Twiddler’s syndrome is an infrequent cause of implantable cardiac device malfunction. Classically, this condition is due to manipulation of the cardiac device. Patients may rotate as well as flip the device. This situation typically arises in individuals with a capacious device pocket, which is frequently due to tissue laxity characteristically present in elderly or obese patients. We suspect the pocket hematoma our patient experienced post implantation resulted in the expansion of her device pectoral pocket and predisposed her to this condition.

As in our case, most patients deny any manipulation of their device. Our case highlights that attention to the orientation of the device on chest radiography may provide an important clue to this condition. Suturing the device in place can help to prevent this condition.
Figure 1: (a,b) Arrows indicate the direction of device header at the time of implant (a) and at the time of lead dislodgement (b).