

# **WEARABLE DEFIBRILLATOR FOR PATIENTS WITH HIGH RISK FOR CARDIAC ARREST**

**Ilan Goldenberg, MD**

**Professor of Cardiology**

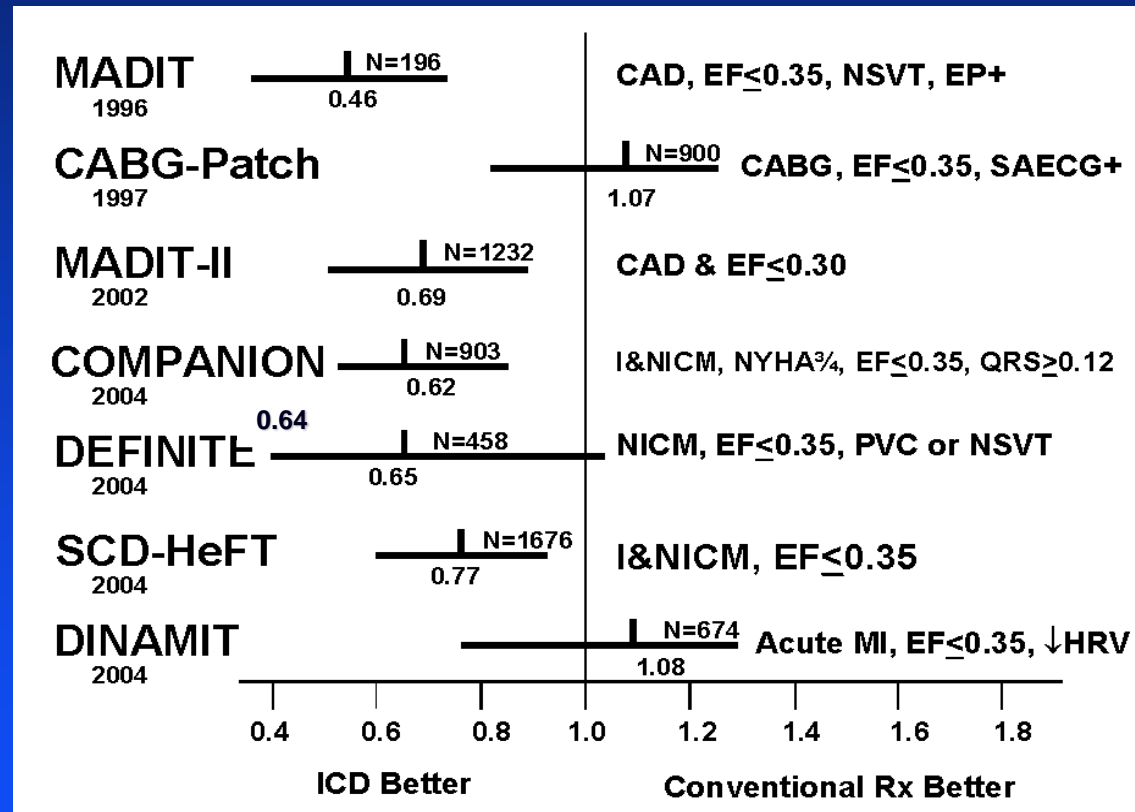
**Heart Center, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel  
and**

**University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester NY, USA**

# BACKGROUND: CURRENT GUIDELINES FOR PRIMARY ICD THERAPY

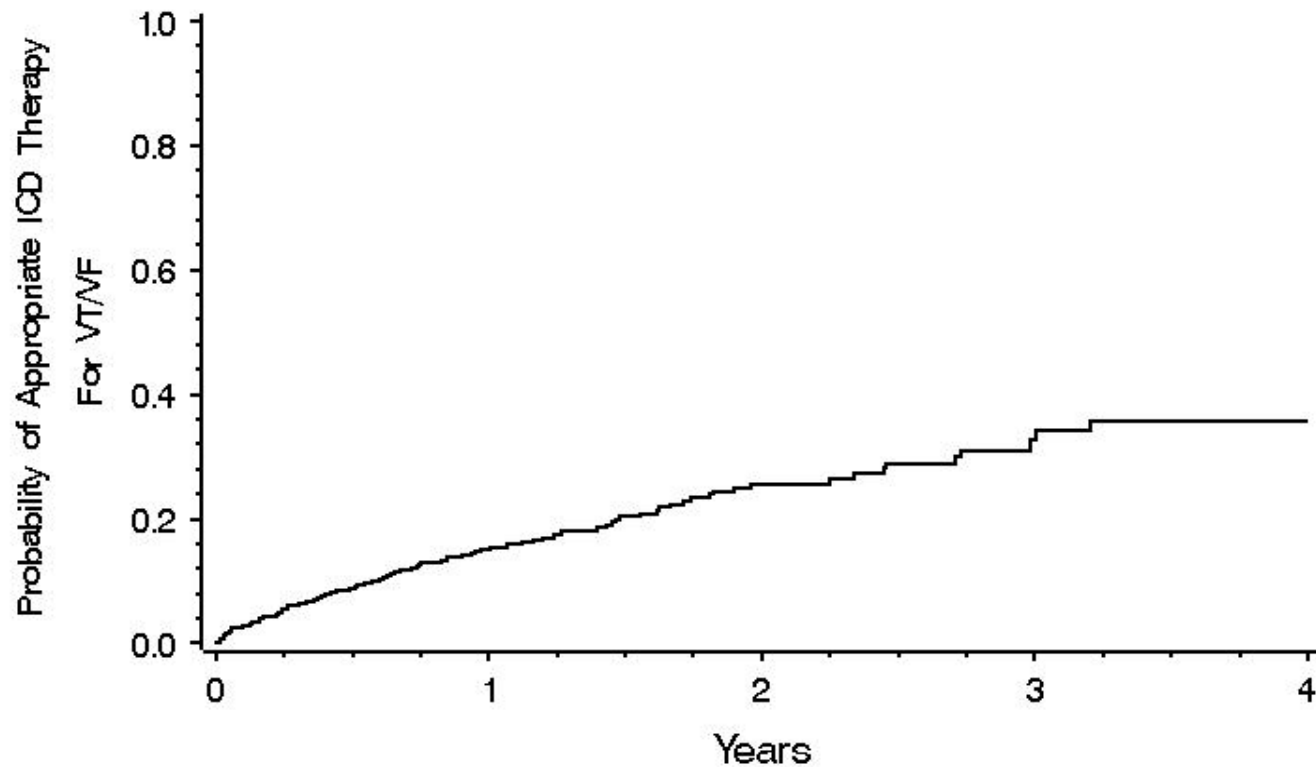
- EF ≤ 35%
- High-risk inherited arrhythmias

**AHA/ACC/HRS 2012 Guidelines**



# APPROPRIATE THERAPY FOR VT/VF IN MADIT-II

ICD Arm – Time Until Appropriate ICD Therapy  
For Patients with Form 4D info



PATIENTS AT RISK

ICD 406

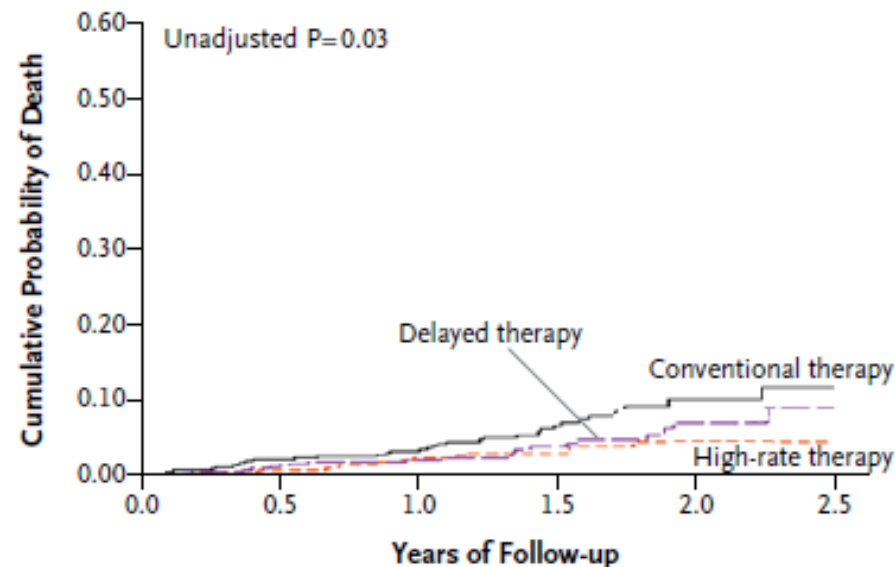
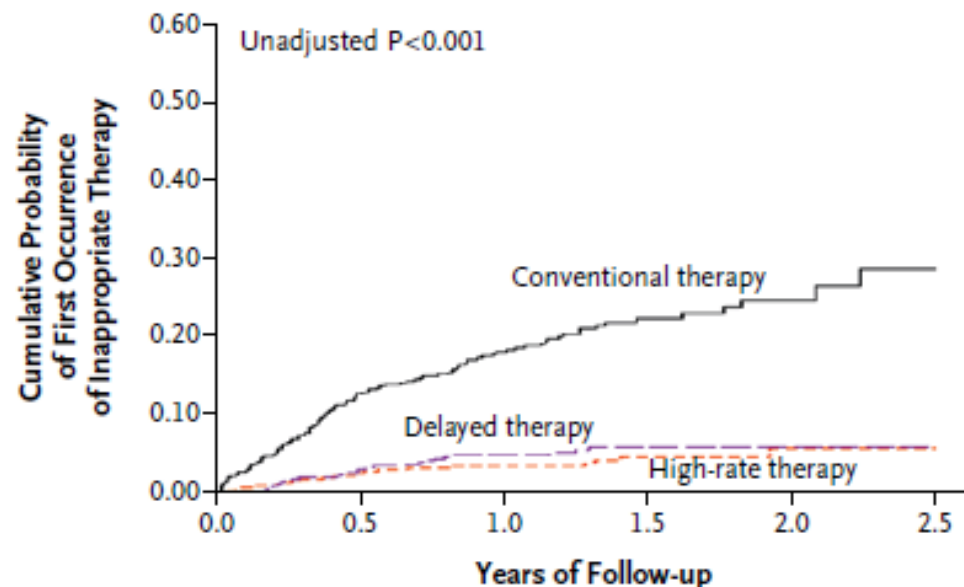
241 (0.15)

122 (0.26)

44 (0.33)

3 (0.36)

# MADIT-RIT: OUTCOMES



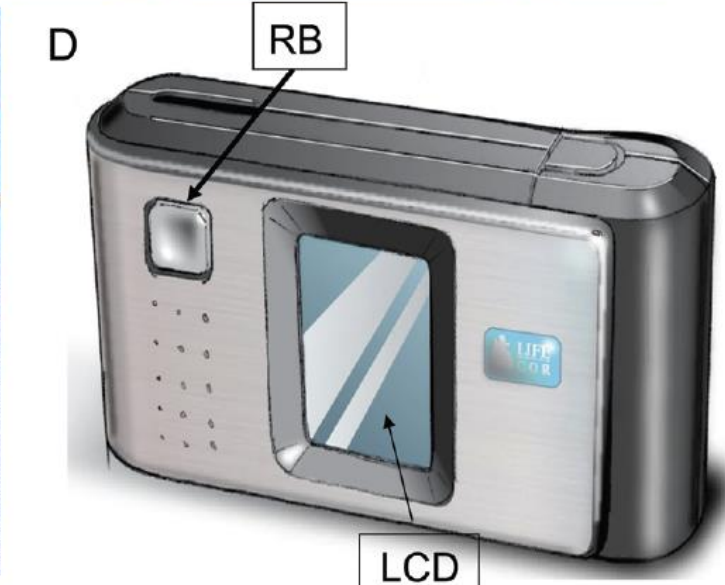
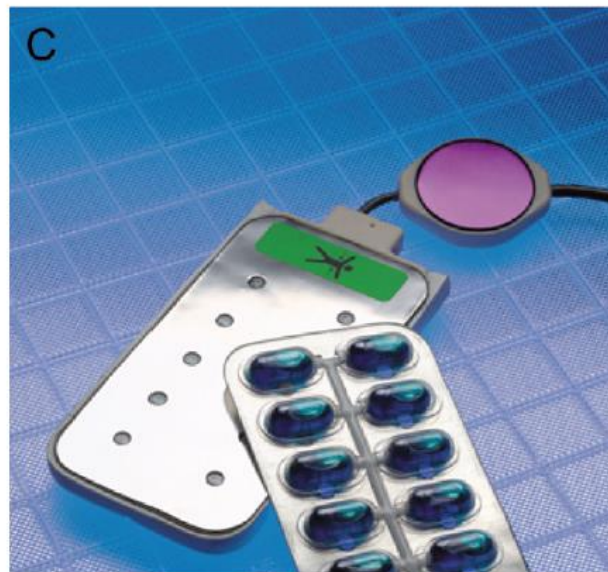
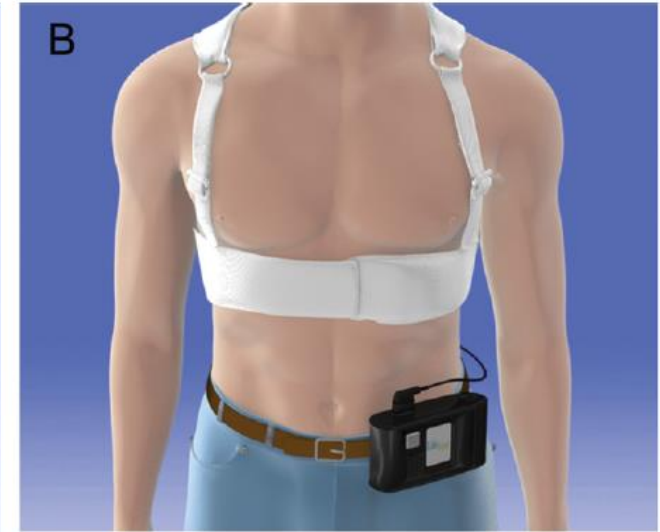
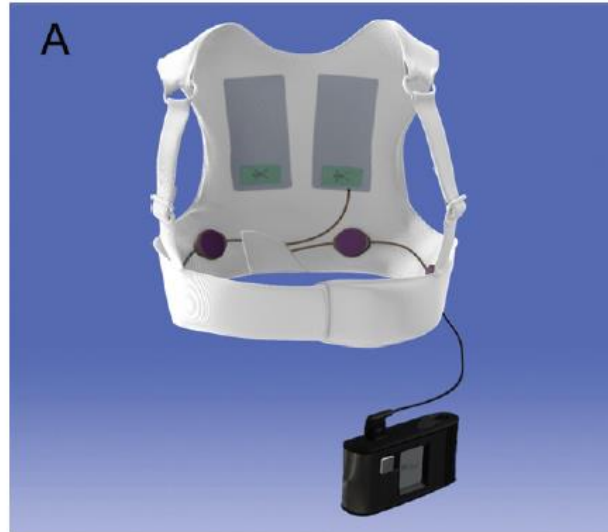
| Variable   | Conventional Therapy (N = 514) | High-Rate Therapy (N = 500) | Delayed Therapy (N = 486) |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>First occurrence of therapy — no. of patients (%)</b> |                                |                             |                           |
| Appropriate therapy                                      | 114 (22)                       | 45 (9)                      | 27 (6)                    |
| Shock  | 20 (4)                         | 22 (4)                      | 17 (3)                    |
| Antitachycardia pacing                                   | 94 (18)                        | 23 (5)                      | 10 (2)                    |

# LIFEVEST WEARABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATOR (WCD)

- Can be used to bridge a decision for appropriate ICD therapy in:
  - **Post-MI pts**
  - **Following coronary revascularization**
  - **New onset dilated (nonischemic) CMP**
  - **High risk patients until stabilization**
  - **Inherited arrhythmic or congenital disorders**
- **Availability of response button can be used to reduce inappropriate Rx**

# WEARABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATOR: COMPONENTS

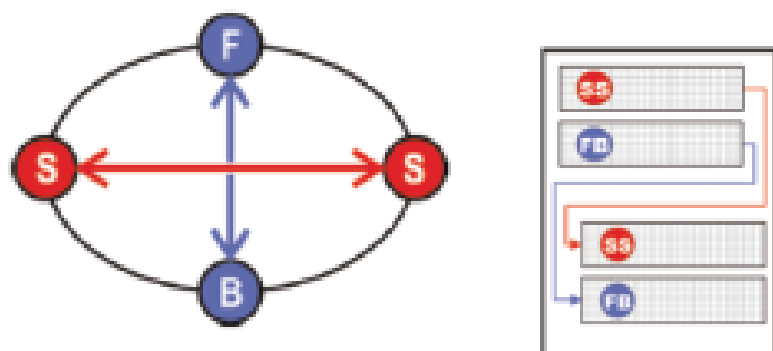
- A. Garment, elastic belt, monitor + defibrillator unit, back defibrillation electrodes, non-adhesive ECG recording electrodes
- B. LifeVest put on with the monitor unit in a hip holster
- C. Gel capsules inserted in each of the defibrillation patch electrodes.
- D. Monitor and defibrillator unit: with response button and the LCD display



# WEARABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATOR: THERAPY

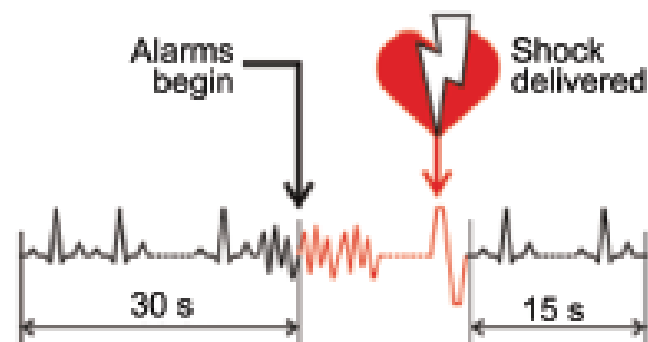
A

Two-channel ECG system

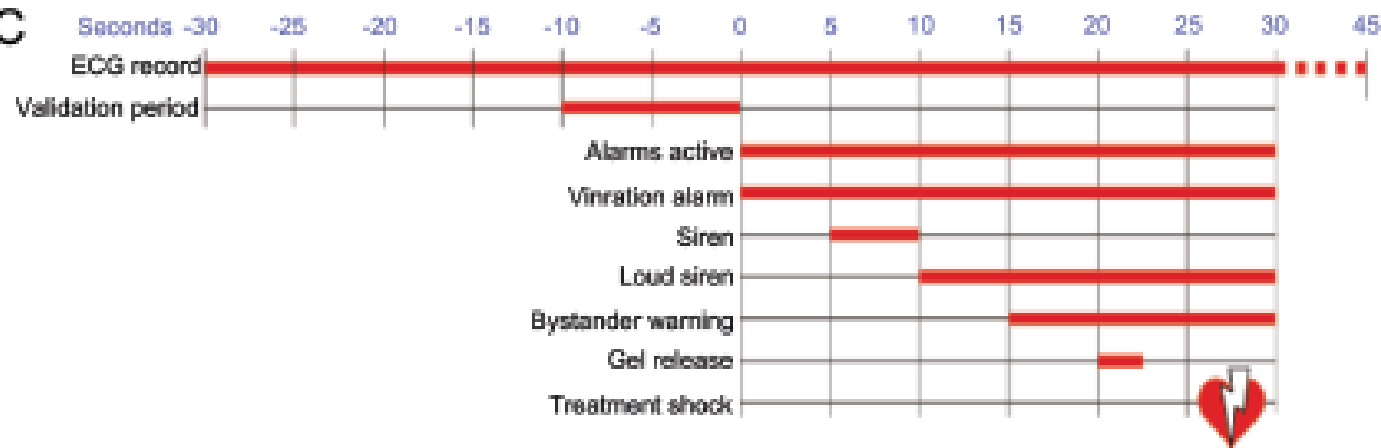


B

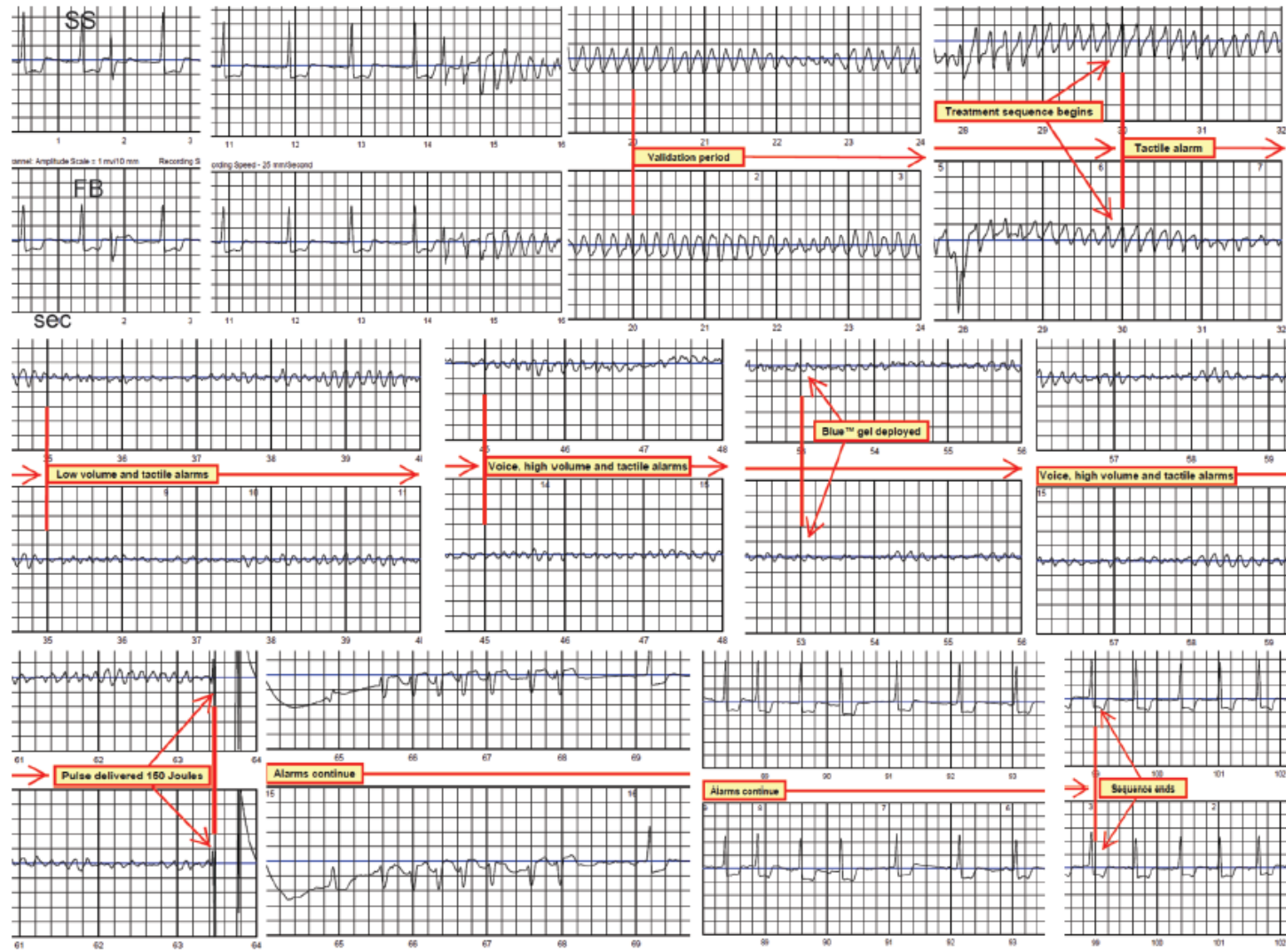
Detection and treatment



C



# WEARABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATOR: THERAPY





# LIFEVEST WEARABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATOR (WCD): PROGRAMMING

## Programming Parameters of the WCD

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### Programming Ventricular Tachycardia (VT)

Programmable: 120 - VF cut-off  
(default 150 b.p.m.)

*Recommendation:* 170–220 b.p.m.

### Shock delay

Programmable 60–180 s (default  
60s) - at night 0–30 s

*Recommendation:* 60 s; - at night 90s

### Shock energy

Programmable: 75–150 J

*Recommendation:* 150 J

### Programming Ventricular fibrillation (VF)

Programmable: 120–250 b.p.m.  
(default 200 bpm)

*Recommendation:* >220 b.p.m.

### Shock delay

Programmable 25–55 s (default  
25 s)

*Recommendation:* 30 s; - no shock  
delay at night

### Shock energy

Programmable: 75-150 J

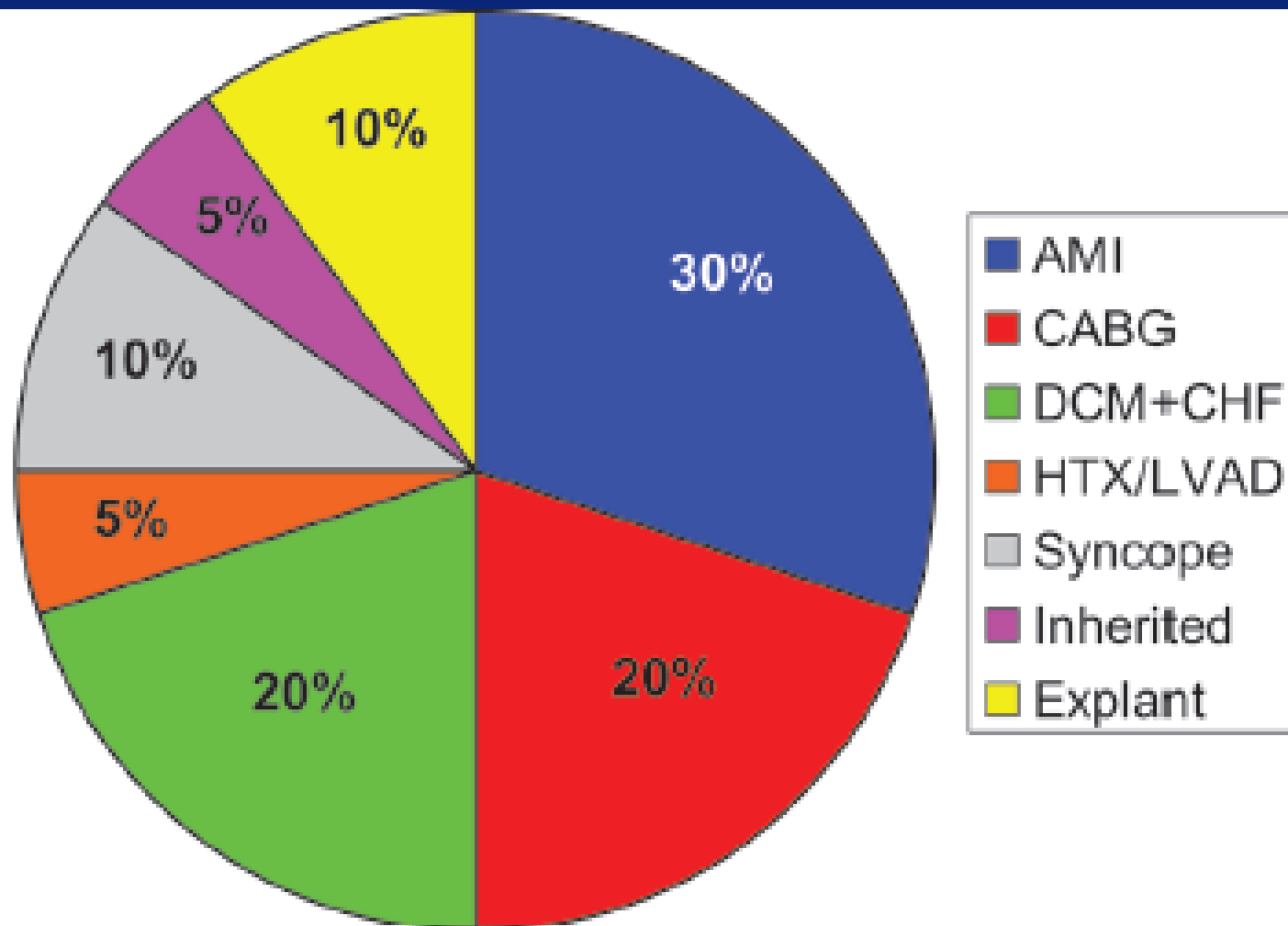
*Recommendation:* 150 J

# LIFEVEST WEARABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATOR (WCD): INDICATIONS

## Indication for the wearable cardioverter-defibrillator (WCD)

| Risk stratification  | Bridging period for ICD or Heart transplantation | Future indication for WCD (?)       |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| After AMI;<br>LVEF $\leq$ 35% with or without PCI  | ICD explantation for infection or lead problems  | Haemodialysis patients              |
| Revascularization with CABG or PCI with LVEF $\leq$ 35%  | Delayed ICD implantation due to co-morbidities   | Peri-partum cardiomyopathy          |
| Non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy with acute heart failure; suspected myocarditis; LVEF $\leq$ 40%          | Waiting list for Heart transplantation           | Chemotherapy-induced cardiomyopathy |
| Syncope of unknown cause with structural heart disease   | Patients on LV-assist devices                    | Drug-induced QT-prolongation        |
| Suspected inherited arrhythmia syndrome (LQT-S; Brugada-S; Short QT-S; CPVT; idiopathic VT; HCM; ARVC) |  | After VT-catheter ablation          |

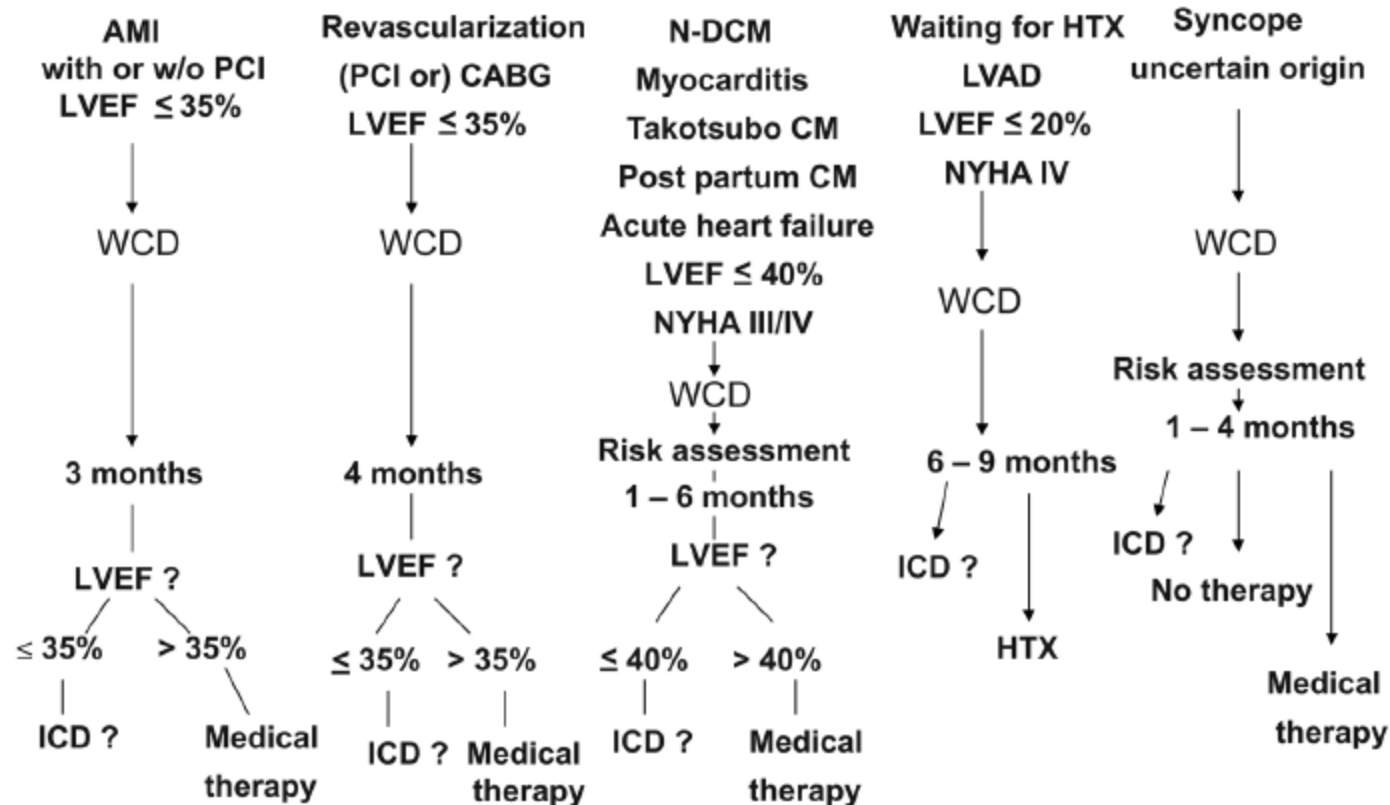
# LWEARABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATOR: CURRENT EXPERIENCE IN EUROPE



# RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ICD THERAPY WITH THE WCD

## Risk assessment for ICD therapy

*Use of the wearable cardioverter-defibrillator (WCD)*



# **Eighteen Month Results From the Prospective Registry And Follow-up Of Patients Using the Lifestest Wearable Defibrillator (WEARIT-II Registry)**

**Ilan Goldenberg, MD, Helmut Klein, MD, Wojciech Zareba, Steve Szymkiewicz, MD, Chingping Wan, MD and Arthur Moss, MD.**

**From the Cardiology Division of the Department of Medicine (I.G., HK, WZ, A.J.M) University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, N.Y.; Sheba Medical Center and Tel Aviv University, Israel (I.G.); and ZOLL, Pittsburgh, PA (SS, CW).**

# STUDY PURPOSE

- *To provide prospective data on the safety and efficacy of a bridging strategy with the WCD in a real world setting*

# WEARIT-II: REGISTRY DESIGN

WCD (LifeVest) prescription in the US/Europe/Israel



Informed consent



Acquisition of baseline clinical data



Wearing time: 2-6 months



Clinical and Arrhythmic event acquisition



WCD return: end of use evaluation



12 month FU

# PLANNED ENROLLMENT

- **US: 2000 pts**
- **Europe and Israel: 1000 pts**
- **Data management: University of Rochester**
- **Current report:**
  - **First 882 pts enrolled in the US from August 2011 through April 2013**

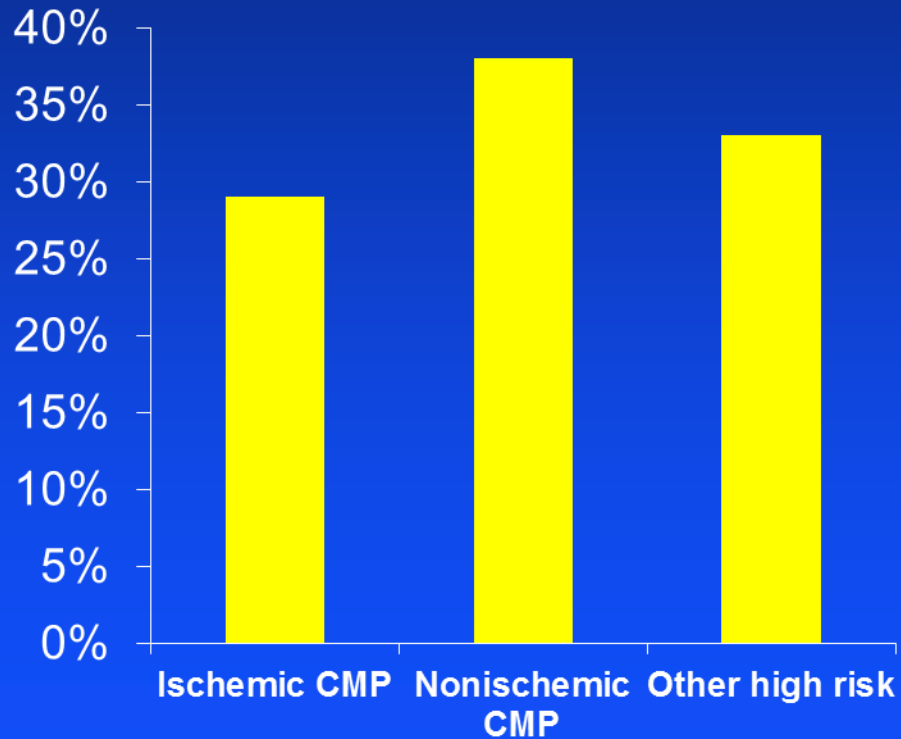


# CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS

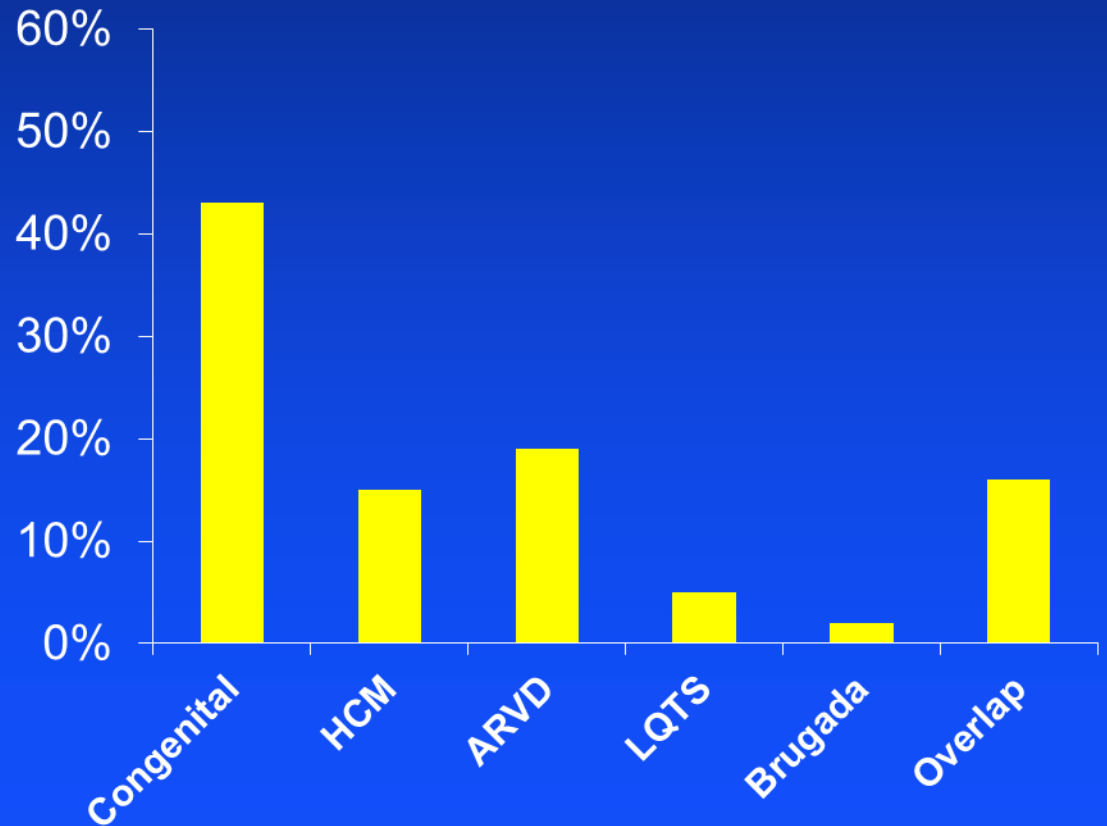
|                             | <b>All patients<br/>N=882</b> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Age, yrs</b>             | <b>61 ± 12</b>                |
| <b>Female</b>               | <b>31%</b>                    |
| <b>LVEF, %</b>              | <b>25 ± 11</b>                |
| <b>Renal disease</b>        | <b>8%</b>                     |
| <b>Diabetes</b>             | <b>29%</b>                    |
| <b>Afib</b>                 | <b>28%</b>                    |
| <b>Prior cardiac arrest</b> | <b>22%</b>                    |
| <b>Beta-blockers</b>        | <b>85%</b>                    |
| <b>ACE-I/ARBs</b>           | <b>74%</b>                    |
| <b>Amiodarone</b>           | <b>13%</b>                    |

# DISEASE ETIOLOGY

**Acquired  
(n=771)**



**Congenital/Inherited  
(n=111)**



# CHARACTERISTICS OF PTS WITH ACQUIRED HEART DISEASE

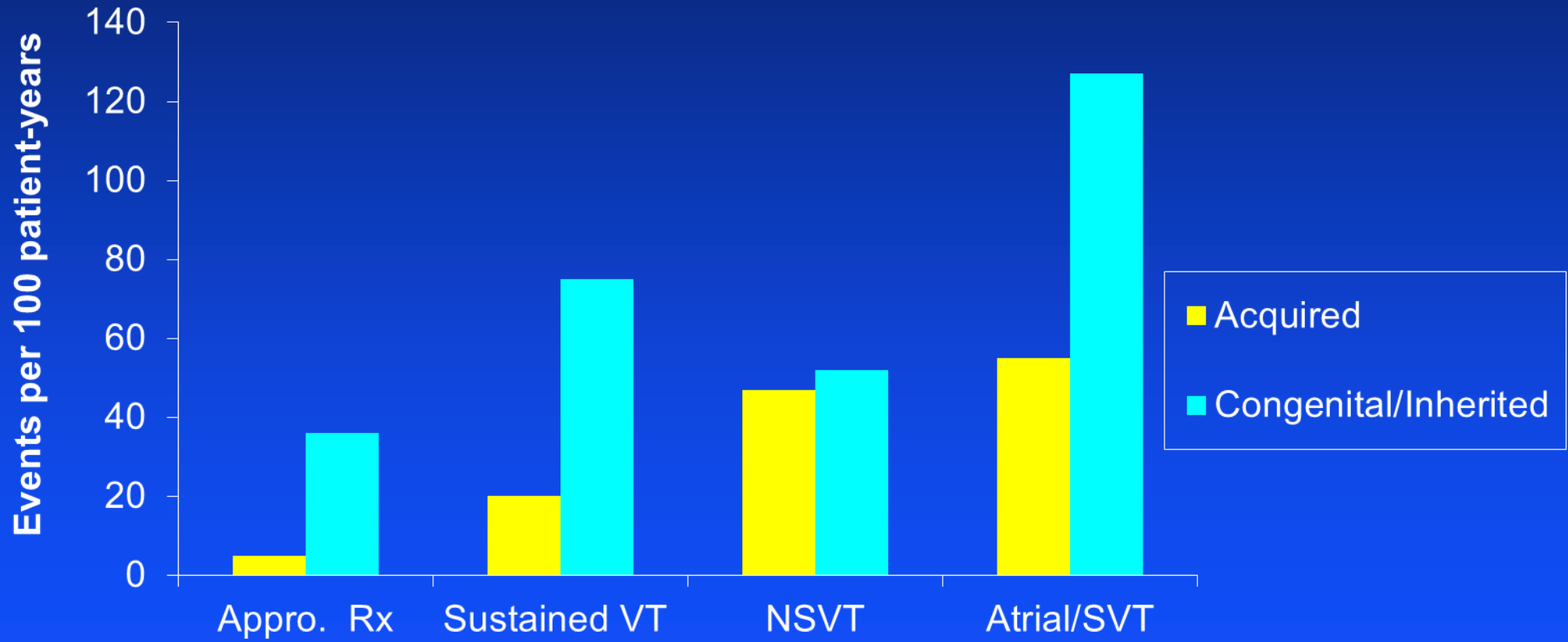
|               | Ischemic CMP<br>N=220 | Nonischemic CMP<br>N=294 | Other High-Risk<br>N=257 |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Age, yrs      | 64 ± 11               | 56 ± 13*                 | 63 ± 12                  |
| Female        | 30%                   | 40%*                     | 21%                      |
| LVEF, %       | 28 ± 12               | 22 ± 8*                  | 38 ± 12                  |
| Renal disease | 14%                   | 6%                       | 5%                       |
| Diabetes      | 35%*                  | 22%                      | 26%                      |
| Afib          | 34%*                  | 22%                      | 25%                      |
| Prior ACA     | 21%                   | 12%                      | 28%                      |
| Syncope       | 25%*                  | 11%                      | 20%                      |
| Beta-blockers | 87%                   | 86%                      | 81%                      |
| ACE-I/ARBs    | 73%                   | 80%*                     | 71%                      |
| Amiodarone    | 16%                   | 11%                      | 13%                      |

\*p<0.05 ; ACA= aborted cardiac arrest

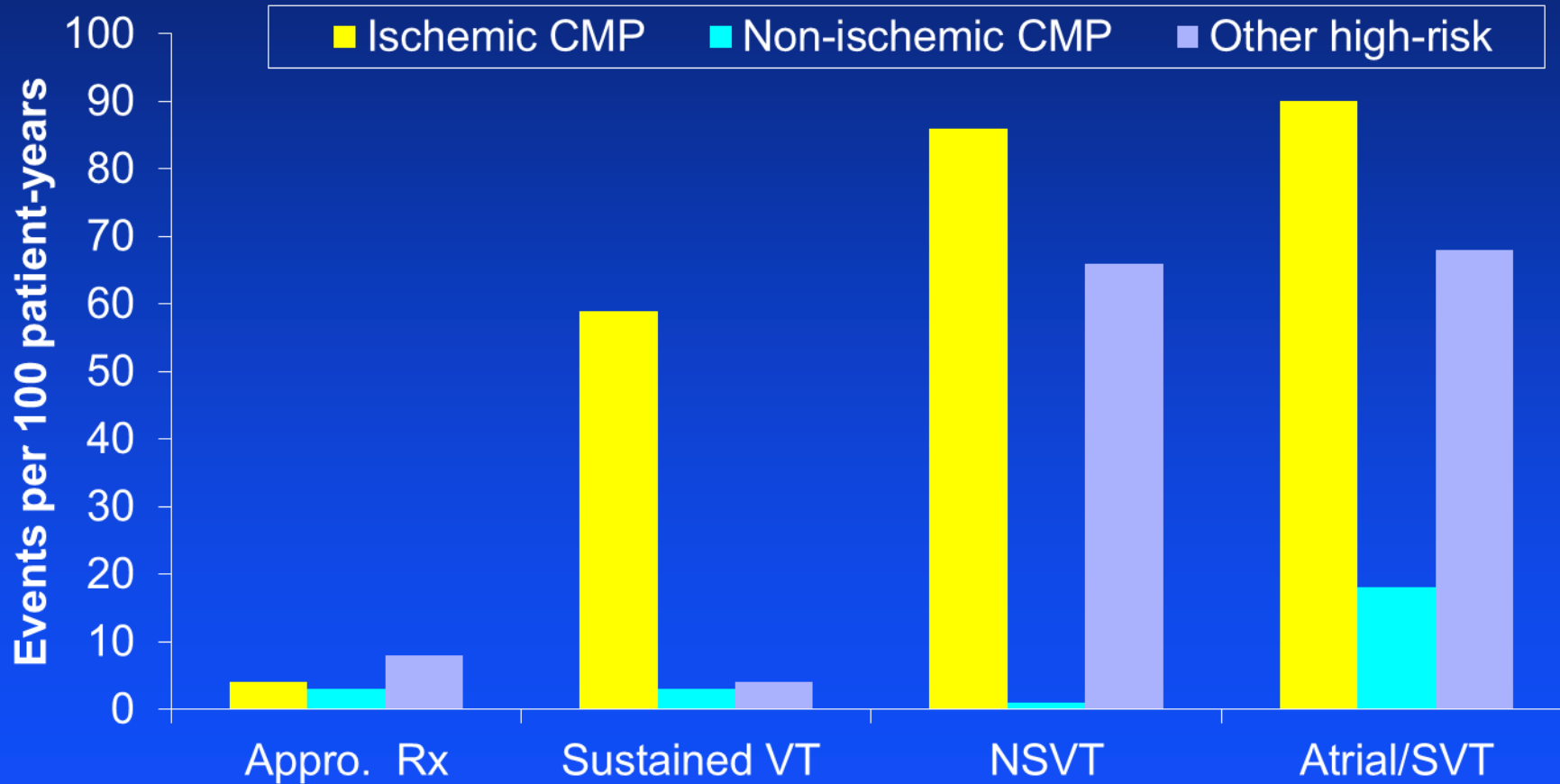
# ARRHYTHMIC EVENTS: TOTAL POPULATION (AVERAGE WEARING DAYS: 81 ± 52)

|                                 | <b>Patients</b> | <b>Events</b> | <b>Event Rate<br/>(per 100 pt/yr)</b> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>WCD Therapy for VT/VF</b>    | <b>10</b>       | <b>17</b>     | <b>9</b>                              |
| <b>Sustained VT (untreated)</b> | <b>11</b>       | <b>53</b>     | <b>27</b>                             |
| <b>NSVT</b>                     | <b>9</b>        | <b>93</b>     | <b>47</b>                             |
| <b>Atrial arrhythmias/SVT</b>   | <b>21</b>       | <b>126</b>    | <b>64</b>                             |
| <b>Asystole</b>                 | <b>2</b>        | <b>5</b>      | <b>3</b>                              |

# ARRHYTHMIC EVENTS BY ETIOLOGY



# ACQUIRED: ARRHYTHMIC EVENTS

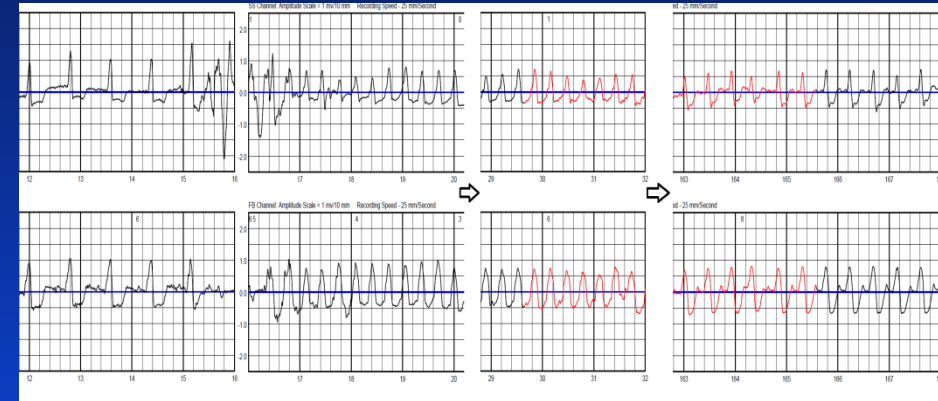
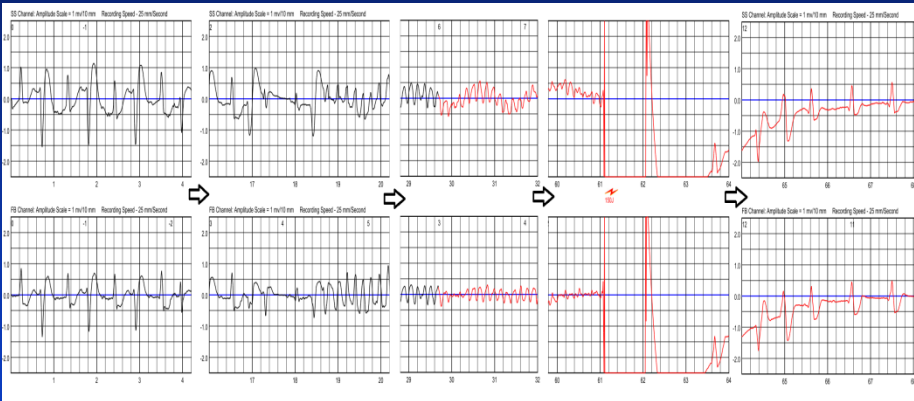


# Treated episodes

# Use of response button

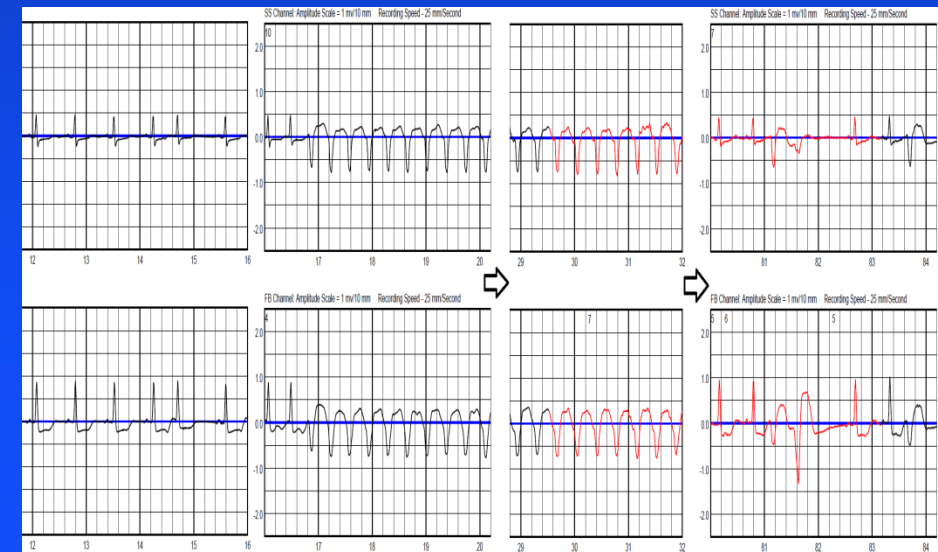
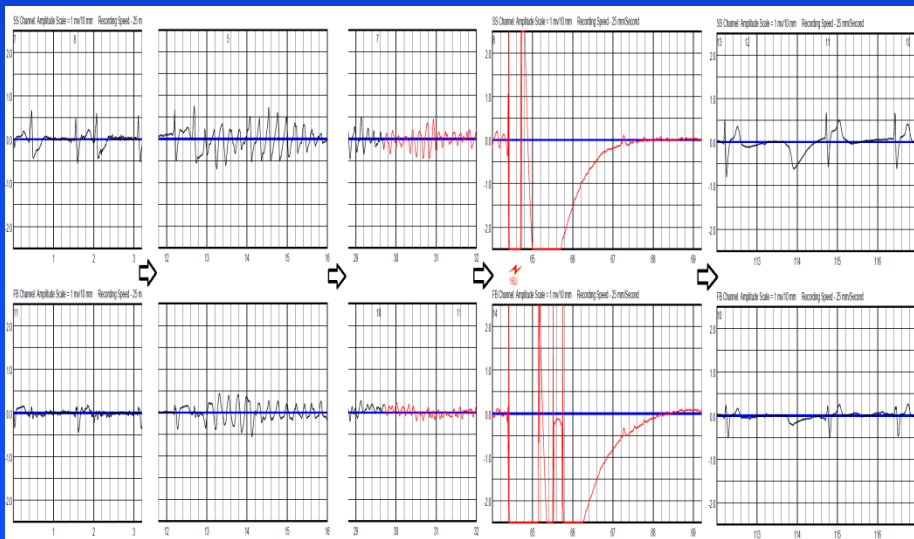
## Patient A: Congenital heart disease

## Patient C: ARVD



## Patient B: NICM

## Patient D: ICM



# ADVERSE EVENTS

| <b>TYPE</b>                        | <b>TOTAL<br/>POPULATION<br/>N=882</b> | <b>ACQUIRED<br/>N=771</b> | <b>CONG./<br/>INHERITED<br/>N=111</b> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Inappropriate Rx,<br/>n (%)</b> | <b>3 (0.3%)</b>                       | <b>2 (0.3%)</b>           | <b>1 (0.9%)</b>                       |
| <b>Death,*<br/>n (%)</b>           | <b>4 (0.5%)</b>                       | <b>2 (0.3%)</b>           | <b>2 (1.8%)</b>                       |

**\*3 deaths without WCD; 1 with WCD (asystole)**



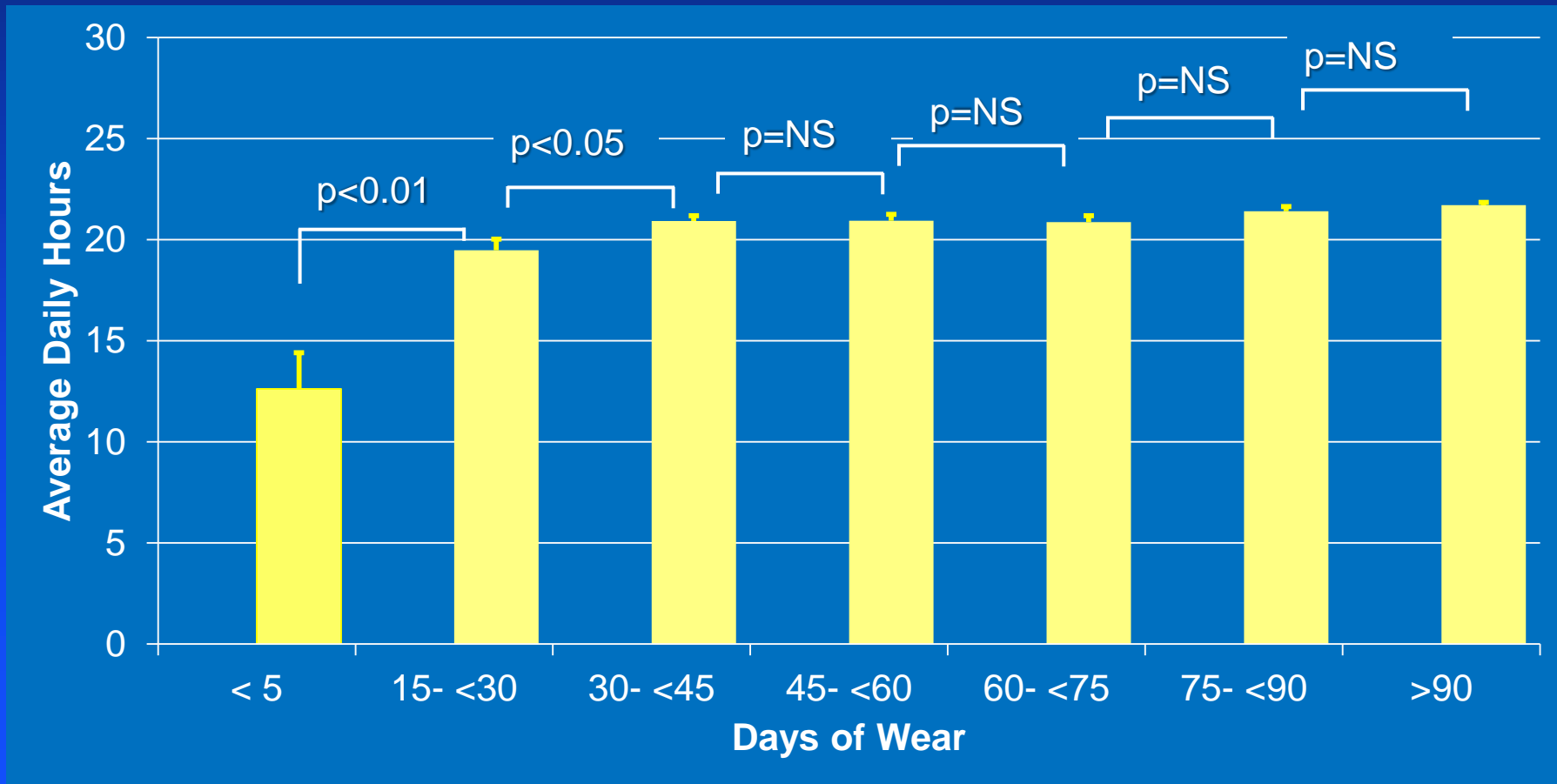
# COMPLIANCE: DAILY HOURS

□ Mean:

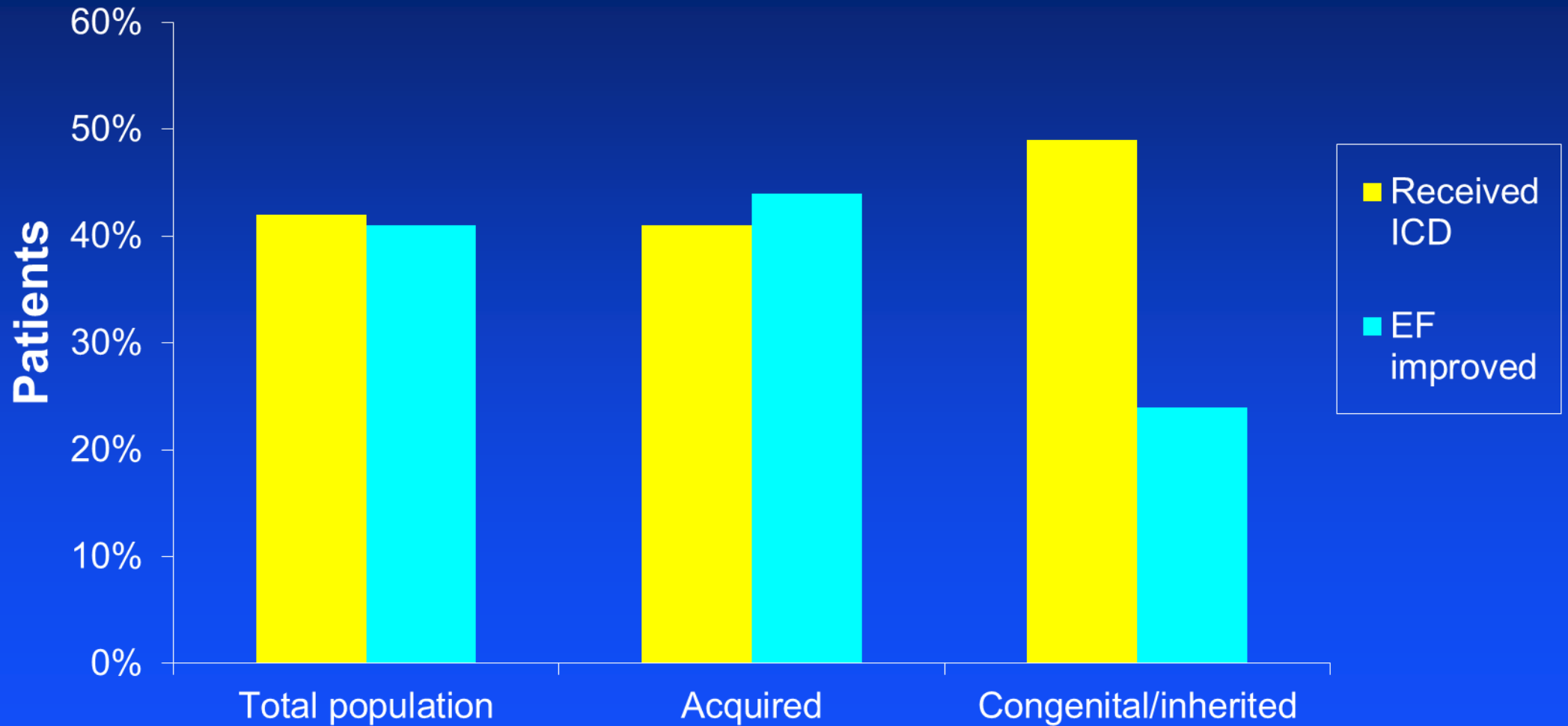
➤ **21 ± 3 hours**

□ Median:

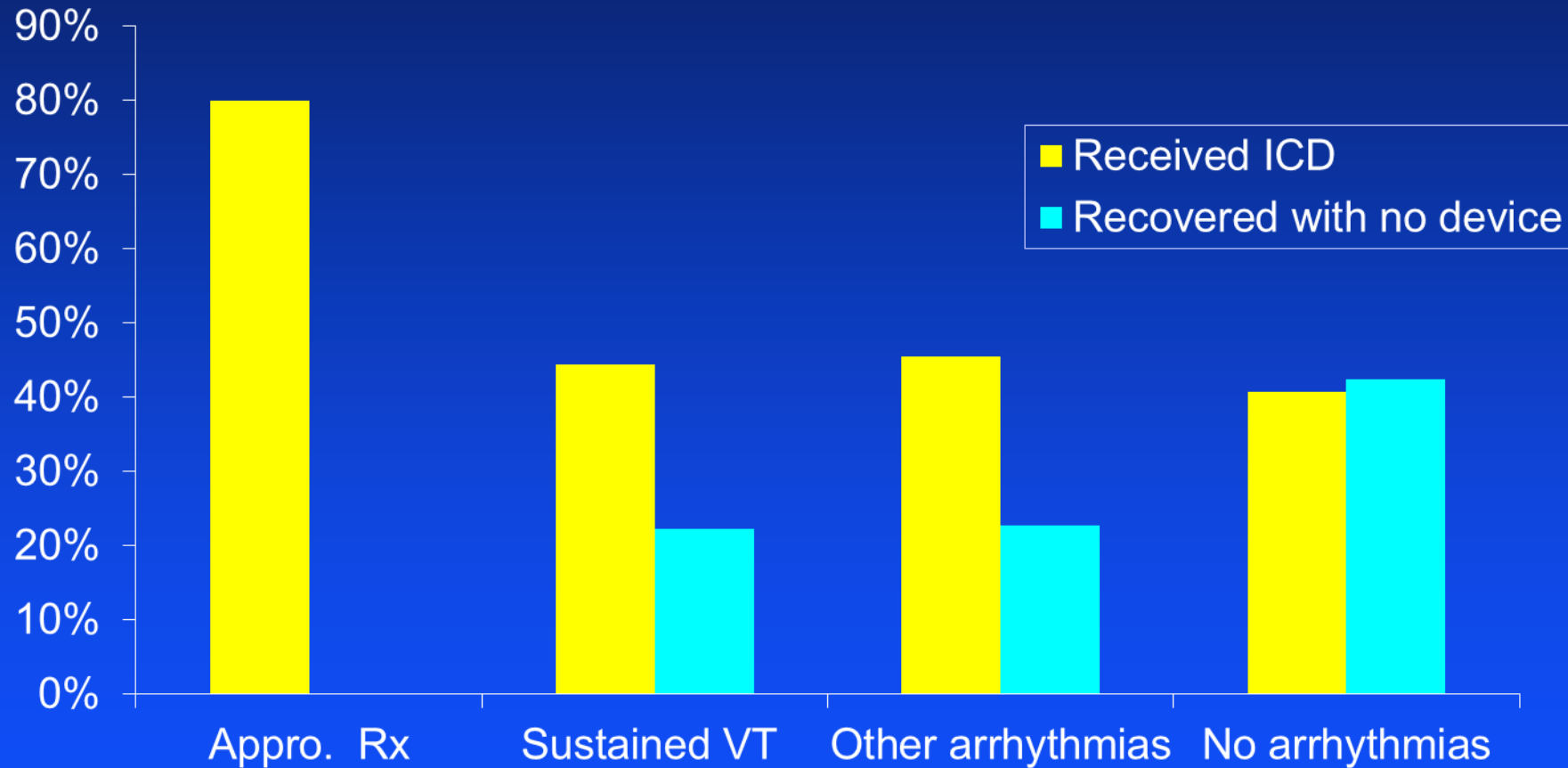
➤ **22 (IQ range 22-23)**



# END OF USE



# DETECTED WCD ARRHYTHMIAS AND END OF USE DECISION



# CONCLUSIONS

- **In a real world setting a management strategy that incorporates the WCD can be safely used to bridge a decision for appropriate ICD therapy in patients with acquired, inherited, and congenital, heart disease:**
  - **Safe termination of life-threatening arrhythmic events**
  - **Avoidance of unnecessary therapies for non-life-threatening arrhythmias**
  - **Low rate of inappropriate therapies**

**Thank You**