

About the Micra Transcatheter Pacing System. Response**Acerca del sistema de marcapasos transcatéter Micra. Respuesta****To the Editor,**

We appreciate the interest and comments of Morales Martínez de Tejada and Elduayen Gragera regarding our report.¹ The fact that the series described includes 2 patients who, despite being in sinus rhythm at baseline, underwent implantation of a single-chamber pacemaker is not exceptional in clinical practice. In fact, in the 2014 Spanish Pacemaker Registry,² 23.6% of the patients with atrioventricular block and sinus rhythm received a VVI pacemaker, and factors like patient age and comorbidities proved to be determining factors. About the development of atrial fibrillation secondary to VVI pacing, this relationship is not well-established. In fact, data from the United Kingdom Pacing and Cardiovascular Events (UKPACE) trial showed that, in elderly patients with high-grade atrioventricular block, the pacing mode (single-chamber or dual-chamber) did not influence mortality or cardiovascular events during follow-up. Moreover, a higher incidence of atrial fibrillation was observed in the dual-chamber group during the first 18 months after implantation,³ although other authors have reported the opposite.⁴

Finally, it should be noted that in no patient was biventricular pacing indicated at the time of implantation, and the threshold and R wave were adequate during follow-up in all patients. In view of the known tendency of the threshold and R wave to improve after implantation, as shown by the results of the Micra Transcatheter Pacing trial⁵ and confirmed during follow-up,¹ a somewhat less than ideal threshold or R wave at implantation did not call for the repositioning of the device.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

M. Pachón is a proctor for the Medtronic Micra system and M.A. Arias is an Associate Editor of *Revista Española de Cardiología*.

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