



EFFICACY OF RADIOFREQUENCY CATHETER ABLATION IN ASYMPTOMATIC PATIENT WITH WOLFF-PARKINSON-WHITE SYNDROME

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Background:

Radiofrequency catheter ablation (RFA) was established in the treatment of symptomatic Wolff–Parkinson–white (WPW) patients, but it is still controversial in asymptomatic patients. We conducted this meta-analysis to show the efficacy of RFA in asymptomatic patients.

Methods:

We searched on PubMed, Cochrane library, Web of Science and Scopus databases using all identified keywords and index terms through 4 January 2022. We included all studies conducted on patients with WPW who were treated with ablation. We conducted the analysis using Revman software.

Results:

We found 2268 unique articles. We included only six articles that meet our inclusion criteria. The pooled effect estimates showed that ablation was better than placebo in decreasing risk of All-cause mortality (RR = 0.61, 95% CI 0.51 – 0.73, P < 0.00001), supraventricular tachycardia (RR = 0.32, 95% CI 0.12 – 0.85, P = 0.02) and ventricular preexcitation (RR = 0.02, 95% CI 0.00 – 0.12, P < 0.0001).

Conclusion:

RFA was useful in decreasing the risk of supraventricular tachycardia and ventricular preexcitation in asymptomatic patients.