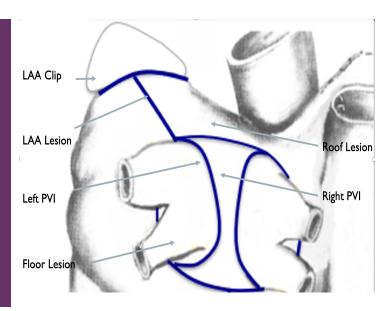
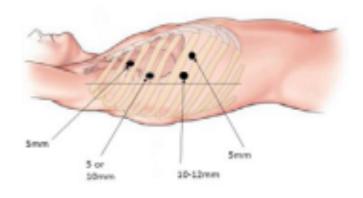
Hybrid TT MAze



Right sided port placement



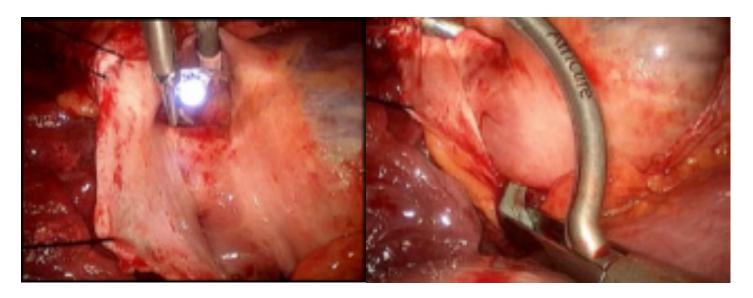


MR ADRIAN PICK

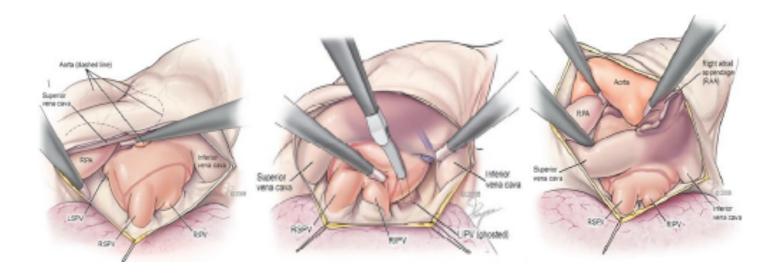
PROVEN OPTIMAL MANAGEMENT FOR PERSISTENT LONE ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

(HYBRID APPROACH)

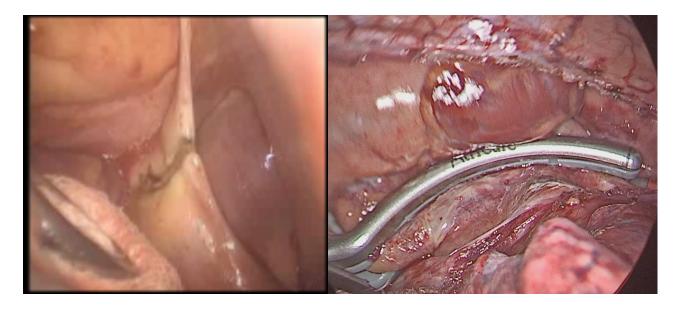
Thoracoscopic Technique



Dissection around the right pulmonary veins facilitating bipolar clamp isolation



Bipolar unidirectional radiofrequency ablation of roof and floor lines



Division of ligament of Marshall

Clamp isolation of the left pulmonary veins

Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion

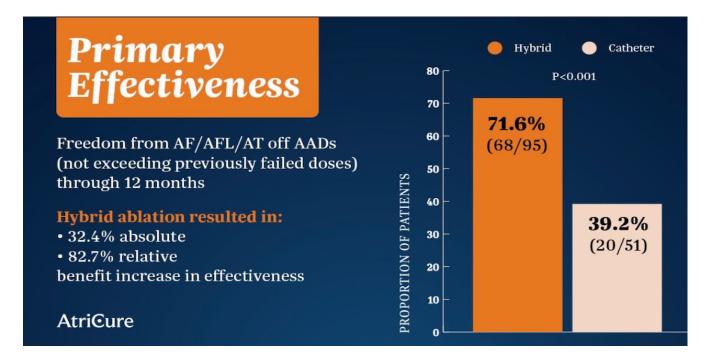


LAAO using Pro II Atriclip

Suitable Atrial Fibrillation Patients

Refractory PAF, Persistent AF, Failed PVI
<6 years duration, LA Diam <6cm EF >40%

- Performed on the beating heart (No bypass)
- Entirely Thoracoscopic (No sternotomy or thoracotomy)
- Rapid extubation (No ICU)
- Short hospitalisation (3-4 days)
- Rapid return to full activity (7-10 days)
- Low morbidity
- Very safe
- Significantly more effective than catheter ablation alone



Efficacy and safety of hybrid epicardial and endocardial ablation versus endocardial ablation in patients with persistent and longstanding persistent atrial fibrillation: a randomised, controlled trial Nicolas Doll, a, k Timo Weimar, b, k, * Dariusz A. Kosior, c, j Alan Bulava, d Ales Mokracek, d Gerold Mönnig, a Jonathan Sahu, e Steven Hunter, e Maurits Wijffels, f Bart van Putte, f Norman Rüb, g Petr Nemec, h Tomas Ostrizek, h and Piotr Suwalski https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2023.102052

