How much atrial fibrillation is too much? The net clinical benefit of anticoagulation therapy in atrial fibrillation patients with an intermediate CHA2DS2-VASc Score

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How Much Atrial Fibrillation Is Too Much?  
The Net Clinical Benefit of Oral Anticoagulation Therapy in Atrial Fibrillation Patients With an Intermediate CHA2DS2-VASc Score  
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INTRODUCTION

- Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most prevalent sustained cardiac arrhythmia, affecting 33.5 million people worldwide.
- Arterial thromboembolism, particularly ischemic stroke (IS), is a significant complication of AF.
- The most widely recommended tool used to evaluate AF patient’s risk of IS is the CHA2DS2-VASc score.
- It assigns a numerical value to pre-determined IS risk factors and allows an overall estimation of the patient’s risk.
- Various organizations provide different recommendations for oral anticoagulation (OAC) therapy, making it difficult for providers to develop treatment plans for this patient population (see Table 1).

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this review is to evaluate the net clinical benefit (NCB) when comparing IS risk to that of hemorrhagic complications when prescribing OAC therapy to patients who have at least 1 non-gender (NGR) risk factor for IS or is an intermediate CHA2DS2-VASc score.

METHODS

- Search strategy: "oral anticoagulation" OR "warfarin" OR "novel oral anticoagulants" OR "DOAC" OR "direct oral anticoagulants" OR "antiplatelet therapy" OR "aspirin" OR "nonvascular AF patient" OR "AF patients" OR "patients with AF" OR "atrial fibrillation patients" OR "atrial fibrillation population".
- Database searched: PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, CENTRAL, CINAHL, Google Scholar.
- Time frame: January 2000 to October 2016.
- Language: English.

RESULTS

-Study 1-

Should Atrial Fibrillation Patients With 1 Additional Risk Factor of the CHA2DS2-VASc Score (Beyond Sex) Receive Oral Anticoagulation?  
Objective: To determine whether the presence of a single NGR risk factor increases the annual rate of IS in Taiwanese AF patients aged 20 years and older.

Study Design: Retrospective cohort using data from the National Health Insurance Research Database (NHIRD) regarding AF patients. They were assigned a CHA2DS2-VASc score based on their risk factors and outcome of IS was evaluated.

Results: The average annual IS rate for males with a CHA2DS2-VASc score of 1 was 2.75% and for females with a CHA2DS2-VASc of 2 was 2.55%.

Study Critique: It’s the first population based investigation addressing our clinical question setting the stage for research to come. However it could be undermining the annual stroke rate due to inclusion of patients who could have been prescribed antithrombotic therapy 90 days after the diagnosis of AF.

-Study 2-

Should Atrial Fibrillation Patients With Only 1 Nongender-Related CHA2DS2-VASc Risk Factor be Anticoagulated?  
Objective: To measure whether a single NGR CHA2DS2-VASc risk factor confers a significant risk of IS and if the use of OAC can reduce IS risk with minimal hemorrhagic complications.

Study Design: Retrospective community cohort investigating adverse outcomes of OAC use in nonvalvular AF patients with just one NGR risk factor in accordance with CHA2DS2-VASc risk assessment. Adverse outcomes included rates of IS, intracranial hemorrhage, major extracranial bleeding, and myocardial infarction. Net clinical benefit was calculated using 2 methodologies: Singer et al and Connolly et al formula.

Results: A positive net clinical benefit was measured in favor of vitamin K antagonists when comparing the benefit of IS reduction against the increased risk of ICH in patients with 1 NGR risk factor and nonvalvular AF. This was consistent across both the Singer and Connolly methodologies.

Critique: Real world registry data from a large cohort of consecutive patients recruited and data is complementary to data reported in randomized clinical trials. However, patients are at risk for changes in treatment during follow-up which was impossible to make adjustments for in a multinational analysis.

-Study 3-

Ischemic Stroke Risk in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation and CHA2DS2-VASc score of 1; Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.  
Objective: To reduce uncertainty about OAC therapy in patients with a CHA2DS2-VASc score of 1 by comparing annual IS rates in AF patients to pre-determined OAC therapy thresholds.

Study Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis.

Results: Patients with a CHA2DS2-VASc score of 0 do not meet the treatment threshold for OAC therapy. Patients with a CHA2DS2-VASc score of 1 meet the treatment threshold for novel OAC therapy but not warfarin. Patients with a CHA2DS2-VASc score of 2 meet the treatment threshold for both novel OAC and warfarin.

Study Critique: Weaknesses of this meta-analysis include wide confidence intervals, significant heterogeneity, several types of bias, and a lack of discussion regarding the quality of the included studies. Strengths of the study include its recent publication date, its large population size, and the variety of countries represented by the data.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on our review of the current literature, we found that the presence of even 1 NGR risk factors significantly increases a patient’s risk of IS. Therefore, we agree with the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines that support considering anticoagulation therapy in AF patients with 1 NGR risk factor, and we suggest that the American College of Cardiology, American Heart Association, and the Heart Rhythm Society (ACC/AHA/HRS) guidelines follow suit.

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REFERENCES


Figure 1: PRISMA Article Selection Criteria