

# PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744

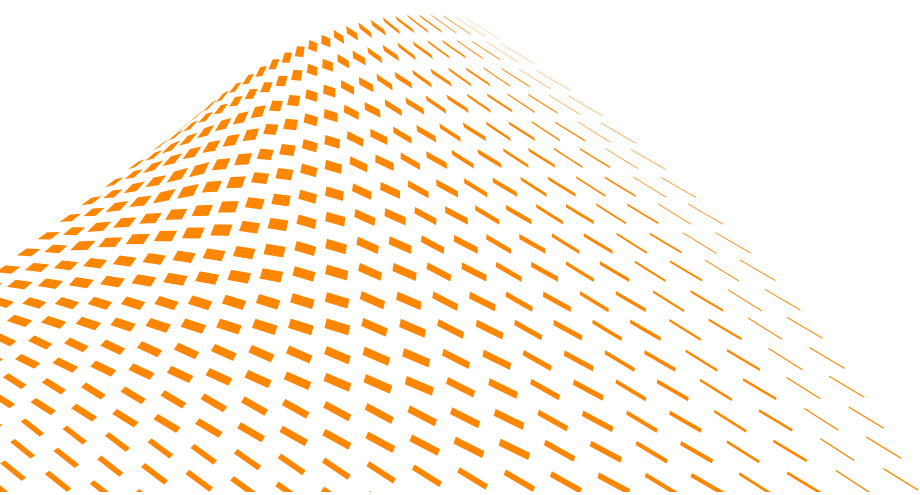
IMPLANT MANUAL

Implantable cardioverter defibrillator with cardiac resynchronization therapy 4 LV CRT-D models



**LivaNova**

 **SORIN GROUP**  
Cyberonics

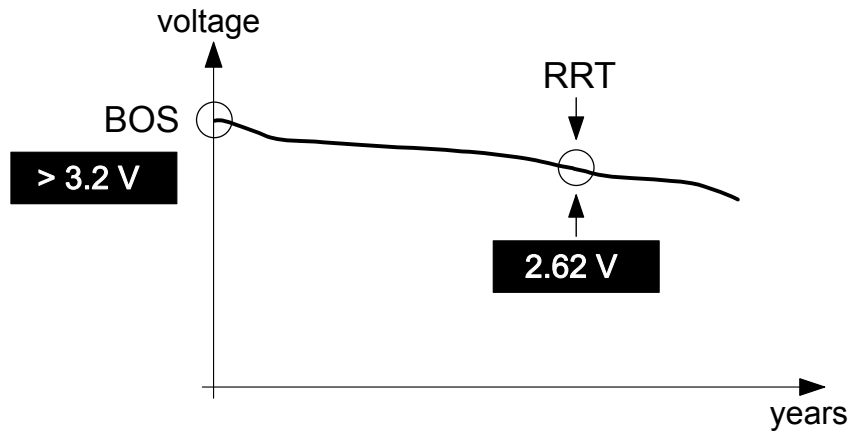




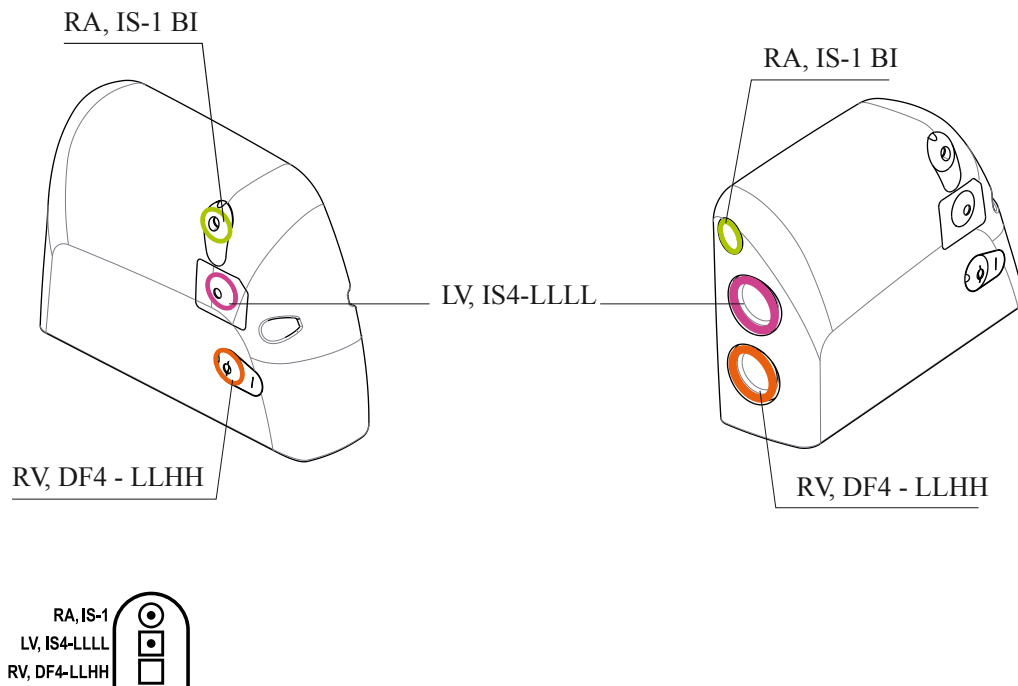
# SORIN PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D

## Reminder

### Battery depletion



### Leads connection - 1744 model





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## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is an implantable cardioverter defibrillator for the recognition and treatment of ventricular tachycardia and fibrillation, with ventricular resynchronization, in patients with spontaneous or inducible tachyarrhythmias.

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is equipped with an accelerometer to allow adaptation of pacing to suit the patient's activity.

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is also equipped with the RF wireless technology which enables:

- Remote monitoring of patients who have the Sorin SMARTVIEW Monitor installed at home,
- wireless interrogation and device programming by Orchestra Plus programmer equipped with ORCHESTRA PLUS LINK accessory.

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 features simultaneous multipoint left ventricular pacing allowing LV pacing on 2 different vectors at the same time.

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 provides high energy shocks (42 J) for enhanced safety, as well as automatic lead measurements to monitor system integrity.

Device and lead connections:

1*IS4, 1*DF4, 1*IS-1 bipolar
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## 2. INDICATIONS

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is indicated for ventricular antitachycardia pacing and ventricular defibrillation for automated treatment of life threatening arrhythmias.

The device is also indicated for the reduction of heart failure symptoms in medically optimized NYHA Functional Class III and IV patients with left ventricular ejection fraction of 35% or less, and a QRS duration of 150 ms or longer.

### 3. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Implantation of PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is contraindicated in patients:

- whose ventricular tachyarrhythmias may have transient or reversible causes such as: acute myocardial infarction, digitalis intoxication, drowning, electrocution, electrolyte imbalance, hypoxia, sepsis, or unstable ischemic episodes,
- who present incessant tachyarrhythmia,
- who have an internal pacemaker,
- whose primary disorder is bradyarrhythmias, or atrial tachyarrhythmias.

The use of the dual-chamber pacing mode is contraindicated in patients with chronic refractory atrial tachyarrhythmias.

## 4. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

The patient should be warned of the potential risks of defibrillator malfunction if he is exposed to external magnetic, electrical, or electromagnetic signals.

These potential interference sources may cause conversion to inhibited mode (because of noise detection), erratic delivery of VT or VF therapies, nominal programming, or much more rarely, irreversible damage to the device's circuits.

The main sources of high magnitude disturbance are: powerful radiofrequency equipment (radar), industrial motors and transformers, induction furnaces, resistance welding/ arc-welding equipment and high power loudspeakers.

### **Electrical Isolation:**

Do not permit the patient to contact grounded equipment that could produce hazardous leakage current. Ensuing arrhythmia induction could result in the patient's death.

### **Electronic Article Surveillance (EAS) and RadioFrequency Identification equipment (RFID)**

Patients should be advised to walk directly through and not lean against or linger near Electronic Article Surveillance (EAS) systems such as retail theft prevention systems, security gates, entry control systems, or tag readers including Radio Frequency Identification equipment (RFID). These systems may be found at the entrances and exits of stores, libraries, banks, etc...and may interact with pulse generators. It is unlikely that these systems affect cardiac function when the patient walks through them at a normal pace. If patients do experience symptoms near these systems, they should promptly move away and inform their doctor.

### **Work environment:**

The patient's work environment may be an important source of disturbance. In that case, specific recommendations may be required.

### **High voltage power transmission lines:**

High voltage power transmission lines may generate enough disturbance to interfere with defibrillator operation if approached too closely.

### **Communication equipment:**

Communication equipment such as microwave transmitters, linear power amplifiers, or high-power amateur transmitters may generate enough disturbance to interfere with defibrillator operation if approached too closely.

### **Home appliances:**

Home appliances that are in good working order and properly grounded do not usually produce enough disturbance to interfere with defibrillator operation. However, there are reports of device interferences caused by electric hand tools or electric razors used directly over the device implant site. Patient should also avoid using induction ovens and cookers.

### **Cellular phones:**

Radiofrequency signals can interfere with the functioning of the device if the handset is placed too close to the pacemaker. It is advisable to maintain a minimum distance of 15 cm (6 inches) between the cellular telephone and the implanted device, when the telephone is turned on.



**CAUTION:** Do not tap sharply on the ICD can after implant, because the ICD's sensing circuits can detect this as P-waves or R-waves, and such oversensing could result in inappropriate pacing, inhibition, or therapy. Normal activities after implant do not result in such oversensing.

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### **4.1. RISKS RELATED TO MEDICAL ENVIRONMENT**

It is advisable to carefully monitor defibrillator operation prior to and after any medical treatment during which an electrical current from an external source passes through the patient's body.

#### **Magnetic Resonance Imaging:**

MRI is contraindicated.

#### **Radiofrequency ablation:**

A radiofrequency ablation procedure in a patient with a generator may cause device malfunction or damage. RF ablation risks may be minimized by:

1. Deactivating ATP and shock therapies.
2. Avoiding direct contact between the ablation catheter and the implanted lead or generator.
3. Positioning the ground, placing it so that the current pathway does not pass through or near the device, i.e. place the ground plate under the patient's buttocks or legs.
4. Having external defibrillation equipment available.

#### **Electrocautery or diathermy device:**

Diathermy and electrocautery equipment should not be used. If such devices must be used:

1. Keep the current path and ground plate as far away from the device and the leads as possible (a minimum of 15 cm [six inches]).
2. Before procedure, deactivate ATP and shock therapies.
3. During the procedure, keep the electrocautery device as far as possible from the cardiac defibrillator. Set it at minimum intensity. Use it briefly.
4. After the procedure, check for proper implant function. The device should never be exposed directly to the diathermy source.

#### **External defibrillation:**

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is protected from external defibrillation shocks.

1. Before external defibrillation, deactivate ATP and shock therapies.
2. During external defibrillation, it is advisable to avoid placing the defibrillating paddles directly over the casing or over the leads. The defibrillating paddles should preferably be placed in an anteroposterior position.
3. Avoid any direct contact between the defibrillation paddles and the conductive parts of the implanted leads or casing of the implanted device.
4. After external defibrillation, check for proper device function.

**Radiation therapy:**

Avoid exposure to ionizing radiation. Betatrons are contraindicated. If high doses of radiation therapy cannot be avoided, the defibrillator should be protected from direct exposure with a protection shield. ATP and shock therapies should be disabled during exposure and proper device function should be checked regularly afterwards. Resulting damage may not be immediately detectable. If irradiation of tissues close to the implantation site is necessary, it is recommended that the cardiac defibrillator be moved. As a safety measure, an external defibrillator should be immediately available.

**Lithotripsy:**

Lithotripsy may permanently damage the device if it is at the focal point of the lithotripsy beam. If lithotripsy must be used, keep the defibrillator at least 2.5 to 5 cm (1-2 inches) away from the focal point of the lithotripsy beam.

**Diagnostic ultrasound (echography):**

The defibrillator is not affected by ultrasound imaging devices.

**Scales with body fat monitors and electronic muscle stimulators:**

A patient with an implanted PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 should not use these devices.

**4.2. STERILIZATION, STORAGE AND HANDLING****Resterilization:**

Do not resterilize and re-implant explanted ICDs.

**"Use by" Date:**

A "Use by" date is printed on the outer storage package and on the sterile package. Do not implant the device after this date because the battery may have reduced longevity and sterility may be affected. It should be returned to Sorin.

**If Package is damaged:**

Do not use the device or accessories if the packaging is wet, punctured, opened or damaged because the integrity of the sterile packaging may be compromised. Return the device to the manufacturer.

**Device Storage:**

Store the device in a clean area, away from magnets, kits containing magnets, and sources of electromagnetic disturbance to avoid device damage. Store the device between 0 - 50 °C (32 - 122 °F). Temperatures outside the specified range may damage the device.

**Equilibration:**

Allow the device to reach room temperature before programming or implanting the device because rapid temperature changes may affect initial device function.

**4.3. IMPLANTATION AND DEVICE PROGRAMMING**

Use only a Sorin programmer to communicate with the device.

Do not inadvertently position any magnet over the ICD; this suspends tachyarrhythmia detection and treatment.

Replace the device when the RRT (Recommended Replacement Time\*) point (defined by a battery voltage of  $2.62 \pm 0.01$  V) is reached.

Program device parameters such as sensitivity threshold and VT and VF detection intervals as specified in the device manuals.

### **Lead System:**

Do not use a lead system other than those with demonstrated compatibility because undersensing cardiac activity and failure to deliver necessary therapy may result.

In situations where an ICD and a pacemaker are implanted in the same patient, interaction testing should be completed. If the interaction between the ICD and the pacemaker cannot be resolved through repositioning of the leads or reprogramming of either the pacemaker or the ICD, the pacemaker should not be implanted (or should be explanted if previously implanted).

Failure to properly insert the torque screwdriver into the perforation at an angle perpendicular to the connector receptacle may result in damage to the sealing system and its self-sealing properties.

In the event of a warning on a low shock impedance, and after lead replacement or reconnection: it is recommended to check the system integrity (sensing and pacing thresholds and the impedance of the shock electrodes)

It is recommended that a safety margin of at least 10 J be demonstrated between the effective shock energy and maximum programmable energy. Carefully confirm that true ventricular fibrillation has been induced because the DFT for ventricular tachycardia or flutter may be lower.

The defibrillator should be implanted with the engraved side facing outwards in order to facilitate telemetric communication with the programming head and to display the radiographic identification correctly.

\*: corresponds to ERI (Elective Replacement Indicator) previously used.

## **4.4. LEAD EVALUATION AND LEAD CONNECTION**

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 has one DF4, one IS4 and one IS-1 connector ports.

IS-1 refers to the international standard whereby leads and generators from different manufacturers are assured a basic fit (ISO 5841-3:2013).

DF4 and IS4 refer to the international standard for Four-pole connector systems for implantable cardiac rhythm management devices (ISO 27186:2010).

Use only DF4-LLHH or DF4-LLHO standard lead connector types according to ISO 27186:2010.

Use only IS4-LLLL standard lead connector type according to ISO 27186:2010.

Do not tie a ligature directly to the lead body, tie it too tightly, or otherwise create excessive strain at the insertion site as this may damage the lead. Use the lead stabilizer to secure the lead lateral to the venous entry site.

Do not immerse the leads in mineral oil, silicone oil, or any other liquid.

Do not grip the lead with surgical instruments.

Do not use excessive force or surgical instruments to insert a stylet into a lead.

Use ventricular transvenous leads with caution in patients with either a mechanical or bioprosthetic tricuspid valvular prosthesis.

Use the correct suture sleeve (when needed) for each lead, to immobilize the lead and protect it against damage from ligatures.

The defibrillator can undergo a short-circuit if the anode and cathode are not adequately separated. In this case, the shock is aborted and a warning will indicate that a short circuit (shock impedance < 20 ohms) was detected during the last shock. The device may be damaged compromising ability to provide shock therapy.

Do not kink leads. Kinking leads may cause additional stress on the leads, possibly resulting in lead fracture.

Do not insert a lead connector pin into the connector block without first visually verifying that the setscrews are sufficiently retracted. Do not tighten the setscrews unless a lead connector pin is inserted because it could damage the connector block.

Lead electrodes in contact during a cardioversion or defibrillation therapy will cause current to bypass the heart, possibly damaging the ICD and the leads. While the ICD is connected to the leads, make sure that the metal portions of any electrodes do not touch each other.

If a pacing lead is abandoned rather than removed, it must be capped to ensure that it is not a pathway for currents to or from the heart.

If a thoracotomy is required to place epicardial patches, it should be done during a separate procedure to reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality.

Do not place the patch lead over nerve tissue as this may cause nerve damage.

Place the patch lead with the conducting coil side facing the heart to ensure delivery of energy to the heart.

Place the sutures well outside the coil of the patch lead or in the area between the coils to avoid possible coil fracture.

If countershock is unsuccessful using external paddles, adjust the external paddle position (e.g., anterior-lateral to anterior-posterior) and be sure that the external paddle is not positioned over the patch.

Do not fold, alter, or remove any portion of the patch as it may compromise electrode function or longevity.

If a header port is unused on the generator, the port must be plugged to protect the generator.

#### **4.5. GENERATOR EXPLANT AND DISPOSAL**

Interrogate the device, and program shock therapy off prior to explanting, cleaning or shipping the device to prevent unwanted shocks.

Return all explanted generators and leads to the manufacturer.

Never incinerate the device due to the potential for explosion. The device must be explanted before cremation.

## 5. ADVERSE EVENTS

Clinical data presented in this section are from the MSP clinical study. PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is similar in design and function to the ALTO 2 MSP and OVATIO CRT-D devices. The data provided are applicable to PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744.

### 5.1. MSP STUDY

Sorin conducted an international, multi-center, randomized clinical trial of its cardiac resynchronization therapy system. Investigators attempted to implant study devices in 190 patients. A total of 182 patients received study devices and had an exposure of over 165 device years. Of those patients, 19 received OVATIO CRT-D, 160 received ALTO 2 MSP, and 3 received ALTO MSP. The clinical data collected on ALTO MSP, ALTO 2 MSP and OVATIO CRT-D are applicable to PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744. The table below summarizes the adverse events observed for the CRT-D system. No deaths were related to the system.

Event	# of Patients	% of Patients	# of Events	Events/100 Device-Years
<b>Deaths not related to the system</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Cardiac arrest	5	2.6	5	0.3
Worsening CHF / CHF decompensation	3	1.6	3	0.2
Multi-organ dysfunction	2	1.1	2	0.1
<b>Complications related to the system</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Dislodgment or migration	9	4.7	11	0.6
Extracardiac stimulation (e.g., phrenic stim)	9	4.7	9	0.5
<b>Complications related to the implant procedure</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Dislodgment or migration	4	2.1	4	0.2
<b>Observations related to the system</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Extracardiac stimulation (e.g., phrenic stim)	12	7.9	15	0.8
<b>Observations related to the implant procedure</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Heart block	6	3.2	6	0.3
Extracardiac stimulation (e.g., phrenic stim)	3	1.5	5	0.3
<b>Serious adverse events not related to the system</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Worsening CHF/CHF decompensation	24	12.6	42	2.1
Atrial fibrillation/flutter	14	7.4	14	0.7
<b>Not Serious events not related to the system</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Pain (in back, arms, chest, shoulder, groin, head, other)	10	5.3	13	0.7



Event	# of Pa-tients	% of Pa-tients	# of Events	Events/100 Device-Years
Worsening CHF/CHF decompensation	13	6.8	16	0.8
Atrial fibrillation/flutter	7	3.7	8	0.4
Ventricular tachycardia	7	3.7	7	0.4

## 5.2. POTENTIAL ADVERSE EVENTS

Adverse events (in alphabetical order), including those reported in the previous tables, associated with ICD systems include:

- Acceleration of arrhythmias (caused by device),
- Air embolism,
- Bleeding,
- Chronic nerve damage,
- Erosion,
- Excessive fibrotic tissue growth,
- Extrusion,
- Fluid accumulation,
- Formation of hematomas or cysts,
- Inappropriate shocks,
- Infection,
- Keloid formation,
- Lead abrasion and fracture,
- Lead migration/dislodgment,
- Myocardial damage,
- Pneumothorax,
- Shunting current or insulating myocardium during defibrillation with internal or external paddles,
- Potential mortality due to inability to defibrillate or pace,
- Thromboemboli,
- Venous occlusion,
- Venous or cardiac perforation.

Patients susceptible to frequent shocks despite antiarrhythmic medical management may develop psychological intolerance to an ICD system that may include the following:

- Dependency,
- Depression,
- Fear of premature battery depletion,
- Fear of shocking while conscious,
- Fear that shocking capability may be lost,
- Imagined shocking (phantom shock).

## 6. CLINICAL STUDIES

Clinical data presented in this section are from the MSP clinical study. PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is similar in design and function to the ALTO 2 MSP and OVATIO CRT-D devices. The data provided are applicable to PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744.

### 6.1. MSP CLINICAL STUDY

OVATIO CRT-D and earlier models were evaluated clinically in an international, multi-center, randomized clinical trial of Sorin's cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT-D) system. Investigators attempted to implant study devices in 190 patients. A total of 182 patients received study devices and had an exposure of over 165 device years. Of those patients, 19 received OVATIO CRT-D, 160 received ALTO 2 MSP, and 3 received ALTO MSP.

#### 6.1.1. Objectives

The primary objectives of the study were to demonstrate:

- Greater improvement in a composite endpoint (percent improvement in peak  $VO_2$  percent improvement in quality of life) for CRT-D patients than for control patients.
- System complication-free rate  $\geq 67\%$  at six months.

#### 6.1.2. Methods

Patients were New York Heart Association class III or IV and had one or more indications for an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD). Patients performed cardiopulmonary exercise testing at baseline and six-months after randomization. Patients were implanted with a Sorin ICD with CRT-D, a Situs UW28D left ventricular lead, and commercially available right atrial and ventricular leads. Routine follow-ups were at pre-discharge, randomization (3-14 days post-implant), one month, three months, and six months post randomization.

#### 6.1.3. Results

##### Improvement in composite endpoint

Patients were included in the analysis if complete (peak  $VO_2$  and quality of life) baseline and six-month data were available.

Number of patients contributing to analysis	Mean percent improvement in composite endpoint for control group	Mean percent improvement in composite endpoint for CRT-D group	Percent greater improvement for CRT-D group	p-value
132	15.5 %	24.9 %	9.4 %	0.046

##### Six-month system complication-free rate

Number of patients contributing to analysis	Kaplan-Meier six-month complication-free estimate	One-sided lower 95% confidence bound for six-month complication-free estimate
190	89.5 %	84.1 %

6.1.4. Absolute Differences in Peak VO<sub>2</sub> and QOL

The tables below show the absolute differences between the control and test groups' peak VO<sub>2</sub> and QOL over the 6 month follow-up period in the clinical trial.

**Absolute difference between test and control groups' change in peak VO<sub>2</sub> over 6 months**

		<b>Baseline Mean ± SD (range)</b>	<b>6-month Mean ± SD (range)</b>	<b>Difference within group</b>	<b>Difference between groups</b>
Change in Peak VO <sub>2</sub> (mL/min/Kg)	Control group (n=41)	13.39 ± 4.58 (5.02, 24.10)	13.12 ± 3.99 (3.30, 20.70)	- 0.28	1.85
	Test group (n=91)	11.84 ± 3.90 (3.50, 26.3)	13.41 ± 4.28 (6.18, 27.67)	1.57	

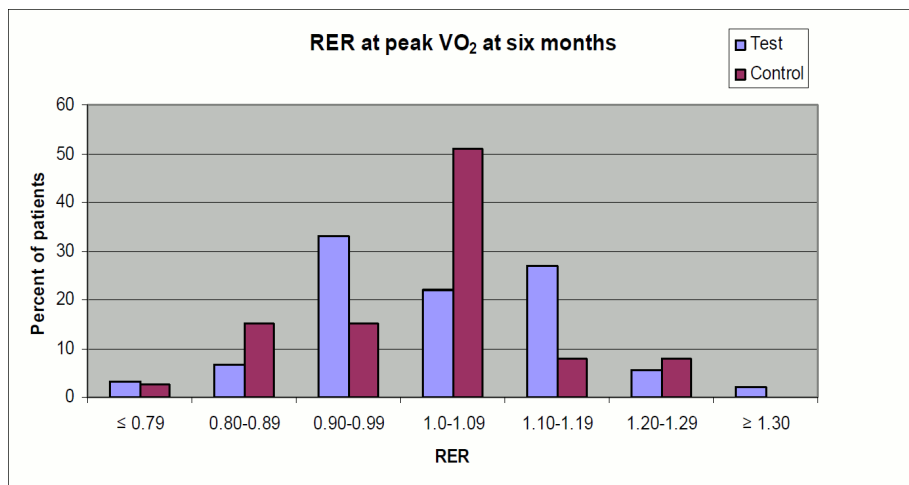
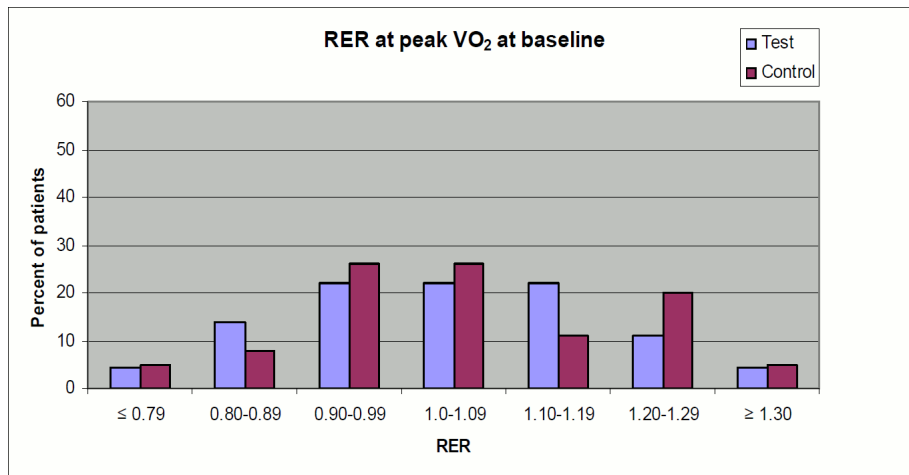
**Absolute difference between test and control groups' change in QOL score over 6 months**

		<b>Baseline Mean ± SD (range)</b>	<b>6-month Mean ± SD (range)</b>	<b>Difference within group</b>	<b>Difference between groups</b>
Change in QOL	Control group (n=41)	47.5 ± 19.29 (9, 90.3)	31.21 ± 23.96 (0, 95)	16.29	1.28
	Test group (n=91)	52.81 ± 21.84 (9, 92)	35.24 ± 23.73 (0, 93)	17.57	

The table below presents the percentage of patients in each group who improved, worsened, or remained unchanged in each element of the composite score and the composite score itself.

	<b>QOL score</b>		<b>VO<sub>2</sub> Score</b>		<b>Composite Score</b>	
	Control GROUP	Test GROUP	Control GROUP	Test GROUP	Control GROUP	Test GROUP
% Improved	75.6	74.7	48.8	67.0	62.2	70.9
% Worsened	24.4	25.3	51.2	31.9	37.8	28.6
% Unchanged	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0

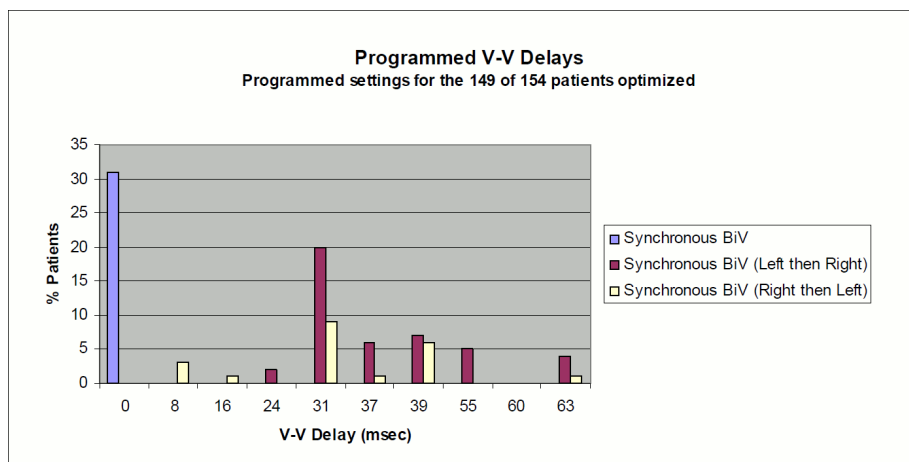
Histograms for Respiratory Exchange Rate (RER) at peak VO<sub>2</sub> at baseline and 6 month follow-up are provided below:



6.1.5. Clinical Results V-V timing

V-V programmable settings were available for the clinical study devices as follows: ALTO MSP model 617 (not programmable for V-V delay), ALTO 2 MSP model 627 values (0, 31, 39, 47, 55 and 63 ms) and OVATIO CRT-D 6750 values (0 to 63 ms in steps of 8 ms).

The graph below shows the programmed V-V settings at randomization by percentage of patients programmed to each combination of Synchronous BiV pacing and V-V delay.



The optimization protocol in the clinical study specified that each patient randomized should undergo echo guided V-V optimization. Per the investigational plan for the MSP Clinical

Trial, a uniform protocol was used for V-V programming. This protocol required all patients to undergo echo-guided V-V delay optimization before randomization (2 to 14 days post-implant). The optimal V-V delay was determined by finding the programmable V-V delay and ventricular chamber pacing order (RV then LV, or LV then RV) providing the maximum time velocity integral (TVI or VTI) across the left ventricular outflow tract (LVOT).

Only those patients randomized to the Test arm were required to be programmed per the optimization protocol for the V-V delay.

Of the 177 patients that presented at randomization, 3 had Model 617 which does not have V-V programmability hence the inability to optimize. Of the remaining 174 patients, 154 (89%) were tested per the V-V optimization protocol. One hundred forty-nine (149) of the 154 patients who were tested per the V-V optimization protocol were programmed per the recommended or randomized V-V delay (97%). Thirty-one (31) patients were programmed to BiV synchronous (V-V delay 0ms), 46 were programmed to Sequential BiV (LV then RV), 22 were programmed to Sequential (RV then LV), and the remaining 50 patients were randomized to RV only.

A sub-analysis of the composite endpoint comparing the subset of CRT-D patients with optimized V-V delays vs. the subset of patients that did not undergo V-V delay optimization demonstrated similar results in both groups. The CRT-D patients who did not undergo V-V delay optimization showed a smaller improvement in the composite endpoint, although the sample size did not permit conclusions based on data from this subset.

## 7. PATIENT SELECTION AND TREATMENT

### 7.1. INDIVIDUALIZATION OF TREATMENT

#### **Exercise stress testing:**

If the patient's condition permits, use exercise stress testing to:

- Determine the maximum rate of the patient's normal rhythm,
- Identify any supraventricular tachyarrhythmias,
- Identify exercise-induced tachyarrhythmias.

The maximum exercise rate or the presence of supraventricular tachyarrhythmias may influence selection of programmable parameters. Holter monitoring or other extended ECG monitoring also may be helpful.



**CAUTION:** To avoid inappropriate therapy during an exercise stress test, do not reprogram any parameter during the test. When a parameter is reprogrammed, algorithm forces acceleration to "ventricular". During conducted sinus tachycardia within the programmed Tachy zone, the device detects a 1:1 fast rhythm. Assuming that acceleration was set to ventricular by reprogramming, the device may identify this as a VT, and may immediately apply the corresponding therapy.

#### **Electrophysiologic (EP) testing:**

EP testing may be useful for ICD candidates.

EP testing may identify the classifications and rates of all the ventricular and atrial arrhythmias, whether spontaneous or during EP testing.

#### **Drug resistant supraventricular tachyarrhythmias (SVTs):**

Drug resistant supraventricular tachyarrhythmias (SVTs) may initiate frequent unwanted device therapy.

A careful choice of programming options is necessary for such patients.

#### **Antiarrhythmic drug therapy:**

If the patient is being treated with antiarrhythmic or cardiac drugs, the patient should be on a maintenance drug dose rather than a loading dose at the time of ICD implantation. If changes to drug therapy are made, repeated arrhythmia inductions are recommended to verify ICD detection and conversion. The ICD also may need to be reprogrammed.

Changes in a patient's antiarrhythmic drug or any other medication that affects the patient's normal cardiac rate or conduction can affect the rate of tachyarrhythmias and/or efficacy of therapy.

Direct any questions regarding the individualization of patient therapy to Sorin's representative.

### 7.2. SPECIFIC PATIENT POPULATIONS

#### **Pregnancy:**

If there is a need to image the device, care should be taken to minimize radiation exposure to the fetus and the mother.

**Nursing Mothers:**

Although appropriate biocompatibility testing has been conducted for this implant device, there has been no quantitative assessment of the presence of leachables in breast milk.

**Pediatric Patients:**

This device has not been studied in patients younger than 18 years of age.

**Geriatric Patients:**

Most of the patients receiving this device in clinical studies were over the age of 60 years.

**Handicapped and Disabled Patients:**

Special care is needed in using this device for patients using an electrical wheel chair or other electrical (external or implanted) devices.

## 8. PATIENT COUNSELLING INFORMATION

The physician should consider the following points in counselling the patient about this device:

- Persons administering CPR may experience tingling on the patient's body surface when the patient's ICD system delivers a shock.
- Advise patients to carry Sorin ID cards and/or ID bracelets documenting their ICD system.



## 9. DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Sorin declares that this device is in conformity with the essential requirements of Directive 1999/5/EC on Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment, with the mutual recognition of their conformity (R&TTE).

### **Federal Communication Commission Interference Statement 47 CFR Section 15.19 and 15.105(b)**

The FCC product ID is :

— **PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744: YSGCRTD1744**

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

### **FCC Interference Statement 47 CFR Section 15.21 - No Unauthorized Modifications**



**CAUTION:** This equipment may not be modified, altered, or changed in any way without signed written permission from SORIN. Unauthorized modification may void the equipment authorization from the FCC and will void the SORIN warranty.

### **Identification of the equipment according Section 95.1217(a)**

This transmitter is authorized by rule under the Medical Device Radiocommunication Service (in part 95 of the FCC Rules) and must not cause harmful interference to stations operating in the 400.150-406.00 MHz band in the Meteorological Aids (i.e., transmitters and receivers used to communicate weather data), the Meteorological Satellite, or the Earth Exploration Satellite Services and must accept interference that may be caused by such stations, including interference that may cause undesired operation. This transmitter shall be used only in accordance with the FCC Rules governing the Medical Device Radiocommunication Service. Analog and digital voice communications are prohibited. Although this transmitter has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission, there is no guarantee that it will not receive interference or that any particular transmission from this transmitter will be free from interference.

### **IC Requirements for Canada**

The IC product ID is :

— **PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744: 10270A-CRTD1744**

This class B digital apparatus meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference-causing equipment regulations.

This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2)

this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Under Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter may only operate using an antenna of a type and maximum (or lesser) gain approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that necessary for successful communication.

This device may not interfere with stations operating in the 400.150–406.000 MHz band in the Meteorological Aids, Meteorological Satellite, and Earth Exploration Satellite Services and must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B respecte toutes les exigences du règlement sur le matériel brouilleur du Canada.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) il ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur du dispositif doit être prêt à accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique reçu, même si ce brouillage est susceptible de compromettre le fonctionnement du dispositif.

Conformément à la réglementation d'Industrie Canada, le présent émetteur radio peut fonctionner avec une antenne d'un type et d'un gain maximal (ou inférieur) approuvé pour l'émetteur par Industrie Canada. Dans le but de réduire les risques de brouillage radioélectrique à l'intention d'autres utilisateurs, il faut choisir le type d'antenne et son gain de sorte que la puissance isotrope rayonnée équivalente (p.i.r.e.) ne dépasse pas l'intensité nécessaire à l'établissement d'une communication satisfaisante.

Le présent dispositif ne doit pas causer de brouillage aux stations du service des auxiliaires de la météorologie, des satellites météorologiques, du service d'exploration de la terre par satellite, exploitées dans la bande 400,150-406,000 MHz, et il doit accepter tout brouillage reçu, y compris le brouillage pouvant entraîner un mauvais fonctionnement du dispositif.

## 10. PHYSICIAN GUIDELINES

### 10.1. PHYSICIAN TRAINING

Physicians should be familiar with sterile pulse generator and left ventricular pacing lead implant procedures. They must apply these procedures according to professional medical training and experience.

Physicians should be familiar with follow-up evaluation and management of patients with an implantable defibrillator (or referral to such a physician).

This training guideline for implantation and follow-up of ICD and CRT-D devices comes from the Heart Rhythm Society to provide standards for hospital credentialing bodies to help ensure appropriate patient care and lead to improved patient outcomes. The following is a summary of requirements for an alternate training pathway for ICD and CRT-D implantations<sup>(1)</sup>:

- Documentation of current experience: 35 pacemaker implantations per year and 100 implantations over the prior 3 years
- Proctored ICD implantation experience: 10 Implantations, 5 Revisions
- Proctored CRT-D implantation experience: 5 implantations
- Completion of didactic course and/or IBHRE® ExAM
- Monitoring of patient outcomes and complication rates
- Established patient follow-up
- Maintenance of competence: 10 ICD and CRT-D procedures per year, 20 patients per year in follow-up

<sup>(1)</sup> Please consult full text of both publications for details. 2004 Heart Rhythm Society Clinical Competency Statement and the 2005 Addendum on Training Pathways for Implantation of Cardioverter Defibrillators and Cardiac Resynchronization Devices. *Heart Rhythm* (2004) 3, 371-375; *Heart Rhythm*.

### 10.2. DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ICD operating characteristics should be verified at the time of implantation and recorded in the patient file. Complete the *Patient Registration Form* and return it to Sorin, as it provides necessary information for warranty purposes and patient tracking.

Additional programming instructions can be found by accessing Online Help (click the “?” on the screen) on the Sorin dedicated programmer. Paper copies of Online Help can be obtained by contacting your Sorin representative.

### 10.3. MAINTAINING DEVICE QUALITY

This device is **FOR SINGLE USE ONLY**. Do not resterilize and reimplant explanted ICDs.

Do not implant the device when:

- It has been dropped on a hard surface because this could have damaged pulse generator components.
- Its sterility indicator within the inner package is not green, because it might not have been sterilized.

- Its storage package has been pierced or altered, because this could have rendered it non-sterile.
- It has been stored or transported outside the environmental temperature limits: 32 °F (0 °C) to 122 °F (50 °C) as an electrical reset condition may occur.
- "Use by" date has expired, because this can adversely affect pulse generator longevity or sterility.

## 11. PATIENT INFORMATION

Information for the patient is available in the patient booklet, contained in the outer storage package. Additional copies can be obtained by contacting your Sorin representative.

This information should be given to each patient with their first ICD and offered to the patient on each return visit or as deemed appropriate.

## **12. HOW SUPPLIED**

### **12.1. STERILITY**

The PLATINIUM defibrillators are supplied one per package in a sterile package.

### **12.2. WARRANTY AND REPLACEMENT POLICY**

Sorin warrants its defibrillators. Refer to the section "Warranty" for additional information. Please see the following labelling sections for information concerning the performance of this device: Indications, Contraindications, Warnings and Precautions, and Adverse Events.

## 13. DEVICE DESCRIPTION

The PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 ICD device and programming system. The programming system includes the Sorin dedicated programmer with the SMARTVIEW programming software connected to a CPR3 programming head. The programming system is configured and furnished by Sorin.

The PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 can serve as a defibrillation electrode (active housing) with a total surface area of 62.4 cm<sup>2</sup>.

The PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is designed to recognize and treat slow or fast VT and VF by continuously monitoring atrial and ventricular activity to identify persistent ventricular arrhythmias and to deliver appropriate therapies. PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 features the PARAD/PARAD+ algorithm, which is specifically designed to differentiate ventricular tachycardias from fast rhythms of supraventricular origin. PARAD/PARAD+ continuously monitors R-R interval stability, searches for long cycles, assesses the degree of P-R association, evaluates sudden onset and determines the chamber of arrhythmia acceleration.

In addition to the advanced detection scheme, PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 offers programmable single, dual or triple-chamber pacing therapy (DDD, DDI, VVI or SafeR (AAI <> DDD) modes) with or without rate-responsive capabilities (DDDR, DDIR, VVIR, DDD/DDIR and SafeR-R (AAIR <> DDDR) modes) using an acceleration sensor. An automatic AV delay algorithm as well as a mode switching function are available.

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 enables an adjustment of the interventricular delay, and provides the possibility of adapting pacing to each ventricle. The ICD is intended to resynchronize uncoordinated contraction of the heart by simultaneously or sequentially pacing both ventricles.

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 features simultaneous multipoint left ventricular pacing allowing LV pacing on 2 different vectors at the same time.

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 offers tiered therapy. Therapies can be programmed independently in each zone:

- in the Slow VT and VT zones: two ATP programs, up to two shocks with programmable energy and up to four shocks with maximum energy can be programmed;
- in the VF zone: one ATP program, up to two shocks with programmable energy and up to four shocks with maximum energy can be programmed.

The ATP can be applied in RV, LV or RV and LV pacing with a VV delay equal to 0 ms. ATP pacing configuration is independent of ventricular pacing configuration.

When the rhythm changes from one zone to another, the device delivers the therapy programmed in this zone, starting with the same or more aggressive program for the zone. The ATP program in the VF zone will only be applied if the VT coupling interval is longer than the programmed fast VT cycle length.

The PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 offers biphasic shocks with a maximum stored energy of 42 J. The shock configuration (electrodes used to apply the shock) can be chosen by programming one of the following combinations: can and one coil, can and two coils, two coils only.

Other features are as follows:

- Automatic ventricular sensitivity control
- Non-committed shocks

- Electrophysiological studies (EPS) with real-time markers or electrograms:
  - Programmer-controlled VT induction sequences,
  - Programmer-controlled VF inductions (30 Hz rapid pacing or shock on T),
  - Programmable electrogram vectors (A / RAring –CAN / RVcoil – CAN / RVtip – CAN / RVring – CAN/ RVcoil – SVC / SVC – CAN / LVtip1 - LV2 / LVtip1 - RVring / LVtip1 – LV4 / LVtip1 – CAN / LV2 - CAN / LV3 – LV2 / LV3- RVring / LV3 - LV4 / LV3 – CAN / LV2-LV4 / LV4 – CAN) and RV EGM,
  - Real-time annotations displayed with the markers and indicating the majority rhythm,
  - Manual ATP sequences,
  - Manual shocks.
- Rescue shock
- Follow-up tests:
  - Pacing lead impedance,
  - Coil impedance,
  - Capacitor charge time,
  - Sensitivity test,
  - Pacing threshold tests.
- Data storage:
  - Therapy History Report,
  - Statistics (pace/sense, therapy, shocks, and battery voltage),
  - Up to 10 episodes and 5 min EGM on significant events: AV block switch, lead impedance out of range,
  - Up to 16 complete Holter records with event logs, marker channel notation, and electrogram records.

The PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 connector head has three ports:

- Atrial “IS-1” port: performs atrial bipolar pace/sense,
- LV “IS4” port: performs left ventricular pace,
- RV “DF4” port: performs right ventricular bipolar pace/sense, port for RV/SVC defibrillation coils.

For PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744, the atrial port is compatible with the IS-1 standard; the quadripolar left ventricular port is compatible with the IS4 standard and the quadripolar right ventricular port is compatible with the DF4 standard."

Distal lead terminal connections are secured with set-screws accessed via self-sealing silicone plugs. All lead connections pass through the header into the device via feedthroughs.

### **Programming System:**

The Sorin programmer is used in conjunction with specific programmer software to interrogate and program the implanted device at implant and during patient follow-up procedures.

### **Remote Monitoring:**

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is also equipped with the RF wireless technology which enables to remotely monitor the patients who have the Sorin SMARTVIEW Monitor installed at home.



## 14. IMPLANT PROCEDURE

### 14.1. NECESSARY EQUIPMENT

Implantation of PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 requires the following equipment:

- Sorin ORCHESTRA programmer, equipped with the SMARTVIEW software interface and inductive telemetry head,
- Sorin ORCHESTRA PLUS programmer, equipped with the SMARTVIEW software interface, inductive telemetry head and optionally ORCHESTRA PLUS LINK,
- pacing system analyzer, as well as its sterile connecting cables, to evaluate the pacing and sensing thresholds,
- a complete set of leads with corresponding introducers,
- physiological signal monitor capable of displaying simultaneously the surface ECG and arterial pressure,
- an external defibrillator with sterile external paddles,
- sterile cover for the telemetry head.



**NOTE:** In case you are implanting a DF4 and/or IS4 lead(s), please verify its compatibility with standard alligators pin; please refer to the lead user's manual for more details.

### 14.2. PACKAGING

#### 14.2.1. Contents

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 and its accessories are ethylene oxide sterilized and hermetically sealed in two-ply clear packaging meeting international requirements.

The sterile packaging contains:

- the defibrillator
- a ratcheting screwdriver

As delivered, PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 is programmed to as-shipped values that are different from nominal values (see Chapter "Programmable Parameters" for details).

### 14.3. OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

The following equipment may be required during implantation of PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744:

- an IS-1 insulating plug to close the atrial port
- sterile water to clean traces of blood. Any parts cleaned with sterile water must be thoroughly dried.
- mineral oil to lubricate if necessary
- a lead cap to isolate a lead which is not used

#### 14.4. BEFORE OPENING THE PACKAGE

Before opening the package, check the "Use by" date printed on the labels on the box and on the sterile package. Defibrillators that have not been implanted by the end of the "Use by" date should be returned to Sorin.

Interrogate the device:

- if a warning is displayed, do not implant the device and contact your Sorin representative.
- if battery voltage is below 3V, and if the last reforming/charge occurred more than one week ago, do not implant the device. Otherwise, wait for one more week before checking the voltage.



**NOTE :** The battery voltage can decrease before the expiration date is reached. However, the battery voltage should be equal to or higher than 3V at the time of implant.

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When using the inductive wand, devices **MUST NOT** be interrogated and/or programmed within the vicinity of other devices.

Also check the integrity of the sterile package. The sterility of the contents is no longer guaranteed if the package has been pierced or altered. If the defibrillator is no longer sterile, it should be returned in its packaging to Sorin. Any re-sterilization of the unit is at the discretion of Sorin.

#### 14.5. PRIOR TO IMPLANTATION

Use the programmer to verify the defibrillator can be interrogated before implantation.

Verify all shock therapies are disabled in order to avoid accidental discharge during implantation.

It is not advisable to program the Smoothing function before implantation, since the defibrillator may detect noise and pace at a rate higher than the programmed basic rate.

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**CAUTION:**

Do not shake or tap sharply on the ICD package with the ICD inside, because the ICD's sensing circuits can interpret this as P-waves or R-waves and record these as an arrhythmia episode.

High voltage capacitors charge performed on ICD without connected leads using wireless telemetry can generate false P-waves or R-waves detection.

It is recommended to reset the memory data and statistics before implanting the ICD.

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#### 14.6. DEVICE PLACEMENT

The pocket should be prepared in the left pectoral position, either subcutaneously or submuscularly. Subcutaneous device implantation is recommended for optimal RF communication efficacy.

Implantation in an abdominal position is not advisable.

In its final position, the defibrillator should be no more than 4 cm (1.6 in) below the skin surface.

#### 14.7. CHOOSING THE TYPE OF LEAD

The defibrillator should be connected to:

- one bipolar atrial sensing/pacing lead

- one DF4 right ventricular lead with bipolar sensing/pacing electrodes and one or two defibrillation coils (DF4-LLHO or DF4-LLHH)
- one IS4-LLLL left ventricular pacing lead

The choice of leads and their configuration is left to the implanting physician's judgment.



**NOTE1:** Please note that in the event of defibrillator replacement, DF-1 standard compliant lead is not compatible with DF4 connector and DF4 standard compliant lead is not compatible with DF-1 connector. Choose the appropriate device compatible with DF-1 or DF4 leads. For any other lead type that requires an adaptor for this device, please contact your Sorin representative for any information on lead / connector compatibility question.

**NOTE2:** Please note that in the event of defibrillator replacement, IS-1 standard compliant lead is not compatible with IS4 connector. Choose the appropriate device compatible with IS-1 or IS4 leads. For any other lead type that requires an adaptor for this device, please contact your Sorin representative for any information on lead / connector compatibility question.

**NOTE3:** In the event that no atrial lead is implanted, the atrial port should be plugged with IS-1 insulating plug and a single chamber mode (VVI-VVIR) should be programmed. PARAD and PARAD+ should not be used.

**NOTE4:** In the event of a warning on a low shock impedance, and after lead replacement or reconnection: it is recommended to check the system integrity (sensing and pacing thresholds and the impedance of the shock electrodes).

#### Connectors:

The atrial connector is compatible with the IS-1 standard.

The quadripolar right ventricular connector is compatible with the DF4 standard and the quadripolar left ventricular connector is compatible with the IS4 standard.

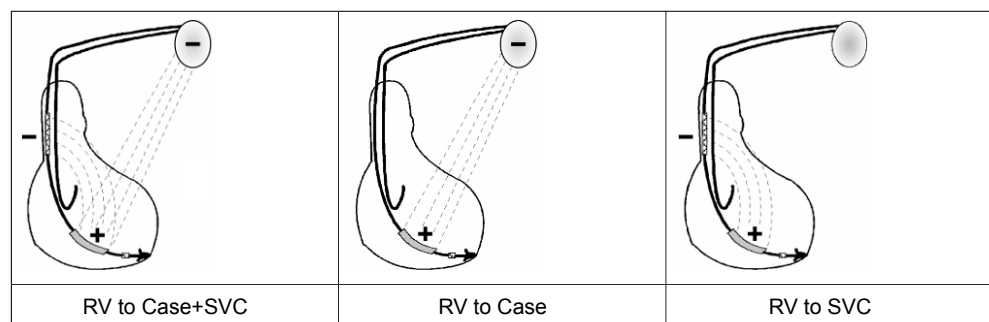
### 14.8. SHOCK CONFIGURATION (+ -> -)

The shock configuration is the energy pathway between the defibrillation electrodes. If an atrial coil (SVC) is present, the shock configuration can be programmed for bi-directional shocks.

#### Programming:

When active case and atrial coil (SVC) are both programmed to Yes, the shock configuration can be programmed to:

- RV to Case (or Case to RV),
- or RV to SVC (or SVC to RV),
- or RV to Case+SVC (or Case+SVC to RV).



The polarity of shock is determined by the parameter itself.

## 14.9. MEASUREMENT OF THRESHOLDS AT IMPLANT

Pacing and sensing thresholds should be measured at implant.

### Pacing thresholds:

Acute thresholds should be lower than 1 V (or 2 mA) for a 0.35 ms pulse width, in both ventricles and in the atrium.

### Sensing thresholds:

For appropriate right ventricular sensing, the amplitude of the R-wave should be greater than 5 mV.

For appropriate atrial sensing, the amplitude of the P-wave should be greater than 2 mV.

### Pacing impedance measurements:

Right ventricular, left ventricular and atrial pacing impedances should range from 200 to 3000 ohms (refer to the lead characteristics, especially if high impedance leads are used).

Please refer to the leads user manuals for more details on the expected electrical performances of the leads.

## 14.10. LEADS CONNECTION

Implant the ventricular leads, then the atrial lead.

Each lead must be connected to the corresponding connector port. The position of each connector is indicated on the casing.



### CAUTION:

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Tighten only the distal inserts.

To connect each lead, proceed as follows:

1. Clean the lead terminal pins thoroughly, if necessary (device replacement).
2. Lubricate the lead terminal pins with sterile water, if necessary.
3. Do not insert a lead connector pin into the connector block without first visually verifying that the lead port is not obstructed.
4. Insert the screwdriver into the pre-inserted screw socket of the appropriate port (in order to allow excess air to bleed out and to make the insertion of the lead pin easier).
5. Insert the lead pin all the way into the port (check that the pin protrudes beyond the distal connector block).
6. Tighten, check the tightness and ensure the lead pin still protrudes beyond the distal connector block, and has not moved.

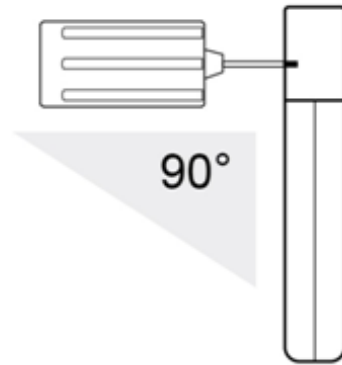


### CAUTION:

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1. Do not tighten the pre-inserted screws when there is no lead (this could damage the connector).
  2. Do not loosen the screws before inserting the connector (subsequent risk of being unable to reinsert the screw).
  3. When mineral oil or sterile water is used to make lead insertion easier, the screwdriver should remain inserted into the pre-inserted screw socket when checking the tightness.

As a matter of fact, when the lead port is filled with a liquid, the physics piston effect can give the feeling the lead is properly tightened.

4. One single set screw is located on the side of the connection header.
5. Use only the screwdriver provided with the defibrillator. Keep the screwdriver's shaft perpendicular to the plane of the defibrillator (see figure below).
6. Removing the screwdriver: to avoid all risk of loosening screws during removal, hold the screwdriver by its metal part and not by the handle.



**WARNING:** Ensure that the screwdriver's tip is fully inserted in the setscrew; otherwise the screwdriver can damage the setscrew and prevent connection with or disconnection from the lead.

To ensure full insertion, push the screwdriver's hex tip smoothly into the setscrew until it reaches the bottom of the hex chamber in the screw, which can be felt as a solid metallic contact. Do not implant the defibrillator if there is no feeling of solid metallic contact. Do not implant the defibrillator if the wrench does not click when attempting to tighten the setscrew on the lead pin.



**NOTE:** To optimize cardioversion/defibrillation shocks, electrodes must be positioned so that the electric field between anode(s) and cathode covers the largest myocardial mass. In normal conditions, the anode and cathode are adequately separated. In case of a short-circuit, the shock may be aborted.

In the case of an external defibrillation shock delivered to the patient, always check the programming and functioning of the device, in particular its capacity to deliver shocks.

#### 14.11. DEVICE IMPLANTATION

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 should be implanted with the device identification engraved side facing outwards for optimal communication with the programming head and radiographic identification.

In order to prevent lead damage or dislodgement, it is important to loosely coil the leads and place them in a manner that minimizes lead tension, twisting, sharp angles, and pressure.

The following factors should be considered in placing any excess of lead length:

1. recommendations/warnings of the (other) associated leads,
2. patient anatomy, and
3. pulse generator size and motion.

Suture the casing connector to the muscle using the hole provided for this purpose, in order to avoid potential migration of the device into the pectoral muscle.

### **14.12. TESTS AND PROGRAMMING**

#### **During the implant testing procedure:**

It is recommended that a safety margin of at least 10 J be demonstrated between the effective shock energy and maximum programmable energy.

Enable shock therapies, then program the defibrillator.

Verify that the defibrillation shock impedance for each shock delivered is within the range of 30 to 150 ohms. Check the lead connection if the values are outside these boundaries.

Save the programming data on the programmer's hard disk and on an external storage device (if desired).

#### **Resuscitation Availability:**

Do not perform device testing unless an external defibrillator is available and medical personnel skilled in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) are present.

#### **Disable the ICD During Handling:**

Program Shock Therapy to OFF during surgical implant and explant or post mortem procedures. The device can deliver a serious high energy shock should accidental contact be made with the defibrillation electrodes, the device can deliver a very high energy shock.

## 15. SPECIAL MODES

### 15.1. SAFETY MODE (NOMINAL VALUES)

Nominal values may be rapidly restored by pressing the following button on the programming head or programmer keyboard:



or via the Emergency button on the SMARTVIEW screen.

In safety mode, the defibrillator operates with the nominal parameters values in the table of programmable parameters.

### 15.2. MAGNET MODE

When the magnet is applied:

- antiarrhythmia functions are inhibited (detection of rhythm disturbances, charging, and therapy),
- hysteresis, VV delay and AVD paced/sensed offset are set to 0,
- pacing amplitude is set to 6 V,
- pulse width is set to maximum,
- the following functions are disabled: ventricular arrhythmia prevention, Mode Switch, Anti-PMT, Smoothing, Rate Response.

When the magnet is removed:

- arrhythmia detection algorithms and sequential therapies are reinitialized,
- therapies start with the least aggressive program for each area.

The antiarrhythmia functions inhibition is extended after magnet removal if a charge occurred just before the application of the magnet in order to ease the communication between the device and the programmer.

The other parameters remain at their programmed value, including the ventricular paced chamber parameter.

### 15.3. RESPONSE IN THE PRESENCE OF DISTURBANCE

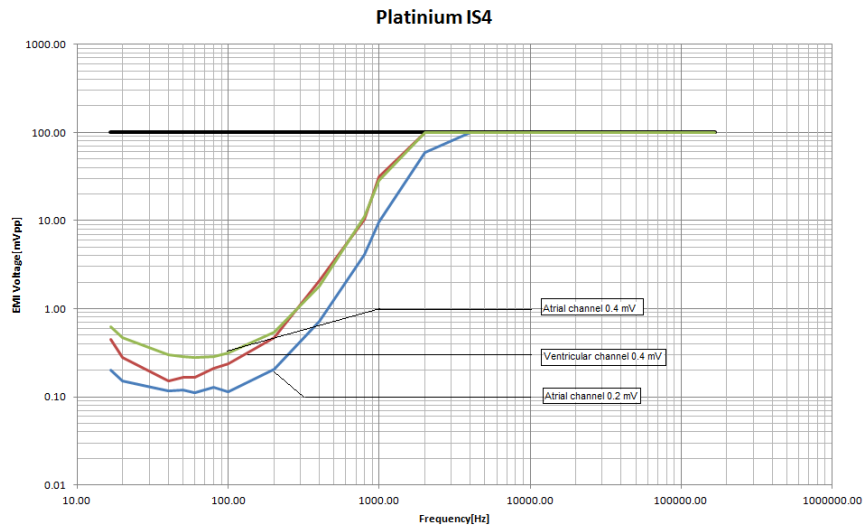
If the defibrillator senses electrical noise at a frequency above 16 Hz, it switches to an asynchronous mode at the basic rate. The programmed mode is restored as soon as the noise is no longer detected.

Ventricular pacing may also be inhibited by ventricular noise. It can be restored by setting the parameter "*V pacing on noise*" to "*On*".

### 15.4. DETECTION CHARACTERISTICS IN THE PRESENCE OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

Per Clause 27.4 of Standard EN 45502-2-2, detection in the presence of electromagnetic fields is characterized as follows:

- Differential mode:



— Common mode rejection ratio:

	16.6 Hz	50 Hz	60 Hz
Atrial channel	≥74 dB	≥74 dB	≥74 dB
Ventricular channel	≥68 dB	≥68 dB	≥68 dB

For atrial sensitivity settings below **0.4mV**, the ICD may detect noise lower than the level specified in clause 27.5.1 of standard EN 45502-2-2 for frequencies below 200 Hz.

For ventricular sensitivity settings below **0.6mV**, the ICD may detect noise lower than the level specified in clause 27.5.1 of standard EN 45502-2-2 for frequencies below 200 Hz.

### 15.5. PROTECTION AGAINST SHORT-CIRCUITS

The defibrillator can undergo a short-circuit if the anode and cathode are not adequately separated.

In this case, the shock is aborted and a warning will indicate that a short circuit (shock impedance < 20 ohms) was detected during the last shock. The device may be damaged compromising ability to provide shock therapy.



## 16. MAIN FUNCTIONS

### 16.1. AUTOMATIC LEAD MEASUREMENTS

#### **Automatic pacing lead impedance measurement:**

A lead impedance measurement is automatically performed on atrial and ventricular leads every 6 hours. The daily mean impedance is stored for each chamber.

#### **Automatic coil impedance measurement:**

A coil impedance measurement is automatically performed on defibrillation coil(s) once per day. The coil impedance is stored for each coil.

#### **Automatic sensing measurement:**

The amplitude of P and R waves are automatically measured at each cycle. Every 8.5 minutes, the amplitude of the last 8 P and R detections are averaged and stored.

### 16.2. ATRIAL TACHYARRHYTHMIA MANAGEMENT

#### **Mode Switch:**

This function is designed to limit the acceleration and variation of ventricular rate in the presence of atrial arrhythmia.

### 16.3. VENTRICULAR TACHYARRHYTHMIA MANAGEMENT

#### **Ventricular tachyarrhythmia prevention:**

Set of algorithms that can be used to avoid the circumstances of ventricular tachyarrhythmia onset.

#### **Arrhythmia discrimination algorithm PARAD and PARAD+ (P And R based Arrhythmia Detection):**

PARAD is the algorithm used to discriminate sinus tachycardias (ST) and supraventricular tachycardias (SVT) from ventricular tachycardias (VT).

PARAD+ is based on the PARAD algorithm but additionally takes into account the "AF detect" discrimination criteria: the occurrence of a "long ventricular cycle" characteristic for AF patients which is an additional arrhythmia classification criterion to improve identification of atrial fibrillation and avoid inappropriate shocks.

#### **Fast VT treatment:**

Applies detection criteria on fast ventricular tachycardia that are different from those of the VT zone, as well as different therapies. The fast VT zone is included in the VF zone: its lower limit is determined by the programmed value for the VF zone and its upper limit by the programmed value for the fast VT zone.

#### **Polarity alternation on Max shock:**

Reverses the programmed polarity of every second shock set at maximum energy. The number, type, and energy of shocks is independently programmable by detection zone.

**Defibrillation threshold (DFT):**

Be aware that the changes in the patient's condition, drug regimen, and other factors may change the defibrillation threshold (DFT) which may result in non-conversion of the arrhythmia post-operatively. Successful conversion of ventricular fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia during arrhythmia conversion testing is no assurance that conversion will occur post-operatively.

**16.4. PACING**

**BTO (Brady Tachy Overlap):**

Enables cardiac resynchronization therapy within the slow VT zone to preserve patient exercise capacity, without affecting detection or treatment of slow VTs.

**Post-shock mode:**

After any automatic shock therapy, the post-shock mode makes it possible to apply a pacing mode other than the standard antibradycardia pacing mode and/or with different pacing parameters.

**SafeR (AAI <> DDD) mode:**

Is intended to minimize deleterious effects of ventricular pacing. The defibrillator functions in AAI mode, and temporarily switches to DDD mode upon the occurrence of AVB III, AVB II, AVB I and ventricular pause.

**Anti-PMT protection:**

Is intended to protect the patient from Pacemaker-Mediated Tachycardia (PMT) without reducing atrial sensing capability of the device.

**16.5. SENSING**

**Automatic Refractory Periods:**

Optimize sensing and make the implant programming easier. These periods are composed of a minimal Refractory Period and a triggerable Refractory Period. The duration of the refractory periods lengthens automatically as needed.

**Committed period:**

In DDI or DDD modes, the committed period is a non-programmable 95 ms ventricular relative refractory period that starts with atrial pacing. If a ventricular event is sensed during the committed period, but outside the blanking period, the ventricle is paced at the end of the committed period. The committed period prevents inappropriate ventricular inhibition if crosstalk occurs.

**Protection against noise:**

Allows the distinction between ventricular noise and ventricular fibrillation. If the device senses ventricular noise, the ventricular sensitivity is decreased until noise is no longer detected. Ventricular pacing can be inhibited to avoid a potential paced T-wave.

**Automatic sensitivity control:**

Optimizes arrhythmia detection and avoids late detection of T-waves and over-detection of wide QRS waves. The device automatically adjusts the sensitivities based on the ventricular sensing amplitude. In case of arrhythmia suspicion or after a paced event, the programmed ventricular sensitivity will be applied. The minimum ventricular sensitivity threshold is 0.4 mV (minimum programmable value).

## 16.6. LV MULTIPOINT PACING (MP)

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 features simultaneous multipoint left ventricular pacing allowing LV pacing on 2 different vectors at the same time, named MP1 and MP2 LV pacing sites.

## 16.7. FOLLOW-UP FUNCTION

### Storage of memory data:

AIDA (Automatic Interpretation for Diagnosis Assistance) software provides access up to 6 months of patient follow-up with day by day data collection, or up to 24 hours with hourly data collection. Episodes of ventricular tachyarrhythmia are recorded with one programmable EGM channel which can be selected, in addition to RV EGM.

### Alerts / Warnings:

The device routinely performs security self-checks and technical measurements to ensure system integrity. When system integrity is found to be at risk outside a follow-up, alerts are stored in the device memory. When system integrity is found to be at risk during a follow-up, the information is managed by a warning (pop-up message) to immediately notify the user. For example, the following types of events can trigger a warning or an alert: technical problem during a shock, lead impedance or shock continuity measurements out-of-range, battery depletion, ...

## 16.8. REMOTE MONITORING FUNCTION

Remote monitoring enables the automatic remote transmission of implant data to the physician thanks to the wireless Radio Frequency (RF) communication ability of the implant in order to provide a comprehensive report to the physician about device functioning and patient cardiac status without having the patient physically in the clinic.

The data is transmitted from the implant to the SMARTVIEW monitor, a small transmitter placed in the patient's home.

Implant data are first transmitted to the SMARTVIEW monitor via RF. Data are then routed through the phone line or via GPRS to an internet website. This website is responsible for transforming the implant data into a comprehensive report that can be consulted by the physician.

### 16.8.1. SMARTVIEW Monitor

The SMARTVIEW monitor is a small device equipped with an RF transmission module to communicate with the implant and a modem to export data through the internet.

The SMARTVIEW monitor is delivered to the patient who has to install it at home. Preferably the SMARTVIEW monitor will be placed on the nightstand of the patient, as close as possible to the side of the bed where the patient usually sleeps. The SMARTVIEW monitor connects to the phone line of the patient and the power plug. Regular transmissions are done during the night when the patient is asleep next to the SMARTVIEW monitor without any intervention from the patient.

### 16.8.2. Transmission trigger

There are 3 different triggers for a remote transmission:

- the **remote follow-up transmission** is scheduled by the physician to occur regularly (according to the programming).

- the **alert transmission** will take place when the implant has recorded an abnormal events. The list of abnormal event is available in a following paragraph. Alert conditions are checked daily.
- the **on-demand follow-up transmission** is triggered by the patient himself through the use of a specific button on the SMARTVIEW monitor.

### 16.8.3. Data transmitted

The data transmitted are identical to the data available during a standard interrogation with the dedicated programmer. All counters, histograms, IEGMs and diagnosis available in the device are transmitted containing (not an exhaustive list):

- programmed parameters
- information on patient and system implanted
- battery status
- lead status (brady leads and defibrillation coils)
- pacing counters and mean heart rate (brady)
- atrial and ventricular arrhythmia counters and episodes
- ventricular therapy counters

Data are presented in the form of 2 reports to the physician: the first one contains a summary of major counters, histograms, warnings and diagnosis. The second one presents the most important IEGM episodes automatically selected based on the degree of severity for the patient.

### 16.8.4. User website

On the website, the physician is able to:

- consult and schedule the remote follow-ups of their patient
- configure additional ways of being notified of alerts (for instance by SMS, fax or e-mail)
- consult, print and export patient reports

### 16.8.5. Alert system

The following set of alert triggers can be independently programmed ON/OFF by the physician using the dedicated programmer and can trigger an alert transmission:

- Low or high lead impedance (A, RV, LV) (if MP is ON, both MP1 and MP2 can trig the alert)
- Abnormal coil impedance (shock lead)
- Low or high shock impedance
- Inefficient high energy shock
- All shocks programmed OFF
- Shock treated VT/VF
- ATP treated VT/VF
- Lack of V pacing in CRT device
- Suspicion of noise on the V lead
- AT/AF occurrence
- Fast V rate during AT/AF

The following set of alert triggers (system alerts) cannot be deactivated when the Alerts are programmed "On" and can trigger an alert transmission:

- Battery depletion – RRT
- Device reset
- Excessive charge time (>25s)
- System integrity



**WARNING:** The use of remote monitoring does not replace regular follow-up. Therefore, when using remote monitoring, the time period between follow-ups visits may not be extended.

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## 17. PATIENT FOLLOW-UP

### 17.1. FOLLOW-UP RECOMMENDATIONS

Before the patient is discharged and at each subsequent follow-up visit, it is advisable to:

- check the occurrence of system warnings
- check the battery status,



#### NOTES:

If the last reforming, charge or shock occurred during the week preceding the interrogation, the last battery value may be still impacted by the event. One week post event, the battery will recover its steady state value.

Automatic capacitor charging may affect communication between the device and the programmer.

- check the integrity of the pacing and defibrillation leads,
- check for proper sensing (sensitivity, crosstalk) and pacing ; set the pacing amplitude to twice the pacing threshold,
- interrogate the implant memories (AIDA),
- check the efficacy of the therapies delivered,
- keep a printout of programmed parameters, test results, and memory data,
- reset the memory data and statistics.

These operations should be performed by medical personnel in an appropriate care unit, with resuscitation equipment present.

It is recommended that a routine follow-up examination be done one month after discharge, and then every three months until the device nears the replacement date.

Refer to the online help for a description of displayed warnings, and the necessity to contact Sorin for an evaluation.

#### Implant software upgrade:

In case a new implant software is downloaded in the device memory through the programmer, a warning message could be displayed by the programmer to inform the user and give the correct instructions to follow.

### 17.2. HOLTER FUNCTION

The Holter records markers and EGM on RV and on 1 programmable channel: A / RARing – CAN / RVcoil – CAN / RVtip – CAN / RVring – CAN/ RVcoil – SVC / SVC – CAN / LVtip1 - LV2 / LVtip1 - RVring / LVtip1 – LV4 / LVtip1 – CAN / LV2 - CAN / LV3 – LV2 / LV3- RVring / LV3 - LV4 / LV3 – CAN / LV2-LV4 / LV4 - CAN:

- Up to 10 episodes and 5 min EGM on significant events: AV block switch, lead impedance out of range.
- Up to 16 tachyarrhythmia episodes as well as the therapy history.

**Stored Tachyarrhythmia Episodes:**

PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 stores up to 16 episodes (VF, VT, Slow VT, SVT/ST, non-sustained) with a total of 25.6 min of high resolution EGM.

For each episode four levels of details are presented:

- Tachogram (to visualize RR, PP, PR and RP intervals)
- Event log for the entire episode:
  - PARAD/PARAD+ analysis for each majority,
  - Delivered therapies,
- Markers: Atrial, ventricular and biventricular markers, sensed, paced and in relative refractory periods,
- EGM: onset and detection of the arrhythmia, on two therapies, and the return to slow rhythm by recording electrogram.

**Therapy history**

For each arrhythmia detection, each therapy delivered (either automatically or during an electrophysiological study) and at the end of each arrhythmia, PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 records the type of majority rhythm, the number of ATP sequences delivered, the energy and the number of shocks delivered.

**17.3. RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT TIME (RRT)**

Recommended Replacement Time (RRT)<sup>(1)</sup> is controlled by: battery voltage equal to  $2.62 \text{ V} \pm 0.01 \text{ V}$



**CAUTION:** The defibrillator should be replaced as soon as the Recommended Replacement Time (RRT) point is reached.

Between the RRT and the EOS (End of Service)<sup>(2)</sup>, PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744 can still function for:

- 10.8 months (100% atrial and biventricular pacing in DDD mode, 500 ohms, with as-shipped settings), and deliver 11 shocks at 34 J or
- 10,4 months (0% pacing, sensors OFF) and deliver 21 shocks at 34 J.

Once the Recommended Replacement Time (RRT) point has been reached, the device operates normally, except that the charge time increases. Under normal conditions (and without programmer use) the charge times are as follows:

	Shock energy	Charge time (sec)
BOS <sup>(3)</sup>	42 J	10 (± 2)
RRT	42 J	13 (± 3)

(1) Recommended Replacement Time (RRT) corresponds to Elective Replacement Indicators (ERI) previously used.

(2) End of Service (EOS) corresponds to End of Life (EOL) previously used.

(3) Beginning of Service (BOS) corresponds to Beginning of Life (BOL) previously used.

**17.4. EXPLANTATION**

The defibrillator should be explanted in the following cases:

- The Recommended Replacement Time (RRT) point is reached
- Confirmed malfunction
- Burial of the patient (for environmental reasons, the local regulation may require the explantation of the devices containing a battery supply)
- Cremation of the patient (the defibrillator may explode if placed in an incinerator)

The explanted defibrillator should not be reused in another patient.

All explanted defibrillators should be returned to Sorin, carefully cleaned of all traces of contamination. Cleaning may be done by immersing them in an aqueous sodium hypochlorite containing at least 1% chlorine, followed by rinsing copiously with water.

The defibrillator should be protected against mechanical impact and the temperature variations that may occur during shipping.

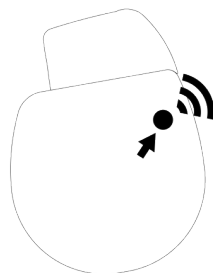
Before explantation, it is advisable to:

- Print out all programmed parameters, statistics and Holter function report,
- Save Patient data on floppy disk or hard disk,
- Disable shock therapies (VT and VF) to avoid any risk of untimely shock.

### 17.5. DEFIBRILLATOR IDENTIFICATION

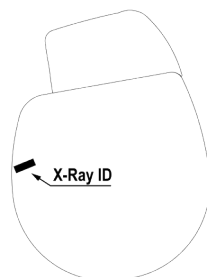
The defibrillator can be interrogated and programmed via telemetry, using the programming head interfaced with the Sorin dedicated programmer.

Position the programming head over the telemetry antenna located in the upper part of the device, in order to communicate effectively via telemetry (see diagram below).



The device can be non-invasively identified as follows:

1. Take an x-ray to identify the name of the manufacturer and model, printed on the device (X-ray ID is SEA for PLATINIUM range).



2. Interrogate the device using the Sorin dedicated programmer. The model and serial number of the device are automatically displayed. The first figure in the serial number corresponds to the last figure in the year of manufacture.



## 18. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Clinical data presented in this section are from the SafeR (AAI <> DDD) clinical study. SafeR (AAI <> DDD) operation in PLATINIUM is similar to that in the Symphony pacemaker. The data provided are applicable to PLATINIUM 4LV CRT-D 1744.

### 18.1. ADVERSE EVENTS IN THE SAFER (AAI <> DDD) STUDY

Clinical study of the SafeR (AAI <> DDD) included 45 Symphony 2550 devices implanted in 45 patients. No serious adverse events were device- or feature-related. There were no deaths in the study.

**Table 1: Summary of Symphony safety data during study**

	Patients		Number of events	
	Number of patients	% of patients	Number of events	Events per device year <sup>(a)</sup>
Deaths	0	0	0	0
Explants	0	0	0	0
Serious pacemaker related events outside the use of SafeR (AAI <> DDD)	0	0	0	0
Non-serious pacemaker related events outside the use of SafeR (AAI <> DDD)	0	0	0	0
Serious events due to the use of SafeR (AAI <> DDD)	0	0	0	0
Non-serious events related due to the use of SafeR (AAI <> DDD)	13	28.9	15	3.2
Serious non-pacemaker related events	6	13.3	9	1.9
Non-serious non-pacemaker related events	8	17.8	8	1.7

<sup>(a)</sup> 4.74 device years

Non-serious events due to the use of SafeR 2 (AAI <> DDD) included: delay in switching on 2nd degree AV block, inappropriate classification of a PAC, disagreement between markers and recorded EGM, atrial pacing above the maximum rate, recycling on an R-wave in a refractory period, and disagreement in the statistics for switches to DDD. No patient symptoms were associated with these events.

### 18.2. SAFER (AAI <> DDD) CLINICAL STUDY

SafeR (AAI <> DDD) mode in PLATINIUM is similar to that in Symphony.

The differences in SafeR (AAI <> DDD) mode between the two devices are:

- To prevent long RR intervals during VT/VF, SafeR (AAI <> DDD) has no effect during VT/VF therapy, electrophysiologic studies, and post-shock recovery.
- The maximum acceptable AV delay for first degree AV block varies as a function of pacing rate.
- PLATINIUM requires a ventricular sensed event to atrial paced event (RA) interval of at least 100 ms. Therefore, the device lengthens the atrial escape interval so that it ends at least 102 ms after the ventricular event.

- During atrial fibrillation episode, pause criterion is fixed to 2s to avoid long bradycardia episodes in switching to DDD mode.

Despite these differences, the data collected on Symphony devices are applicable to PLATINIUM because the principles of SafeR (AAI <> DDD) operation did not change. The criteria for switching from AAI to DDD (or vice versa) did not change. The device’s method for evaluating the presence of AV conduction did not change.

**Methods:**

All patients were implanted with a Symphony Model 2550 dual-chamber rate-responsive pacemaker with SafeR (AAI <> DDD) mode. A variety of marketed atrial and ventricular pacing leads were used. The pacemaker was programmed and interrogated via bi-directional telemetry using a Sorin dedicated programmer and a CPR3 programming head.

The study’s routine evaluation consisted of enrollment, pre-discharge evaluation, and a scheduled follow-up visit at one month. At pre-discharge, a 24-hour Holter recording was performed and pacemaker memory was read. At one month, pacemaker memory was read. Investigators also documented adverse events.

**Patients studied:**

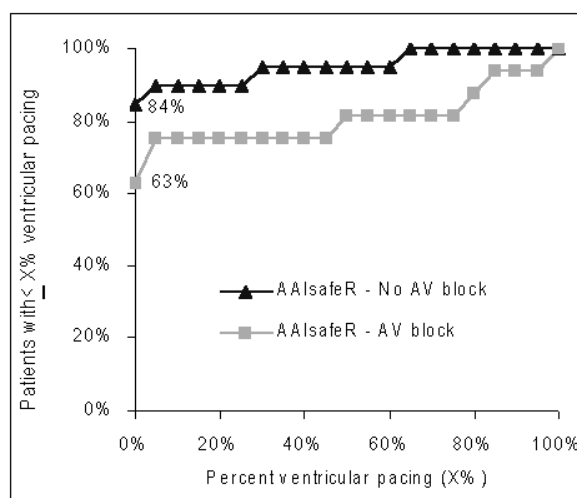
A total of 45 patients from 12 centers had Symphony 2550 pacemakers with SafeR (AAI <> DDD). Of these, 14 (31 %) were female and 31 (69 %) were male. Mean patient age (± SD) was 74 ± 9 years.

Primary indications for implant were: 1st degree AV block (11.1 %), 2nd degree AV block (6.7 %), 3rd degree AV block (22.2 %), sinus node dysfunction (62.2 %) or other (6.7 %).

**Effectiveness results:**

To determine the effectiveness of SafeR (AAI <> DDD) mode, the percentage of ventricular pacing provided over one month was recorded from pacemaker memory.

Thirty-five patients contributed data to evaluate the percentage of ventricular pacing provided with SafeR (AAI <> DDD). Twenty-nine patients had 1 % or less ventricular pacing and six patients had a range of 28-97 % ventricular pacing. The graph below shows the distribution of ventricular pacing observed in patients with and without AV block as a primary indication for implant.



The graph shows that many patients programmed to SafeR (AAI <> DDD) had less than 1% ventricular pacing:

- 84 % of patients without AV block at implant.
- 63 % of patients with AV block at implant.

In a representative reference group<sup>(1)</sup> of patients programmed to DDD, none had less than 1 % ventricular pacing and only 10 % had less than 90 % ventricular pacing regardless of AV block indication at implant.

The actual reduction of ventricular pacing that SafeR (AAI <> DDD) provides in an individual will depend on the amount of time that the patient spends in AV block. SafeR (AAI <> DDD) cannot and should not provide any decrease in ventricular pacing while the patient is in AV block.

<sup>(1)</sup> *Pioger G, Jauvert G, Nitzsché R, Pozzan J, Laure H, Zigelman M, Leny G, Vandrell M, Ritter P, and Cazeau S. Incidence and predictive factors of atrial fibrillation in paced patients. PACE, 28, Supp 1: S137-141; January 2005. This was a prospective observational study of 377 patients with a functionally similar device programmed to DDD. The primary indications for implant were: AV block (49 %), sinus node disease (16 %), brady-tachy syndrome (5 %), AV block + sinus node disease (19 %), AV block + brady-tachy syndrome (6 %), and brady-tachy syndrome + sinus node disease (5 %).*

**19. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

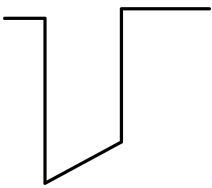
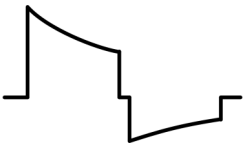
Dimensions	78.1 x 54.3 x 11.1 mm
Weight	91 g
Volume	33.7 cm <sup>3</sup>
Active surface area of casing	62.4cm <sup>2</sup>
Connector	Atrium: IS-1 (bipolar). Right ventricle: DF4. Left ventricle: IS4.

**19.1. MATERIALS USED**

Active surface area of casing	99% pure titanium
Connectors	Polyurethane* and silicone elastomer*

\*Medical-grade materials that have undergone "in vitro" and "in vivo" qualifications.

## 20. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Atrial input impedance	80 kilohms $\pm$ 30 %
Ventricular input impedance	80 kilohms $\pm$ 30 %
D.C. capacitance	149 $\mu$ F $\pm$ 8 %
Capacitor reformation	No reformation required
Rate limit	192 ppm $\pm$ 10 ppm
Pacing waveform	
Defibrillation waveform	

### 20.1. TABLE OF DELIVERED SHOCK ENERGY AND VOLTAGE

The relationship between stored energies, maximum voltages and delivered energies (at 37 °C, 50 ohm load) for the minimum, low, mean and maximum programmed energy values is as follows:

Stored energy (J)	0.5	10	20	34	42
V1 (Volt)	71	332	471	617	686
V2 (Volt)	35	167	235	309	342
Delivered E: Phase 1 (J)	0.32	6.94	14.0	23.8	29.6
Delivered E: Phase 2 (J)	0.08	1.75	3.4	6.0	7.4
Delivered E: Total (J)	0.4	8.7	17.4	30	37

Tolerances are 12% for voltage (25% at 0.5 J) and 30% for energy.

### 20.2. BATTERY

Manufacturer	Greatbatch
Type	Quasar High Rate (QHR)
Model	GB 3070
Number of batteries	1
Total capacity	2192 mAh
Usable capacity	Between BOS and RRT: 1530 mAh. Between BOS and EOS: 1910 mAh.

Voltage	BOS: 3.24 V. RRT: 2.62 V. EOS: 2.5 V.
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### 20.3. LONGEVITY

The longevities are calculated by taking into account 6 months storage with the following conditions:

- Mode: DDD
- Basic rate: 60 ppm
- Pulse width (A, RV, LV): 0.35 ms
- EGM:ON
- MP: OFF
- 2 battery reformings per year (at 34J), replaced by shocks if any
- Remote monitoring: ON, daily check, 4 follow-ups and 5 full alert reports per year
- RF telemetry: ON, 120min at implantation + 15min at discharge + 15min for in-clinic quarterly follow-ups

#### Longevity projection at 500 $\Omega$ pacing impedance:

A pacing (%)	100	100	1	15	1	30	0
BiV pacing (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
A, RV Pacing amplitude (V)	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	-
LV Pacing amplitude (V)	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	2.5	3.0	-
Sensor	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
Max shocks (42J) per year	4	4	4	4	0	3	4
Longevity (years)	7.2	7.1	8.4	6.6	12.4	10.4	13.6

#### Longevity projection at 600 $\Omega$ pacing impedance:

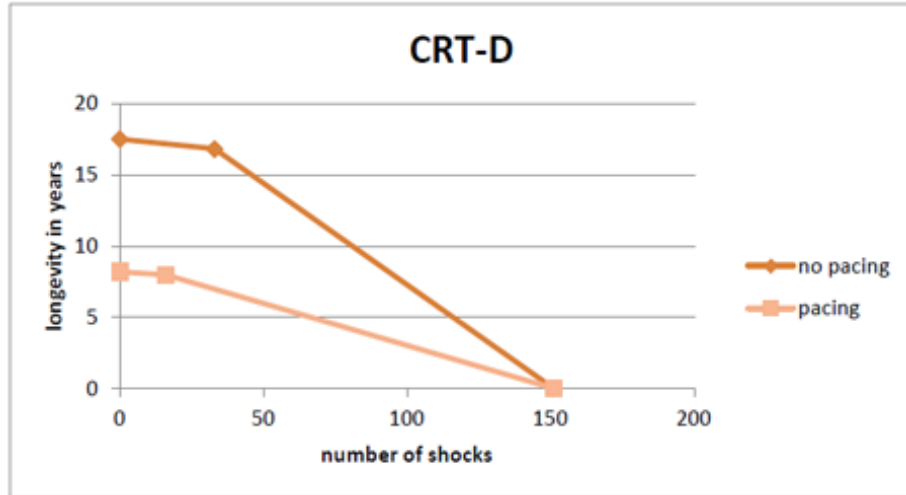
A pacing (%)	100	100	1	15	1	30	0
BiV pacing (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
A, RV Pacing amplitude (V)	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	-
LV Pacing amplitude (V)	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	2.5	3.0	-
Sensor	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
Max shocks (42J) per year	4	4	4	4	0	3	4
Longevity (years)	7.7	7.6	8.8	7.1	12.9	10.9	13.6

#### Longevity projection at 700 $\Omega$ pacing impedance:

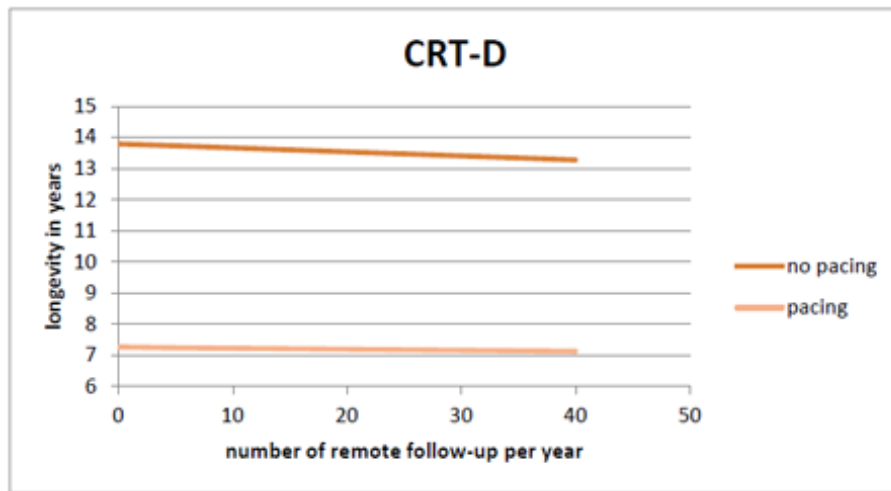
A pacing (%)	100	100	1	15	1	30	0
BiV pacing (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
A, RV Pacing amplitude (V)	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	-
LV Pacing amplitude (V)	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	2.5	3.0	-
Sensor	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
Max shocks (42J) per year	4	4	4	4	0	3	4
Longevity (years)	8.2	8.0	9.2	7.6	13.3	11.3	13.6

If Multipoint LV Pacing (MP) is set to ON, an additional LV pacing vector is activated. Consequently, the device longevity is reduced from 0.8 to 1.6 year dependent on the device operating under the conditions described in the tables above, with MP activated for the entire lifetime of the device from implant to explant, with the same LV pacing parameters (LV amplitude, LV pulse width) and impedance applied on both LV vectors (MP1 and MP2).

1h of additional RF programming session reduces the device longevity from 1 to 2 weeks depending on the device functioning mode (no pacing, 100% pacing). The mean longevity as a function of shocks delivered at maximum energy, with and without pacing, is as follows:



The mean longevity as a function of yearly remote follow-ups<sup>1</sup>, with and without pacing, is as follows:



1. An excessive number of remote follow-ups can have a non-negligible impact on device longevity.

## 21. PROGRAMMABLE PARAMETERS

Measured at 37 °C under a 500 ohm load.

### 21.1. ANTIBRADYCARDIA PACING

Basic parameters	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Mode	VVI-VVIR-DDD-DDDR-DDD/DDIR-DDI-DDIR-SafeR (AAI <=> DDD)-SafeR-R (AAIR <=> DDDR)-DOO-VOO-OOO	VVI	DDD
Basic rate (ppm) <sup>(1)</sup>	From 30 to 90 by steps of 5 (± 4 %)	60	60
Maximum rate (ppm)	From 100 to 145 by steps of 5 (± 6 %)	120	120
Rate hysteresis (%)	0-5-10-20-35 (± 18 ms)	0	0
Rest AV delay (ms)	30-40-45-55-65-70-80-85-95-100-110-115-125-135-140-150-155-165-170-180-190-195-205-210-220-225-235-250 (± 19 ms)	125	125
Exercise AV delay (ms)	30-40-45-55-65-70-80-85-95-100-110-115-125-135-140-150-155-165-170-180-190-195-205-210-220-225-235-250 (± 19 ms)	80	80
AVD Paced/Sensed Offset (ms)	0-10-15-25-30-40-45-55-65-70-80-85-95-100-110-115-125 (± 1 ms)	65	65

(1) The corresponding periods are (in ms):  
2000-1714-1500-1333-1200-1091-1000-923-857-800-750-706-667 ms.

Special features	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Rate smoothing	OFF-Very slow-Slow-Medium-Fast	OFF	OFF
Mode Switch	ON-OFF	ON	ON
Physical activity	Very low-Low-Medium-High-Very high	Medium	Medium



Pacing/Sensing	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Atrial sensitivity (mV) <sup>(1)</sup>	From 0.2 to 4 by steps of 0.2 ( $\pm 50\%$ )	0.4	0.4
Atrial amplitude (V) <sup>(2)</sup>	1-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4-4.5-5-6 ( $\pm 20\%$ )	5	3.5
Atrial pulse width (ms)	0.12-0.25-0.35-0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85-1 ( $\pm 10\%$ )	0.35	0.35
Ventricular sensitivity (mV) <sup>(1)</sup>	From 0.4 to 4 by steps of 0.2 ( $\pm 50\%$ )	0.4	0.4
RV amplitude (V) <sup>(2)</sup>	1-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4-4.5-5-6 ( $\pm 20\%$ )	5	3.5
RV pulse width (ms)	0.12-0.25-0.35-0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85-1 ( $\pm 10\%$ )	0.35	0.35
LV amplitude (V) <sup>(2)</sup>	0.1-0.25-0.35 ( $\pm 80\%$ ) 0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85 ( $\pm 30\%$ ) 1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2-2.1-2.25-2.35-2.5-2.6-2.75-2.85-3-3.1-3.25-3.35-3.5-3.6-3.75-3.85-4-4.1-4.25-4.35-4.5-4.6-4.75-4.85-5-5.1-5.25-5.35-5.5-5.6-5.75-5.85-6-6.1-6.25-6.35-6.5-6.6-6.75-6.85-7 ( $\pm 20\%$ )	5	3.5
LV pulse width (ms)	0.12-0.25-0.35-0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85-1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2 ( $\pm 10\%$ )	0.35	0.35
LV pacing polarity	[LV tip1-CAN]-[LV tip1-LV2]- [LV tip1-RV ring]-[LV tip1-RV coil]- [LV tip1-LV4]-[LV2-CAN]-[LV2- RV coil]- [LV2 -LV4]-[LV3-CAN]-[LV3-LV4]- [LV3-LV2]-[LV3-RV ring]-[LV3-RVcoil]- [LV4-RV coil]	[LV tip1-LV2]	[LV tip1-LV2]
Multipoint LV Pacing (MP)	ON-OFF	OFF	OFF
V chambers	Right-R+L-L+R	R+L	R+L
VV delay (ms)	0-16-24-32-40-48-56-64 ( $\pm 3$ ms)	0	0

(1) Values are measured using a positive and negative triangular signal of 2/13 ms.

(2) The correlation between the programmed amplitudes, the stored amplitudes and the mid-pulse delivered amplitudes under a 500 ohm load are given in the following table:

Programmed amplitude (V)	Stored amplitude (V)	Mid-pulse delivered amplitude (V)	Programmed amplitude (V)	Stored amplitude (V)	Mid-pulse delivered amplitude (V)
0.10*	0.20	0.19	1.10*	1.24	1.05
0.25*	0.26	0.22	1.25*	1.37	1.16
0.35*	0.39	0.33	1.35*	1.50	1.27
0.50*	0.52	0.44	1.50	1.63	1.38
0.60*	0.72	0.61	1.60*	1.76	1.49
0.75*	0.85	0.72	1.75*	1.89	1.60
0.85*	0.98	0.83	1.85*	2.02	1.71
1.00	1.11	0.94	2.00	2.10	1.78

Programmed amplitude (V)	Stored amplitude (V)	Mid-pulse delivered amplitude (V)	Programmed amplitude (V)	Stored amplitude (V)	Mid-pulse delivered amplitude (V)
2.10*	2.21	1.87	4.60*	4.82	4.08
2.25*	2.34	1.98	4.75*	4.95	4.19
2.35*	2.47	2.09	4.85*	5.08	4.30
2.50	2.60	2.20	5.00	5.25	4.44
2.60*	2.73	2.31	5.10*	5.34	4.52
2.75*	2.87	2.42	5.25*	5.47	4.63
2.85*	3.00	2.53	5.35*	5.60	4.74
3.00	3.15	2.67	5.50*	5.73	4.85
3.10*	3.26	2.76	5.60*	5.86	4.96
3.25*	3.39	2.87	5.75*	5.99	5.07
3.35*	3.52	2.98	5.85*	6.12	5.18
3.50	3.65	3.09	6.00	6.30	5.33
3.60*	3.78	3.20	6.10*	6.38	5.40
3.75*	3.91	3.31	6.25*	6.51	5.51
3.85*	4.04	3.42	6.35*	6.64	5.62
4.00	4.20	3.55	6.50*	6.77	5.73
4.10*	4.30	3.64	6.60*	6.90	5.84
4.25*	4.43	3.75	6.75*	7.03	5.95
4.35*	4.56	3.86	6.85*	7.16	6.06
4.50	4.69	3.97	7.00*	7.35	6.22

\* For left ventricular amplitude only.

If Multipoint LV Pacing (MP) is set to ON, LV pacing parameters (LV amplitude, LV pulse width and LV pacing polarity) are replaced by the following parameters:

Pacing/Sensing	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
LV amplitude – MP1 (V) <sup>(1)</sup>	0.1-0.25-0.35 (± 80 %) 0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85 (± 30 %) 1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2-2.1-2.25-2.35-2.5-2.6-2.75-2.85-3-3.1-3.25-3.35-3.5-3.6-3.75-3.85-4-4.1-4.25-4.35-4.5-4.6-4.75-4.85-5-5.1-5.25-5.35-5.5-5.6-5.75-5.85-6-6.1-6.25-6.35-6.5-6.6-6.75-6.85-7- (± 20 %)	5	3.5
LV pulse width – MP1 (ms)	0.12-0.25-0.35-0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85-1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2 (± 10 %)	0.35	0.35
LV pacing polarity – MP1	[LV tip1-CAN]-[LV tip1-LV2]- [LV tip1-RV ring]-[LV tip1-RV coil]- [LV tip1-LV4]-[LV2-CAN]-[LV2- RV coil]- [LV2 -LV4]	[LV tip1-LV2]	[LV tip1-LV2]
LV amplitude – MP2 (V) <sup>(1)</sup>	0.1-0.25-0.35 (± 80 %) 0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85 (± 30 %) 1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2-2.1-2.25-2.35-2.5-2.6-2.75-2.85-3-3.1-3.25-3.35-3.5-3.6-3.75-3.85-4-4.1-4.25-4.35-4.5-4.6-4.75-4.85-5-5.1-5.25-5.35-5.5-5.6-5.75-5.85-6-6.1-6.25-6.35-6.5-6.6-6.75-6.85-7- (± 20 %)	5	3.5
LV amplitude – MP2 (ms)	0.12-0.25-0.35-0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85-1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2 (± 10 %)	0.35	0.35
LV pacing polarity – MP2	[LV3-CAN]-[LV3-LV4]-[LV3-LV2]- [LV3-RV ring]-[LV3-RVcoil]-[LV4-RV coil]	[LV3-LV4]	[LV3-LV4]

(1) The correlation between the programmed amplitudes, the stored amplitudes and the mid-pulse delivered amplitudes under a 500 ohm load are given in the table above.

Ventricular arrhythmia algorithms	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Atrial pacing on PVC	Yes-No	No	No
Post extrasystolic pause suppression	Yes-No	No	No
Acceleration on PVC	Yes-No	No	No
Max acceleration rate (ppm)	From 60 to 145 by steps of 5	100	100

## 21. PROGRAMMABLE PARAMETERS

Post-shock mode	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Mode	OFF-VVI-DDI-DDD	OFF	OFF
Duration	10s-20s-30s-1min-2min-3min-4min-5min	20s	20s
Basic rate (ppm)	From 50 to 90 by steps of 5 ( $\pm 4\%$ )	60	60
Rest AV delay (ms)	30-40-45-55-65-70-80-85-95-100-110-115-125-135-140-150-155-165-170-180-190-195-205-210-220-225-235-250 ( $\pm 19$ ms)	125	125
Exercise AV delay (ms)	30-40-45-55-65-70-80-85-95-100-110-115-125-135-140-150-155-165-170-180-190-195-205-210-220-225-235-250 ( $\pm 19$ ms)	80	80
AVD Paced/Sensed Offset (ms)	0-10-15-25-30-40-45-55-65-70-80-85-95-100-110-115-125 ( $\pm 1$ ms)	65	65
A amplitude (V)	1-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4-4.5-5-6 ( $\pm 20\%$ )	5	3.5
A pulse width (ms)	0.12-0.25-0.35-0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85-1 ( $\pm 10\%$ )	0.35	0.35
RV amplitude (V)	1-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4-4.5-5-6 ( $\pm 20\%$ )	5	3.5
RV pulse width (ms)	0.12-0.25-0.35-0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85-1 ( $\pm 10\%$ )	0.35	0.35
LV amplitude (V)	0.1-0.25-0.35 ( $\pm 80\%$ ) 0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85 ( $\pm 30\%$ ) 1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2-2.1-2.25-2.35-2.5-2.6-2.75-2.85-3-3.1-3.25-3.35-3.5-3.6-3.75-3.85-4-4.1-4.25-4.35-4.5-4.6-4.75-4.85-5-5.1-5.25-5.35-5.5-5.6-5.75-5.85-6-6.1-6.25-6.35-6.5-6.6-6.75-6.85-7 ( $\pm 20\%$ )	5	3.5
LV pulse width (ms)	0.12-0.25-0.35-0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85-1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2 ( $\pm 10\%$ )	0.35	0.35

If Multipoint LV Pacing (MP) is set to ON, LV pacing parameters (LV amplitude, LV pulse width and LV pacing polarity) are replaced by the following parameters:

Post-shock mode	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
LV amplitude – MP1 (V)	0.1-0.25-0.35 (± 80 %) 0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85 (± 30 %) 1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2-2.1-2.25-2.35-2.5-2.6-2.75-2.85-3-3.1-3.25-3.35-3.5-3.6-3.75-3.85-4-4.1-4.25-4.35-4.5-4.6-4.75-4.85-5-5.1-5.25-5.35-5.5-5.6-5.75-5.85-6-6.1-6.25-6.35-6.5-6.6-6.75-6.85-7 (± 20 %)	5	3.5
LV pulse width – MP1 (ms)	0.12-0.25-0.35-0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85-1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2 (± 10 %)	0.35	0.35
LV amplitude – MP2 (V)	0.1-0.25-0.35 (± 80 %) 0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85 (± 30 %) 1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2-2.1-2.25-2.35-2.5-2.6-2.75-2.85-3-3.1-3.25-3.35-3.5-3.6-3.75-3.85-4-4.1-4.25-4.35-4.5-4.6-4.75-4.85-5-5.1-5.25-5.35-5.5-5.6-5.75-5.85-6-6.1-6.25-6.35-6.5-6.6-6.75-6.85-7 (± 20 %)	5	3.5
LV amplitude – MP2 (ms)	0.12-0.25-0.35-0.5-0.6-0.75-0.85-1-1.1-1.25-1.35-1.5-1.6-1.75-1.85-2 (± 10 %)	0.35	0.35

Refractory periods	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Atrial refractory period post ventricular sensing (ms)	45-65-80-95-110-125-140-155 (± 16 ms)	45	45
Atrial refractory period post ventricular pacing (ms)	80-95-110-125-140-155 (± 4 ms)	80	80

Sensitivity margins	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Atrial post pacing/sensing margin (mV)	From 0 to 1 by steps of 0.2	0.4	0.4
Ventricular post pacing margin (mV)	From 0 to 2 by steps of 0.2	0.8	0.8

Response to noise	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Automatic sensitivity on noise	ON-OFF	ON	ON
V pacing on noise	ON-OFF	OFF	OFF

SafeR parameters	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
AVB I switch	Rest+Exercise-Exercise	Exercise	Rest+Exercise
Long PR: max (ms)	From 200 to 500 by steps of 50	450	450
Long PR: min (ms)	From 200 to 500 by steps of 50	250	250
Max. pause (s)	2-3-4	3	3

**21.2. VENTRICULAR TACHYARRHYTHMIA DETECTION**

Therapy zones	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Slow VT detection zone	Slow VT ON-Slow VT OFF	Slow VT OFF	Slow VT OFF
VT detection zone	VT ON-VT OFF	VT OFF	VT OFF
Fast VT / VF detection zone	Fast VT+VF ON-VF ON	VF ON	VF ON
Slow VT rate (lower limit) (ppm)	From 100 to 200 by steps of 5	190	190
VT rate (lower limit) (ppm)	130-135-140-145-150-155-160-165-170-175-180-185-190-195-200-210-220-230	190	190
VF rate (lower limit) (ppm)	150-155-160-165-170-175-180-185-190-195-200-210-220-230-240	190	190
Fast VT rate (upper limit) (ppm)	155-160-165-170-175-180-185-190-195-200-210-220-230-240-255	190	190
Slow VT persistence (cycles)	4-6-8-12-16-20-30-50-100-200	12	12
VT persistence (cycles)	4-6-8-12-16-20-30-50-100-200	12	12
VF persistence (cycles)	From 4 to 20 by steps of 1	6	6

Detection criteria	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Slow VT and VT detection criteria	Rate Only-Stability-Stability+-Stability/Acc-Stability+/Acc-PARAD-PARAD+	PARAD	PARAD
Fast VT detection criteria	Rate+Stability-Rate Only	Rate+Stability	Rate+Stability
Majority: (X/Y), Y (cycles)	8-12-16	8	8
Majority: (X/Y), X (%)	65-70-75-80-90-95-100	75	75
Window of RR stability for Slow VT and VT (ms)	30-45-65-80-95-110-125	65	65
Window of RR stability for fast VT (ms)	30-45-65	30	30
Acceleration (%)	6-13-19-25-31-38-44-50	25	25
Long cycle persistence extension (cycles)	From 0 to 16 by steps of 1	10	10
Long cycle gap (ms)	15-30-45-65-80-95-110-125-140-155-170-190-205	170	170
Atrial monitoring	Yes-No	Yes	Yes

**21.3. VENTRICULAR TACHYARRHYTHMIA THERAPIES**

Common parameters	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Enable ATP therapy	Yes-No	No	No
Enable shock therapy	Yes-No	Yes	No
ATP pacing chamber	Right-R+L-L+R	Right	Right
Polarity alternation (42J)	Yes-No	No	No
Atrial coil (SVC) present	Yes-No		Yes
Active case	Yes-No		Yes
Shock configuration (+ --> -)	Case to RV-SVC to RV-Case + SVC to RV-RV to Case-RV to SVC-RV to Case + SVC	RV to Case + SVC	RV to Case + SVC
SVC exclusion (shock < 15J)	Yes-No	No	No

**21.3.1. Therapy parameters in slow VT zone**

ATP 1 program	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
ATP program	OFF-Burst-Burst+Scan-Ramp-Ramp+Scan	OFF	OFF
Number of sequences	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	3	3
Cycles in first sequence	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	8	8
Cycles added per sequence	0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	0	0
Coupling interval (%)	50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95	80	80
Ramp decrement (per cycle) (ms)	0-4-8-12-16-20-30-40-50-60	0	0
Scan decrement (per sequence) (ms)	0-4-8-12-16-20-30-40-50-60	8	8
Time limit (min)	0.5-1-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4	2	2
Minimum cycle length (ms)	95-110-125-140-155-170-190-205-220-235-250-265-280-295-310	220	220

## 21. PROGRAMMABLE PARAMETERS

ATP 2 program	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
ATP program	OFF-Burst-Burst+Scan-Ramp-Ramp+Scan	OFF	OFF
Number of sequences	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	3	3
Cycles in first sequence	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	6	6
Cycles added per sequence	0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	1	1
Coupling interval (%)	50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95	85	85
Ramp decrement (per cycle) (ms)	0-4-8-12-16-20-30-40-50-60	8	8
Scan decrement (per sequence) (ms)	0-4-8-12-16-20-30-40-50-60	0	0
Time limit (min)	0.5-1-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4	2	2
Minimum cycle length (ms)	95-110-125-140-155-170-190-205-220-235-250-265-280-295-310	220	220

Shock program	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Shock 1 (J)	OFF-0.5-0.8-1-1.3-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4-5-6-7-8-9 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-42	OFF	OFF
Shock 2 (J)	OFF-0.5-0.8-1-1.3-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4-5-6-7-8-9 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-42	OFF	OFF
Number of Max. Shock (42 J)	OFF-1-2-3-4	OFF	OFF



## 21.3.2. Therapy parameters in VT zone

ATP 1 program	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
ATP program	OFF-Burst-Burst+Scan-Ramp-Ramp+Scan	Burst+Scan	Burst+Scan
Number of sequences	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	3	3
Cycles in first sequence	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	8	8
Cycles added per sequence	0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	0	0
Coupling interval (%)	50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95	80	80
Ramp decrement (per cycle) (ms)	0-4-8-12-16-20-30-40-50-60	0	0
Scan decrement (per sequence) (ms)	0-4-8-12-16-20-30-40-50-60	8	8
Time limit (min)	0.5-1-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4	0.5	2
Minimum cycle length (ms)	95-110-125-140-155-170-190-205-220-235-250-265-280-295-310	220	220

ATP 2 program	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
ATP program	OFF-Burst-Burst+Scan-Ramp-Ramp+Scan	Ramp	Ramp
Number of sequences	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	3	3
Cycles in first sequence	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	6	6
Cycles added per sequence	0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	1	1
Coupling interval (%)	50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95	85	85
Ramp decrement (per cycle) (ms)	0-4-8-12-16-20-30-40-50-60	8	8
Scan decrement (per sequence) (ms)	0-4-8-12-16-20-30-40-50-60	0	0
Time limit (min)	0.5-1-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4	0.5	2
Minimum cycle length (ms)	95-110-125-140-155-170-190-205-220-235-250-265-280-295-310	220	220

Shock program	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Shock 1 (J)	OFF-0.5-0.8-1-1.3-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4-5-6-7-8-9 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-42	OFF	OFF
Shock 2 (J)	OFF-0.5-0.8-1-1.3-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4-5-6-7-8-9 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-42	OFF	OFF
Number of Max. Shock (42 J)	OFF-1-2-3-4	4	4

### 21.3.3. Therapy parameters in fast VT / VF zone

ATP 1 program	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
ATP program	OFF-Burst-Burst+Scan-Ramp-Ramp+Scan	Burst	Burst
Number of sequences	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	1	1
Cycles in first sequence	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	8	8
Cycles added per sequence	0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15	0	0
Coupling interval (%)	50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95	80	80
Ramp decrement (per cycle) (ms)	0-4-8-12-16-20-30-40-50-60	0	0
Scan decrement (per sequence) (ms)	0-4-8-12-16-20-30-40-50-60	0	0
Time limit	10s-20s-30s-1min-1.5min-2min	30s	30s
Minimum cycle length (ms)	95-110-125-140-155-170-190-205-220-235-250-265-280-295-310	205	205

Shock program	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Shock 1 (J)	OFF-0.5-0.8-1-1.3-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4-5-6-7-8-9 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-42	OFF	OFF
Shock 2 (J)	OFF-0.5-0.8-1-1.3-1.5-2-2.5-3-3.5-4-5-6-7-8-9 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-42	OFF	OFF
Number of Max. Shock (42 J)	1-2-3-4	4	4

## 21.4. REMOTE ALERTS AND WARNINGS

The device routinely performs security self-checks and technical measurements to ensure system integrity. When system integrity is found to be at risk outside a follow-up, alerts are stored in the device memory. When system integrity is found to be at risk during a follow-

up, the information is managed by a warning (pop-up message) to immediately notify the user. For example, the following types of events can trigger a warning or an alert: technical problem during a shock, pacing lead impedance or coil impedance measurements out-of-range, battery depletion, etc. The Remote tab presents an overview of all the alerts managed by the device.

General parameters	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
RF communication <sup>(1)</sup>	ON-OFF	ON	OFF
Alerts <sup>(1)</sup>	ON-OFF	ON	ON

(1) RF and Remote alerts are turned on automatically if Shocks are programmed ON.

When Alerts are programmed "On", the following System Alerts are automatically activated:

- "Battery depletion – RRT"
- "Device reset"
- "Excessive charge time (>25s)"
- "System integrity"

Lead Alerts	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Abnormal A lead impedance	ON-OFF	ON	ON
Abnormal A lead low limit (Ohm)	200-250-300-350-400-450-500	200	200
Abnormal A lead high limit (Ohm)	1500-1750-2000-2500-3000	3000	3000
Abnormal RV lead impedance	ON-OFF	ON	ON
Abnormal RV lead low limit (Ohm)	200-250-300-350-400-450-500	200	200
Abnormal RV lead high limit (Ohm)	1500-1750-2000-2500-3000	3000	3000
Abnormal LV lead impedance	ON-OFF	ON	ON
Abnormal LV lead low limit (Ohm)	200-250-300-350-400-450-500	200	200
Abnormal LV lead high limit (Ohm)	1500-1750-2000-2500-3000	3000	3000
Abnormal RV coil impedance	ON-OFF	ON	ON
Abnormal SVC coil impedance	ON-OFF	ON	ON
Abnormal Shock impedance <sup>(1)</sup>	ON-OFF	ON	ON

(1) Normal impedance range [20 Ohm-200 Ohm]

## 21. PROGRAMMABLE PARAMETERS

Clinical status	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
V oversensing	ON-OFF	OFF	OFF
High AT/AF burden	ON-OFF	OFF	OFF
AT/AF limit (on 24h) (h)	0.5-1-3-6-12-24	6	6
Fast V Rate during AT/AF	ON-OFF	OFF	OFF
Fast V Rate limit (ppm)	80-90-100-110-120	100	100
Fast V Duration limit (h)	0.5-1-3-6-12-24	1	1
Limited % of V pacing in CRT	ON-OFF	OFF	OFF
Limited % of V pacing (%)	50-70-80-85-90-95	80	80

Therapy information	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Shock disabled	ON-OFF	ON	ON
Shocks delivered	OFF-All shocks-Inefficient shock-Inefficient max shock	All shocks	All shocks
ATP delivered	ON-OFF	OFF	OFF

## 22. NON PROGRAMMABLE PARAMETERS

Interval	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Committed period	95 ms ( $\pm$ 5 ms)		

Atrial refractory periods	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Post atrial sensing	47 ms ( $\pm$ 16 ms)		
Post atrial pacing	109 ms ( $\pm$ 4 ms)		

Ventricular refractory periods	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Post ventricular sensing	95 ms ( $\pm$ 16 ms)		
Post ventricular pacing	220 ms ( $\pm$ 4 ms)		
Post atrial pacing (blanking)	16 ms ( $\pm$ 3 ms)		

Therapies	Values	Nominal value	"As shipped" value
Waveform <sup>(1)</sup>	Constant tilt (50% - 50%)		
Stored energy for the Max. shock	42 J		
Pacing amplitude during ATP therapies	7 V (Actual value at 300 ms: 5.3 V )		
Anti-PMT protection	Termin		

- (1) The device has 50% tilt in each phase thus delivers 94% of stored energy. Each phase is limited to 10 ms duration.

## **23. LIMITED WARRANTY**

The PLATINIUM implantable cardioverter defibrillator is the result of highly advanced research and all components have been selected after exhaustive testing.

The terms of the limited warranty are available upon request from your Sorin representative.




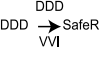








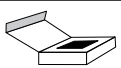










## 24. PATENTS

The PLATINIUM model described in this manual is covered by the following US patents:




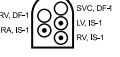

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## 25. EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

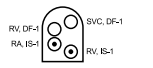

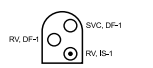

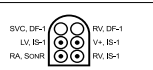

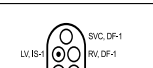



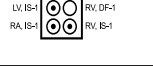

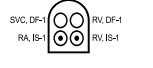

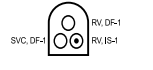
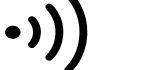

List of applicable symbols for High-voltage Sorin devices.

General symbols	Explanation of symbols	General symbols	Explanation of symbols
	Use by		Screwdriver
	Date of manufacture		Mode
	Manufacturer		Basic rate
	Catalogue number		Consult instructions for use
	Serial number		Instructions for use in the CD-ROM
	Implantable device uncoated		This icon is used to call your attention to a particularly important point.
	Package content		This icon alerts you to a hazard that may result in equipment damage or personal injury. Carefully read the instructions provided with this icon.
	Sterile package content		Eucomed / Advamed Code of Ethical Business Practice
	Open here		
	Do not use if the package is damaged		
	Do not reuse		
	Do not resterilize		
	Sterilised using ethylene oxide		
	Non sterile		
	Temperature limitation		

Defibrillator symbols	Explanation of symbols
	ICD (CRT-D, RA, RV, LV)
	ICD (dual chamber, RA, RV)
	ICD (single chamber, RV)
	SonR, CRT-D DF-1 connectors
	CRT-D DF-1 connectors



Defibrillator symbols	Explanation of symbols	Defibrillator symbols	Explanation of symbols
	DR DF-1 connectors		DR DF4 (IS-1) connectors
	VR DF-1 connectors		VR DF4 connector
	SonR, Tri-V DF-1 connectors		Shocks
	SonR, CRT-D DF-1 connectors		ATP Anti-tachycardia pacing, RV, LV
	CRT-D DF-1 connectors		ATP Anti-tachycardia pacing, RV
	DR DF-1 connectors		High voltage
	VR DF-1 connectors		Ready for wireless interrogation and programming by Orchestra Plus programmer equipped with ORCHESTRA PLUS LINK accessory
	SonR, CRT-D DF4 (IS-1) connectors		DF-1 defibrillating connector insulating plug
	CRT-D DF4 (IS-1) connectors		

Last revision date of this implant manual: 2016-06

CAUTION: FEDERAL LAW RESTRICTS THIS DEVICE TO SALE BY OR ON THE ORDER OF A PHYSICIAN



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