2019 HRS/EHRA/APHRS/LAHRS focused update to 2015 expert consensus statement on optimal implantable cardioverter-defibrillator programming and testing

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Abstract

The 2015 HRS/EHRA/APHRS/SOLAECE Expert Consensus Statement on Optimal Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator Programming and Testing provided guidance on bradycardia programming, tachycardia detection, tachycardia therapy, and defibrillation testing for implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) patient treatment. The 32 recommendations represented the consensus opinion of the writing group, graded by Class of Recommendation and Level of Evidence. In addition, Appendix B provided manufacturer-specific translations of these recommendations into clinical practice consistent with the recommendations within the parent document. In some instances, programming guided by quality evidence gained from studies performed in devices from some manufacturers was translated such that this programming was approximated in another manufacturer’s ICD programming settings. The authors found that the data, although not formally tested, were strong, consistent, and generalizable beyond the specific manufacturer and model of ICD. As expected, because these recommendations represented strategic choices to balance risks, there have been reports in which adverse outcomes were documented with ICDs programmed to Appendix B recommendations. The recommendations have been reviewed and updated to minimize such adverse events. Notably, patients who do not receive unnecessary ICD therapy are not aware of being spared potential harm, whereas patients in whom their ICD failed to treat life-threatening arrhythmias have their event recorded in detail. The revised recommendations employ the principle that the randomized trials and large registry data should guide programming more than anecdotal evidence. These recommendations should not replace the opinion of the treating physician who has considered the patient’s clinical status and desired outcome via a shared clinical decision-making process.

Keywords
Antitachycardia pacing · Bradycardia mode and rate · Defibrillation testing · Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator · Programming · Sudden cardiac death · Tachycardia detection · Tachycardia therapy · Ventricular tachycardia · Ventricular fibrillation

Reference

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Appendix 1 Author disclosure table

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1 Manufacturer-specific translation of ICD programming recommendations

The manufacturer-specific programming settings/choices set forth below are based on a compilation of clinical expertise and clinical trial data as reported in the 2015 HRS/EHRA/APHRS/SOLAECE Expert Consensus Statement on Optimal Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator Programming and Testing, of which this Appendix B is a part. These recommend-ed settings/choices represent a diligent and good faith effort on the part of the writing committee to translate the consensus statement recommendations to device settings/choices for the four specified clinical issues/implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) therapies where the writing committee considered that there was sufficient consensus and supporting data to make recommendations intended to improve the safety, morbidity, and mortality profile of patients with these clinical issues/ICD therapies. They are the recommendations of the writing committee only. They do not represent the position or recommendations of HRS, EHRA, LAHRS (formerly SOLAECE), or APHRS, nor are they the manufacturer’s nominal settings or the precise programming tested during clinical trials of these devices, nor are they necessarily the settings/choices that would be recommended by the manufacturer. These recommended settings/choices are not applicable in all circumstances. As stated in the Introduction to the consensus statement, “The care of individual patients must be provided in context of their specific clinical condition and the data available on that patient.” Each treating physician must carefully consider the circumstances of their individual patient and determine whether these recommended settings/choices are appropriate to their patient’s circumstances.

1.1 Abbott (Formerly St. Jude Medical)

*Settings that are not nominal are marked with an asterisk

| Brady | Single Chamber |
|------|----------------|
| VVE 400bpm |

| Dual Chamber |
| DDD, consider Ventricular Intrinsic Preference (VIP) ± rate response |
| CRT |
| DDD ± rate response |
| Consider SyncAV* (if intact AV conduction) as appropriate |

| Detection |
| In patients with no VT history |
| VF: 30 intervals*, 240 or 250bpm* |
| VT: 30 intervals*, 187bpm* |
| VT: Monitor, at user discretion |

| In patients where VT CL is known |
| VF: 30 intervals*, 240 or 250bpm |
| VT: 30 intervals*, 187bpm or 10–20bpm < VT rate* |
| VT: Therapy at 10–20bpm < VT rate or Monitor zone |

1 Fewer intervals to detect may be reasonable due to the possibility of VT straddling 2 zones that may result in “binning” to both zones, effectively doubling time to detect. Beats that fall out of zone sometimes reset counters so patients with poor sensing should also have fewer detection intervals considered.

| Therapy |
| VF: ATP While Charging, 8 pulses at ≥5% VT CL |
| All shocks: Maximum output (unless BFT guided) |
| Note: 1st shock 4–6 J lower than full output |
| VT: ATP, ≥1 bursts of 8 pulses at ≥5% VT CL |
| Scan step 10ms, Re-adaptive ON, Minimum CL 200ms |
| All shocks ON |
| VT: As for VT2, favoring more ATP* |

2 Rarely, hemodynamically stable slow VT can be treated without programming a back-up shock.

| SVT Discriminators |
| Single Chamber |
| Far-Field Morphology: ON, 90%, 3 of 10 |
| All others: “Passive” |
| Dual Chamber/CRT-D |
| Far-Field Morphology: ON, 90%, 3 of 10 |
| Arrhythmia onset: ON (default settings) |
| Interval Stability: ON (default settings) |
| IF ALL |
| For CRT: Template Auto Update 30 days and Template Pacing Hysteresis ON |
| or |
| Far-Field Morphology Auto Update OFF |
| SVT Upper Limit: 230bpm |
| SVT Discrimination Timeout: OFF |
| VT Therapy Timeout: OFF |

3 SVT Discriminators are not required in Complete Heart Block.

| Oversensing Rejection |
| Low Frequency Attenuation: ON |
| SecureSense RV Lead Noise Discrimination: ON |
2 Manufacturer-specific translation of ICD programming recommendations

The manufacturer-specific programming settings/choices set forth below are based on a compilation of clinical expertise and clinical trial data as reported in the 2015 HRS/EHRA/APHRS/SOLAECE Expert Consensus Statement on Optimal Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator Programming and Testing, of which this Appendix B is a part. These recommended settings/choices represent a diligent and good faith effort on the part of the writing committee to translate the consensus statement recommendations to device settings/choices for the four specified clinical issues/implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) therapies where the writing committee considered that there was sufficient consensus and supporting data to make recommendations intended to improve the safety, morbidity, and mortality profile of patients with these clinical issues/ICD therapies. They are the recommendations of the writing committee only. They do not represent the position or recommendations of HRS, EHRA, LAHRS (formerly SOLAECE), or APHRS, nor are they the manufacturer’s nominal settings or the precise programming tested during clinical trials of these devices, nor are they necessarily the settings/choices that would be recommended by the manufacturer. These recommended settings/choices are not applicable in all circumstances. As stated in the Introduction to the consensus statement, “The care of individual patients must be provided in context of their specific clinical condition and the data available on that patient.” Each treating physician must carefully consider the circumstances of their individual patient and determine whether these recommended settings/choices are appropriate to their patient’s circumstances.

2.1 BIOTRONIK

*Settings that are not nominal are marked with an asterisk

| Brady                        | Single Chamber |
|------------------------------|---------------|
|                              | VVI 40bpm     |
| Dual Chamber                 |               |
| DDD, consider IRS Plus* I OPT* ± Closed Loop Stimulation (CLS)* or DDD with Vp Suppression* ± rate response |
| CRT                          |               |
| DDD; optional DDD-CLS* or rate response* at user discretion |

| Detection                   |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| In patients with no VT history |               |
| VF: 30/40 intervals* (if programmable, otherwise 24/30), 231bpm* |
| VT2: 30 intervals*, 188bpm* |
| VT1: Monitor zone* at user discretion |
| In patients where VT CL is known |               |
| VF: 24/30 intervals*, 231bpm* |
| VT2: 30 intervals*, 188bpm* (or 10–20bpm < VT rate) |
| VT1: Therapy* at 10–20bpm < VT rate or Monitor zone* at user discretion |

1 SVT discriminators are linked to Detection Zones. An alternative configuration would be VF 250bpm, VT2 231bpm and VT1 188bpm with therapy (i.e., no Monitor zone) if >1 ATP attempt desired up to 250bpm.

| Therapy                     |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| VF: ATP One-Shot, 1 burst of 8 pulses at 88% CL*, full output shocks (unless DFT guided) |
| VT2: ATP ≥1 bursts* of 8 pulses* at 88% CL*, 10ms scan decrement*. All shocks ON |
| VT1: Monitor zone* or Therapy* as for VT2 (favoring more ATP)* |

2 If programmable, otherwise 85%.

3 Rarely, hemodynamically stable slow VT can be treated without programming a back-up shock.

| SVT Discriminators*         |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Single Chamber               |               |
| MorphMatch*                  | ON*           |
| Onset*                       | OFF           |
| Stability                    | OFF*          |
| Sustained VT Timer           | OFF           |
| Dual Chamber/CRT-D           |               |
| SMART                        | ON (at default settings or adapted to known VT) |

4 SVT Discriminators are not required in Complete Heart Block.

5 MorphMatch is recommended for patients with narrow QRS complexes and sufficient far-field amplitude. Otherwise, Onset 20% and Stability 48ms is a recommended alternative.

6 If Onset is programmed ON, the performance of this discriminator is enhanced with a Monitoring Zone enabled.

| Others                      |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Lead Integrity check         | ON (if available) |
| HomeMonitoring               | ON* (if available) |

‡ Springer
3 Manufacturer-specific translation of ICD programming recommendations

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3.1 Boston Scientific

*Settings that are not nominal are marked with an asterisk

| Brady                | Single Chamber                      | VVI, 400bpms*               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                      | Dual Chamber                        | DDD, consider RYTHMIDIQ* or AV Search +* ± rate response |
| CRT                  | DDD ± rate response                 | Consider Smart Delay optimization of AV delays |

Detection

| In patients with no VT history | Option 1 – delayed therapy |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| VF: 8 of 10 intervals plus 5-second duration*, 250bpms* |
| VI: 8 of 10 intervals plus 12-second duration*, 185bpms* |
| VT-1: Monitor, at user discretion |

| In patients where VT cycle length is known |
|--------------------------------------------|
| VF: 5-second duration*, 250bpms* |
| VI: 12-second duration*, 185bpms* or 10–20bpms < VT rate |
| VT-1: Monitor Zone or Therapy at ≥12-second duration*, 10–20bpms < VT rate |

Therapy

| VF: QuickConvert ON to 300bpms* (if available) |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| All checks: Maximum output (unless DFT guided) |
| VT: ATP-1: Scan, ≥1 bursts, ≥1 pulses at 84%, coupling interval and cycle length (Minimum 200ms*), 10ms decrement* |
| ATP-2: OFF* |
| All checks: ON |
| VT-1: As for VT, favoring more ATP* |

SVT Discriminators†

| ICD                          |
|-------------------------------|
| RhythmID: ON                 |
| CRT-D                         |
| Onset/Stability: ON or RhythmID: ON* |
| Sustained Rate Duration (SRD): OFF* |

SVT Discriminators apply only up to 230bpms

Oversensing Rejection

| Norphysiological Signal Detected: ON (Latitude) |

Others

| Turn on “BEEP When Out-of-Range” Daily Lead Measurements* |
| RV Pacing Impedance Abrupt Change alert ON (Latitude) |
| Single Chamber: Consider %RV pacing alert ON (Latitude) |
| Dual Chamber: Consider %AV pacing alert in non-AVB patients ON (Latitude) |
| CRT-3: Consider CRT % pacing alert ON (Latitude) |

SUBCUTANEOUS ICD

Settings:

| Shock Zone: ≥230bpms |
| Conditional Zone: ≥200bpms or 10–20bpms < VT CL (if known) |
| Consider post-shock pacing ON |
4 Manufacturer-specific translation of ICD programming recommendations

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4.1 Medtronic
*Settings that are not nominal are marked with an asterisk

| Brady                  | Single Chamber |
|------------------------|----------------|
|                       | VVI 40bpm      |
| Dual Chamber           |                |
| DDD, consider Managed Ventricular Pacing (MVP; AAI→DDD) ± rate response |
| CRT                    |                |
| DDD ± rate response    |
| Patient with intact AV conduction and LBBB—Consider Adaptive BIV & LV* |

| Detection              | In patients with no VT history |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| VF:                   | 30/40 intervals, 188bpm        |
| FVT:                  | OFF*                           |
| VT:                   | OFF                            |
| VT Monitor:           | User discretion                |

| Detection              | In patients where VT CL is known |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| VF:                   | 30/40 intervals, 188bpm          |
| FVT:                  | OFF*                             |
| VT:                   | 24+ intervals*, 10–20bpm < VT rate |
| VT Monitor:           | User discretion                  |

1 Use of ATP Before/During Charging in the VF zone achieves similar functionality as use of the FVT zone. Multi-zone programming using FVT may allow tiered ATP therapy.

2 Consecutive count in VT zone; hence, lower NID as per Painfree SST data.

| Therapy                | VF: ATP Before* Charging; ChargeSaver ON All shocks: Full output shocks (unless DFT guided) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| VT (if ON):            | Rx1: ATP, ≥1 bursts of 8 pulses at 88% VT CL, 10ms Decrement                                |
|                        | Rx2-6: All Shocks ON*                                                                        |

3 Rarely, hemodynamically stable slow VT can be treated without programming a back-up shock.

| SVT Discriminators     | Single Chamber |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Wavelet:               | ON             |
| Limit:                 | 260ms (230bpm) |
| Stability:             | OFF            |
| Onset:                 | OFF            |

| SVT Discriminators     | Dual Chamber/CRT-D |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| PR Logic:              | ON (Other 1:1 OFF until lead stabilized at ~3 months) |
| Wavelet:               | ON (if available)   |
| SVT Limit:             | 260ms (230bpm)      |
| Stability:             | OFF                 |
| Onset:                 | OFF                 |

4 SVT Discriminators are not required in Complete Heart Block.

| Oversensing Rejection  | Lead Integrity Alert: ON |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| T-wave Oversensing:    | ON (if available)         |
| RV Lead Noise:         | ON* without timeout (if available) |
5 Manufacturer-specific translation of ICD programming recommendations

The manufacturer-specific programming settings/choices set forth below are based on a compilation of clinical expertise and clinical trial data as reported in the 2015 HRS/EHRA/APHRS/SOLAECE Expert Consensus Statement on Optimal Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator Programming and Testing, of which this Appendix B is a part. These recommend-
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5.1 MicroPort CRM (Formerly LivaNova and Sorin Group)
*Settings that are not nominal are marked with an asterisk

| Brady | Single Chamber |
|-------|----------------|
| VVI 60bpm* |

| Dual Chamber |
| SafR (AAI→DDD) ± rate response, consider DDD* in complete heart block |
| CRT |
| DDD ± rate response, consider weekly AV + VV SonR optimization ON |

5.2 Requires SonR tip atrial lead with integrated hemodynamic sensor.

| Detection | In patients with no VT history |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| VF: 20 cycle* + 6/8 majority | >255bpm* |
| FVT: 20 cycle* + 6/8 majority | 230bpm |
| VT: 20 or 30 cycle* + 6/8 majority | 185bpm |
| Slow VT: Monitor zone at user discretion |

| In patients where VT CL is known |
| VF: 20 cycle* + 6/8 majority | >255bpm* |
| FVT: 20 cycle* + 6/8 majority | 230bpm |
| VT: >20 cycle* + 6/8 majority | 185bpm (or 10-20bpm < VT rate) |
| Slow VT: Monitor zone at user discretion |

| Therapy | VF: 6 x 42J* |
|---------|-------------|
| FVT: | If stable: 1 x ATP (Burst @ 85% x 8 beats) then 6 x 42J* (unless DFT guided) |
| | If unstable: 6 x 42J* (unless DFT guided) |
| VT: | >1 x ATP (Burst + Scan @ 85% x 8 beats; Scan 8ms) then all Shocks ON |

2 Satisfaction of stability (nominal value = 30ms) in the Fast VT zone will not prevent therapy but rather activate programmable burst pacing prior to shock therapy.
3 Rarely, hemodynamically stable slow VT can be treated without programming a back-up shock.

SVT Discriminators

| Single Chamber |
| Single button programming; Stability±/Acc |
| Rate, Stability, Degree of Onset, VT long cycle search |
| Nominal settings: Onset 19%, Stability 65ms (Slow VT, VT); Long cycle extension 10 cycles; Long cycle gap 170ms |
| Dual Chamber/CRT-D |
| Single button programming; PARAD+ |
| Rate, Stability, AV association analysis, Degree and Chamber of Onset, VT long cycle search |
| Nominal settings: Onset 25%, Stability 65ms (Slow VT, VT); Long cycle extension 10 cycles; Long cycle gap 170ms |

4 SVT Discriminators are not required in Complete Heart Block.

Oversensing Rejection

| Daily check Lead impedance ON* |
| Daily check Lead coil continuity ON* |
| Daily check V oversensing alerts ON* |
| T-wave filtering and noise detection are hardcoded in firmware |
## Appendix 1  Author disclosure table

| Writing group member | Employment | Honoraria/ Speaking/ Consulting | Speakers' bureau | Research* Fellowship support* | Ownership/Partnership/Principal/ Majority stockholder | Stock or stock options | Intellectual property/Royalties | Other |
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Number value: $0 = \leq \$10,000; 1 = \>$10,000 to \leq \$25,000; 2 = \>\$25,000 to \leq \$50,000; 3 = \>\$50,000 to \leq \$100,000; 4 = \>\$100,000

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### Appendix 2  Reviewer disclosure table

| Peer reviewer                  | Employment                                              | Honoraria/ Speaking/ Consulting | Speakers’ bureau | Research* | Fellowship support* | Ownership/ Partnership/ Principal/Majority stockholder | Stock or stock options | Intellectual property/ Royalties | Other |
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Number value: 0 = $0; 1 = ≤ $10,000; 2 = > $10,000 to ≤ $25,000; 3 = > $25,000 to ≤ $50,000; 4 = > $50,000 to ≤ $100,000; 5 = > $100,000

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