Case Report: Implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) deactivation in palliative care - a case involving best interest decisions for someone lacking capacity at the end of life

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Abstract
The use of implantable cardioverter-defibrillators (ICD) has increased due to benefits of preventing death from cardiac arrhythmia. However, the increasing use of ICDs has created new challenges for how to proactively manage deactivation of these devices in people who are dying, especially for those who lack capacity to make decisions about their care. The aim of this case report is to discuss the challenges of planning for deactivation of an ICD for a patient who lacked capacity at the end of life.

We describe the challenges of managing ICD deactivation in a dying patient with fluctuating capacity who had previously expressed a wish for the ICD to remain active. Although it is preferable to use advance care planning (ACP), to provide care in-line with patient-identified care preferences, we demonstrate how a best interest process can be used to make decisions about ICD deactivation at the end of life.

Keywords
Palliative care, heart failure, consent, implantable cardioverter defibrillator, resuscitation, capacity, case report
**Introduction**

Over the last couple of decades, the use of implantable cardioverter-defibrillators (ICDs) has increased mainly due to benefits of preventing death from cardiac arrhythmia\(^2\). The increasing use of ICDs has provided considerable benefit but has also created new challenges; for example, when people, despite the presence of their implanted device, approach or reach the end of life\(^1\). ICDs may cause distress for patients and their families at the end of life, as previous studies report that many patients experience shocks from their devices in the dying phase of their illness\(^4\).

Current guidelines advise that people should be given opportunities to discuss the option of deactivation of their device, particularly at the end of life, with discussion of about the relative benefits and burdens. These discussions should be offered to everyone who is at risk of losing capacity, as well as those with fluctuating capacity\(^5\). The evidence suggests these conversations rarely happen, with one study reporting that only 35% of people with an ICD had discussed deactivation before their death\(^6\). In this case, we provide insight into the challenges of planning for deactivation of an ICD for a patient who lacked capacity at the end of life.

**Case report**

Mr X (84 years old, retired, male) was admitted to a hospital specialist palliative care unit in a University teaching hospital in the North West of the UK, for symptomatic management following an admission with a urinary tract infection (UTI) in October 2020. Mr X had a previous history of heart failure, for which an ICD was inserted for management of arrhythmia. He was receiving maximum medical therapy for heart failure and was breathless with increasing frailty. At this point, a clinician explored Mr X’s views about ICD deactivation; however, Mr X stated that he would like his device to remain active.

Mr X’s capacity to make decisions about his care was variable throughout the course of his admission which made advance care planning (ACP) challenging. He developed a hospital acquired pneumonia, became agitated and lost capacity to make decisions about his treatment. We explained our concern that his condition was deteriorating with his family, which resulted in a ‘do not attempt cardiopulmonary resuscitation’ (DNA-CPR) order being put in place.

Mr X’s condition deteriorated further. He was now dying and in the final weeks of his life. However, his ICD was still active and further discussion about deactivation was not possible with him as he now lacked capacity to make decisions about his care. Therefore, we discussed deactivation of his ICD with his family. It was agreed, through a best interest process, that the ICD should be deactivated as the risks of the ICD now outweighed the benefits. The ICD was deactivated by the cardiac physiologists. Mr X died a few days later.

**Discussion**

**Summary**

In this case report, we describe the challenges of managing ICD deactivation in a dying patient with fluctuating capacity who had previously expressed a wish for the ICD to remain active.

**Strength of article and contribution to the literature**

Our case report provides a real world example of the challenge of managing ICD deactivation at the end of life. We highlight the importance of communication with those important to patients when they lack capacity to make decisions. We identify how a best interest process can be practically used in these situations to help healthcare professionals provide person centred care.

**Comparison with previous work**

Consistent with previous studies, our case highlights the challenges of providing care to people with fluctuating capacity caused by advancing illness\(^8\). Specifically, we were unable to re-discuss the issue ICD deactivation with Mr X as he became more unwell. Although he had previously stated a preference for his ICD to remain active, we agreed (following discussion with family) that deactivation of the device was in his best interests as the risks harm of the ICD now outweighed the benefits. Our experience is consistent with previous studies, which report how discussions about ICD deactivation rarely take place at the end of life, even if a DNA-CPR order has been completed\(^9,10\).

Healthcare professionals and patients find these discussions difficult for a number of reasons. Specifically, it is difficult to discuss deactivation of a ‘life-saving’ device at the time of insertion, and prognostic uncertainty creates challenge to the timing of discussions about deactivation. Furthermore, patients may be resistant to the idea of deactivation of their ICD as they may view a decision to deactivate the device as an indirect decision to end their life.

We were not clear whether Mr X was provided the opportunity to discuss developing an ACP earlier in his disease, which would have potentially provided an opportunity to develop a plan to deactivate his ICD as his health declined. Current guidance states that people should receive counselling during and ICD insertion to prepare them for what is involved with the device and future deactivation. When discussion deactivation, healthcare professionals should check the patient’s understanding of their ICD, and provide individualised information to the patient\(^11\).

**Limitations**

This case describes the experience of one individual, receiving care in a hospital setting during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic; therefore, our experience may not be generalisable.

**Implications to policy, practice, and research**

Based on our experience, we have identified two recommendations for healthcare professionals who are managing people who are dying with an active ICD. Firstly, we suggest that clinical teams explore ICD deactivation as a patient’s clinical condition changes. In hospital, this is important at significant time-points, such as a deterioration in their condition.
and when DNA-CPR decisions are made. Secondly, healthcare professionals should identify patients who have fluctuating capacity, in order to support patients who are able to make advance care plans, and to apply best interest decision making-process for those who lack capacity to make decisions.

**Conclusion**

Our case report provides an example of the challenges of managing fluctuating capacity in the presence of an active ICD. Although it is preferable to use ACP to provide care, in-line with patient-identified preferences, we demonstrate how a best interest process can be used to make decisions about ICD deactivation at the end of life.

**Data availability**

Underlying data

All data underlying the results are available as part of the article and no additional source data are required

**Consent**

Written informed consent for publication of their clinical details was obtained from the relative of the patient.

**References**