

We meet four times during the year

February

May

September

November

Meetings take place at the home of *Milton Keynes Community Cardiac Group*

Hinton Hall

296 Whaddon Way

Bletchley

Milton Keynes

MK3 7GB

We also produce a Newsletter, which we circulate to everyone connected to the group .

Useful contacts:

Milton Keynes Cardiology Department:

01908 243161

Cardiac Physiologist (Diane)
01908 2431661 ext 2294

Out of hours contact: Coronary Care Unit

01908 243061

John Radcliffe ICD Clinic

Nicola Meldrum & Elaine Watson

01865 221667

Out of hours contact: Cardiology ward

01865 572671

Affiliated to:



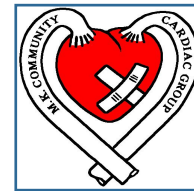
Tel-

01789

450787

Supported locally by

- ♥ Milton Keynes
Community
Cardiac Group
Tel 01908 632999.



- ♥ The Cardiology team at
Milton Keynes Hospital

We exchange information and maintain contact with other ICD support groups.

Contacts

Sam & Rosi Shunmoogum

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Information

leaflet

Our objectives are:

- ♥ To provide support to each other at our quarterly meetings.
- ♥ To support our families.
- ♥ To share our experiences both in and out of hospital.
- ♥ To exchange information about coping with daily life.
- ♥ To discuss possible difficulties encountered with working life.
- ♥ To meet and support individuals, who have been identified as in need of an ICD.



Our Aims

To support individuals with an

Implanted
Cardioverter
Defibrillator

their partners, family,
and friends.

What is an ICD.

Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator

is made up of a small, slim, boxed shape device which contains a battery and electronic circuits.

The device is connected to the heart by one or more wires (called leads) The leads are passed along a blood vessel to the heart and the ICD box is usually implanted under the skin in the upper chest, near the collar bone.

Most modern ICDs have three main functions:

- ♥ If the heart rhythm is too slow, the device can give your heart extra support by working as a normal pacemaker. This is called *anti-bradycardia pacing*
- ♥ If the heart beats too fast, the ICD can give you a burst of extra beats at slightly faster rate which will normally return the heart back to a normal rhythm. This is called *anti-tachycardia pacing (or ATP)*
- ♥ If the anti-tachycardia pacing doesn't bring your heart back to a normal rhythm, or if the ICD senses a faster dangerous-rhythm called *ventricular fibrillation* the ICD can then give a shock. This is called *Defibrillation*

From AA booklet "ICD patient Information" (April 2009 revision)

Innovation in ICD is ongoing and new improved devices are available i.e. CRT, CRT-D, ICD/CRT.