

Your Shock Plan

How to deal with a Defibrillator Shock or Loss of Consciousness

Your defibrillator (also called an ICD) is designed to protect you from dangerous heart rhythms. Because of this, you could experience a shock.

- Shocks can be startling and painful, but are not necessarily a sign of trouble.
- After you receive a shock, your ICD must be checked to find out why the shock happened. (see box below)

When you receive a shock

1. Sit down. Take time to allow your heart to 'calm down'.
2. Close your eyes and focus on your breathing. Relax.
3. Check to see if you notice any of the following:
 - Do you have chest pain or chest pressure?
 - Do you feel light-headed or faint?
 - Do you feel dizzy or confused?
 - Does your heart feel like it is beating quickly or racing?
 - Do you feel short of breath?



If you answer 'NO' to all the above:

If you feel fine:

- Write down the time you received the shock, what you were doing and how you felt before and after the shock
- Call the ICD device clinic on the next business day. It is okay to leave a message.
- **Do not** drive until your ICD doctor or electrophysiologist says you can return to driving.

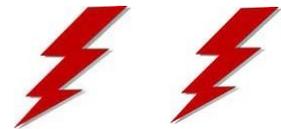
If you answer 'YES' to any of the above questions or if you have a RECALL device or lead with specific instructions to go to ER with a shock

Call 9-1-1

- **Do not** drive yourself to hospital.
- **Do not** drive at all until your ICD doctor or electrophysiologist says you can return to driving.

Device Clinics
Mon-Fri 8:00-4:00

Jubilee 250-370-8670
Nanaimo 250-739-5914
CRiver 250-286-7156



You receive 2 or MORE shocks within 24 hours

Or

You pass out

Call 9-1-1

Do not drive yourself to hospital.

Do not drive at all until your ICD doctor or electrophysiologist says you can return to driving.

This information does not replace the advice given to you by your healthcare provider.