

Atrial Fibrillation

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WY Regional FY2 Teaching

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Objectives & Outcomes

- ▶ Familiarize and revise
- ▶ Cases
- ▶ Classification
- ▶ Presentation and management

Prevalence

- ▶ Most common sustained arrhythmia
- ▶ %
- ▶ Higher in > 65

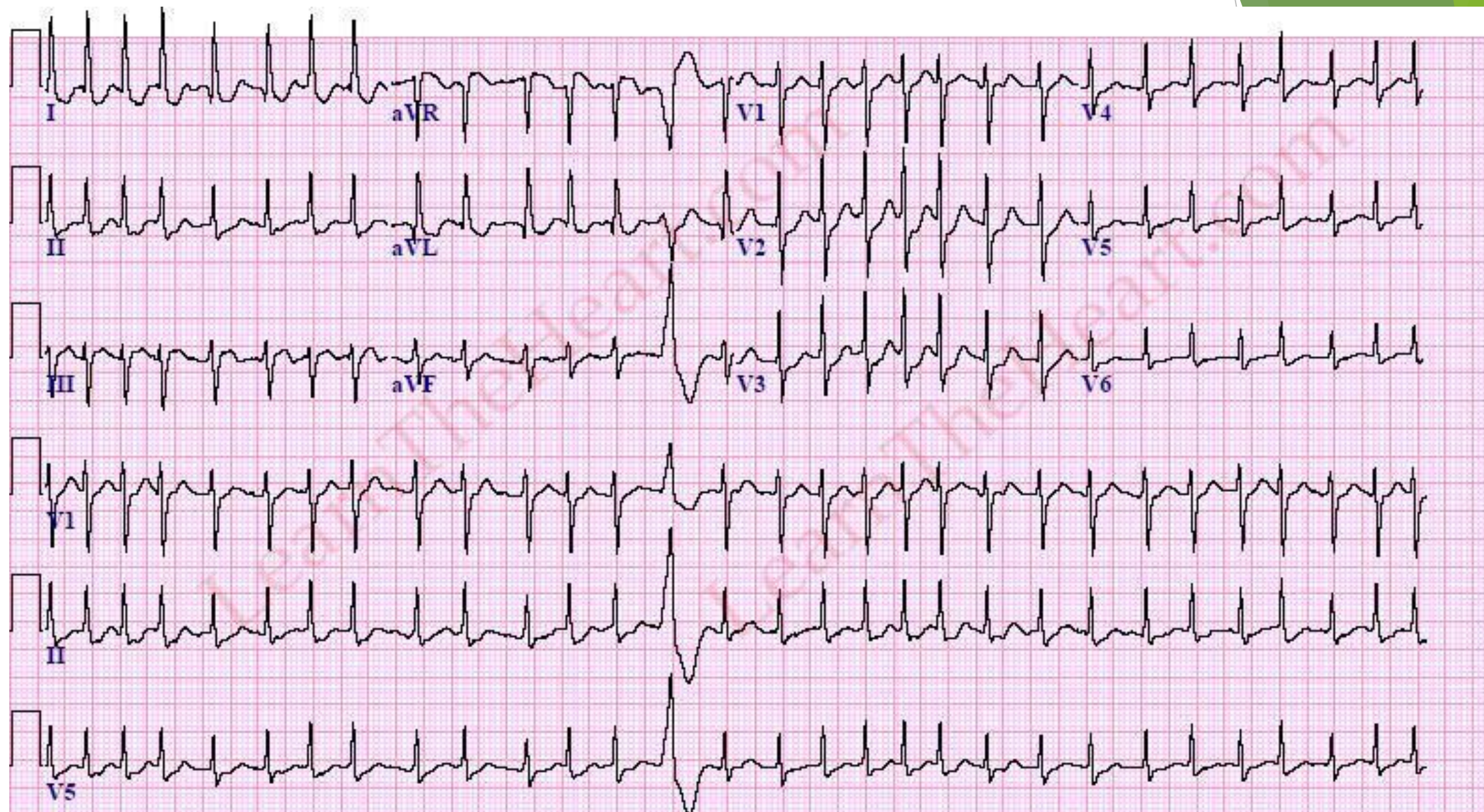
Classification

- ▶ 1st / Recurrent
- ▶ Self terminating/ Not
- ▶ Symptomatic/ Asymptomatic
- ▶ Paroxysmal/ Persistent/ Permanent
- ▶ Lone/ Idiopathic

Scenario 1

- ▶ 88 F, Breathless, cough, sputum, 1/52
- ▶ BG: HTN, COPD
- ▶ O/E pulse 130, BP 109/70, RR 22, SpO2 90% 2L O2
- ▶ ABG: pH 7.29, Pco2 9.1, Po2 8.2, HCO3 35.
- ▶ Chest: bilateral wheeze and crept at bases
- ▶ CXR: hyper-inflated lung fields, Right LZ consolidation
- ▶ ECG
- ▶ How would you manage?

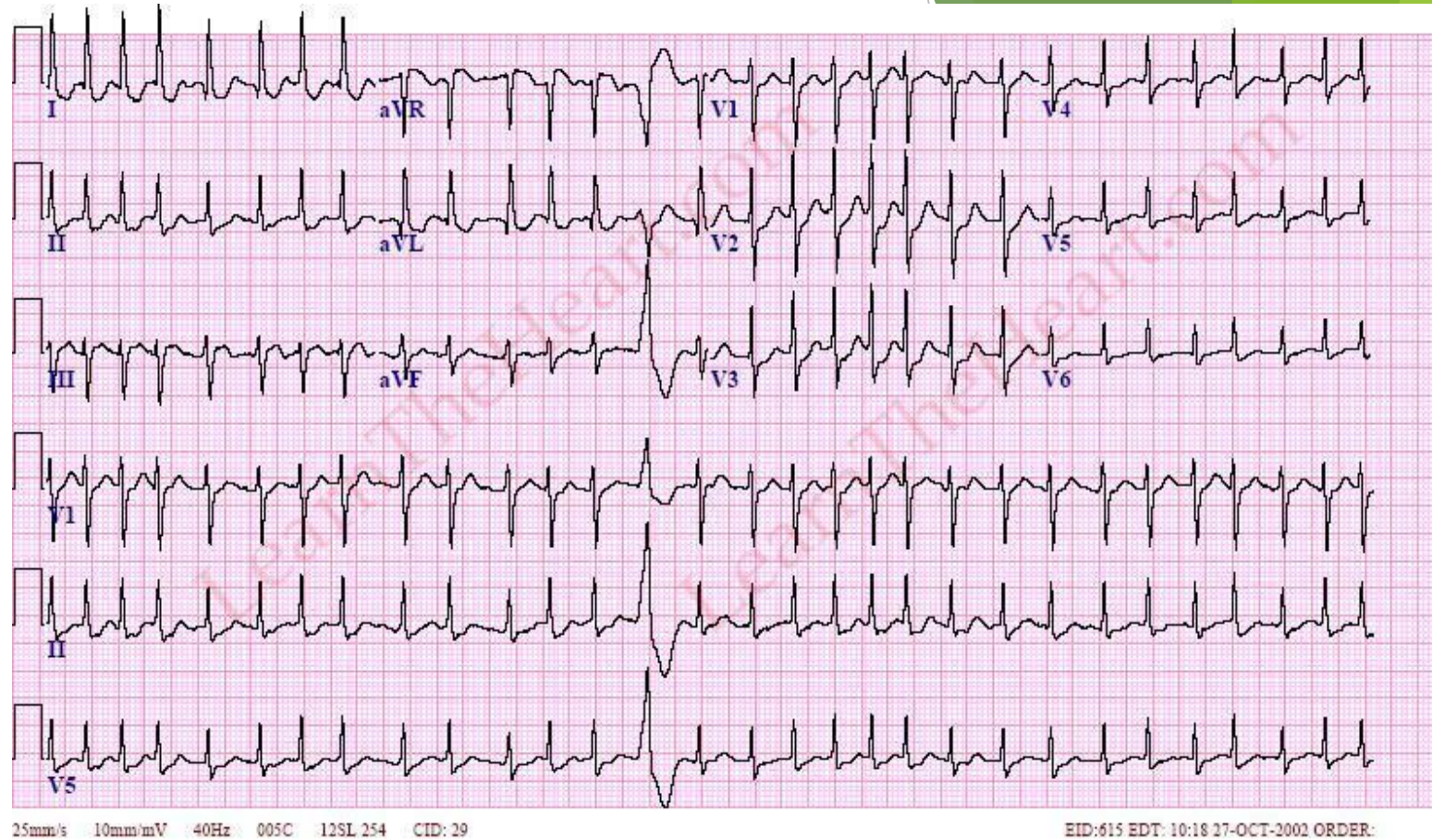




ECG

► Features

- 1) Irregularly irregular rhythm.
- 2) No formed/regular P waves.
- 3) Absence of an isoelectric baseline.
- 4) Variable ventricular rate.
- 5) QRS complexes usually < 120 ms
- 6) Fibrillatory waves may be present and can be either fine (amplitude < 0.5 mm) or coarse (amplitude > 0.5 mm). May mimic P waves leading to misdiagnosis.



Causes

- ▶ Common (HTN/ LVF/ CAD/ Valvular / HOCM)
- ▶ Reversible (Alcohol/ Pneumonia/ Thyroid/ -itis/ COPD/ PE/ cardiac surgery)
- ▶ Rare (Congenital/ Metastases/ Effusion/ Infiltration/ Myxoma)

Presentation

- ▶ Palpitations
- ▶ Dyspnea
- ▶ Fatigue
- ▶ Pre-syncope/ syncope
- ▶ Chest pain
- ▶ Incidental finding %?

Risk Stratification for Stroke Prevention Rx

Table 1: Stroke and bleeding risk stratification with the CHA₂DS₂-VASc and HAS-BLED schemas

CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc	Score	HAS-BLED	Score
<u>C</u> ongestive heart failure/LV dysfunction	1	Hypertension i.e. uncontrolled BP	1
<u>H</u> ypertension	1	Abnormal renal/liver function	1 or 2
<u>A</u> ged ≥75 years	2	Stroke	1
<u>D</u> iabetes mellitus	1	Bleeding tendency or predisposition	1
<u>S</u> troke/TIA/TE	2	Labile INR	1
<u>V</u> ascular disease [prior MI, PAD, or aortic plaque]	1	Age (e.g. >65)	1
<u>A</u> ged 65-74 years	1	Drugs (e.g. concomitant aspirin or NSAIDs) or alcohol	1
<u>S</u> ex category [i.e. female gender]	1		
Maximum score	9		9

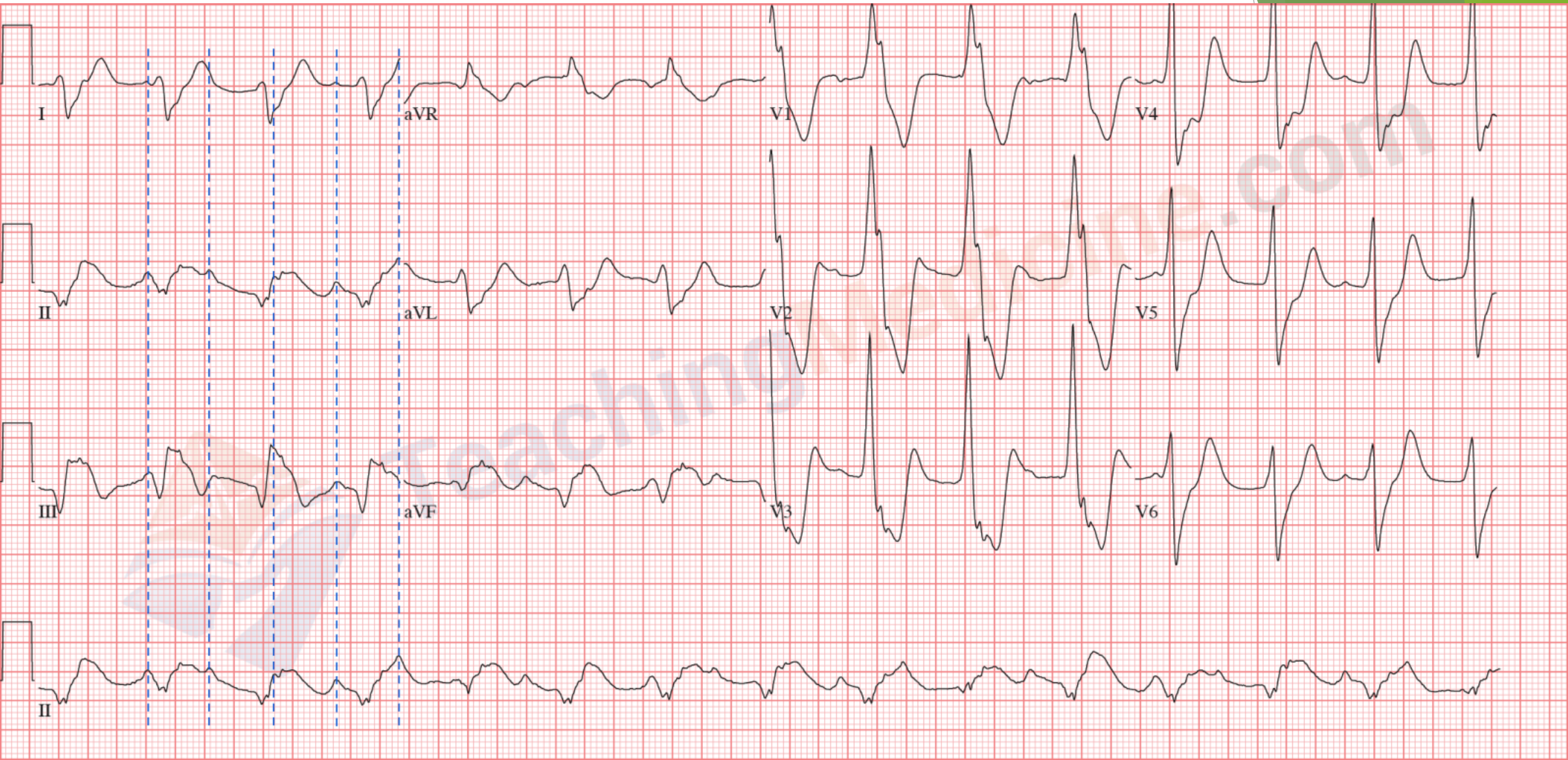
Investigation

- ▶ ECG
- ▶ Echo
- ▶ Bloods: TFT/ U&E/ cardiac markers
- ▶ CXR
- ▶ Drug Level
- ▶ Ambulatory ECG/ Exercise test/ Angiogram/ MRI

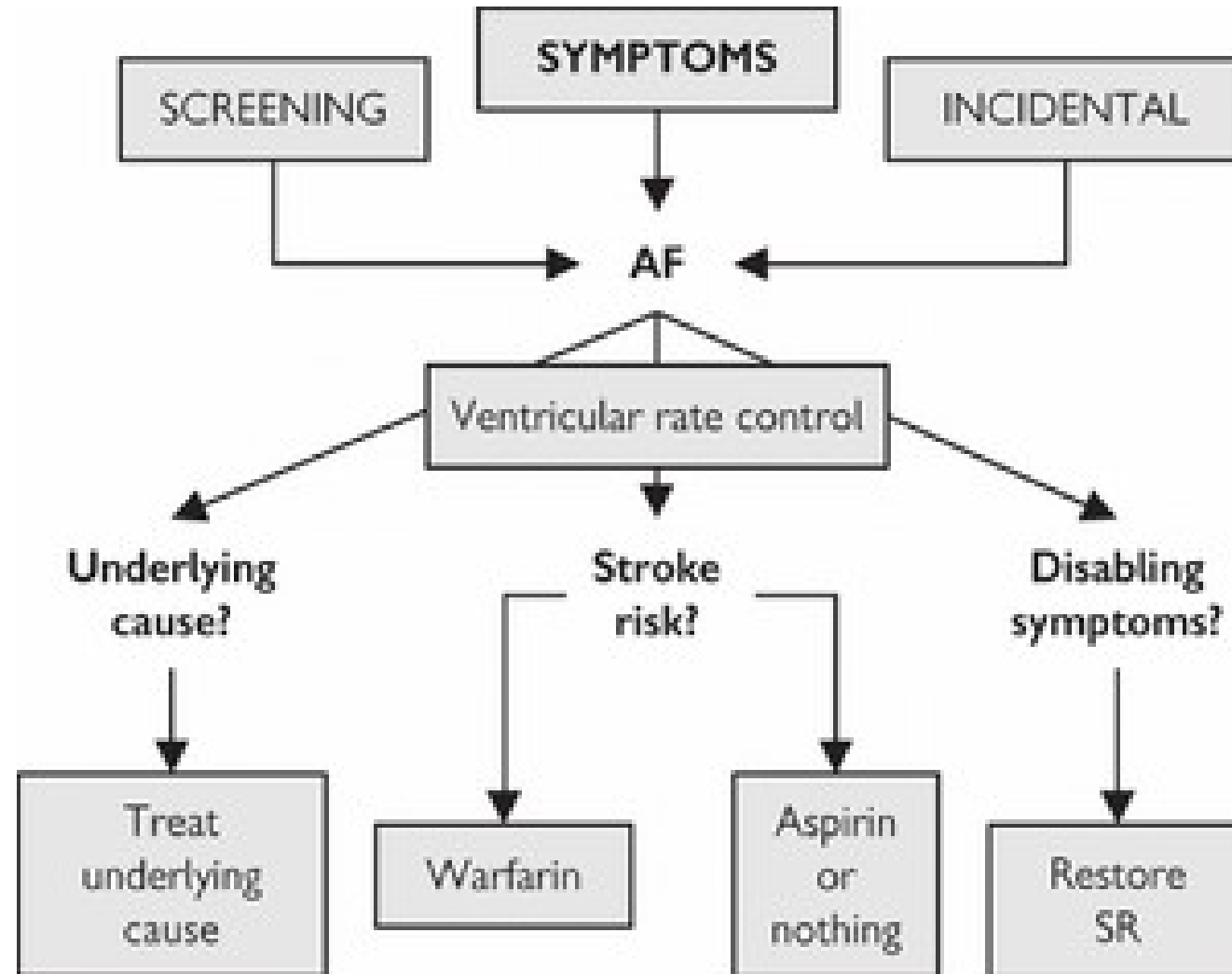
Scenario

- ▶ 72 M, Pre-syncopal symptoms,
- ▶ BG: IHD, AF, PVD, T2DM. Ex-smoker
- ▶ Pulse 42, BP 94/60
- ▶ Chest clear
- ▶ HS normal.





Management



Management (cont..)

- ▶ Emergency
- ▶ Stable
- 1. Rate
- 2. Rhythm
- 3. Anticoagulation

Management (cont..)

Rate Control

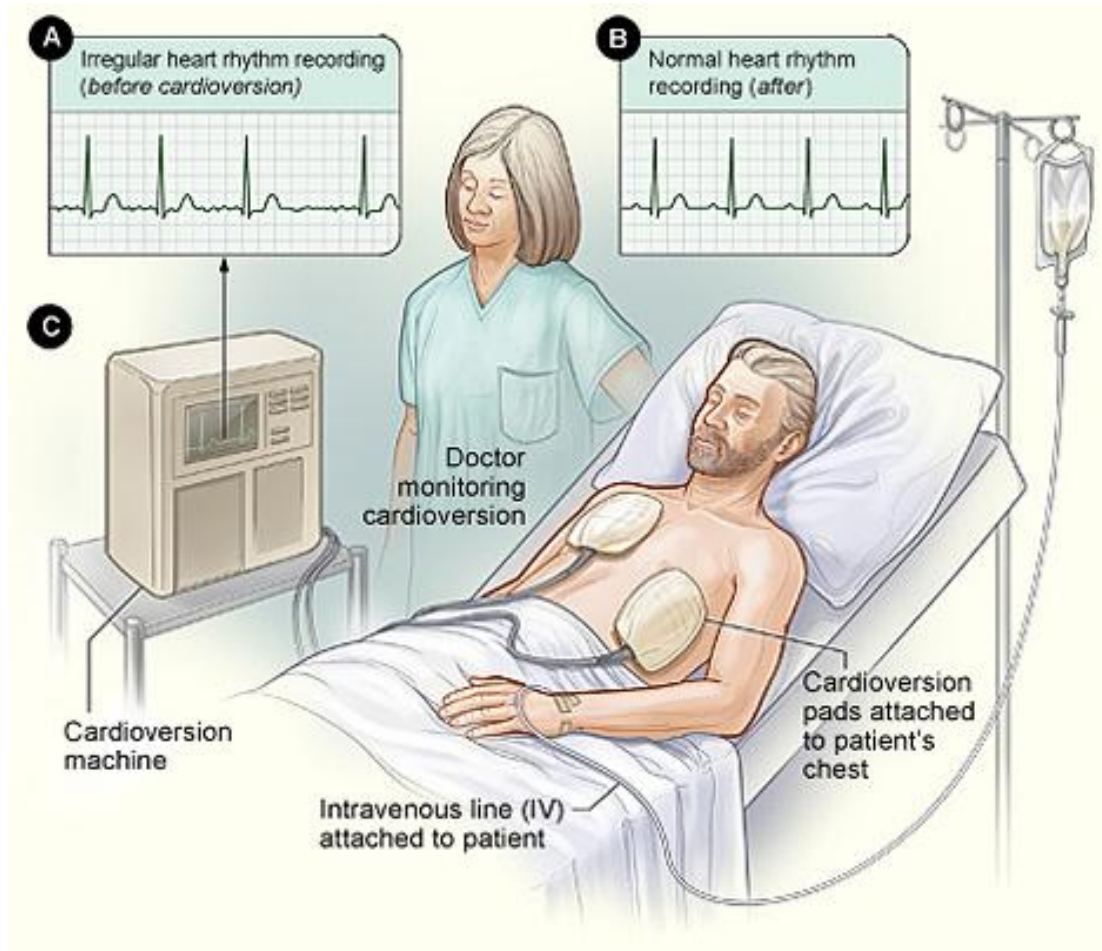
- 1) Beta blockers
- 2) Calcium channel blockers
- 3) Digoxin

Management (cont..)

Rhythm Control

1. Electrical Cardioversion
2. Pharmacological Cardioversion
3. Surgical Ablation/ Pacemaker

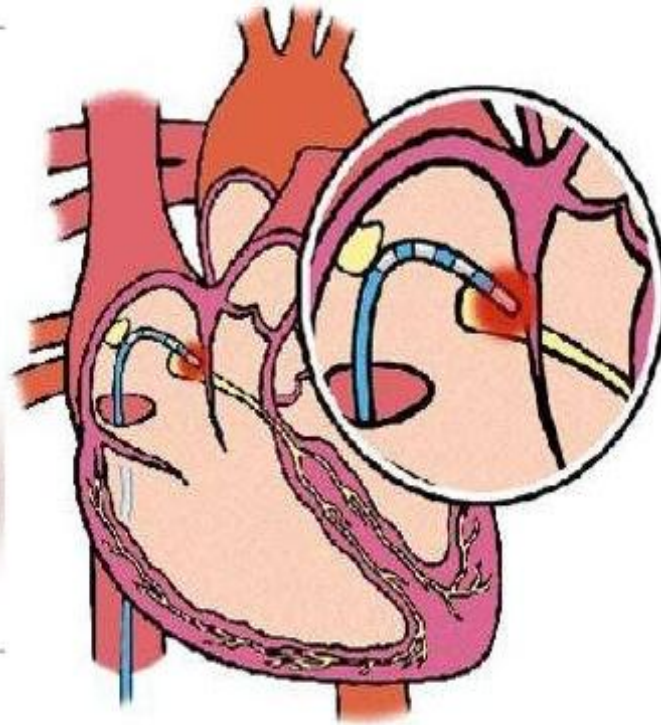
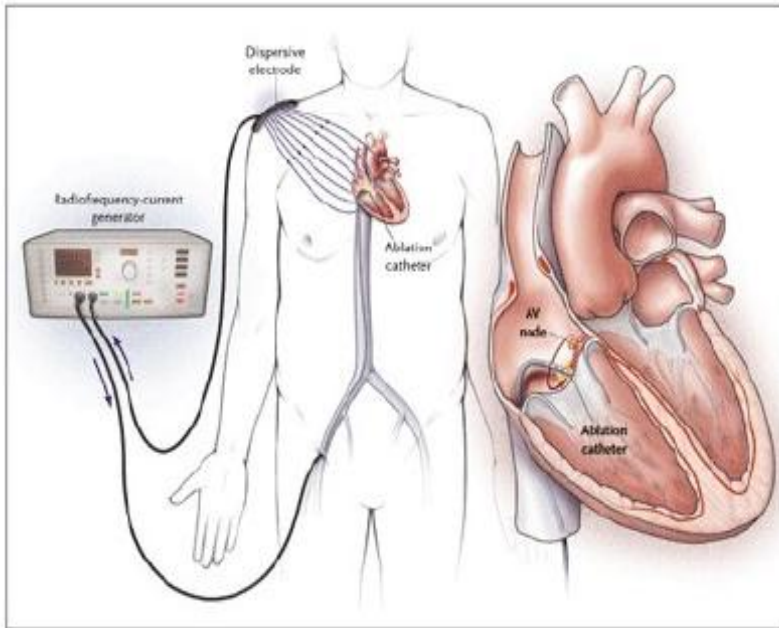
DC Cardioversion for AF



- ▶ Poorly tolerated AF
- ▶ Lone AF
- ▶ AF with haemodynamic compromise
- ▶ AF with unstable heart failure
- ▶ Anticoagulation essential to prevent TE event



Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation



- ▶ Drug refractory, poorly tolerated AF
- ▶ Patient preference
- ▶ Proper case selection
- ▶ ~50% recurrence rate at 10 years

Management (cont..)

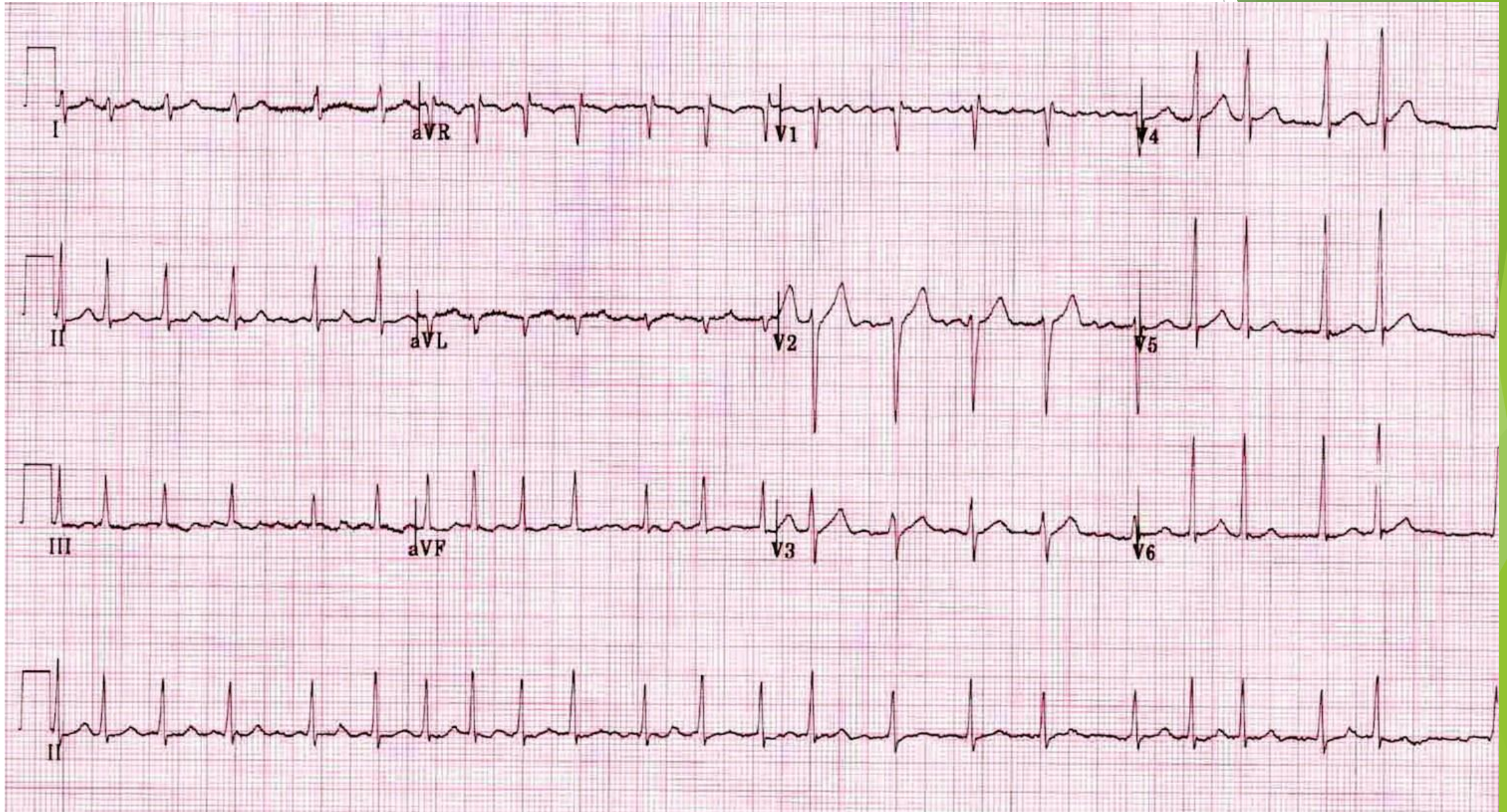
- ▶ Anticoagulation- reduces the risk of stroke by %
- ▶ Agents which one?
- ▶ Can we use aspirin/ Clopidogrel?



Scenario 3.

- ▶ 23 M, sudden palpitations,
- ▶ BG: nil to note
- ▶ Pulse 120, BP 110/85
- ▶ Clinical examination- unremarkable.

Scenario 3.



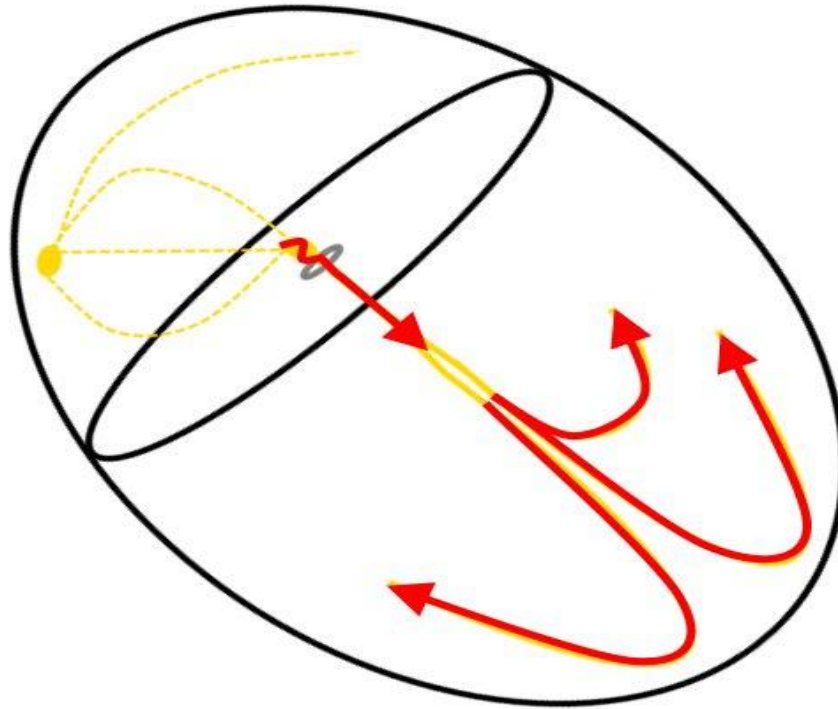
AF with ?



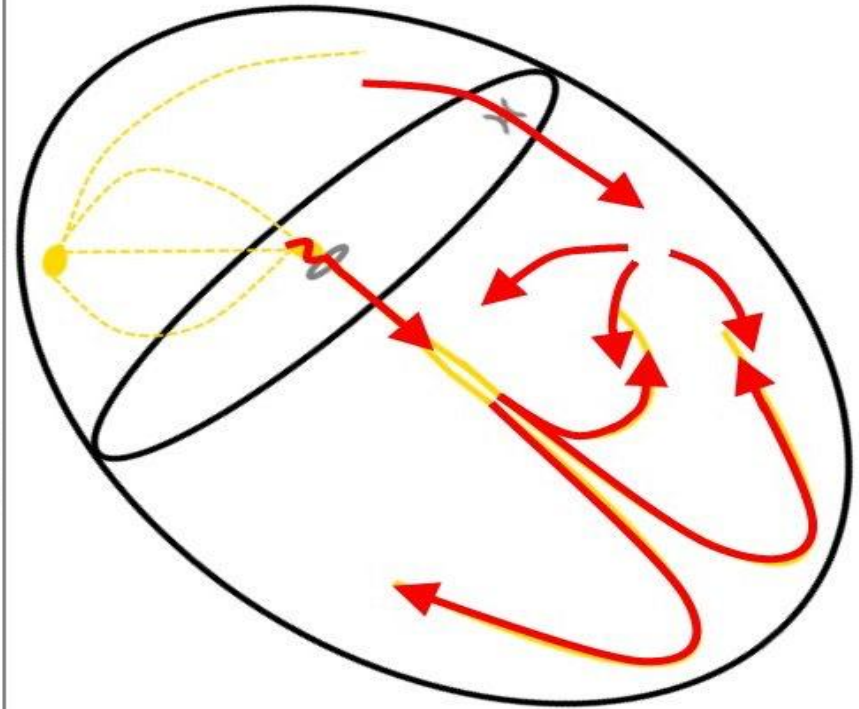
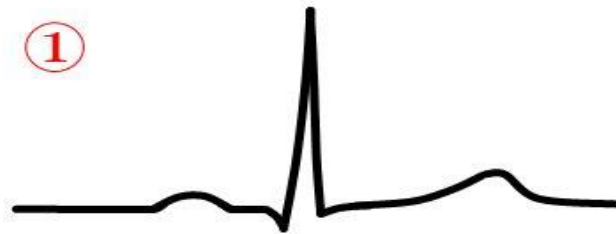


AF with WPW

- ▶ Delta wave
- ▶ Higher ventricular rate
- ▶ Avoid AVN blockers

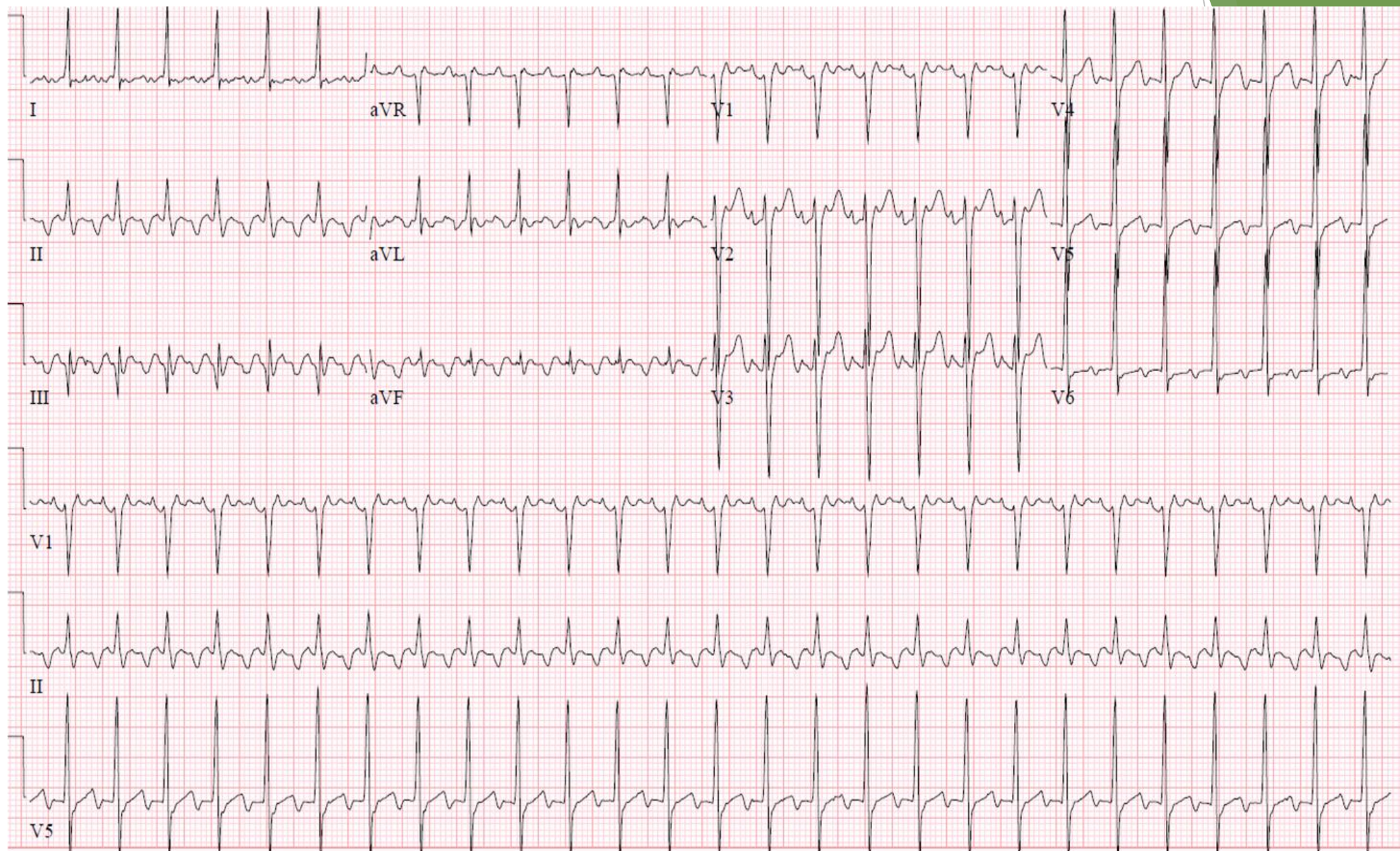


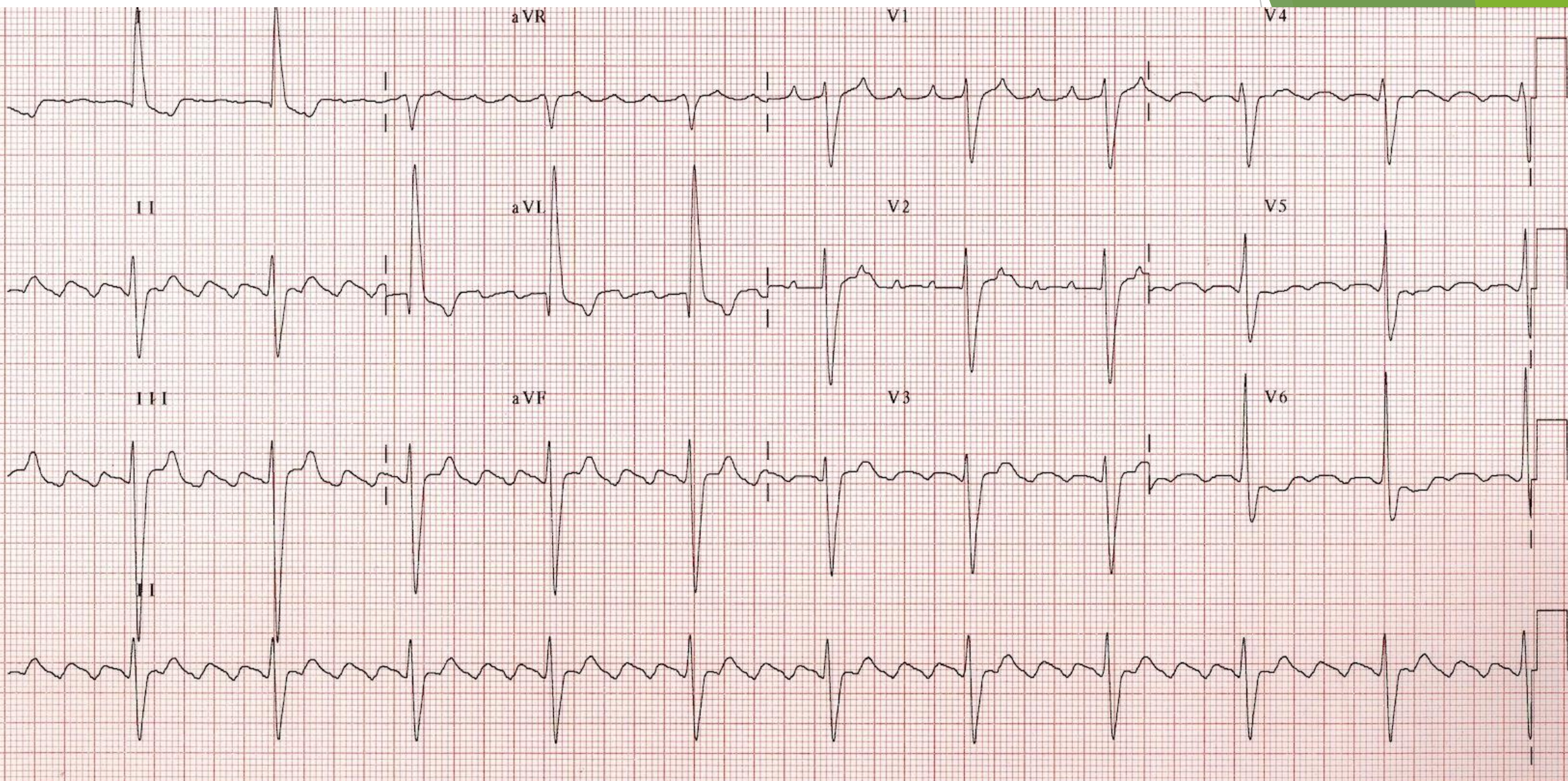
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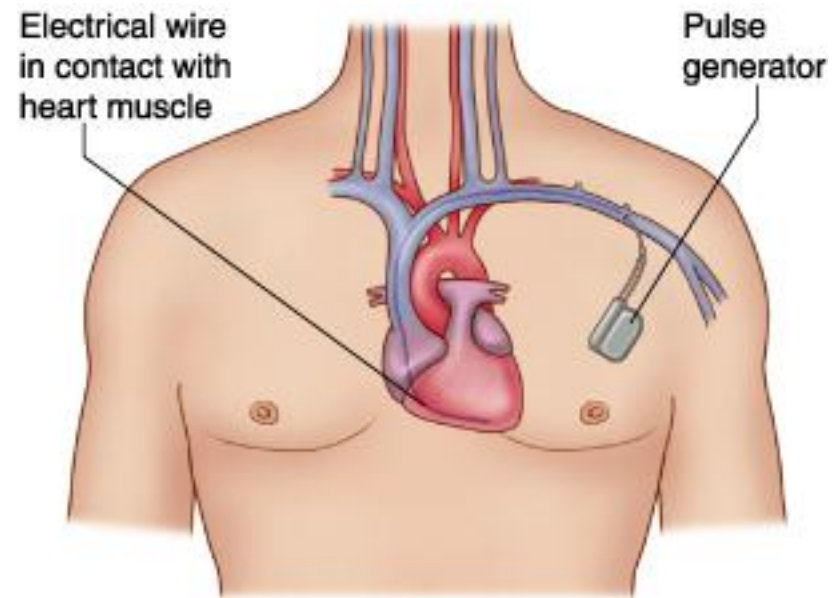
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Overtreatment.....



Key messages

- ▶ Identify cause
- ▶ Use telemetry- where indicated
- ▶ Involve cardiologist where necessary
- ▶ Anticoagulation- informed choice
- ▶ Treat your patient- do not over treat (esp secondary causes-Pneumonia, PE, Sepsis, Cellulitis etc)
- ▶ Primary care-Routine pulse check per NICE guidance 2014

Questions



Thank you

