



XI congresso nazionale

simeu

ROMA 24-26 MAGGIO 2018

**La cardioversione nel paziente con fibrillazione
atriale in Pronto Soccorso: Quali opzioni?**

Atrial fibrillation (AF): facts

- Common (~ **1%** general population)
- ↑ stroke **X 5**
- ↑ mortality **X 2 ♀**, **X 1.5 ♂**
- *High costs, low QOL*

- AC ↓ stroke to 1.5% + ↓ mortality
- No ↓ with rate control

Anticoagulation (AC) in cardioversion (CV)

- *AC recommended: AF > 48 h / unknown*
 - **CV without AC: common** if AF < 48 h
 - *AC recommend: AF < 48 h + **risk factors***
- Recommendations based **mainly** on consensus
 - **No** randomized trials are available...

Relationship between atrial tachyarrhythmias and symptoms

- 48 pts with history of AF + pacemaker (PM)
- PM-detected AF VS patient symptoms
- Follow-up 12 mths

Clinically silent
AF > 90%

Symptoms PPV
17%

CV of nonrheumatic AF. Reduced TE complications with 4 weeks of AC are related to atrial thrombus resolution

TEE study
VKA ≥ 4 wks

Complete
resolution
90%

CV for non-valvular AF: underestimated risk for thromboembolic complications?

**X 3-6 symptomatic TE *after* ECV
in pts on AVKA @ 30 days**

New **silent** embolic
lesions (MRI): ~ **5%**

Predictors:

- Age
- Large left atrium

What if no *AC after* CV of AF < 48 h?

Author	n	% TE
Weigner et al. 1997	224	0.9
Michael et al. 1999	217	0.5
Burton et al. 2005	314	0.0
Gallagher et al. 2002	198	0.5
Stiell et al. 2010	41	0.0
Xavier Scheuermeyer et al. 2010	104	0.0

Thromboembolic Complications After Cardioversion of Acute Atrial Fibrillation

The FinCV (Finnish CardioVersion) Study

3.143 pts
AF < 48 h

No AC
before / after CV

TE @ 30 days

Retrospective

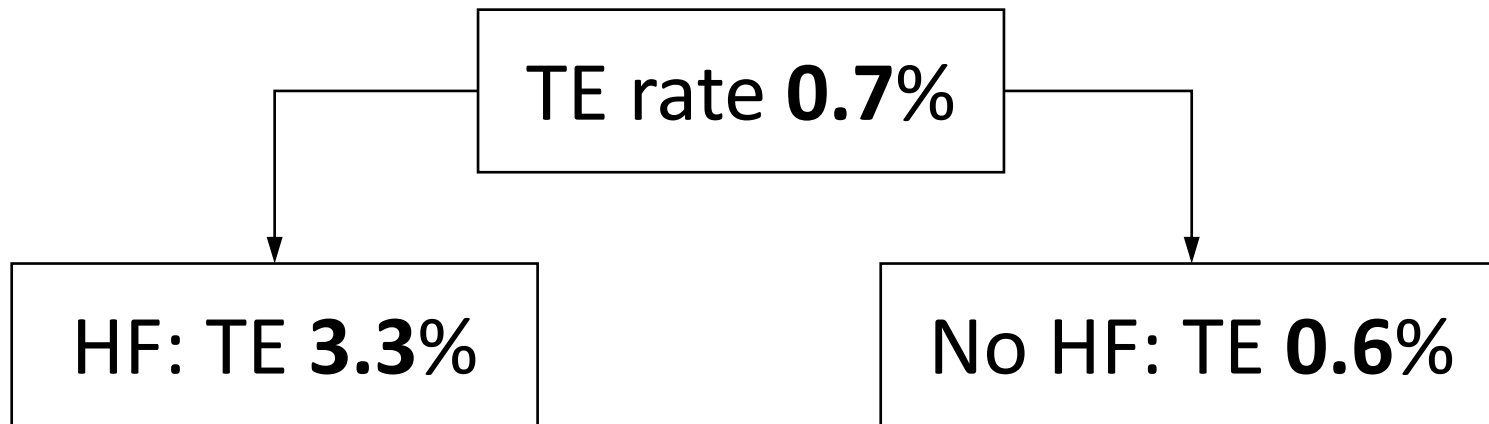
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TE rate **0.7%**

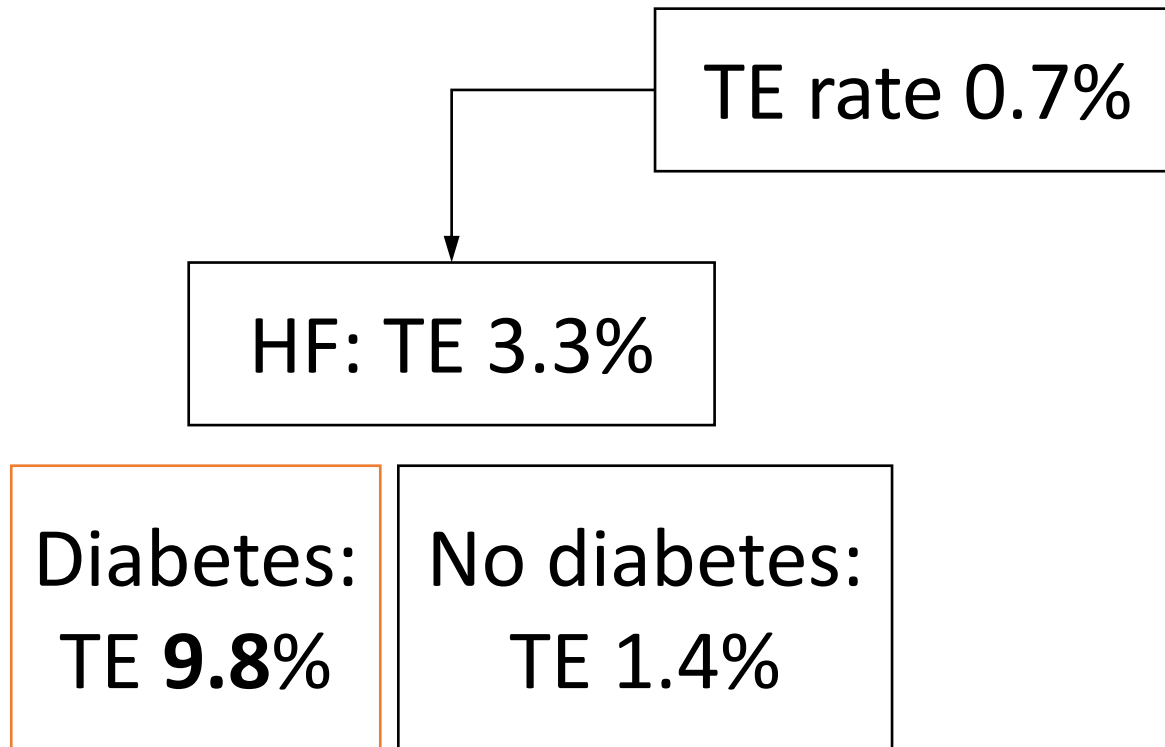
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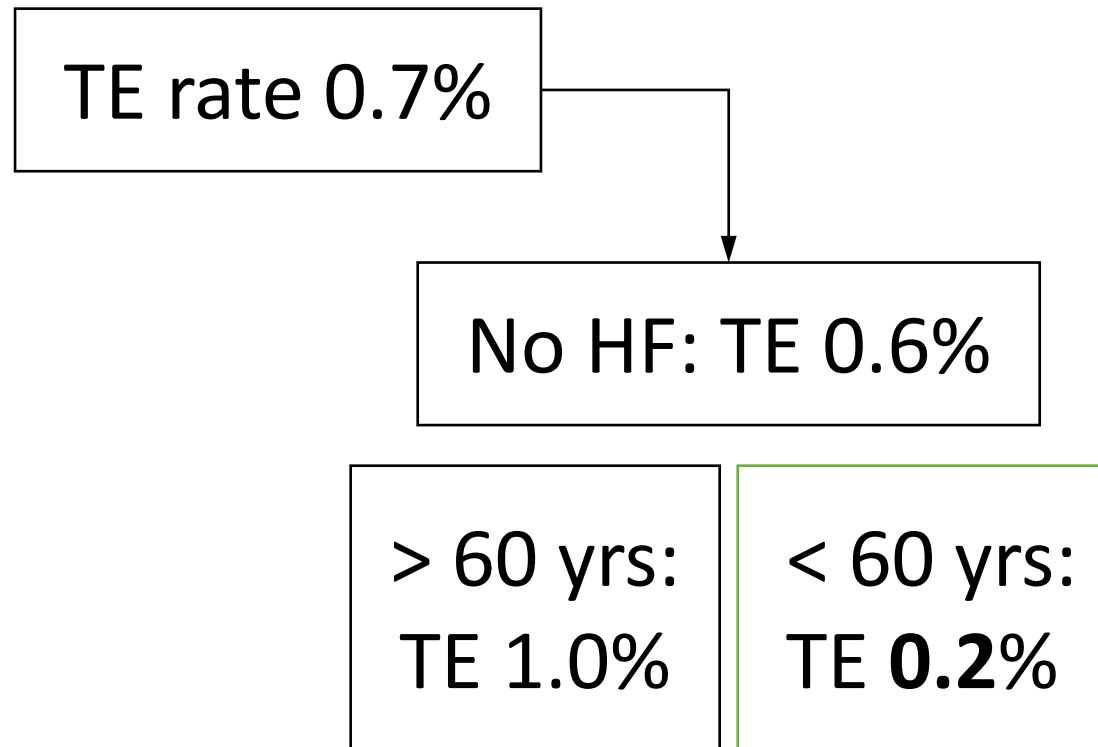
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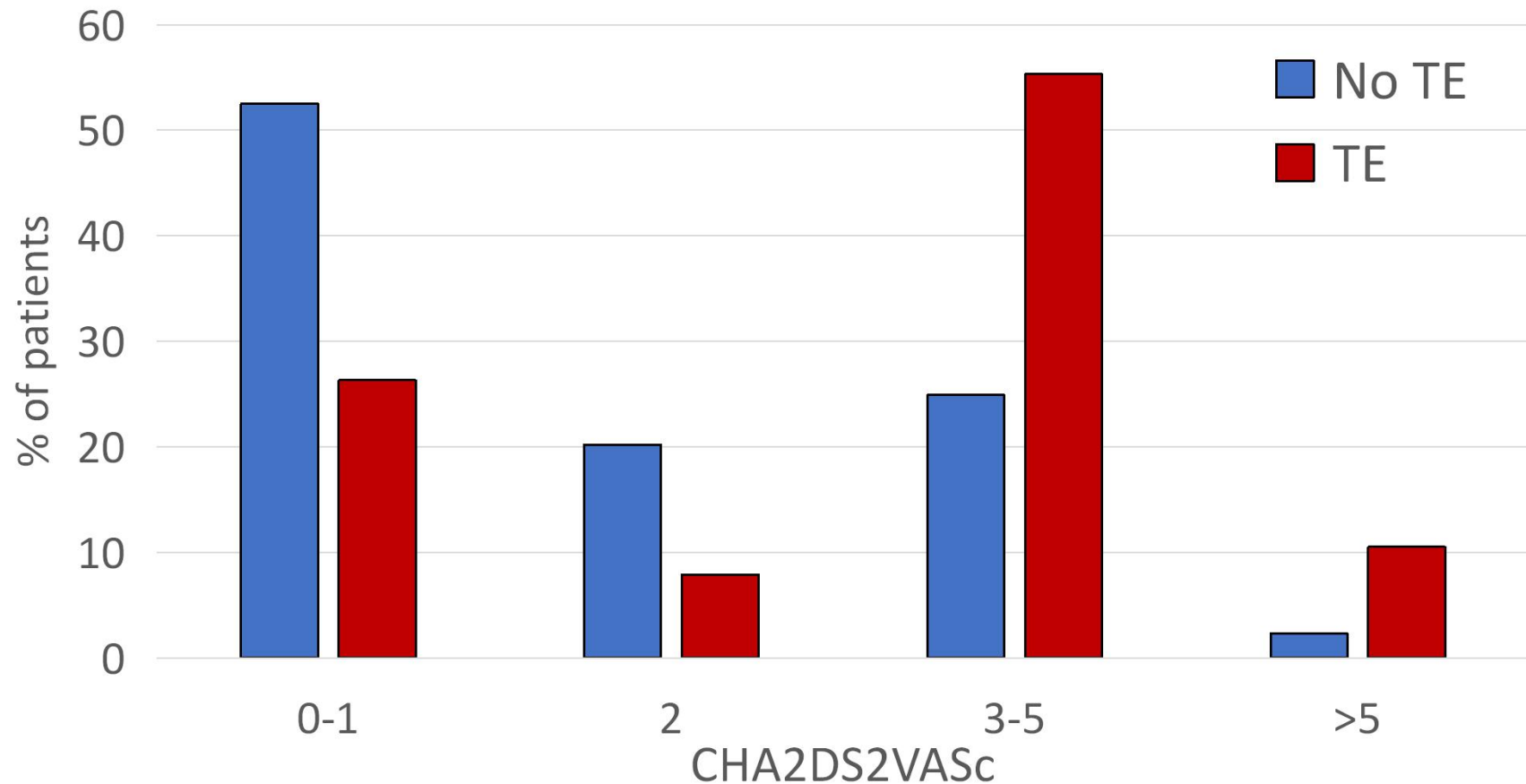
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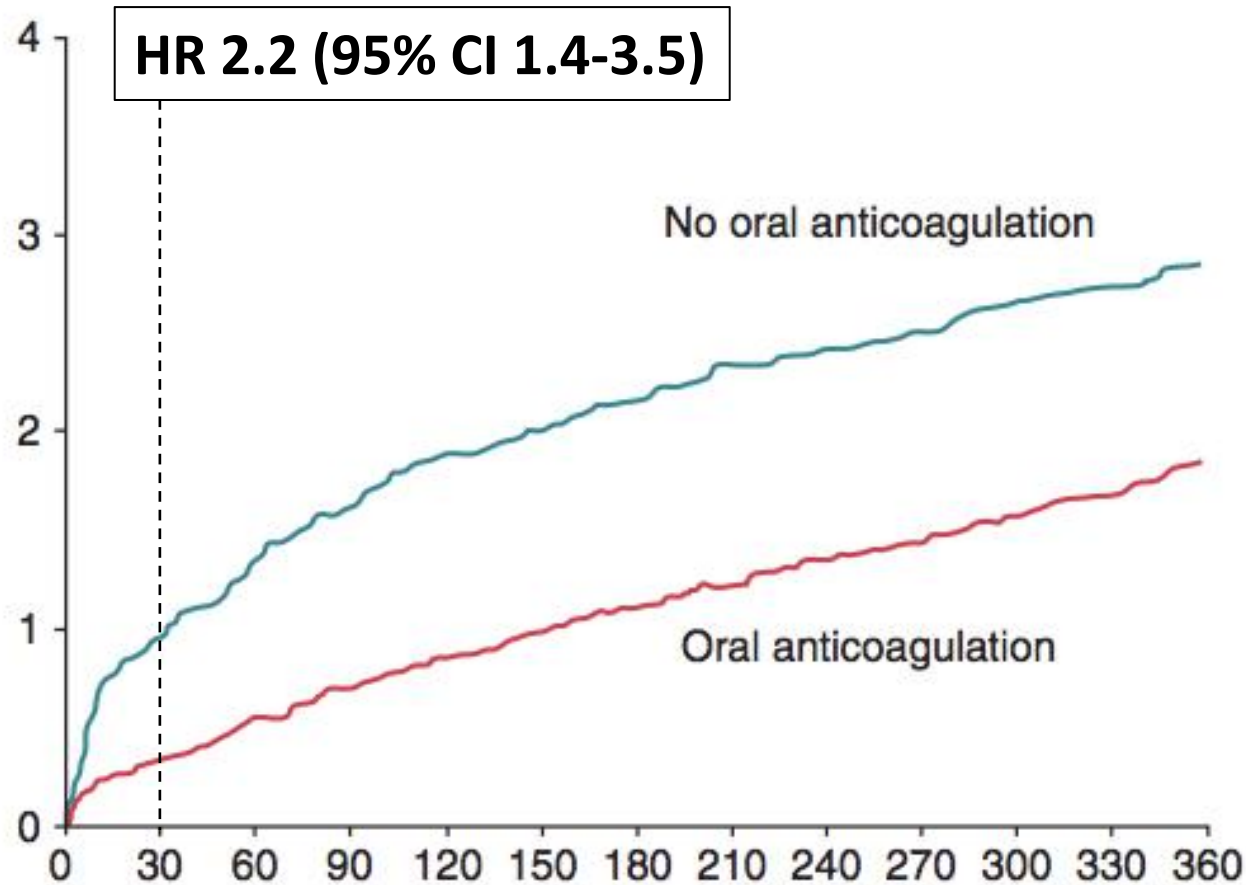


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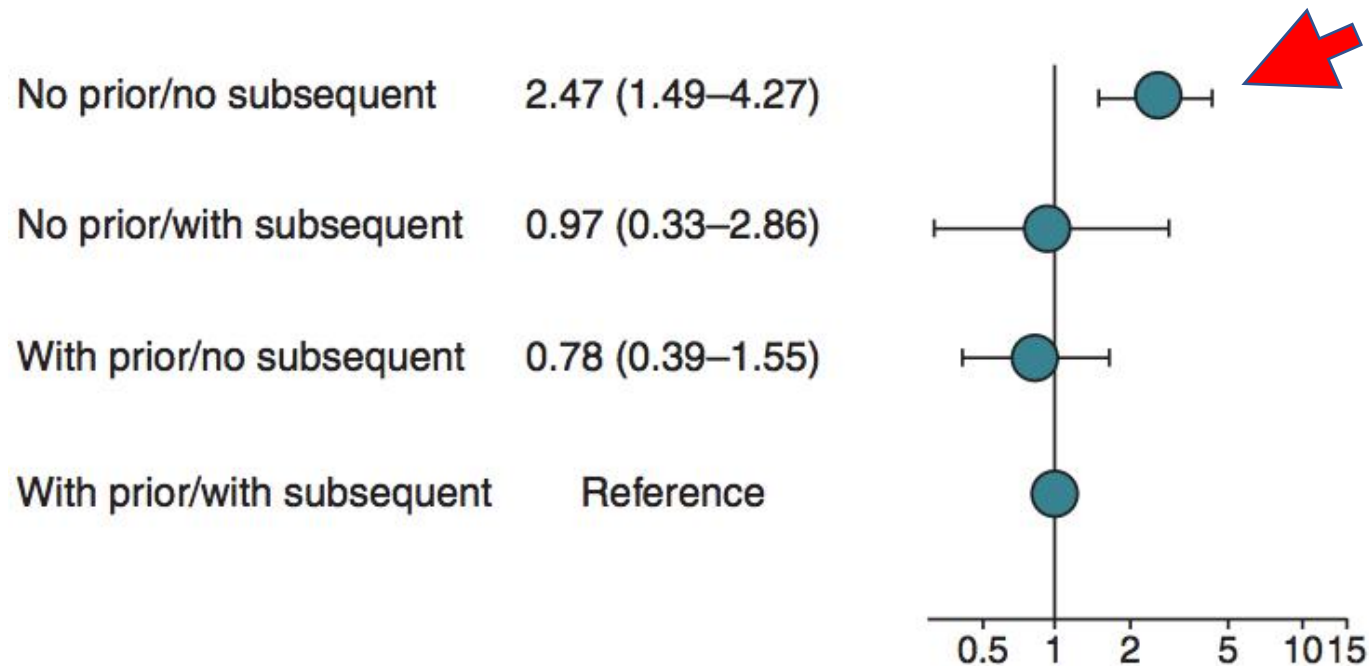


Thromboembolic risk in 16 274 atrial fibrillation patients undergoing direct current cardioversion with and without oral anticoagulant therapy



*AF duration
not reported*

Thromboembolic risk in 16 274 atrial fibrillation patients undergoing direct current cardioversion with and without oral anticoagulant therapy



CHA2DS2-VASc ≥ 2 HR 7

DOACS

Post-hoc analysis of registrative trials

Dabigatran Versus Warfarin in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation

An Analysis of Patients Undergoing Cardioversion

N = 18.113

	D110	D150	Warfarin
Stroke/SE	0.8	0.3	0.6
Major bleeding	1.7	0.6	0.6
Death	nr	nr	nr

N = 1270

30-day outcome

mCHA2DS2-VASc: 2.1

Outcomes After Cardioversion and Atrial Fibrillation Ablation in Patients Treated With Rivaroxaban and Warfarin in the ROCKET AF Trial

N = 14.264

	Rivaroxaban	Warfarin
Stroke/SE	1.9	1.9
MB+NMCRB	18.7	13.4
Death	1.9	3.7

N = 321

30-day outcome

mCHA2DS2-VASc: 3.5

Efficacy and Safety of Apixaban in Patients After Cardioversion for Atrial Fibrillation

Insights From the ARISTOTLE Trial

N = 18.201

	Apixaban	Warfarin
Stroke/SE	0	0
Major bleeding	0.3	0.2
Death	0.6	0.5

N = 540

30-day outcome

mCHA2DS2-VASc: 2.1

Cardioversion of Atrial Fibrillation in ENGAGE AF-TIMI 48

n = 21.105

	E60	E30	Warfarin
Stroke/SE	0	1.8	0
Major bleeding	0	0	0
Death	0.7	0	0

N = 365

30-day outcome

mCHA2DS2-VASc: 2.1

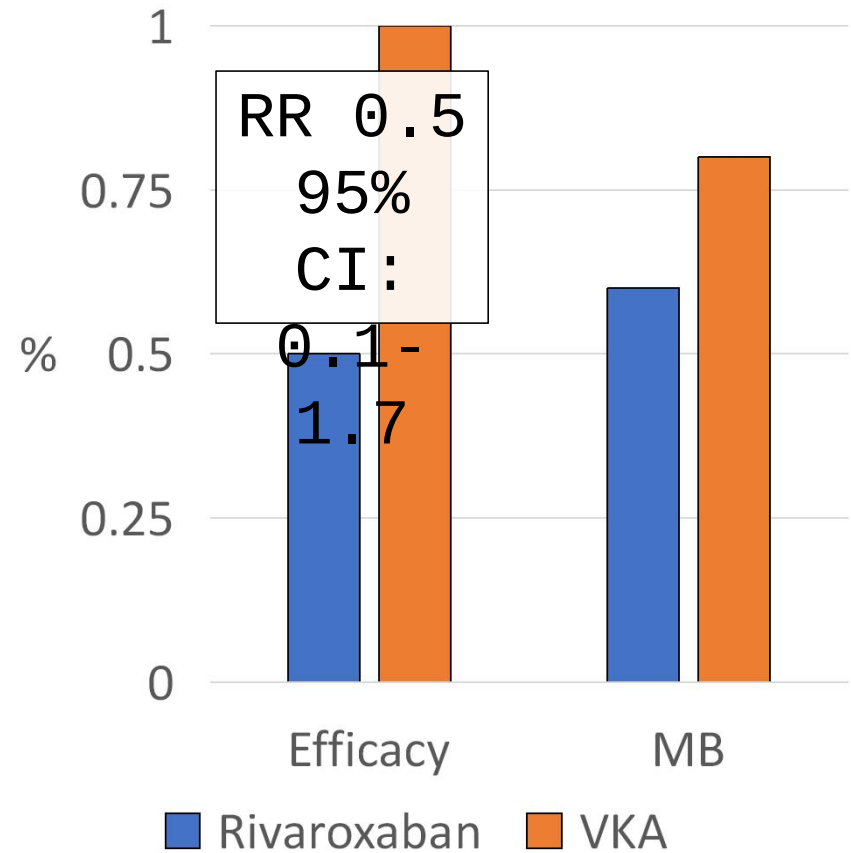
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Ad-hoc trials

Rivaroxaban vs. vitamin K antagonists for cardioversion in atrial fibrillation

- n = **1504**, NVAF > **48 h**
- Randomized 2:1
- Early (1-5 d) vs delayed (3-8 wks) CV
- CHA2DS2-VASc ≥ 2 : 64%

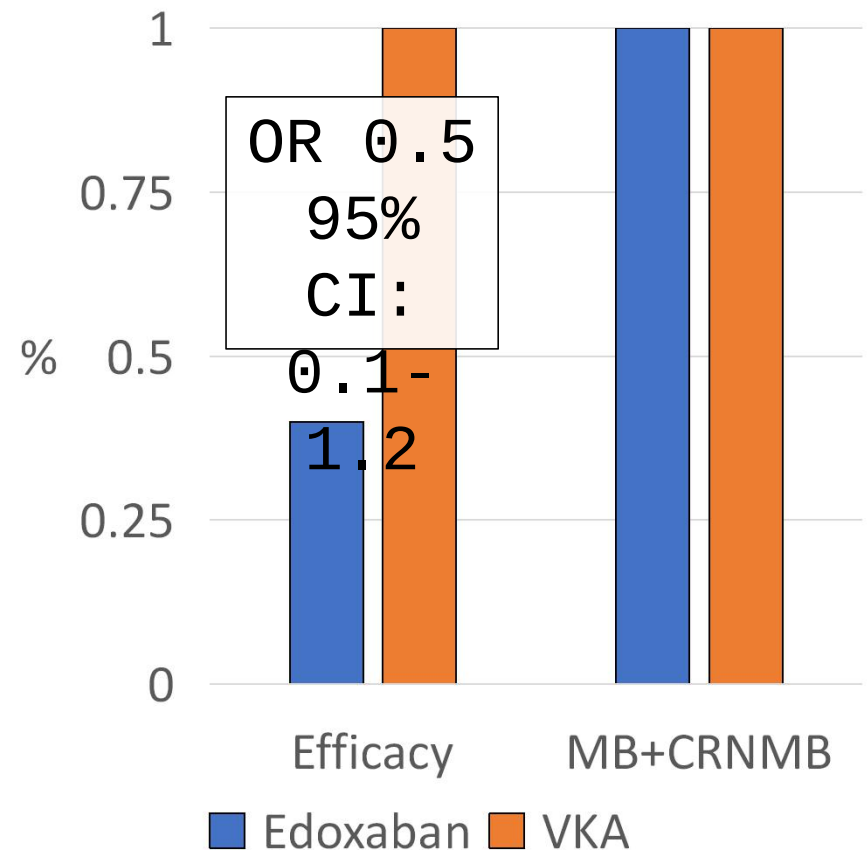
ECV “on time”
77% vs 36%



Edoxaban versus enoxaparin–warfarin in patients undergoing cardioversion of atrial fibrillation (ENSURE-AF) a randomised, open-label, phase 3b trial

- n = **2199**, NVAF > **48 h**
- Randomized 1:1
- TEE vs standard CV (enoxaparin + warfarin)
- mCHA2DS2-VASc: 2.6

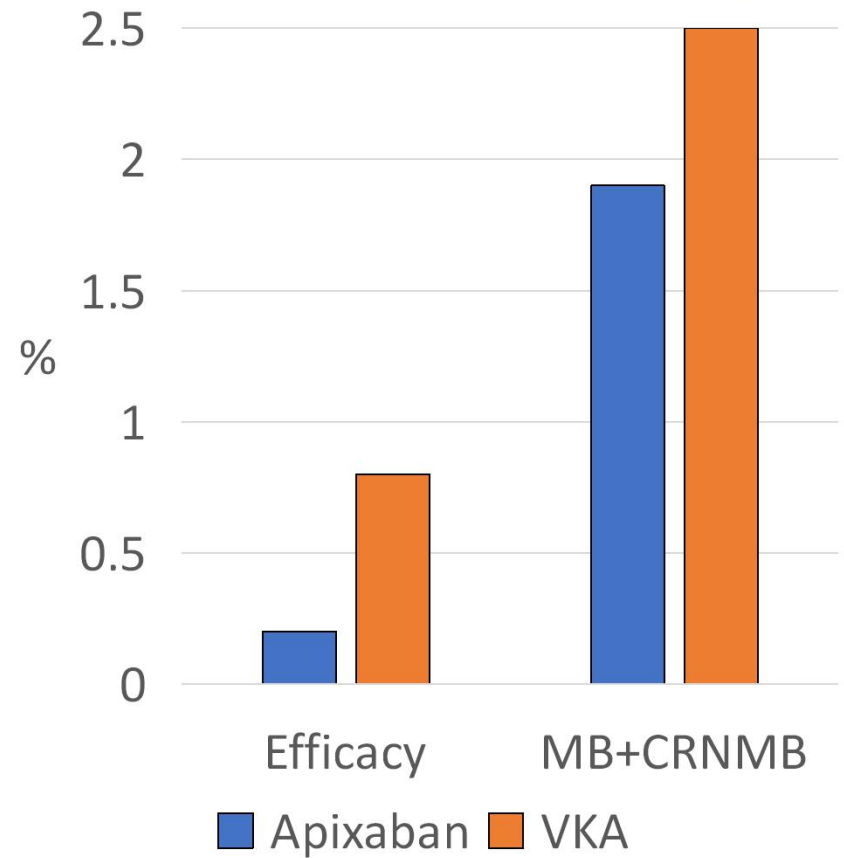
ECV “on time”
No difference



Apixaban compared to heparin/vitamin K antagonist in patients with atrial fibrillation scheduled for cardioversion: the EMANATE trial

- n = **1500**, NVAF > **48 h**
- Randomized 1:1
- Loading dose vs standard
- mCHA2DS2-VASc: 2.4

If loading dose
CV -22.3 days



Bottom line

- FA → CV: AC importante!
- Durata: <48 vs > 48 h
- DOAC sovrapponibili a VKA
 - Efficacia
 - Sicurezza (ma ↓ eventi emorragici)
 - QOL

La cardioversione nel paziente con fibrillazione atriale in Pronto Soccorso: quali opzioni?

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