

Tables

Table 1. Background characteristics of the patients

	Overall
Number of participants, n	81
Age, years	66 ± 11
Male sex, n (%)	52 (64)
Body mass index, kg/m²	23.5 ± 3.4
Catheter ablation for	
Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, n (%)	42 (52)
Persistent atrial fibrillation, n (%)	33 (41)
Atrial tachycardia, n (%)	10 (12)
Atrial flutter, n (%)	10 (12)
Duration of arrhythmia, months	40 ± 70
Hypertension, n (%)	43 (53)
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	7 (9)
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	32 (40)
Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, n (%)	9 (11)
Congestive heart failure, n (%)	6 (7)
Ischemic heart disease, n (%)	7 (9)
Sick sinus syndrome, n (%)	6 (7)
Previous open-heart operation, n (%)	9 (11)
Class I antiarrhythmic drugs, n (%)	58 ± 8

Beta-blockers, n (%)	40 ± 7
Calcium channel blockers, n (%)	14 (17)
Amiodarone use > 3 months before ablation	40 (49)
Left ventricular ejection fraction, %	34 (42)
Left atrial diameter, mm	3 (4)

Data are n (%) and mean ± standard deviation.

Table 2. Results of each measurement and proportion

Height, mm	
e-SAN from the CT top	−3.5 ± 10.3, −2.0 (−8.0, 4.0)
e-SAN from the RSPV roof	−19.7 ± 12.8, −20.0 (−29.0, −9.0)
RSPV roof from the CT top	16.2 ± 9.3, 16.0 (10.0, 22.0)
No. of the e-SAN locate under, n (%)	
CT top	54 (67%)

CT top + 10 mm	78 (96%)
RSPV roof	77 (95%)
SVC sleeve length from each reference, mm	
CT top	38.7 ± 11.2, 40.0 (30.0, 45.0)
CT top + 10 mm	28.7 ± 11.2, 30.0 (20.0, 35.0)
RSPV roof	22.5 ± 11.3, 24.0 (18.0, 30.0)
e-SAN	42.2 ± 14.8, 40.0 (31.5, 50.0)

Data are n (%), mean ± standard deviation, and median (interquartile range).

CT, crista terminalis; RSPV, right superior pulmonary vein; SAN, sinoatrial node; SVC, superior vena cava

Table 3. Logistic regression analyses of predicting factors for discriminating patients with higher electrical sinoatrial node location than the top of the crista terminalis

Variables	Univariate	Multivariate*		
	OR (95% CI)	P	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p
Age, per 1.0 increase	1.01 (0.97–1.05)	0.72	1.01 (0.97–1.06)	0.62
Male sex: vs. female	1.18 (0.45–3.11)	0.74	1.28 (0.46–3.57)	0.64
Body mass index, per 1.0	0.94 (0.82–1.08)	0.38	1.18 (0.45–3.11)	0.40

increase					
Hypertension	1.16 (0.46–2.94)	0.75	1.06 (0.38–2.96)	0.92	
Diabetes mellitus	0.78 (0.14–4.33)	0.78	0.64 (0.11–3.86)	0.63	
Dyslipidemia	0.53 (0.20–1.41)	0.20	0.52 (0.19–1.41)	0.20	
Congestive heart failure	0.38 (0.042–3.4)	0.39	0.35 (0.038–3.19)	0.35	
Ischemic heart disease	1.56 (0.32–7.54)	0.58	1.36 (0.25–7.54)	0.72	
Sick sinus syndrome	4.52 (0.77–26.5)	0.09	4.37 (0.73–26.10)	0.11	
Obstructive sleep apnea	2.84 (0.70–11.6)	0.15	2.76 (0.66–11.60)	0.17	
syndrome					
Previous open-heart operation	1.00 (0.23–4.35)	1.00	0.88 (0.19–4.11)	0.87	
operation					
Heart rate, per 10 increase	1.54 (1.21–2.11)	0.008	1.60 (1.15–2.22)	0.005	
Left ventricular ejection fraction, per 1.0 increase	1.03 (0.97–1.1)	0.32	1.04 (0.97–1.10)	0.29	
Left atrial diameter, per 1.0 increase	0.93 (0.86–0.99)	0.048	0.92 (0.85–0.99)	0.03	

*Multivariate logistic regression analysis was adjusted for age and sex.

CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio