

Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD)

i Important information for
all patients requiring an ICD
device.

Important contact numbers

If you have any enquiries, please do not hesitate to contact Ward 2 East.

Golden Jubilee National Hospital

Ward 2 East: 0141 951 5250

Coronary Care Unit: 0141 951 5202

Switchboard: 0141 951 5000

You will have your follow up at:

You can contact them on:

Next of kin:

Other emergency contacts:

About this booklet

The purpose of this booklet is to provide information about your Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD) and what you can expect from your treatment.

Why is an ICD implanted?

An ICD is implanted to treat fast or abnormal heart rhythms (tachyarrhythmia) which can cause symptoms such as light headedness, palpitations and loss of consciousness.

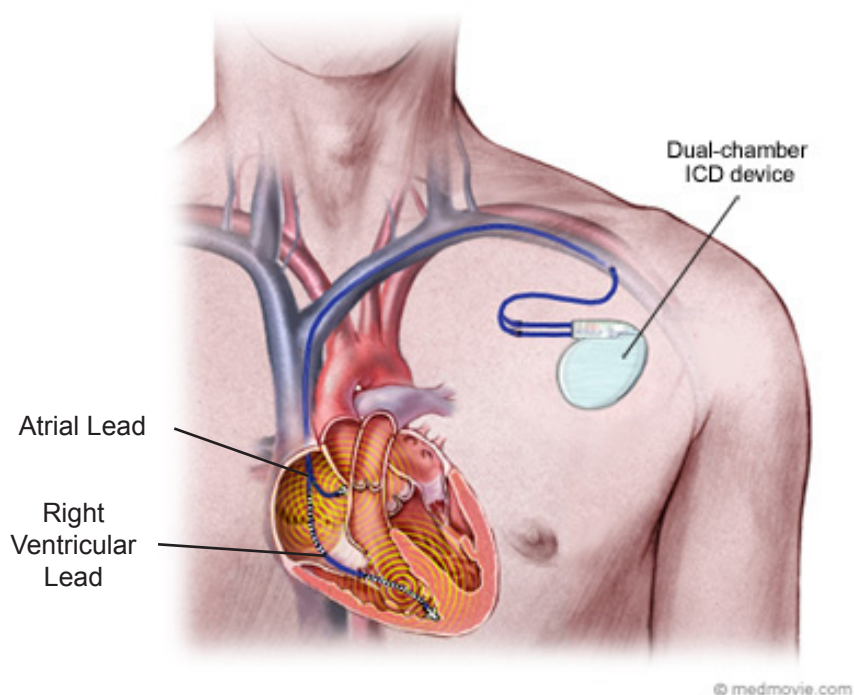
In some cases, these fast/abnormal heart rhythms can be life threatening.

There are two groups of patients who may have an ICD implanted:

- Primary prevention or Prophylactic: If you **have not** experienced a tachyarrhythmia but are at risk of having one in the future due to an existing medical condition (such as Cardiomyopathy or a heart attack from a myocardial infarction).
- Secondary prevention: If you **have** experienced a tachyarrhythmia requiring medical attention, you may be at risk of **having another episode** in the future.

How an ICD works

There are **two** different types of ICDs: Single Chamber and Dual Chamber. Both types continuously monitor your heart rate. If your heart rhythm changes to a fast/abnormal heart rhythm the device would detect this and treat it appropriately.



There are two ways in which the device can do this:

- **Anti-Tachycardia Pacing (ATP):** The device will deliver a short burst of fast pacing to try and interrupt the arrhythmia and return your heart to a normal rhythm. You may be aware of palpitations but these will not be painful.
- **Shock Therapy:** The device will deliver a shock to re-set your heart's rhythm. Many patients describe the feeling as like a kick or jolt in the chest. This pain will only last for a few seconds.

The ICD is also capable of providing pacing for slow heart rates if and when required. Patients do not typically feel this.

After you have your ICD implanted

For the first six weeks following your implant, it is important not to over use your arm on the implant side to allow the leads to settle into the heart muscle and for tissue to grow around them, holding them in place.

You should avoid raising your arm above shoulder height or carrying anything heavy, such as shopping bags, during these first few weeks.

Wound Care:

- Leave your wound site covered for first two days after your procedure.
- On the third day, remove your dressing and shower or bathe as normal, allowing clean water to run over your wound and pat it dry with a clean towel.
- Do not rub the area with soap,perfumed products, or a towel. If your wound site appears to be healing with no signs of fluid/ discharge then leave it exposed; there is no need for further dressing. Continue this daily until wound is completely healed.
- To prevent infection, make sure you wash daily, using a clean towel at all times and wearing clean clothes.

If you think you have an infection at your wound site, contact your device follow-up centre.

Signs of infection include:

- Heat or redness at site.
- Pus/discharge.
- Swelling.
- Smell.
- Increased pain.

You will be advised about your medication prior to being discharged from the ward.

ICD follow up

Your first follow up appointment will take place approximately six weeks after your implant and you will have regular follow up appointments at three months and every six months after that. The Cardiology Department at your follow up hospital will keep you informed of your future appointments.

If you do not receive an appointment letter, it is important to contact Cardiology Department at your follow up hospital.

It is important that you attend your appointments as this will allow the team to check your device lead function and its battery.

There may be an option for monitoring your device from home. This may be through an app on your mobile phone or a box that sits at your bedside. This will be discussed at your follow up clinic.

Device battery

The battery in your device will normally last between five and ten years. As you get nearer to having this replaced, you will need to attend the Cardiology Department at your local hospital more frequently.

Having the battery replaced requires a theatre procedure similar to your initial implant. Normally the same scar site is used but the procedure can be much quicker, unless there is a problem with any of your leads.

What to do if you receive therapy from your device

If you receive **one shock** from your device you do not need immediate medical attention. You should let the Cardiology Department at your local hospital know as soon as possible so that they can arrange to see you to assess the event.

If you receive **multiple shocks** over a short period of time, or feel unwell after therapy is delivered, you should **call 999 immediately** as this is an emergency requiring urgent medical attention. Several shocks can mean the device is struggling to treat an arrhythmia or there is a problem with the device.

Driving

Primary prevention (prophylactic/ have not experienced any arrhythmia): The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency states that **you must not drive for one month**. You must notify the DVLA.

Secondary prevention (you have previously experienced an arrhythmia): The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency states that **you must not drive for six months**. You must inform both the DVLA and your car insurance provider. The form to be completed can be found using the web address below.

www.gov.uk/defibrillators-and-driving

NOTE:

- If you receive appropriate therapy from your device at any stage you will not be able to drive for another six months.
- If the therapy delivered is deemed inappropriate by the Cardiology Department at your local hospital follow up centre you will be unable to drive for one month.

- **If you continue to drive after being advised not to drive your insurance will be deemed invalid.**

Further information on DVLA and medical conditions can be found using the web address below. Please review regularly as the DVLA may update/change the driving criteria at any time.

www.gov.uk/health-conditions-and-driving

Safety information

Most household appliances are safe to use with your ICD.

Mobile phones should be used on the opposite side to your implant.

All power tools should also be kept at arms' length.

You cannot undergo a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scan unless you have been fitted with an MRI compatible device. If you are referred for an MRI scan, the doctor performing the scan (the radiologist) will need to check with your cardiologist / cardiac physiologist whether your device is 'MRI safe' or not. Even if the device is MRI safe, there are still precautions which may need to be taken.

ICDs can be sensitive to strong electromagnetic interference (EMI). If your employment requires you to be close to large industrial generators or other sources of EMI, you may need to take extra precautions. You should discuss any issues or concerns with your employer before you return to work.

As a rule if you begin to feel unwell using any equipment, stop and remove yourself from the area.

More detailed information on safety can be found in the ICD manufacturer's booklet provided to you. If you have any questions or concerns about safety of equipment, please contact the Cardiology Department at your local hospital for advice.

ICD ID card

You will be provided with an ICD identification card which includes your personal information, along with details of the device, leads you have implanted, implanting physician and your hospital.

You must keep your ID card on you at all times as you may be required to provide it at any doctor/dentist/hospital appointments.

The ID card is issued by Eucomed Medical Technology and is larger than the standard ID card issued to Implantable Pacemaker recipients. It usually comes with hand written details of your device and your personal details on it, and folded to A6 card size.

Travel

When travelling ensure you:

- take your ID card with you;
- Inform your travel insurance provider that you have a ICD; and
- obtain information on the nearest hospital to your destination.

Airport Security

You may need to show your ID card when going through airport security so that staff know you have an ICD and can make a decision on whether to search you by hand rather than using the security gate/metal detectors.

If you are asked to walk through metal detectors it is safe to do so but you will set off the alarms.

Notes

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Notes

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☎: 0141 951 5513

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