CME Post-test
AAIsafeR2: New Pacing Mode for the Next Decade
ELA- Sorin

1. The DAVID trial demonstrated in ICD patients that the DDD pacing mode provides:

    A. A superior quality of life compared to VVI pacing.
    B. A decreased incidence of atrial fibrillation compared to VVI pacing
    C. An increased incidence of CHF compared to VVI pacing
    D. An increased incidence of stroke compared to VVI pacing

2. In the MOST trial a relationship was demonstrated for both DDD and VVI paced patients showing relationship between increased pacing and an increased risk of developing atrial fibrillation.

    ☐ True ☐ False

3. In the CTOPP and MOST trials, there was a significant reduction in the incidence of atrial fibrillation with DDD pacing compared to VVI pacing.

    ☐ True ☐ False

4. Which of the following is believed to not be responsible for the increased incidence of atrial fibrillation with ventricular pacing:

    A. Increased mitral and tricuspid regurgitation
    B. Asynchronous contraction of the ventricle
    C. Increased risk of congestive heart failure
    D. Decreased atrial distension

5. The SAVE R Study compared which of the following pacing modes:

    A. AAIsafeR vs. DDD with AV delay hysteresis vs. DDD with long AV delay
    B. AAI safeR vs. VVI vs. DDD with long AV delay
    C. AAI safeR vs. VVI
    D. AAI safeR vs. DDD with AV delay hysteresis

6. The AAI safe R mode in this trial was associated with what % of ventricular pacing?

    A. 30-50%
    B. 10-20%
    C. 5-10%
    D. <1%

7. The AAI safe R mode provides which of the following features?

    A. AAI pacing but switches to DDD pacing when there are 2 dropped P waves
    B. AAI pacing with a back up ventricular paced beat when there is a single dropped P wave
    C. DDD pacing with a long AV interval
    D. AAI pacing with ventricular based timing

8. The AAI safe R mode is appropriate in patients with:

    A. Sick sinus syndrome
    B. Paroxysmal AV block
    C. Tachy-brady syndrome
    D. All of the above