This is a brief overview of information related to your pacemaker, which is further discussed in the patient manual at manuals.medtronic.com.

**WHEN IS IT USED?**
(Indications for Use)
Pacemakers are used to treat bradycardia (slow or irregular heart rhythms). The Micra pacemaker can send electrical pulses when the heart is beating too slowly and can adjust your heart rate based on your physical activity level. The Micra is implanted inside the heart and does not require any pacing leads. A traditional pacemaker would require a lead to be inserted into your heart from the pacemaker in your chest (see picture below).

**WHAT WILL IT ACCOMPLISH?**
A clinical study of patients needing this device was performed in 719 implanted patients with average follow-up of each patient of 4.4 months (ranging from 0-14 months) to learn about the basic benefits and risks.

**Benefits:**
Micra provides the same benefits as a traditional pacemaker to increase the heart rate and help relieve the symptoms of bradycardia. The Micra clinical study showed additional benefits include:
- Eliminates scar on the chest
- Eliminates bulge on the chest
- Able to resume regular activities after implant (no activity restrictions to prevent dislodging of traditional pacemaker leads)
- No upper chest implant complications (a punctured lung which may require a tube to be inserted into the chest to re-inflate the lung, a blood clot in the subclavian vein)
- No pacing lead complications (lead moving from original place in the heart, lead breaking, lead infections, lead not being connected to the device the right way)

**Risks:**
The Micra clinical study showed risks of the Micra pacemaker were uncommon. Risks with Micra include some of the same risks as traditional pacemakers, such as:
- Puncture of your heart muscle, which can lead to bleeding into the lining of your heart and may require emergency medical care (16/1,000 patients may experience a major type of this risk based on what is currently known from the Micra clinical study). Traditional systems typically see 11/1,000 patients for these types of events.
- An abnormal blood clot which can float in the bloodstream and cause complications by going to the lungs, the leg, or the brain

**New risks of Micra can include:**
- Groin complications where the catheter is inserted, such as bleeding or collecting blood on the outside of a vessel wall
- Currently, Medtronic suggests Micra be turned off when the battery ends. It is not yet known if Micra can or should be removed as scar tissue forms around the device over time.
- If more than one Micra is placed in the heart, there could be new risks that are currently not known

**WHEN SHOULD IT NOT BE USED?**
Your doctor will determine if the Micra should not be used for your condition. Micra should not be used if you already have a pacemaker providing active therapy, or if your body size cannot support implant requirements, or if you are allergic to the pacemaker’s materials or medications for the implant.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**
Refer to Medtronic.com for complete details on the Micra and the patient brochure.