

Leadless cardiac pacing: What primary care providers and non-EP cardiologists should know

■ ABSTRACT

Over the last 50 years, the use of transvenous pacemakers has been constrained by long-term complications that affect more than 1 in 10 patients, largely attributable to the endovascular leads and surgical pocket. Leadless cardiac pacing involves a self-contained pacemaker deployed directly into the heart without a lead or incisional access. The procedure has shown promise, eliminating pocket-related complications. Other advantages include postprocedural shoulder mobility and the ability to drive, shower, and bathe. Current devices are limited to single-chamber ventricular pacing. Future advances may allow atrial and dual-chamber pacing and combination with a subcutaneous defibrillator to deliver antitachycardia pacing and provide bradycardia backup.

■ KEY POINTS

Leadless cardiac pacing has emerged as a safe and effective alternative involving catheter-based delivery of a self-contained device directly into the right ventricle without incisional access, leads, or a surgical pocket. The procedure typically can be performed in 30 minutes or less, with fewer postprocedure restrictions.

Leadless pacing is showing promising results, but it is currently limited to single-chamber pacing.

Future directions include atrial and dual-chamber pacing and combining the procedure with a subcutaneous implantable cardioverter-defibrillator.

■ WHY LEADLESS PACING?

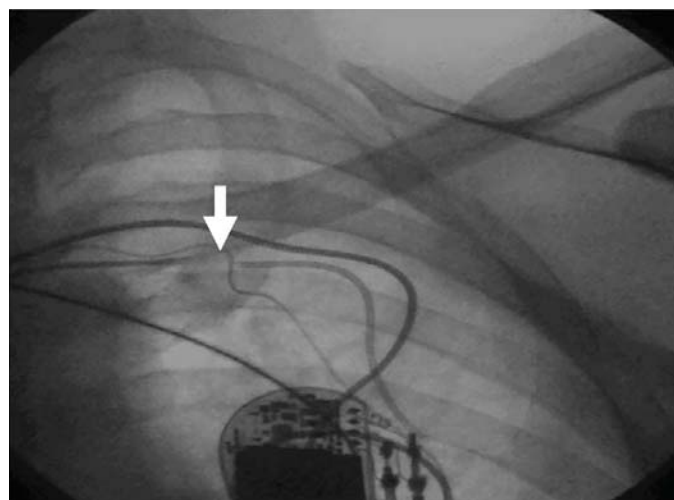
The first clinical implantation of a cardiac pacemaker was performed surgically in 1958 by Drs. Elmvist and Senning via thoracotomy and direct attachment of electrodes to the myocardium. Transvenous pacing was introduced in 1962 by Drs. Lagergren, Parsonnet, and Welti.^{1,2} The general configuration of transvenous leads connected to a pulse generator situated in a surgical pocket has remained the standard of care ever since. Despite almost 60 years of technological innovation, contemporary permanent transvenous pacing continues to carry significant short- and long-term morbidity. Long-term composite complication rates are estimated at over 10%,³ further stratified as 12% in the 2 months post-implant (short-term) and 9% thereafter (long-term).⁴ Transvenous pacing complications are associated with an increase in both hospitalization days (hazard ratio 2.3) and unique hospitalizations (hazard ratio 4.4).⁵

Short-term complications

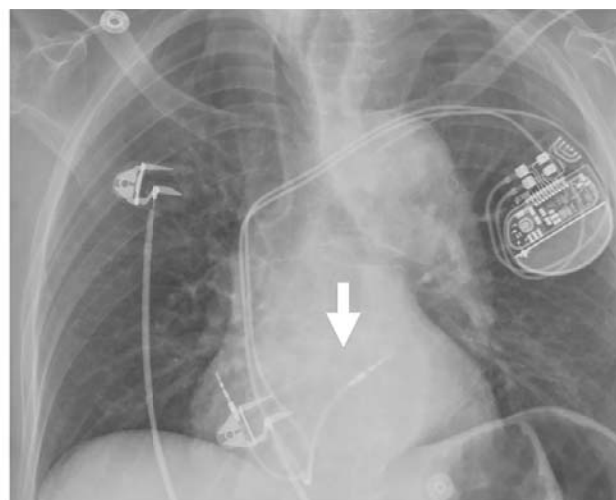
Short-term complications include lead dislodgment, pocket hematoma, pericardial effusion, and pneumothorax (**Figure 1**). Pocket hematomas are common with concurrent antiplatelet or anticoagulant administration, with incidence estimates varying from 5% to 33% depending on the definition.⁶ Morbidity associated with pocket hematoma include prolonged hospitalization, need for re-operation,⁷ and an almost eightfold increase in the rate of device infection over the long term compared with patients without pocket hematoma.⁸ New pericardial effusions after implant may affect up to 10% of patients; they are generally small, including 90% attributable to pericarditis or contained microperforation not requiring intervention. Overt lead perforation resulting in cardiac tamponade occurs in about 1% of transvenous pacemaker implants, of which 10% (0.1% overall) require open chest surgery, with the remainder treated with percutaneous drainage.⁹

Dr. Kiehl reported no financial interests or relationships that pose a potential conflict of interest with this article. Dr. Cantillon reported consulting for Boston Scientific Corporation and St. Jude Medical; membership on advisory committees for Boston Scientific Corporation and St. Jude Medical; and teaching/speaking for Boston Scientific Corporation.

doi:10.3949/cjfm.83.s2.04



Lead fracture



Lead dislodgment



Pocket infection



Hematoma

FIGURE 1. Common transvenous pacemaker lead and pocket-related complications.

Source: Lead fracture and pocket infection images courtesy of Dr. Mohamed Kanj. Hematoma image courtesy of Dr. John Rickard.

Long-term complications

Long-term complications are predominantly lead and pocket-related but also include venous occlusive disease and tricuspid valve pathology.⁴ The development of primary lead failure due to insulation defects, conductor fracture, or dislodgment has been associated with major adverse events in 16% of patients, and an additional 6% if transvenous lead extraction is needed, which can rarely lead to hemorrhagic death by vascular tears involving the heart or superior vena cava.¹⁰ Fibrous tissue growth around the indwelling vascular leads can result in venous obstruction present in up to 14% of patients by 6 months after implant.¹¹

This increases to 26% by the time of device replacement or upgrade, which is typically 5 to 10 years after the original implant, including 17% of patients with a complete venous occlusion.¹² In addition, worsened tricuspid regurgitation due to lead impingement on the valve is seen in 7% to 40% of patients depending on definitions,¹³ with post-implant severe tricuspid regurgitation independently associated with increased mortality risk.¹⁴ The rate of device infection is 1% to 2% at 1 year,^{8,15} and 3% over the lifetime of the initial transvenous system; this increases to more than 10% after generator replacement.¹⁶

Continued on page S29

Continued from page S25



FIGURE 2. Leadless pacemakers (A) Nanostim and (B) Micra.

LEADLESS PACING TECHNOLOGY

The principal goal of leadless pacing is to reduce short- and long-term pacemaker complications by eliminating the two most common sources of problems: the transvenous leads and the surgical pocket. Discussion of leadless pacing strategies began as early as 1970.¹⁷ Although several preclinical studies demonstrated efficacy with leadless prototypes,^{18–20} clinical implementation of fully leadless technology did not occur until recently. As shown in **Figure 2**, there are now two commercially available leadless pacing devices: Nanostim (St. Jude Medical Inc., St. Paul, MN) and Micra (Medtronic Inc., Dublin, Ireland). At the time of this writing, both have commercial approval in Europe. In the United States, Micra received commercial approval from the US Food and Drug Administration on April 6, 2016, with a similar decision expected on Nanostim. The current approved indications for leadless pacing are chronic atrial tachyarrhythmia with advanced atrioventricular (AV) block; advanced AV block with low level of physical activity or short expected lifespan; and infrequent pauses or unexplained syncope with abnormal findings at electrophysiologic study. Although differ-

TABLE 1

Overview of leadless pacemakers Nanostim and Micra based on completed human trials

	Nanostim	Micra
Manufacturer	St. Jude Medical	Medtronic
Size (height × width)	42.0 × 6.0 mm	25.9 × 6.7 mm
Volume	1.0 mL	0.8 mL
Mass	2 g	2 g
Delivery sheath size	18 F	23 F
Primary fixation mechanism	Helix	Tines
Projected battery life ^a	15.0 years	12.5 years
Remote monitoring	No	Yes
Rate-responsive pacing	Yes, temperature-based	Yes, accelerometer-based
Retrieval system	Yes	No

^aBased on reported projections at 3 months. Data from references 21–27.

ences exist between Nanostim and Micra, as shown in **Table 1**,^{21–27} there are fundamental similarities. Both are single-unit designs encapsulating the electrodes and pulse generator with rate-adaptive functionality. Both are delivered via an endovascular femoral venous approach without the need for incisional access, transvenous leads, or surgical pocket (**Figures 3 and 4**).^{21–27}

Nanostim: Landmark trials

As the world's first-in-man leadless pacemaker, Nanostim was evaluated in two prospective, non-randomized, multicenter, single-arm trials abbreviated LEADLESS²² and LEADLESS II.²⁴ The first human feasibility study, LEADLESS, enrolled 33 patients with approved indications for ventricular-only pacing while excluding patients with expected pacemaker dependency. The most common indication was bradycardia in the presence of persistent atrial arrhythmias, thereby obviating the need for atrial pacing. The primary outcome was freedom from serious complications at 90 days. The secondary outcomes were implant success rate and device performance at 3 months. The results demonstrated 94% composite safety (31 of 33 patients) at 3 months. There was one cardiac perforation leading to tamponade and eventually death after prolonged hospitalization, and one inadvertent deployment into the left

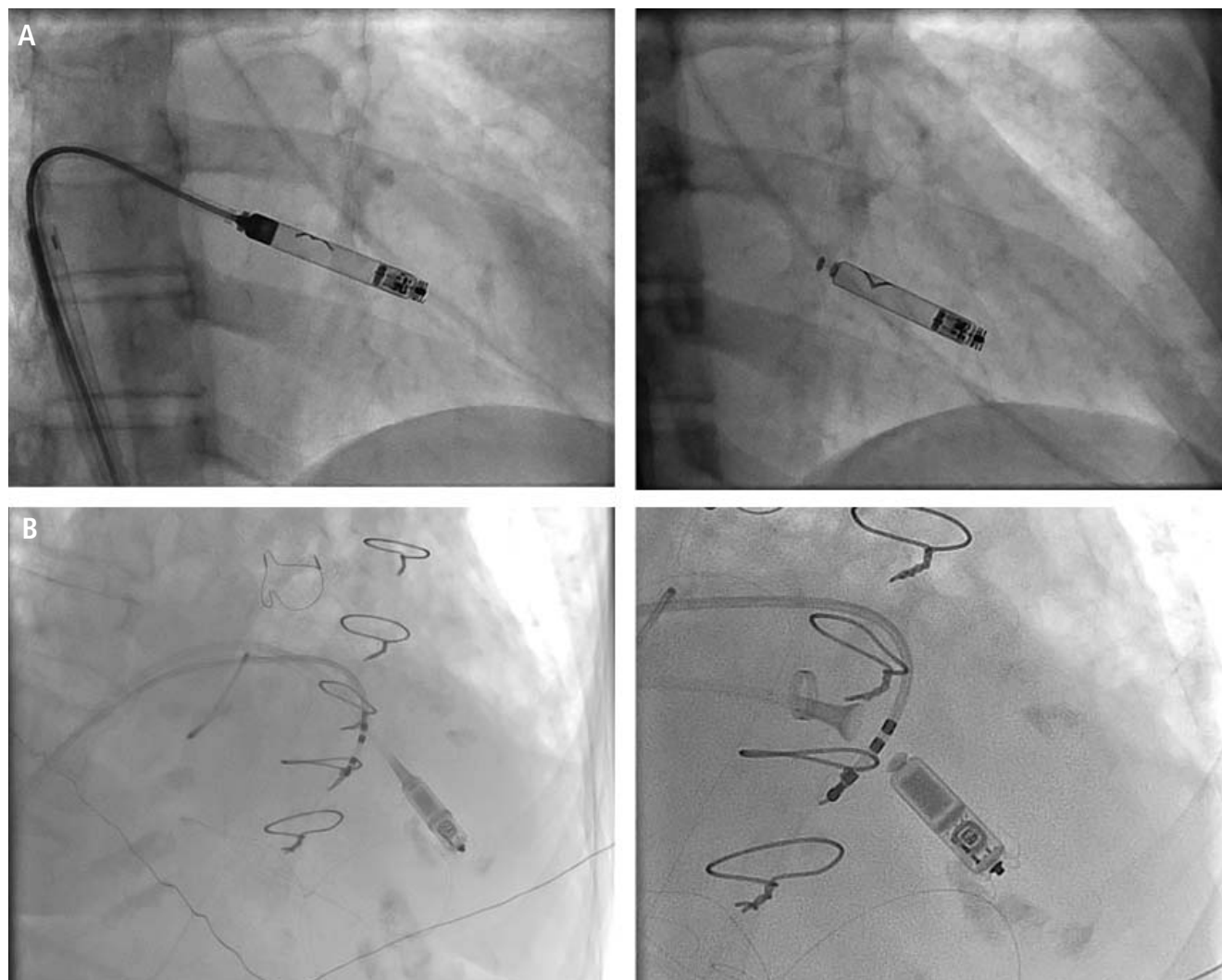


FIGURE 3. Fluoroscopic images depicting catheter-based deployment and subsequent release for the (A) Nanostim and (B) Micra.

ventricle via patent foramen ovale that was successfully retrieved and redeployed without complication. The implant success rate was 97%, and the electrical parameters involving sensing, pacing thresholds, and impedance were as expected at 3 months. Results of 1-year follow-up were published for the LEADLESS cohort,²⁵ revealing no additional complications from 3 to 12 months, no adverse changes in electrical performance parameters, and 100% effectiveness of rate-responsive programming.

The subsequent LEADLESS II trial enrolled 526 patients but did not exclude patients with expected pacemaker dependency, and its results were reported in a preplanned interim analysis when 300 patients had reached 6 months of follow-up (mean follow-up 6.9 ± 4.2 months).²⁴ The primary efficacy end point involved

electrical performance including capture thresholds and sensing. Initial deployment success was 96% with expected electrical parameters at implant that were stable at 6 months of follow-up. The rate of freedom from serious adverse events was 93%, with complications including device dislodgment (1.7%, mean 8 ± 6 days after implant), perforation (1.3%), performance deficiency requiring device retrieval and replacement (1.3%), and groin complications (1.3%). There were no device-related deaths, and all device dislodgments were successfully treated percutaneously.

There was no prospective control arm involving transvenous pacing in either the LEADLESS or LEADLESS II trial. Thus, in an effort to compare Nanostim ($n = 718$) vs transvenous pacing, complication rates were calculated for a propensity-matched

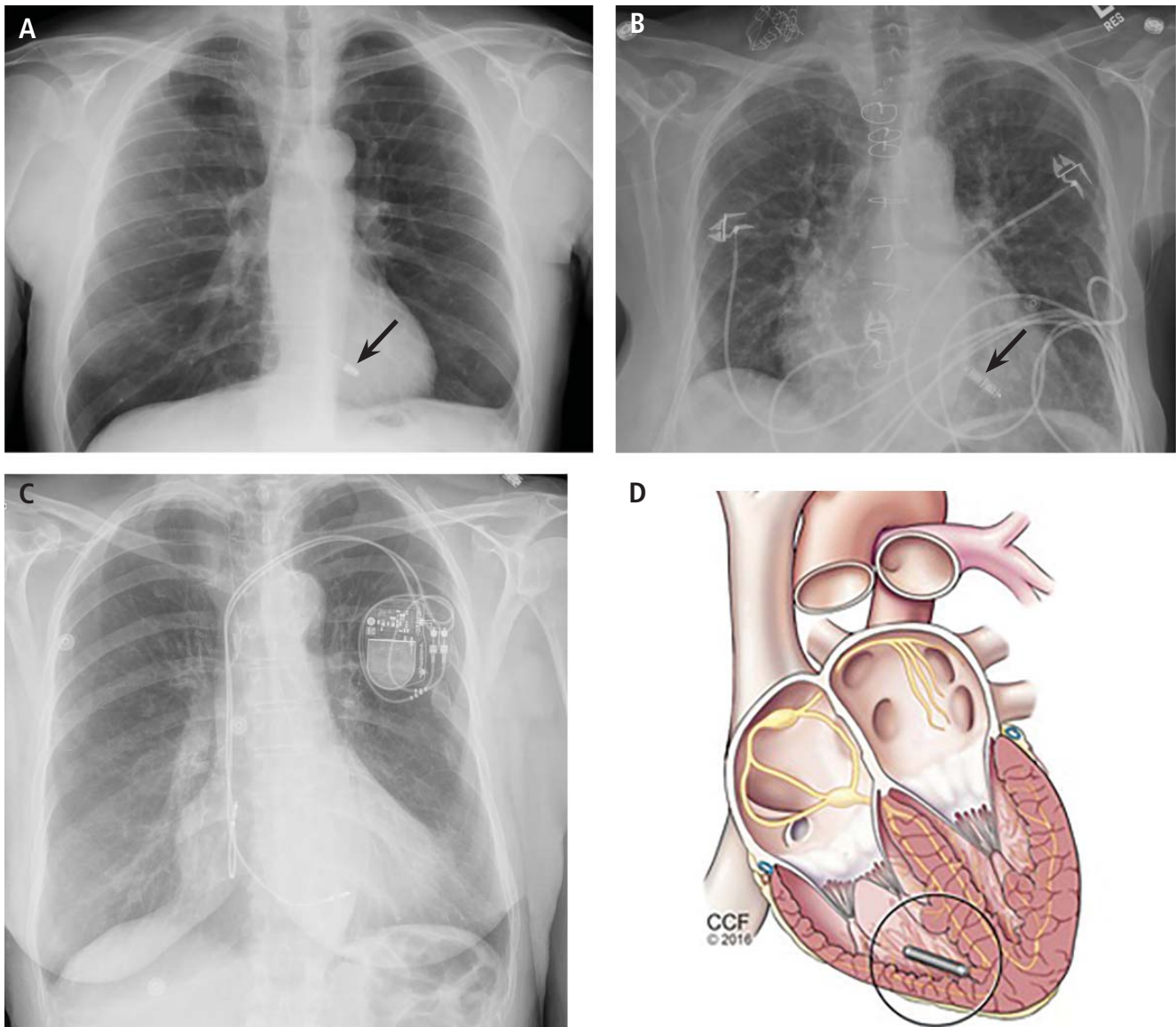


FIGURE 4. Frontal-plane radiographs showing implanted Nanostim (A) and Micra (B) leadless pacing devices and a traditional dual-chamber pacemaker (C). Panel D depicts cardiac deployment.

registry cohort of 10,521 transvenous patients, and differences were reported.²⁶ At 1 month, the composite complication rate was 5.8% for Nanostim (1.5% pericardial effusion, 1% dislodgment) and 12.7% for transvenous pacing (7.6% lead-related, 3.9% thoracic trauma, infection 1.9%) ($P < .001$). Between 1 month and 2 years, complication rates were only 0.6% for Nanostim vs 5.4% for transvenous pacing ($P < .001$). This lower complication rate at 2 years was driven almost entirely by a 2.6% infection rate and 2.4% lead-complication rate in the transvenous pacemaker group, nonexistent in the leadless group.

Micra: Landmark trials

Micra was evaluated in a prospective, nonrandomized, multicenter, single-arm trial, enrolling 725 patients with indications for ventricular-only pacing; approximately two-thirds of the cohort had bradycardia in the presence of persistent atrial arrhythmias, similar to the Nanostim cohort.²⁷ The efficacy end point was stable capture threshold at 6 months. The safety end point was freedom from major complications resulting in new or prolonged hospitalization at 6 months. The implant success rate was 99%, and 98% of patients met the primary efficacy end point.

The safety end point was met in 96% of patients. Complications included perforation or pericardial effusion (1.6%), groin complication (0.7%), elevated threshold (0.3%), venous thromboembolism (0.3%), and others (1.7%). No dislodgments were reported. There was no prospective, randomized control arm to compare Micra and transvenous pacing. A post hoc analysis was performed comparing major complication rates in this study with an unmatched 2,667-patient meta-analysis control cohort.²⁷ The hazard ratio for the leadless pacing strategy was calculated at 0.49 (95% confidence interval 0.33 to 0.75, $P = .001$) with absolute risk reduction 3.4% at 6 months resulting in a number needed to treat of 29.4 patients. Further broken down, Micra patients compared with the control cohort had reduced rates of both subsequent hospitalizations (3.9% to 2.3%) and device revisions (3.5% to 0.4%).

■ ADVANTAGES OF LEADLESS PACING

As discussed above, the major observed benefit with both Nanostim and Micra compared with transvenous cohorts is the elimination of lead and pocket-related complications.^{25,27} Leadless pacing introduces a new 1% to 2% groin complication rate for both devices not present with transvenous pacing, and also a 1% device dislodgment rate in the case of Nanostim (all dislodgments were treated percutaneously). Data from both clinical trials suggest that the complication rates are largely compressed acutely. In contrast, there are considerable mid-term and long-term complications for transvenous systems.³⁻⁵ Indeed, the mid- to long-term window is where leadless pacing is expected to have the most favorable impact. As with any new disruptive technology, operator experience may be important, as evidenced by a near halving of the complication rate observed in the LEADLESS II trial after gaining the experience of 10 implants.²⁵

Other benefits of leadless pacing include a generally quick procedure (average implant time was 30 minutes in LEADLESS and LEADLESS II)^{22,25} and full shoulder mobility afterwards, so that patients can resume driving once groin soreness has subsided, typically within a few days. (Current studies are investigating whether immediate shoulder mobility with leadless pacing is beneficial to older patients suffering from arthritis.) The lack of an incision allows patients to bathe and shower as soon as they desire, whereas after transvenous pacemaker implant, motion in the affected shoulder is usually restricted for several weeks to avoid lead dislodgment, and showering and

bathing are restricted to avoid contamination of the incision with nonsterile tap water. (In some cases, a tightly adherent waterproof dressing can be used.) The leadless systems were designed for compatibility with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), whereas not all transvenous pacemaker generators and leads are MRI compatible.

Leadless devices are not expected to span the tricuspid valve to create incident or worsening tricuspid regurgitation. In a recent small study of 22 patients undergoing Micra implant, there were no new cases of severe tricuspid regurgitation after the procedure, with only a 9% increase in mild and 5% increase in moderate tricuspid regurgitation,²⁸ vs a rate of 40% of worsening tricuspid regurgitation and 10% of new severe tricuspid regurgitation with transvenous pacing.^{13,14}

Transvenous pacemaker implant requires surgery for pulse generator exchange at a mean of 7 years, a procedure carrying significant risk of short- and long-term complications.¹⁰

■ END-OF-SERVICE QUESTIONS: ATTEMPT RETRIEVAL OR NOT?

Both leadless systems have favorable projected in-service battery life: a reported 15.0 years for Nanostim²⁵ and mean 12.5 years for Micra.²⁷ The inevitable question is what to do then. The Nanostim system was designed to be retrievable using a dedicated catheter system. Micra was not designed with an accompanying retrieval system. Pathologic examinations of leadless devices at autopsy or after explant have revealed a range of device endothelialization, from partial at 19 months to full at 4 months.^{29,30}

As of this writing, no extraction complications have been observed with Nanostim explants up to 506 days after implant ($n = 12$, mean 197 days after implant).³¹ Needless to say, there is not yet enough experience worldwide with either system to know what the end-of-service will look like in 10 to 15 years. One strategy could involve first attempting percutaneous retrieval and replacement, if retrieval is not possible, abandoning the old device while implanting a new device alongside. Another strategy would be to forgo a retrieval attempt altogether. In the LEADLESS II study,²⁴ the mean patient age was 75. In this cohort, forgoing elective retrieval for those who live to reach the end of pacemaker service between the age of 85 and 90 would seem reasonable assuming the next device provides similar longevity. For younger patients, careful consideration of long-term strategies is needed. It is not known what the replacement technology will look like in another decade with respect

to device size or battery longevity. Preclinical studies using swine and human cadaver hearts have demonstrated the feasibility of multiple right-ventricular Micra implants without affecting cardiac function.^{32,33}

■ OTHER LIMITATIONS AND CAUTIONARY NOTES

At present, leadless pacing is approved for single-chamber right-ventricular pacing. In the developed world, single right-ventricular pacing modes account for only 20% to 30% of new pacemaker implants, which total more than 1 million per year worldwide.^{34,35} As with any new technology, the up-front cost of leadless pacemaker implant is expected to be significantly higher than transvenous systems, which at this point remains poorly defined, as the field has not caught up in terms of charges, reimbursement, and billing codes. While those concerns fall outside the scope of this review, it is not known if the expected reductions in mid- and long-term complications will make up for an up-front cost difference. However, a cost-efficacy study reported that one complication of a transvenous pacemaker system was more expensive than the initial implant itself.³⁶ The longest-term follow-up data currently available are with Nanostim, showing an absolute complication reduction of 11.7% at 2 years,²⁴ a disparity only expected to widen with prolonged follow-up, particularly after transvenous generator exchange, when complication rates rapidly escalate.

■ FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The next horizon of leadless technology will be for right-atrial and dual-chamber pacing to treat the far more pervasive pacing indication of sinus node dysfunction with or without AV block. In the latter application, the two devices will communicate. Prototypes and early nonhuman evaluations are ongoing for both. Leadless pacing is also being investigated for use in tachycardia. Tjong et al³⁷ reported on the safety and feasibility of an entirely leadless pacemaker plus an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) system in two sheep and one human using both Nanostim and subcutaneous ICD. Currently, two important limitations of subcutaneous ICD are its inability to provide backup bradycardia and antitachycardia pacing (it provides only defibrillation). The EMBLEM PACE study will enroll 250 patients to receive a leadless pacemaker and Emblem subcutaneous ICD (Boston Scientific, Boston, MA), with patients subsequently receiving commanded antitachycardia pacing for ventricular arrhythmias and bradycardia pacing provided by the leadless device as indicated.

■ CONCLUSIONS

Leadless cardiac pacing is a safe and efficacious alternative to standard transvenous pacing systems. Although long-term data are limited, available short- and mid-term data show that the elimination of transvenous leads and the surgical pocket results in significant reductions in complication rates. Currently, leadless pacing is approved only for right-ventricular pacing, but investigation of right-atrial, dual-chamber, and fully leadless pacemaker-defibrillator hybrid systems is ongoing.

■ REFERENCES

1. Lagergren H. How it happened: my recollection of early pacing. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 1978; 1:140–143.
2. Parsonnet V. Permanent transvenous pacing in 1962. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 1978; 1:265–268.
3. Kirkfeldt RE, Johansen JB, Nohr EA, Jorgensen OD, Nielsen JC. Complications after cardiac implantable electronic device implantations: an analysis of a complete, nationwide cohort in Denmark. *Eur Heart J* 2014; 35:1186–1194.
4. Udo EO, Zuithoff NP, van Hemel NM, et al. Incidence and predictors of short- and long-term complications in pacemaker therapy: the FOLLOWPACE study. *Heart Rhythm* 2012; 9:728–735.
5. Palmisano P, Accogli M, Zaccaria M, et al. Rate, causes, and impact on patient outcome of implantable device complications requiring surgical revision: large population survey from two centres in Italy. *Europace* 2013; 15:531–540.
6. De Sensi F, Miracapillo G, Cresti A, Severi S, Airaksinen KE. Pocket hematoma: a call for definition. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* Aug 2015; 38:909–913.
7. Wiegand UK, LeJeune D, Boguschewski F, et al. Pocket hematoma after pacemaker or implantable cardioverter defibrillator surgery: influence of patient morbidity, operation strategy, and perioperative antiplatelet/anticoagulation therapy. *Chest* 2004; 126:1177–1186.
8. Essebag V, Verma A, Healey JS, et al. Clinically significant pocket hematoma increases long-term risk of device infection: Bruise Control Infection Study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2016; 67:1300–1308.
9. Ohlow MA, Lauer B, Brunelli M, Geller JC. Incidence and predictors of pericardial effusion after permanent heart rhythm device implantation: prospective evaluation of 968 consecutive patients. *Circ J* 2013; 77:975–981.
10. Hauser RG, Hayes DL, Kallinen LM, et al. Clinical experience with pacemaker pulse generators and transvenous leads: an 8-year prospective multicenter study. *Heart Rhythm* 2007; 4:154–160.
11. Korkeila P, Nyman K, Ylitalo A, et al. Venous obstruction after pacemaker implantation. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 2007; 30:199–206.
12. Haghighi M, Nikoo MH, Fazelifar AF, Alizadeh A, Emkanjoo Z, Sadr-Ameli MA. Predictors of venous obstruction following pacemaker or implantable cardioverter-defibrillator implantation: a contrast venographic study on 100 patients admitted for generator change, lead revision, or device upgrade. *Europace* 2007; 9:328–332.
13. Al-Mohaisen MA, Chan KL. Prevalence and mechanism of tricuspid regurgitation following implantation of endocardial leads for pacemaker or cardioverter-defibrillator. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 2012; 25:245–252.
14. Al-Bawardy R, Krishnaswamy A, Rajeswaran J, et al. Tricuspid regurgitation and implantable devices. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 2015; 38:259–266.
15. Klug D, Balde M, Pavin D, et al. Risk factors related to infections of implanted pacemakers and cardioverter-defibrillators: results of a large prospective study. *Circulation* 2007; 116:1349–1355.
16. Johansen JB, Jorgensen OD, Moller M, Arnsbo P, Mortensen PT, Nielsen JC. Infection after pacemaker implantation: infection rates

- and risk factors associated with infection in a population-based cohort study of 46,299 consecutive patients. *Eur Heart J* 2011; 32:991–998.
17. Lown B, Kosowsky BD. Artificial cardiac pacemakers. I. *N Engl J Med* 1970; 283:907–916.
 18. Spickler JW, Rasor NS, Kezdi P, Misra SN, Robins KE, LeBoeuf C. Totally self-contained intracardiac pacemaker. *J Electrocardiol* 1970; 3:325–331.
 19. Sutton R. The first European journal on cardiac electrophysiology and pacing, the European Journal of Cardiac Pacing and Electrophysiology. *Europace* 2011; 13:1663–1664.
 20. Vardas PE, Politopoulos C, Manios E, Parthenakis F, Tsagarkis C. A miniature pacemaker introduced intravenously and implanted endocardially. Preliminary findings from an experimental study. *Eur J Card Pacing Electrophysiol* 1991; 1:27–30.
 21. Eggen MD, Grubac V, Bonner MD. Design and evaluation of a novel fixation mechanism for a transcatheter pacemaker. *IEEE Trans Biomed Eng* 2015; 62:2316–2323.
 22. Reddy VY, Knops RE, Sperzel J, et al. Permanent leadless cardiac pacing: results of the LEADLESS trial. *Circulation* 2014; 129:1466–1471.
 23. Ritter P, Duray GZ, Steinwender C, et al. Early performance of a miniaturized leadless cardiac pacemaker: the Micra Transcatheter Pacing Study. *Eur Heart J* 2015; 36:2510–2519.
 24. Reddy VY, Exner DV, Cantillon DJ, et al. Percutaneous implantation of an entirely intracardiac leadless pacemaker. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 373:1125–1135.
 25. Knops RE, Tjong FV, Neuzil P, et al. Chronic performance of a leadless cardiac pacemaker: 1-year follow-up of the LEADLESS trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2015; 65:1497–1504.
 26. Reddy VY, Cantillon DJ, Ip J, et al. A comparative study of acute and mid-term complications of leadless versus transvenous pacemakers. *Heart Rhythm* 2016 July. [Epub ahead of print].
 27. Reynolds D, Duray GZ, Omar R, et al. A leadless intracardiac transcatheter pacing system. *N Engl J Med* 2016; 374:533–541.
 28. Garikipati NV, Karve A, Okabe T, et al. Tricuspid regurgitation after leadless pacemaker implantation. Abstract presented at Heart Rhythm Society Scientific Sessions, May 4–7, 2016, San Francisco, CA.
 29. Tjong FV, Stam OC, van der Wal AC, et al. Postmortem histopathological examination of a leadless pacemaker shows partial encapsulation after 19 months. *Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol* 2015; 8:1293–1295.
 30. Borgquist R, Ljungstrom E, Koul B, Hoijer CJ. Leadless Medtronic Micra pacemaker almost completely endothelialized already after 4 months: first clinical experience from an explanted heart. *Eur Heart J* 2016; 37:2503.
 31. Reddy VY, Knops RE, Defaye P, et al. Worldwide clinical experience of the retrieval of leadless cardiac pacemakers. Abstract presented at Heart Rhythm Society Scientific Sessions, May 4–7, 2016, San Francisco, CA.
 32. Chen K, Zheng X, Dai Y, et al. Multiple leadless pacemakers implanted in the right ventricle of swine. *Europace* 2016 January 31. pii: euv418. [Epub ahead of print].
 33. Omdahl P, Eggen MD, Bonner MD, Iaizzo PA, Wika K. Right ventricular anatomy can accommodate multiple micra transcatheter pacemakers. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 2016; 39:393–397.
 34. Mond HG, Proclemer A. The 11th world survey of cardiac pacing and implantable cardioverter-defibrillators: calendar year 2009—a World Society of Arrhythmia's project. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 2011; 34:1013–1027.
 35. Epstein AE, DiMarco JP, Ellenbogen KA, et al; American College of Cardiology Foundation; American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines; Heart Rhythm Society. 2012 ACCF/AHA/HRS focused update incorporated into the ACCF/AHA/HRS 2008 guidelines for device-based therapy of cardiac rhythm abnormalities: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines and the Heart Rhythm Society. *Circulation* 2013; 127:e283–352.
 36. Tobin K, Stewart J, Westveer D, Frumin H. Acute complications of permanent pacemaker implantation: their financial implication and relation to volume and operator experience. *Am J Cardiol* 2000; 85:774–776, A9.
 37. Tjong FV, Brouwer TE, Smeding L, et al. Combined leadless pacemaker and subcutaneous implantable defibrillator therapy: feasibility, safety, and performance. *Europace* 2016 March 3. [Epub ahead of print].

Correspondence: Daniel J. Cantillon, MD, FACC, FHRS, Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, J2-2, Cleveland Clinic, 9500 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44195; cantild@ccf.org