



IQWiG Reports – Commission No. N16-02

# **Telemonitoring using active cardiac implantable devices in ventricular tachyarrhythmia and heart failure<sup>1</sup>**

**Extract**

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<sup>1</sup>Translation of the key statement of the final report N16-02 *Telemonitoring mithilfe von aktiven kardialen implantierbaren Aggregaten bei ventrikulärer Tachyarrhythmie sowie Herzinsuffizienz* (Version 1.2; Status: 4 July 2018). Please note: This document was translated by an external translator and is provided as a service by IQWiG to English-language readers. However, solely the German original text is absolutely authoritative and legally binding.

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## **Key statement**

### ***Research question***

The aim of this report is to

- assess the benefit of telemonitoring using active cardiac implantable devices (implantable cardioverter defibrillator [ICD], cardiac resynchronization therapy pacemaker [CRT-P], and cardiac resynchronization therapy defibrillator [CRT-D]) and the interventions resulting from this method in comparison with standard treatment without telemonitoring

in patients who had an active cardiac device implanted for the treatment of ventricular tachyarrhythmia and/or heart failure with regard to patient-relevant outcomes.

### ***Conclusion***

For the outcomes all-cause mortality, cardiovascular mortality, stroke, cardiac decompensation, myocardial infarction, cardiac arrhythmia requiring treatment, thromboembolic events, health status, morbidity due to heart failure, psychological morbidity, heart transplantation, hospitalisation overall, hospitalisation for cardiac causes, and shocks delivered, no advantages or disadvantages of telemonitoring were found.

Due to incomplete or unusable data, the amount of data available for central outcomes (serious adverse events [SAEs] and health-related quality of life) was insufficient: Results were missing for 42% of patients (2964 out of 7120) regarding SAEs and for 2% of patients (4220 out of 5138) regarding health-related quality of life. Given these data gaps, bias is possible. Therefore, no statements on benefit were made for these outcomes.

The benefit of telemonitoring remains unclear. A final assessment of potential advantages or disadvantages of telemonitoring requires that missing data become available to provide a full picture.

*The full report (German version) is published under*  
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