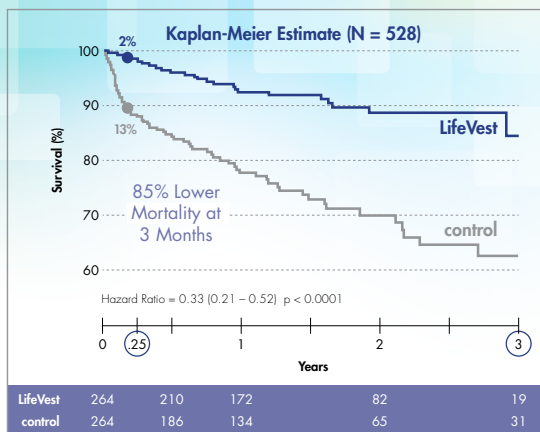


# LifeVest® Use Reduced Total Mortality Following PCI



A study performed by investigators at the Cleveland Clinic<sup>1</sup> demonstrated that post-PCI, low-EF patients prescribed the LifeVest wearable cardioverter defibrillator (WCD) had:

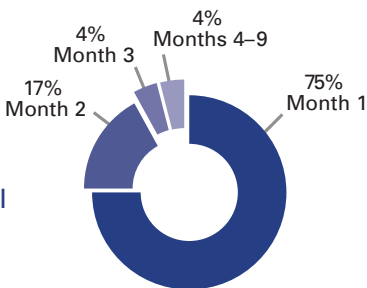
- An **85%** lower 90-day mortality (2%) compared to a matched cohort of patients not prescribed the LifeVest (13%).

WCD use was associated with a **57%** lower risk of death ( $p < 0.0001$ ) over a mean follow-up of over 3 years in the total post-PCI cohort.

# LifeVest<sup>®</sup> Post-MI

The LifeVest is effective in protecting high-risk, early post-MI patients from sudden cardiac arrest (SCA).

75% of Treated Patients Received Therapy During the First 30 Days Post-MI



Median time to treatment was 16 days in all patients, and 14 days in revascularized patients.

The risk of sudden cardiac death post-MI is the highest in the first 30 days.<sup>3,4</sup>

In a study of 8,453 low-EF post-MI patients, LifeVest use resulted in post-event survival of **91%**.<sup>2</sup>

## Treated patients demonstrated 91% event survival

- In patients who were not revascularized, treatment event survival was 84%.
- In revascularized patients, treatment event survival was 95%.

1 Zishiri ET et al. Early risk of mortality after coronary artery revascularization in patients with left ventricular dysfunction and potential role of the wearable cardioverter defibrillator. *Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol* 2013;6:117-128.

2 Epstein AE et al. Wearable cardioverter-defibrillator use in patients perceived to be at high risk early post myocardial infarction. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2013;62(21):2000-2007.

3 Adabag AS et al. Sudden death after myocardial infarction. *JAMA* 2008;300(17):2022-2029.

4 Solomon SD et al. Sudden death in patients with myocardial infarction and left ventricular dysfunction, heart failure, or both. *NEJM* 2005;352:2581-2588.