presented with manifested accessory pathways, 13 concealed accessory pathways. All accessory pathways were ablated with temperature controlled between 55 and 60°C and energy between 15 and 50 W for 60–90 s at sinus rhythm.

Results Radiofrequency catheter ablation was successful in all 20 patients. Of them, two patients occurred transient complete atrio-ventricular block, two patients developed complete right bundle branch block. Other 16 patients showed no complications.

Conclusions Radiofrequency catheter ablation of parahisian accessory pathway is safe and effective under accurate mapping and low energy at sinus rhythm.

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RADIOFREQUENCY CATHETER ABLATION OF PARAHISIAN ACCESSORY PATHWAY

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Objectives To investigate the efficacy and safety of radiofrequency catheter ablation of parahisian accessory pathway.

Methods 20 patients diagnosed as parahisian accessory pathway by intracardiac electrophysiologic study were investigated between January 2001 and November 2011. Of them, seven patients