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Atrial Fibrillation Occurring During Acute Hospitalization: Updates for the Hospitalist

Rapid Clinical Updates



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Please place questions in Q&A Section at bottom of Zoom window!

Atrial Fibrillation Occurring During Acute Hospitalization: Updates for the Hospitalist

Joseph R. Sweigart, MD, SFHM
SHM Education Committee
Moderator

Atrial Fibrillation Occurring During Acute Hospitalization: Updates for the Hospitalist

Janice Y. Chyou, MD, FAHA

**Assistant Clinical Professor at the Icahn School of Medicine
Mount Saini Health**

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

Atrial Fibrillation Occurring During Acute Hospitalization: Updates for the Hospitalist

Ebrahim Barkoudah, MD, MPH, FACP, SFHM
System Chief of Hospital Medicine
Regional Chief Medical Officer
Baystate Health

COI: Dr. Barkoudah reports research support payments from National Institutes of Health/National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Bristol Myers Squibb and Janssen, payments made to Brigham and Women's Hospital for performing clinical endpoints sponsored by various entities, payments from WebMD and Advisory Board fees from Medscape, Janssen, Novartis, Pfizer, and travel expenses from Alexion. Editor in Chief, Journal of Clinical Outcomes Management

Attestation Disclosure to the Audience

The activity director(s), planning committee member(s), speaker(s), author(s) or anyone in a position to control the content for the Atrial Fibrillation Occurring During Acute Hospitalization

NO financial interest or relationship which could be perceived as a real or apparent conflict of interest. There were no individuals in a position to control the content that refused to disclose.

Question 1:

With regard to the identification of atrial fibrillation during hospitalization, what is currently considered the most effective method for detecting this condition?

- A. Routine ECG for spot monitoring
- B. Use of telemetry throughout the patient's stay
- C. Patient-reported symptoms followed by targeted testing
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Question 2:

Concerning the management of atrial fibrillation in hospitalized patients, which of the following approaches is recommended as an effective strategy?

- A. Immediate cardioversion, irrespective of the duration of atrial fibrillation
- B. Rate control with beta-blockers or non-dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers for all patients
- C. Long-term anticoagulation therapy without consideration of individual stroke risk
- D. Rhythm control strategy, irrespective of the patient's symptomatic status
- E. None of the above

A blurred background image of a hospital hallway with several people walking. The image is overlaid with a dark blue tint.

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Society of Hospital Medicine

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AHA SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT

**Atrial Fibrillation Occurring During Acute Hospitalization:
A Scientific Statement From the American Heart
Association**

Janice Y. Chyou, MD, FAHA, Chair, Ebrahim Barkoudah, MD, MPH, Jonathan W. Dukes, MD, Larry B. Goldstein, MD, FAHA, Jose A. Joglar, MD, FAHA, Anson M. Lee, MD, Steven A. Lubitz, MD, MPH, FAHA, Keith A. Marill, MD, MS, Kevin B. Sneed, PharmD, Megan M. Streur, PhD, ARNP, Graham C. Wong, MD, MPH, FAHA, Rakesh Gopinathannair, MD, MA, FAHA, Vice Chair, and on behalf of the American Heart Association Acute Cardiac Care and General Cardiology Committee, Electrocardiography and Arrhythmias Committee, and Clinical Pharmacology Committee of the Council on Clinical Cardiology; Council on Cardiovascular Surgery and Anesthesia; Council on Cardiopulmonary, Critical Care, Perioperative and Resuscitation; Council on Cardiovascular and Stroke Nursing; and Stroke Council

43M

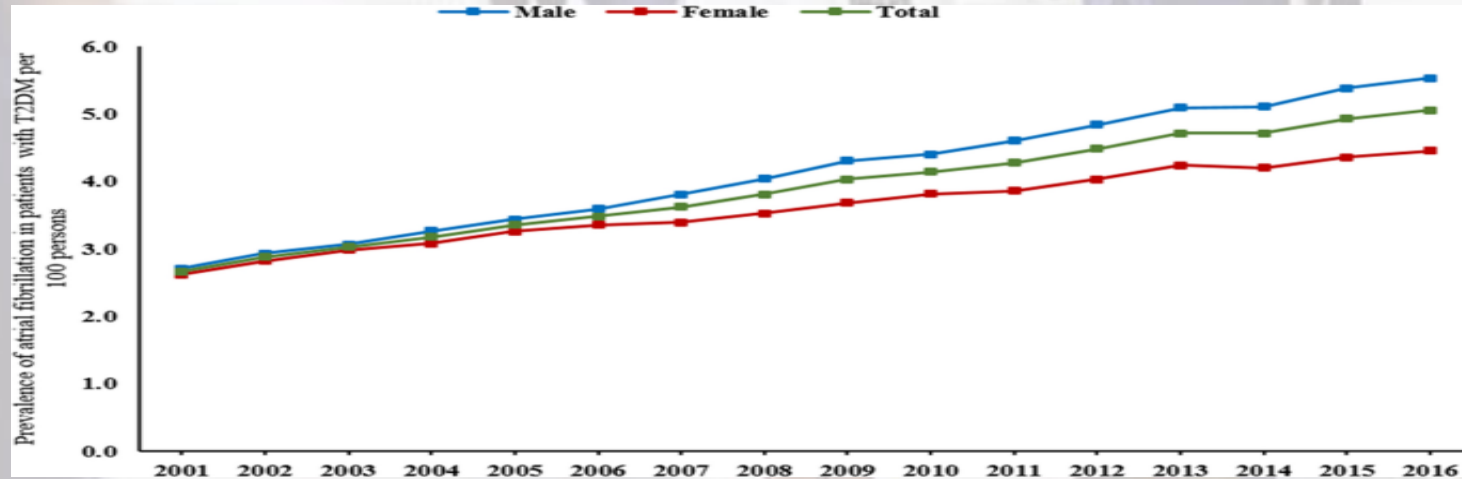
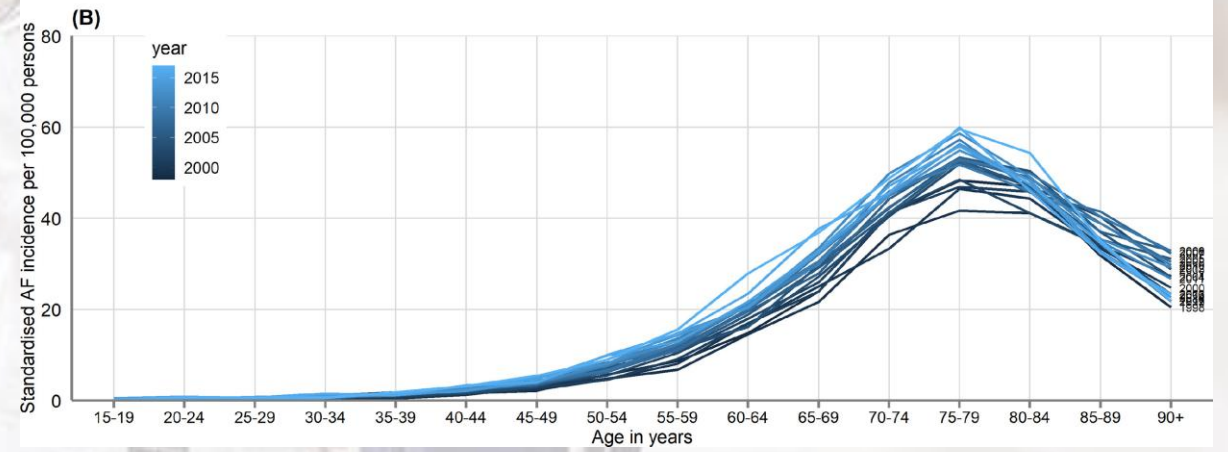
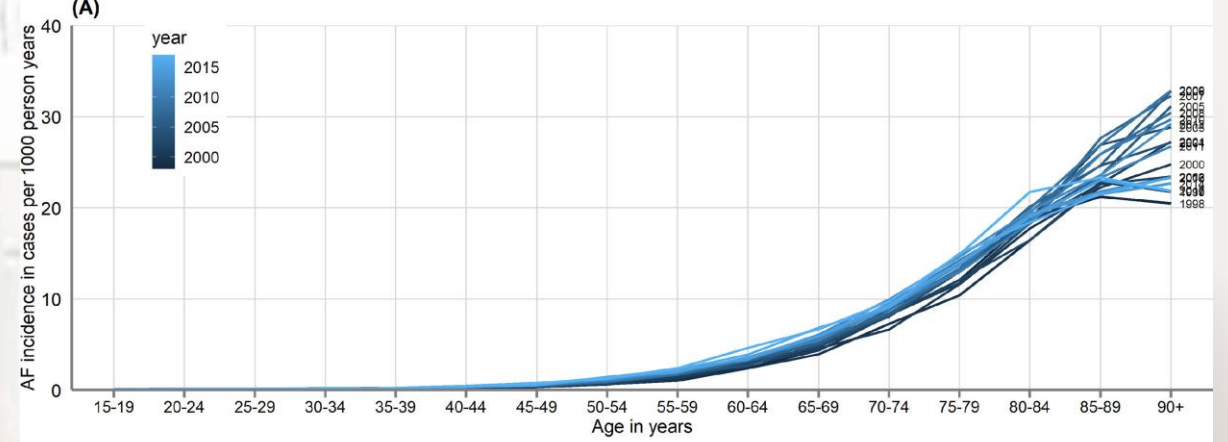
people are impacted by AFib globally.²

7M
United States

14M
Europe

20M
Asia-Pacific

2M
Latin America



AF Challenge

2010-2020

2.7 mil. in US
4.5 mil. in Europe
<65y 2%
>65y 9% AF

750,000 Hospitalizations/y
130,000 Deaths
15% Strokes
1% In-Hospital Mortality
\$28 bil./y in US

2030

1.8-2.6 mil./y Incident AF in US
9-12 mil. Prevalent AF in US
4.6% Annual Death Rates

2050

16 mil. in US
16-17 mil. in Europe

Social Determinants

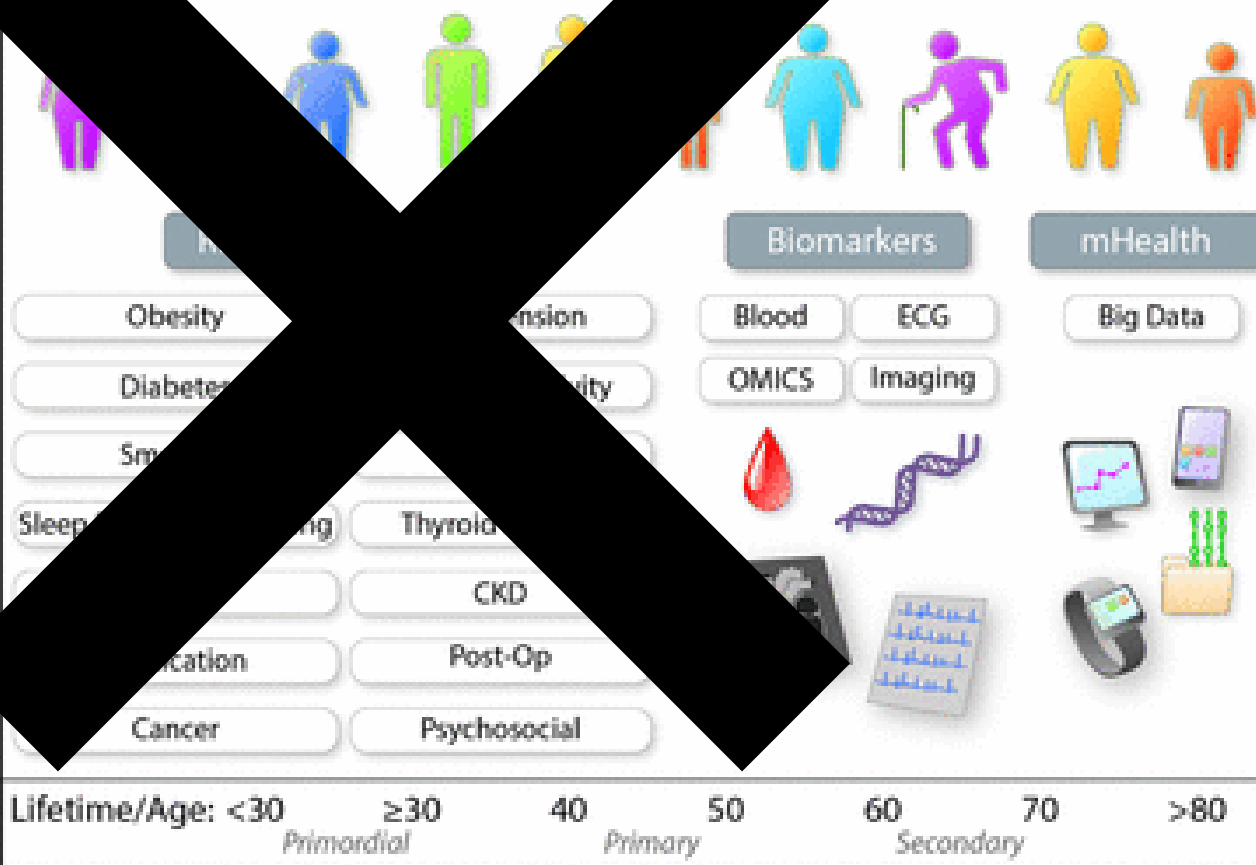
- Environment/Air Pollution
- Education/Financial Status
- Neighborhood
- Access to Healthy Food
- Social Ties/Networking
- Social Media
- Urban/Rural
- Ethnicity/Race
- Health Literacy

Health Factors

- Healthy Lifestyle
- Physical Activity
- Diet/Nutrients
- Sleep Hygiene/Recovery
- Stress Management

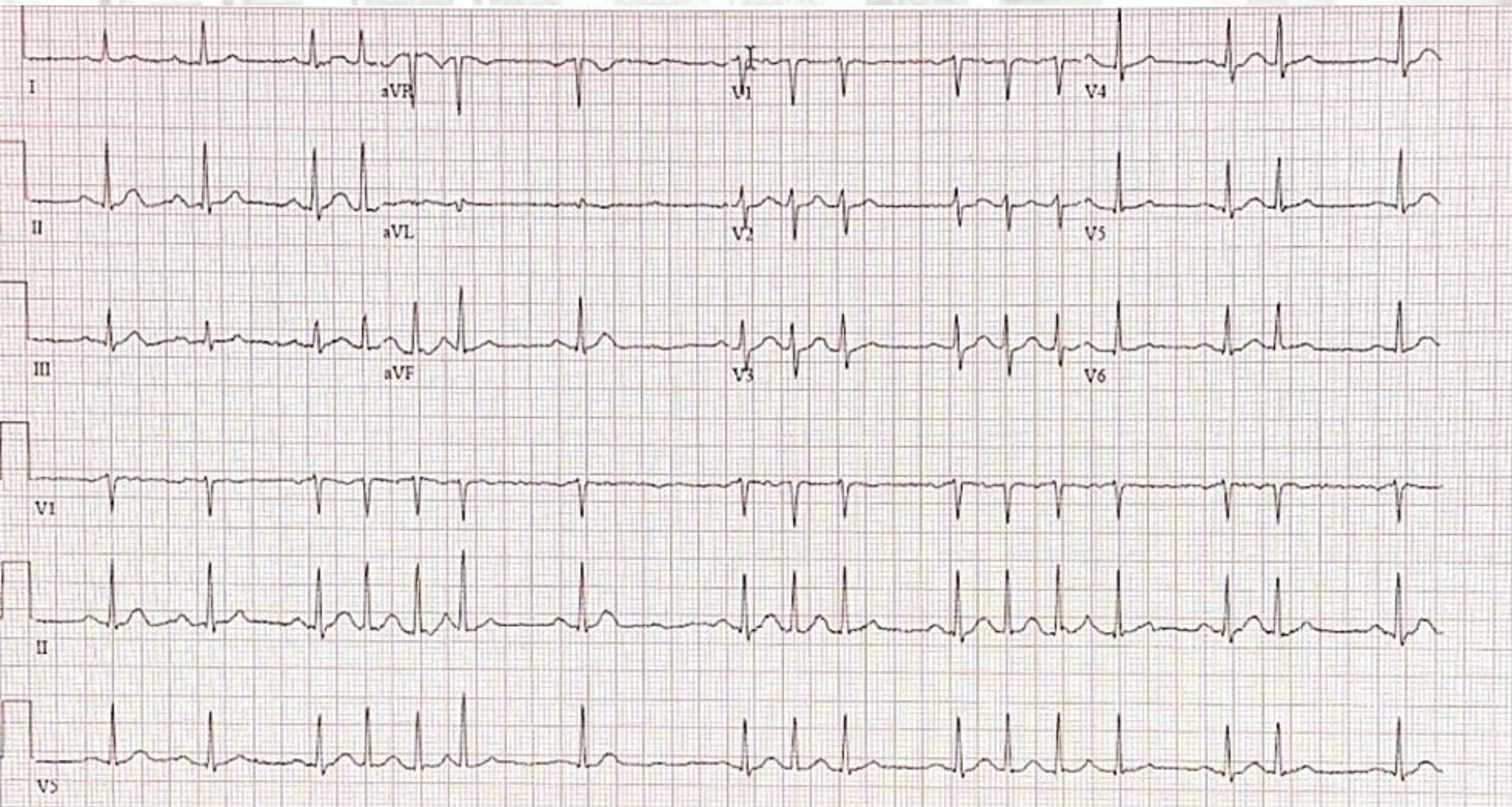
Healthcare System

- Insurance Claims
- Access to High-Quality Health Outcomes Assessment
- Adherence in Health System



Targets
2020-2070

AF PREVENTION





New-onset atrial fibrillation following hospitalization for pneumonia associated with increased thromboembolic risk



ATRIAL FIBRILLATION (AF): IS NEW-ONSET ATRIAL FIBRILLATION FOLLOWING HOSPITALIZATION OF PNEUMONIA ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED THROMBOEMBOLIC RISK?

PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY



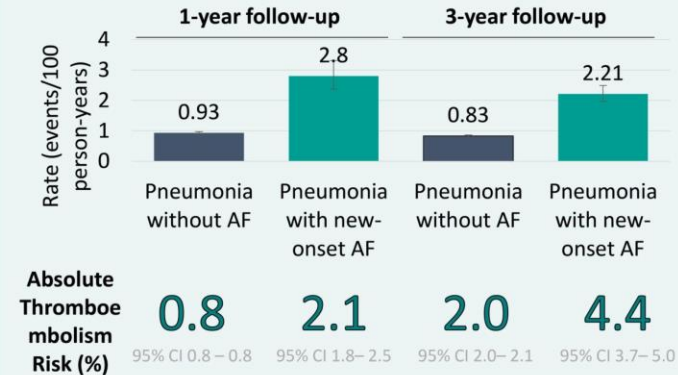
274,196 adult patients who were hospitalized with community-acquired pneumonia over 10-year period*

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS of thromboembolic events, recurrent atrial fibrillation, and death

PRIMARY OUTCOME

Proportion of arterial thromboembolic events (ischemic stroke or systemic arterial embolism) that led to hospital admission

Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval for each rate

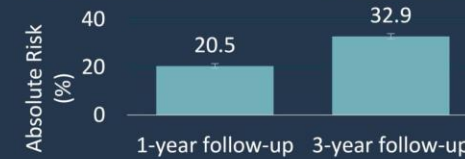


SECONDARY OUTCOMES

In patients with new-onset AF following hospitalization of pneumonia not on anticoagulation therapy

New hospitalizations with AF

Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval for each risk



All-cause mortality rate



New-onset atrial fibrillation following hospitalization for community acquired pneumonia was associated with higher subsequent thromboembolic risk

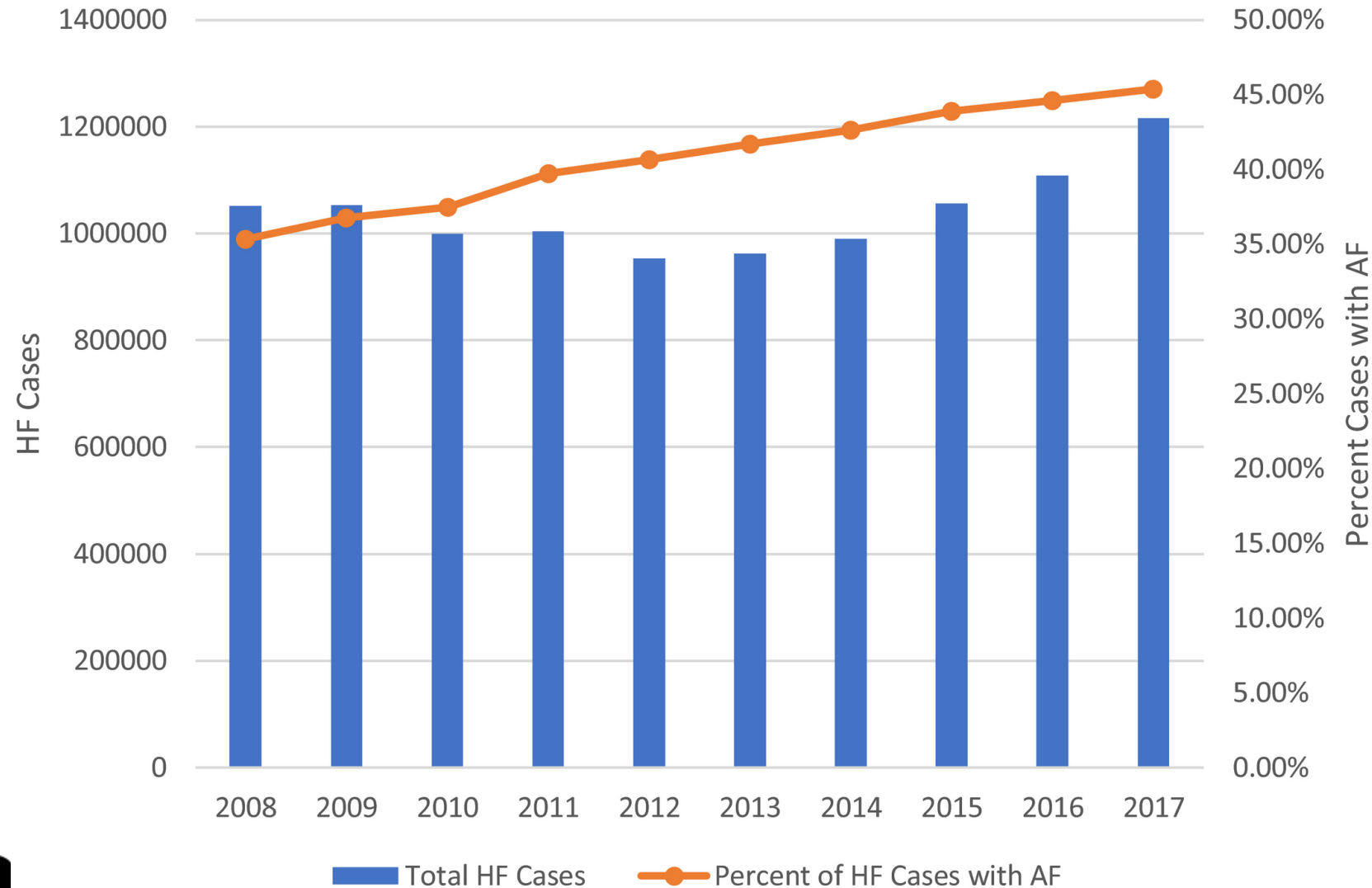
*Of 2714,196 adult patients, 6553 patients (52.0%) had new-onset AF

Sogaard et al. JAMA Network Open .May 26, 2022.

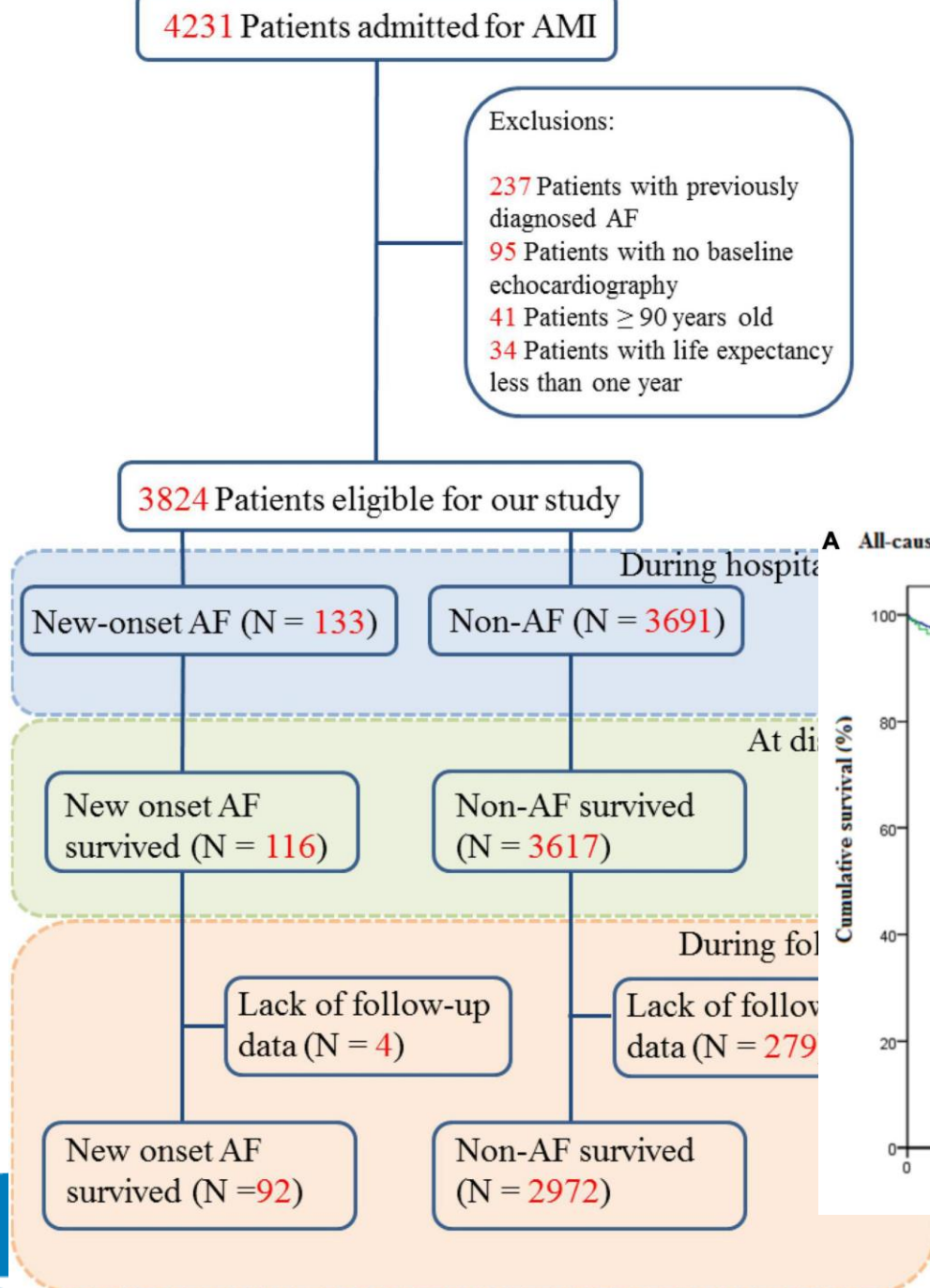
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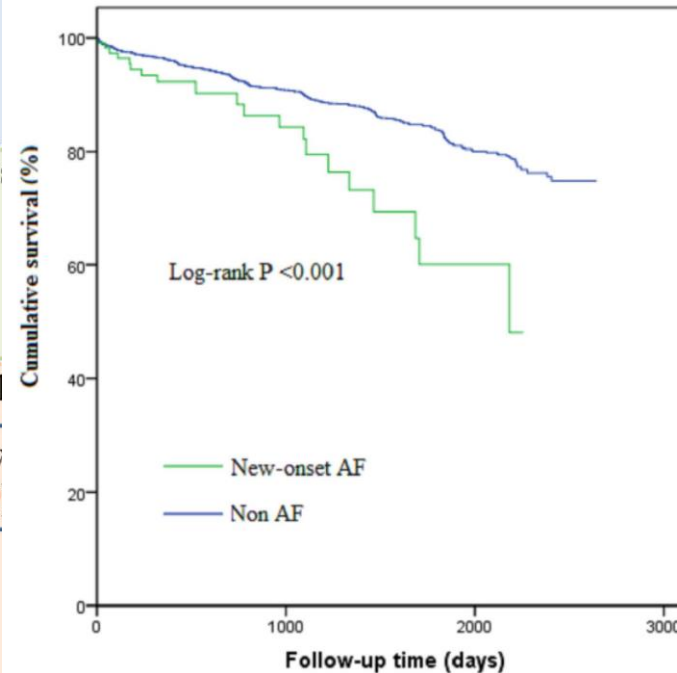
National Trends in the Burden of Atrial Fibrillation During Hospital Admissions for Heart Failure



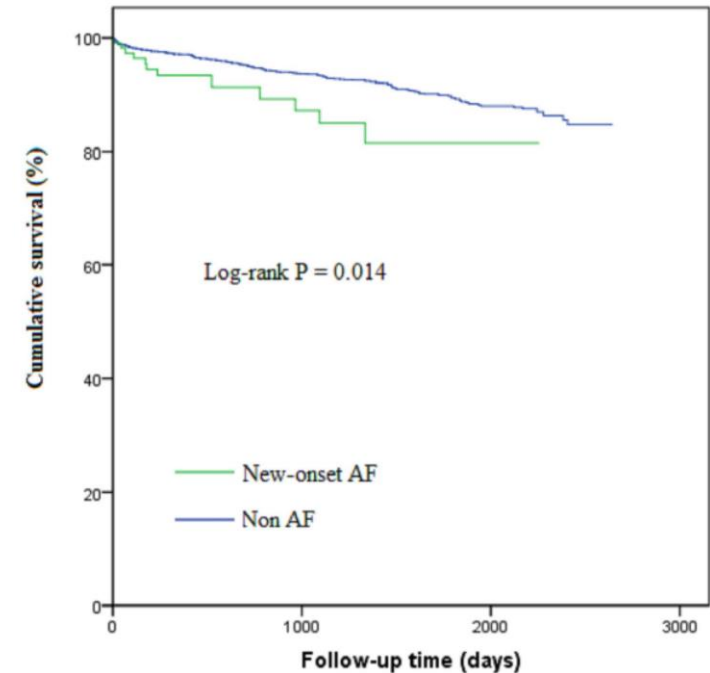
Implications of new-onset atrial fibrillation on in-hospital and long-term prognosis of patients with acute myocardial infarction



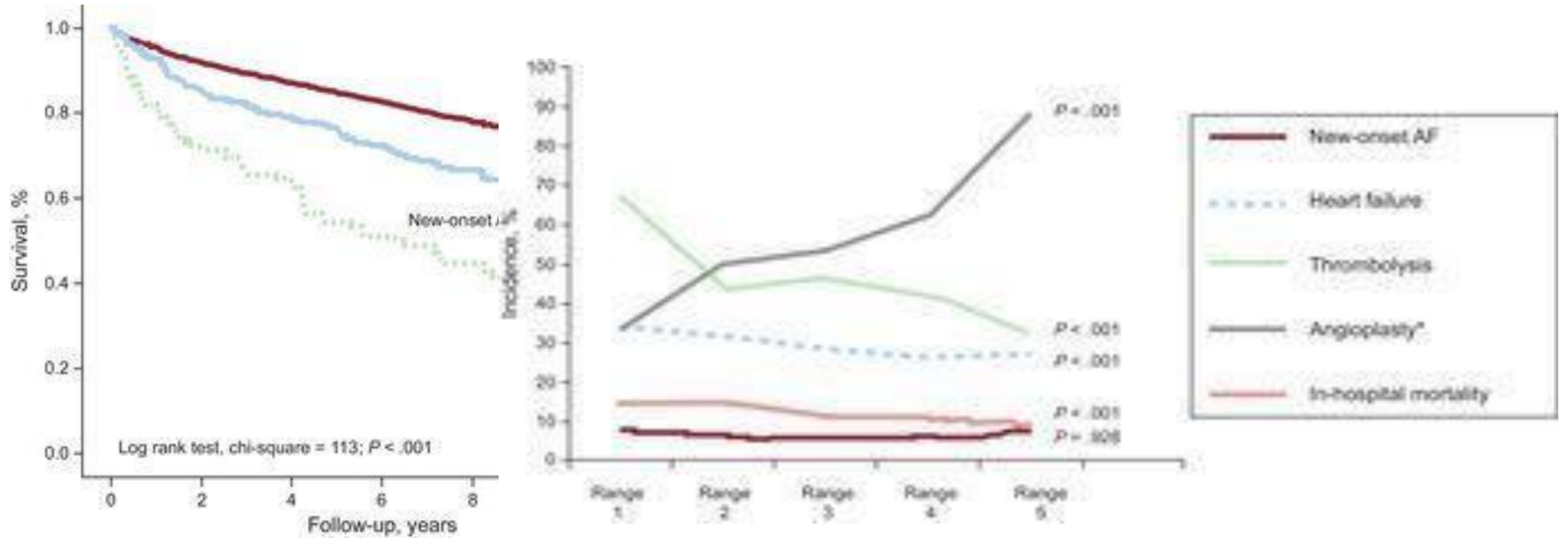
A All-cause death



B Cardiovascular death



Short- and Long-term Prognosis of Previous and New-onset Atrial Fibrillation in ST-segment Elevation Acute Myocardial Infarction



PHENOTYPES

- HFrEF
- HFpEF
- HFmrEF

HEART FAILURE

- Thromboembolism
- Cerebral hypoperfusion
- Endothelial dysfunction

CEREBRAL COMPLICATIONS



- Hyperlipidemia
- Diabetes mellitus
- Older age
- Alcohol
- Smoking

Patients with Afib have:

5x
increase in
stroke risk

5x
increase in
heart failure
(HF) development

PHENOTYPIC SUBTYPES

• Metabolic
• Hemodynamic

PHENOTYPIC STROKE

• Autonomic dysfunction
• Cerebral dysfunction
• Endothelial dysfunction

• Dilated cardiomyopathy

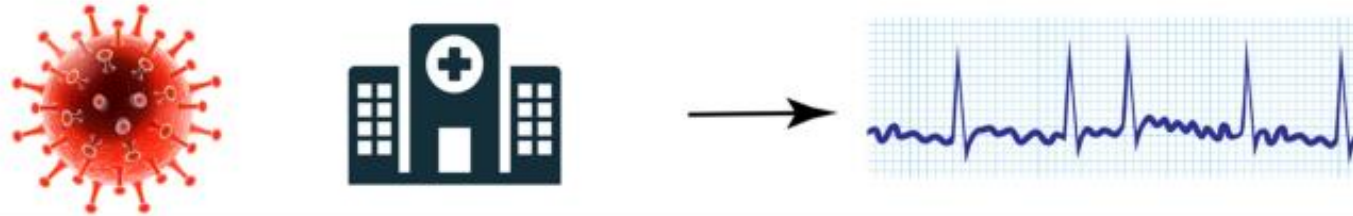
- Arrhythmia
- Acute myocardial infarction

CARDIAC COMPLICATIONS

COVID-19 increases the risk for the onset of atrial fibrillation in hospitalized patients

Atrial fibrillation in hospitalized COVID-19 patients

Research Question:



Is **COVID-19** in **hospitalized patients** associated with **atrial fibrillation** ?

Methods and Results:

- Retrospective **database review** of adult patients
- **Matching** on common risk factors for AF and **multivariable logistic regression**
- Identification of **116,529 patients** (78,725 eligible for analysis)
- Comparison of **COVID+**, **COVID-** and **pre-pandemic** patients

COVID+ vs. **COVID-**

OR 1.19

(95% CI: 1.00, 1.41)

COVID+ vs. **pre-pandemic**

OR 1.57

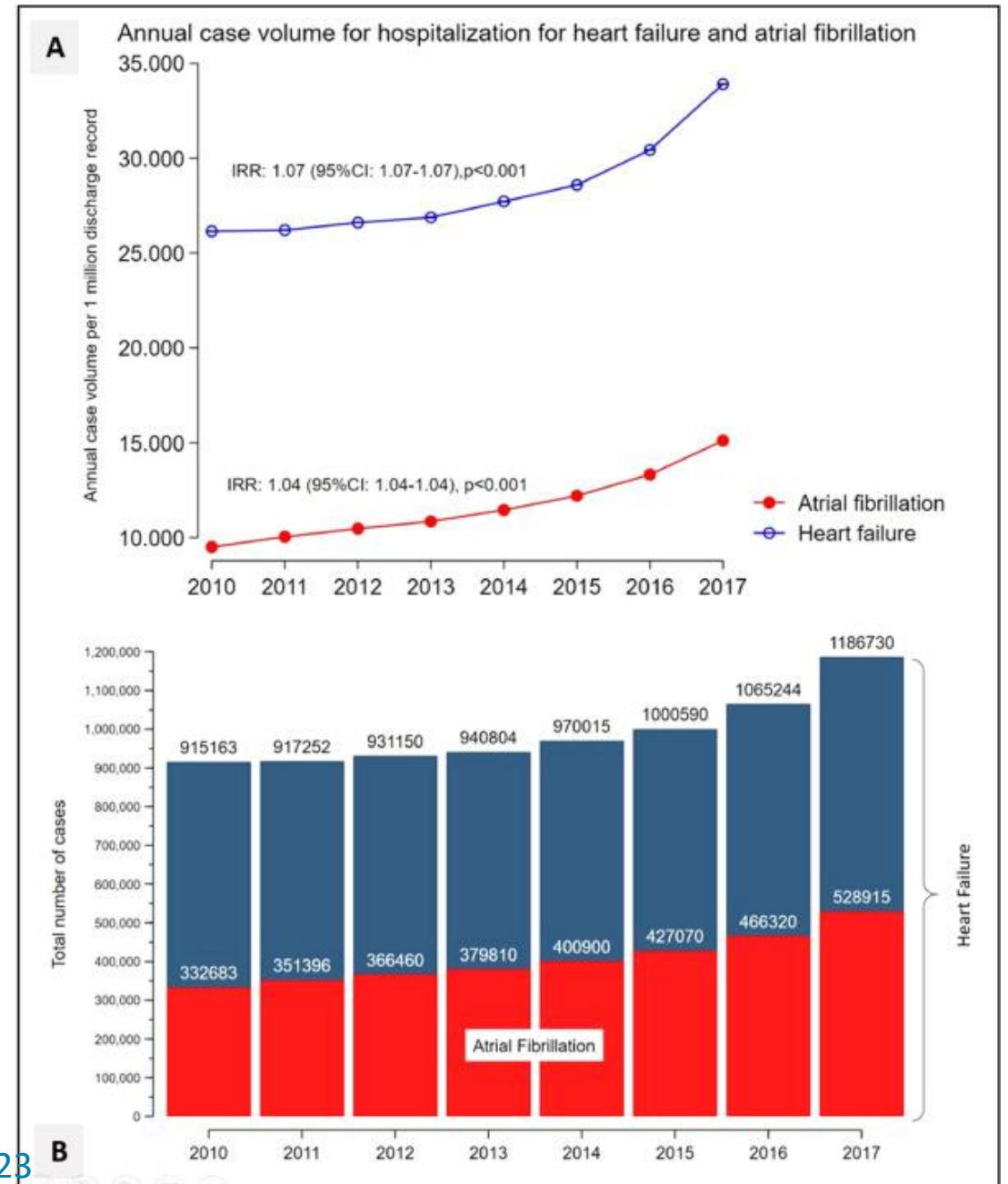
(95% CI: 1.23, 2.00)

for development of AF

COVID-19 is associated with an increased risk of AF in hospitalized patients.

Economic Impact of Atrial Fibrillation on Hospitalization Outcomes of Acute Heart Failure in the United States

- the prevalence of atrial fibrillation among patients with heart failure is significantly elevated
- 4% annual increase in the prevalence of AF among patients hospitalized with HF

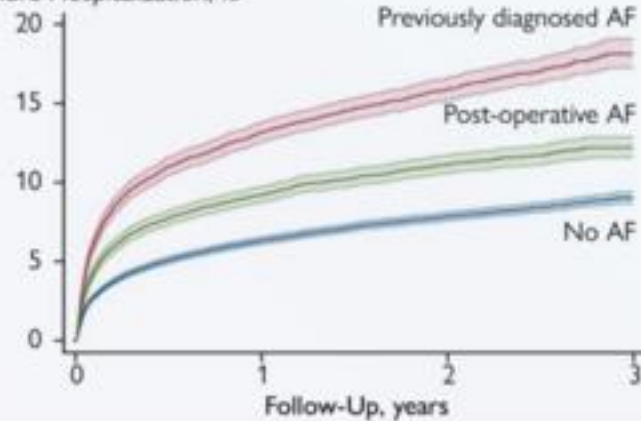


Cardiac Surgery

n = 76,536

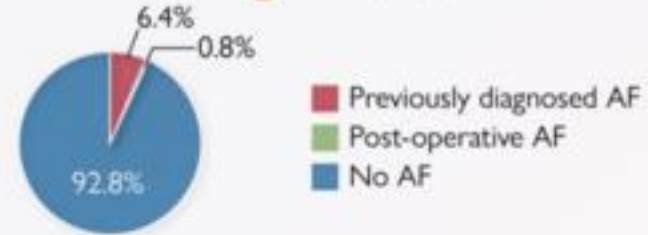


Cumulative Rate of Heart Failure Hospitalization, %

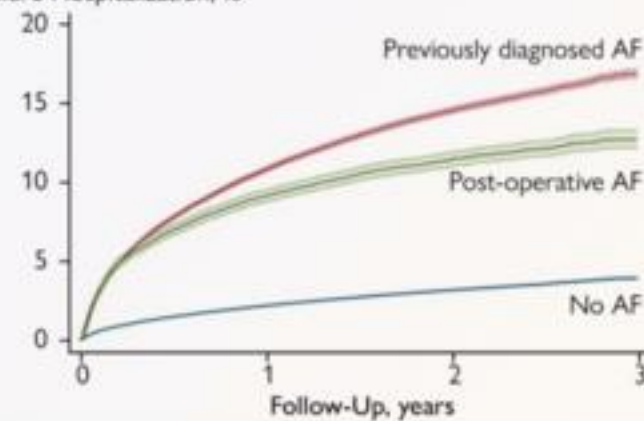


Non-cardiac surgery

n = 2,929,854

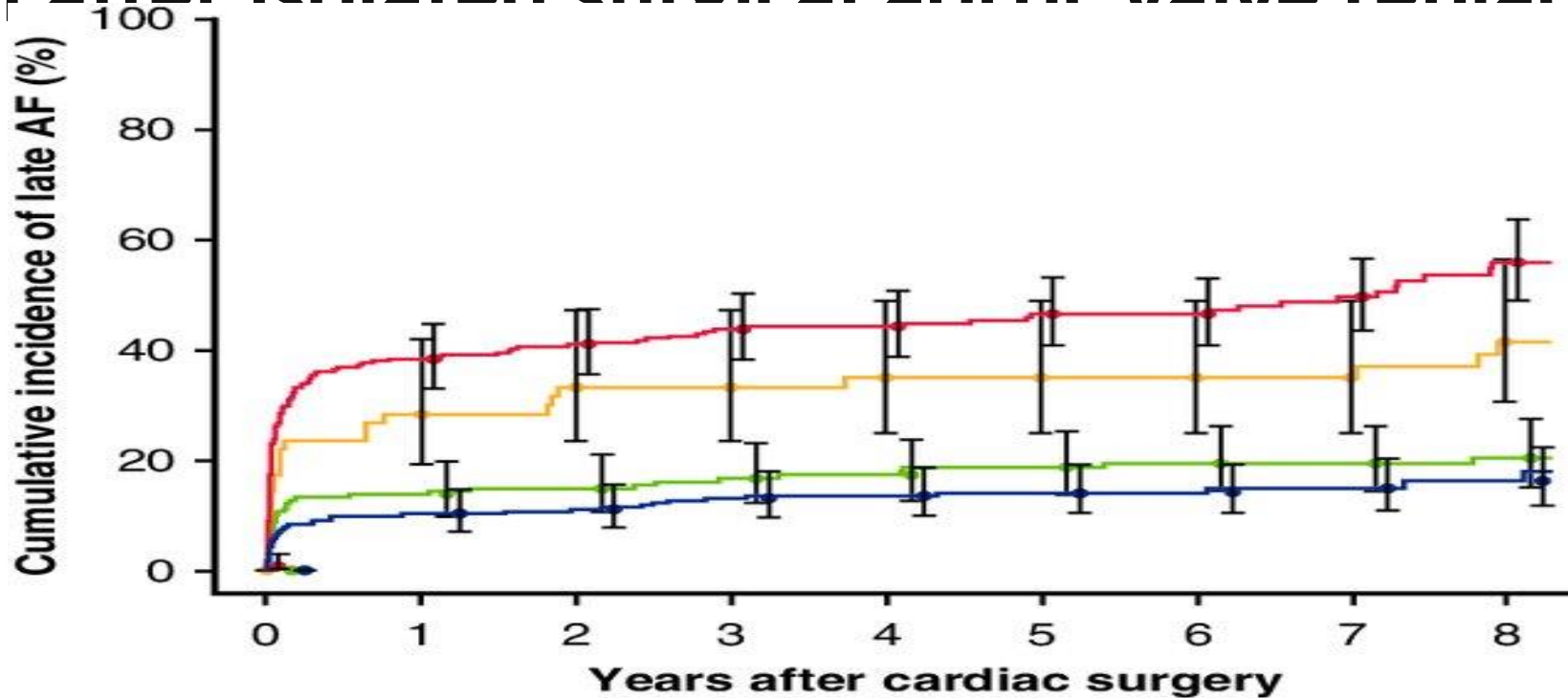


Cumulative Rate of Heart Failure Hospitalization, %



Associations between post-operative atrial fibrillation and incident heart failure hospitalization were observed following cardiac and non-cardiac surgeries. AF, atrial fibrillation.

Late incidence and recurrence of new-onset atrial fibrillation after isolated surgical aortic valve replacement



Patients at risk

—	64	43	38	36	34	33	29	25	20
—	271	155	140	114	88	65	53	37	20
—	189	153	142	130	119	104	88	78	69
—	255	218	210	181	154	126	85	55	34

- MEC: NOAF during index hospitalization +
- BIO: NOAF during index hospitalization +
- MEC: NOAF during index hospitalization -
- BIO: NOAF during index hospitalization -

What we know

Post-operative atrial fibrillation



↑ Long-lasting AF



↑ Mortality



↑ Stroke

Current study

Cardiac surgery

14,365 (18.8%) POAF

CHF hospitalization
& POAF: HR 1.33
(95% CI: 1.25–1.41)

CHF hospitalization
& prior AF: HR 1.91
(95% CI: 1.80–2.02)

Non-cardiac surgery

23,793 (0.8%) POAF

CHF hospitalization
& POAF: HR 2.02
(95% CI: 1.94–2.10)

CHF hospitalization
& prior AF: HR 2.32
(95% CI: 2.28–2.36)

What next?

Further studies to assess

Potential mechanisms

Risk factors



Age



Hypertension



HFpEF



HFrEF



Obesity

Surgery-induced



Remodelling



Inflammation



Oxidative stress

Management strategies



Improved risk stratification for AF
and heart failure



Peri-operative and post-operative
interventions such as drug therapies
and risk factor modification

Incidence and recurrence of new-onset atrial fibrillation detected during hospitalization for non-cardiac surgery



Can J Anaesth. 2021
Jul;68(7):1045-1056

- From 39,233 citations screened, 346 studies that enrolled a total of 5,829,758 patients met eligibility criteria.
- Only 27 studies used prospective, continuous inpatient electrocardiographic (ECG) monitoring to detect incident AF.
- Overall, the incidence of postoperative AF during hospitalization ranged from 0.004 to 50.3%, with a median [interquartile range] of 8.7 [3.8–15.0]%.
 - Atrial fibrillation incidence varied with type of surgery.
 - Prospective studies using continuous ECG monitoring reported significantly higher incidences of AF than those that did not (**13.9% vs 1.9%**, respectively; $P < 0.001$).
 - A total of 13 studies (25,726 patients) with follow-up up to 5.4 years reported on AF recurrence following hospital discharge; only one study used a prospective systematic monitoring protocol.
 - **Recurrence rates ranged from 0 to 37.3%.**



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**Assistant Clinical Professor at the Icahn School of Medicine
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Disclosures

- Dr. Chyou has no relevant relationships with industry over the last 12 months to disclose.
- Spousal disclosure: Dr. Chyou's spouse received compensation from McGraw-Hills publishing for contributions to textbook.

Learning Objective

To understand the conceptual framework, acute, and long-term considerations for atrial fibrillation occurring during acute hospitalization

- 1) Review the recently published American Heart Association Scientific Statement on Atrial Fibrillation Occurring During Acute Hospitalization**
- 2) Highlight recent and ongoing relevant studies**



AHA SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT

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Acute AF Defined

Acute AF is defined as AF detected in the setting of acute care or acute illness; this includes AF occurring during acute hospitalization.

The acute AF may be **detected or managed for the first time during acute hospitalization for another condition.**

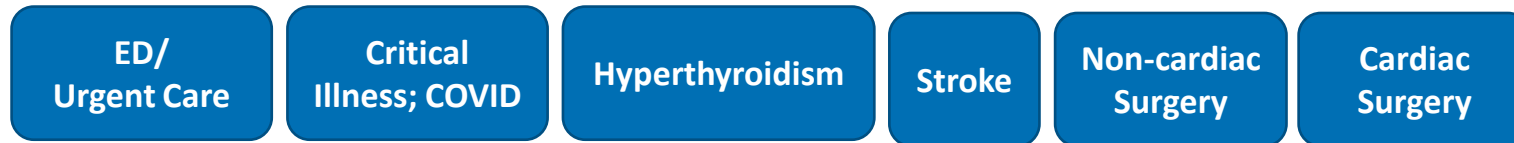
Moved away from secondary AF

Acute AF occurs in a wide range of medical and surgical conditions

Significance

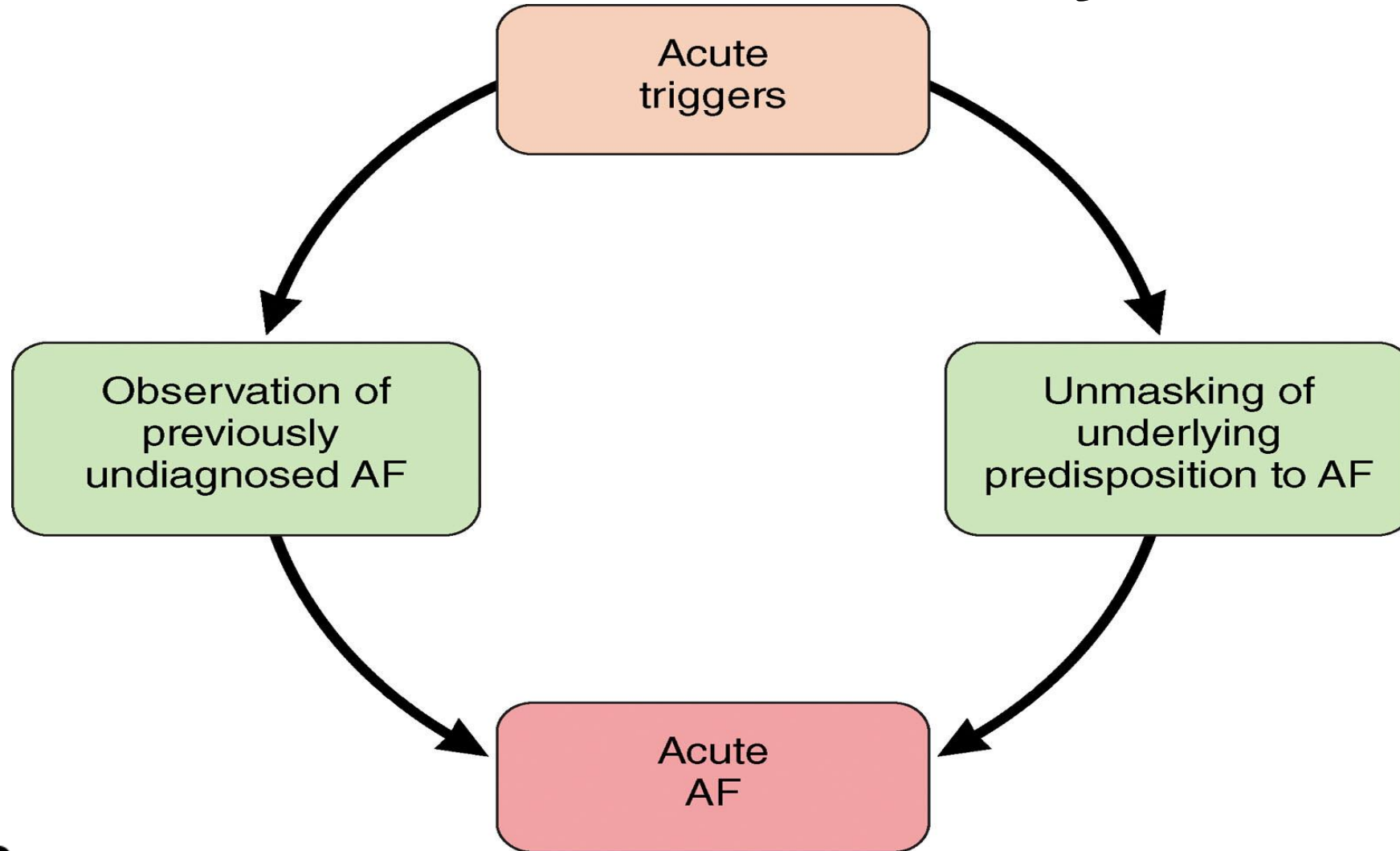
Increasing incidence (likely parallel broad increase in incident AF with aging population)

Manifest across a range of medical and surgical settings

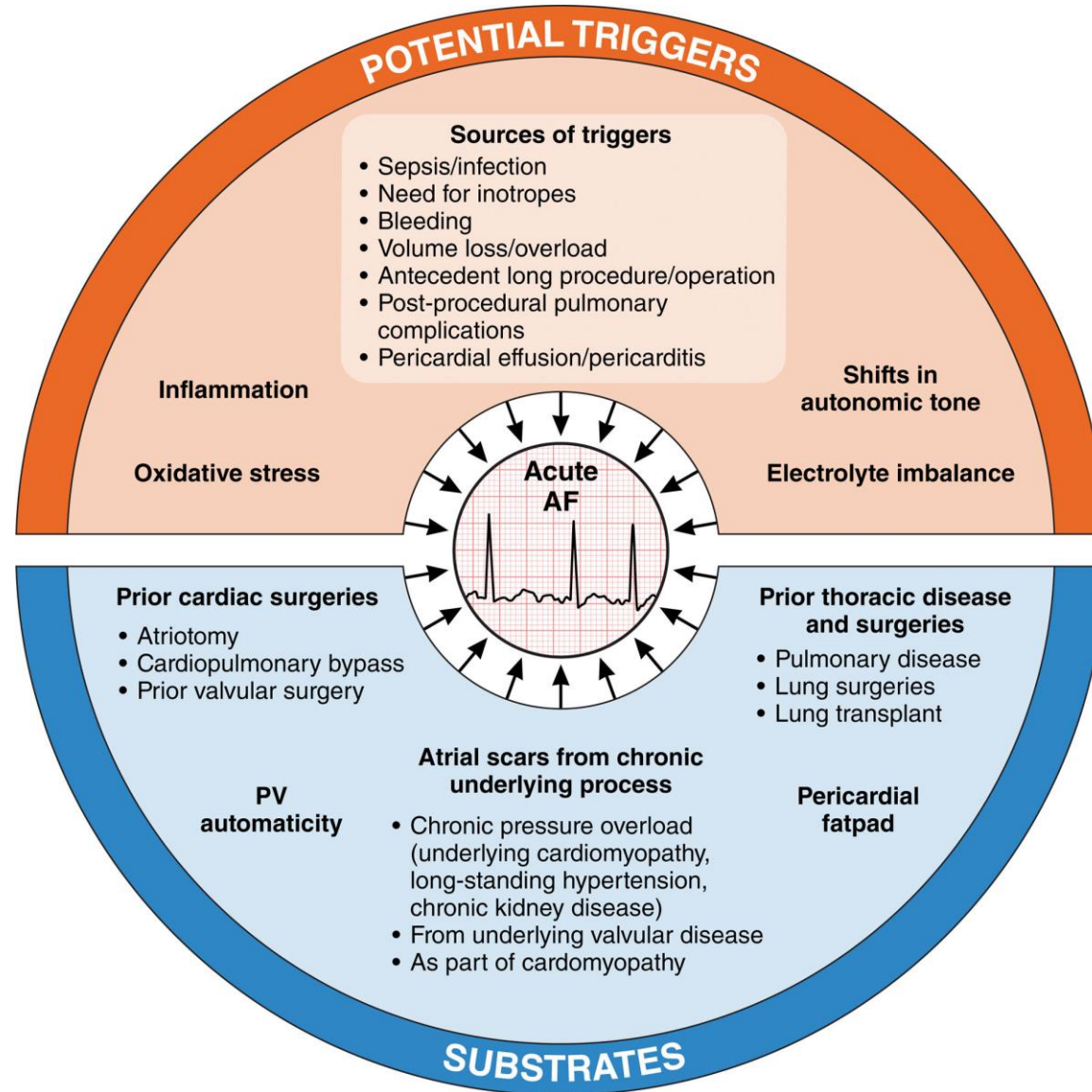


Associated with longer length of hospitalization, greater morbidity, mortality, high rates of subsequent recurrence of AF

Mechanistic Pathways



Conceptual Framework: Substrates & Triggers



Management approach begins with triage based on hemodynamic stability

Hemodynamically unstable AF

Management with immediate electrical cardioversion to restore sinus rhythm

Recommendations for Electric Therapies for Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter		
COR	LOE	Recommendations
1	C-LD	1. Hemodynamically unstable patients with atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter with rapid ventricular response should receive electric cardioversion.

ACLS (Panchal, AR et al. *Circulation*. 2020); AHA/ACC/HRS (January, CT et al. *Circulation*. 2014); ESC (Hindricks, G et al. *Eur Heart J* 2021)

In hospitalized patients with hemodynamically stable acute AF

Hemodynamically Stable AF

Acute Management & Preference for Rhythm Control depend on

Symptoms

Patient tolerance of AF

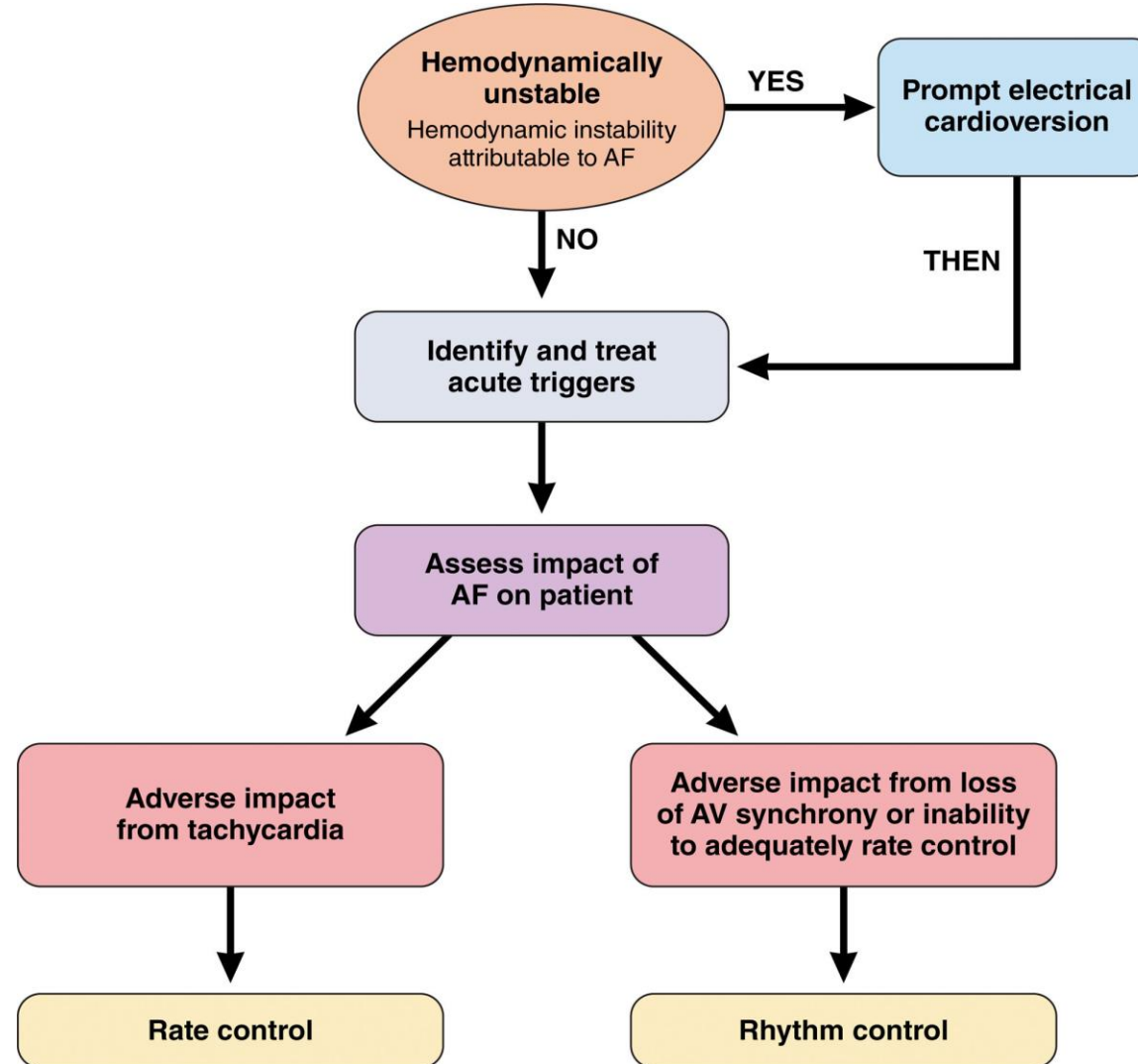
Ability to adequately rate control

Ongoing acute illness

Underlying comorbidities

**Candidacy and feasibility for
anticoagulation**

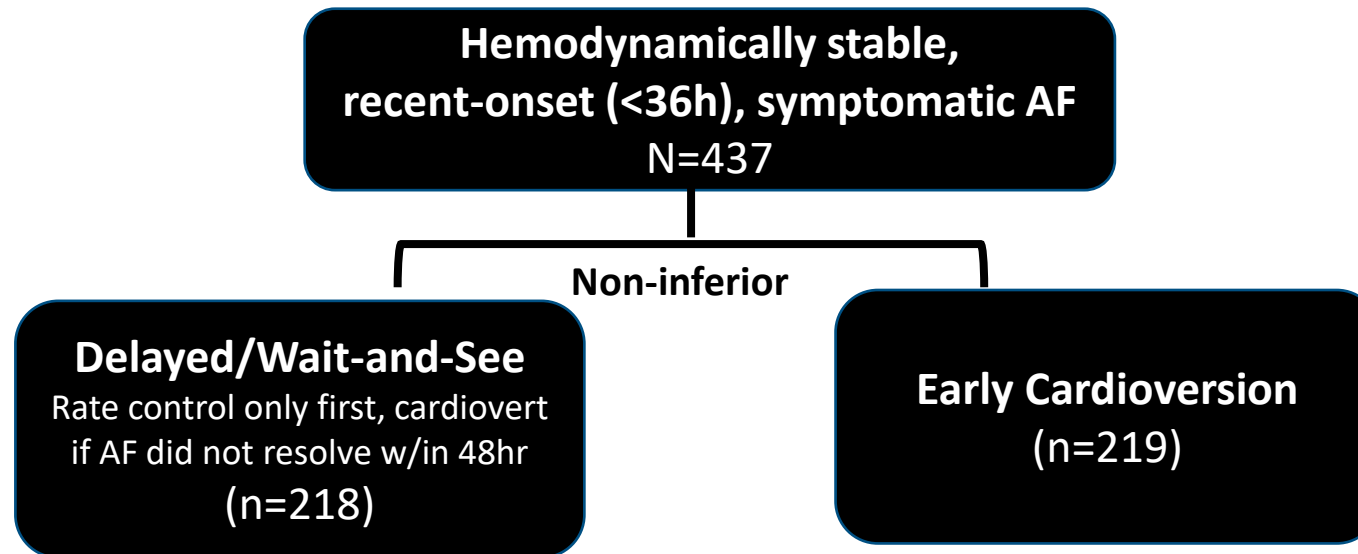
Approach to Acute Management of triggers, rate vs. rhythm control strategy in acute AF



Cardioversion of hemodynamic stable acute AF

When: RACE 7

Early or Delayed Cardioversion in Recent-Onset Atrial Fibrillation

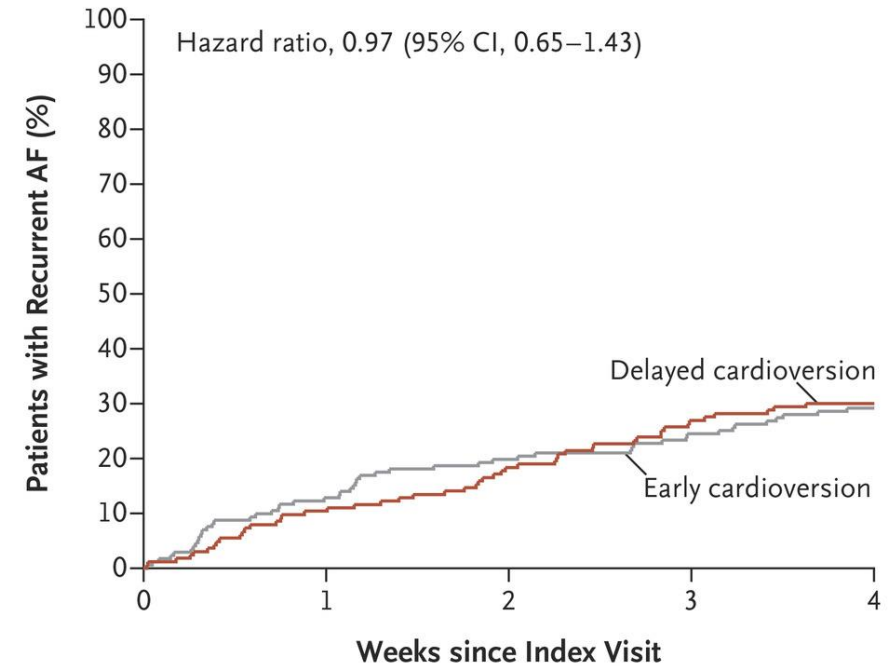
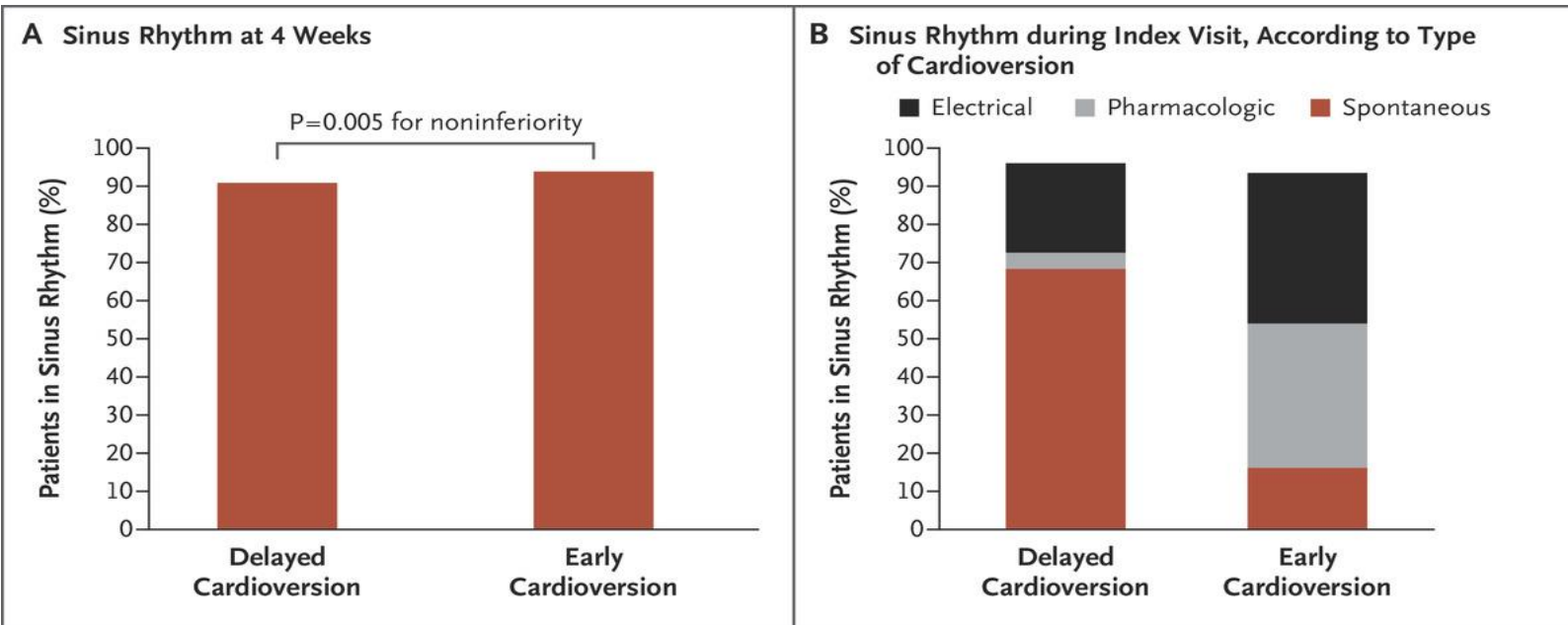


“Wait-and-see” approach non-inferior

“Wait-and-see” approach non-inferior

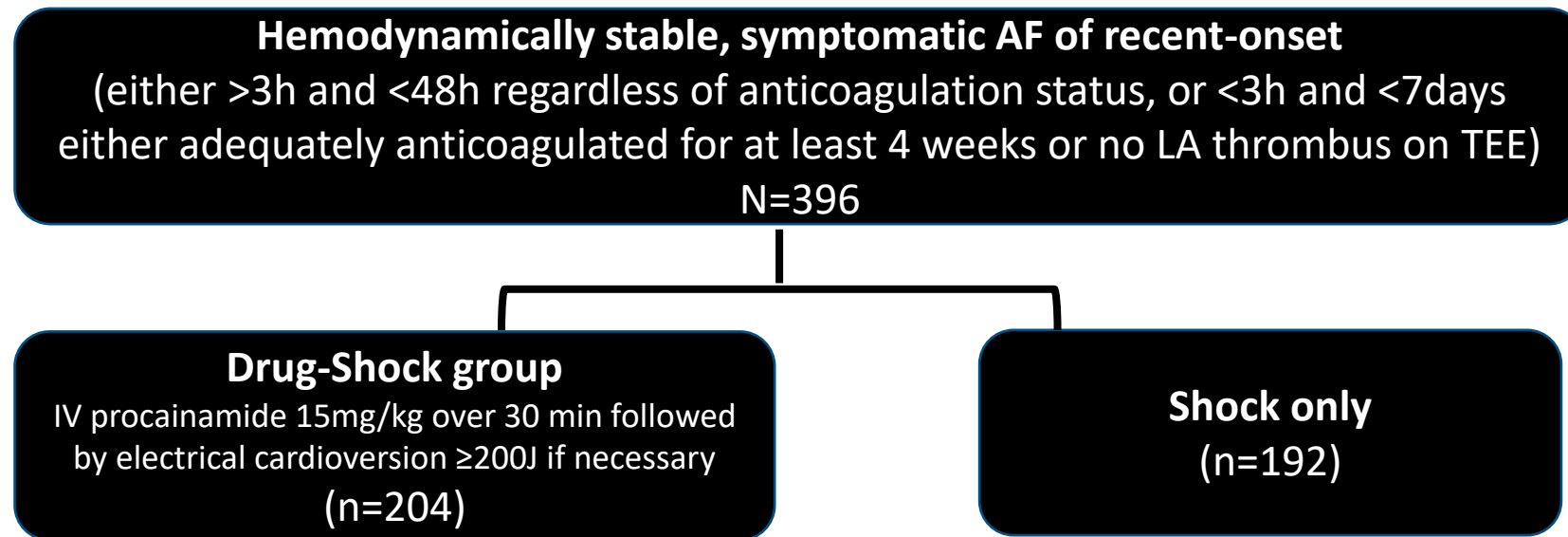
Spontaneous conversion

Similar recurrence at 4 weeks



Cardioversion of hemodynamic stable acute AF

How: RAFF2



For patients with AF of recent onset planned for rhythm control strategy, comparable efficacy and safety for drug then shock vs. shock only approach.

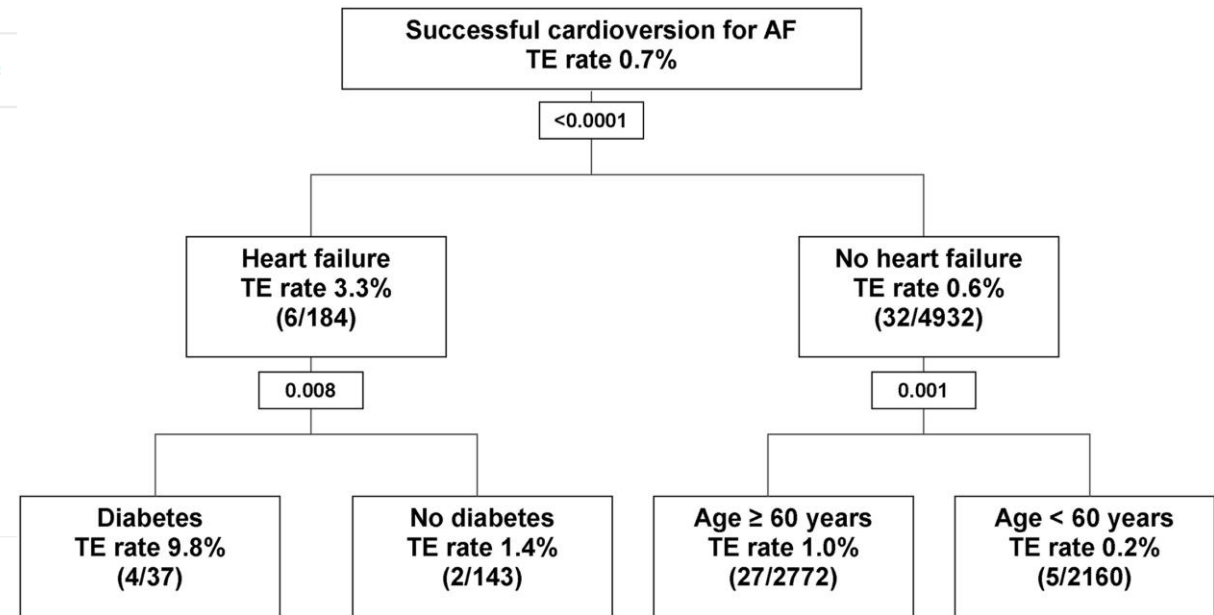
AF <48h, thromboembolic risks?

May not be universally low

<48h w/o anticoagulation: differential thromboembolic risks by patient risk factors

	OR (95% CI)	p Value	OR (95% CI)	p Value
Age	1.07 (1.04–1.10)	<0.001	1.05 (1.02–1.08)	<0.001
Female	2.95 (1.54–5.65)	0.001	2.06 (1.06–3.98)	0.03
Heart failure	5.17 (2.02–13.20)	<0.001	2.85 (1.12–7.24)	0.03
Diabetes	3.11 (1.41–6.89)	0.005	2.28 (1.07–4.87)	0.03
Vascular disease	2.82 (1.48–5.40)	0.002	1.61 (0.82–3.15)	0.17
Aspirin or clopidogrel	2.07 (1.05–4.07)	0.04		

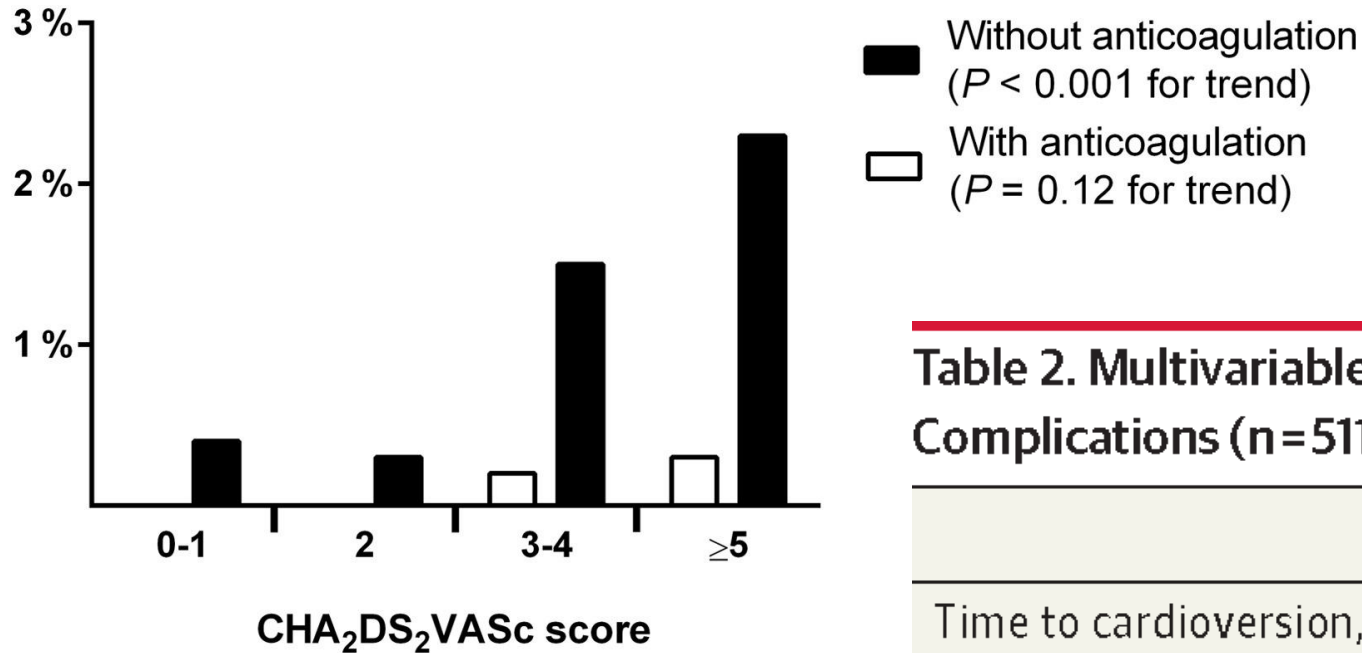
CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio.



AF <48h, thromboembolic risks?

May not be universally low

By CHA₂DS₂Vasc, reduction of risks with anticoagulation



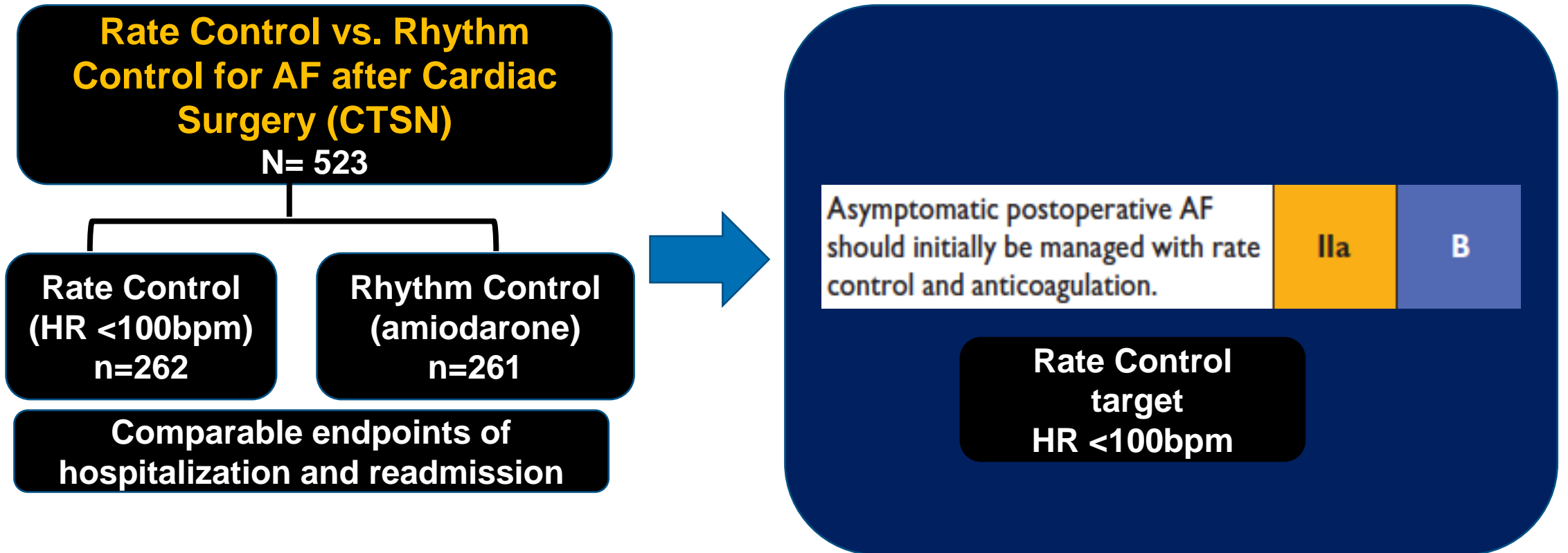
Differential risks by duration

Table 2. Multivariable Analysis of Risk Factors for Thromboembolic Complications (n=5116)

	Odds Ratio (95% CI) ^a	P Value
Time to cardioversion, h		
12-24 vs <12	4.0 (1.7-9.1)	.001
24-48 vs <12	3.3 (1.3-8.9)	.02

AF after cardiac surgery is a distinct form of acute AF

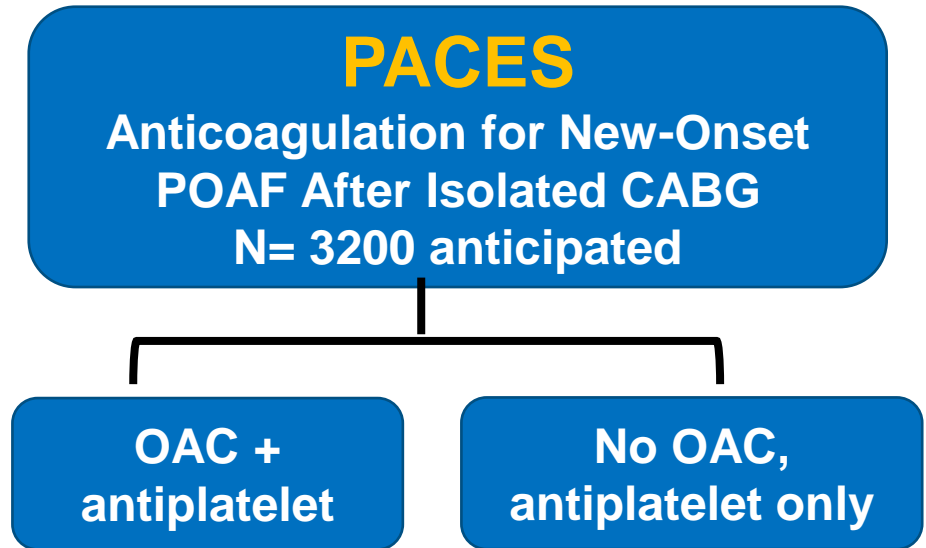
POAF: Rate vs. Rhythm Control



POAF: Anticoagulation

Currently based on CTSN rate vs. rhythm control trial protocol:

If pt remains in POAF or had recurrent AF ≥ 48 hrs, anticoagulate with warfarin, bridging allowed



OAC = oral anticoagulant as warfarin (INR 2-3) or DOAC (apixaban, rivaroxaban, edoxaban or dabigatran)

In the broader acute AF in the hospitalized patient population: RCTs on anticoagulation

Post Non-cardiac Surgery:

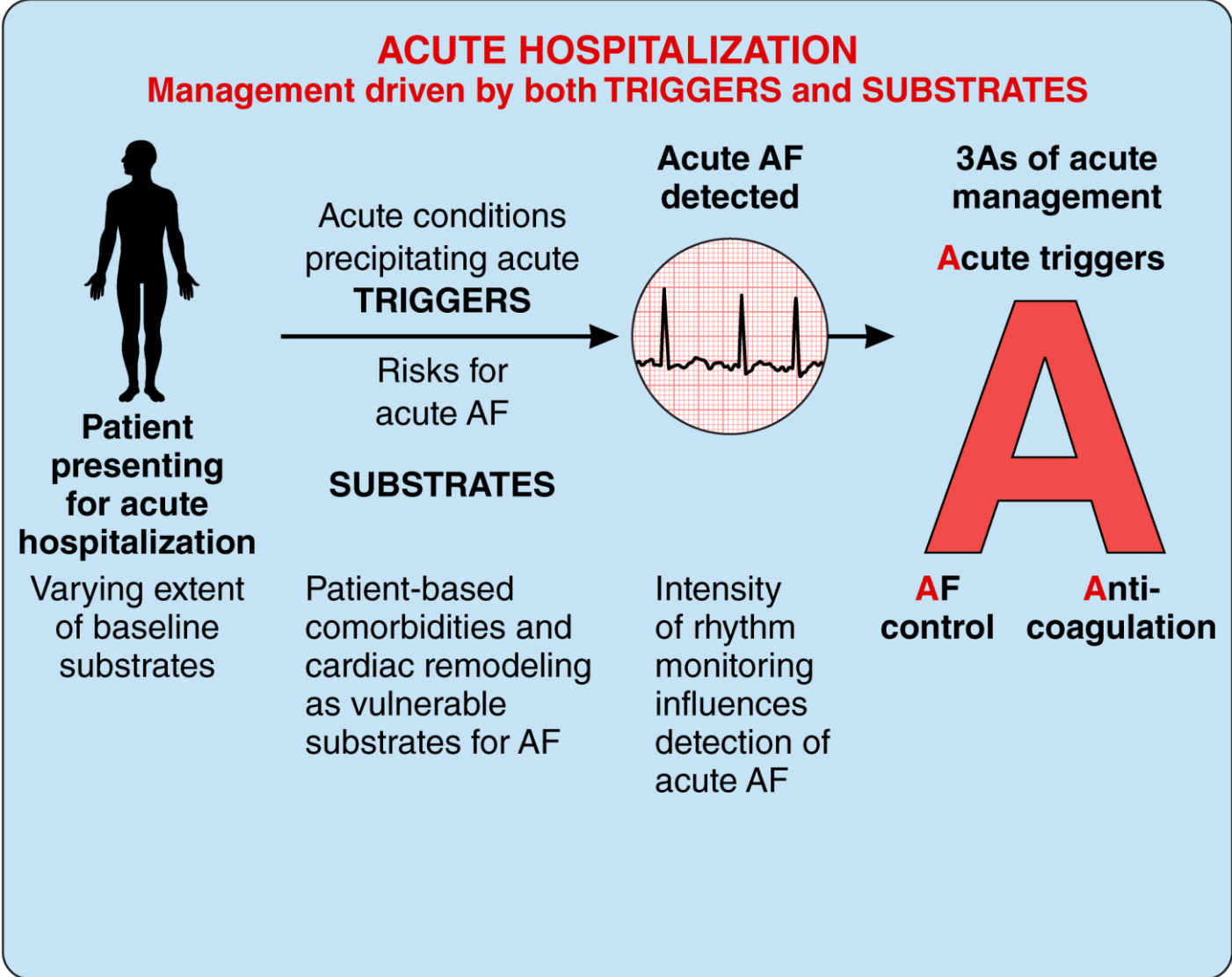
- ASPIRE (NCT03968393)

AF-related stroke:

Early versus late initiation of anticoagulation using DOACs for AF-related stroke

- ELAN (NCT03148457)
- OPTIMAS (NCT03759938)
- TIMING (NCT02961348)
- START (NCT03021928)]

Management During Acute Hospitalization



High AF recurrence after acute hospitalization

Acute AF in the hospitalized patient
High Rates of AF Recurrence

**Education
Counseling**

Follow-up

**Risk Factor
Management**

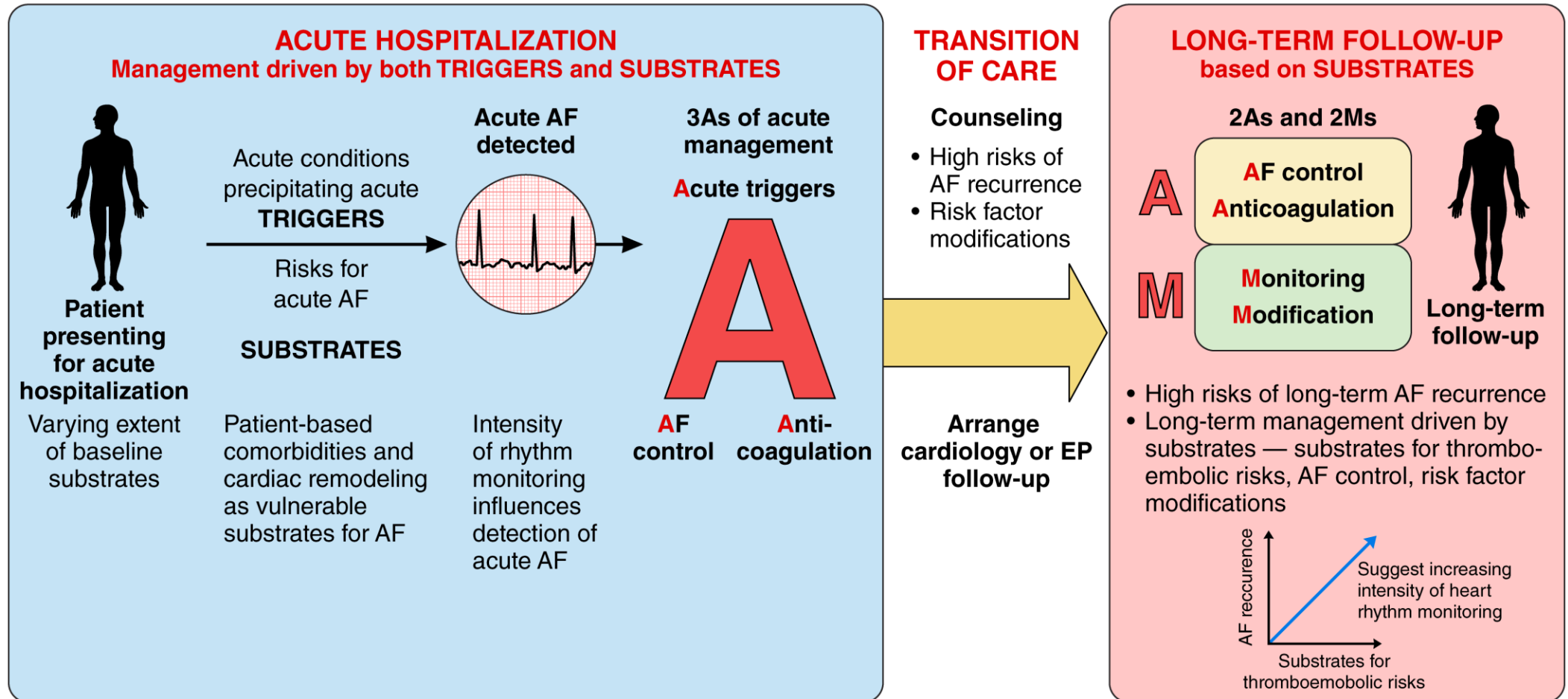
5-year recurrence with acute AF in the setting of

Acute medical illness: 42%-68%

Noncardiac surgeries: 39%

Cardiac surgeries (valves, CABG): 39%-76%

Warrants attention at Transition of Care and Long-term Follow-up



Long-term Follow-up Driven by Substrates


LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP based on SUBSTRATES

2As and 2Ms

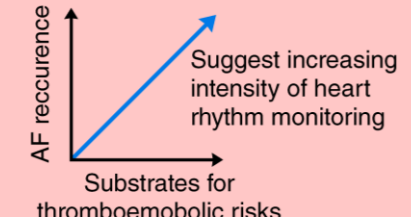
A AF control
Anticoagulation

M Monitoring
Modification

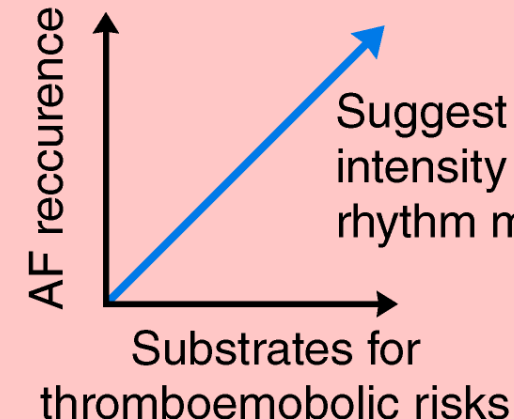
Long-term follow-up



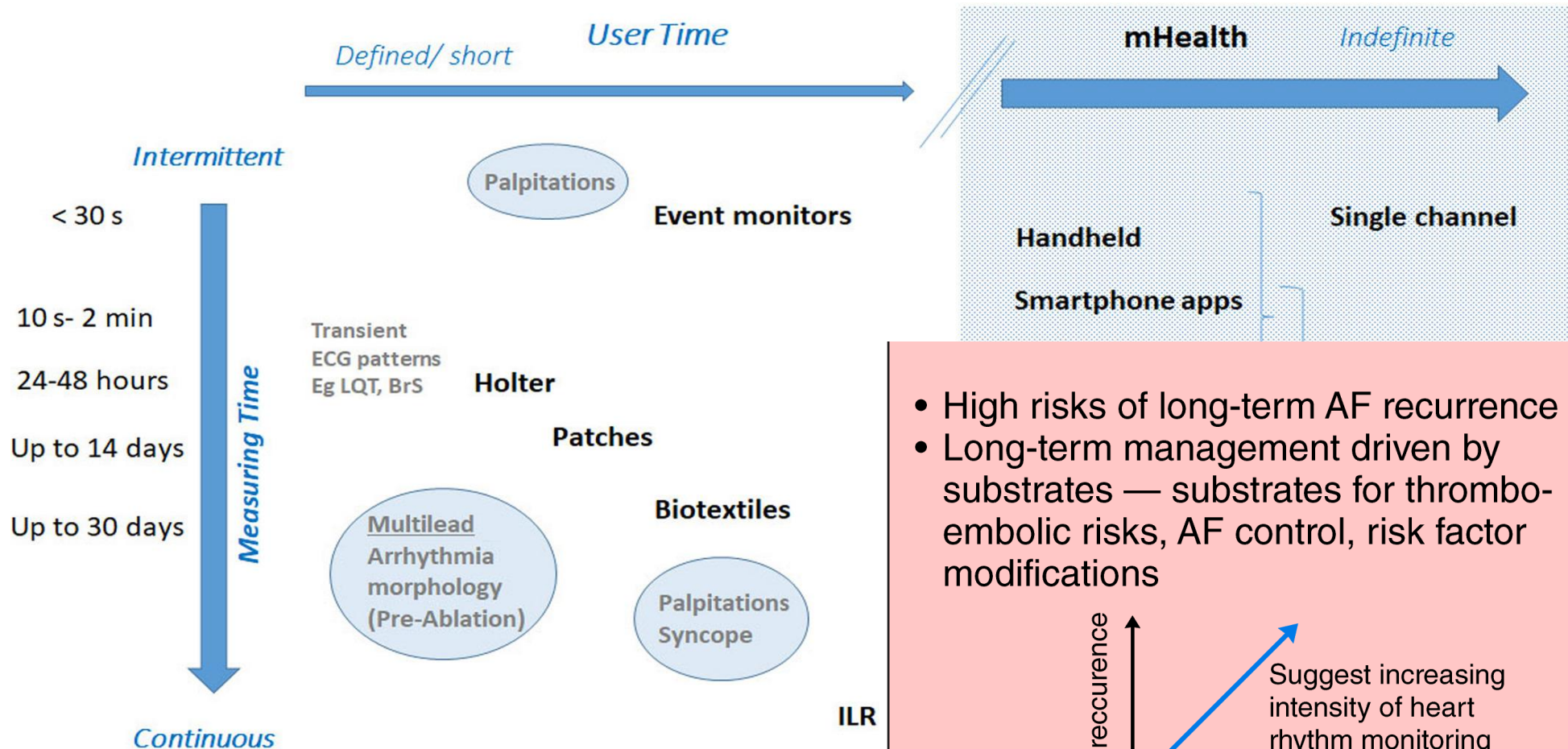
- High risks of long-term AF recurrence
- Long-term management driven by substrates — substrates for thromboembolic risks, AF control, risk factor modifications



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Monitoring



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AF recurrence

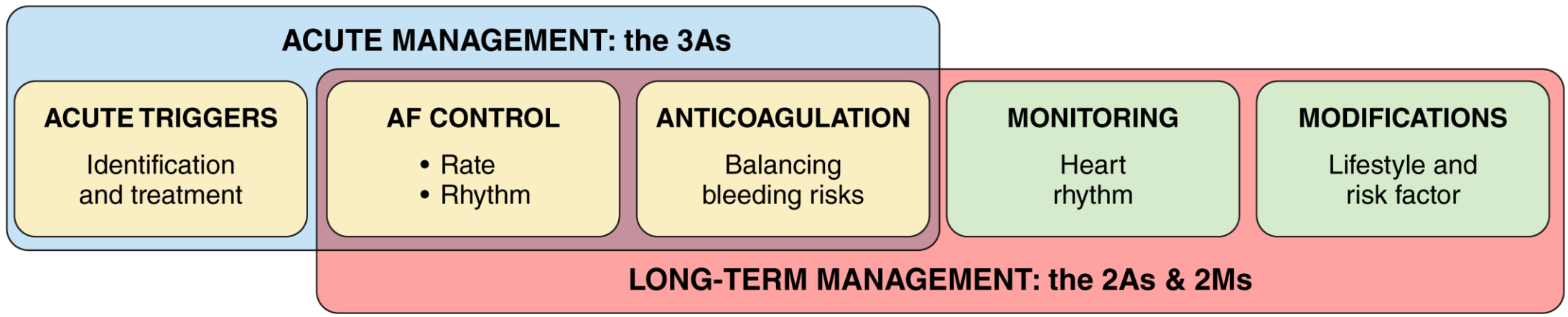
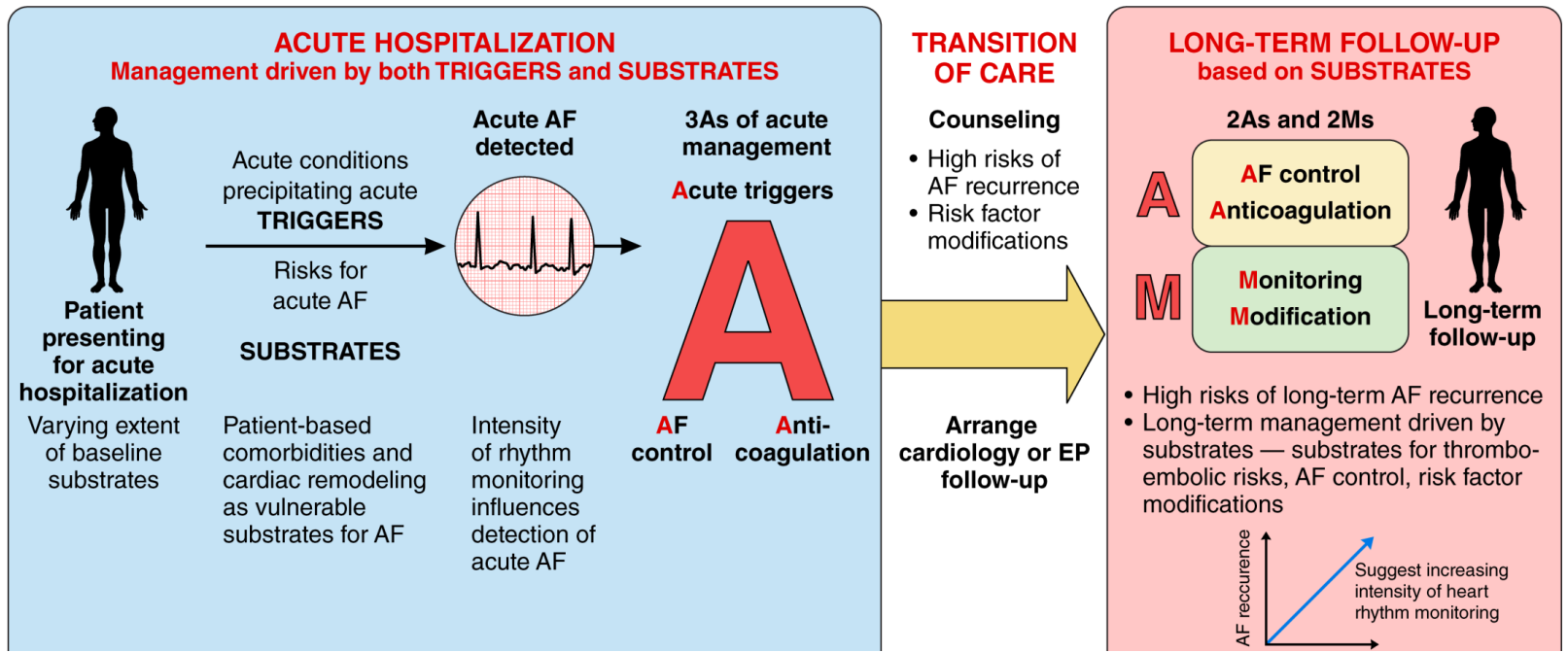
Suggest increasing intensity of heart rhythm monitoring

Substrates for thromboembolic risks

Modification of Lifestyle and Risk Factors

Pillars of AF Management







Thank you



Empowering hospitalists.
Transforming patient care.

Discussion