



Salvage of Infected Cardiac Implantable Electrical Devices with Subpectoral Plane Pocket Revision

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Abstract

Introduction Infection of cardiac implantable electrical devices (CIEDs) may lead to serious complications. Complete CIED explantation is expensive, requires expertise, not free from complications, and may not be an option in patients with device dependence.

Aim To highlight that carefully selected infected CIEDs can be salvaged by placing the device in a subpectoral pocket below the pectoralis major muscle. We conducted a retrospective descriptive observational study.

Material and Methods Twelve patients (10 male and two female) with erosion, exposure or infection of infraclavicular, subcutaneously placed CIED were treated over a 30-month period between July 2018 and December 2020. The technique involved debridement and excision of a peridevice capsule, creating a subpectoral pocket beneath the pectoralis major muscle, and placing the CIED in a new pocket with total muscle coverage and closure of skin without tension.

Results Twelve patients ($m = 10$; $f = 2$) with a mean age of 65 years (range, 46–82 years) presented with infection of CIED within 9 months of implantation. None had sepsis or endocarditis. In nine patients, CIEDs were successfully salvaged with relocation to subpectoral pocket. Mean follow-up was 20 months (range, 8–30 months). Three out of 12 developed reinfection that ultimately required CIED explantation. There was no mortality.

Conclusion In the absence of sepsis or endocarditis, infected CIEDs may be attempted at salvage by subpectoral pocket placement. This obviates the need for potentially risky explantation or replacement of expensive CIEDs.

Keywords

- CIED infection
- CIED salvage
- subpectoral CIED implantation
- pectoralis major muscle

Introduction

With increasing life expectancy and progress in the understanding of the electrophysiology of the heart, there is an increase in the number of the cardiac implantable electrical

devices (CIEDs) implanted.^{1–3} The placement is usually done in the infraclavicular subcutaneous plane, according to the recommended guidelines.^{4,5}

Unfortunately, there has been an increase in the infection rates also.⁶ Managing CIED infections remain complex and

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debatable despite published guidelines. Current guidelines recommend explantation and reimplanting a fresh generator device after the control of infection.⁷ However, removal of the CIEDs, especially the leads, is also fraught with danger with potentially fatal complications and additional cost.⁸ Many investigators have attempted salvage by treating the pocket infection surrounding the CIED, changing the generator device and relocation into a new subcutaneous pocket without removal of atrioventricular (AV) leads.^{9–12} As explanting CIEDs is an expensive proposition, there is a felt need of salvaging infected CIEDs.

The use of muscle flaps is a time-tested technique in the treatment of deep-seated bone, joint, or prosthetic infections in plastic surgery.¹³ We surmised that the placement of infected CIED beneath the pectoralis major (PM) muscle would be an effective salvage strategy by providing vascularized cover to the infected device and eradicating the local infection without the need to explant the device.

We present our study with an aim to highlight that carefully selected infected CIEDs can be salvaged by placing the device in a subpectoral pocket below the pectoralis major muscle.

Material and Methods

A retrospective descriptive observational study was performed with 12 patients treated over 30 months from June 2018 through December 2020, with follow-up ranging from 8 to 30 months (mean follow-up: 20 months). The standard definitions were used for the inclusion and exclusion criteria.^{5,7,14}

Inclusion criteria: isolated generator pocket infection and isolated pocket erosion, that is, those without evidence of systemic infection (normal total leucocyte count [TLC], no fever, negative blood cultures, no evidence of vegetations on 2D echocardiography [2D ECHO] and transesophageal echocardiography [TEE]).

Exclusion criteria: Patients with raised TLC, fever, positive blood culture or vegetations on 2D ECHO and/or TEE were excluded from the study. These were the patients with bacteremia, pocket site infection with bacteremia, lead infection, pocket site infection with lead/valvular endocarditis, positive blood cultures, lead or valvular vegetation, and CIED endocarditis. Patients with prosthetic heart valves and end-stage renal disease patients on dialysis were also excluded. Patients who refused intervention after explanation of the procedure as part of informed consent were also excluded.

Surgical Technique

The procedures were performed under general anesthesia or conscious sedation with local anesthesia. Antiplatelet drugs like clopidogrel or aspirin were not discontinued. The infraclavicular involved pocket area was infiltrated with 0.5% lignocaine in normal saline containing 1:200,000 epinephrine. The CIED along with the clump of leads was brought out of the pocket. Using sharp dissection with utmost caution, total excision of the peridevice and lead system capsule was done. The whole pocket was irrigated with gentamicin-saline

solution. The device and the leads were also irrigated, and biofilm removed (►Fig. 1).

The fibers of the PM were split (not cut!) with blunt dissection (►Fig. 2). A subpectoral pocket was created to

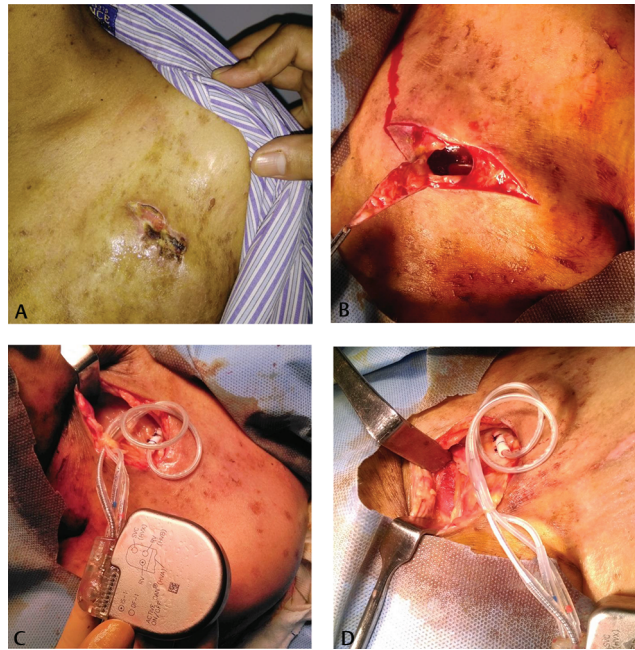


Fig. 1 Salvage of infected cardiac implantable electronic device (CIED): debridement. (A) Skin necrosis and purulent discharge from the subcutaneous pocket. (B) Excision and deroofting of subcutaneous pocket. (C) Exteriorization of the generator unit and the lead system. (D) Thorough debridement and irrigation of the subcutaneous pocket done.

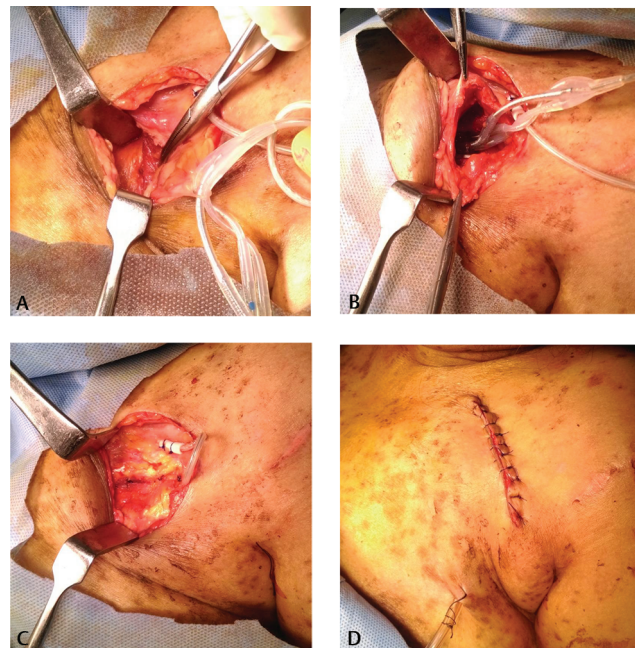


Fig. 2 Salvage of infected cardiac implantable electronic device (CIED): placement in subpectoral pocket. (A) The pectoralis major (PM) muscle fibers are split by blunt dissection to reach subpectoral plane. (B) CIED being placed in the subpectoral pocket. (C) Coverage of CIED by muscle obtained by suturing back the split fibers. (D) Skin closure over the suction drain in situ.

accommodate CIED and all the leads. After subpectoral placement, the split fibers were sutured together with interrupted absorbable sutures to provide total coverage by the PM muscle. The skin wound was closed in two layers over a 14G suction drain. The skin was closed without any tension and simple undermining and advancement of surrounding skin, obviating the need to design any complicated local flaps (►Figs. 2, 3). Dressings were applied and the arm was splinted in adduction.

Parenteral antibiotics were continued for 14 days after the procedure. The skin sutures were removed after 2 weeks. A follow-up schedule was advised to the patients, usually every 2 months for 1 year, and later, once in 6 months.

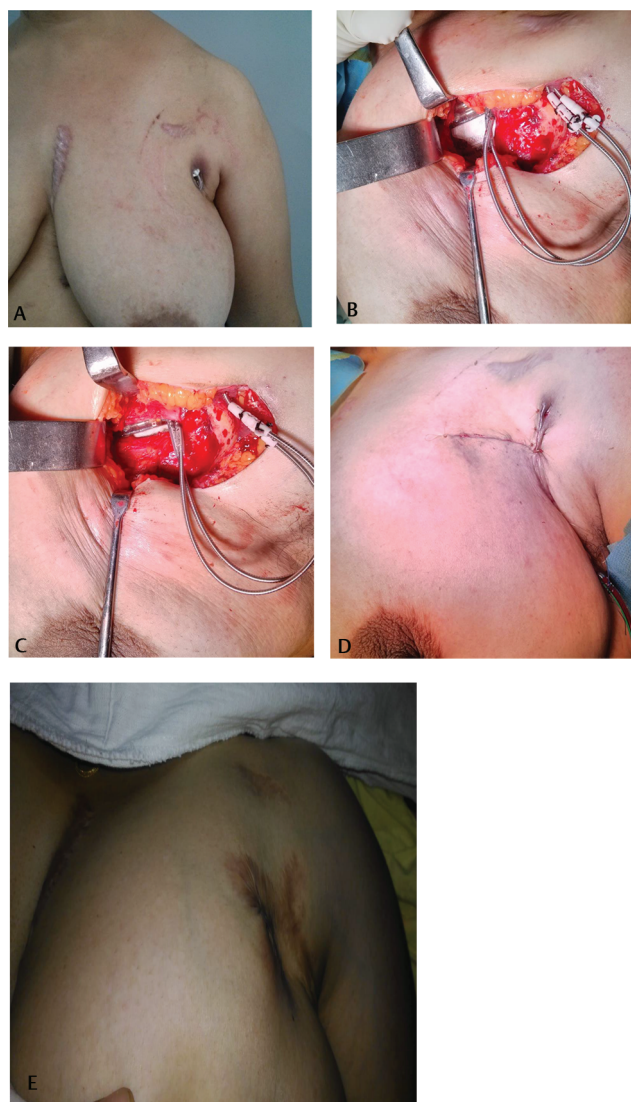


Fig. 3 Salvage of exposed cardiac implantable electronic device (CIED) with no purulence. (A) Device dependant patient with exposure of the implant with no option of explantation. (B) After debridement, subpectoral pocket is created and the device placed. (C) CIED placed in the pocket and covered by the vascularized pectoralis major (PM) muscle. (D) Final tension-free skin wound closure over suction drain. (E) Stable CIED coverage with no recurrence at 30 months follow-up.

Results

A total of 12 patients were treated. Ten patients were male and two were female. The age ranged from 46 to 82 years (mean age 65 years). The time from CIED placement to the exposure or infection ranged from 3 weeks to 9 months (mean 4 months). Follow-up of ranged from 6 to 34 months (mean follow-up: 20 months) (►Table 1).

In nine of the 12 (75%) patients, we achieved successful salvage of the devices with uneventful healing. Three patients developed discharging sinus within 12 weeks of the surgical procedure, signifying treatment failure. Two had presented with purulent discharge at the first instance, and one with warmth and erythema. One of these three was maintained on antibiotic therapy during the exacerbations, and CIED was subsequently explanted 9 months later. The other two patients were treated with complete explantation and reimplantation of a new device on the contralateral side, owing to persistent discharging sinus.

During the same period, six patients underwent explantation of infected CIEDs as the primary treatment procedure. Five of them were unwilling to undergo the salvage procedure and opted for explantation, as per the guidelines in cardiology. One had endocarditis (vegetations on TEE), required sternotomy, and was therefore not a candidate for the salvage procedure.

Discussion

Explantation of infected CIED is not completely safe. Both morbidity and mortality have been reported during explantations. The explantations may even need sternotomy and thoracotomies, with their attendant morbidities in complicated cases.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Sohail et al¹⁵ reported results of 185 cases where CIEDs were completely extracted. Twenty-five patients (13.7%) developed serious complications with two deaths. Sternotomy was required in 19 cases. Rusanov et al¹⁶ shared their experience of 15 years of CIED extraction. Leads and patch removal was completely successful in only 86% cases. They had 11% complications and two deaths. Thoracotomy and sternotomy were used in 18% cases. In a study of 412 patients with a device and leads removal, Tarakaji et al reported 19 deaths, and two were directly related to device extraction.¹⁷ The complication rate was 38.9% in their series.

Specialized technique and instruments are required for CIED and lead system explantation.¹⁸ Despite this, it may not always be successful.^{15,16,19} Moreover, it should be attempted by experienced operators dealing with a large number of such cases. It, most importantly, warrants a surgical backup.¹⁸

CIED infection has been recognized as a spectrum, and not one single entity, depending upon patient's comorbid conditions, virulence, and type of microbial infection.^{7,14,20} Complete explantation is not the only and the first answer for all infections. A course of antibiotics is the first line of treatment and may be the only treatment required for certain subgroups.^{7,19}

Table 1 Time of presentation after implantation, age, type of CIED, wound characteristics and outcomes

No.	Time of presentation after implantation	Type of CIED	Age/Sex (year/M or F)	Local clinical examination	Discharge from wound	Culture from wound	Outcome on follow-up
1	2 months	DDDRO	64/M	Exposure of device with minimal erythema	Minimal serous	Coagulase negative staphylococcus	Healed
2	6 months	AICD	46/F	Exposed device	Serous	Skin commensals	Healed
3	2 months	CRT-D	73/M	Exposed device	Nil	Mixed growth (Staph aureus)	Healed
4	6 months	DDDRO	62/M	Exposed device, warmth, pus discharge	Purulent	No growth	Explantation
5	8 months	CRT-P	71/F	Exposed device, local warmth and minimal erythema	Serous	Coagulase negative staphylococcus	Healed
6	2 months	AICD	64/M	Exposure of device with minimal erythema	Nil	Coagulase negative staphylococcus	Healed
7	3 months	Single chamber pace-maker	71/M	Exposure of device with minimal erythema	Serous	Skin commensals	Healed
8	1 month	AICD	56/M	Exposed device with pus discharge	Purulent	Mixed growth (Staph aureus)	Explantation
9	09 months	CRT-D	67/M	Pain and erythema over the incision with impending exposure	Nil	No growth	Healed
10	3 months	AICD	53/M	Exposed device	Nil	No growth	Healed
11	03 weeks	DDDRO	82 /M	Exposed device with erythema of skin	Nil	Mixed growth	Healed
12	5 months	AICD	72/M	Exposed device with erythema and purulent discharge	Purulent	No growth	Explantation

Abbreviations: AICD, automated implantable cardioverter device; CIED, cardiac implantable electronic device; CRT-D, cardiac resynchronization therapy device; DDDRO, dual chamber pacing device.

A subgroup of infected CIEDs may be salvaged with surgical procedures. Gupta et al could salvage 80 percent implants using rectus abdominis flaps.²¹ They used CT scan to identify the lead infection, and the salvage of the implant was judiciously done to a good measure. There was no mortality in their series. Taylor and colleagues²⁰ reported the successful treatment of a pocket infection with pocket revision and placement of continuous irrigation system. Closed antibiotic irrigation system was used successfully for lead preservation by Hurst et al,¹⁰ whereas Lee and associates¹¹ used the same technique for lead system and generator preservation. Har-Shai et al²² used subcapsular relocation of the generator and lead systems. Similarly, Yamada and colleagues⁹ described successful salvage of lead systems, with success in 17 of 17 patients, using pocket debridement, iodine packing, and creation of a new pocket. Griffith et al¹² described 74% success rate with pocket debridement, lead preservation, and creation of an ipsilateral, new subcutaneous pocket in patients with negative wound cultures. Kolker et al²³ presented six patients treated with debridement, capsulectomy, pocket change to a fresh subcutaneous

location, and local rhomboid skin flap closure, with five out of six (83%) achieving long-term successful salvage. This technique carries the risk of additional donor site morbidity, since adjacent tissue must be harvested and rotated into the primary defect.

Many of these techniques need prolonged duration of the treatment using irrigation or dressings. Also, all these techniques entail usage of subcutaneous pocket plane for fresh implantation that continues to be prone to erosion, exposure, or infection.

Subpectoral positioning of CIED, aimed at providing more durable coverage against erosion and exposure in frail patients, was described in 1995 by Foster et al in six patients using a lateral approach.²⁴ Soon after, in 1996, a comparison of primary placement of cardiac devices in the subpectoral space versus the traditional subcutaneous space was done that did not demonstrate significant differences in freedom from complications.²⁵ Thus, worldwide practice is to use subcutaneous pocket to implant CIED, as procedural time is short and the procedure is technically less demanding.

Subpectoral placement of CIED as a technique for salvage, and not primary placement, has been attempted by many investigators. Jensen²⁶ described a case report of repositioning of a generator from an abdominal pocket to a subpectoral location, using an axillary tunnelling technique. Al-Bataineh et al²⁷ described a lateral axillary approach to subpectoral plane in patients with ipsilateral prepectoral infection, with no recurrence of infection. There was one hematoma and one pneumothorax in the 16 patients treated. Lateral approach to subpectoral space requires greater dissection and is technically more demanding; it has not found widespread acceptance.

Knepp et al²⁸ were the first to advocate anterior, muscle split approach to subpectoral space. Their technique, similar to ours, was used in seven patients with varied indications such as impending exposure, erosion, infection, hematoma at the time of initial placement, and cosmesis. Six patients (86%) achieved long-term successful repositioning with no recurrent infection or exposure and good cosmetic results. The authors highlighted many advantages of the technique, including a clean plane, coverage with healthy vascularized muscle, and easy closure of the skin wound over the drains without need of complicated flaps. The authors preserved the leads, but exchanged the involved CIED with new generator device if not operating for cosmesis.

Jung et al²⁹ described a series of 10 patients for salvage of the same exposed CIEDs by creating a new subcutaneous pocket 1 to 1.5 cm away from the involved area under local anesthesia and using closed suction drainage. However, none of their cases had overt signs of local sepsis. We believe that if the subcutaneous pocket failed at the initial instance, a new pocket in the same plane with exposed and infected CIED might not be successful again.

In our study, we used the subpectoral placement of the CIED for erosion, exposure, or infection in 12 patients, and none of them for cosmesis or hematoma. We were able to achieve successful long-term salvage in nine patients (75%), using the same generator unit and the leads. Thus, in our experience, coverage by vascularized PM muscle is an effective technique in face of infected and exposed implantable device when a replacement with new generator unit might not be possible. Salvaging CIED has great implications for a low- and middle-income country like India, where a fresh expenditure to the tune of a few hundred thousand rupees might not be affordable.⁶

There are other potential advantages of salvaging CIED. Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) of upper limbs is a known complication of CIED, and changing the side puts both the upper limbs at risk of DVT.³⁰ Awaiting a pacemaker device after explantation is also not entirely safe with high (36%) rate of major adverse cardiac events reported while awaiting pacemaker implantation.³¹

Limitation of the Present Study

This is a retrospective observational descriptive study with inherent bias; also, the numbers are small.

Strength of the Study

A 30-month study is a reasonable time frame to follow-up for relapse of infection and to assess the durability against infection.

Conclusion

In carefully selected CIED infections, the local salvage methods can be safely attempted. Placement of the same device along with the lead systems in the subpectoral position via anterior muscle split approach is technically simple to perform, with favorable outcomes and low morbidity. We would recommend use of this approach as the first-line treatment if salvage is an option and contemplated.

Funding

None.

Note

The study was approved by Institutional Review Board (IRB) and Ethical Committee before commencement.

Conflicts of Interest

None declared.

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