Supplementary material

Fadhle A, Hu M, Wang Y. The safety and efficacy of zero-fluoroscopy ablation versus conventional ablation in patients with supraventricular tachycardia. Kardiol Pol. 2020; 78: 552-558. doi:10.33963/KP.15293

Figure S1: Coronary Sinus electrode

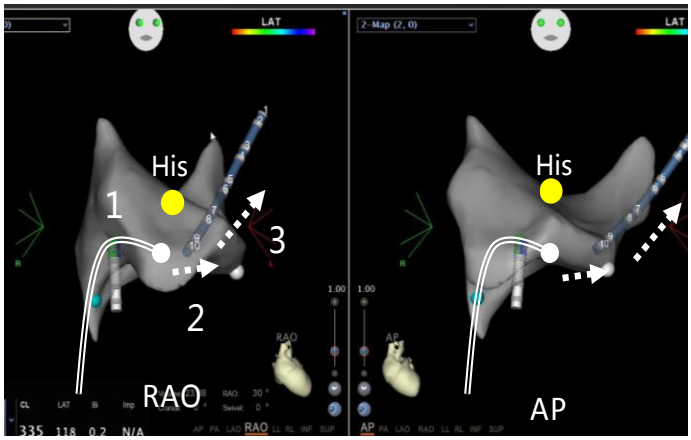

Figure S1: Coronary sinus elecrtode cannulation techniques using electrophysiology catheters

Figure S2 :Snap technique for guiding the placement of ablation catheter

Figure S2: Snap technique for guiding the placement of ablation catheter.

Snap-shot tool was used for guiding catheter placement. The red solid arrow showed a wrong direction and the dotted arrow indicated a correct direction in right later view when the catheter was about at the collection of two common iliac veins.

Figure S3: This AP view showed venous malformation in one case which switches to the CF group.

Figure S3: This AP view showed venous malformation in one case which switches to the CF group.

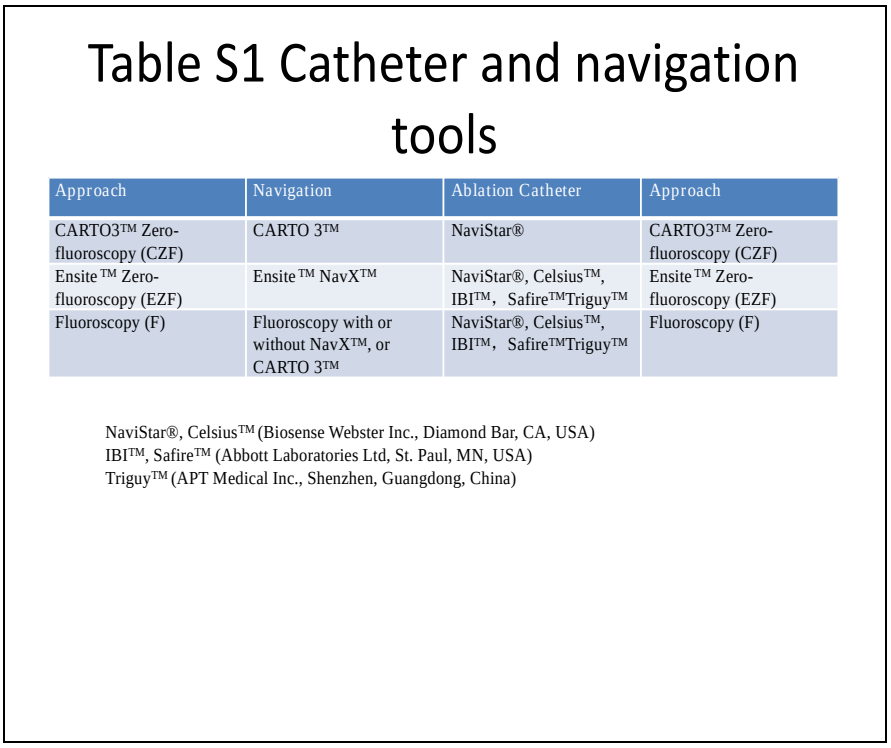

Table S1. Catheter and navigation tools

NaviStar®, CelsiusTM (Biosense Webster Inc., Diamond Bar, CA, USA)

IBITM, SafireTM (Abbott Laboratories Ltd, St. Paul, MN, USA)

TriguyTM (APT Medical Inc., Shenzhen, Guangdong, China)