PPM Implantation Medical Indications Verification	
All Criteria must be met and documented in the medical record	
Physician: Implant Date:	
Implant: ☐ Single ☐ Dual* ☐ Biventricular ☐ New Implant	☐ End of Life ☐ Upgrade
Indications for SINGLE CHAMBER Pacemaker	
Acquired complete AV heart block	
Congenital complete heart block w severe brady or significant physiological deficits or significant sx due to brady	
2 nd degree heart block Type II	
2 nd degree heart block Type I w significant sx due to hemodynamic instability associated with heart block	
2 nd degree heart block Type I w prolonged QRS complexes	
Sinus brady associated w major sx (syncope, seizures, HF)	
Significant sinus brady (HR < 50) w dizziness or confusion.	Correlation between sx and brady
Sinus brady (HR 50-59) w dizziness or confusion	documented or sx clearly attributed to brady rather than other cause.
Sinus brady w syncope, seizures, HF, dizziness, or confusion resulting from long-term drug treatment for which there is no alternative.	
Sinus node dysfunction w or w/o tachyarrhythmias or AV Block. (e.g. brady-tachy syndrome, sinoatrial block, sinus arrest) when accompanied by significant sx (e.g. syncope, seizures, HF, dizziness or confusion)	
Sinus node dysfunction w or w/o sx when is potentially life-threatening ventricular arrhythmia or VT secondary to bradycardia. (e.g. numerous ventricular contractions, couplets, runs of PVCs or VT).	
Brady associated w SVT (e.g. AFib, Aflutter, or PAT) w high-degree AV block that is unresponsive to appropriate pharmacological management & bradycardia is associated w significant sx (e.g. syncope, seizures, HF, dizziness, confusion)	
Hypersensitive carotid sinus syndrome w syncope due to bradycardia and unresponsive to prophylactic medical measures	
Bifascicular or trifascicular block w syncope, attributed to transient complete heart block after other plausible causes of syncope are ruled out	
Prophylactic PPM use following recovery from AMI during which there was temporary complete and/or Mobitz Type II AV block in association w bundle branch block.	
Recurrent and refractory VT, "override pacing" (pacing above basal rate) to prevent VT.	
Indications for DUAL CHAMBER Pacemaker	
Definitive drop in blood pressure, retrograde conduction or discomfort demonstrated and documented with single chamber (ventricular pacing) pacemaker insertion	
Pacemaker syndrome (atrial ventricular asynchrony) in patients w a pacemaker replacement who have experienced significant symptoms.	
Patients in whom even a relatively small increase in cardiac efficiency will improve quality of life e.g. HF despite adequate other medical measures.	
Patients in whom pacemaker syndrome is anticipated (e.g. young and active people)	
NONCOVERED Dual Chamber Indications	
 Ineffective atrial contractions (eg chronic AFib or Aflutter, giant left atrium) Frequent or persistent SVT's except where the PPM is specifically for the control of the tachycardia Condition in which pacing occurs only intermittently and briefly, that is not associated w reasonable likelihood that pacing needs will become prolonged (e.g. hypersensitive carotid sinus syndrome w syncope due to brady & unresponsive to medical measures) Prophylactic PPM use s/p AMI during which there was temp complete and/or Type II block in association w BBB. 	
Physician Signature. Date:	Time
Abbreviations sx symptoms PPM Permanent Pacemaker w with wo without Brady Bradycardia HR Heart Rate	