr, et al. Diagnosis, management, and long-term results of patients with congenital complete atrioventricular block. Pediatrics 1982; 69: 728-733.
129. Jaeggi ET, Hamilton RM, Silverman ED, et al. Outcome of children with fetal, neonatal or childhood diagnosis of isolated congenital atrioventricular block. A single institution's experience of 30 years. J Am Coll Cardiol 2002; 39: 130-137.
130. Sholler GF, Walsh EP. Congenital complete heart block in patients without anatomic cardiac defects. Am Heart J 1989; 118: 1193-1198.
131. Michaelsson M, Jonzon A, Riesenfeld T. Isolated congenital complete atrioventricular block in adult life. A prospective study. Circulation 1995; 92: 442-449.
132. Moak JP, Barron KS, Hougen TJ, et al. Congenital heart block: development of late-onset cardiomyopathy, a previously underappreciated sequela. J Am Coll Cardiol 2001; 37: 238-242.
133. Villain E, Coatedoat-Chalumeau N, Marijon E, et al. Presentation and prognosis of complete atrioventricular block in childhood, according to maternal antibody status. J Am Coll Cardiol 2006; 48: 1682-1687.
134. Kim JJ, Friedman RA, Eidem BW, et al. Ventricular function and long-term pacing in children with congenital complete atrioventricular block. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2007; 18: 373-377.
135. Lillehei CW, Sellers RD, Bonnabeau RC, et al. Chronic postsurgical complete heart block with particular reference to prognosis, management, and a new P-wave pacemaker. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1963; 46: 436-456.
136. Weindling SN, Saul JP, Gamble WJ, et al. Duration of complete atrioventricular block after congenital heart disease surgery. Am J Cardiol 1998; 82: 525-527.
137. Banks MA, Jenson J, Kugler JD. Late development of atrioventricular block after congenital heart surgery in Down syndrome. Am J Cardiol 2001; 88: A7, 86-89.
138. Gross GJ, Chiu CC, Hamilton RM, et al. Natural history of postoperative heart block in congenital heart disease:

- implications for pacing intervention. Heart Rhythm 2006; 3: 601-604.
139. Villain E, Ouarda F, Beyler C, et al. Predictive factors for late complete atrio-ventricular block after surgical treatment for congenital cardiopathy. (in French) Arch Mal Coeur Vaiss 2003; 96: 495-498.
140. Khairy P, Landzberg MJ, Gatzoulis MA, et al. Transvenous pacing leads and systemic thromboemboli in patients with intracardiac shunts: a multicenter study. Circulation 2006; 113: 2391-2397.
141. Kelly AM, Porter CJ, McGoon MD, et al. Breath-holding spells associated with significant bradycardia: successful treatment with permanent pacemaker implantation. Pediatrics 2001; 108: 698-702.
142. Rhodes LA, Walsh EP, Gamble WJ, et al. Benefits and potential risks of atrial antitachycardia pacing after repair of congenital heart disease. Pacing Clin Electrophysiol 1995; 18: 1005-1016.
143. Pfammatter JP, Paul T, Lchmann C, et al. Efficacy and proarrhythmia of oral sotalol in pediatric patients. J Am Coll Cardiol 1995; 26: 1002-1007.
144. Krongrad E. Prognosis for patients with congenital heart disease and postoperative intraventricular conduction defects. Circulation 1978; 57: 867-870.
145. Dewey RC, Capeless MA, Levy AM. Use of ambulatory electrocardiographic monitoring to identify high-risk patients with congenital complete heart block. N Engl J Med 1987; 316: 835-839.
146. Calkins H, Sousa J, el-Atassi R, et al. Diagnosis and cure of the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome or paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardias during a single electrophysiologic test. N Engl J Med 1991; 324: 1612-1618.
147. Jackman WM, Wang XZ, Friday KJ, et al. Catheter ablation of accessory atrioventricular pathways (Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome) by radiofrequency current. N Engl J Med 1991; 324: 1605-1611.
148. Kuck KH, Schluter M, Geiger M, et al. Radiofrequency current catheter ablation of accessory atrioventricular pathways. Lancet 1991; 337: 1557-1561.
149. Calkins H, Langberg J, Sousa J, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of accessory atrioventricular connections in 250 patients: abbreviated therapeutic approach to Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. Circulation 1992; 85: 1337-1346.
150. Hindricks G for the Multicentre European Radiofrequency Survey (MERFS) Investigators of the Working Group on Arrhythmias of the European Society of Cardiology. The Multicentre European Radiofrequency Survey (MERFS): complications of radiofrequency catheter ablation of arrhythmias. Eur Heart J 1993; 14: 1644-1653.
151. Lesh MD, Van Hare GF, Scheinman MM, et al. Comparison of the retrograde and transseptal methods for ablation of left free wall accessory pathways. J Am Coll Cardiol 1993; 22: 542-549.
152. Scheinman MM. NASPE Survey on Catheter Ablation. PACE 1995; 18: 1474-1478.
153. Calkins H, Yong P, Miller JM, et al. for the Atakr Multicenter Investigators Group. Catheter ablation of accessory pathways, atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia, and the atrioventricular junction: final results of a prospective, multicenter clinical trial. Circulation 1999; 99: 262-270.
154. Scheinman MM, Huang S. The 1998 NASPE prospective catheter ablation registry. PACE 2000; 23: 1020-1028.
155. Antz M, Weiss C, Volkmer M, et al. Risk of sudden death after successful accessory atrioventricular pathway ablation in resuscitated patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2002; 13: 231-236.
156. Akhtar M, Jazayeri MR, Sra J, et al. Atrioventricular nodal reentry: clinical, electrophysiological, and therapeutic considerations. Circulation 1993; 88: 282-295.
157. Bogun F, Knight B, Weiss R, et al. Slow pathway ablation in patients with documented but noninducible paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia. J Am Coll Cardiol 1996; 28: 1000-1004.
158. Rostock T, Risius T, Ventura R, et al. Efficacy and safety of radiofrequency catheter ablation of atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia in the elderly. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2005; 16: 608-610.
159. 梅村純, 笠貫宏, 大西哲, 他. WPW症候群に対する高周波カテーテル・アブレーション. 心臓ペーシング 1996; 12: 498-505.
160. 池口滋, 綿貫正人, 竹岡玲, 他. WPW症候群に対する高周波カテーテル・アブレーション. 一複数副伝導路症例に関する検討一. 心電図 1998; 18: 413-423.
161. 加藤勲, 岩亭, 太田隆之, 他. WPW症候群患者におけるカテーテル・アブレーション一副伝導路の伝導再開により上室性頻拍症が再発した症例の検討一. 不整脈 2004; 20: 571-578.
162. Iesaka Y, Takahashi A, Goya M, et al. Selective radiofrequency catheter ablation of the slow pathway for common and uncommon atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia. Jpn Heart J 1996; 37: 759-770.
163. The AFFIRM Investigators. A comparison of rate control and rhythm control in patients with atrial fibrillation. N Engl J Med 2002; 347: 1825-1833.
164. Van Gelder IC, Hagens VE, Bosker HA, et al. A comparison of rate control and rhythm control in patients with recurrent persistent atrial fibrillation. N Engl J Med 2002; 347: 1834-1840.
165. Carlsson J, Mikeric S, Windeler J, et al. Randomized trial of rate control versus rhythm control in persistent atrial fibrillation: the stratergies of treatment of atrial fibrillation study. J Am Coll Cardiol 2003; 41: 1690-1696.
166. Ogawa S, Yamashita T, Yamazaki T, et al. Optimal treatment stratergy for patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. J-RHYTHM study. Circ J 2009; 73: 242-248.
167. The AFFIRM Investigators. Relationship between sinus rhythm, treatment and survival in the Atrial Fibrillation

- Follow-up Investigation of Rhythm Management. (AFFIRM) Study. Circulation 2004; 109: 1509-1513.
168. Krittayaphong R, Raungrattanaamporn O, Bhuripanyo K, et al. A randomized clinical trial of the efficacy of radiofrequency catheter ablation and amiodarone in the treatment of symptomatic atrial fibrillation. J Med Assoc Thai. 2003; 86 Suppl 1: S8-16.
  169. Wazni OM, Marrouche NF, Martin DO, et al. Radiofrequency ablation vs antiarrhythmic drugs as first-line therapy of symptomatic atrial fibrillation: a randomized trial. JAMA 2005; 293: 2634-2640.
  170. Pappone C, Augello G, Sala S, et al. A randomized trial of circumferential pulmonary vein ablation versus antiarrhythmic drug therapy I paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. J Am Coll Cardiol 2006; 48: 2340-2347.
  171. Oral H, Pappone C, Chugh A, et al. Circumferential pulmonary vein ablation for chronic atrial fibrillation. N Engl J Med 2006; 354: 934-941.
  172. Stabile G, Bertaglia E, Senatore G, et al. Catheter ablation treatment in patients with drug refractory atrial fibrillation: a prospective, multicenter, randomized, controlled study (Catheter Ablation for the Cure of Atrial Fibrillation Study). Eur Heart J 2006; 27: 216-221.
  173. Jais P, Cauchemez B, Macle L, et al. Catheter ablation versus antiarrhythmic drugs for atrial fibrillation: the A4 study. Circulation 2008; 118: 2498-2505.
  174. Noheria A, Kumar A, Wylie JV Jr, et al. Catheter ablation vs antiarrhythmic drug therapy for atrial fibrillation: a systematic review. Arch Intern Med 2008; 168: 581-586.
  175. Forleo GB, Mantica M, De Luca L, et al. Catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2: results from a randomized study comparing pulmonary vein isolation versus antiarrhythmic drug therapy. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2009; 20: 22-28.
  176. European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA); European Cardiac Arrhythmia Society (ECAS); American College of Cardiology (ACC); American Heart Association (AHA); Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS), Calkins H, Brugada J, Packer DL, et al. HRS/EHRA/ECAS expert Consensus Statement on catheter and surgical ablation of atrial fibrillation: recommendations for personnel, policy, procedures and follow-up. A report of the Heart Rhythm Society (HRS) Task Force on catheter and surgical ablation of atrial fibrillation. Heart Rhythm 2007; 4: 816-861. Epub 2007 Apr 30.
  177. Pappone C, Rosanio S, Oreto G, et al. Circumferential radiofrequency ablation of pulmonary vein ostia: A new anatomic approach for curing atrial fibrillation. Circulation 2000; 102: 2619-2628.
  178. Haissaguerre M, Shah DC, Jais P, et al. Electrophysiological breakthroughs from the left atrium to the pulmonary veins. Circulation 2000; 102: 2463-2465.
  179. Della Bella P, Fassini G, Cirredu M, et al. Image-integration guided catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation : a prospective randomized study. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2009; 20: 258-265.
  180. Van Bella Y, Janse P, Theuns D, et al. One-year follow-up after cryoballoon isolation of the pulmonary veins in patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. Europace 2008; 10: 1271-1276.
  181. Wang XH, Liu X, Sun YM, et al. Pulmonary vein isolation combined with superior vena cava isolation for atrial fibrillation ablation : a prospective randomized study. Europace 2008; 10: 600-605.
  182. Fiala M, Chovancik J, Nevalova R, et al. Pulmonary vein isolation using segmental versus electroanatomical circumferential ablation for paroxysmal atrial fibrillation : over 3-year results of a prospective randomized study. J Interv Card Electrophysiol 2008; 22: 13-21.
  183. Dixit S, Gerstenfeld EP, Ratcliffe FJ, et al. Single procedure efficacy of isolating all versus arrhythmogenic pulmonary veins on long term control of atrial fibrillation: a prospective randomized study. Heart Rhythm 2008; 5: 174-181.
  184. Arentz T, Weber R, Burkhardt J, et al. Small and large isolation areas around pulmonary veins for the treatment of atrial fibrillation? Results from a prospective randomized study. Circulation 2007; 115: 3057-3063.
  185. Chang SL, Tai CT, Lin YJ, et al. The efficacy of inducibility circumferential ablation with pulmonary vein isolation in patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2007; 18: 607-611.
  186. Verma A, Patel D, Famy T, et al. Efficacy of adjunctive anterior left atrial ablation during intracardiac echocardiography-guided pulmonary vein antrum isolation for atrial fibrillation. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2007; 18: 151-156.
  187. Sheikh I, Krum D, Cooley R, et al. Pulmonary vein isolation and linear lesions in atrial fibrillation ablation. J Interv Card Electrophysiol 2006; 17: 103-109.
  188. Jais P, Hocini M, Sanders P, et al. Long-term evaluation of atrial fibrillation ablation guided by noninducibility. Heart Rhythm 2006; 3: 140-145.
  189. Hocini M, Jais P, Sanders P, et al. Techniques, evaluation, and consequences of linear block at the left atrial roof in paroxysmal atrial fibrillation: a prospective randomized study. Circulation 2005; 112: 3688-3696.
  190. Fassini G, Riva S, Chodelli R, et al. Left mitral isthmus ablation associated with PV Isolation: long-term results of a prospective randomized study. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2005; 16: 1150-1156.
  191. Oral H, Chugh A, Lemola K, et al. Noninducibility of atrial fibrillation as an end point of left atrial circumferential ablation for paroxysmal atrial fibrillation: a randomized study. Circulation 2004; 110: 2797-2801.
  192. Oral H, Scharf C, Chugh A, et al. Catheter ablation for paroxysmal atrial fibrillation : segmental pulmonary vein ostial ablation versus left atrial ablation. Circulation 2003;

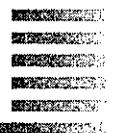
- 108: 2355-2360.
193. Cappato R, Calkins H, Chen S-A, et al. Worldwide survey on the methods, efficacy, and safety of catheter ablation for human atrial fibrillation. *Circulation* 2005; 111: 1100-1105.
194. Pappone C, Oral H, Santinelli V, et al. Atrio-esophageal fistula as a complication of percutaneous transcatheter ablation of atrial fibrillation. *Circulation* 2004; 109: 2724-2726.
195. Cappato R, Calkins H, Chen S-A, et al. Prevalence and causes of fatal outcome in catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009; 53: 1798-1803.
196. Lim TW, Jassal IS, Ross DL, et al. Medium-term efficacy of segmental ostial pulmonary vein isolation for the treatment of the permanent and persistent atrial fibrillation. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 2006; 29: 374-379.
197. Nademanee K, McKenzie J, Kosar E, et al. A new approach for catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation: mapping of the electrophysiologic substrate. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2004; 43: 2044-2053.
198. Oral H, Chugh A, Good E, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of chronic atrial fibrillation guided by complex electrograms. *Circulation* 2007; 115: 2606-2612.
199. O'Neill MD, Wright M, Knecht S, et al. Long-term follow-up of persistent atrial fibrillation ablation using termination as a procedural end point. *Eur Heart J* 2009; 30: 1105-1112.
200. Elayi CS, Verma A, Di Biase L, et al. Ablation for longstanding persistent atrial fibrillation: results from a randomized study comparing three different strategies. *Heart Rhythm* 2008; 5: 1658-1664.
201. Willems L, Klemm H, Rostock T, et al. Substrate modification combined with pulmonary vein isolation improves outcome of catheter ablation in patients with permanent atrial fibrillation: a prospective randomized comparison. *Eur Heart J* 2006; 27: 2871-2878.
202. Calo L, Lamberti F, Loricchio ML, et al. Left atrial ablation versus biatrial ablation for persistent and permanent atrial fibrillation: a prospective and randomized study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2006; 47: 2504-2512.
203. Oral H, Chugh A, Good E, et al. Randomized comparison of encircling and nonencircling left atrial ablation for chronic atrial fibrillation. *Heart Rhythm* 2005; 2: 1165-1172.
204. Haissaguerre M, Sanders P, Hocini M, et al. Catheter ablation of long-standing persistent atrial fibrillation: critical structures for termination. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 2005; 16: 1125-1137.
205. Verma A, Mantovan R, Macle L, et al. Substrate and trigger ablation for reduction of atrial fibrillation (STAR AF): a randomized, multicentre, international trial. *Eur Heart J* 2010; 31: 1344-1356.
206. Ouyang F, Tilz R, Chun J, et al. Long term results of catheter ablation in paroxysmal atrial fibrillation: Lessons from 5 year follow-up. *Circulation* 2010; 122: 2368-2377.
207. Wokhlu A, Monahan KH, Hodge DO, et al. Long term quality of life after ablation of atrial fibrillation. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010; 55: 2308-2316.
208. Themistoclakis S, Corrado A, Marchlinski FE, et al. The risk of thromboembolism and need for oral anticoagulation after successful atrial fibrillation ablation. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010; 55: 735-743.
209. Cakulev I, Waldo AL. Do not stop the warfarin until... *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010; 55: 744-746.
210. Feld GK, Fleck RP, Chen PS, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation for the treatment of human type I atrial flutter: Identification of a critical zone in the reentrant circuit by endocardial mapping techniques. *Circulation* 1992; 86: 1233-1240.
211. Lee SH, Tai CT, Yu WC, et al. Effects of radiofrequency catheter ablation on quality of life in patients with atrial flutter. *Am J Cardiol* 1999; 84: 278-283.
212. Cheng J, Cabeen WR Jr, Scheinman MM. Right atrial flutter due to lower loop reentry: mechanism and anatomic substrates. *Circulation* 1999; 99: 1700-1705.
213. Triedman JK, Alexander ME, Berul CI, et al. Electroanatomic mapping of entrained and exit zones in patients with repaired congenital heart disease and intra-atrial reentrant tachycardia. *Circulation* 2001; 103: 2060-2065.
214. Goya M, Isaka Y, Takahashi A, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation for sinoatrial node reentrant tachycardia: electrophysiologic features of ablation sites. *Jpn Circ J* 1999; 63: 177-183.
215. Isaka Y, Takahashi A, Goya M, et al. Adenosine-sensitive atrial reentrant tachycardia originating from the atrioventricular nodal transitional area. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 1997; 8: 854-864.
216. Chen SA, Tai CT, Chiang CE, et al. Focal atrial tachycardia: reanalysis of the clinical and electrophysiologic characteristics and prediction of successful radiofrequency ablation. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 1998; 9: 355-365.
217. Chen SA, Chiang CE, Yang CJ, et al. Sustained atrial tachycardia in adult patients. Electrophysiological characteristics, pharmacological response, possible mechanisms, and effects of radiofrequency ablation. *Circulation* 1994; 90: 1262-1278.
218. Kistler PM, Roberts-Thompson KC, Haqqani HM, et al. P-wave morphology in focal atrial tachycardia. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2006; 48: 1010-1017.
219. Man KC, Knight B, Tse HF, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of inappropriate sinus tachycardia guided by activation mapping. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2000; 35: 451-457.
220. Callans DJ, Ren JF, Schwartzman D, et al. Narrowing of the superior vena cava-right atrium junction during radiofrequency catheter ablation for inappropriate sinus tachycardia: analysis with intracardiac echocardiography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1999; 33: 1667-1670.
221. Williamson BD, Man KC, Daoud E, et al. Radiofrequency catheter modification of atrioventricular conduction to control the ventricular rate during atrial fibrillation. *N Engl J Med*

- 1994; 331: 910-917.
222. Gasparini M, Auricchio A, Metra M, et al., for the Multicentre Longitudinal Observational Study (MILOS) Group: Long-term survival in patients undergoing cardiac resynchronization therapy: the importance of performing atrio-ventricular junction ablation in patients with permanent atrial fibrillation. *Eur Heart J* 2008; 29: 1644-1652.
223. Haissaguerre M, Shah DC, Jais P, et al. Role of Purkinje conducting system in triggering of idiopathic ventricular fibrillation. *Lancet* 2002; 359: 677-678.
224. Noda T, Shimizu W, Taguchi A, et al. Malignant entity of idiopathic ventricular fibrillation and polymorphic ventricular tachycardia initiated by premature extrasystoles originating from the right ventricular outflow tract. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2005; 46: 1288-1294.
225. Haissaguerre M, Shoda M, Jais P, et al. Mapping and ablation of idiopathic ventricular fibrillation. *Circulation* 2002; 106: 962-967.
226. Chugh SS, Shen WK, Luria DM, et al. First evidence of premature ventricular complex-induced cardiomyopathy: A potentially reversible cause of heart failure. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 2000; 11: 328-329.
227. Sekiguchi Y, et al. Chronic hemodynamic effects after radiofrequency catheter ablation of frequent monomorphic ventricular premature beats. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 2005; 16: 1057-1063.
228. Takemoto M, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of premature ventricular complexes from right ventricular outflow tract improves left ventricular dilation and clinical status in patients without structural heart disease. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2005; 45: 1259-1265.
229. Herczku C, Kun C, Edes I, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of premature ventricular complexes improved left ventricular function in a non-responder to cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Europace* 2007; 9: 285-288.
230. Niwano S, Wakisaka Y, Niwano H, et al. Prognostic significance of frequent premature ventricular contractions originating from the ventricular outflow tract in patients with normal left ventricular function. *Heart* 2009; 95: 1230-1237.
231. Bhushan M, Asirvatham S. The conundrum of ventricular arrhythmia and cardiomyopathy: Which abnormality came first? *Current Heart Failure Reports* 2009; 6: 7-13.
232. Shanmugam N, Chua TP, Ward D. 'Frequent' ventricular bigeminny—a reversible cause of dilated cardiomyopathy. How frequent is 'frequent'? *Eur J Heart Fail* 2006; 8: 869-873.
233. Kanei Y, Friedman M, Ogawa N, et al. Frequent premature ventricular complexes originating from the right ventricular outflow tract are associated with left ventricular dysfunction. *Ann Noninvasive Electrocardiol* 2008; 13: 81-85.
234. Nagasawa H, Fujiki A, Usui M, et al. Successful radiofrequency catheter ablation of incessant ventricular tachycardia with a delta wave-like beginning of the QRS complex. *Jpn Heart J* 1999; 40: 671-675.
235. Shimoike E, Ueda N, Maruyama T, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of upper septal idiopathic left ventricular tachycardia exhibiting left bundle branch block morphology. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 2000; 11: 203-207.
236. Nogami A, Naito S, Tada H, et al. Verapamil-sensitive left anterior fascicular ventricular tachycardia: results of radiofrequency ablation in six patients. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 1998; 9: 1269-1278.
237. Tada H, Nogami A, Naito S, et al. Retrograde Purkinje potential activation during sinus rhythm following catheter ablation of idiopathic left ventricular tachycardia. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 1998; 9: 1218-1224.
238. Kamakura S, Shimizu W, Matsuo K, et al. Localization of optimal ablation site of idiopathic ventricular tachycardia from right and left ventricular outflow tract by body surface ECG. *Circulation* 1998; 98: 1525-1533.
239. Chinushi M, Aizawa Y, Ohhira K, et al. Repetitive ventricular responses induced by radiofrequency ablation for idiopathic ventricular tachycardia originating from the outflow tract of the right ventricle. *PACE* 1998; 21: 669-678.
240. Washizuka T, Aizawa Y, Chinushi M, et al. Alteration of QRS morphology and effect of radiofrequency ablation in idiopathic ventricular tachycardia. *PACE* 1995; 18: 18-27.
241. Nakagawa H, Beckman KJ, McClelland JH, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of idiopathic left ventricular tachycardia guided by a Purkinje potential. *Circulation* 1993; 88: 2607-2617.
242. Shimoike E, Ohnishi Y, Ueda N, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of left ventricular outflow tract tachycardia from the coronary cusp: a new approach to the tachycardia focus. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 1999; 10: 1005-1009.
243. Sadanaga T, Saeki K, Yoshimoto T, et al. Repetitive monomorphic ventricular tachycardia of left coronary cusp origin. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 1999; 22: 1553-1556.
244. Sekiguchi Y, Aonuma K, Takahashi A, et al. Electrocardiographic and electrophysiologic characteristics of ventricular tachycardia originating within the pulmonary artery. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2005; 45: 887-895.
245. Tada H, Tadokoro K, Miyaji K, et al. Idiopathic ventricular arrhythmias arising from the pulmonary artery: prevalence, characteristics, and topography of the arrhythmia origin. *Heart Rhythm* 2008; 5: 419-426.
246. Kusano KF, Emori T, Morita H, et al. Ablation of ventricular tachycardia by isolating the critical site in a patient with arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 2000; 11: 102-105.
247. Harada T, Aonuma K, Yamauchi Y, et al. Catheter ablation of ventricular tachycardia in patients with right ventricular dysplasia: Identification of target sites by entrainment mapping techniques. *PACE* 1998; 21: 2547-2550.
248. Yamauchi Y, Nogami A, Naito S, et al. Catheter ablation for ventricular tachycardia from a diverticulum at the right ventricular outflow tract. *PACE* 1998; 21: 1835-1836.

249. Umemura J, Kasanuki H, Ohnishi S, et al. Recent experience in treating patients with arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia; In Sekiguchi M, Olsen EG, (eds): Cardiomyopathy Update 5: Prognosis and treatment of cardiomyopathies and myocarditis. Japan, Univ Tokyo Press 1994; 311-321.
250. Shiraishi H, Shirayama T, Inoue K, et al. Successful catheter ablation against ventricular tachycardia associated with myotonic dystrophy. Intern Med 2000; 39: 39-44.
251. Harada T, Stevenson WG, Kocovic DZ, et al. Catheter ablation of ventricular tachycardia after myocardial infarction: relation of endocardial sinus rhythm late potentials to the reentry circuit. J Am Coll Cardiol 1997; 30: 1015-1023.
252. Aizawa Y, Chinushi M, Naitoh N, et al. Catheter ablation of ventricular tachycardia with radiofrequency currents, with special reference to the termination and minor morphologic change of reinduced ventricular tachycardia. Am J Cardiol 1995; 76: 574-579.
253. Moss AJ, Hall WJ, Cannom DS, et al., for the Multicenter Automatic Defibrillator Implantation Trial Investigators. Improved survival with an implanted defibrillator in patients with coronary disease at high risk for ventricular arrhythmia. N Engl J Med 1996; 335: 1933-1940.
254. Buxton AE, Lee KL, Fisher JD, et al., for the Multicenter Unsustained Tachycardia Trial Investigators. A randomized study of the prevention of sudden death in patients with coronary artery disease. N Engl J Med 1999; 341: 1882-1890.
255. Moss AJ, Zareba W, Hall WJ, et al., for the Multicenter Automatic Defibrillator Implantation Trial II Investigators. Prophylactic implantation of a defibrillator in patients with myocardial infarction and reduced ejection fraction. N Engl J Med 2002; 346: 877-883.
256. Poole JE, Johnson GW, Hellkamp AS, et al. Prognostic importance of defibrillator shocks in patients with heart failure. N Engl J Med 2008; 359: 1009-1017.
257. Soejima K, Suzuki M, Maisel WH, et al. Catheter ablation in patients with multiple and unstable ventricular tachycardias after myocardial infarction: Short ablation lines guided by reentry circuit isthmuses and sinus rhythm mapping. Circulation 2001; 104: 664-669.
258. Kozeluhova M, Peichl P, Cihak R, et al. Catheter ablation of electrical storm in patients with structural heart disease. Europace 2011; 13: 109-113.
259. Friedman RA, Walsh EP, Silka MJ, et al. NASPE Expert Consensus Conference: Radiofrequency catheter ablation in children with and without congenital heart disease. Report of the writing committee. North American Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology. Pacing Clin Electrophysiol 2002; 25: 1000-1017.
260. Blomström-Lundqvist C, Scheinman MM, Aliot EM, et al.; American College of Cardiology; American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines; European Society of Cardiology Committee for Practice Guidelines. Writing Committee to Develop Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Supraventricular Arrhythmias. ACC/AHA/ESC guidelines for the management of patients with supraventricular arrhythmias--executive summary: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines and the European Society of Cardiology Committee for Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Develop Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Supraventricular Arrhythmias). Circulation 2003; 108: 1871-1909.
261. Kanter RJ. Pearls for ablation in congenital heart disease. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 2010; 21: 223-230.
262. Lundberg A. Paroxysmal tachycardia in infancy: Follow-up study of 47 subjects in age from 10 to 26 years. Pediatrics 1973; 51: 26-35.
263. Case CL, Gillette PC, Oslizlok PC, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of incessant, medically resistant supraventricular tachycardia in infants and small children. J Am Coll Cardiol 1992; 20: 1405-1410.
264. Schaffer MS, Silka MJ, Ross BA, et al. Inadvertent atrioventricular block during radiofrequency catheter ablation. Results of the Pediatric Radiofrequency Ablation Registry. Pediatric Electrophysiology Society. Circulation 1996; 94: 3214-3220.
265. Blaufox AD, Felix GL, Saul JP. Pediatric Catheter Ablation Registry: Radiofrequency catheter ablation in infants </=18 months old: when is it done and how do they fare? short-term data from the pediatric ablation registry. Circulation 2001; 104: 2803-2808.
266. Aiyagari R, Saarel EV, Etheridge SP, et al. Radiofrequency ablation for supraventricular tachycardia in children < or =15 kg is safe and effective. Pediatr Cardiol 2005; 26: 622-626.
267. Joung B, Lee M, Sung JH, et al. Pediatric radiofrequency catheter ablation: sedation methods and success, complication and recurrence rates. Circ J 2006; 70: 278-284.
268. McDaniel GM, Van Hare GF. Catheter ablation in children and adolescents. Heart Rhythm 2006; 3: 95-101.
269. 新村一郎, 小野ますみ, 原口寿夫, 他. WPW 症候群小児の経過観察. 日小児会誌 1986; 90: 228-236.
270. Perry JC, Garson A Jr. Supraventricular tachycardia due to Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome in children: Early disappearance and late recurrence. J Am Coll Cardiol 1990; 16: 1215-1220.
271. Mehta AV, Sanchez GR, Sacks EJ, et al. Ectopic automatic atrial tachycardia in children: Clinical characteristics, management and follow-up. J Am Coll Cardiol 1988; 11: 379-385.
272. Deal BJ, Keane JF, Gillette PC, et al. Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome and supraventricular tachycardia during infancy: Management and follow-up. J Am Coll Cardiol 1985; 5: 130-135.
273. Weber HS, Hellenbrand WE, Kleinman CS, et al. Predictors of rhythm disturbances and subsequent morbidity after the Fontan operation. Am J Cardiol 1989; 64: 762-767.

274. 北田実男, 中島節子, 中川正, 他. 基礎心疾患を認めない不整脈患者の長期予後. 日小児循環器会誌 1993; 9: 420-430.
275. Kugler JD, Danford DA, Houston K, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation for paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia in children and adolescents without structural heart disease. Pediatric EP Society Radiofrequency Catheter Ablations Registry. Am J Cardiol 1997; 80: 1438-1443.
276. Kugler JD, Danford DA, Deal BJ, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation for tachyarrhythmias in children and adolescents. The Pediatric Electrophysiology Society. N Engl J Med 1994; 330: 1481-1487.
277. 福原仁雄, 中村好秀, 横山達郎. 先天性心疾患症例の頻拍性不整脈に対する高周波カテーテルアブレーション. 日小児循環器会誌 1997; 13: 762-772.
278. Garson A Jr, Kanter RJ. Management of the child with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome and supraventricular tachycardia: model for cost effectiveness. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol 1997; 8: 1320-1326.
279. 循環器病の診断と治療に関するガイドライン. 不整脈の非薬物治療ガイドライン. Jpn Circ J 2006; 71, Suppl. V.
280. A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the ACC/AHA/NASPE 2002 Guideline Update for Implantation of Cardiac Pacemakers and Antiarrhythmia Devices) ACC/AHA/HRS 2008 Guidelines for Device-Based Therapy of Cardiac Rhythm Abnormalities. JACC Vol. 51, No. 21, 2008: e1-62.
281. Mitchell LB. Clinical trials of antiarrhythmic drugs in patients with sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmias. Curr Opin Cardiol 1997; 12: 33-40.
282. Mirowski M, Reid PR, Winkle RA, et al. Mortality in patients with implanted automatic defibrillators. Ann Intern Med 1983; 98: 585-588.
283. Wilber DJ, Garan H, Finkelstein D, et al. Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: use of electrophysiologic testing in the prediction of long-term outcome. N Engl J Med 1988; 318: 19-24.
284. Kim YH, Sosa-Suarez G, Trouton TG, et al. Treatment of ventricular tachycardia by transcatheter radiofrequency ablation in patients with ischemic heart disease. Circulation 1994; 89: 1094-1102.
285. Gonska BD, Cao K, Schaumann A, et al. Catheter ablation of ventricular tachycardia in 136 patients with coronary artery disease: results and long-term follow-up. J Am Coll Cardiol 1994; 24: 1506-1514.
286. Strickberger SA, Man KC, Daoud EG, et al. A prospective evaluation of catheter ablation of ventricular tachycardia as adjuvant therapy in patients with coronary artery disease and an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator. Circulation 1997; 96: 1525-1531.
287. Anderson J. Implantable defibrillators are preferable to pharmacologic therapy for patients with ventricular tachyarrhythmias: an antagonist's viewpoint. Prog Cardiovasc Dis 1996; 38: 393-400.
288. Saksena S, Madan N, Lewis C. Implanted cardioverter-defibrillators are preferable to drugs as primary therapy in sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmias. Prog Cardiovasc Dis 1996; 38: 445-454.
289. Kim SG. Evolution of the management of malignant ventricular tachyarrhythmias: The roles of drug therapy and implantable defibrillators. Am Heart J 1995; 130: 1144-1150.
290. Bocker D, Block M, Borggrefe M, et al. Defibrillators are superior to antiarrhythmic drugs in the treatment of ventricular tachyarrhythmias. Eur Heart J 1997; 18: 26-30.
291. Zipes DP. Are implantable cardioverter defibrillators better than conventional antiarrhythmic drugs for survivors of cardiac arrest? Circulation 1995; 91: 2115-2117.
292. Sweeney MO, Ruskin JN. Mortality benefits and the implantable cardioverter-defibrillator. Circulation 1994; 89: 1851-1858.
293. Cox JL. Patient selection criteria and results of surgery for refractory ischemic ventricular tachycardia. Circulation 1989; 79 (6 Pt 2): I 163-177.
294. Thomas AC, Moser SA, Smutka ML, et al. Implantable defibrillation: Eight years clinical experience. PACE 1988; 11: 2053-2058.
295. Satomi K, Kurita T, Suyama K, et al. Catheter ablation of stable and unstable ventricular tachycardias in patients with arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia. J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol. 2006; 17: 469-476.
296. Kuck KH, Cappato R, Siebels J, et al. Randomized comparison of antiarrhythmic drug therapy with implantable defibrillators in patients resuscitated from cardiac arrest: the Cardiac Arrest Study Hamburg (CASH). Circulation 2000; 102: 748-754.
297. Connolly SJ, Gent M, Roberts RS, et al. Canadian implantable defibrillator study (CIDS): a randomized trial of the implantable cardioverter defibrillator against amiodarone. Circulation 2000; 101: 1297-1302.
298. Arenal A, Glez-Torrecilla E, Ortiz M, et al. Ablation of electrograms with an isolated, delayed component as treatment of unmappable monomorphic ventricular tachycardias in patients with structural heart disease. J Am Coll Cardiol 2003; 41: 81-92.
299. Kuck KH, Schaumann A, Eckardt L, et al. VTACH study group. Catheter ablation of stable ventricular tachycardia before defibrillator implantation in patients with coronary heart disease (VTACH): a multicentre randomised controlled trial. Lancet 2010; 375: 31-40.
300. Connolly SJ, Hallstrom AP, Cappato R, et al. Meta-analysis of the implantable cardioverter defibrillator secondary prevention trials. AVID, CASH and CIDS studies. Antiarrhythmics vs Implantable Defibrillator study. Cardiac Arrest Study Hamburg. Canadian Implantable Defibrillator Study. Eur Heart J 2000; 21: 2071-2078.
301. Domanski MJ, Sakseena S, Epstein AE, et al. Relative effectiveness of the implantable cardioverter-defibrillator and

- antiarrhythmic drugs in patients with varying degrees of left ventricular dysfunction who have survived malignant ventricular arrhythmias. AVID Investigators. Antiarrhythmics Versus Implantable Defibrillators. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1999; 34: 1090-1095.
302. Reddy VY, Reynolds MR, Neuzil P, et al. Prophylactic catheter ablation for the prevention of defibrillator therapy. *N Engl J Med* 2007; 357: 2657-2665.
303. Soma K, Stevenson WG, Maisel WH, et al. Electrically unexcitable scar mapping based on pacing threshold for identification of the reentry circuit isthmus: feasibility for guiding ventricular tachycardia ablation. *Circulation* 2002; 106: 1678-1683.
304. Carbucicchio C, Santamaria M, Trevisi N, et al. Catheter ablation for the treatment of electrical storm in patients with implantable cardioverter-defibrillators: short- and long-term outcomes in a prospective single-center study. *Circulation* 2008; 117: 462-469.
305. Zipes DP, Camm AJ, Borggrefe M, et al. ACC/AHA/ESC 2006 guidelines for management of patients with ventricular arrhythmias and the prevention of sudden cardiac death: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force and the European Society of Cardiology Committee for Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Develop Guidelines for Management of Patients With Ventricular Arrhythmias and the Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2006; 48: c247-c346.
306. Desai AS, Fang JC, Maisel WH, et al. Implantable defibrillators for the prevention of mortality in patients with nonischemic cardiomyopathy: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *JAMA* 2004; 292: 2874-2879.
307. Sacher F, Roberts-Thomson K, Maury P, et al. Epicardial ventricular tachycardia ablation a multicenter safety study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010; 55: 2366-2372.
308. Moss AJ, Hall WJ, Cannom DS, et al. Improved survival with an implanted defibrillator in patients with coronary disease at high risk for ventricular arrhythmia. Multicenter Automatic Defibrillator Implantation Trial Investigators. *N Engl J Med* 1996; 335: 1933-1940.
309. Moss AJ, Zareba W, Hall WJ, et al. Prophylactic implantation of a defibrillator in patients with myocardial infarction and reduced ejection fraction. *N Engl J Med* 2002; 346: 877-883.
310. Hohnloser SH, Kuck KH, Dorian P, et al. Prophylactic use of an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator after acute myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 2004; 351: 2481-2488.
311. Kadish A, Dyer A, Daubert JP, et al. Prophylactic defibrillator implantation in patients with nonischemic dilated cardiomyopathy. *N Engl J Med* 2004; 350: 2151-2158.
312. Bardy GH, Lee KL, Mark DB, et al. Amiodarone or an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator for congestive heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 2005; 352: 225-237.
313. Goldenberg I, Gillespie J, Moss AJ, et al. Executive Committee of the Multicenter Automatic Defibrillator Implantation Trial II. Long-term benefit of primary prevention with an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator: an extended 8-year follow-up study of the Multicenter Automatic Defibrillator Implantation Trial II. *Circulation* 2010; 122: 1265-1271.
314. Shiga T, Hagiwara N, Ogawa H, et al., Heart Institute of Japan Acute Myocardial Infarction-II (HIJAMI-II) Investigators. Sudden cardiac death and left ventricular ejection fraction during long-term follow-up after acute myocardial infarction in the primary percutaneous coronary intervention era: results from the HIJAMI-II registry. *Heart* 2009; 95: 216-220.
315. Tanino K, Miyoshi F, Watanabe N, et al. Are the MADIT II criteria for ICD implantation appropriate for Japanese patients? *Circ J* 2005; 69: 19-22.
316. Greenberg H, Case RB, Moss AJ, et al. MADIT-II Investigators. Analysis of mortality events in the Multicenter Automatic Defibrillator Implantation Trial (MADIT-II). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2004; 43: 1459-1465.
317. Goldenberg I, Moss AJ, McNitt S, et al. MADIT-II Investigators. Time dependence of defibrillator benefit after coronary revascularization in the Multicenter Automatic Defibrillator Implantation Trial (MADIT)-II. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2006; 47: 1811-1817.
318. Pouleur AC, Barkoudah E, Uno H, et al. VALIANT Investigators. Pathogenesis of sudden unexpected death in a clinical trial of patients with myocardial infarction and left ventricular dysfunction, heart failure, or both. *Circulation* 2010; 122: 597-602.
319. Bansch D, Antz M, Boczar S, et al. Primary prevention of sudden cardiac death in idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy: the Cardiomyopathy Trial (CAT). *Circulation* 2002; 105: 1453-1458.
320. Strickberger SA, Hummel JD, Bartlett TG, et al. Amiodarone versus implantable cardioverter-defibrillator: randomized trial in patients with nonischemic dilated cardiomyopathy and asymptomatic nonsustained ventricular tachycardia—AMIOVIRT. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2003; 41: 1707-1712.
321. Bristow MR, Saxon LA, Boehmer J, et al., for the Comparison of Medical Therapy, Pacing, and Defibrillation in Heart Failure (COMPANION) Investigators. Cardiac resynchronization therapy with or without an implantable defibrillator in advanced chronic heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 2004; 350: 2140-2150.
322. Kawashiro N, Kasanuki H, Ogawa H, et al., the Heart Institute of Japan-Department of Cardiology (HIJC) Investigators. Clinical characteristics and outcome of hospitalized patients with congestive heart failure—Results of the HIJC-HF registry. *Circ J* 2008; 72: 2015-2020.
323. Shiba M and Shimokawa H. Chronic heart failure in Japan: Implications of the CHART studies. *Vascular Health and Risk Management* 2008; 4: 103-113.

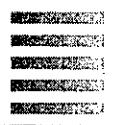


324. Daubert JP, Winters SL, Subacius H, et al. Defibrillators In Nonischemic Cardiomyopathy Treatment Evaluation (DEFINITE) Investigators. Ventricular arrhythmia inducibility predicts subsequent ICD activation in nonischemic cardiomyopathy patients: a DEFINITE substudy. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 2009; 32: 755-761.
325. Poll DS, Marchlinski FE, Buxton AE, et al. Usefulness of programmed stimulation in idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy. *Am J Cardiol* 1986; 58: 992-997.
326. Gössinger HD, Jung M, Wagner L, et al. Prognostic role of inducible ventricular tachycardia in patients with dilated cardiomyopathy and asymptomatic nonsustained ventricular tachycardia. *Int J Cardiol* 1990; 29: 215-220.
327. Kadish A, Schmaltz S, Calkins H, et al. Management of nonsustained ventricular tachycardia guided by electrophysiological testing. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 1993; 16: 1037-1050.
328. Turitto G, Ahuja RK, Caref EB, et al. Risk stratification for arrhythmic events in patients with nonischemic dilated cardiomyopathy and nonsustained ventricular tachycardia: role of programmed ventricular stimulation and the signal-averaged electrocardiogram. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1994; 24: 1523-1528.
329. Grimm W, Hoffmann J, Menz V, et al. Programmed ventricular stimulation for arrhythmia risk prediction in patients with idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy and nonsustained ventricular tachycardia. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1998; 32: 739-745.
330. 循環器病の診断と治療に関するガイドライン. 失神の診断・治療ガイドライン. *Circ J* 2007; 71, Suppl. IV: 1049-1114.
331. Garcia-Moran E, Mont L, Cuesta A, et al. Low recurrence of syncope in patients with inducible sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmias treated with an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator. *Eur Heart J* 2002; 23: 901-907.
332. LeLorier P, Krahn AD, Klein GJ, et al. Comparison of patients with syncope with left ventricular dysfunction and negative electrophysiologic testing to cardiac arrest survivors and patients with syncope and preserved left ventricular function and impact of an implantable defibrillator. *Am J Cardiol* 2002; 90: 77-79.
333. Pezawas T, Stix G, Kastner J, et al. Unexplained syncope in patients with structural heart disease and no documented ventricular arrhythmias: value of electrophysiologically guided implantable cardioverter defibrillator therapy. *Europace* 2003; 5: 305-312.
334. Sanchez JM, Katsiyannis WT, Gage BF, et al. Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator therapy improves long-term survival in patients with unexplained syncope, cardiomyopathy, and a negative electrophysiologic study. *Heart Rhythm* 2005; 2: 367-373.
335. Maron BJ, McKenna WJ, Danielson GK, et al. American College of Cardiology/European Society of Cardiology clinical expert consensus document on hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Task Force on Clinical Expert Consensus Documents and the European Society of Cardiology Committee for Practice Guidelines. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2003; 42: 1687-1813.
336. Maron BJ, Estes NA III, Maron MS, et al. Primary prevention of sudden death as a novel treatment strategy in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *Circulation* 2003; 107: 2872-2875.
337. Maron BJ, Spirito P, Shen WK, et al. Implantable cardioverter-defibrillators and prevention of sudden cardiac death in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *JAMA* 2007; 298: 405-412.
338. Maron BJ. Risk stratification and role of implantable defibrillators for prevention of sudden death in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *Circ J* 2010; 74: 2271-2282.
339. Maron BJ. Contemporary insights and strategies for risk stratification and prevention of sudden death in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *Circulation* 2010; 121: 445-456.
340. Cecchi F, Olivotto I, Montereggi A, et al. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in Tuscany: clinical course and outcome in an unselected regional population. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1995; 26: 1529-1536.
341. Spirito P, Rapezzi C, Autore C, et al. Prognosis of asymptomatic patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and nonsustained ventricular tachycardia. *Circulation* 1994; 90: 2743-2747.
342. Shen WK, Edwards WD, Hammill SC, et al. Sudden unexpected nontraumatic death in 54 young adults: a 30-year population-based study. *Am J Cardiol* 1995; 76: 148-152.
343. Basso C, Corrado D, Thiene G. Cardiovascular causes of sudden death in young individuals including athletes. *Cardiol Rev* 1999; 7: 127-135.
344. Corrado D, Basso C, Thiene G. Sudden cardiac death in young people with apparently normal heart. *Cardiovasc Res* 2001; 50: 399-408.
345. Tabib A, Loire R, Chalabreysse L, et al. Circumstances of death and gross and microscopic observations in a series of 200 cases of sudden death associated with arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy and/or dysplasia. *Circulation* 2003; 108: 3000-3005.
346. Sen-Chowdhry, Morgan RD, Chambers JC, et al. Arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy: etiology, diagnosis, and treatment. *Annu Rev Med* 2010; 61: 233-253.
347. Corrado D, Leon L, Link MS, et al. Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator therapy for prevention of sudden death in patients with arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy/dysplasia. *Circulation* 2003; 108: 3084-3091.
348. Corrado D, Calkins H, Link MS, et al. Prophylactic implantable defibrillator in patients with arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy/dysplasia and no prior ventricular fibrillation or sustained ventricular tachycardia. *Circulation* 2010; 122: 1144-1152.

349. Brugada P, Brugada J. Right bundle branch block, persistent ST segment elevation and sudden cardiac death: a distinct clinical and electrocardiographic syndrome. A multicenter report. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1992; 20: 1391-1396.
350. Wilde AA, Antzelevitch C, Borggrefe M, et al. Proposed diagnostic criteria for the Brugada syndrome: consensus report. *Circulation* 2002; 106: 2514-2519.
351. Brugada R, Brugada J, Antzelevitch C, et al. Sodium channel blockers identify risk for sudden death in patients with ST-segment elevation and right bundle branch block but structurally normal hearts. *Circulation* 2000; 101: 510-515.
352. Miyazaki T, Mitamura H, Miyoshi S, et al. Autonomic and antiarrhythmic drug modulation of ST segment elevation in patients with Brugada syndrome. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1996; 27: 1061-1070.
353. Antzelevitch C, Brugada P, Borggrefe M, et al. Brugada syndrome: report of the second consensus conference endorsed by the Heart Rhythm Society and the European Heart Rhythm Association. *Circulation* 2005; 111: 659-670.
354. Chen Q, Kirsch GE, Zhang D, et al. Genetic basis and molecular mechanism for idiopathic ventricular fibrillation. *Nature* 1998; 392: 293-296.
355. Mohler PJ, Rivolta I, Napolitano C, et al. Nav1.5 E1053K mutation causing Brugada syndrome blocks binding to ankyrin-G and expression of Nav1.5 on the surface of cardiomyocytes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2004; 101: 17533-17538.
356. Antzelevitch C, Pollevick GD, Cordeiro JM, et al. Loss-of-function mutations in the cardiac calcium channel underlie a new clinical entity characterized by ST-segment elevation, short QT intervals, and sudden cardiac death. *Circulation* 2007; 115: 442-449.
357. Atarashi H, Ogawa S, Harumi K, et al. Three-year follow-up of patients with right bundle branch block and ST segment elevation in the right precordial leads: Japanese Registry of Brugada Syndrome. Idiopathic Ventricular Fibrillation Investigators. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2001; 37: 1916-1920.
358. Brugada J, Brugada R, Brugada P. Right bundle-branch block and ST-segment elevation in leads V1 through V3: a marker for sudden death in patients without demonstrable structural heart disease. *Circulation* 1998; 97: 457-460.
359. Kamakura S, Ohe T, Nakazawa K, et al. Long-term prognosis of probands with Brugada-pattern ST-elevation in leads V1-V3. *Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol* 2009; 2: 495-503.
360. Priori SG, Napolitano C, Gasparini M, et al. Natural history of Brugada syndrome: insights for risk stratification and management. *Circulation* 2002; 105: 1342-1347.
361. Takenaka S, Kusano KF, Hisamatsu K, et al. Relatively benign clinical course in asymptomatic patients with brugada-type electrocardiogram without family history of sudden death. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 2001; 12: 2-6.
362. Gussak I, Antzelevitch C, Bjerregaard P, et al. The Brugada syndrome: clinical, electrophysiologic and genetic aspects. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1999; 33: 5-15.
363. Garson A, Jr., Dick M, 2nd, Fournier A, et al. The long QT syndrome in children. An international study of 287 patients. *Circulation* 1993; 87: 1866-1872.
364. Moss AJ, Schwartz PJ, Crampton RS, et al. The long QT syndrome: a prospective international study. *Circulation* 1985; 71: 17-21.
365. Moss AJ, Schwartz PJ, Crampton RS, et al. The long QT syndrome. Prospective longitudinal study of 328 families. *Circulation* 1991; 84: 1136-1144.
366. Wellens HJ, Lemery R, Smeets JL, et al. Sudden arrhythmic death without overt heart disease. *Circulation* 1992; 85 (Suppl): I92-97.
367. Silka MJ, Kron J, Dunnigan A, et al. Sudden cardiac death and the use of implantable cardioverter-defibrillators in pediatric patients. The Pediatric Electrophysiology Society. *Circulation* 1993; 87: 800-807.
368. Groh WJ, Silka MJ, Oliver RP, et al. Use of implantable cardioverter-defibrillators in the congenital long QT syndrome. *Am J Cardiol* 1996; 78: 703-706.
369. Priori SG, Schwartz PJ, Napolitano C, et al. Risk stratification in the long-QT syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 2003; 348: 1866-1874.
370. Locati EH, Zareba W, Moss AJ, et al. Age- and sex-related differences in clinical manifestations in patients with congenital long-QT syndrome: findings from the International LQTS Registry. *Circulation* 1998; 97: 2237-2244.
371. Zareba W, Moss AJ, Schwartz PJ, et al. Influence of genotype on the clinical course of the long-QT syndrome. International Long-QT Syndrome Registry Research Group. *N Engl J Med* 1998; 339: 960-965.
372. Schwartz PJ. The long QT syndrome. *Current problems in cardiology* 1997; 22: 297-351.
373. Zipes DP, Camm AJ, Borggrefe M, et al. ACC/AHA/ESC 2006 Guidelines for Management of Patients With Ventricular Arrhythmias and the Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force and the European Society of Cardiology Committee for Practice Guidelines (writing committee to develop Guidelines for Management of Patients With Ventricular Arrhythmias and the Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death): developed in collaboration with the European Heart Rhythm Association and the Heart Rhythm Society. *Circulation* 2006; 114: e385-484.
374. Schwartz PJ, Priori SG, Cerrone M, et al. Left cardiac sympathetic denervation in the management of high-risk patients affected by the long-QT syndrome. *Circulation* 2004; 109: 1826-1833.
375. Kozak LJ, Owings MF, Hall MJ. National Hospital Discharge Survey: 2002 annual summary with detailed diagnosis and procedure data. *Vital Health Stat* 2005; 13: 1-199.
376. Eisenberg M, Bergner L, Hallstrom A. Epidemiology of cardiac arrest and resuscitation in children. *Ann Emerg Med*

- 1983; 12: 672-674.
377. 循環器病の診断と治療に関するガイドライン. 心臓突然死の予知と予防法のガイドライン(2010年改訂版). <http://www.j-circ.or.jp/guideline/pdf/JCS2010aizawa.h.pdf>.
378. 加藤裕久, 岡田了三, 関口守衛, 他. 若年者心疾患における突然死の実態と予防に関する研究. *Jpn Circ J* 1998; 62 (Suppl II): 781-787.
379. Berul CI, Van Hare GF, Kertesz NJ, et al. Results of a multicenter retrospective implantable cardioverter-defibrillator registry of pediatric and congenital heart disease patients. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2008; 51: 1685-1691.
380. 住友直方, 岩本眞理, 牛ノ濱大也, 他. 小児不整脈の診断・治療ガイドライン. *日小循誌* 2010; 26 (Supplement): 1-62.
381. Dubin AM, Béthel CI, Bevilacqua LM, et al. The use of implantable cardioverter-defibrillators in pediatric patients awaiting heart transplantation. *J Card Fail* 2003; 9: 375-379.
382. Maron BJ. Sudden death in young athletes. *N Engl J Med* 2003; 349: 1064-1075.
383. Thiene G, Nava A, Corrado D, et al. Right ventricular cardiomyopathy and sudden death in young people. *N Eng J Med* 1988; 318: 129-133.
384. Maron BJ, Shirani J, Poliac LC, et al. Sudden death in young competitive athletes: clinical, demographic, and pathological profiles. *JAMA* 1996; 276: 199-204.
385. 衣川佳数, 中沢誠, 門間和夫, 他. 小児期発症の肥大型心筋症の自然歴. *日小循誌* 1992; 8: 402-412.
386. 小西貴幸, 信太知, 清水隆, 他. 小児肥大型心筋症30例の自然歴. *日小循誌* 1991; 6: 444-450.
387. 三沢正弘, 大塚正弘, 山口英夫, 他. 小児期肥大型心筋症23例の臨床経過について. *日小循誌* 1990; 6: 387-392.
388. Yasui K, Shibata T, Nishizawa T, et al. Response of the stroke volume and blood pressure of young patients with nonobstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy to exercise. *Jpn Circ J* 2001; 65: 300-304.
389. Yetman AT, Hamilton RM, Benson LN. Long-term outcome and prognostic determinants in children with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1998; 32: 1943-1950.
390. Maron BJ, Olivotto I, Spirito P, et al. Epidemiology of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy-related death. *Circulation* 2000; 102: 858-864.
391. Monserrat L, Elliott PM, Gimeno JR, et al. Non-sustained ventricular tachycardia in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: an independent marker of sudden death risk in young patients. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2003; 42: 873-879.
392. Ostman-Smith I, Wettrell G, Riesenfeld T. A cohort study of childhood hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: improved survival following high-dose beta-adrenoceptor antagonist treatment. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1999; 34: 1813-1822.
393. Charron P, Dubourg O, Desnos M, et al. Diagnostic value of electrocardiography and echocardiography for familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in genotyped children. *Eur Heart J* 1998; 19: 1377-1382.
394. 日本学校健康会編. 昭和60年度版 学校での事故の事例と防止の留意点—死亡・障害—1985: 11-13, 54-78.
395. 日本学校健康会編. 昭和61年度版 学校での事故の事例と防止の留意点—死亡・障害—1986: 11-13, 48-77.
396. 日本体育・学校健康センター編. 昭和62年度版 学校での事故の事例と防止の留意点—死亡・障害—1987: 11-13, 54-74.
397. 日本体育・学校健康センター編. 昭和63年度版 学校管理下の死亡・障害 1988: 204-219.
398. 日本体育・学校健康センター編. 平成元年度版 学校管理下の死亡・障害 1989: 55-85.
399. 日本体育・学校健康センター編. 平成2年度版 学校管理下の死亡・障害 1990: 47-71.
400. 日本体育・学校健康センター編. 平成3年度版 学校管理下の死亡・障害 1991: 53-77.
401. 日本体育・学校健康センター編. 平成4年度版 学校管理下の死亡・障害 1992: 49-71.
402. 日本体育・学校健康センター編. 平成5年度版 学校管理下の死亡・障害 1993: 51-73.
403. 文部科学省スポーツ・青少年局監修. 独立行政法人日本スポーツ振興センター. 学校における突然死予防必携 2004.
404. Horigome H, Nagashima M, Sumitomo N, et al. Clinical characteristics and genetic background of congenital long QT syndrome diagnosed in fetal, neonatal and infantile life. A nation-wide questionnaire survey in Japan. *Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol* 2010; 3: 10-17.
405. Korte T, Koditz H, Nichaus M, et al. High incidence of appropriate and inappropriate ICD therapies in children and adolescents with implantable cardioverter defibrillator. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 2004; 27: 924-932.
406. Cooper JM, Stephenson EA, Berul CI, et al. Implantable cardioverter defibrillator lead complications and laser extraction in children and young adults with congenital heart disease: implications for implantation and management. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 2003; 14: 344-349.
407. Stefanelli CB, Bradley DJ, Leroy S, et al. Implantable cardioverter defibrillator therapy for life-threatening arrhythmias in young patients. *J Interv Card Electrophysiol* 2002; 6: 235-244.
408. Chatrath R, Porter CB, Ackerman MJ. Role of transvenous implantable cardioverter-defibrillators in preventing sudden cardiac death in children, adolescents, and young adults. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2002; 77: 226-231.
409. Goel AK, Berger S, Pelech A, et al. Implantable cardioverter defibrillator therapy in children with long QT syndrome. *Pediatr Cardiol* 2004; 25: 370-378.
410. 循環器病の診断と治療に関するガイドライン. QT延長症候群(先天性・二次性)とBrugada症候群の診療に関するガイドライン. *Circ J* 2007; 71. Suppl. IV: 1205-1253.
411. Gatzoulis MA, Balaji S, Webber SA, et al. Risk factors for arrhythmia and sudden cardiac death late after repair of tetralogy of Fallot: a multicentre study. *Lancet* 2000; 356: 975-981.

412. Oechslin EN, Harrison DA, Connelly MS, et al. Mode of death in adults with congenital heart disease. *Am J Cardiol* 2000; 86: 1111-1116.
413. Ghai A, Silversides C, Harris L, et al. Left ventricular dysfunction is a risk factor for sudden cardiac death in adults late after repair of tetralogy of Fallot. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2002; 40: 1675-1680.
414. Nollert G, Fischlein T, Bouterwek S, et al. Long-term survival in patients with repair of tetralogy of Fallot: 36-year follow-up of 490 survivors of the first year after surgical repair. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1997; 30: 1374-1383.
415. Hamada H, Terai M, Jibiki T, et al. Influence of early repair of tetralogy of Fallot without an outflow patch on late arrhythmias and sudden death: a 27-year follow-up study following a uniform surgical approach. *Cardiol Young* 2002; 12: 345-351.
416. Therrien J, Siu SC, Harris L, et al. Impact of pulmonary valve replacement on arrhythmia propensity late after repair of tetralogy of Fallot. *Circulation* 2001; 103: 2489-2494.
417. Hokanson JS, Moller JH. Significance of early transient complete heart block as a predictor of sudden death late after operative correction of tetralogy of Fallot. *Am J Cardiol* 2001; 87: 1271-1277.
418. Nakazawa M, Shinozaki T, Sasaki A, et al. Arrhythmias late after repair of tetralogy of Fallot - A Japanese multicenter study. *Circ J* 2004; 68: 126-130.
419. McAlister FA, Ezekowitz J, Hooton N, et al. Cardiac resynchronization therapy for patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction: A systemic review. *JAMA* 2007; 297:2502-2514.
420. Cazeau S, Leclercq C, Lavergne T, et al., for the Multisite Stimulation in Cardiomyopathies (MUSTIC) Study Investigators. Effects of multisite biventricular pacing in patients with heart failure and intraventricular conduction delay. *N Engl J Med* 2001; 344: 873-880.
421. Abraham WT, Fisher WG, Smith AL, et al., for the MIRACLE Study Group. Cardiac resynchronization in chronic heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 2002; 346: 1845-1853.
422. Leclercq C, Walker S, Linde C, et al. Comparative effects of permanent biventricular and right-univentricular pacing in heart failure patients with chronic atrial fibrillation. *Eur Heart J* 2002; 23: 1780-1787.
423. Auricchio A, Stellbrink C, Sack S, et al., for the Pacing Therapies in Congestive Heart Failure (PATH-CHF) Study Group. Long-term clinical effect of hemodynamically optimized cardiac resynchronization therapy in patients with heart failure and ventricular conduction delay. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2002; 39: 2026-2033.
424. Higgins SL, Hummel JD, Niazi IK, et al. Cardiac resynchronization therapy for the treatment of heart failure in patients with intraventricular conduction delay and malignant ventricular tachyarrhythmias. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2003; 42: 1454-1459.
425. Young JB, Abraham WT, Smith AL, et al. Multicenter InSync ICD Randomized Clinical Evaluation (MIRACLE ICD) Trial Investigators. Combined cardiac resynchronization and implantable cardioversion defibrillation in advanced chronic heart failure: the MIRACLE ICD Trial. *JAMA* 2003; 289: 2685-2694.
426. Cleland JG, Daubert JC, Erdmann E, et al., for the Cardiac Resynchronization-Heart Failure (CARE-HF) Study Investigators. The effect of cardiac resynchronization on morbidity and mortality in heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 2005; 352: 1539-1549.
427. Cleland JG, Daubert JC, Erdmann E, et al., on behalf of The CARE-HF Study Investigators. Longer-term effects of cardiac resynchronization therapy on mortality in heart failure [the CARE-HF trial extension phase]. *Eur Heart J* 2006; 27: 1928-1932.
428. Lindenfeld J, Feldman AM, Saxon L, et al. Effects of cardiac resynchronization therapy with or without a defibrillator on survival and hospitalizations in patients with New York Heart Association class IV heart failure. *Circulation* 2007; 115: 204-212.
429. Paparella G, Sciarra L, Capuzini L, et al. Long-term effects of upgrading to biventricular pacing: differences with cardiac resynchronization therapy as primary indication. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 2010; 33: 841-849.
430. van Geldorp IE, Vernooy K, Delhaas T, et al. Beneficial effects of biventricular pacing in chronically right ventricular paced patients with mild cardiomyopathy. *Europace* 2010; 12: 223-229.
431. Kindermann M, Hennen B, Jung J, et al. Biventricular versus conventional right ventricular stimulation for patients with standard pacing indication and left ventricular dysfunction: the Homburg Biventricular Pacing Evaluation (HOBIPACE). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2006; 47: 1927-1937.
432. Maisel WH, Stevenson LW. Atrial fibrillation in heart failure: epidemiology, pathophysiology, and rationale for therapy. *Am J Cardiol* 2003; 91: 2D-8D.
433. Upadhyay GA, Choudhry NK, Auricchio A, et al. Cardiac resynchronization in patients with atrial fibrillation. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2008; 52: 1239-1246.
434. Dickstein K, Vardas PE, Auricchio A, et al. 2010 Focused Update of ESC Guidelines on device therapy in heart failure. An update of the 2008 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure and the 2007 ESC guidelines for cardiac and resynchronization therapy. *Eur Heart J* 2010; 31: 2677-2687.
435. Koplan BA, Kaplan AJ, Weiner S, et al. Heart failure decompensation and all-cause mortality in relation to percent biventricular pacing in patients with heart failure. Is a goal of 100% biventricular pacing necessary? *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009; 53: 355-360.
436. Abraham WT, Young JB, Leon AR, et al., on behalf of the Multicenter InSync ICD II Study Group. Effects of cardiac resynchronization on disease progression in patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction, an indication for an

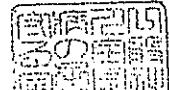


- implantable cardioverter-defibrillator, and mildly symptomatic chronic heart failure. *Circulation* 2004; 110: 2864-2868.
437. Moss AJ, Hall WJ, Cannom DS, et al., for the MADIT-CRT Trial Investigators. Cardiac-resynchronization therapy for the prevention of heart-failure events. *N Engl J Med* 2009; 361: 1329-1338.
438. Tang AS, Wells GA, Talajic M, et al., for the Resynchronization-Defibrillation for Ambulatory Heart Failure Trial (RAFT) Investigators. Cardiac-Resynchronization therapy for mild-moderate heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 2010; 363: 2385-2395.
439. Linde C, Abraham WT, Gold MR, et al., on behalf of the REVERSE (REsynchronization reVERses Remodeling in Systolic left ventricular dysfunction) Study Group. Randomized trial of cardiac resynchronization in mildly symptomatic heart failure patients and in asymptomatic patients with left-ventricular dysfunction and previous heart failure symptoms. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2008; 52: 1834-1843.
440. Daubert JC, Gold MR, Abraham WT, et al., on behalf of the REVERSE Study Group. Prevention of disease progression by cardiac resynchronization therapy in patients with asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic left ventricular dysfunction: Insights from the European cohort of the REVERSE (Resynchronization Reverses Remodeling in Systolic Left Ventricular Dysfunction) trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009; 54: 1837-1846.
441. Rivero-Ayerza M, Theuns DA, Garcia-Garcia HM, et al. Effects of cardiac resynchronization therapy on overall mortality and mode of death: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Eur Heart J* 2006; 27: 2682-2688.
442. Auricchio A, Metra M, Gasparini M, et al., for the Multicenter Longitudinal Observation Study (MILOS) Group. Long-term survival of patients with heart failure and ventricular conduction delay treated with cardiac resynchronization therapy. *Am J Cardiol* 2007; 99: 232-238.
443. Fish JM, Brugada J, Antzelevitch C. Potential proarrhythmic effects of biventricular pacing. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2005; 46: 2340-2347.
444. Nayak HM, Verdino RJ, Russo AM, et al. Ventricular tachycardia storm after initiation of biventricular pacing: Incidence, clinical characteristics, management and outcome. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 2008; 19: 708-715.
445. Suzuki A, Shiga T, Nakai K, et al. Interlead difference between T-peak to T-end intervals in resynchronization patients with an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator. *J Electrocardiol* 2010; 43: 706-712.
446. Couch OA Jr. Cardiac aneurysm with ventricular tachycardia and subsequent excision of aneurysm. *Circulation* 1959; 20: 251-253.
447. Cobb FR, Blumenschein SD, Sealy WC, et al. Successful surgical interruption of the bundle of Kent in a patient with Wolff-Parkinson-White-syndrome. *Circulation* 1968; 38: 1018-1029.
448. Iwa T, Mitsui T, Misaki T, et al. Radical surgical cure of Wolff-Parkinson-White-syndrome: The kanazawa experience. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1986; 92: 225-233.
449. Harken AH, Josephson ME, Horowitz LN. Surgical endocardial resection for the treatment of malignant ventricular tachycardia. *Ann Surg* 1979; 190: 456-460.
450. Guiraudon G, Fontaine G, Frank R, et al. Encircling endocardial ventriculotomy: A new surgical treatment for life-threatening ventricular tachycardias resistant to medical treatment following myocardial infarction. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1978; 26: 438-444.
451. Cox JL, Schuessler RB and Boineau JP. The surgical treatment of atrial fibrillation: Development of definitive procedure. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1991; 101: 402-405.
452. Cox JL, Schuessler RB, D'Agostino HJ, et al. The surgical treatment of atrial fibrillation. III. Development of a definitive surgical procedure. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1991; 101: 569-583.
453. Dor V, Sabatier M, Montiglio F, et al. Results of nonguided subtotal endocardectomy associated with left ventricular reconstruction in patients with ischemic ventricular arrhythmias. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1994; 107: 1301-1307.
454. Kobayashi J, Yamamoto F, Nakano K, et al. Maze procedure for atrial fibrillation associated with atrial septal defect. *Circulation* 1998; 98 (19 Suppl): II 399-402.
455. Isobe F, Kawashima Y. The outcome and indications of the Cox maze III procedure for chronic atrial fibrillation with mitral valve disease. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1998; 116: 220-227.
456. Cox JL, Ad N, Palazzo T. Impact of the maze procedure on the stroke rate in patients with atrial fibrillation. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1999; 118: 833-840.
457. Jessurun ER, van Hemel NM, Defauw JA, et al. Results of maze surgery for lone paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. *Circulation* 2000; 101: 1559-1567.
458. Lonnerholm S, Blomstrom P, Nilsson L, et al. Effects of the maze operation on health-related quality of life in patients with atrial fibrillation. *Circulation* 2000; 101: 2607-2611.
459. Kosakai Y, Kawaguchi AT, Isobe F, et al. Kawashima Y. Modified maze procedure for patients with atrial fibrillation undergoing simultaneous open heart surgery. *Circulation* 1995; 92 (9 Suppl): II 359-364.
460. Sueda T, Nagata H, Orihashi K, et al. Efficacy of a simple left atrial procedure for chronic atrial fibrillation in mitral valve operations. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1997; 63: 1070-1075.
461. Nitta T, Lee R, Schuessler RB, et al. Radial approach: a new concept in surgical treatment for atrial fibrillation. I Concept, anatomic, and physiologic bases and development of a procedure. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1999; 67: 27-35.
462. Isobe F, Kumano H, Ishikawa T, et al. A new procedure for chronic atrial fibrillation: bilateral appendage-preserving maze procedure. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2001; 72: 1473-1478.
463. Gaynor SL, Diodato MD, Prasad SM, et al. A prospective,

- single-center clinical trial of a modified Cox maze procedure with bipolar radiofrequency ablation. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2004; 128: 535-542.
464. Wolf RK, Schneeberger EW, Osterday R, et al. Video-assisted bilateral pulmonary vein isolation and left atrial appendage exclusion for atrial fibrillation. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2005; 130: 797-802.
465. Bando K, Kobayashi J, Kosakai Y, et al. Impact of Cox maze procedure on outcome in patients with atrial fibrillation and mitral valve disease. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2002; 124: 575-583.
466. Bando K, Kasugawa H, Okada Y, et al. Impact of preoperative and postoperative atrial fibrillation on outcome after mitral valvuloplasty for nonischemic mitral regurgitation. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2005; 129: 1032-1040.
467. Damiano RJ Jr, Gaynor SL, Bailey M, et al. The long-term outcome of patients with coronary disease and atrial fibrillation undergoing the Cox maze procedure. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2003; 126: 2016-2021.
468. Prasad SM, Maniar HS, Camillo CJ, et al. The Cox maze III procedure for atrial fibrillation: long-term efficacy in patients undergoing lone versus concomitant procedures. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2003; 126: 1822-1828.
469. Nitta T, Ishii Y, Miyagi Y, et al. Concurrent multiple left atrial focal activations with fibrillatory conduction and right atrial focal or reentrant activation as the mechanism in atrial fibrillation. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2004; 127: 770-778.
470. Nitta T, Ohmori H, Sakamoto S, et al. Map-guided surgery for atrial fibrillation. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2005; 129: 291-299.
471. Ishii Y, Nitta T, Kambe M, et al. Intraoperative verification of conduction block in atrial fibrillation surgery. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2008; 136: 998-1004.
472. Kanter RJ, Garson A Jr. Atrial arrhythmias during chronic follow-up of surgery for complex congenital heart disease. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 1997; 20 (2 Pt 2): 502-511.
473. Triedman JK, Jenkins KJ, Colan SD, et al. Intra-atrial reentrant tachycardia after palliation of congenital heart disease: characterization of multiple macroreentrant circuits using fluoroscopically based three-dimensional endocardial mapping. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* 1997; 8: 259-270.
474. Chan DP, Van Hare GF, Mackall JA, et al. Importance of atrial flutter isthmus in postoperative intra-atrial reentrant tachycardia. *Circulation* 2000; 102: 1283-1289.
475. Nakagawa H, Shah N, Matsudaira K, Overholt E, et al. Characterization of reentrant circuit in macroreentrant right atrial tachycardia after surgical repair of congenital heart disease: isolated channels between scars allow focal ablation. *Circulation* 2001; 103: 699-709.
476. Akar JG, Kok LC, Haines DE, et al. Coexistence of type I atrial flutter and intra-atrial re-entrant tachycardia in patients with surgically corrected congenital heart disease. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2001; 38: 377-384.
477. Balaji S, Gewillig M, Bull C, et al. Arrhythmias after the Fontan procedure. Comparison of total cavopulmonary connection and atrio-pulmonary connection. *Circulation* 1991; 84 (5 Suppl): III 162-167.
478. Lesh MD, Kalman JM, Saxon LA, et al. Electrophysiology of "incisional" reentrant atrial tachycardia complicating surgery for congenital heart disease. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 1997; 20 (8 Pt 2): 2107-2111.
479. Lukac P, Pedersen AK, Mortensen PT, et al. Ablation of atrial tachycardia after surgery for congenital and acquired heart disease using an electroanatomic mapping system: Which circuits to expect in which substrate? *Heart Rhythm* 2005; 2: 64-72.
480. Mavroudis C, Backer CL, Deal BJ, et al. Fontanconversion to cavopulmonary connection and arrhythmia circuitryablation. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1998; 115: 547-556.
481. Mavroudis C, Backer CL, Deal BJ, et al. Total cavopulmonary conversion and maze procedure for patients with failure of the Fontan operation. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2001; 122: 863-871.
482. Deal BJ, Mavroudis C, Backer CL. Beyond Fontan conversion: Surgical therapy of arrhythmias including patients with associated complex congenital heart disease. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 76: 542-553.
483. Misaki T, Watanabe G, Iwa T, et al. Surgical treatment of patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome and associated Ebstein's anomaly. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1995; 110: 1702-1707.
484. Josephson ME. Treatment of ventricular arrhythmias after myocardial infarction. *Circulation* 1986; 74: 653-658.
485. Swerdlow CD, Mason JW, Stinson EB, et al. Results of operations for ventricular tachycardia in 105 patients. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1986; 92: 105-113.
486. Littmann L, Svenson RH, Gallagher JJ, et al. Functional role of the epicardium in postinfarction ventricular tachycardia: Observations derived from computerized epicardial activation mapping, entrainment, and epicardial laser photoablation. *Circulation* 1991; 83: 1577-1591.
487. Stevenson WG, Friedman PL, Kocovic D, et al. Radiofrequency catheter ablation of ventricular tachycardia after myocardial infarction. *Circulation* 1998; 98: 308-314.
488. Downar E, Kimber S, Harris L, et al. Endocardial mapping of ventricular tachycardia in the intact human heart, II. Evidence for multiuse reentry in a functional sheet of surviving myocardium. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1992; 20: 869-878.
489. Rastegar H, Link MS, Foote CB, et al. Perioperative and long-term results with mapping-guided subendocardial resection and left ventricular endoaneurysmorrhaphy. *Circulation* 1996; 94: 1041-1048.

2013年1月11日

厚生労働大臣  
田村憲久 様



一般社団法人 全国心臓病の子どもを守る会  
会長 神永芳子  
〒170-0013 東京都豊島区東池袋2-7-3 柿澤ビル7階  
電話 03-5958-8070 FAX 03-5958-0508

## ペースメーカー・人工弁患者の身体障害者手帳認定 見直しについての要望書

日頃より心臓病児者の医療と福祉の向上へご尽力をいただき、誠にありがとうございます。さて、昨年10月22日に行われた障害保健福祉関係主幹課長会議におきまして、ペースメーカー装着者、人工弁移植者及び弁置換者に対する障害認定の見直しについて、ワーキンググループを設置して検討を行う旨が報告されました。私たち会員の中にも、多数のペースメーカー装着者、人工弁置換患者がおり、認定の見直しは見過ごすことができない重大な問題です。

医療技術が進歩したとはいえ、常に医学的な管理のもと、生命の危険と隣り合わせに生活を送っている状況は、今でも何ら変わってはおりません。医療機器に問題が生じれば、すぐにも生命維持が脅かされる状態に陥る危険を常にもって生活しています。ペースメーカー装着者や人工弁置換患者は、再手術の可能性も非常に高く、そのための医療費負担が生涯にわたりかかることがあります。

また、心臓機能障害者は、先天的な心疾患をもって生まれた患者と、主に成人期以降に心疾患となった患者とに大きく区分されますが、生まれながらにして心疾患を抱えた患者は、身体的能力や基礎体力の低さ、社会的経済的な基盤形成の弱さが、後天性心疾患患者とは大きく異なります。先天性心疾患患者の多くは、体力が無くさらに医療を受け続ける必要から一般的な就労環境にはなかなか対応出来ない現状にあります。

今回の見直しは、「装着後の状態で評価する」という観点で検討が行われるということですが、医学的なレベルだけではなく、患者の日常的な生活状況や社会生活上の困難さも充分に考慮して検討が行われるべきであり、そのためには、当事者の声をよくお聞きいただき、慎重に検討していただくことを強く願っております。

以上のことから、下記のことを要望いたします。

### 【要望事項】

1. ペースメーカー、人工弁移植者及び人工弁置換者の障害認定については、従来通りの考え方を維持してください。
2. 障害認定基準の見直しを行うのであれば、先天性心疾患患者の実態に見合った基準にしてください。

平成25年2月12日

厚生労働大臣 田村憲久様

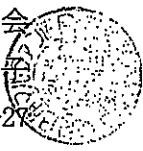
特定非営利活動法人 日本マルファン協会

代表理事 猪井佳治

〒802-0071 北九州市小倉北区黄金1丁目1-27

黄金まちNPOステーション

電話 050-5532-6503 (平日 13:00~17:00)



## 身体障害者手帳認定見直しについての要望書

日頃よりマルファン症候群患者の医療や社会福祉の向上にご尽力くださいまして、心より感謝申し上げます。

さて、去る2012年10月22日、障害保健福祉関係主管課長会議にて、障害者総合支援法、ペースメーカー装着者、人工弁移植者及び弁置換者の障害認定見直しについてなどが話し合われ、今後検討されることです。そこで、マルファン症候群及び類似疾患の患者支援団体の立場から、下記のとおり要望いたします。どうぞよろしくお願ひ申し上げます。

### <要望の趣旨>

障害認定見直しについて、マルファン症候群及び類似疾患患者の実態にあった基準であるよう要望いたします。

### <理由>

1. マルファン症候群は、5,000~10,000人に1人といわれる遺伝性結合組織疾患です。結合組織が脆弱な体质のために、心臓血管、骨格、目、肺など他科にわたって症状があらわれます。マルファン症候群や類似疾患患者は、人工弁となる場合が少なくありませんが、いわゆる高齢者の弁膜症とは違う点を考慮する必要があると考えます。
2. 等級が変わることで、医療費負担の増額となれば、医療機関への受診をためらったり、生計を維持しようと無理をして悪化する等の懸念があります。マルファン症候群の場合、10代後半から40代という働き盛りの頃に障害者となることが多いです。その後も重度化しないように治療を受けられることが、患者の命と生活を守り、全体の医療費を安くすることにつながるのではと考えます。
3. 医療費補助については、地域差があり、これをなくすことも重要な課題と考えます。
4. 医療機器の向上により、「障害認定を装着後の状態で評価する」という観点もあります。しかしながら、普段は健常者と変わりのないような患者でも、常に管理が必要であること、出血しやすいこと、災害時等の薬の供給など、十分ご考慮いただきたいです。
5. 腹部の大動脈が解離した場合や、大動脈が相当に拡張している患者などは、日常生活に相当の制限がありながら、弁置換をしていない状況では障害認定に至りません。体調に合わせた仕事に就きたくても、障害者枠に当たはまらず、生活の基盤を整えることが難しい現状があります。大動脈の病態について、内部障害として認定する等、何らかの救済措置が必要です。