

MICRA PACEMAKER

The Micra is a leadless single chamber pacemaker approximately 1 inch long and ¼ inch wide. When the doctor implants this pacemaker, there are no leads/wires. The device is implanted via a femoral vein transcatheter approach; it requires no chest incision or subcutaneous generator pocket.



To implant a Micra pacemaker, your doctor will deliver the device to your heart by using a long catheter with a handle that controls deployment of the device. Your doctor will insert the catheter into the femoral vein in your groin and from there thread it up to your heart. Once your doctor has the Micra positioned in your right ventricle, he will deploy it from the catheter and remove the catheter. The Micra has four small self-expanding tines that will anchor into your heart muscle.

Who is a candidate for a Micra?

- A Micra can only be used for pacing in the ventricle; it cannot be used for patients that require pacing in both the upper and lower chamber
- Chronic atrial fibrillation with slow ventricular rates
- Bradycardia (slow heart rate)
- Complete heart block

Why Micra?

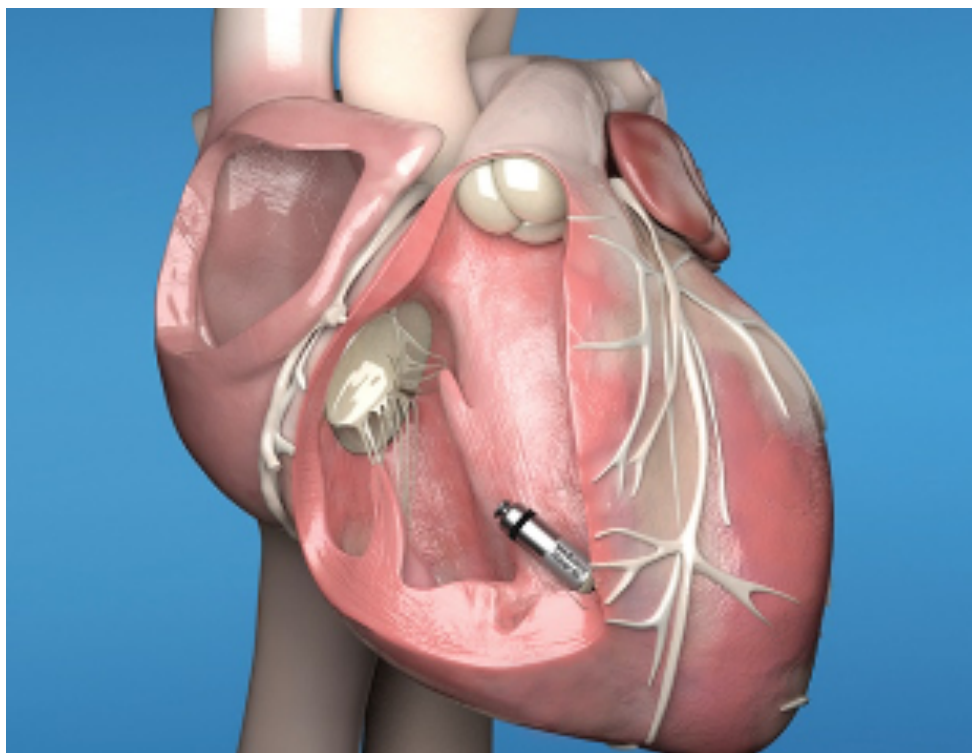
- Less chance of complications due to lack of leads and lack of generator implanted in left chest
- Complications that are eliminated include pocket infections, hematoma, lead dislodgment, and lead fracture.
- Cosmetic appeal due to lack of chest incision or visible pacemaker pocket.



The Micra implant procedure is done in the cardiac day surgery area by your cardiologist. You may have to spend the night at the discretion of your cardiologist.

After the procedure, you will have to rest for a few hours to prevent the catheter insertion site at your groin from bleeding.

When you go home after your procedure, you will be advised to take it easy for a few days and to avoid any heavy lifting/bending over for a week.



After your procedure:

- Groin incision: You will have the suture removed before going home prior to discharge from hospital. The incision may be slightly agape—this is normal and will take approx. 1 month to completely heal
- Some bruising is normal but call doctor if any sudden onset/new bruising occurs
- Some mild discomfort to your groin/thigh is expected as you get up and move around

When to contact your doctor

If you note any of the following to groin incision:

- Bleeding
- Redness
- Swelling
- Drainage
- Fever >100F