

# Remote only device follow up: Is it the future?

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**Conflicts of Interest: *None***

# Overview

- **Why**
- **How**
- **Hints and tips**
- **The evolving service**



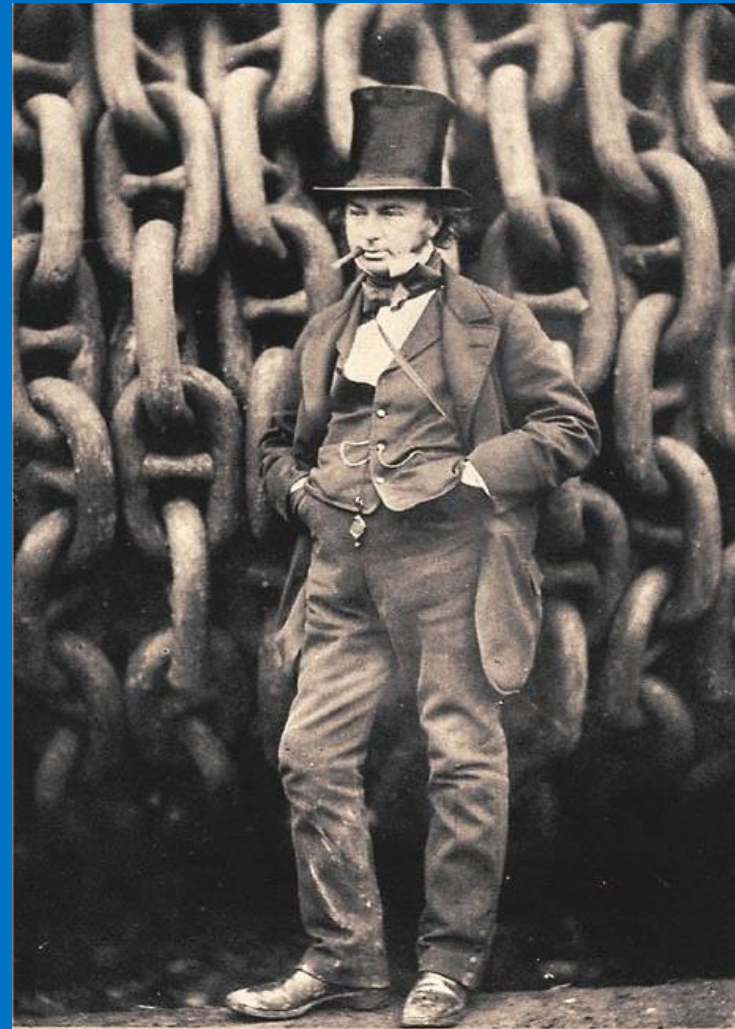
# Overview of service



# A bit of history

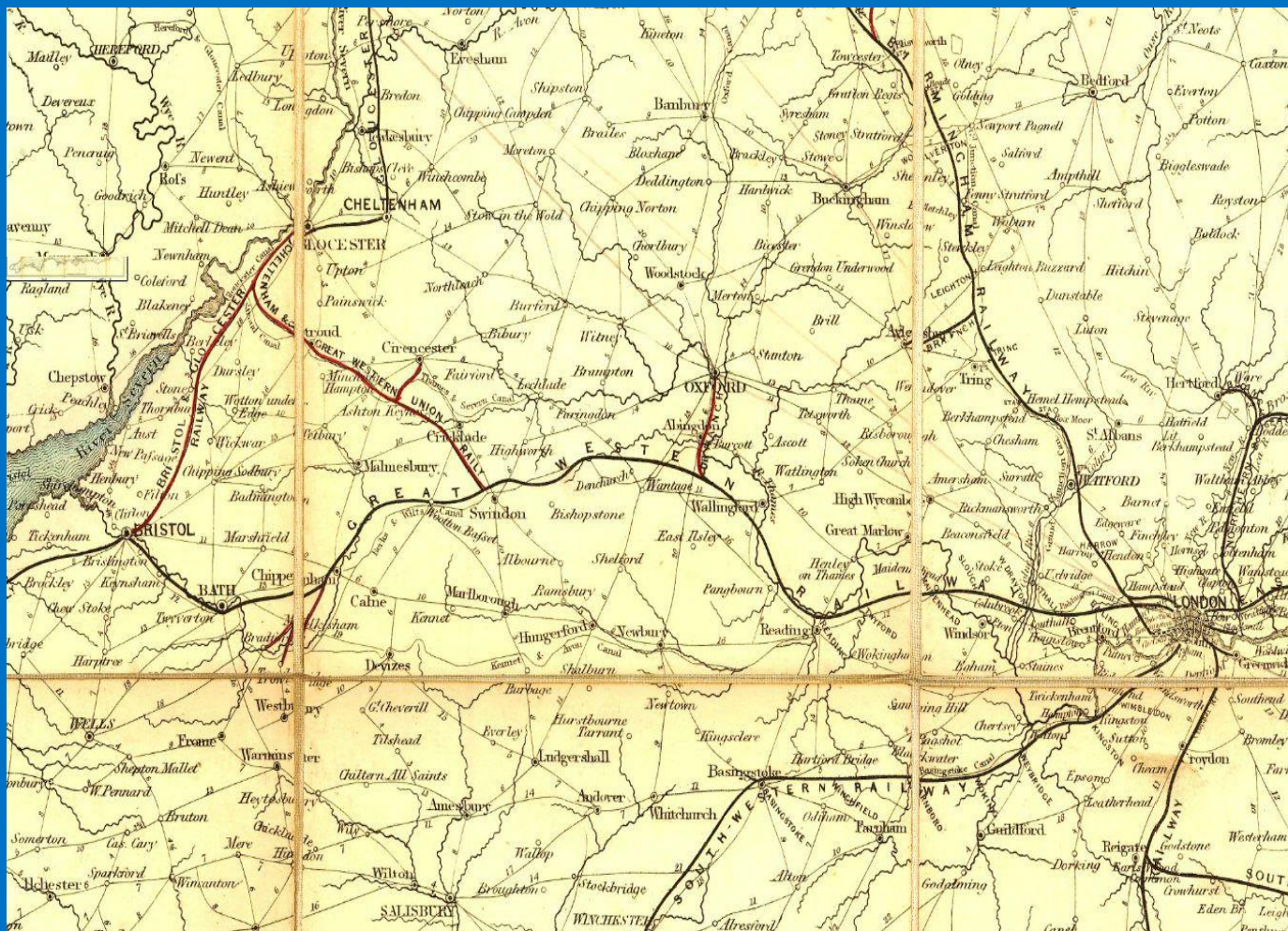
## Great Western Railway

- Opened 1838
- Linking the port of Bristol with London
- Designed to compete with the large Northern industrial cities
  - Liverpool
  - Manchester





# A bit of geography





# Swindon 1966



Great Western Hospitals  
NHS Foundation Trust

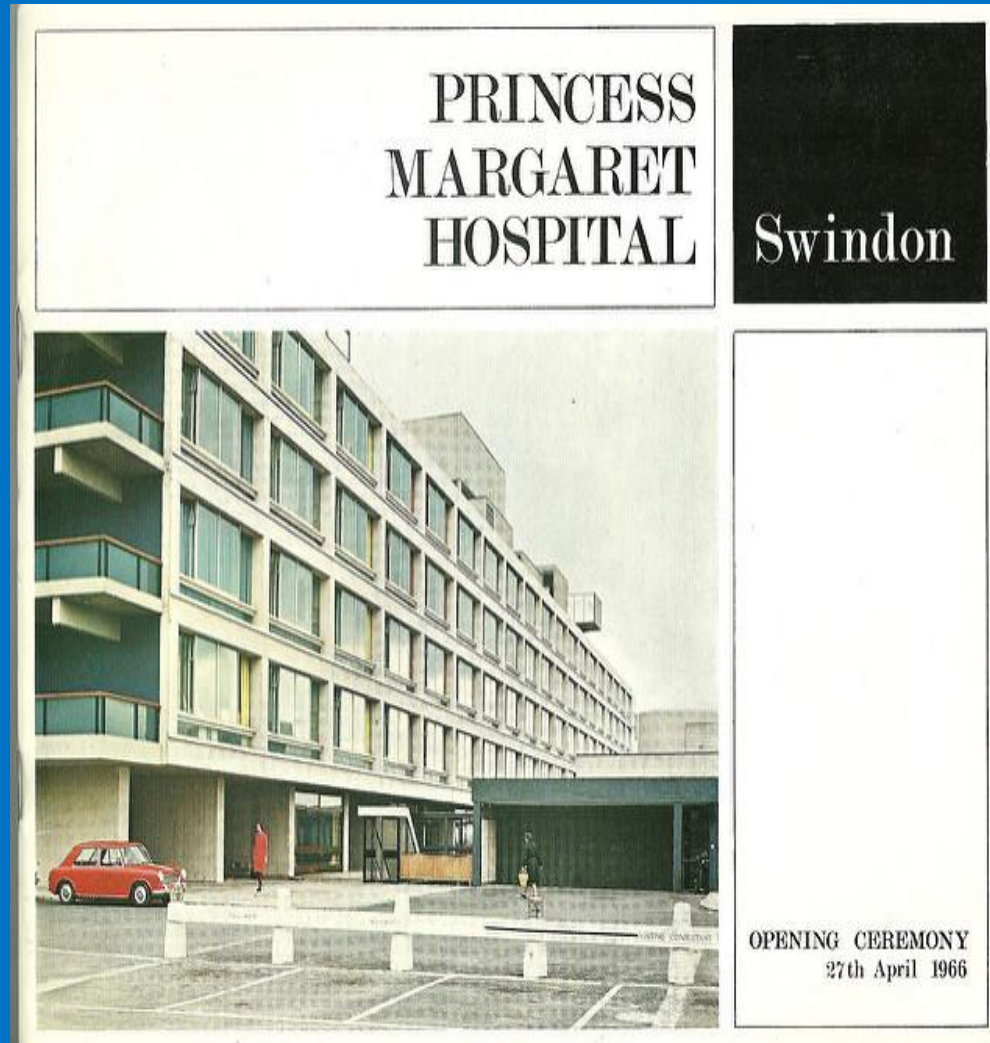


Population 101,000

# Swindon 1966



Great Western Hospitals  
NHS Foundation Trust





# Swindon 1998

## Population 187,000

- In last 50 years population doubled
- Compared to 20% increase in total UK population



www.alamy.com - E14E3H

# A new hospital for Swindon

## Great Western Hospital

- Opened 2002
- Built on wasteland near M4 J15

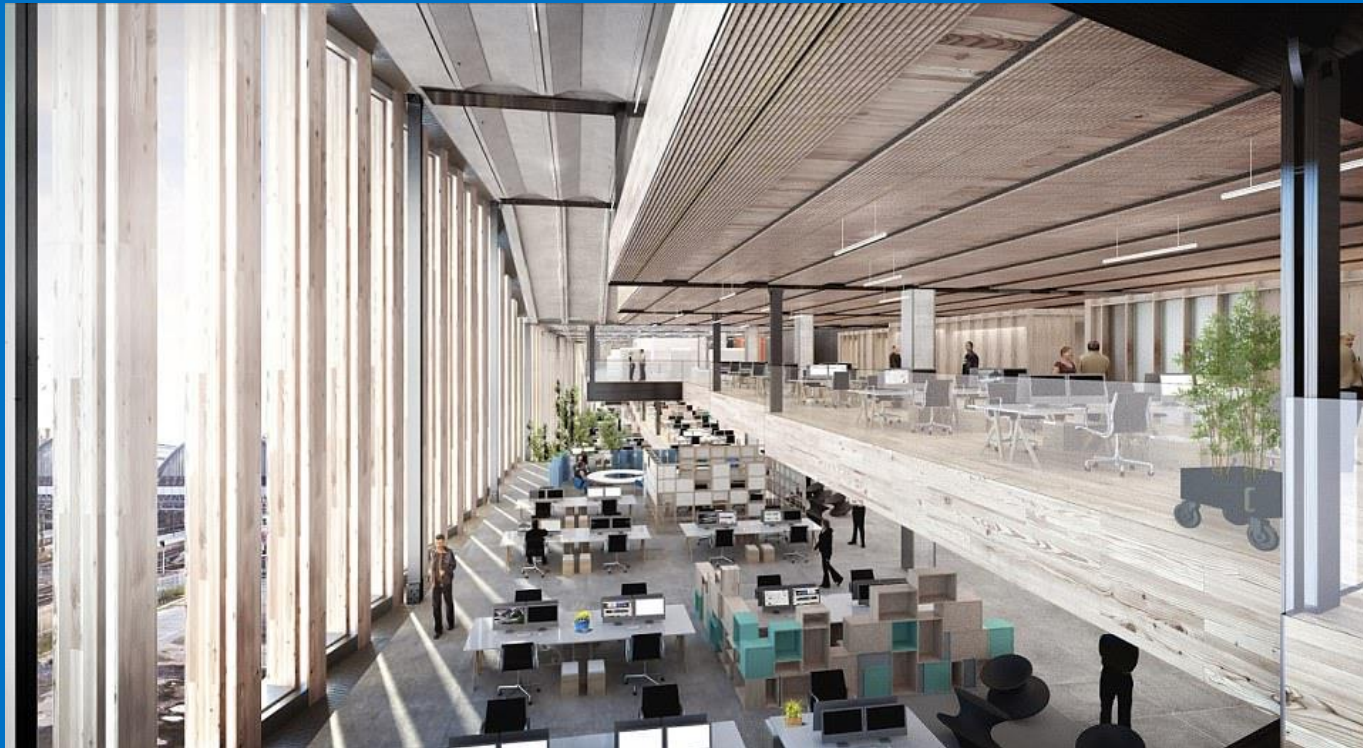
## One of the first to be built under PFI

- Built and maintained by Carillion





# 21<sup>st</sup> century Cardiology department





# GWH Pacing clinic

Increasing demand for  
diagnostic testing

- Echo

Lack of space for device  
patients in clinic

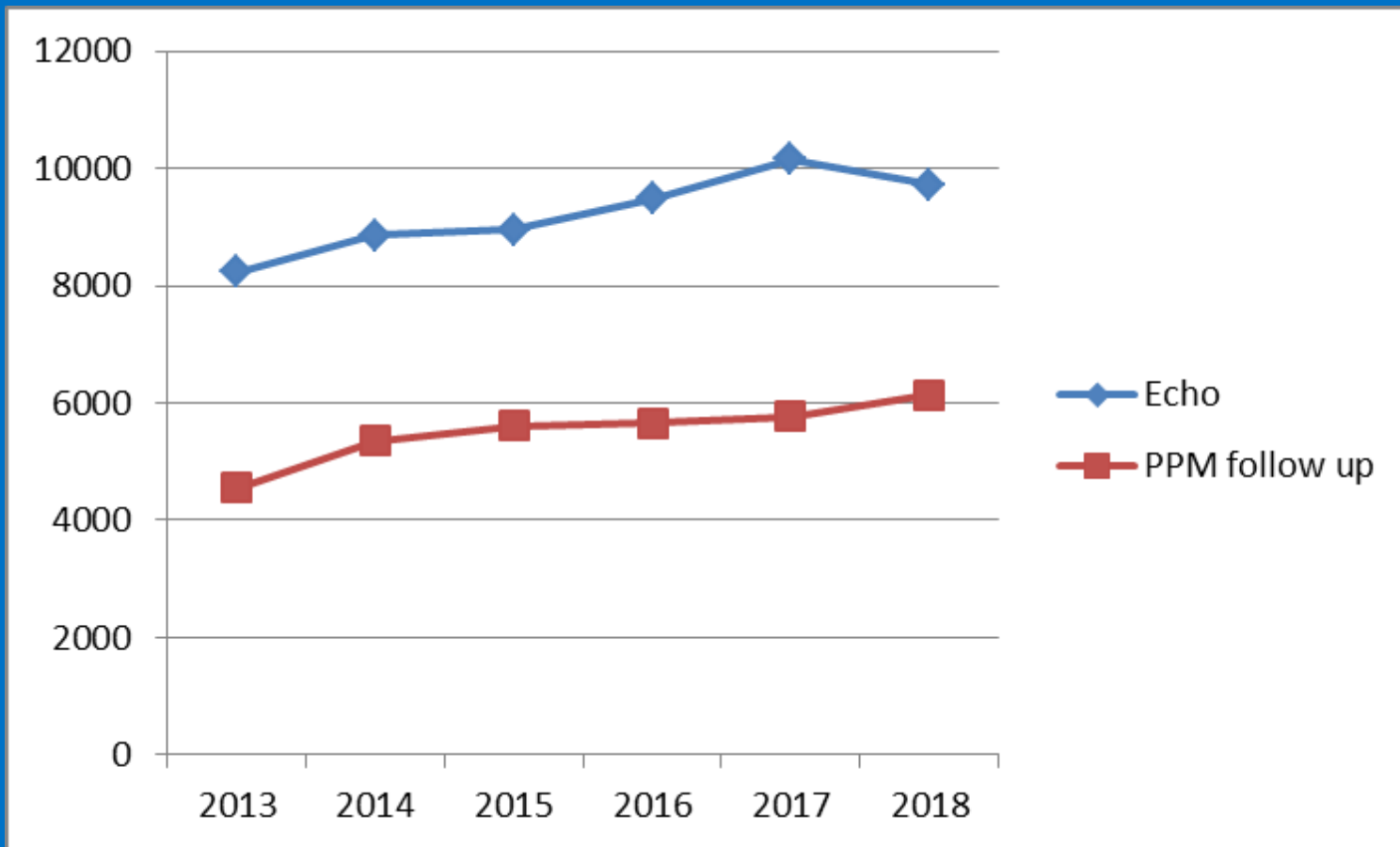
- 1 pacing room

>6000 patients actively FU

- 19 patients per  
day/each day
- If seen once per year



# Workload



# Remote Monitoring Overview



Remote monitoring  
offered to all patients

– Since 2011

RM service runs 7 days  
per week

>2500 current patients  
actively followed up

>18,000 remote device  
follow ups

– 2011-mid 2016



# Remote Follow up Schedules

## Loop Recorders

- No formal clinic FU
- Ad hoc remote alerts

## Pacemakers

- 12/12 Fully Remote FU
  - Automatic Threshold Functions ON

## CRTP/D, ICD & PHBP

- 12/12 in clinic
- 6/12 remotely (if stable)

# Completely Remote Follow up

**RM is given post implant**

**Patient is seen in clinic at 2/52**

**If auto capture thresholds are on**

- 100% remote FU

**Only use brady devices with  
automatic alert functions**

**Patients are educated as to  
wound and device functions**

- Advised of symptoms to  
watch out for
- Ease of contact with  
department



# Staffing the RM Service

**Core team of 7 physiologists**

- Bands 6/7/8

**All hold current post-graduate qualification in devices**

- BHRS
- IBHRE
- EHRA

**Flexible working patterns/Work from home**

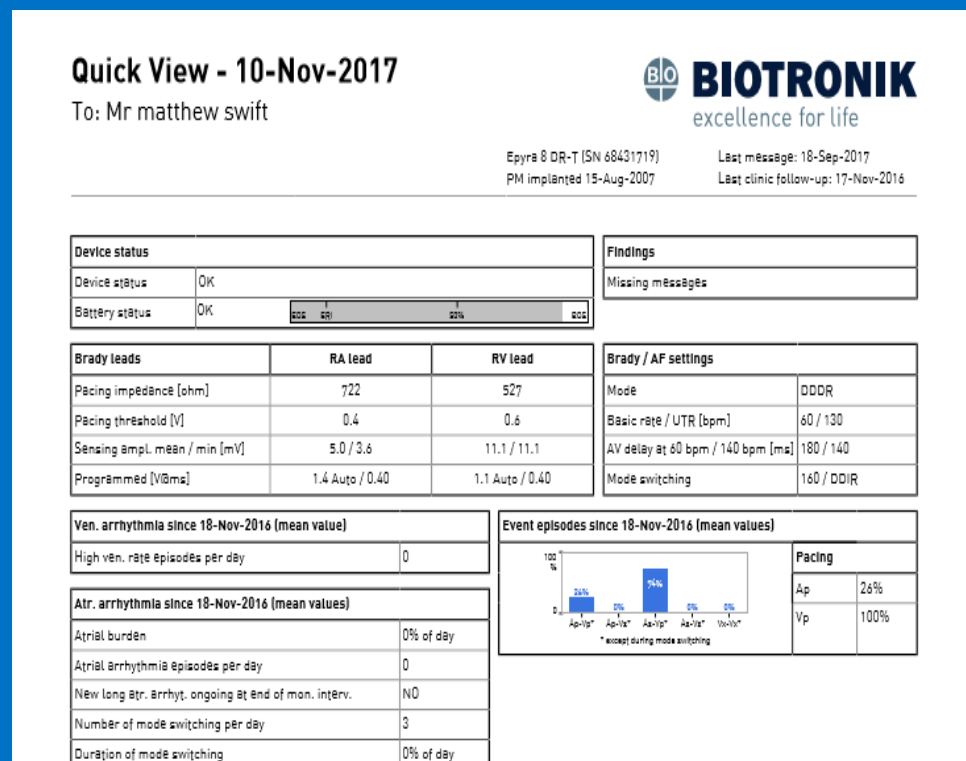
- Retention
- Recruitment





# Paperless Department

- 2010 moved to a fully paperless system
- Scanned all previous pacing documentation in to CVIS data base
- Now use USB sticks to save in clinic PDF files to CVIS
- Attach remote monitoring PDFs in a similar fashion
- We will soon be using the Fysicon system as a “middle man”



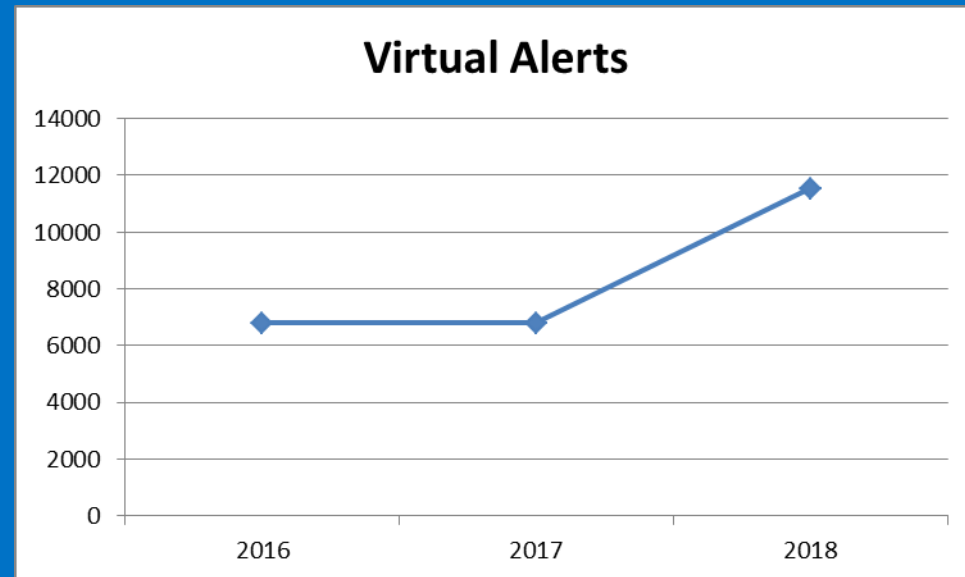
# Managing alerts

Alerts can be labour intensive

- “see a lot of normal”

Managing alerts

- Implant programming
- Proactive disabling



# Individually tailored alerts

## Lead Measurements

- Threshold
- Sensing
- Impedance

## Arrhythmias

- AF
- HVR
- % Paced Burden

## Episodes

## Home Monitoring

- HM no signal
- PIEGM arrived





# Continuous evolution

**No system is perfect from day 1**

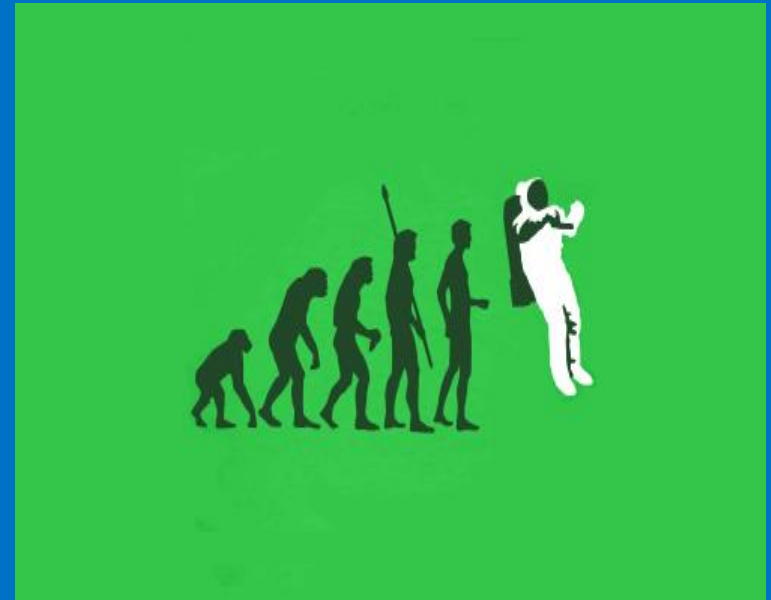
**Continuous audit and improvements**

**Systems and protocols**

- IT
- Clinical
- Administrative

**Audit of remote loop recorder implants**

- New implantation programming guidance
- Reduced alert burden by 80%



# Potential Issues

- **Patient compliance**
  - “Tech Savvy”
  - Mean age 74.4years  $\pm$ 13.9
- **Technical Issues**
  - Phone/Mobile Connection
  - Remote device failure
- **Medical cover**
  - Weekend issues
    - Shocks
    - Device failures



# The evolving service

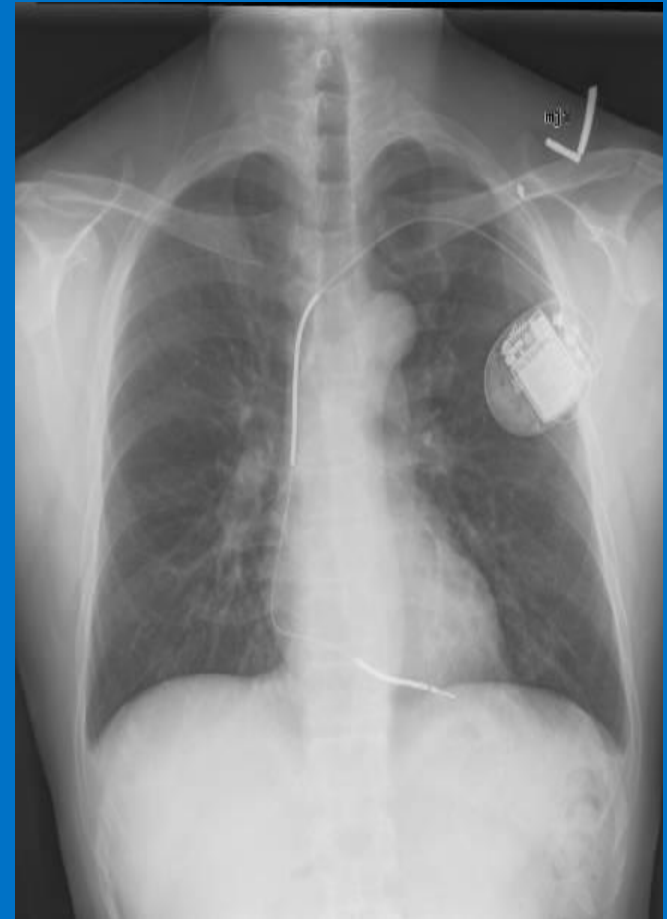
## Primary Prevention ICDs

- Low pacing burden
- Unlikely therapy

**Move to 100% remote follow up**

**Currently auditing 4 years of  
primary prevention ICD implants**

- Clinically significant  
information discovered in  
clinic
  - That had not been  
previously reported by  
home monitoring



# In clinic Follow up

- 100% remote FU does not allow for patient interaction
- Assessment of pt symptoms
  - HR response/ symptoms
  - Wound Checks
  - Heart Failure





# Clinical assessment of Heart Failure

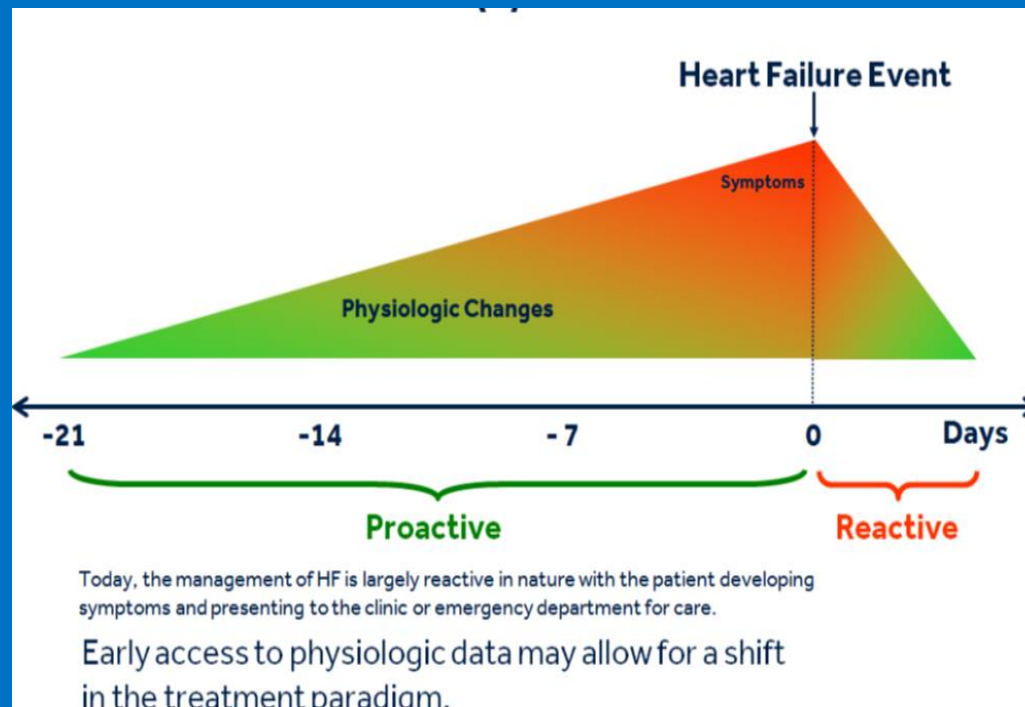
## 4.1 Symptoms and signs

Symptoms are often non-specific and do not, therefore, help discriminate between HF and other problems (*Table 4.1*).<sup>42-46</sup> Symptoms and signs of HF due to fluid retention may resolve quickly with diuretic therapy. Signs, such as elevated jugular venous pressure and displacement of the apical impulse, may be more specific, but are harder to detect and have poor reproducibility.<sup>18,46,47</sup> Symptoms and signs may be particularly difficult to identify and interpret in obese individuals, in the elderly and in patients with chronic lung disease.<sup>48-50</sup> Younger patients with HF often have a different aetiology, clinical presentation and outcome compared with older patients.<sup>51,52</sup>

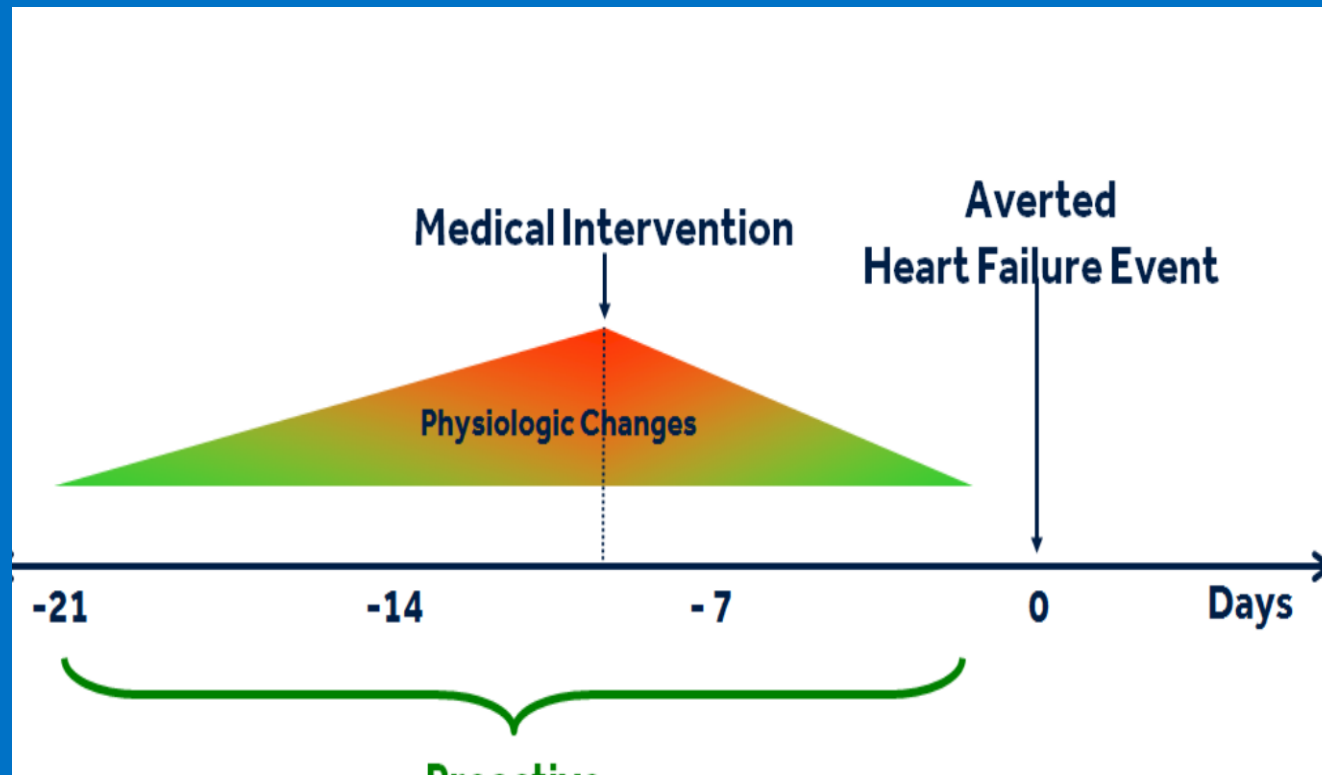
*European Heart Journal*, Volume 37, Issue 27, 14 July 2016, Pages 2129–2200

# Heart Failure Diagnostics

## Remote detection and management of Heart Failure



# Early Intervention



# Remote HF Diagnostic tools

## Thoracic Impedance monitoring

- Optivol
- Corvue
- Thoracic Impedance

## Pt activity

## AF burden

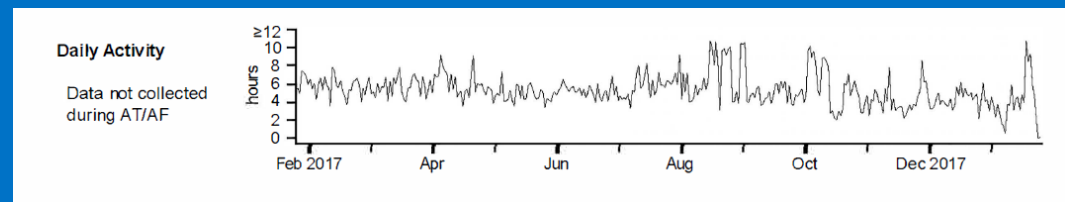
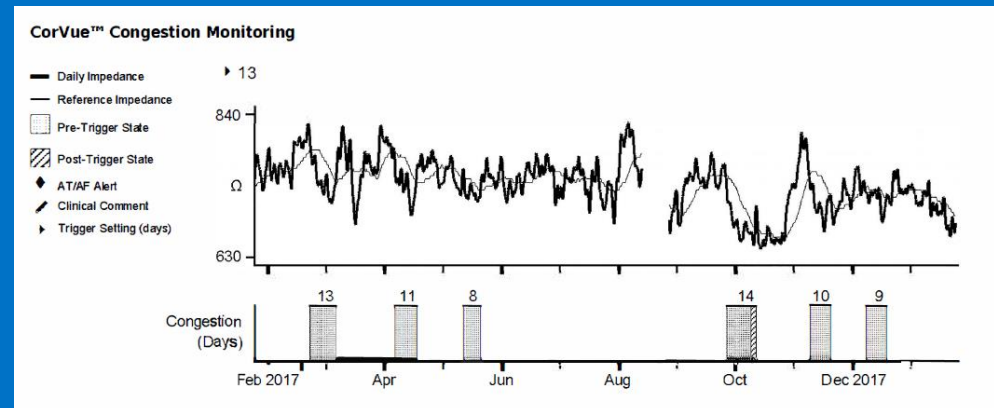
- V rate during AF

## HR variability

## % pacing

- A,RV&CRT

## PVC/h

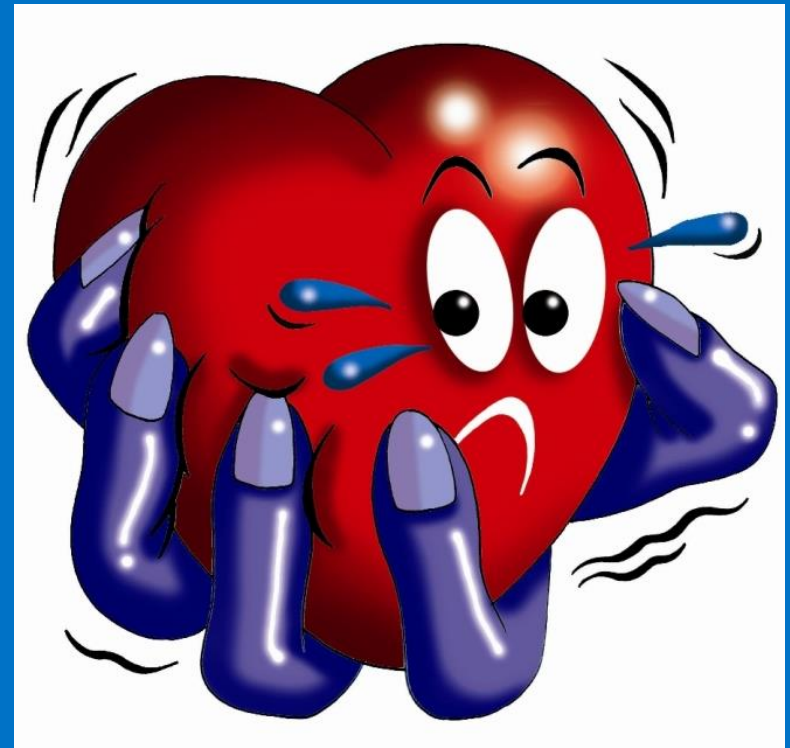




# HF Detection Pathway

## Home Monitoring triggers

- Mean PVC/h above limit ( $> 100$  PVC/h)
- CRT pacing below limit ( $< 80\%$ )
- RV pacing  $>$  limit
- Atrial monitoring episode detected
- Atrial burden above limit ( $> 50\%$ )
- VT1/ VT2 and VF events



# HF Referral

## Rolling 3/52 window

- Alerts “REMOTE HF MONITORING ALERT”

## Allied to secondary information

- Thoracic Impedance Monitoring
- Pt activity
- HR variability

Forward information to HF team if suspicion of HF

Great Western Hospitals

NHS Foundation Trust

**Wiltshire Cardiac Centre- Device Clinic**  
**Referral to for assessment by Community HF Team**

Patient Details:

Name, DOB, NHS No., GWH No:

Request Details:

Request Date:

**Device /ECG Data**

% BIV paced	99%	Intrinsic QRS Duration (ms)	Paced QRS Duration (ms)	160
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**Technical Data**

Device	CR.TD
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**+**

General QOL	Symptoms of HF	NYHA Class
Fit and Well	Breathlessness	Class I (no limitation with activity)
Frail	Oedema/bloating	Class II (OK at rest, slight limitation with activity)
Previous CVA	Fatigue	Class III (OK at rest, marked limitation with activity)
Dementia	Visible JVP	Class IV (symptoms at rest)

**Physiologic Device Detected HF data**

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**Focussed Echo**

Good LV	Mild LVSD	Moderate LVSD	Severe LVSD
Visually Dilated LV		Poor Images	

# Remote Monitoring Conclusion

- A tool which can ease the burden of in clinic FU
- Follow up our patients 7 days a week
- Greater flexibility for staff around working patterns
- Long process to set up
- The remote follow up of devices can be tricky