Cardiology Day for the Practitioner

Atrial Fibrillation: Screening, Rate vs Rhythm Control, Ablation

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Presenter Disclosure

Dr. Kaja Konieczny

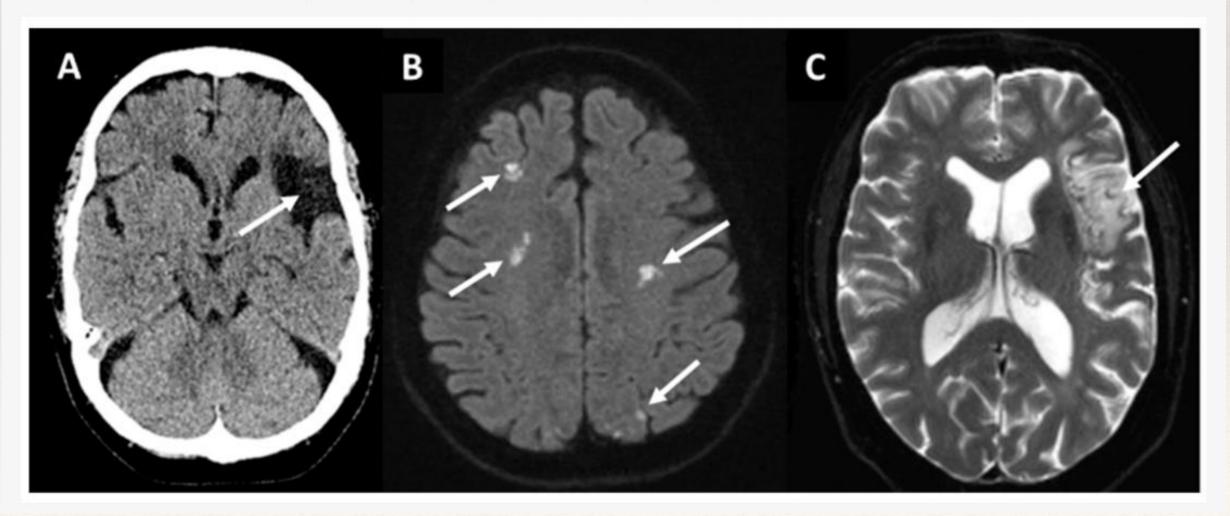
- Atrial fibrillation update: Screening rate vs rhythm control, ablation?
- * Relationships with financial sponsors:
 - Grants/Research Support: N/A
 - Speakers Bureau/Honoraria: CHRC
 - Consulting Fees: N/A
 - * Patents: N/A
 - * Other: N/A

- Should we screen for AF?
- * Rate vs rhythm control? How to decide?
- * Who to refer for ablation?

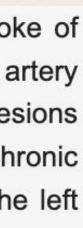
- Should we screen for AF?
 - AF = most common sustained arrhythmia
 - * 0.2% in <55 y/o, increasing to >10% at >85 y/o
 - * AF = major CVA risk factor, "shower of emboli" produce multifocal deficits
 - * Note: 20% of those with AF-related stroke, present with stroke * Motivation for screening in asymp pts: initiation of A/C in those with sufficiently elevated risk of CVA

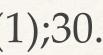
- CVAs associated with AF (cardioembolic) tend to produce "shower of emboli"
 - * Multiterritory
 - Multiple deficits

Figure 1. Non-contrast computed tomography (A) showing a chronic embolic stroke of undetermined source (arrow) in a 66-year-old woman in the left middle cerebral artery territory. Magnetic resonance diffusion-weighted imaging (B) revealing ischemic lesions (bright spots indicated by arrows) in multiple territories in a 78-year-old man with chronic atrial fibrillation. T2*-weighted imaging (C) showing a subacute lesion (arrow) in the left middle cerebral artery territory in a patient with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation.



J. Clin. Med 2024. 13(1);30.





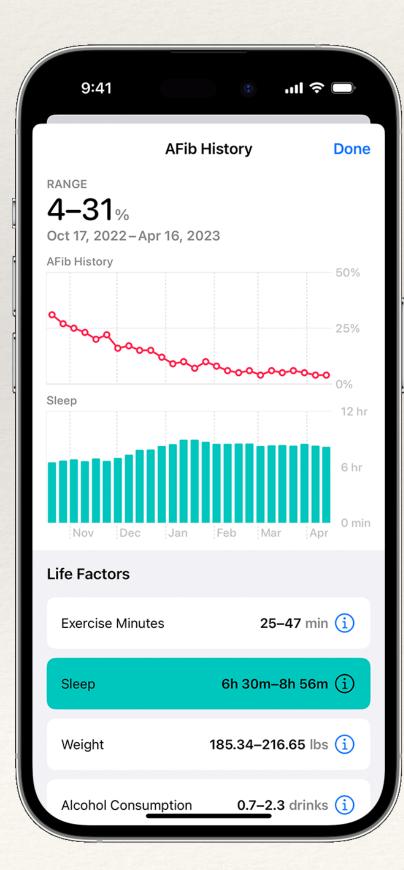
* A number of trials have assessed screening strategies over past decade No screening vs One-time, intermittent, continuous (72h - 6 months) Pulse palpation vs * ECG, oscillometric BP monitor, pulse oximeter

- * Does screening pick up more AF? Yes!
 - * Risk of AF detection increases with increased duration of monitoring
 - * ECG operator characteristics = superior to palpation/BP/pulseox
- * Does increased AF detection reduce neurologic morbidity? No.
 - Heterogenous data with composite endpoints
 - Duration of AF warranting A/C remains unclear, especially short-duration episodes

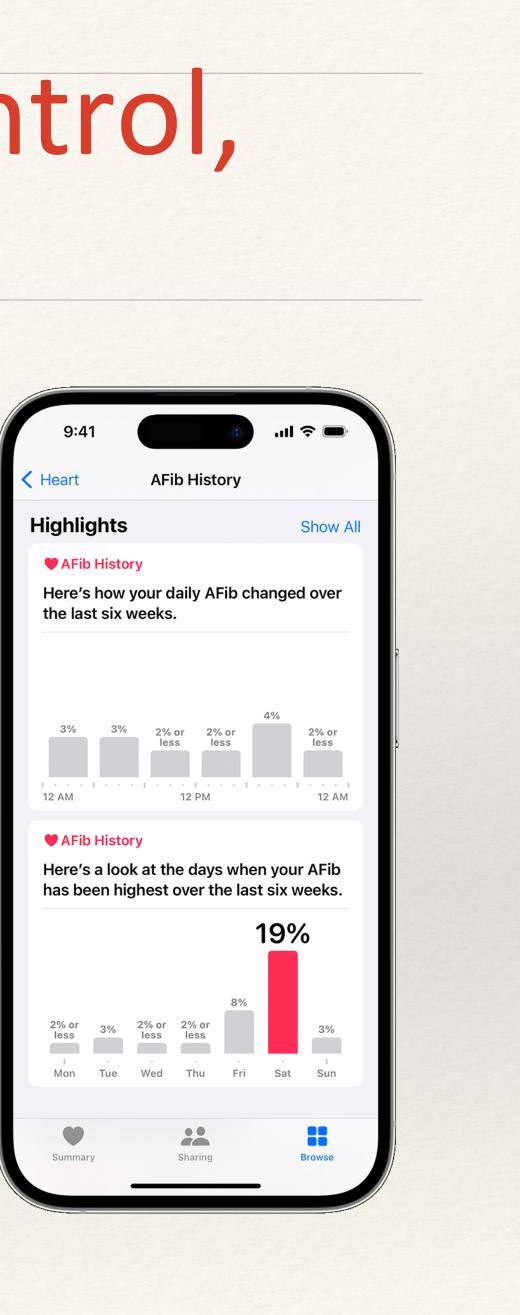


No guidelines that recommend routine screening of asymptomatic patients

* Patients have the desire, and ability, to screen themselves

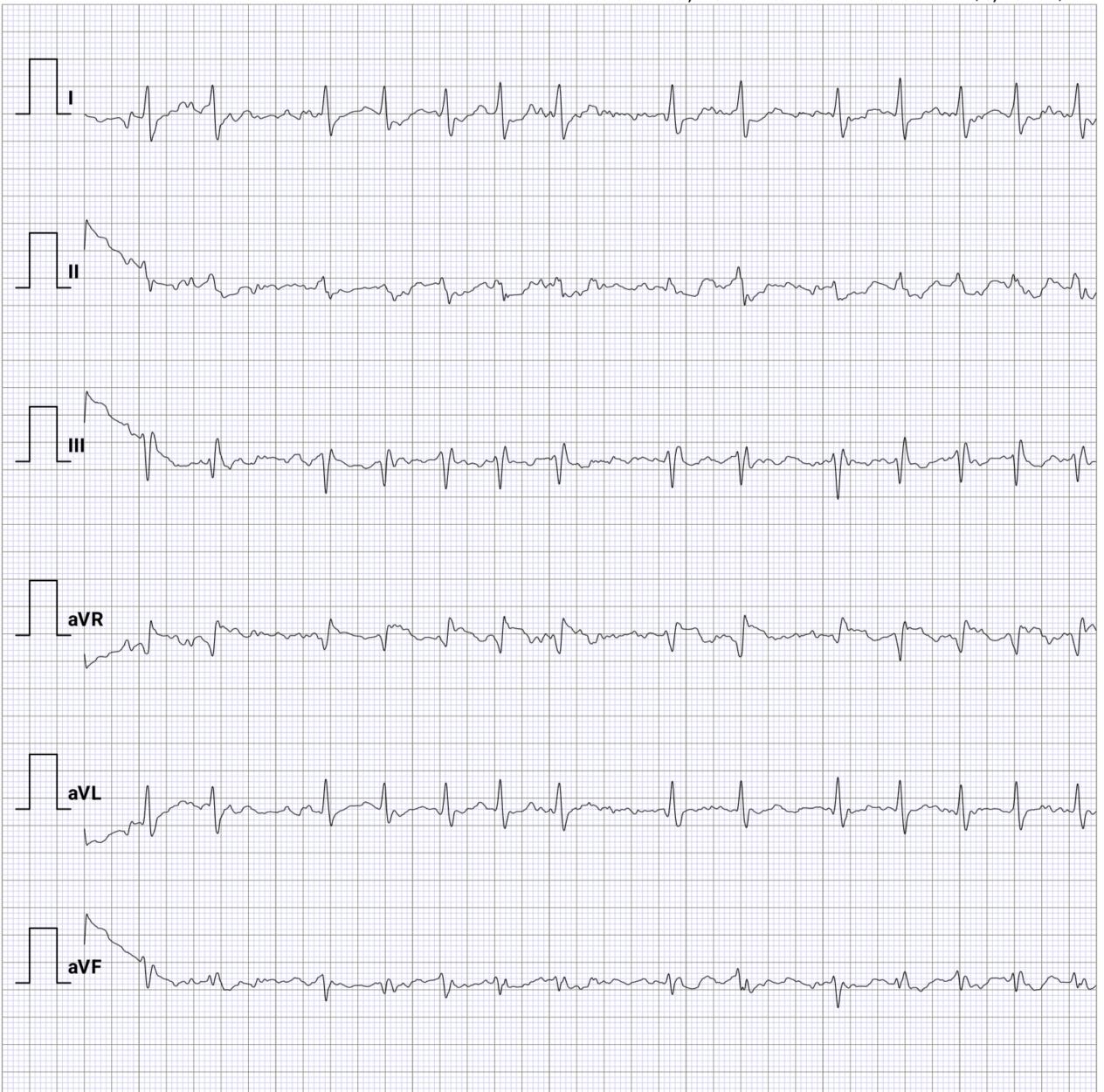






What is this rhythm? A. Sinus with PACs B. Atrial fibrillation C. Atrial flutter D. Uninterpretable

Enhanced Filter, Mains Filter: 60 Hz Scale: 25mm/s, 10mm/mV





What is this rhythm? A. Sinus with PACs B. Atrial fibrillation C. Atrial flutter D. Uninterpretable



for Use.

25 mm/s, 10 mm/mV, Lead I, 512Hz, iOS 18.3.2, watchOS 11.3.1, Watch7,2, Algorithm Version 2 — The waveform is similar to a Lead I ECG. For more information, see Instructions

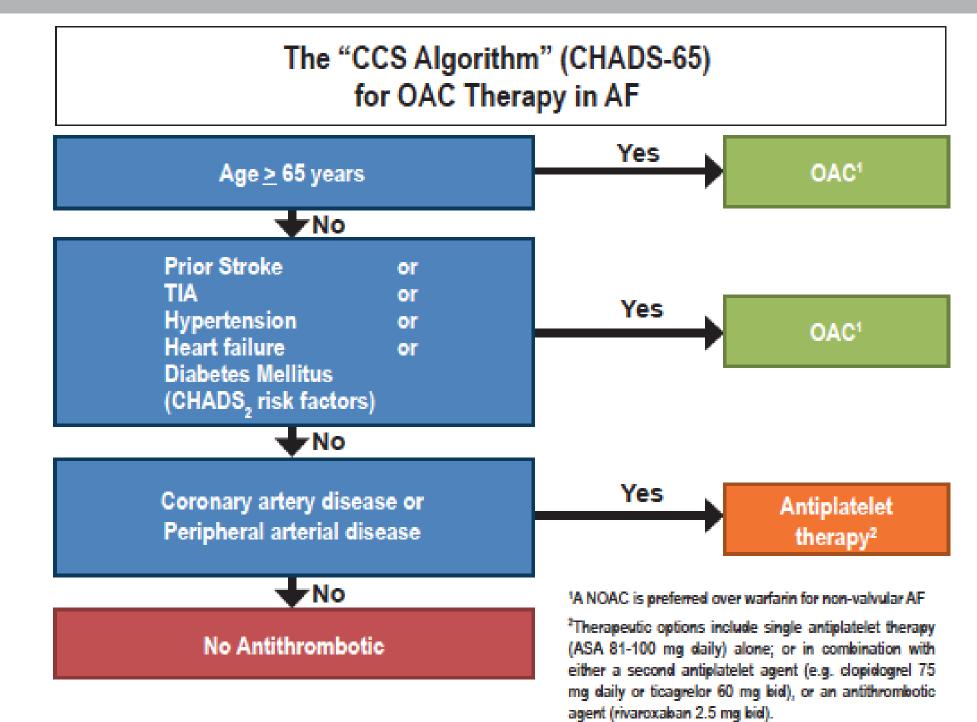
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- What to do if a patient's device identifies AF?
 Obtain tracings, as they may be of diagnostic quality
 - If not,
 - Consider repeating assessment while minimising artifact
 - Continuous ECG monitoring

* Now that you've diagnosed AF, what to do?? Anticoagulate per CHADS-65

Construction of Stroke in AF and Atrial Flutter





CENTRAL ILI Yesterday

Nonpermanent AF

Symptoms

Rate control

Symptoms

Antiarrhythmics

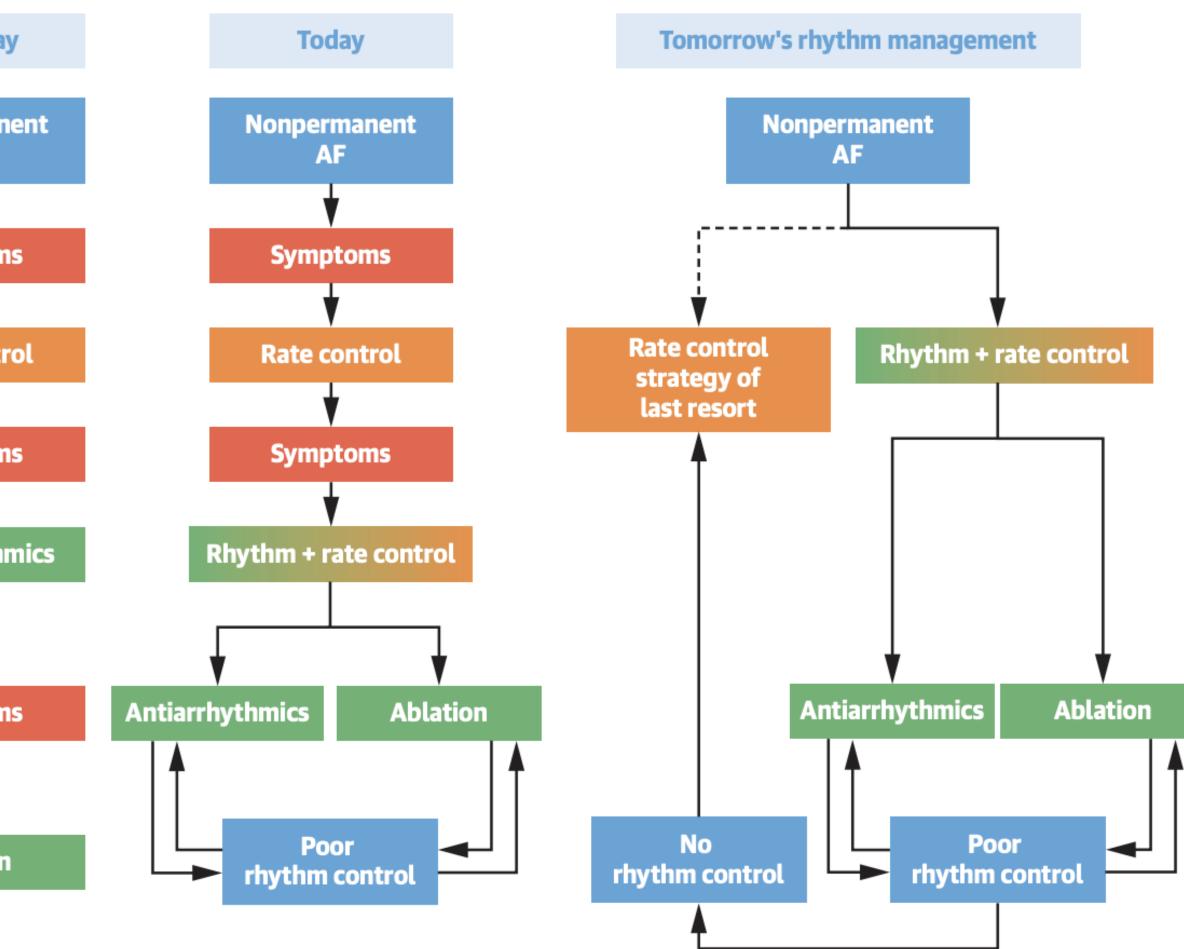
Symptoms

Ablation

Camm AJ, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2022;79(19):1932-1948.

* Rate vs rhythm control?

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION Summary of the Evolution of Atrial Fibrillation Rhythm Management





* Why the pursuit of rhythm control? * Why earlier ablation?



- * Why rhythm control?
 - mortality, CV mortality, stroke this is being challenged
 - * Rate control does not always achieve satisfactory symptom control

Rhythm control, even successful, does not significantly reduce all-cause

- In whom do we pursue sinus rhythm? * AF symptoms
 - Palpitations, dyspnea, exercise intolerance, chest discomfort, lightheadedness

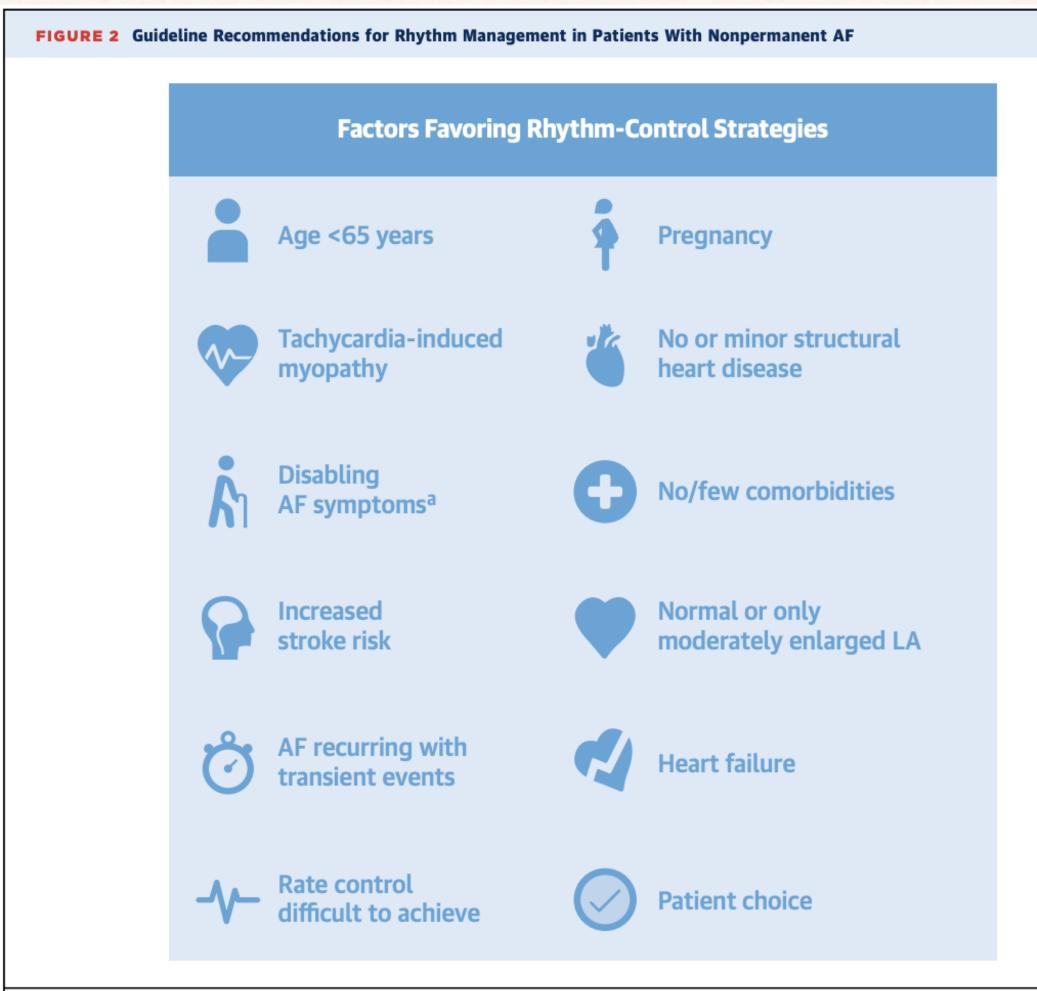
CCS SAF Score	Impact	EHRA Class	Impac
CCS SAF 0	Asymptomatic	EHRA I	No sympto
CCS SAF 1	Minimal effect on QOL	EHRA II	Mild symptoms
CCS SAF 2	Modest effect on QOL	EHRA III	Severe symptoms daily activ affected
CCS SAF 3	Moderate effect on QOL	EHRA IV	Disabling symptoms Normal da activity discontinu
CCS SAF 4	Severe effect on QOL		

2012 CCS Atrial Fibrillation Guidelines Update

Skanes AC, Healey JS et al., Can J Cardiol 2012 Mar;28(2): 125-136



Candidates for rhythm control:



JACC 2022. 79(19):1932-48.



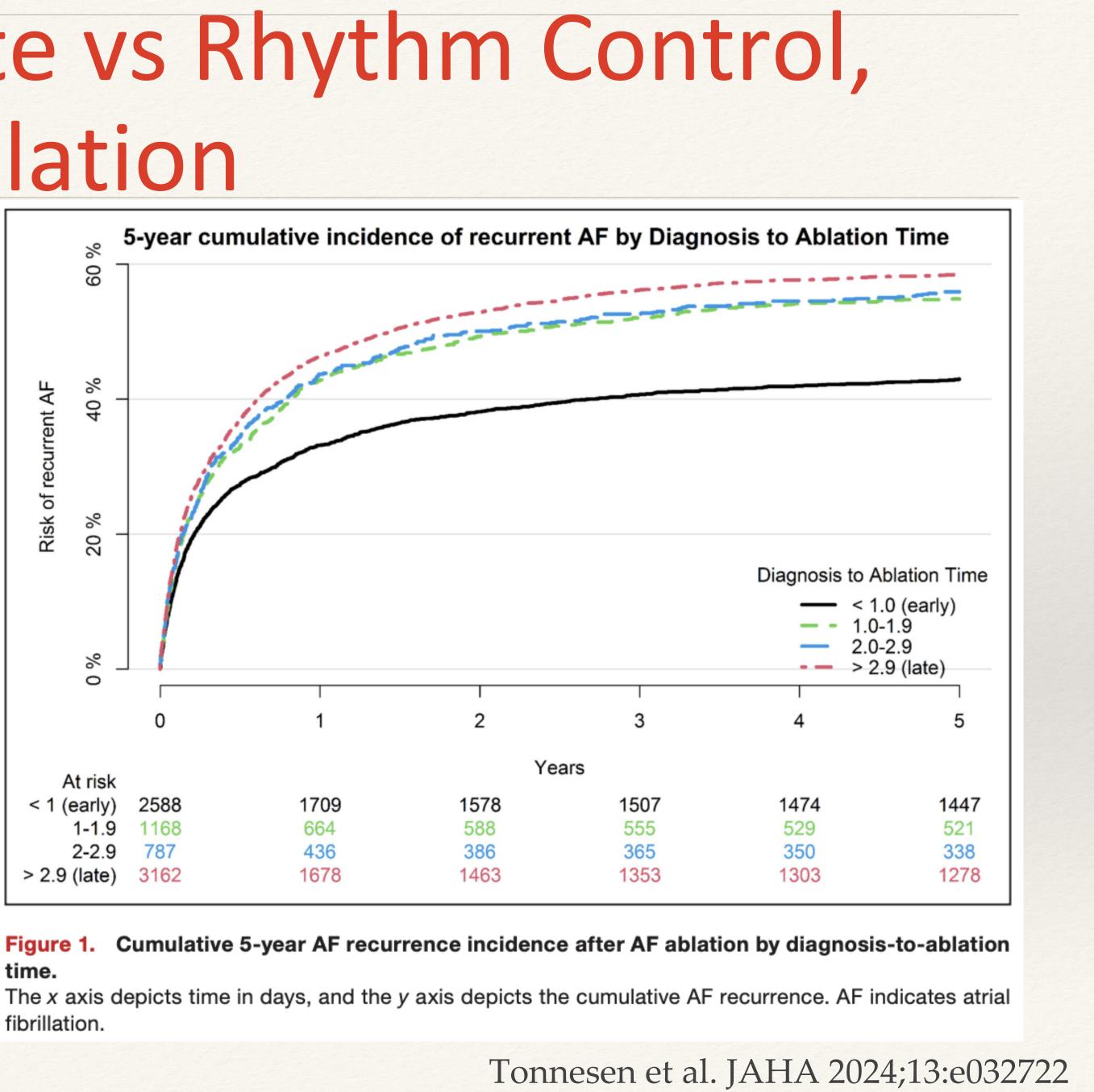
- * Why are we ablating earlier?
 - * Patients do better
 - Risks of ablation are decreasing

- * Why are we ablating earlier?
 - Patients do better

 - * CABANA, AATAC, CASTLE-AF showed this in CHF patients
 - permanent AF, MACE in early intervention

* RAAFT, RAAFT-2, MANTRA-PAF, CAPTAF showed that PVI>AADs * EAST-AFNET4, EARLY-AF, Tonnesen et al showed reduced risk of

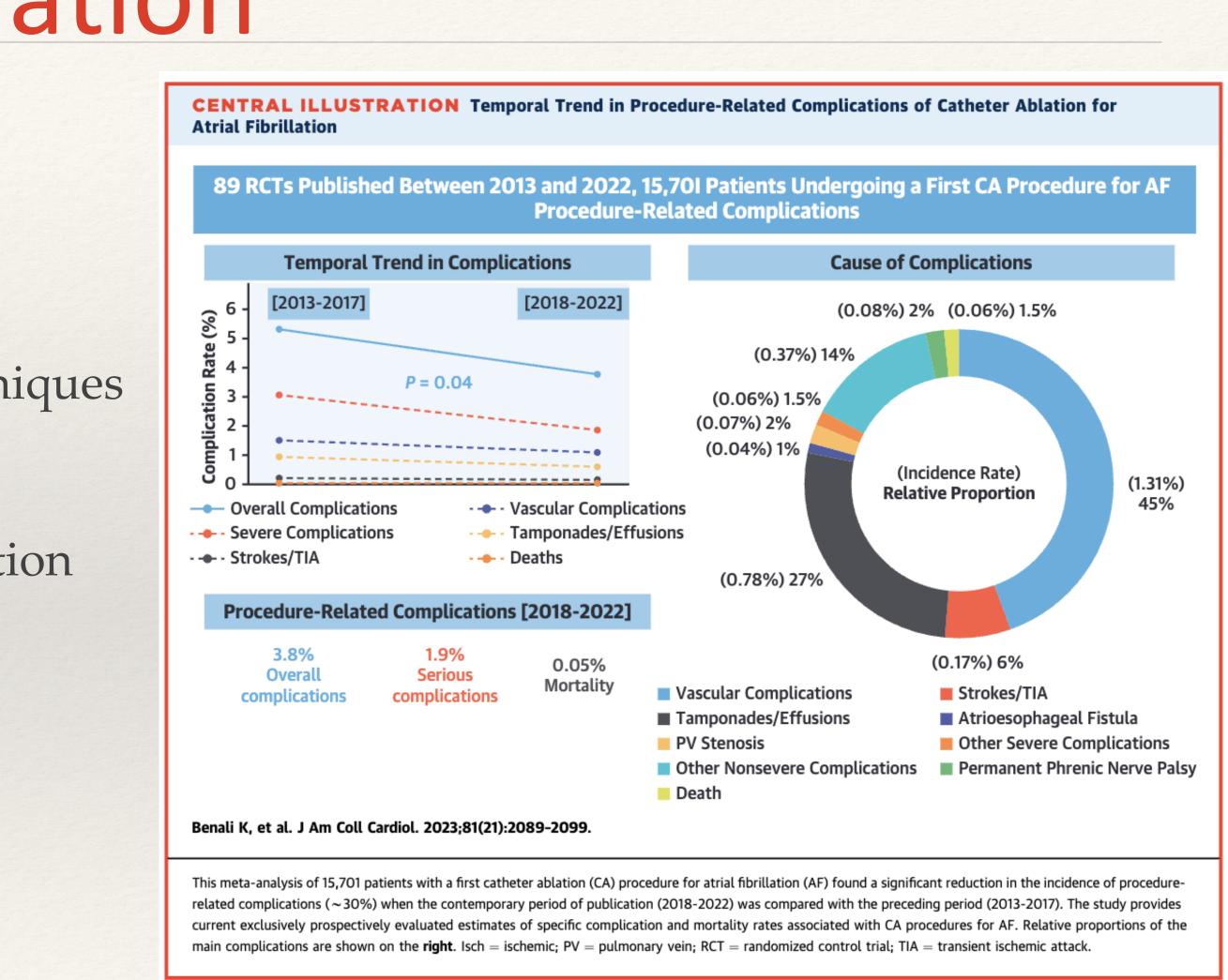
Improved patient outcomes:



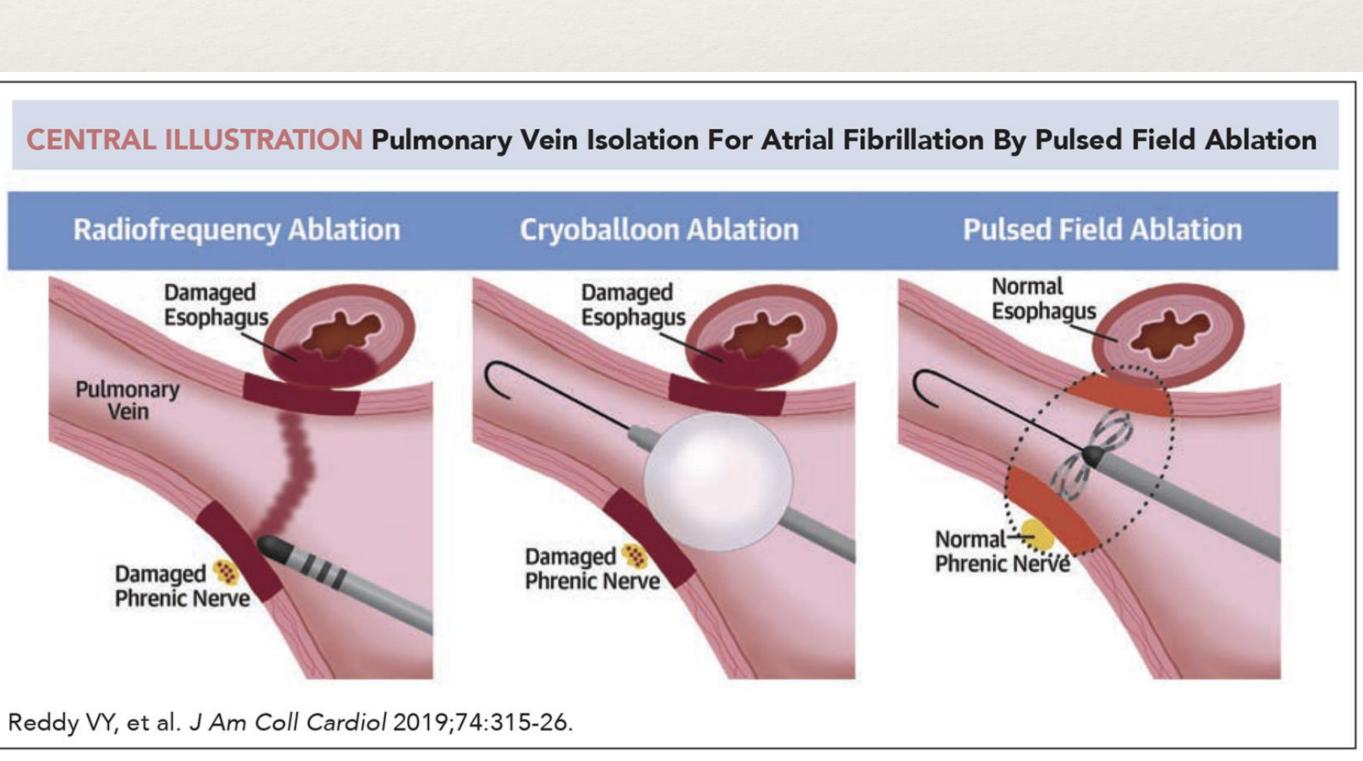
time.

fibrillation.

- * Why are we ablating earlier?
 - * Risks of ablation are decreasing
 - Increased experience, refined ablation techniques
 - * Technological advances
 - Force-sensing catheters (reduced perforation risk, shorter procedure time, real-time assessment of lesion adequacy)
 - Mapping systems
 - Multiple modalities



* Established modalities are RF and cryoablation Newest kid on the block: PFA Nonthermal energy source



- * Who to refer to consideration of ablation?
- Patients with symptoms.
 - * Don't wait for them to fail rate control or AADs.
- * Patients with AF.

* www.stmikeEP.com

Cardiac Arrhythmia Service at St. Michael's Hospital

416-864-5152 Fax: 416-864-5348 EP@smh.ca Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Referrals

Clinics & Services

Arrhythmia Clinic

Atrial Fibrillation Clinic

Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD) Clinic

7th Floor Donnelly Wing (Robert McRae Heart Health Unit)

Arrhythmia Referral Form

Atrial Fibrillation Referral Form



Thank you