

Cardiology Day for the Practitioner

Atrial Fibrillation: Screening, Rate vs Rhythm Control, Ablation

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Presenter Disclosure

- ❖ Dr. Kaja Konieczny
 - ❖ State of the art in 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

AF: Screening, Rate vs Rhythm Control, Ablation

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

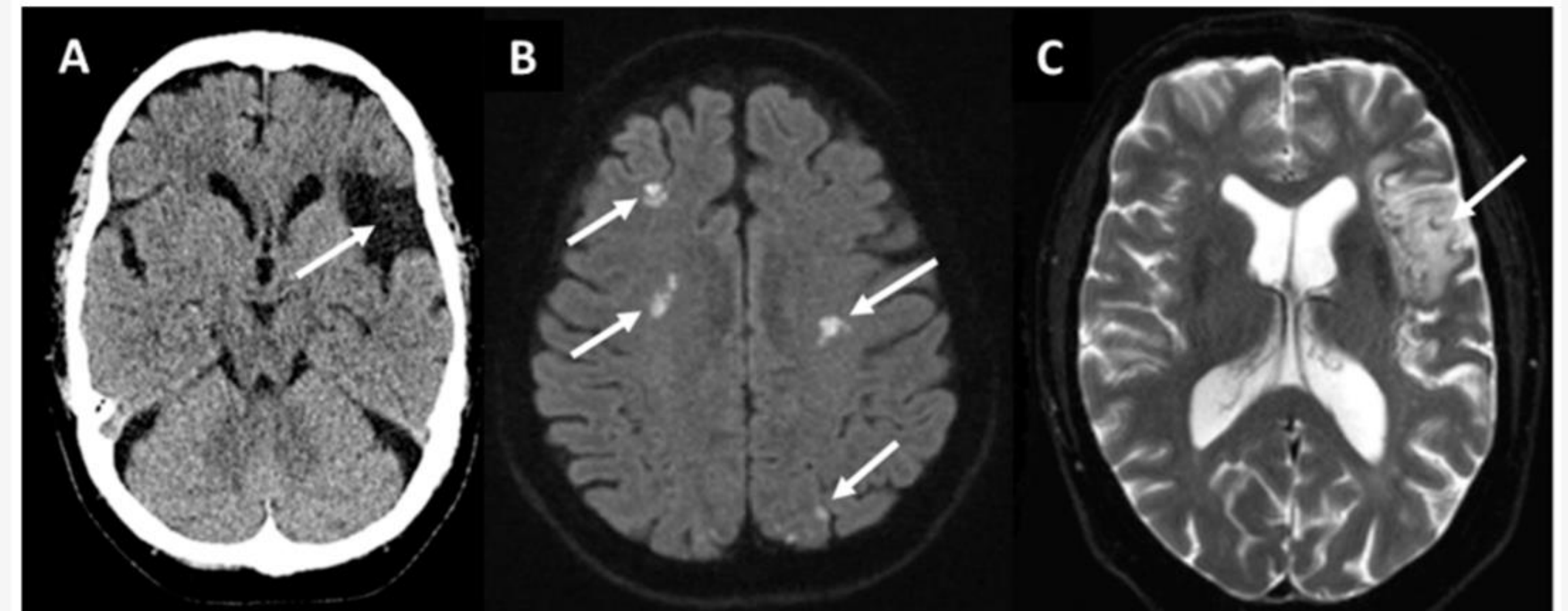
AF: Screening, Rate vs Rhythm Control, Ablation

- ❖ 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

AF: Screening, Rate vs Rhythm Control, Ablation

- ❖ 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.



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- ❖ 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

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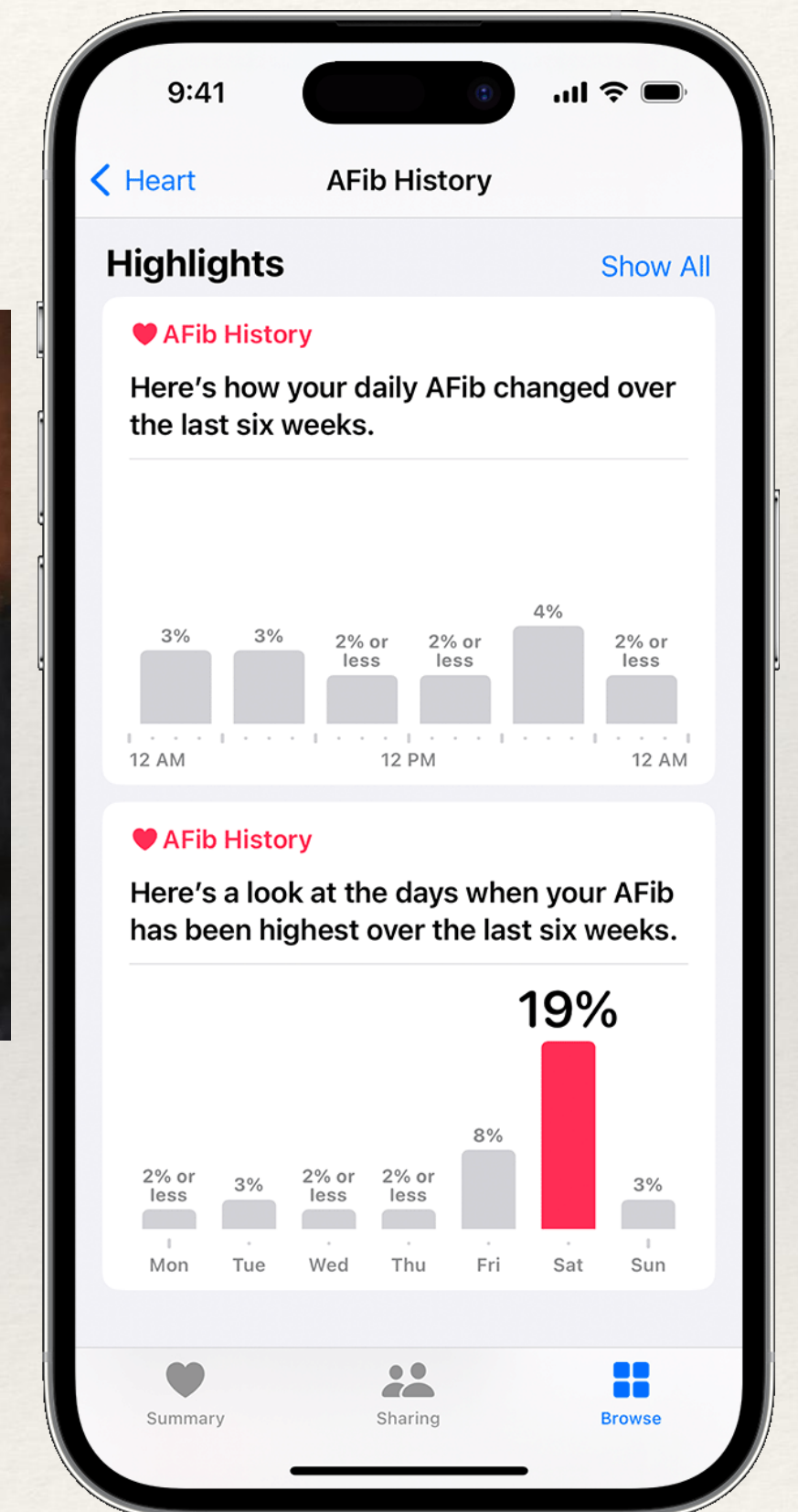
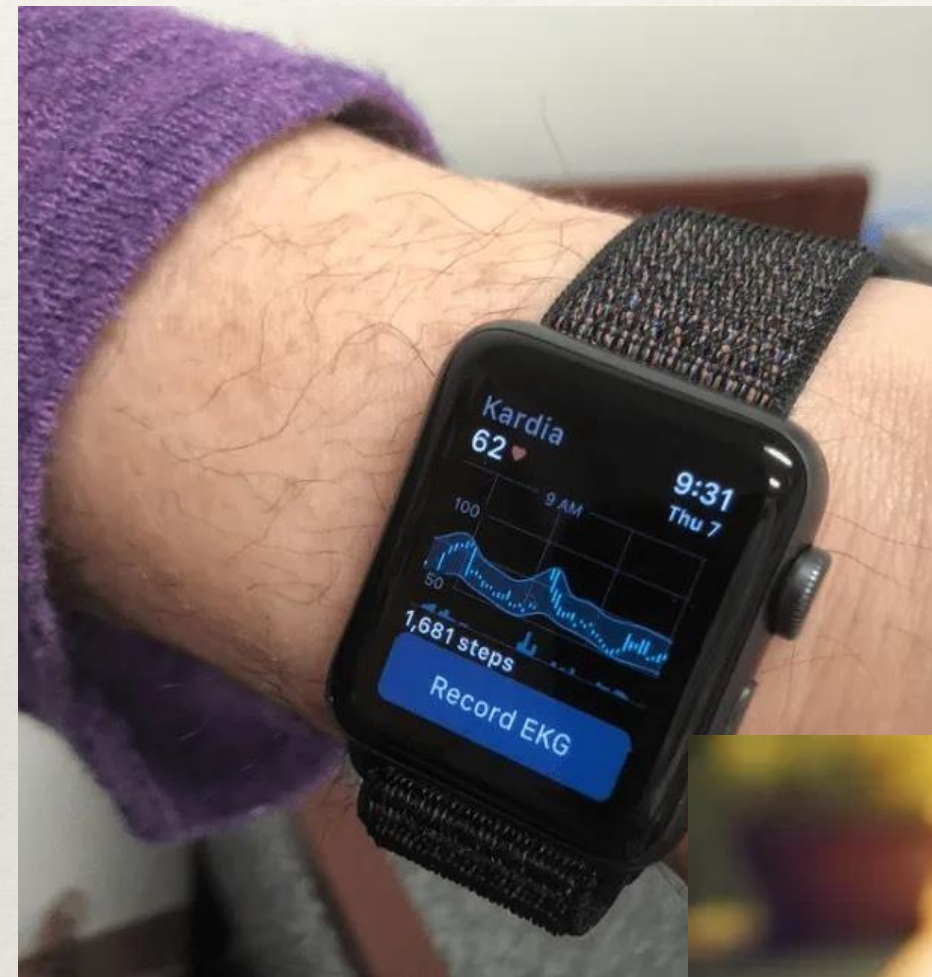
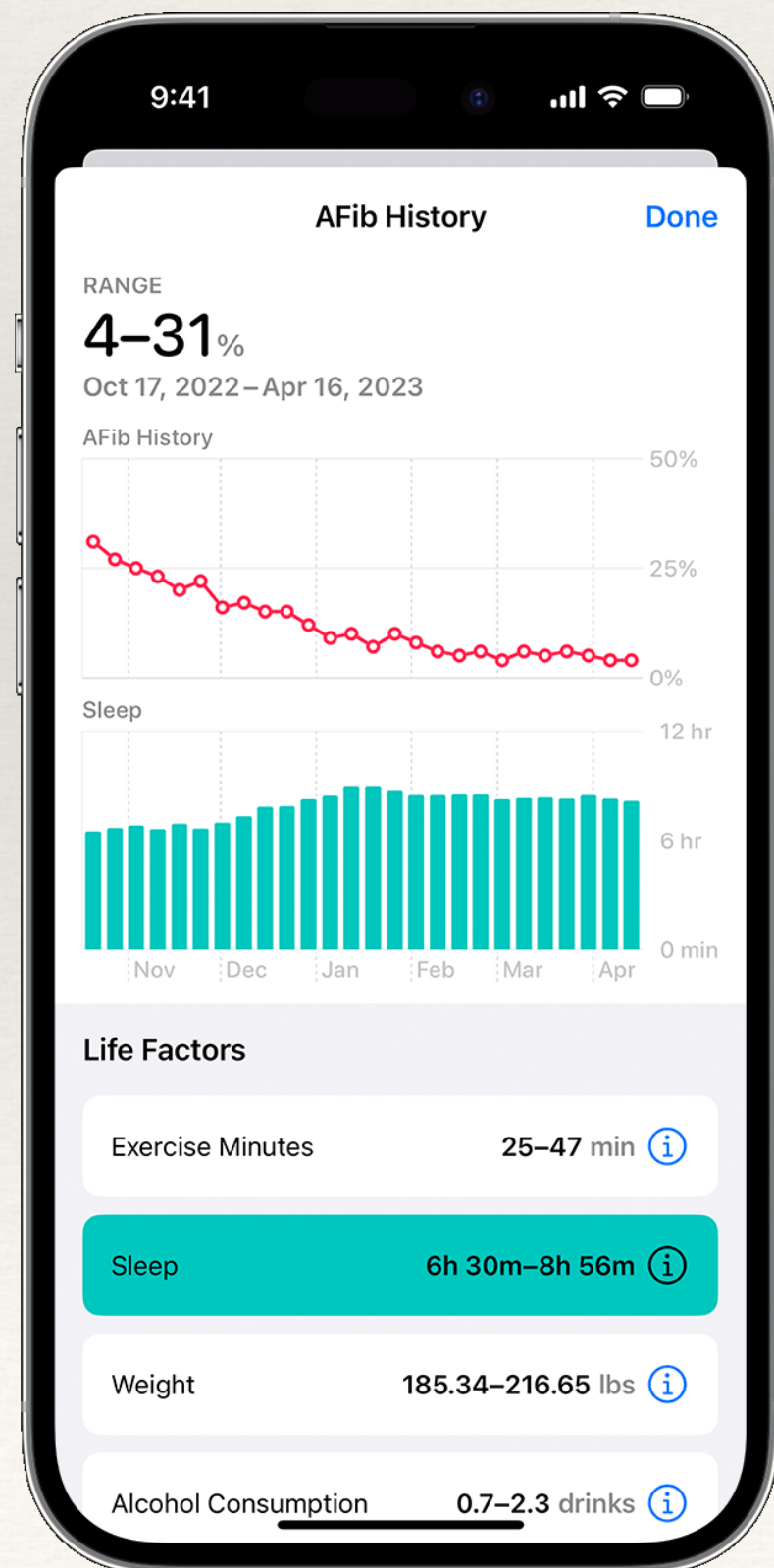
- ❖ Does screening pick up more AF? Yes!
 - ❖ Risk of AF detection increases with increased duration of monitoring
 - ❖ ECG operator characteristics = superior to palpation/BP/pulseox
- ❖ Does increased AF detection reduce neurologic morbidity? No.
 - ❖ Heterogenous data with composite endpoints
 - ❖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

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- ❖ No guidelines that recommend routine screening of asymptomatic patients

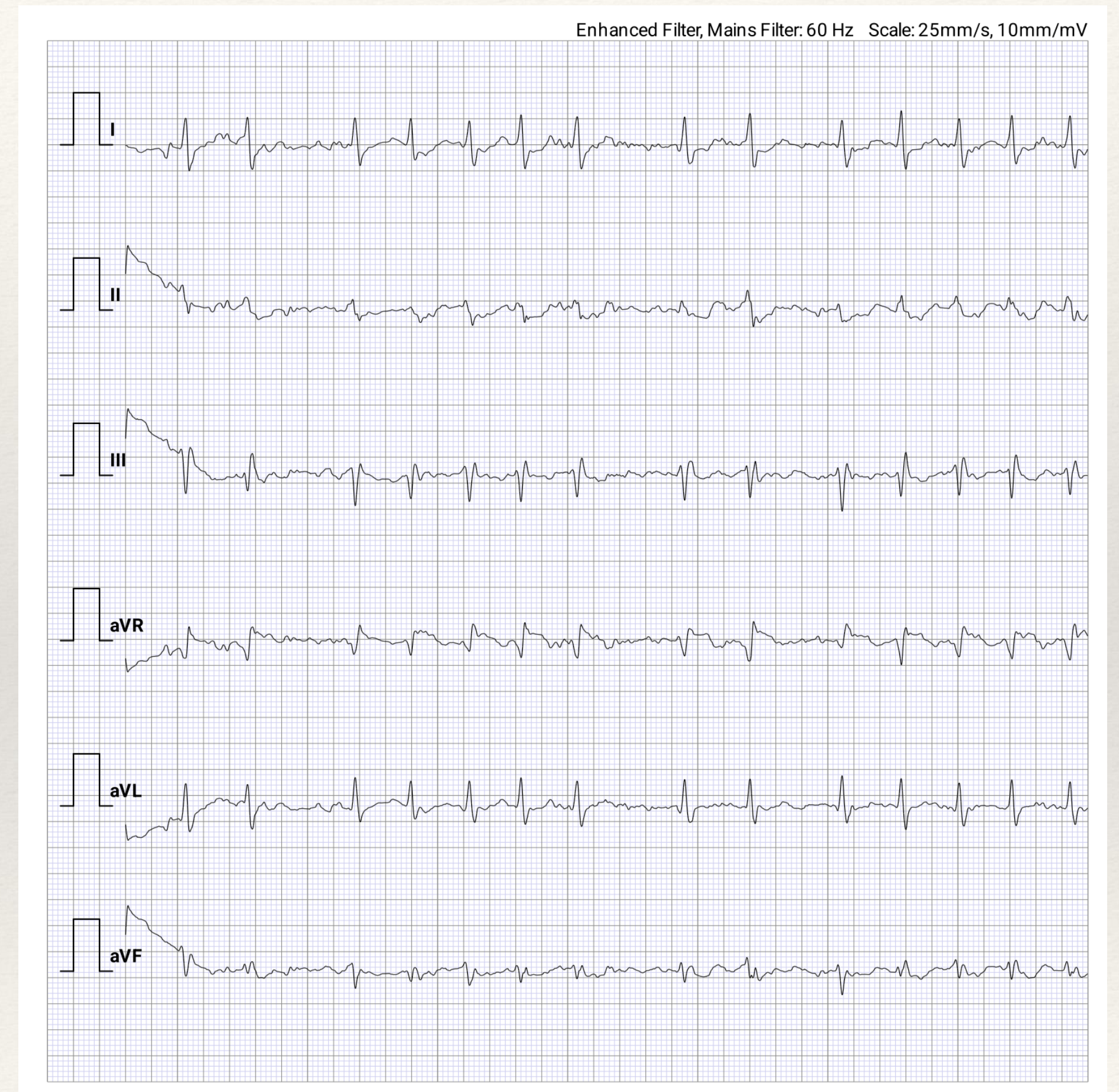
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❖ Patients have the desire, and ability, to screen themselves



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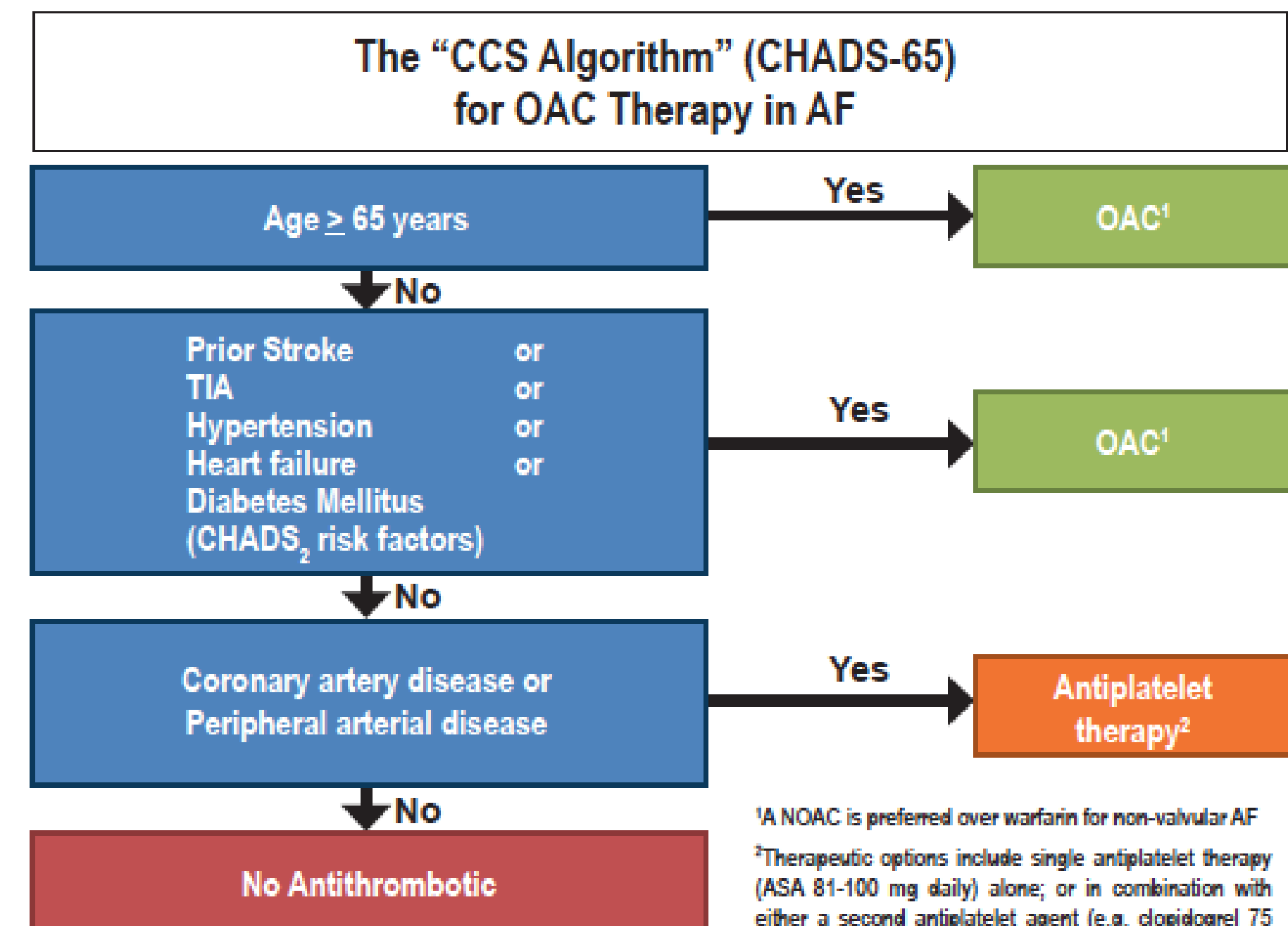
- ❖ What to do if a patient's device identifies AF?
 - ❖ Obtain tracings, as they may be of diagnostic quality
 - ❖ If not,
 - ❖ Consider repeating assessment while minimising artifact
 - ❖ Continuous ECG monitoring



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

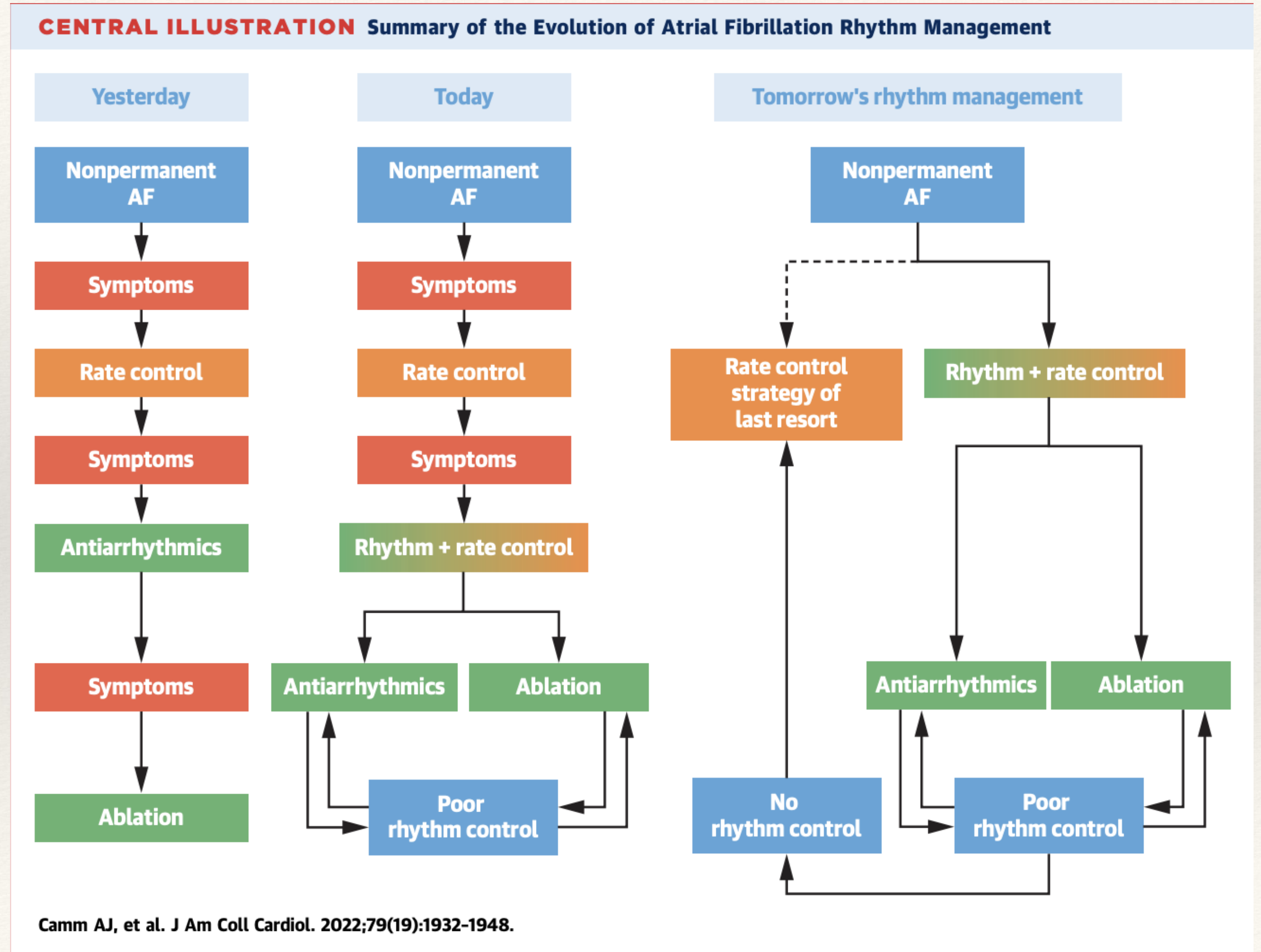
Prevention of Stroke in AF and Atrial Flutter



¹A NOAC is preferred over warfarin for non-valvular AF
²Therapeutic options include single antiplatelet therapy (ASA 81-100 mg daily) alone; or in combination with either a second antiplatelet agent (e.g. clopidogrel 75 mg daily or ticagrelor 60 mg bid), or an antithrombotic agent (rivaroxaban 2.5 mg bid).

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❖ Rate vs rhythm control?



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- ❖ Why the pursuit of rhythm control?
- ❖ Why earlier ablation?

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- ❖ Why rhythm control?
 - ❖ Rhythm control, even successful, does not significantly reduce all-cause mortality, CV mortality, stroke - this is being challenged
 - ❖ Rate control does not always achieve satisfactory symptom control

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

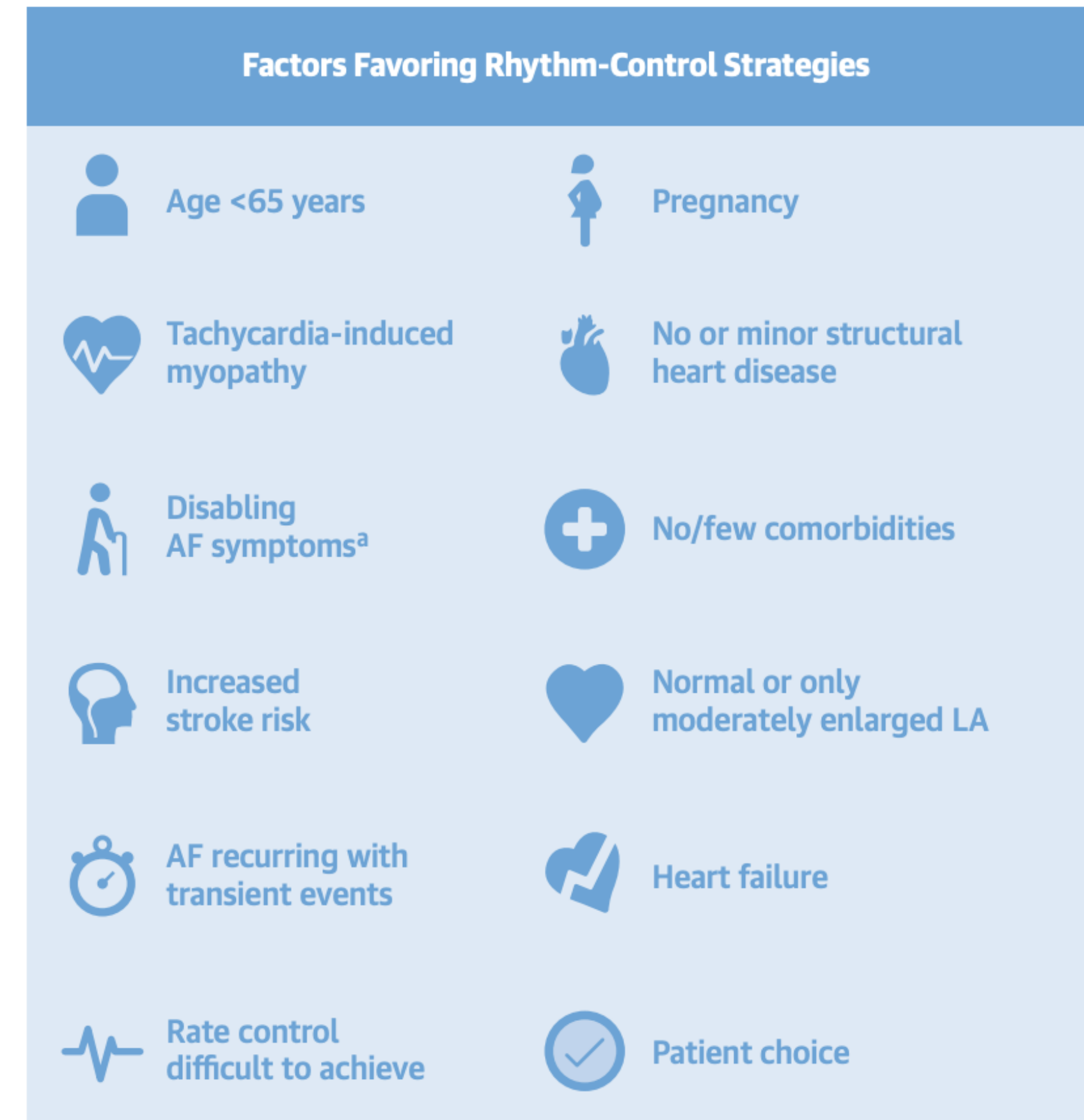
2012 CCS Atrial Fibrillation Guidelines Update

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

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❖ Candidates for rhythm control:

FIGURE 2 Guideline Recommendations for Rhythm Management in Patients With Nonpermanent AF



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

AF: Screening, Rate vs Rhythm Control, Ablation

- ❖ Why are we ablating earlier?
 - ❖ Patients do better
 - ❖ RAAFT, RAAFT-2, MANTRA-PAF, CAPTAF showed that pulmonary vein isolation > antiarrhythmics
 - ❖ CABANA, AATAC, CASTLE-AF showed this in CHF patients
 - ❖ EAST-AFNET4, EARLY-AF, Tonnesen et al showed reduced risk of permanent AF, MACE in early intervention

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❖ Improved patient outcomes:

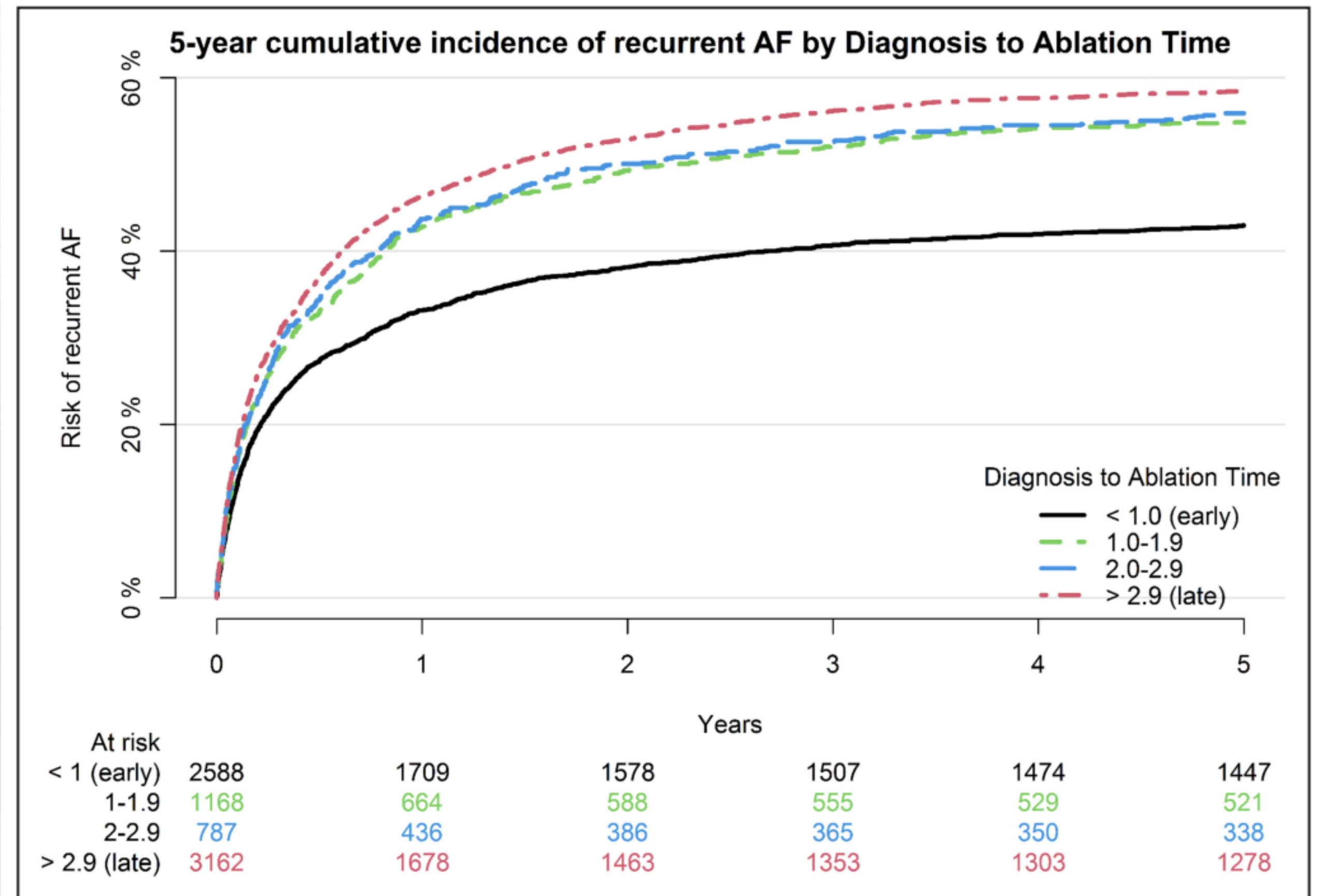
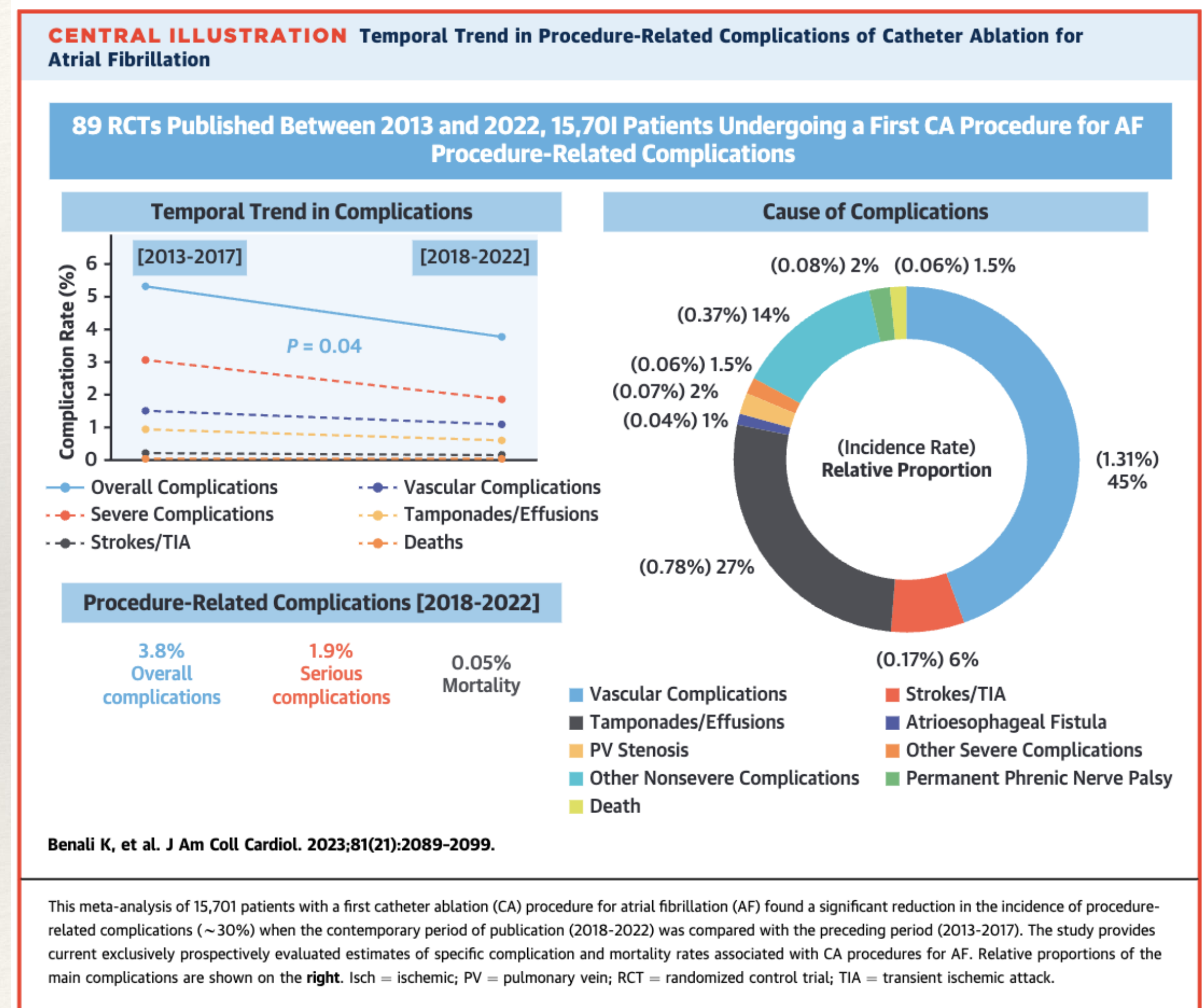


Figure 1. Cumulative 5-year AF recurrence incidence after AF ablation by diagnosis-to-ablation time.

The x axis depicts time in days, and the y axis depicts the cumulative AF recurrence. AF indicates atrial fibrillation.

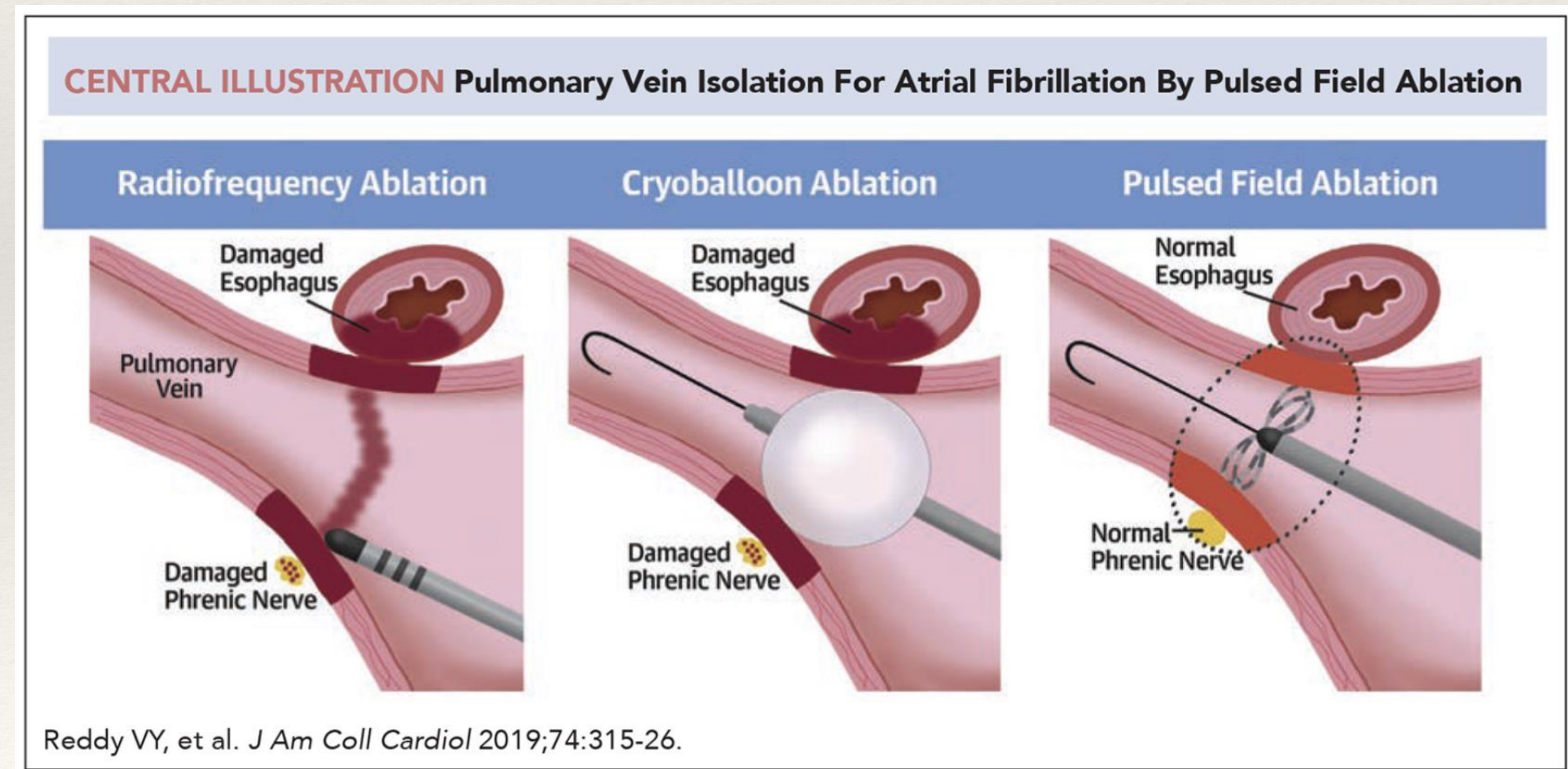
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- ❖ Why are we ablating earlier?
 - ❖ Risks of ablation are decreasing
 - ❖ Increased experience, refined ablation techniques
 - ❖ Technological advances
 - ❖ Force-sensing catheters (reduced perforation risk, shorter procedure time, real-time assessment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



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



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

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❖ www.stmikeEP.com

Cardiac Arrhythmia Service at St. Michael's Hospital

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Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Referrals

- [Arrhythmia Referral Form](#)
- [Atrial Fibrillation Referral Form](#)

Clinics & Services

Arrhythmia Clinic



Atrial Fibrillation Clinic



Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD) Clinic



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❖ Thank you