IN THE NAME OF GOD

A 65-year-old man came to emergency room with a chief complaint of palpitation and mild dyspnea from 6 hours ago.. he mentioned episodes of palpitation from 6 months ago

PMH: DM, HTN, IHD (anterior MI and PCI for RCA 2 years ago), CHF (LVEF=30-35%)

DH: ASA 80 D
Atorvastatin 40 D
Gloripa 10 D
Losartan 25 BD
Carvedilol 3.125 BD
Aldacton 25 D

HH: C/S

FH: DM and HTN in his mother

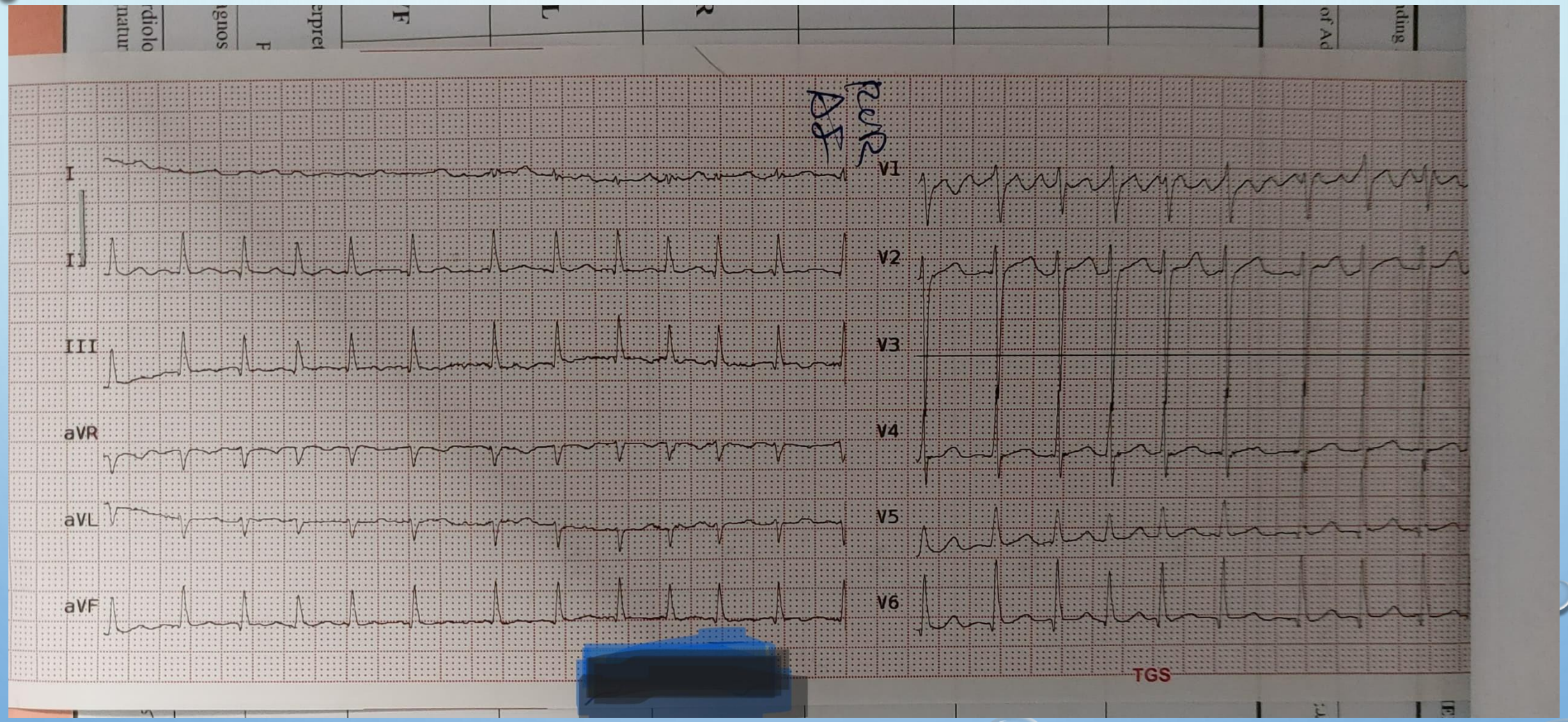
Ph/ E:

BP=135/80 PR=125 RR=22 Spo2=93%

Heart: systolic murmur 2/6 in apex

Lung: fine rale in base of lung

Extremity: 1+ pitting edema


RVR
AF
I
II
III
aVR
aVL
aVF
V1
V2
V3
V4
V5
V6
TGS

Recommendations for diagnosis of AF

Recommendations	Class[a]	Level[b]
ECG documentation is required to establish the diagnosis of AF. • A standard 12-lead ECG recording or a single-lead ECG tracing of ≥30 s showing heart rhythm with no discernible repeating P waves and irregular RR intervals (when atrioventricular conduction is not impaired) is diagnostic of clinical AF.[6]	I	B

AF = atrial fibrillation; ECG = electrocardiogram.
[a]Class of recommendation.
[b]Level of evidence.

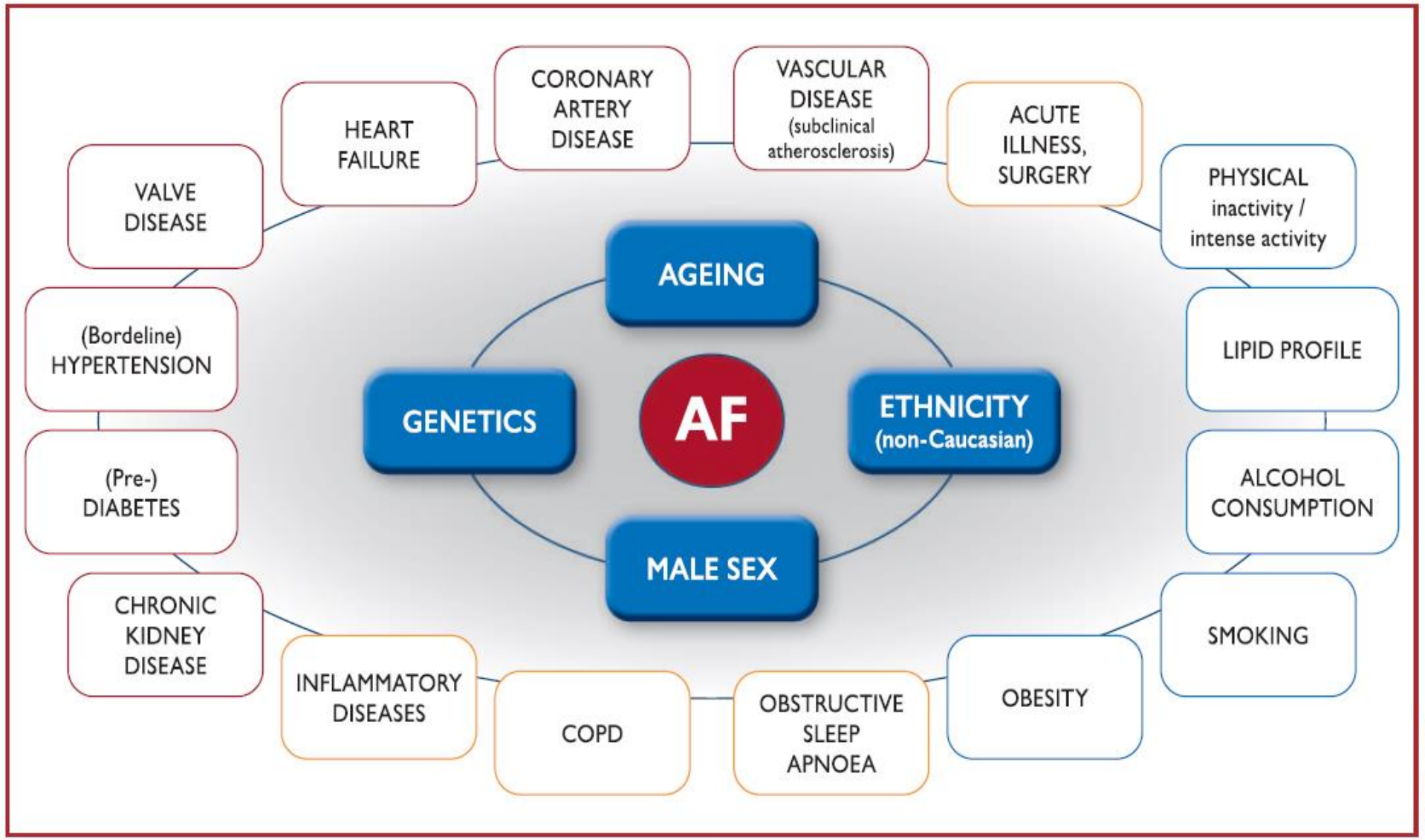


Figure 3 Summary of risk factors for incident AF[10,22,33,35–72] (*Supplementary Table 1* for full list). AF = atrial fibrillation; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Recommendations for management of AF with haemodynamic instability

Recommendations	Class[a]	Level[b]
Emergency electrical cardioversion is recommended in AF patients with acute or worsening haemodynamic instability.[1053,1054]	I	B
In AF patients with haemodynamic instability, amiodarone may be considered for acute control of heart rate.[503,511,512]	IIb	B

AF = atrial fibrillation.
[a]Class of recommendation.
[b]Level of evidence.

Assess factors favouring rhythm-control:

- Younger age
- 1st AF episode or short history
- Tachycardia-mediated cardiomyopathy
- Normal - moderate increased LAVI / atrial conduction delay (limited atrial remodeling)
- No or few comorbidities / heart disease
- Rate control difficult to achieve
- AF precipitated by a temporary event (acute illness)
- Patient's choice

Recommendations for ventricular rate control in patients with AF[a]

Recommendations	Class[b]	Level[c]
Beta-blockers, diltiazem, or verapamil are recommended as first-choice drugs to control heart rate in AF patients with LVEF≥40%.[492,507,511,529]	I	B
Beta-blockers and/or digoxin are recommended to control heart rate in AF patients with LVEF<40%.[486,491,502,512,530–532]	I	B
Combination therapy comprising different rate controlling drugs[d] should be considered if a single drug does not achieve the target heart rate.[533,534]	IIa	B
A resting heart rate of <110 bpm (i.e. lenient rate control) should be considered as the initial heart rate target for rate control therapy.[488]	IIa	B
Atrioventricular node ablation should be considered to control heart rate in patients unresponsive or intolerant to intensive rate and rhythm control therapy, and not eligible for rhythm control by LA ablation, accepting that these patients will become pacemaker dependent.[516,523,535,536]	IIa	B
In patients with haemodynamic instability or severely depressed LVEF, intravenous amiodarone may be considered for acute control of heart rate.[504,514,515]	IIb	B

AF = atrial fibrillation; bpm = beats per minute; ECG = electrocardiogram; LA = left atrial; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction.

[a]See *section 11* for ventricular rate control in various concomitant conditions and AF populations

[b]Class of recommendation.

[c]Level of evidence.

[d]Combining beta-blocker with verapamil or diltiazem should be performed with careful monitoring of heart rate by 24-h ECG to check for bradycardia.[488]

Table 13 Drugs for rate control in AF[a]

	Intravenous administration	Usual oral maintenance dose	Contraindicated
Beta-blockers[b]			
Metoprolol tartrate	2.5 - 5 mg i.v. bolus; up to 4 doses	25 - 100 mg *b.i.d.*	In case of asthma use beta-1-blockers Contraindicated in acute HF and history of severe bronchospasm
Metoprolol XL (succinate)	N/A	50 - 400 mg *o.d.*	
Bisoprolol	N/A	1.25 - 20 mg *o.d.*	
Atenolol[c]	N/A	25 - 100 mg *o.d.*	
Esmolol	500 µg/kg i.v. bolus over 1 min; followed by 50 - 300 µg/kg/min	N/A	
Landiolol	100 µg/kg i.v. bolus over 1 min; followed by 10 - 40 µg/kg/min[505]	N/A	
Nebivolol	N/A	2.5 - 10 mg *o.d.*	
Carvedilol	N/A	3.125 - 50 mg *b.i.d.*	
Non-dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonists			
Verapamil	2.5 - 10 mg i.v. bolusover 5 min	40 mg b.i.d. to 480 mg (extended release) o.d.	Contraindicated in HFrEF Adapt doses in hepatic and renal impairment
Diltiazem	0.25 mg/kg i.v. bolus over 5 min, then 5 - 15 mg/h	60 mg t.i.d. to 360 mg (extended release) o.d.	
Digitalis glycosides			
Digoxin	0.5 mg i.v. bolus (0.75 - 1.5 mg over 24 hours in divided doses)	0.0625 - 0.25 mg o.d.	High plasma levels associated with increased mortality Check renal function before starting and adapt dose in CKD patients
Digitoxin	0.4 - 0.6 mg	0.05 - 0.1 mg o.d.	High plasma levels associated with increased mortality
Other			
Amiodarone	300 mg i.v. diluted in 250 mL 5% dextrose over 30 - 60 min (preferably via central venous cannula), followed by 900 - 1200 mg i.v. over 24 hours diluted in 500 - 1000 mL via a central venous cannula	200 mg o.d. after loading 3 × 200 mg daily over 4 weeks, then 200 mg daily[536] [d] (reduce other rate controlling drugs according to heart rate)	In case of thyroid disease, only if no other options

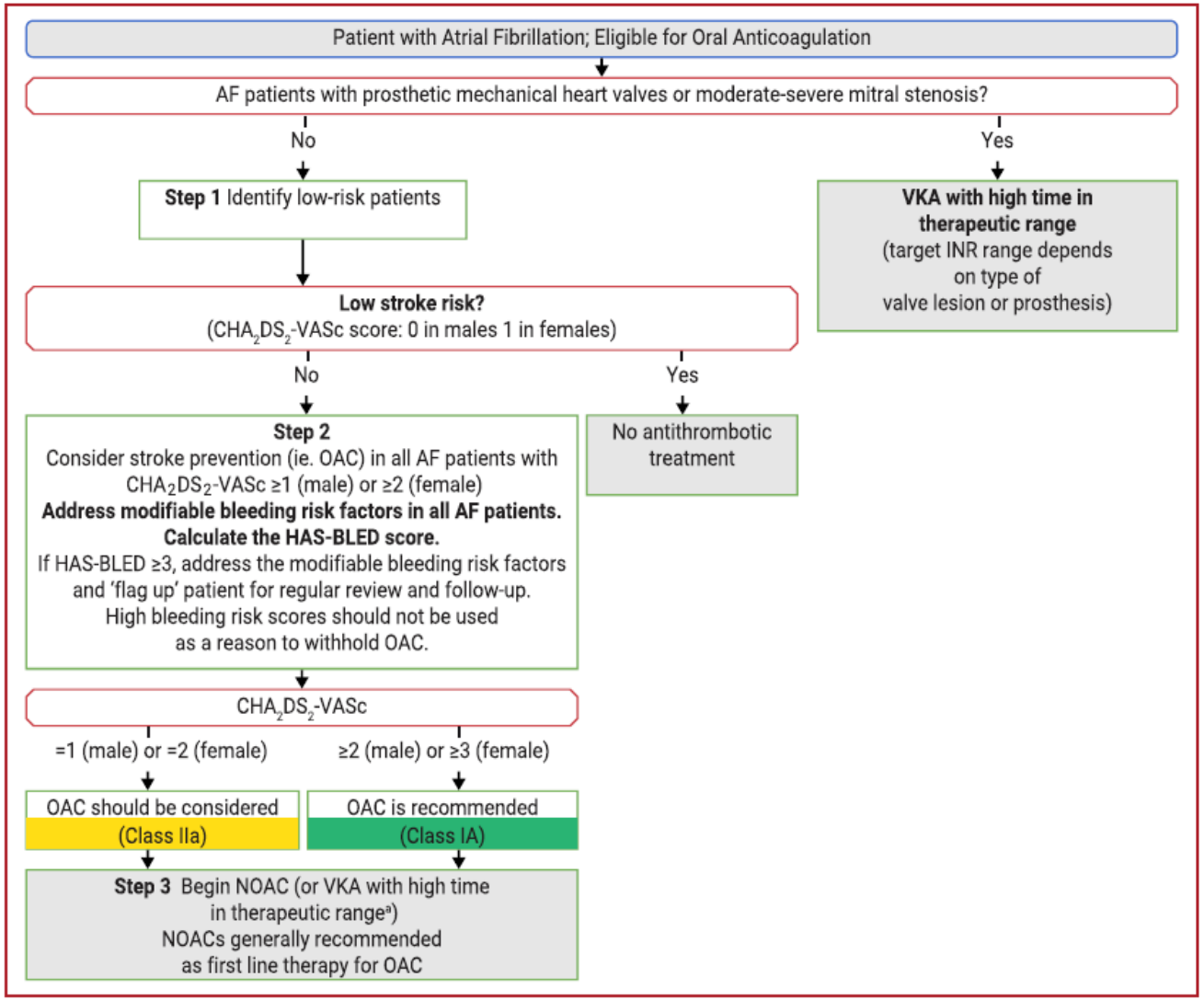


Figure 12 'A' - Anticoagulation/Avoid stroke: The 'AF 3-step' pathway. AF = atrial fibrillation; CHA_2DS_2-VASc = Congestive heart failure, Hypertension, Age ≥75 years, Diabetes mellitus, Stroke, Vascular disease, Age 65 - 74 years, Sex category (female); HAS-BLED = Hypertension, Abnormal renal/liver function, Stroke, Bleeding history or predisposition, Labile INR, Elderly (>65 years), Drugs/alcohol concomitantly; INR = international normalized ratio; NOAC = non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulant; OAC = oral anticoagulant; SAMe-TT_2R_2 = Sex (female), Age (<60 years), Medical history, Treatment (interacting drug(s)), Tobacco use, Race (non-Caucasian) (score); TTR = time in therapeutic range; VKA = vitamin K antagonist.
[a]If a VKA being considered, calculate SAMe-TT_2R_2 score: if score 0–2, may consider VKA treatment (e.g. warfarin) or NOAC; if score >2, should arrange regular review/frequent INR checks/ counselling for VKA users to help good anticoagulation control, or reconsider the use of NOAC instead; TTR ideally >70%.

Table 8 CHA_2DS_2-VASc score[334]

CHA_2DS_2-VASc score Risk factors and definitions		Points awarded	Comment
C	**Congestive heart failure** Clinical HF, or objective evidence of moderate to severe LV dysfunction, or HCM	1	Recent decompensated HF irrespective of LVEF (thus incorporating HFrEF or HFpEF), or the presence (even if asymptomatic) of moderate-severe LV systolic impairment on cardiac imaging[335]; HCM confers a high stroke risk[336] and OAC is beneficial for stroke reduction.[337]
H	**Hypertension** or on antihypertensive therapy	1	History of hypertension may result in vascular changes that predispose to stroke, and a well-controlled BP today may not be well-controlled over time.[324] Uncontrolled BP - the optimal BP target associated with the lowest risk of ischaemic stroke, death, and other cardiovascular outcomes is 120 - 129/<80 mmHg.[338]
A	**Age 75 years or older**	2	Age is a powerful driver of stroke risk, and most population cohorts show that the risk rises from age 65 years upwards.[339] Age-related risk is a continuum, but for reasons of simplicity and practicality, 1 point is given for age 65 - 74 years and 2 points for age ≥75 years.
D	**Diabetes mellitus** Treatment with oral hypoglycaemic drugs and/or insulin or fasting blood glucose >125 mg/dL (7 mmol/L)	1	Diabetes mellitus is a well-established risk factor for stroke, and more recently stroke risk has been related to duration of diabetes mellitus (the longer the duration of diabetes mellitus, the higher the risk of thromboembolism[340]) and presence of diabetic target organ damage, e.g. retinopathy.[341] Both type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus confer broadly similar thromboembolic risk in AF, although the risk may be slightly higher in patients aged <65 years with type 2 diabetes mellitus compared to patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.[342]
S	**Stroke**Previous stroke, TIA, or thromboembolism	2	Previous stroke, systemic embolism, or TIA confers a particularly high risk of ischaemic stroke, hence weighted 2 points. Although excluded from RCTs, AF patients with ICH (including haemorrhagic stroke) are at very high risk of subsequent ischaemic stroke, and recent observational studies suggest that such patients would benefit from oral anticoagulation.[343–345]
V	**Vascular disease** Angiographically significant CAD, previous myocardial infarction, PAD, or aortic plaque	1	Vascular disease (PAD or myocardial infarction) confers a 17 - 22% excess risk, particularly in Asian patients.[346–348] Angiographically significant CAD is also an independent risk factor for ischaemic stroke among AF patients (adjusted incidence rate ratio 1.29, 95% CI 1.08 - 1.53).[349] Complex aortic plaque on the descending aorta, as an indicator of significant vascular disease, is also a strong predictor of ischaemic stroke.[350]
A	**Age 65 – 74 years**	1	See above. Recent data from Asia suggest that the risk of stroke may rise from age 50 - 55 years upwards and that a modified CHA_2DS_2-VASc score may be used in Asian patients.[351,352]
Sc	**Sex category (female)**	1	A stroke risk modifier rather than a risk factor.[353]
Maximum score		**9**	

AF = atrial fibrillation; BP = blood pressure; CAD = coronary artery disease; CHA_2DS_2-VASc = Congestive heart failure, Hypertension, Age ≥75 years, Diabetes mellitus, Stroke, Vascular disease, Age 65-74 years, Sex category (female); CI = confidence interval; EF = ejection fraction; HCM = hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; HF = heart failure; HFpEF = heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; ICH = intracranial haemorrhage; LV = left ventricular; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; OAC = oral anticoagulant; PAD = peripheral artery disease; RCT = randomized controlled trial; TIA = transient ischaemic attack.

Table 10 Clinical risk factors in the HAS-BLED score[395]

Risk factors and definitions		Points awarded
H	**Uncontrolled hypertension** SBP >160 mmHg	1
A	**Abnormal renal and/or hepatic function** Dialysis, transplant, serum creatinine >200 µmol/L, cirrhosis, bilirubin > × 2 upper limit of normal, AST/ALT/ALP >3 × upper limit of normal	1 point for each
S	**Stroke** Previous ischaemic or haemorrhagic[a] stroke	1
B	**Bleeding history or predisposition** Previous major haemorrhage or anaemia or severe thrombocytopenia	1
L	**Labile INR[b]** TTR <60% in patient receiving VKA	1
E	**Elderly** Aged >65 years or extreme frailty	1
D	**Drugs or excessive alcohol drinking** Concomitant use of antiplatelet or NSAID; and/or excessive[c] alcohol per week	1 point for each
Maximum score		**9**

ALP = alkaline phosphatase; ALT = alanine aminotransferase; AST = aspartate aminotransferase; SBP = systolic blood pressure; INR = international normalized ratio; NSAID = Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug; TTR = time in therapeutic range; VKA = vitamin K antagonist.

[a]Haemorrhagic stroke would also score 1 point under the 'B' criterion.

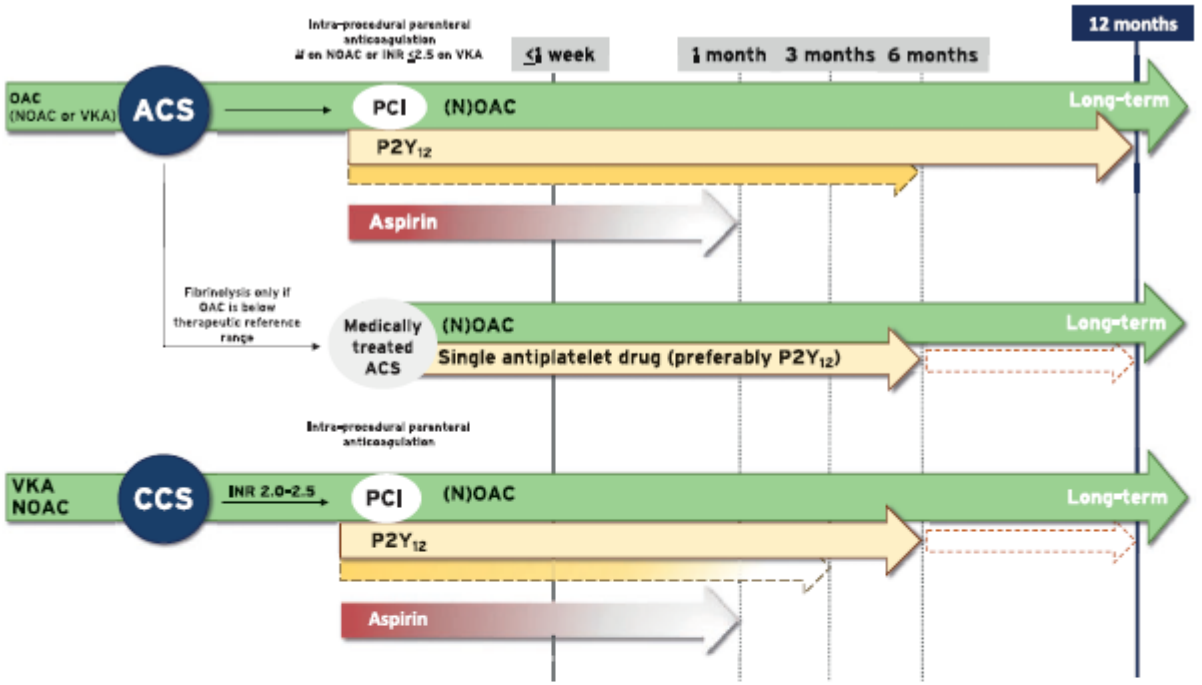
[b]Only relevant if patient receiving a VKA.

[c]Alcohol excess or abuse refers to a high intake (e.g. >14 units per week), where the clinician assesses there would be an impact on health or bleeding risk.

Table 11 Dose selection criteria for NOACs

	Dabigatran	Rivaroxaban	Apixaban	Edoxaban
Standard dose	150 mg b.i.d.	20 mg o.d.	5 mg b.i.d.	60 mg o.d.
Lower dose	110 mg b.i.d.			30 mg o.d.
Reduced dose		15 mg o.d.	2.5 mg b.i.d.	30 mg o.d./15 mg o.d.
Dose-reduction criteria	Dabigatran 110 mg b.i.d. in patients with: • Age ≥80 years • Concomitant use of verapamil, or • Increased bleeding risk	CrCl 15 - 49 mL/min	At least 2 of 3 criteria: • Age ≥80 years, • Body weight ≤60 kg, or • Serum creatinine ≥1.5 mg/dL (133 µmol/L)	If any of the following: • CrCl 30 - 50 mL/min, • Body weight ≤60 kg, • Concomitant use of verapamil, quinidine, or dronedarone

b.i.d. = bis in die (twice a day); CrCl = creatinine clearance; o.d. = *omni die* (once daily).



THROMBOTIC RISK FACTORS

- Diabetes mellitus requiring therapy
- Prior ACS/recurrent myocardial infarction
- Multivessel CAD
- Concomitant PAD
- Premature CAD (occurring at age of <45 y) or accelerated CAD (new lesion within 2 years)
- CKD (eGFR <60 mL/min)
- Clinical presentation (ACS)
- Multivessel stenting
- Complex revascularisation (left main stenting, bifurcation lesion stenting, chronic total occlusion intervention, last patent vessel stenting)
- Prior stent thrombosis on antiplatelet treatment
- Procedural factors (stent expansion, residual dissection, stent length, etc.)

BLEEDING RISK FACTORS

- Hypertension
- Abnormal renal or liver function
- Stroke or ICH history
- Bleeding history or bleeding diathesis (e.g., anaemia with haemoglobin <110 g/L)
- Labile INR (if on VKA)
- Elderly (>65 years)
- Drugs (concomitant OAC and antiplatelet therapy, NSAIDs), excessive alcohol consumption

STRATEGIES TO REDUCE BLEEDING ASSOCIATED WITH PCI

- Radial artery access
- PPIs in patients taking DAPT who are at increased risk of bleeding (e.g., the elderly, dyspepsia, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease, Helicobacter pylori infection, chronic alcohol use)
- Non–administration of unfractionated heparin in patients on VKA with INR >2.5
- Pre-treatment with aspirin only, add a $P2Y_{12}$ inhibitor when coronary anatomy is known or if STEMI
- GP IIb/IIIa inhibitors only for bailout or periprocedural complications
- Shorter duration of combined antithrombotic therapy

Management:

- ✓ **Amp Digoxin stat**
- ✓ **Lab Data**
- ✓ **Echocardiography**
- ✓ **Initiation of OAC**
- ✓ **ASA discontinue**
- ✓ **Medication optimization**

Thanks For your attention