

# Subcutaneous Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator Explantation – A Single Tertiary Center Experience

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## Abstract

**Background:** The subcutaneous implantable-cardioverter defibrillator (S-ICD) is an appealing alternative to transvenous ICD systems. However, data on indications for S-ICD explantations are sparse. **Objectives:** To assess incidence and indications for S-ICD explantation at a large tertiary referral center. **Methods:** We conducted a retrospective study of all S-ICD explantations performed from 2014 to 2020. Data on demographics, comorbidities, implantation characteristics, and indications for explantation, were collected. **Results:** A total of 64 patients underwent S-ICD explantation during the study period. During that time, there were 410 S-ICD implantations at our institution of which 53 (12.9%) were explanted with a mean duration from implant to explant of  $19.7 \pm 20.1$  months. The mean age of the patients at explantation was  $44.8 \pm 15.3$  years, and 42% (n=27) were female. The indication for S-ICD implantation was primary prevention in 58% and secondary prevention in 42% of the patients. The most common reason for explantation was infection (32.8%) followed by abnormal sensing (25%) and need for pacing (18.8%). Those who underwent S-ICD explantation for pacing indications were significantly older ( $55.7 \pm 13.6$  vs  $42.3 \pm 14.6$  years,  $p = 0.005$ ) with a wider QRS duration ( $111 \pm 19$  ms vs  $98 \pm 19$  ms,  $p = 0.03$ ) at device implantation compared to patients who underwent explantation for other indications. **Conclusion:** Incidence of S-ICD explantation in a large tertiary practice was 12.9%. While infection was the indication for a third of the explantations, a significant number were due to sensing abnormalities and need for pacing. These data may have implications for patient selection for S-ICD implantation.

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