

An implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) summary for the patient

Irregular heart rhythms are called arrhythmias. Some can be life-threatening. An ICD is a device that monitors the heart rhythm continuously. If the heart starts to beat dangerously fast the ICD is able to detect this and treat it, potentially saving the person's life. Below are some answers to questions you may have about arrhythmias and ICDs. For additional information, we encourage you to talk to your doctor and visit the online resources listed on page 3.

Why does your doctor recommend a defibrillator?

Your symptoms, heart history, or future health may indicate that you are at risk of sudden cardiac arrest (SCA). SCA is a serious condition, which if not treated within minutes, can lead to death. A defibrillator is designed to administer lifesaving therapy in the event of SCA.

What are Defibrillator devices?

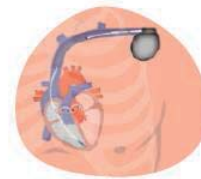
Defibrillators have been implanted in human for more than 30 years. Defibrillator devices are used to sense dangerously rapid rhythms in the heart and deliver energy to the heart to restore a normal rhythm.

Conventional defibrillator systems, known as a transvenous implantable cardioverter defibrillator (TV-ICD), use a wire (known as a lead) which is fed into the heart through a vein and attached to the heart wall.

A new option for some patients that need an ICD is the subcutaneous ICD. Unlike the transvenous ICD, the electrodes of the S-ICD are placed just under the skin and not in the heart, leaving the heart and blood vessels untouched and intact.

How are the two types of defibrillators different?

ICD therapy is a very trustworthy therapy that has prolonged and saved hundreds of thousands of lives. When ICD devices were first introduced, they were implanted in the abdomen. Later came the transvenous ICD, which is implanted in the shoulder area. The less invasive subcutaneous (under the skin) ICD is the newest type of ICD device, which delivers protection without touching the heart. Both transvenous ICDs and subcutaneous ICDs continuously monitor the heart rhythm 24 hours a day. Your doctor will help to advise you on which type of device is best for you.



Transvenous ICD

The device is implanted near the collarbone. One or two leads are fed through a vein into your heart and across your heart valve. The leads are attached to your heart wall for sensing of arrhythmias and therapy delivery.



Subcutaneous ICD

The device is implanted on the left side of the chest next to the rib cage and one lead is implanted just under the skin above the breastbone. In contrast to the TV-ICD this system sends a shock without the use of wires implanted in the heart.

Can I choose which type of device I want?

Unless you have a defibrillator implanted during emergency surgery, you may be able to choose which type of device you want to have fitted. However, it is important that you make this choice together with your doctor. Your doctor can advise which device is best suited to you and provide you with the expert advice you need to make an informed choice. You will be living with the device so it is important that it fits your body, your condition and your lifestyle.

How long will my ICD battery last?

Like anything that is battery operated, the life of an ICD will depend on how much the battery is used; the battery is used every time the device delivers therapy as well as during simply monitoring the heart rhythm. ICDs are powered by special, long-lasting batteries. They do not suddenly wear out, but instead give you around six months notice that they are reaching the end of their battery life and will need replacing. ICD batteries may last as little as 4 years but with new technology, they can last 10 years or more.

How reliable will my ICD and lead be?

ICDs are extremely reliable. They have been rigorously tested in order to meet the stringent criteria set by regulatory authorities around the world. If you are interested in finding out more, you could search the web or ask your doctor about various manufacturer's Product Performance Reports (PPR) for your ICD and lead. All manufacturers are required to publicly report any unexpected issues with the devices and other related information. Recently, there has been an increased focus on reliability of the leads, so make sure to also ask for more information and research the reliability of the leads that will be implanted in you.

Will my ICD ever need replacing?

The ICD battery will need replacing every 4 – 10+ years depending on the life span of the particular device used. Changing the ICD battery requires a small operation that does not take as long as the initial ICD implantation because the leads normally do not need to be replaced unless they are damaged. The longer the battery lasts, the fewer operations you will need.

Where can I find more information about ICDs?

www.s-icd.eu
www.icdchoice.com
www.lifebeatonline.com

A list of more websites can be found at www.heartrhythmalliance.org

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