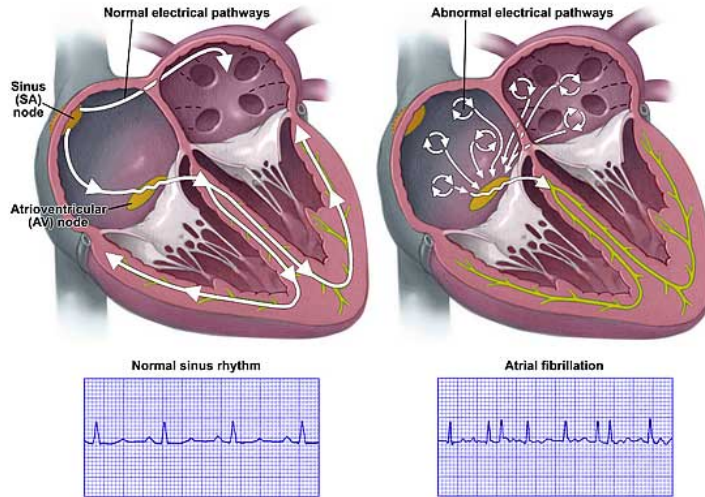


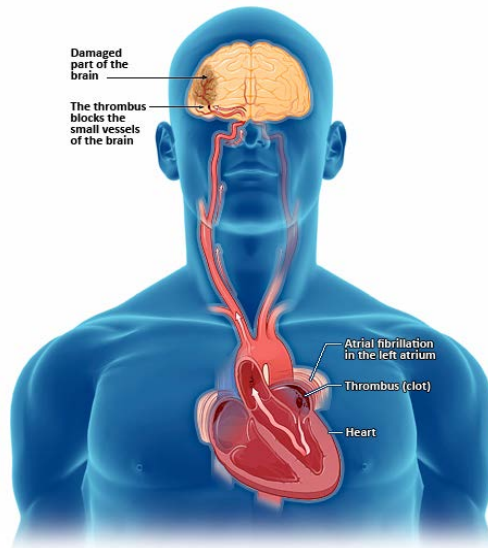
Atrial Fibrillation



Causes:

Heart Problems
Lung Problems
Thyroid problems
Alcohol ("Holiday Heart")
Stress (illness/surgery)
Age: 2-3% > 70, 10% > 80
Idiopathic (reason unknown)
Sleep apnea

The Biggest Risk of Atrial Fibrillation is having a stroke.



Stroke risk by CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASC		
CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASC score	Patients (n=7329)	Adjusted stroke rate (%/year)
0	1	0%
1	422	1.3%
2	1230	2.2%
3	1730	3.2%
4	1718	4.0%
5	1159	6.7%
6	679	9.8%
7	294	9.6%
8	82	6.7%
9	14	15.2%

Your Score:

Treatment of Atrial Fibrillation has 2 considerations

- 1. Anticoagulation** (used for Stroke Prevention)
Coumadin/Pradaxa/Xarelto/ Eliquis or Aspirin
 - We recommend anticoagulation when the risk of a stroke is greater than severe bleeding event while on anticoagulation

2. Rate Control vs Rhythm Control

-**Rate control** can be done with medication. Goal will be to get heart rate under 80bpm on average

-**Rhythm Control** can be with meds called antiarrhythmics or with a procedure called an ablation (done with a catheter with electrodes passed up to the heart, where electrical burns are made to attempt to fix

What we will do today

1. Check labs
2. Consider Sleep Study
3. Begin anticoagulation with _____
4. Arrange Cardiology Appointment

What Cardiology will do

1. Echocardiogram (sonogram)
2. Heart Evaluation
3. Determine Plan for Rate vs Rhythm Control