



Focused on what matters.

The LUX-Dx II+ ICM System builds upon the advanced dual-stage algorithms and unparalleled signal quality of the groundbreaking LUX-Dx™ ICM device – adding enhanced detection algorithms and monitoring capabilities to reduce false alerts and prioritise clinically actionable events.

Signal quality

Clear S-ECG signals

90% of heart cycles had clearly visible P-waves1*

P-wave visibility is consistent over time1*, 2*



New enhancements on the LUX-Dx II+ICM System have demonstrated the following performance:

| ALGORITHM | ENHANCEMENT DESCRIPTION | RESULTS |
|--|---|--|
| AF | Repeating Sequential Patterns Verification Step | 38% reduction in AF false positives while maintaining high relative sensitivity (>98%) ^{3†} |
| | Merging Adjacent AF Episodes | Reduced 26% of the AF episodes for review ^{4†} |
| Pause | Low Signal-to-Noise Ratio Enhancement | Reduced false positives by 49% while maintaining 100% relative sensitivity ^{5†} |
| Night-time Brady and Pause Detection | Optimised settings for nocturnal episodes | Reduced 75% of Brady and 57% of Pause S-ECG episodes for review ^{4†} |
| PVC Burden | Capable of detecting singlets, couplets, and triplets | 85% PPV and 84% sensitivity ^{6†} |

- Frazier-Mills C, Rahan A, Saleeby R, et al. Consistent Visibility in P-waves Observed in Patients Implanted with LUX-Dx Insertable Cardiac Monitor. Poster presented at: 2021 Heart Rhythm Society; July 2021; Boston, MA.
- 2. Richards M, Mahajan D, Simon T, et al. Interim Evaluation of Signal Quality in the LUX-Dx Insertable Cardiac Monitor Remote Programming and Performance (LUX-Dx PERFORM) study. Poster presented at European Heart Rhythm Association; April 2023; Barcelona, Spain.
- 3. Richards M, Frost K, Mahajan D, Saha S, Herrmann K, Perschbacher D. Novel Run-Test Algorithm for Improved AF Detection in Insertable Cardiac Monitors. Poster presented at 2022 Heart Rhythm Society; April 2022; San Francisco, CA.
- Rajan A, Perschbacher D, Mahajan D, et al. Improving Clinic Workflow and Diagnosis for the LUX-Dx Insertable Cardiac Monitor. Poster Presented at Heart Rhythm Society; April 2022; San Francisco, CA.
- Burke M, Ravikumar V, Siejko K, Bohn D, Verdino R. Enhanced Pause Algorithm for Insertable Cardiac Monitor Reduces Clinical Review Burden. Poster presented at 2023 Heart Rhythm Society; May 2023; New Orleans, LA.
- 6. Nair D, Herrmann K, Mahajan D, Siejko K. Novel PVC burden algorithm for Insertable Cardiac Monitors (ICMs) detects all PVC sequence types. Poster presented at: 2021 Heart Rhythm Society; July 2021; Boston, MA.

*Evaluated using the LUX-Dx™ ICM System.

†Simulated performance tested on real-world LUX-Dx ICM events.

LUX-Dx $II^{^{\mathrm{II}}}$ and LUX-Dx $II+^{^{\mathrm{II}}}$ Insertable Cardiac Monitor Systems

INDICATIONS: The LUX-Dx Insertable Cardiac Monitor (ICM) is intended to monitor and record subcutaneous electrocardiogram (S ECG). The recorded S-ECG is used for the clinical evaluation and diagnosis of cardiac arrhythmias. The LUX-Dx is indicated for use in patients that have a known heart condition and are at risk of developing an abnormal heart rhythm, or have symptoms that may suggest a cardiac arrhythmia such as dizziness, palpitations, syncope, chest pain, and/or shortness of breath. The LUX-Dx has not been tested specifically for paediatric use.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: There are no known contraindications for the insertion of the LUX-Dx insertable monitor. However, the patient's particular medical condition may dictate whether or not they can tolerate a subcutaneous, chronically inserted device. LATITUDE Clarity is contraindicated for use with any device other than a compatible Boston Scientific device.

WARNINGS: Concomitant use of the ICM system and implanted electro-mechanical devices [for example implantable neuromodulation/neurostimulation systems, ventricular assist device (VAD), or implantable insulin pump or drug pump] can result in interactions that could compromise the function of the ICM, the co-implanted device, or both. Electromagnetic interference [EMI] or therapy delivery from the co-implanted device can interfere with ICM sensing and/or rate assessment, resulting in failure to monitor or record when needed. Verify sensing configuration, operation modes, surgical considerations and existing placement of all involved devices prior to any co-implant. To help prevent undesirable interactions, test the ICM system when used in combination with the co-implanted device. Do not expose a patient with an ICM system to diathermy. The interaction of diathermy therapy with an insertable cardiac monitor can damage the device and cause patient injury. The influence of medical equipment on implanted devices varies considerably according to the type of unit and energy levels employed. In situations where the risks are known, always interrogate the device and save data before the procedure, and check device function afterwards. Magnet model 6386 has been tested for use with the ICM system. Use of any other magnets has not been tested and could result in failure to initiate communication with the device. The magnet provided with the ICM system may cause interference with devices sensitive to magnetic fields such as hearing aids, pacemakers, and other implanted devices. It can also permanently disable some magnetic strip cards. Keep the magnet at least 15 cm (6 inches) away from items sensitive to magnetic fields, including the ICM device when the magnet is not being used to initiate communication between the device and the patient or clinic app. The mobile devices and magnet are MR Unsafe and must remain outside the MRI conditions of Use are met, MRI scanning of the patient does not meet MR Conditional requirements

PRECAUTIONS: For specific information on precautions, refer to the following sections of the product labelling: General, Clinical Considerations, Sterilisation and Storage, Insertion, Magnet, Device Programming, Environmental and Medical Hazards, Follow-up, Device Removal and Disposal.

POTENTIAL ADVERSE EVENTS: Insertion and usage of this product may result in adverse events which may lead to injury, death, or other serious adverse reactions. If any adverse events occur, invasive corrective action and/or ICM system modification or removal may be required. Potential adverse events related to insertion of the device may include, but are not limited to, the following: Device migration, Erosion, Foreign body rejection phenomena, Formation of haematomas or seromas, Infection, Local tissue reaction, Tissue damage. Potential adverse events related to device operation may include, but are not limited to, the following: Premature battery depletion, Sensing issues, Error codes, Loss of telemetry. Transient procedural adverse events are expected in some patients. These include, but are not limited to discomfort, pain, anxiety, and other systemic symptoms that might be related to medications or other interventions performed during implant. For a list of potential adverse events associated with MRI scanning, refer to the bostonscientific-elabeling.com. MRI Technical Guide at www.bostonscientific-elabeling.com Any serious incident that occurs in relation to this device should be reported to Boston Scientific and to the relevant local regulatory authority. 97104968 (Rev. A)

CAUTION: The law restricts these devices to sale by or on the order of a physician. Indications, contraindications, warnings, and instructions for use can be found in the product labelling supplied with each device or at www.IFU-BSCI.com. Products shown for INFORMATION purposes only and may not be approved or for sale in certain countries. This material not intended for use in France.



www.bostonscientific.eu

© 2024 Boston Scientific Corporation or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

CRM-2014302-AA

C € 2797