## Effects of lockdown on physical activity and arrhythmia burden in patients with an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator: the COVID-19 Lockdown ICD-Carelink (CLIC) study

M.A. Ghossein<sup>1</sup>, D. Linz<sup>2</sup>, D.J.W. Van Kraaij<sup>3</sup>, A.M.W. Van Stipdonk<sup>2</sup>, M. De Melis<sup>4</sup>, K. Vernooy<sup>2</sup>, J. Heijman<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cardiovascular Research Institute Maastricht (CARIM), Maastricht, The Netherlands; <sup>2</sup> Maastricht University Medical Centre (MUMC), Cardiology, Maastricht, The Netherlands; <sup>3</sup> Zuyderland Medical Centre, Cardiology, Sittard, The Netherlands; <sup>4</sup> Bakken Research Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands

Funding Acknowledgement: Type of funding sources: None.

**Background:** Both COVID-19 and the measures taken to control the pandemic may significantly affect cardiovascular health. The effects of a lockdown on physical activity and its potential consequences for arrhythmia burden remain largely unknown.

**Purpose:** In this study, we investigated the effect of the lockdown during the first COVID-19 wave on patients' physical activity and arrhythmia burden.

**Methods:** All patients with an ICD connected to a Carelink homemonitoring system from two Dutch hospitals were included. Anonymized data on physical activity, heart rate, and occurrence of ventricular tachycardia/fibrillation (VT/VF), and atrial fibrillation/tachycardia (AF/AT) were obtained and were compared between March-April 2020 (lockdown) and March-April 2019 (reference) within each patient. The study was approved by the local ethics committee.

**Results:** The ICDs of 531 patients registered significantly less activity during de lockdown period compared to the reference period (210±104 min vs 182±103 min, p<0.0001, Figure 1, panels A and B), while weather conditions improved (1A). Daytime and nighttime heart rates were significantly lower during lockdown compared to the reference period (71.3±9 bpm vs 72.6±9 bpm, p<0.0001 and 63.4±9 vs 63.8±9, p=0.02, respectively). AF/AT burden increased (Figure 2A) while number of VT/VF episodes decreased (2B). There was no significant difference in number of NSVT episodes. **Conclusion:** During the lockdown in the first COVID-19 wave, the Carelink system revealed significantly less activity, increase in AF/AT burden and decrease in VT/VF episodes. Further investigation is needed to understand the relationship between physical activity and the occurrence of arrhythmias in ICD patients.

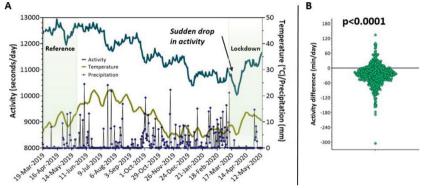


Figure 1. Activity decreased during lockdown

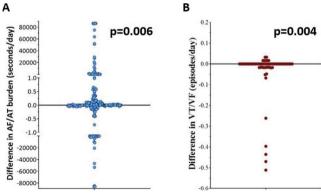


Figure 2. AF/AT increased while VT/VF decreased