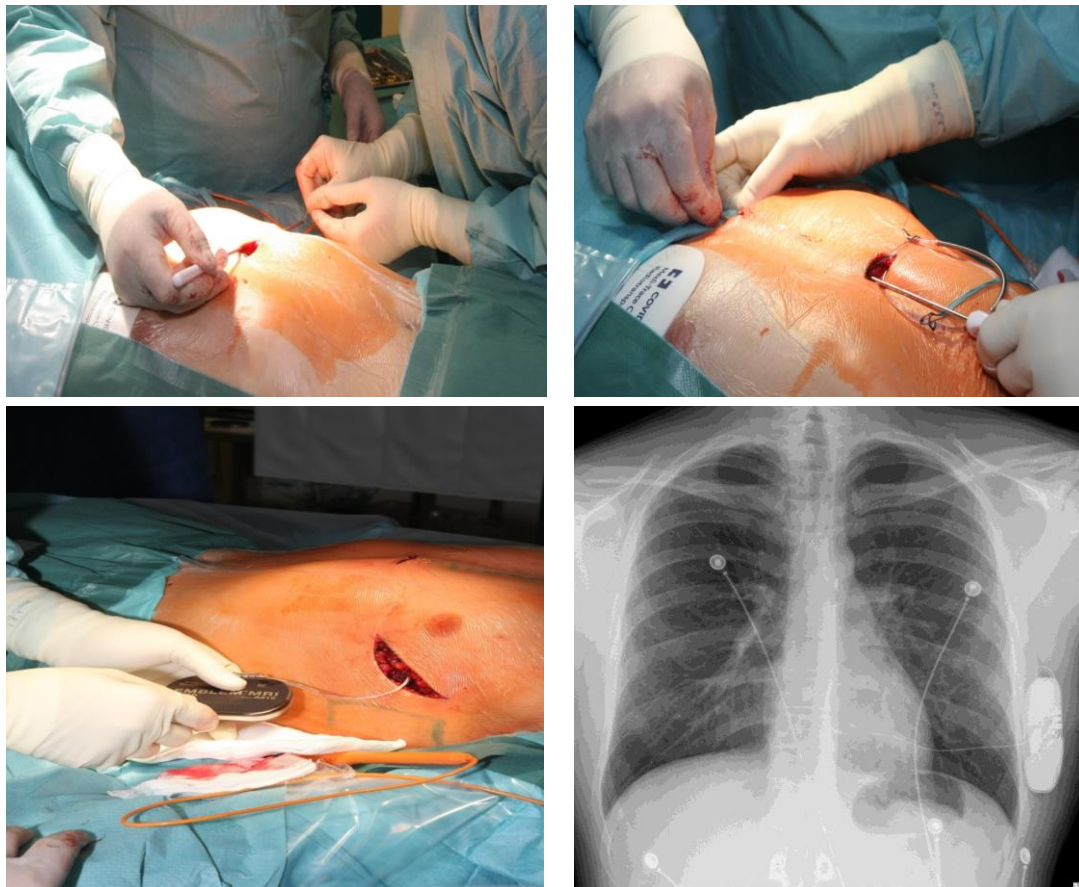


## Supplementary material

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*Lewandowski M, Syska P, Kowalik I. Children and young adults treated with transvenous and subcutaneous implantable cardioverter-defibrillators: a 22-year single-center experience and new perspectives. Kardiol Pol. 2020; 78: 869-874. doi:10.33963/KP.15469*

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**Figure S1.** Subcutaneous implantable cardioverter defibrillator (S-ICD) - implantation technique. Upper panels: horizontal and vertical lead tunneling with a tunneling tool. Lower left: intermuscular pocket formation (between the serratus anterior and latissimus dorsi muscles). Lower right: post-implant chest X-ray, typical position of pulse generator and parasternal lead position.



**Figure S2.** Typical chest pulse generator position. Upper panels, left: transvenous implantable cardioverter defibrillator (T-ICD) in a 12-year-old boy, right: Subcutaneous implantable cardioverter defibrillator (S-ICD) in a 19-year-old male. Lower panels, left and right: S-ICD in a 15-year-old boy (body mass index, 15.6 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). All patients or their legal representatives provided written informed consent for photo publication.