

ACC CLINICAL DOCUMENT

HRS/EHRA/APHRS/LAHRs/ACC/ AHA Worldwide Practice Update for Telehealth and Arrhythmia Monitoring During and After a Pandemic



Niraj Varma, MA, MD, PhD, FACC, FRCP, *Chair*^a
Nassir F. Marrouche, MD, FHRS, *Vice-Chair*^b
Luis Aguinaga, MD, MBA, PhD, FESC, FACC^{c,*}
Christine M. Albert, MD, MPH, FHRS, FACC^{d,†}
Elena Arbelo, MD, MScI, PhD^{e,f,g,‡}
Jong-Il Choi, MD, PhD, MHS^{h,§}
Mina K. Chung, MD, FHRS, FACC^{a,¶}
Giulio Conte, MD, PhD^{i,‡}
Lilas Dagher, MD^{b,†}
Laurence M. Epstein, MD, FACC^{j,†}
Hamid Ghanbari, MD, FACC^{k,†}
Janet K. Han, MD, FHRS, FACC^{l,†}
Hein Heidbuchel, MD, PhD, FESC, FEHRA^{m,‡}
He Huang, MD, FACC, FESC, FEHRA^{n,§}
Dhanunjaya R. Lakkireddy, MD, FHRS, FACC^{o,†}

Tachapong Ngarmukos, MD, FAPHRs, FACC^{p,§}
Andrea M. Russo, MD, FHRS, FACC^{q,†}
Eduardo B. Saad, MD, PhD, FHRS, FESC^{t,*}
Luis C. Saenz Morales, MD^{s,*}
Kristin E. Sandau, PhD, RN^{u,¶}
Arun Raghav M. Sridhar, MD, MPH, FACC^{u,†}
Eric C. Stecker, MD, MPH, FACC^{v,#}
Paul D. Varosy, MD, FHRS, FACC^{w,#}

*Representative of the Latin American Heart Rhythm Society (LAHRs)

†Representative of the Heart Rhythm Society (HRS)

‡Representative of the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA)

§Representative of the Asia Pacific Heart Rhythm Society (APHRS)

¶Representative of the American Heart Association (AHA)

#Representative of the American College of Cardiology (ACC)

From the ^aCleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio; ^bTulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, Louisiana; ^cCentro Privado de Cardiología, Tucuman, Argentina; ^dCedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California; ^eArrhythmia Section, Cardiology Department, Hospital Clinic, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; ^fInstitut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi i Sunyer (IDIBAPS), Barcelona, Spain; ^gCentro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Enfermedades Cardiovasculares (CIBERCV), Madrid, Spain; ^hKorea University Medical Center, Seoul, Republic of Korea; ⁱCardiocentro, Lugano, Switzerland; ^jNorthwell Health, North Shore University Hospital, Manhasset, New York; ^kUniversity of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; ^lVA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System and David Geffen School of Medicine at the University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California; ^mAntwerp University and University Hospital, Antwerp, Belgium; ⁿRenmin Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, China; ^oKansas City Heart Rhythm Institute and Research Foundation, Overland Park, Kansas; ^pFaculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand; ^qCooper Medical School of Rowan University, Camden, New Jersey; ^rHospital Pró-Cardíaco, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; ^sCardioInfantil Foundation, Cardiac Institute, Bogota, Colombia; ^tBethel University, St. Paul, Minnesota; ^uUniversity of Washington, Seattle, Washington; ^vOregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon; and the ^wVA Eastern Colorado Health Care System and University of Colorado, Aurora, Colorado.

Developed in partnership with and endorsed by the American College of Cardiology (ACC), the American Heart Association (AHA), the Asia Pacific Heart Rhythm Society (APHRS), the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA), the Heart Rhythm Society (HRS), and the Latin American Heart Rhythm Society (LAHRs).

For copies of this document, please contact the Elsevier Inc. Reprint Department (reprints@elsevier.com). Permissions: Multiple copies, modification, alteration, enhancement, and/or distribution of this document are not permitted without the express permission of the Heart Rhythm Society. Instructions for obtaining permission are located at <https://www.elsevier.com/about/our-business/policies/copyright/permissions>.

This article has been copublished in *Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology*, *EP Europace*, the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, the *Journal of Arrhythmia*, and *Heart Rhythm*. These articles are identical except for minor stylistic and spelling differences in keeping with each journal's style. Correspondence: Heart Rhythm Society, 1325 G Street NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005. E-mail address: clinicaldocs@hrsonline.org.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. NEED FOR DIGITAL HEALTH DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	1364
2. MONITORING STRATEGIES DURING A PANDEMIC: HERE TO STAY	1364
3. THERAPY FOR COVID-19 AND POTENTIAL ELECTRICAL EFFECTS	1365
4. THE FUTURE: DIGITAL MEDICINE CATALYZED BY THE PANDEMIC	1368
REFERENCES	1370

1. NEED FOR DIGITAL HEALTH DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), started in the city of Wuhan late in 2019. Within a few months, the disease spread toward all parts of the world and was declared a pandemic on March 11, 2020. The current health care dilemma worldwide is how to sustain the capacity for quality services not only for those suffering from COVID-19 but also for non-COVID-19 patients, all while protecting physicians, nurses, and other allied health care workers.

The pandemic poses challenges to electrophysiologists at several levels. Hospitalized COVID-19-positive patients may have preexisting arrhythmias, develop new arrhythmias, or be placed at increased arrhythmic risk from therapies for COVID-19. Cardiac arrhythmia incidence in hospitalized patients has been documented in a few published studies, with reported rates of 7.9% (1) and 16.7% (2) in hospitals in New York City and Wuhan, respectively, and up to 44% (2) in patients requiring intensive care. Life-threatening arrhythmias (ventricular tachycardia [VT]/ventricular fibrillation [VF]) can occur in up to 6% of hospitalized patients with COVID-19 infection (3). There have also been several case reports of atrioventricular block in hospitalized patients, which is otherwise rarely described during viral illness (4,5). Although the residual left ventricular dysfunction and arrhythmic risk are currently unknown, preliminary pathophysiological (6), histological (7), and imaging (8) data suggest that SARS-CoV-2 infection holds the potential to induce durable myocardial changes predisposing to arrhythmias or heart failure.

Electrocardiographic monitoring and inpatient monitoring services may become necessary but face the potential hurdles of limited telemetry wards, contamination of equipment and infection of health care personnel, and

shortage of personal protective equipment (9,10). In parallel, there is a continued responsibility to maintain care of COVID-19-negative patients with arrhythmias. These pressures have led to inventive utilization and adaptation of existing telemedicine technologies as alternative options.

This document discusses how digital health may facilitate electrophysiology practice for patients with arrhythmia, whether hospitalized for COVID-19 or not. The representation of authors from some of the most severely affected countries, such as China, Spain, Italy, and the United States, is a tribute from our worldwide community to those colleagues who have worked on the front lines of the pandemic.

2. MONITORING STRATEGIES DURING A PANDEMIC: HERE TO STAY

In light of the current pandemic, monitoring strategies should focus on selecting high-risk patients in need of close surveillance and using alternative remote recording devices to preserve personal protective equipment and protect health care workers from potential contagious harm.

Inpatient

For inpatient monitoring, telemetry is reasonable when there is concern for clinical deterioration (as may be indicated by acute illness, vital signs, or sinus tachycardia), or in patients with cardiovascular risk factors and/or receiving essential QT-prolonging medications. Telemetry is generally not necessary for persons under investigation without concern for arrhythmias or clinical deterioration and in those not receiving QT-prolonging drug therapy. In situations in which a hospital's existing telemetry capacity has been exceeded by patient numbers or when conventional telemetry monitoring is not feasible, such as off-site or nontraditional hospital units, mobile devices may be used, for example, mobile cardiac outpatient telemetry (MCT) as an adjunctive approach to support inpatient care (11-15). The majority of MCT devices can provide continuous arrhythmia monitoring using a single-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) and allow for real-time and offline analysis of long-term ECG data. Telemetry can be extended using patch monitoring (16,17). Smartphone ECG monitors are wireless and have also been utilized during the current pandemic. Information is limited, however, on how parameters such as QTc measured on a single- (or limited number) lead ECG can reliably substitute for 12-lead ECG information (18,19). In one study, QT was underestimated by smartphone single-lead ECG (20).

Outpatient

The principles of remote patient management, crossing geographic, social, and cultural barriers, can be extended to outpatient care and are important to maintain continuity of care for non-COVID-19 patients (21-23). Virtual clinics move far beyond simple telephone contacts by integrating information from photos, video, mobile heart rhythm and mobile health devices recording ECG, and remote cardiovascular implantable electronic device (CIED) interrogations (24). A variety of platforms have been developed and used specifically to provide telehealth to patients via video conferencing (25,26) (Table 1). Most health care centers have expanded use of telemedicine, with some reporting 100% transformation of in-person clinic visits to telemedicine-based visits in order to maintain care for non-COVID-19 patients, thus obviating their need to come to the hospital or clinic. This supplements social distancing measures and reduces the risk of transmission, especially for the older and more vulnerable populations. It also becomes a measure to control intake into emergency rooms and outpatient facilities and to permit rapid access when necessary to subspecialists.

Electrophysiology is well placed for virtual consultations. All preobtained data, including ECGs, ambulatory ECG monitoring, cardiac imaging, and coronary angiography can be adequately reviewed electronically. Digital tools such as direct-to-consumer mobile ECG (Table 2) and wireless blood pressure devices can be used to further complement the telehealth visit without in-person contact. CIED, wearable/mobile health, and clinical data can be integrated into clinician workflow.

Additional diagnostic information might be obtained without in-person contact using home enrollment of prescribed ambulatory rhythm monitors. Patch monitors can be mailed to patient homes and easily self-affixed, unlike Holter monitors with cables and electrodes requiring placement by health care workers. In some cases, new or follow-up telehealth visits will require an adjunctive in-person visit to perform a 12-lead ECG, ECG stress test, echocardiogram, or other diagnostic procedures. Occasionally, conventional clinic visits are required to accurately assess the impact of comorbidities or frailty on procedural risk, or to allow comfortable discussion with multiple family members when planning procedures with high risk. Telephone-only visits (ie, without video) may allow for a broader reach due to ease and ubiquitous accessibility as a communication strategy for immediate access for urgent matters.

There are many barriers to implementation, such as inadequate reimbursement, licensing/regulatory and privacy issues, lack of infrastructure, resistance to change, lack of access/poor Internet coverage, restricted

financial resources, and limited technical skills (eg, in the elderly patient population). Some telehealth and remote ECG monitoring technologies may be simply unaffordable and/or unavailable, leading to different levels of uptake within communities and across the globe. All stakeholders should collaborate to address these challenges and promote the safe and effective use of digital health during the current pandemic. In recent months, regulations have been eased to permit consults with new patients, issuing prescriptions, and obtaining consents. In that sense, the COVID-19 pandemic may serve as an opportunity to evolve current technologies into indispensable tools for our future cardiological practice.

3. THERAPY FOR COVID-19 AND POTENTIAL ELECTRICAL EFFECTS

No specific cure exists for COVID-19 (28-30). Potential COVID-19 therapies, especially hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin, are being investigated in ongoing trials but also have been used off label in many parts of the world. These may exert QT-prolonging effects (31) (Table 3) and, since recent observational data have questioned their efficacy, require a careful risk-benefit adjudication (32). Combination therapy (eg, hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin) may have synergistic effects on QT prolongation (33,34). In a retrospective cohort study of 1,438 COVID-19 patients hospitalized in metropolitan New York (ie, a disease epicenter), cardiac arrest was more frequent in patients who received hydroxychloroquine with azithromycin compared with patients who received neither drug (35). The adjusted hazard ratio for in-hospital mortality for treatment with hydroxychloroquine alone was 1.08, for azithromycin alone was 0.56, and for combined hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin was 1.35. However, none of these hazard ratios were statistically significant. The observational design of this study may limit interpretation of these findings. In the absence of clear efficacy data, treatment options should be individualized taking into account their proarrhythmic potential for torsade de pointes, which may be enhanced by concomitant administration of other QT-prolonging drugs (e.g. antiarrhythmics, psychotropics, etc.).

In COVID-19 patients receiving prior antiarrhythmic therapy, there should be a thorough consideration of risk vs. benefit before initiating any QT-prolonging COVID-19 therapies, especially considering their unproven value. For instance, although some recent observational studies highlight adverse effects of hydroxychloroquine in treating this infectious disease, its use is likely to persist outside of randomized trials because of its affordability

TABLE 1 Examples of Commonly Used Platforms for Telehealth (25-27)

	Platform	Website
HIPAA- or PHI-secure telehealth platform	accuRx*	https://www.accurx.com
	AMD Global Telemedicine†	https://www.amdtelemedicine.com/telemedicine-products/Working-Clinic-Telemedicine.html
	American Well‡	https://business.amwell.com/solution-overview
	Attend Anywhere*	https://www.attendanywhere.com
	BlueJeans for Healthcare‡	https://www.bluejeans.com/use-cases/healthcare
	Care Connect by KRY/LIVI§	https://www.kry.care
	Caregility‡	https://caregility.com/uhe-applications
	Cisco Webex†	https://www.webex.com/webexremotehealth.html
	ClickDoc§	https://www.cgm.com/be/index.fr.jsp
	Conexa Saúde¶	https://www.conexasaude.com.br
	Docobo*	https://www.docobo.co.uk
	Doctena§	https://secure.doctena.com
	Doctorlink*	https://www.doctorlink.com/video-consultation
	Doximity‡	https://www.doximity.com
	Doxy.me‡	https://doxy.me
	EMIS Health Video Consult*	https://www.emishealth.com/products/video-consultation
	Exprivia§	https://www.exprivia.it
	FaceTalk§	https://facetalk.nl
	Google G Suite†	https://gsuite.google.com/industries/healthcare
	Helena§	https://qa.helena.care
	Intersysto§	http://www.intersysto.eu
	InTouch Health‡	https://intouchhealth.com/telehealth-solutions
	pMD‡	https://www.pmd.com/secure-messaging-telemedicine
	Microsoft Teams/Skype for Business E3 and E5†	https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/microsoft-teams/healthcare-solutions
	Signal§·Δ	https://signal.org
	Silicon Practice FootFall*	https://www.siliconpractice.co.uk/video-consultations
	Spruce‡	https://www.sprucehealth.com
	TeleMedi§	https://telemedi.be
	Updoo‡	https://www.updoo.com
	US Department of Veterans Affairs Video Connect‡	https://www.mobile.va.gov/app/va-video-connect
	VSee‡	https://vsee.com
	Zoom for Healthcare†	https://zoom.us/healthcare
Proprietary EMR telehealth platforms		
Video-conferencing platforms (not HIPAA- or PHI-secure)	GoToMeeting	
	Skype	
	Zoom	
Non-public-facing mobile communication platforms (not HIPAA- or PHI-secure)	Apple FaceTime	
	Google Duo	
	Google Hangouts	
	WhatsApp	

*United Kingdom.

†Global.

‡United States.

§Europe.

¶South America—Brazil.

ΔEncrypted, but not specifically a telehealth platform.

EMR = electronic medical record; HIPAA = Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act; PHI = protected health information.

TABLE 2 Examples of Remote ECG and Heart Rate Monitoring Devices

	Device	Type	CE Mark	FDA Clearance	Additional Features/Notes	Website
Handheld devices	AliveCor KardiaMobile	Wireless	Yes	Yes	FDA cleared for AF (1-lead) and for QTc (6L) for COVID-19 patients on HCQ±AZM	https://www.alivecor.com/kardiamobile
	Beurer ME 90	Wireless 1-lead ECG	Yes	No		https://www.beurer.com/web/gb/products/medical/ecg-and-pulse-oximeter/mobile-ecg-device/me-90-bluetooth.php
	Cardiac Designs ECG Check	Wireless 1-lead ECG	Yes	Yes		https://www.cardiacdesigns.com
	CardioComm Solutions HeartCheck CardiBeat and ECG Pen	Wireless 1-lead ECG	Yes	Yes		https://www.theheartcheck.com
	COALA	Wireless 1-lead ECG	Yes	Yes	Remote lung auscultation	https://www.coalalife.com
	Eko DUO	Wireless 1-lead ECG	Yes	Yes	Remote cardiac auscultation/phonocardiogram	https://www.ekohealth.com
	Omron Blood Pressure + EKG Monitor	Wireless 1-lead ECG+BP cuff	No	Yes	United States and Canada only	https://omronhealthcare.com
	EKGGraph	Wireless 1-lead ECG	No	Yes	United States	https://sonohealth.org
Mobile cardiac telemetry devices	Qardio QardioCore	Chest strap 1-lead ECG	Yes	No	ECG, HR, HRV, RR, activity	https://www.getqardio.com/qardiocore-wearable-ecg-ekg-monitor-iphone
	BardyDx CAM	Patch 1-lead ECG	Yes	Yes	Under clinical investigation for QTc monitoring in COVID-19 patients	https://www.bardydx.com
	BioTel Heart	Patch 1-lead ECG	Yes—only for extended Holter	Yes	FDA cleared for QTc monitoring	https://www.myheartmonitor.com/device/mcot-patch
	BodyGuardian MINI Family/BodyGuardian MINI PLUS	Wireless Patch: 1-lead ECG/Wired 3-lead ECG	Yes	Yes	ECG, HR, HRV, RR	https://www.preventivesolutions.com/hcp/body-guardian-mini-family
	iRhythm Zio patch/Zio AT	Patch 1-lead ECG	Yes	Yes		https://www.irhythmtech.com
	InfoBionic MoMe Kardia	Wired 3-lead ECG	Yes	Yes	Remote lung auscultation	https://infobionic.com
	MediBioSense MBS HealthStream, VitalPatch, MCT	Patch 1-lead ECG	Yes	Yes	Monitors up to 8 vital signs	https://www.medbiosense.com
	MEMO Patch	Patch/watch 1-lead ECG	No	No	Asia; Korea FDA approved	https://www.huinno.com
	Medilynx PocketECG	Wired 3-lead ECG	Yes	Yes	HRV	https://www.pocketecg.com
	RhythmMedix RhythmStar	Wired 3-lead ECG	No	Yes		https://www.rhythmmedix.com
Samsung S-patch Cardio	Patch 1-lead ECG	Yes	No	Asia; Korea FDA approved	https://www.samsungsds.com/global/en/solutions/off/cardio/cardio.html	
Smartwatches	Apple Watch	1-lead ECG	Yes	Yes	FDA cleared for AF notification	https://www.apple.com/watch
	Withings Move ECG	1-lead ECG	Yes	No	Requires Health Mate app for ECG analysis/AF detection	https://www.withings.com/us/en/move-ecg

AF = atrial fibrillation; AZM = azithromycin; BP = blood pressure; ECG = electrocardiogram; FDA = Food & Drug Administration; HCQ = hydroxychloroquine; HR = heart rate; HRV = heart rate variability; RR = respiratory rate.

TABLE 3 Effect on QTc and Proarrhythmia of Experimental Pharmacological Therapies for COVID-19 (36)

	QTc Prolongation	TdP Risk
Chloroquine (37-40)	Moderate ↑	Low risk of TdP
Hydroxychloroquine (41)	Moderate ↑	Low risk of TdP
Azithromycin (42-48)	Moderate ↑	Very low risk of TdP
Lopinavir/Ritonavir (37)	Moderate ↑	Low risk of TdP
Tocilizumab (49)	Mild ↑ or ↓	NR
Fingolimod	Mild ↑	NR
Remdesivir	NR	NR
Interferon alfacon-1	NR	NR
Ribavirin	NR	NR
Methylprednisolone	NR	NR

NR = not reported; TdP = torsade de pointes.

and global availability compared with, for example, remdesivir (35). If one of these drugs is judged to be critical, monitoring should be initiated. If life-threatening arrhythmias (VT/VF) occur, the benefit of antiarrhythmic drugs, notably amiodarone, outweighs the potential harm of hydroxychloroquine or other QT-prolonging drugs targeting COVID-19, and in these cases antiarrhythmic drugs should be prioritized and used as deemed necessary. Most importantly, all modifiable predisposing factors for QTc prolongation (electrolyte disturbances, drug-to-drug interaction) that may enhance arrhythmia susceptibility should be corrected, and the small subset of individuals with an underlying genetic predisposition such as congenital long QT syndrome (in whom QTc-prolonging medications are contraindicated) should be identified. Additionally, caution must be exercised in case of subclinical or manifest myocarditis that may increase the vulnerability to proarrhythmias associated with QT-prolonging drugs.

If drugs that exert a QT-prolonging effect are to be initiated in an inpatient setting, a baseline 12-lead ECG should be acquired. Following review of the QTc, patients can be stratified into low-risk group (QTc of <500 ms or <550 ms in the setting of wide baseline QRS) or high-risk group (baseline QTc of \geq 500 ms or \geq 550 ms in the setting of wide baseline QRS, or patients who are started on combination therapies), guiding selection of telemonitored vs nonmonitored beds (50). Low-risk patients treated with QT-prolonging agents may be monitored using MCT (or another available wearable) with twice-a-day transmission of QTc measurements and any urgent alerts. High-risk patients would require more continuous monitoring and follow-up QTc measurements using telemetry preferably (but if unavailable, other remote monitoring devices). A second QTc assessment via telemetry or other remote devices after 2 doses may be helpful in identifying “QTc reactors”—patients who have

an exaggerated response to QT-prolonging agents. An increase in QTc by \geq 60 ms or to QTc \geq 500 ms on any follow-up QT assessment is considered significant and should prompt a reassessment of risks vs benefits of continuing the drug.

In the outpatient setting, a recent statement from the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) “cautions against use of hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine for COVID-19 outside of the hospital setting or a clinical trial due to risk of heart rhythm problems.” (This does not affect FDA-approved uses for malaria, lupus, and rheumatoid arthritis [51].) Exceptions to this practice are acknowledged to occur in some regions, as these drugs have been used outside the United States without regulatory warnings. Under these conditions, or when these drugs are maintained after hospital discharge, consumer mobile ECG devices capable of generating QTc measurements may be used. If the QTc increases significantly, physicians can consider a change or discontinuation of medication via the phone or virtual medical services.

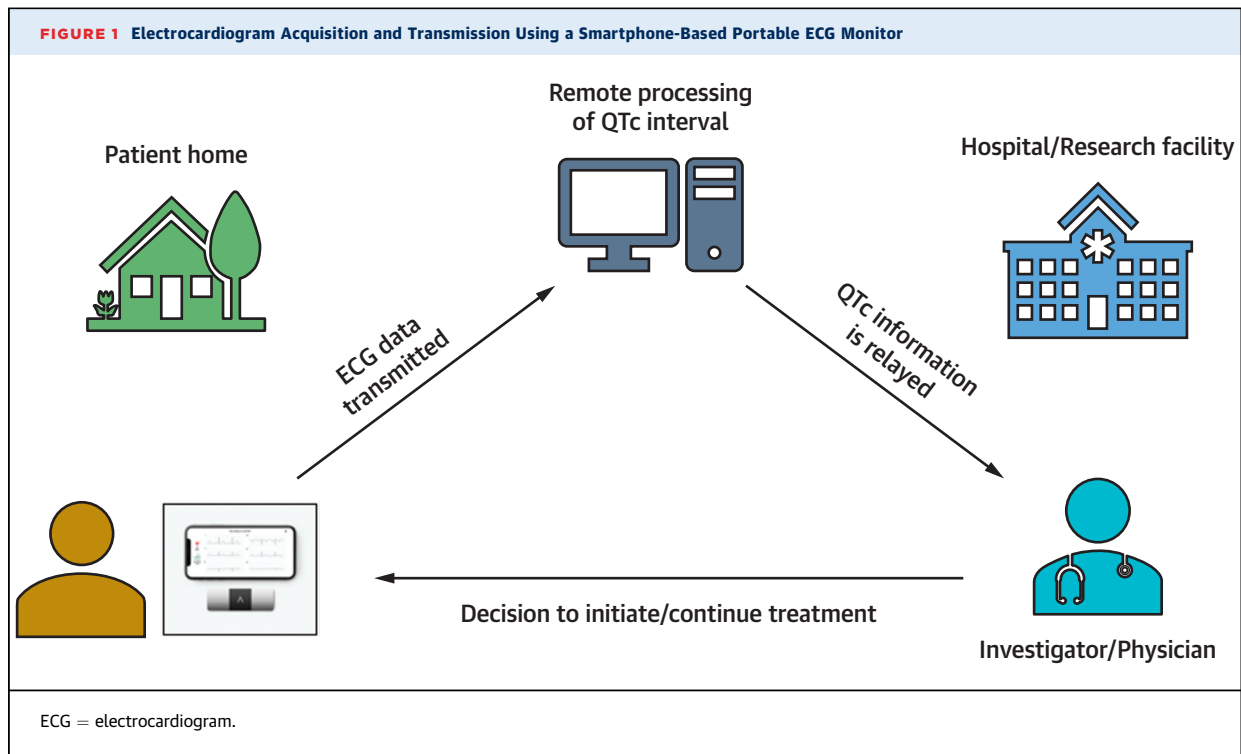
Electrocardiographic monitoring during clinical trials

Several double- and multi-arm blind randomized controlled trials are underway worldwide for COVID-19 outpatients utilizing different medications that may prolong the QT interval (52-56). These drugs are being tested either alone or in various combinations and are being compared with one another, with differential dosing regimens and/or placebo. These drugs are also being tested for postexposure prophylaxis in high-risk groups.

Mobile health using smartphone-based portable ECG devices as QTc monitoring tools is an innovative and economical solution to conduct monitoring in outpatient trials. For instance, in one trial evaluating hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin (hydroxychloroquine alone and hydroxychloroquine/azithromycin combination) against a placebo, participants receive remote training to acquire a 6-lead ECG at baseline and then at specified follow-up intervals through the trial period (Figure 1). These ECGs are transmitted to a remote QTc monitoring site, where the QTc is assessed and monitored over the treatment period.

4. THE FUTURE: DIGITAL MEDICINE CATALYZED BY THE PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 public health emergency has forced changes to traditional norms of health care access and delivery across all continents (10). It has accelerated adoption of telemedicine and all aspects of digital health, regarded as a positive development. Today’s new reality will likely define medicine going forward. Many monitoring and diagnostic testing aspects of both inpatient



and outpatient care will be increasingly served by digital medicine tools.

The need for contactless monitoring for inpatients triaged to intensive care unit, telemetry, or nonconventional environments, as well as for outpatients needing continued management, has triggered novel implementation of digital health monitoring tools. Some centers have created algorithms based on predictive analytics of electronic medical record (EMR) data. Centralized monitoring or mobile continuous monitoring has improved patient outcomes, reduced manpower needs, and is being utilized more commonly (57). The use of wearables such as watches, smartphones, and smart beds (with elimination of cables and skin electrodes) for in-hospital telemetry is a novel approach. This type of wireless monitoring may be continued after discharge, permitting prolonged surveillance of rhythm and other physiological parameters (12). Bracelet technologies may transmit multiple parameters (eg, heart rate, sleep, oxygen desaturation index, blood pressure) via a smartphone link to centralized hubs. These technologies provide a solution for intensive monitoring extending beyond the hospital environment.

Outpatient management has been revolutionized since the start of the pandemic. Social distancing measures and restricted clinic access have driven the rapid adoption of telehealth mechanisms to continue management of non-COVID-19 patients. Virtual visits that have been used for decades to reach isolated communities (58), but less commonly utilized in advanced health systems, have now

become the mainstay of ambulatory care across all subspecialties. The initial experience appears to have been positive for both patient and caregiver. Heart rhythm professionals are fortunate to have a choice of wireless technologies to relay monitored information to maintain connection (12). Wearable and smartphone-based devices allow convenient real-time monitoring for arrhythmias on a long-term basis due to the comfort associated with their small size and ease of use while reducing patient and health care worker exposure. Remote CIED monitoring has existed for decades (24). It is strongly endorsed by professional societies, but in practice only a fraction of its diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities has been utilized—until now (59). Since the start of the pandemic, utilization of wireless communication with CIEDs has grown exponentially, permanently altering the future of device follow-up. Patient outcomes may be improved with intensive device-based monitoring compared with traditional in-clinic evaluations at regular intervals (60). Recent data indicate that in-person CIED evaluation can be extended safely to at least biennially when daily digital connectivity is maintained (61). Remote monitoring has the potential advantage of detecting and alerting caregivers (and in the future—patients directly) about important parameter changes, enabling earlier patient hospitalization, even during a presymptomatic phase (62).

Connectivity permits longitudinal follow-up, with advantages ranging from individual disease management to assessment of penetration of recommended therapies

into communities (60,63). The ability for CIED remote monitoring data to be streamed to or accessed by multiple providers can facilitate communication and cooperative treatment and should be encouraged. This will require approval by patients, regulators, and manufacturers. Lessons learned from implantable devices can be applied widely in telemedicine. Regulatory bodies have been responsive, for example, approving smartphone-based QT interval measurement and telehealth services across state lines in the United States. The pandemic experience should serve as an impetus to expedite the resolution of persistent challenges, such as validation of digital technologies, infrastructure for data management (and

mechanism for relay to patient and caregiver), interoperability with EMR, application of predictive analytics, cybersecurity (and with it the capability for limited forms of remote CIED programming), and reimbursement (64-66).

In summary, the crisis precipitated by the pandemic has catalyzed the adoption of remote patient management across many specialties and for heart rhythm professionals, in particular. This practice is here to stay—it will persist even if other less arrhythmogenic treatment strategies evolve for COVID-19 and after the pandemic has passed. This is an opportunity to embed and grow remote services in everyday medical practice worldwide.

REFERENCES

- Goyal P, Choi JJ, Pinheiro LC, et al. Clinical characteristics of Covid-19 in New York City. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Apr 17 [E-pub ahead of print].
- Wang D, Hu B, Hu C, et al. Clinical characteristics of 138 hospitalized patients with 2019 novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *JAMA*. 2020;323:1061-9.
- Guo T, Fan Y, Chen M, et al. Cardiovascular implications of fatal outcomes of patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). *JAMA Cardiol*. 2020 Mar 27 [E-pub ahead of print].
- Azarkish M, Laleh Far V, Eslami M, Mollazadeh R. Transient complete heart block in a patient with critical COVID-19. *Eur Heart J*. 2020 Apr 14 [E-pub ahead of print].
- Noll A, William A, Varma N. A young woman presenting with a viral prodrome, palpitations, dizziness, and heart block. *JAMA Cardiol*. 2020 [In press].
- Kochi AN, Tagliari AP, Forleo GB, Fassini GM, Tondo C. Cardiac and arrhythmic complications in patients with COVID-19. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol*. 2020;31:1003-8.
- Yao XH, Li TY, He ZC, et al. [A pathological report of three COVID-19 cases by minimal invasive autopsies]. *Zhonghua Bing Li Xue Za Zhi*. 2020;49:411-7.
- Inciardi RM, Lupi L, Zaccone G, et al. Cardiac involvement in a patient with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). *JAMA Cardiol*. 2020 Mar 27 [E-pub ahead of print].
- Sapp JL, Alqarawi W, MacIntyre CJ, et al. Guidance on minimizing risk of drug-induced ventricular arrhythmia during treatment of COVID-19: a statement from the Canadian Heart Rhythm Society. *Can J Cardiol*. 2020 Apr 8 [E-pub ahead of print].
- Udwadia ZF, Raju RS. How to protect the protectors: 10 lessons to learn for doctors fighting the COVID-19 coronavirus. *Med J Armed Forces India*. 2020;76:128-31.
- Gabriels J, Saleh M, Chang D, Epstein LM. Inpatient use of mobile continuous telemetry for COVID-19 patients treated with hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin. *HeartRhythm Case Rep*. 2020;6:241-3.
- Steinberg JS, Varma N, Cygankiewicz I, et al. 2017 ISHNE-HRS expert consensus statement on ambulatory ECG and external cardiac monitoring/telemetry. *Heart Rhythm*. 2017;14:e55-96.
- Garabelli P, Stavrakis S, Albert M, et al. Comparison of QT interval readings in normal sinus rhythm between a smartphone heart monitor and a 12-lead ECG for healthy volunteers and inpatients receiving sotalol or dofetilide. *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol*. 2016;27:827-32.
- Castelletti S, Dagradi F, Goulene K, et al. A wearable remote monitoring system for the identification of subjects with a prolonged QT interval or at risk for drug-induced long QT syndrome. *Int J Cardiol*. 2018;266:89-94.
- Gropler MRF, Dalal AS, Van Hare GF, Silva JNA. Can smartphone wireless ECGs be used to accurately assess ECG intervals in pediatrics? A comparison of mobile health monitoring to standard 12-lead ECG. *PLoS One*. 2018;13:e0204403.
- US Food & Drug Administration. VitalConnect, Inc. VitalPatch: Letter of Authorization [April 26, 2020]. Available at: <https://www.fda.gov/media/137397/download>. Accessed May 15, 2020.
- VitalConnect. COVID-19. Available at: <https://vitalconnect.com/covid-19-remote-patient-monitoring>. Accessed May 15, 2020.
- Rimmer LK, Rimmer JD. Comparison of 2 methods of measuring the QT interval. *Am J Crit Care*. 1998;7:346-54.
- Rimmer LK. Bedside monitoring of the QT interval. *Am J Crit Care*. 1998;7:183-9.
- Koltowski L, Balsam P, Głowczynska R, et al. Kardia Mobile applicability in clinical practice: a comparison of Kardia Mobile and standard 12-lead electrocardiogram records in 100 consecutive patients of a tertiary cardiovascular care center. *Cardiol J*. 2019 Jan 15 [E-pub ahead of print].
- Ohannessian R. Telemedicine: potential applications in epidemic situations. *European Research in Telemedicine*. 2015;4:95-8.
- Hollander JE, Carr BG. Virtually perfect? Telemedicine for Covid-19. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382:1679-81.
- Liu S, Yang L, Zhang C, et al. Online mental health services in China during the COVID-19 outbreak. *Lancet Psychiatry*. 2020;7:e17-8.
- Varma N, Ricci RP. Telemedicine and cardiac implants: what is the benefit? *Eur Heart J*. 2013;34:1885-95.
- NHSX. Information governance. Available at: <https://www.nhs.uk/covid-19-response/data-and-information-governance/information-governance>. Accessed May 15, 2020.
- NHS Digital. Approved video consultation systems. Available at: <https://digital.nhs.uk/services/future-gp-it-systems-and-services/approved-econsultation-systems>. Accessed May 15, 2020.
- National Health Service. Procurement of pre-approved suppliers of online and video consultation systems for GP practices to support COVID-19. Available at: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/wp-content/uploads/sites/52/2020/03/CO079-Suppliers-of-online-and-video-consultations.pdf>. Accessed April 29, 2020.
- Grein J, Ohmagari N, Shin D, et al. Compassionate use of remdesivir for patients with severe Covid-19. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Apr 10 [E-pub ahead of print].
- European Society of Cardiology. ESC guidance for the diagnosis and management of CV disease during the COVID-19 pandemic. Available at: <https://www.escardio.org/Education/COVID-19-and-Cardiology/ESC-COVID-19-Guidance>. Accessed April 29, 2020.
- Chen Z, Hu J, Zhang Z, et al. Efficacy of hydroxychloroquine in patients with COVID-19: results of a randomized clinical trial. *medRxiv*. 2020.2003.2022.20040758.
- Haeusler IL, Chan XHS, Guérin PJ, White NJ. The arrhythmogenic cardiotoxicity of the quinoline and structurally related antimalarial drugs: a systematic review. *BMC Med*. 2018;16:200.
- Geleris J, Sun Y, Platt J, et al. Observational study of hydroxychloroquine in hospitalized patients with Covid-19. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 May 7 [E-pub ahead of print].
- Chorin E, Wadhvani L, Magnani S, et al. QT interval prolongation and torsade de pointes in patients with COVID-19 treated with hydroxychloroquine/azithromycin. *Heart Rhythm*. 2020 May 11 [E-pub ahead of print].
- Saleh M, Gabriels J, Chang D, et al. The effect of chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin on the corrected QT interval in patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection. *Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol*. 2020 Apr 29 [E-pub ahead of print].

35. Rosenberg ES, Dufort EM, Udo T, et al. Association of treatment with hydroxychloroquine or azithromycin with in-hospital mortality in patients with COVID-19 in New York state. *JAMA*. 2020 May 11 [E-pub ahead of print].
36. CredibleMeds. COVID-19 experimental therapies and TdP risk. Available at: <https://www.crediblemeds.org/blog/covid-19-experimental-therapies-and-tdp-risk>. Accessed April 20, 2020.
37. Vicente J, Zusterzeel R, Johannesen L, et al. Assessment of multi-ion channel block in a phase I randomized study design: results of the CiPA phase I ECG biomarker validation study. *Clin Pharmacol Ther*. 2019;105:943-53.
38. Mzayek F, Deng H, Mather FJ, et al. Randomized dose-ranging controlled trial of AQ-13, a candidate antimalarial, and chloroquine in healthy volunteers. *PLoS Clin Trials*. 2007;2:e6.
39. Wozniacka A, Cygankiewicz I, Chudzik M, Sysa-Jedrzejowska A, Wrancik JK. The cardiac safety of chloroquine phosphate treatment in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus: the influence on arrhythmia, heart rate variability and repolarization parameters. *Lupus*. 2006;15:521-5.
40. Teixeira RA, Martinelli Filho M, Benvenuti LA, Costa R, Pedrosa AA, Nishioka SA. Cardiac damage from chronic use of chloroquine: a case report and review of the literature. *Arq Bras Cardiol*. 2002;79:85-8.
41. McGhie TK, Harvey P, Su J, Anderson N, Tomlinson G, Touma Z. Electrocardiogram abnormalities related to anti-malarials in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Clin Exp Rheumatol*. 2018;36:545-51.
42. Zhang M, Xie M, Li S, et al. Electrophysiologic studies on the risks and potential mechanism underlying the proarrhythmic nature of azithromycin. *Cardiovasc Toxicol*. 2017;17:434-40.
43. Choi Y, Lim HS, Chung D, Choi JG, Yoon D. Risk evaluation of azithromycin-induced QT prolongation in real-world practice. *Biomed Res Int*. 2018;2018:1574806.
44. US Food and Drug Administration. ZITHROMAX (azithromycin) for IV infusion only. Highlights of prescribing information. Reference ID: 4051690. Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2017/050733s043lbl.pdf. Accessed May 20, 2020.
45. Ray WA, Murray KT, Hall K, Arbogast PG, Stein CM. Azithromycin and the risk of cardiovascular death. *N Engl J Med*. 2012;366:1881-90.
46. Poluzzi E, Raschi E, Motola D, Moretti U, De Ponti F. Antimicrobials and the risk of torsades de pointes: the contribution from data mining of the US FDA Adverse Event Reporting System. *Drug Saf*. 2010;33:303-14.
47. Cheng YJ, Nie XY, Chen XM, et al. The role of macrolide antibiotics in increasing cardiovascular risk. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2015;66:2173-84.
48. Maisch NM, Kochupurackal JG, Sin J. Azithromycin and the risk of cardiovascular complications. *J Pharm Pract*. 2014;27:496-500.
49. Grange S, Schmitt C, Banken L, Kuhn B, Zhang X. Thorough QT/QTc study of toclizumab after single-dose administration at therapeutic and supra-therapeutic doses in healthy subjects. *Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther*. 2011;49:648-55.
50. Giudicessi JR, Noseworthy PA, Friedman PA, Ackerman MJ. Urgent guidance for navigating and circumventing the QTc-prolonging and torsadogenic potential of possible pharmacotherapies for coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19). *Mayo Clin Proc*. 2020;95:1213-21.
51. US Food & Drug Administration. FDA cautions against use of hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine for COVID-19 outside of the hospital setting or a clinical trial due to risk of heart rhythm problems. Available at: <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-cautions-against-use-hydroxychloroquine-or-chloroquine-covid-19-outside-hospital-setting-or>. Accessed April 29, 2020.
52. ClinicalTrials.gov. COVID-19 clinical trials. Available at: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=COVID+19&term=&cntry=&state=&city=&dist=>. Accessed April 18, 2020.
53. ClinicalTrials.gov. Efficacy of novel agents for treatment of SARS-CoV-2 infection among high-risk outpatient adults: an adaptive randomized platform trial. Available at: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04354428?type=Intr&cond=COVID+19&map_cntry=US&map_state=US%3AWA&draw=2. Accessed April 26, 2020.
54. ClinicalTrials.gov. WU 352: open-label, randomized controlled trial of hydroxychloroquine alone or hydroxychloroquine plus azithromycin or chloroquine alone or chloroquine plus azithromycin in the treatment of SARS CoV-2 infection. Available at: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04341727?type=Intr&cond=COVID+19&map_cntry=US&map_state=US%3AMO&draw=2. Accessed April 26, 2020.
55. ClinicalTrials.gov. Efficacy of hydroxychloroquine for post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to prevent severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection among adults exposed to coronavirus disease (COVID-19): a blinded, randomized study. Available at: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04328961?type=Intr&cond=COVID+19&map_cntry=US&map_state=US%3AWA&draw=2. Accessed April 26, 2020.
56. ClinicalTrials.gov. ChemoPROPhyLaxIs For covid-19 Infectious Disease (the PROLIFIC Trial). Available at: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04352933?type=Intr&cond=COVID+19&draw=2>. Accessed April 26, 2020.
57. Cantillon DJ, Loy M, Burkle A, et al. Association between off-site central monitoring using standardized cardiac telemetry and clinical outcomes among non-critically ill patients. *JAMA*. 2016;316:519-24.
58. Bagchi S. Telemedicine in rural India. *PLoS Med*. 2006;3:e82.
59. Slotwiner D, Varma N, Akar JG, et al. HRS expert consensus statement on remote interrogation and monitoring for cardiovascular implantable electronic devices. *Heart Rhythm*. 2015;12:e69-100.
60. Hindricks G, Varma N, Kacet S, et al. Daily remote monitoring of implantable cardioverter defibrillators: insights from the pooled patient-level data from three randomised controlled trials (IN-TIME, ECOST, TRUST). *Eur Heart J*. 2017;38:1749-55.
61. Watanabe E, Yamazaki F, Goto T, et al. Remote management of pacemaker patients with biennial in-clinic evaluation: continuous home monitoring in the Japanese at-home study: a randomized clinical trial. *Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol*. 2020;13:e007734.
62. Varma N, Epstein AE, Irimpen A, Schweikert R, Love C, TRUST Investigators. Efficacy and safety of automatic remote monitoring for implantable cardioverter-defibrillator follow-up: The Lumos-T Safely Reduces Routine Office Device Follow-up (TRUST) trial. *Circulation*. 2010;122:325-32.
63. Varma N, Jones P, Wold N, Stein K. How well do results from large randomized clinical trials diffuse into clinical practice? Impact of MADIT-RIT in a large cohort of implantable cardioverter defibrillator patients (ALTITUDE [abstr.]). *Eur Heart J*. 2014;35 Suppl. 1.
64. Saxon LA, Varma N, Epstein LM, Ganz LI, Epstein AE. Factors influencing the decision to proceed to firmware upgrades to implanted pacemakers for cybersecurity risk mitigation. *Circulation*. 2018;138:1274-6.
65. Slotwiner DJ, Abraham RL, Al-Khatib SM, et al. HRS white paper on interoperability of data from cardiac implantable electronic devices (CIEDs). *Heart Rhythm*. 2019;16:e107-27.
66. Heidebuchel H, Hindricks G, Broadhurst P, et al. EuroEco (European Health Economic Trial on Home Monitoring in ICD Patients): a provider perspective in five European countries on costs and net financial impact of follow-up with or without remote monitoring. *Eur Heart J*. 2015;36:158-69.

KEY WORDS COVID-19, pandemic, QT interval, remote monitoring, telemedicine

APPENDIX 1. AUTHOR DISCLOSURE TABLE

Writing Group Member	Employment	Honoraria/Speaking/ Consulting	Speakers Bureau	Research*	Fellowship Support*	Ownership/ Partnership/ Principal/ Majority StockHolder	Stock or Stock Options	Intellectual Property/ Royalties	Other
Niraj Varma, MA, MD, PhD, FACC, FRCP (Chair)	Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio	1: BIOTRONIK; 1: EP Solutions; 1: Medtronic; 1: MicroPort	None	1: Boston Scientific; 2: Abbott	None	None	None	None	None
Nassir F. Marrouche, MD, FHRS (Vice-Chair)	Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, Louisiana	0: Biosense Webster; 0: BIOTRONIK; 0: Cardiac Design; 0: Medtronic; 1: Preventice	None	0: Abbott; 0: Boston Scientific; 0: GE Healthcare; 5: Biosense Webster	None	None	None	None	None
Luis Aguinaga, MD, MBA, PhD, FESC, FACC	Centro Privado de Cardiología, Tucuman, Argentina	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Christine M. Albert, MD, MPH, FHRS, FACC	Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California	1: Roche Diagnostics	None	5: Abbott; 5: NIH; 5: Roche Diagnostics	None	None	None	None	None
Elena Arbelo, MD, MSc, PhD	Arrhythmia Section, Cardiology Department, Hospital Clínic, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi i Sunyer (IDIBAPS), Barcelona, Spain; Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Enfermedades Cardiovasculares (CIBERCV), Madrid, Spain	1: Biosense Webster	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Jong-Il Choi, MD, PhD, MHS	Korea University Medical Center, Seoul, Republic of Korea	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Mina K. Chung, MD, FHRS, FACC	Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio	2: ABIM	None	5: AHA; 5: NIH	None	None	None	1: Elsevier; 1: UpToDate	0: ACC (EP Section Leadership Council member); 0: AHA (Chair, ECG & Arrhythmias Committee; Member, Clinical Cardiology Leadership Committee; Member, Committee on Scientific Sessions Programming); 0: Amarin (Data monitoring committee member); 0: BIOTRONIK (EPIC Alliance steering committee member); 2: AHA (Associate Editor, <i>Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology</i>)
Giulio Conte, MD, PhD	Cardiocentro, Lugano, Switzerland	None	None	5: Boston Scientific; 5: Swiss National Science Foundation	None	None	None	None	None
Lilas Dagher, MD	Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, Louisiana	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Laurence M. Epstein, MD, FACC	Northwell Health, North Shore University Hospital, Manhasset, New York	1: Abbott; 2: Medtronic; 2: Spectranetics Corporation	None	None	None	None	None	None	2: Boston Scientific (Clinical Events Committee)

Continued on the next page

APPENDIX 1. CONTINUED

Writing Group Member	Employment	Honoraria/Speaking/ Consulting	Speakers Bureau	Research*	Fellowship Support*	Ownership/ Partnership/ Principal/ Majority StockHolder	Stock or Stock Options	Intellectual Property/ Royalties	Other
Hamid Ghanbari, MD, FACC	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan	2: Preventice	None	1: BIOTRONIK; 1: Boston Scientific; 1: Medtronic; 1: Toyota	None	None	None	None	1: Preventice (Travel/Entertainment)
Janet K. Han, MD, FHRS, FACC	VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System and David Geffen School of Medicine at the University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California	1: Abbott; 1: Medtronic	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Hein Heidbuchel, MD, PhD, FESC, FEHRA	Antwerp University and University Hospital, Antwerp, Belgium	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
He Huang, MD, FACC, FESC, FEHRA	Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, China	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Dhanunjaya R. Lakkireddy, MD, FHRS, FACC	Kansas City Heart Rhythm Institute and Research Foundation, Overland Park, Kansas	1: BIOTRONIK; 2: Abbott	1: Abiomed; 1: Biosense Webster; 1: Boston Scientific; 2: Janssen	None	None	None	None	None	None
Tachapong Ngarmukos, MD, FAPHRs, FACC	Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand	1: Abbott; 1: Bayer; 1: Biosense Webster; 1: BIOTRONIK; 1: Boehringer Ingelheim; 1: Boston Scientific; 1: Daiichi Sankyo; 1: Medtronic; 1: Pfizer	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Andrea M. Russo, MD, FHRS, FACC	Cooper Medical School of Rowan University, Camden, New Jersey	None	None	1: MediLynx; 2: Boehringer Ingelheim; 2: Boston Scientific	None	None	None	1: UpToDate	0: ABIM (Member, ABIM Cardiovascular Board); 0: Apple Inc. (Steering Committee Apple Heart Study); 0: Boston Scientific (Steering Committee, Research)
Eduardo B. Saad, MD, PhD, FHRS, FESC	Hospital Pró-Cardíaco, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1: Biosense Webster	None	None	None	None	None	None	1: Abbott (Travel/Entertainment)
Luis C. Saenz Morales, MD	CardioInfantil Foundation, Cardiac Institute, Bogota, Colombia	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Kristin E. Sandau, PhD, RN	Bethel University, St. Paul, Minnesota	1: Japanese Association of Cardiovascular Nursing	None	None	None	None	None	None	1: Patient Safety Authority
Arun Raghav M. Sridhar, MD, MPH, FACC	University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Eric C. Stecker, MD, MPH, FACC	Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon	None	None	4: AHA	None	None	None	None	None
Paul D. Varosy, MD, FHRS, FACC	VA Eastern Colorado Health Care System and University of Colorado, Aurora, Colorado	None	None	4: NIH	None	None	None	None	0: ACC (Committee Chair); 0: AHA (Committee Member); 0: NCDR (Committee Chair/Member)

Number value: 0 = \$0; 1 = ≤ \$10,000; 2 = > \$10,000 to ≤ \$25,000; 3 = > \$25,000 to ≤ \$50,000; 4 = > \$50,000 to ≤ \$100,000; 5 = > \$100,000.

*Research and fellowship support are classed as programmatic support. Sources of programmatic support are disclosed but are not regarded as a relevant relationship with industry for writing group members or reviewers.

ABIM = American Board of Internal Medicine; ACC = American College of Cardiology; AHA = American Heart Association; NCDR = National Cardiovascular Data Registry; NIH = National Institutes of Health.

APPENDIX 2. ABBREVIATIONS

CIED = cardiovascular implantable electronic device

COVID-19 = coronavirus disease 2019

ECG = electrocardiogram

EMR = electronic medical record

MCT = mobile cardiac outpatient telemetry

SARS-CoV-2 = severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2

VF = ventricular fibrillation

VT = ventricular tachycardia