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2018  
Starhotels  
Majestic

# GIORNATE CARDIOLOGICHE TORINESI



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO



## Atrial Fibrillation Screening *To Be Aggressive Or Not?*



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Regione  
Lombardia  
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# Presenter Disclosure Information

- Research support:  
Boston Scientific, Medtronic; St., Bayer Healthcare, Gilead, Sanofi
- Advisory Board:  
Biotronik, Medtronic; St. Jude Medical, MSD, Sanofi, Bayer Healthcare, Boehringer, BMS, Pfizer, Daiichi/Sankyo
- Speaker Fees:  
Boston Scientific, Medtronic, St. Jude Medical, Sorin Group, Bayer Healthcare, Boehringer, BMS, Cardiome, Meda, MSD, Pfizer, Sanofi, Daiichi/Sankyo

# Can We Prevent Stroke With AF Screening and OAC Treatment ?

## AF is a risk factor

- ▶ 5X higher risk

*Wolf Stroke 1991*

- ▶ -67% RR reduction with OACs

*Hart Ann Int Med 1999*

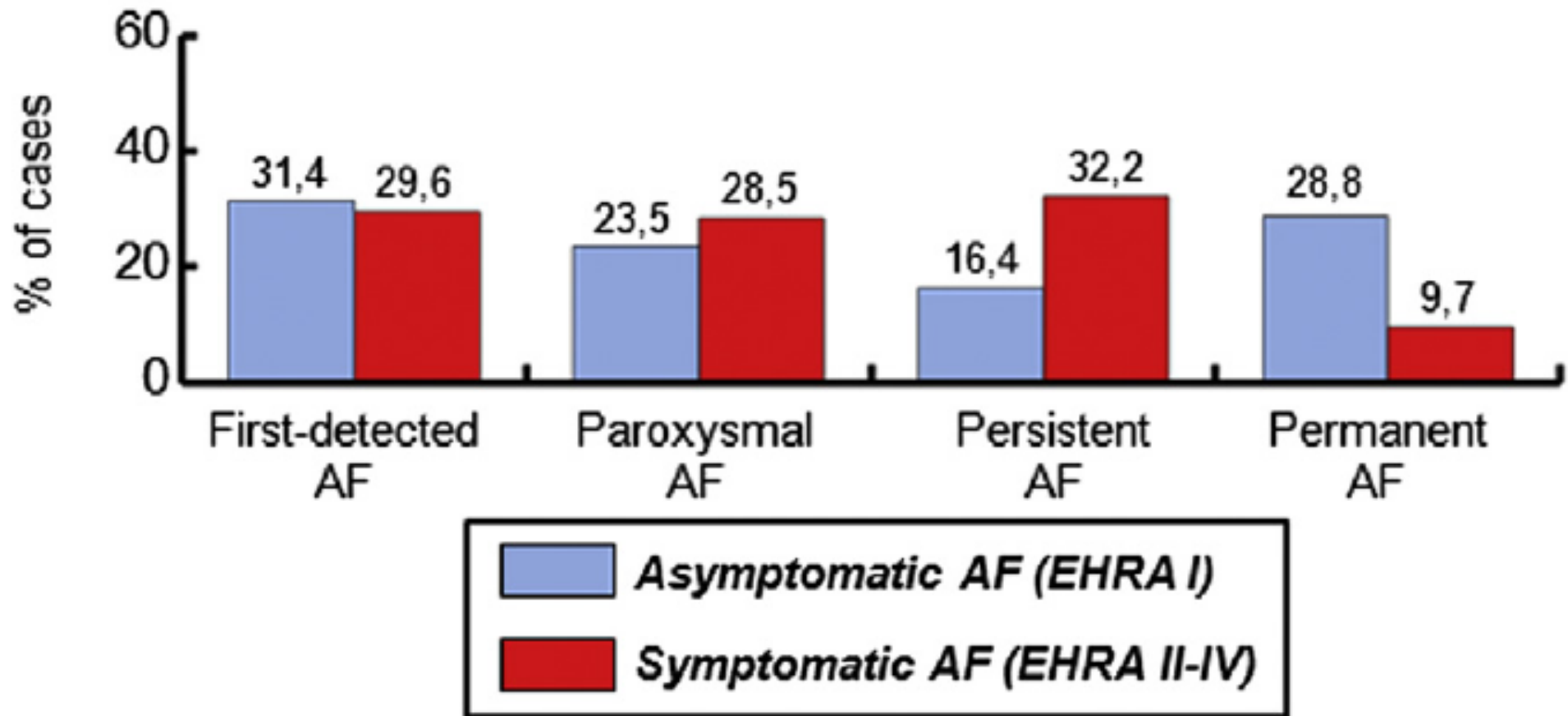
- ▶ Further -19% RR reduction with NOACs

*Ruff Lancet 2014*



# Type of AF at Enrollment In EORP-AF Registry

## *Symptomatic and Asymptomatic Pts With AF*



# The Wilson-Jungner Criteria

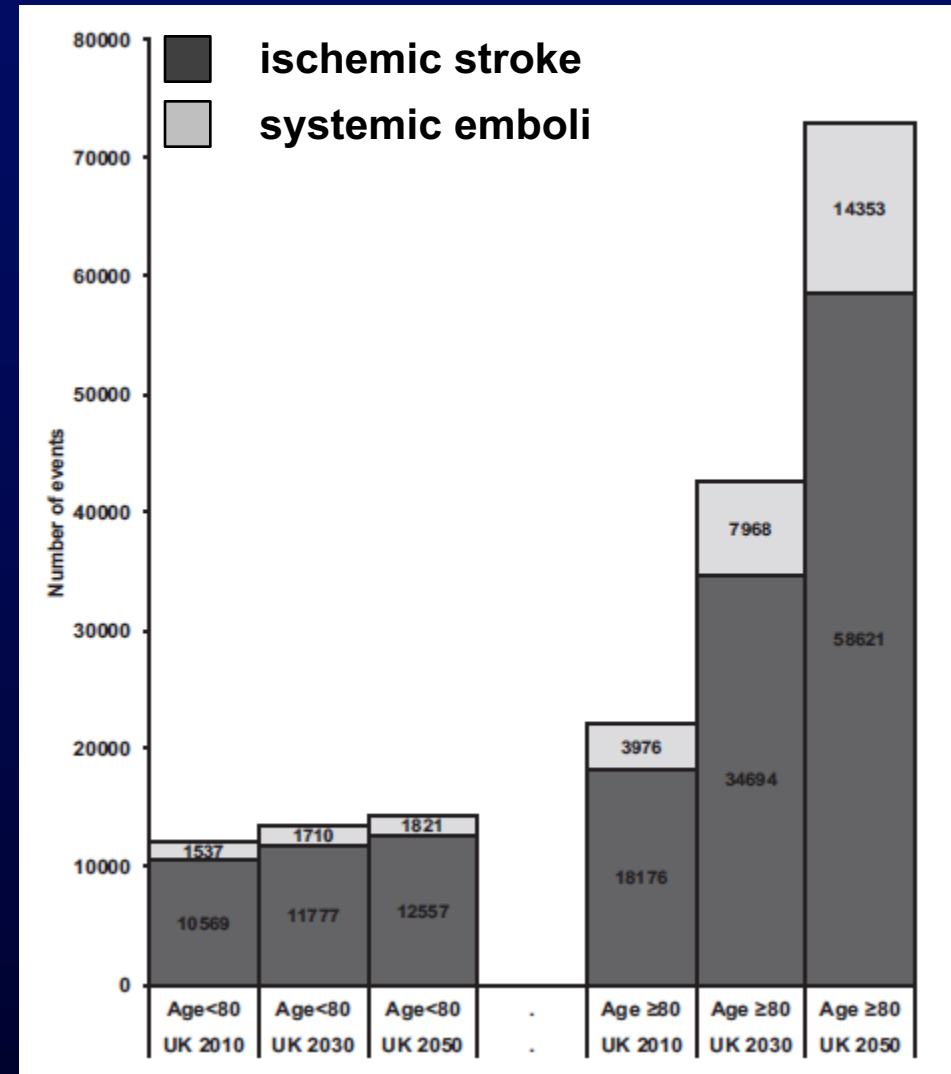
## For Appraising The Validity of a Screening Programme

*Endorsed by WHO 1968*

1. The condition sought should be an **important health** problem
2. There should be an **accepted treatment** for pts with recognized disease
3. **Facilities for diagnosis** and treatment should be available
4. There should be a recognizable **latent or early symptomatic stage**
5. There should be a **suitable test** or examination
6. The **test** should be **acceptable** to the population
7. The **natural history** of the condition (including latent to declared disease), should be adequately understood
8. There should be an **agreed policy on whom** to treat as patients
9. The cost of case-finding (including diagnosis and treatment of pts diagnosed) should be **economically balanced** in relation to possible expenditure on medical care as a whole
10. Case-finding should be a **continuing process** and not a “once and for all” project.

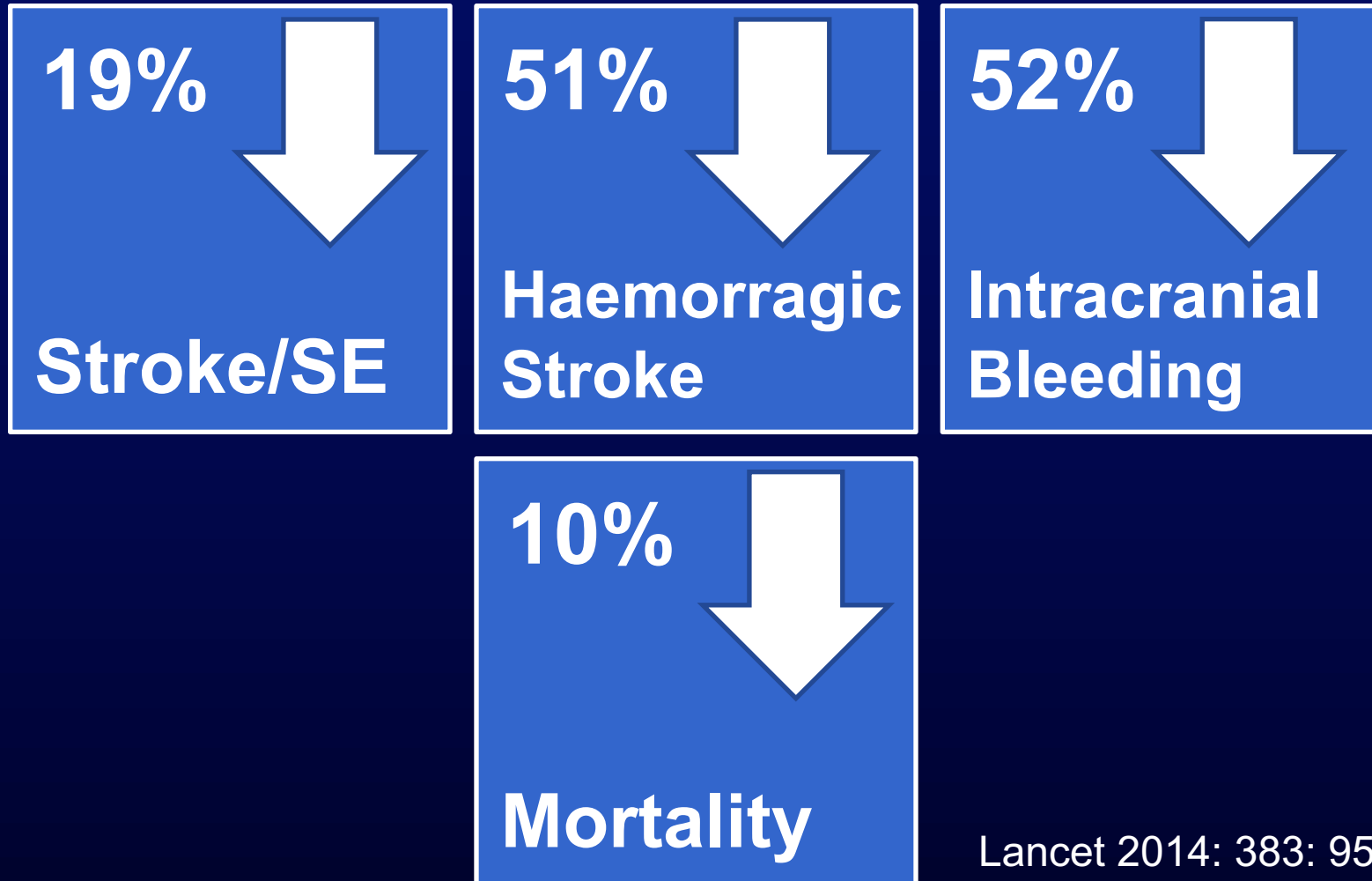
## Projected Number of AF–Related Incident Ischemic Strokes And Incident Systemic Emboli Based On The Current Incidence Rate In *the Oxford Vascular Study*

Projected number of AF–related incident ischemic strokes and incident systemic emboli extrapolated from the **Oxford Vascular Study** to the UK population in 2010, 2030, and 2050 stratified by age and based on the current incidence rate in the Oxford Vascular Study.



# Stroke Prevention in AF

## *Favaourable Efficacy and Safety Profile of NOACs vs VKAs*



## 2012 focused update of the ESC Guidelines for the management of atrial fibrillation

### Recommendation for screening of AF

| Recommendations                                                                                                                                   | Class <sup>a</sup> | Level <sup>b</sup> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Opportunistic screening for AF in patients ≥65 years of age using pulse-taking followed by an ECG is recommended to allow timely detection of AF. | I                  | B                  |



Fitzmaurice DA, Lip G. Br Med J 2007; 335: 383.

Hobbs FD, Lip G. The SAFE study. Health Technol Assess 2005; 9: iii–iv, ix–x, 1–74.



4. There should be a latent stage ?

hypertension  
cor pulmonale  
sleep apnea  
coronary disease  
“mild” MR  
excess sport  
obesity

MAINTAIN SR TO PREVENT EP &  
STRUCTURAL REMODELING  
**SECONDARY PREVENTION**

START  
**PRIMARY  
PREVENTION**

Paroxysmal

Persistent

Permanent

ECV

ECV

EP & SUBSTRATE REMODELING

Cosio F. Aliot E. Botto G.L. Europace 2008; 10, 21–27

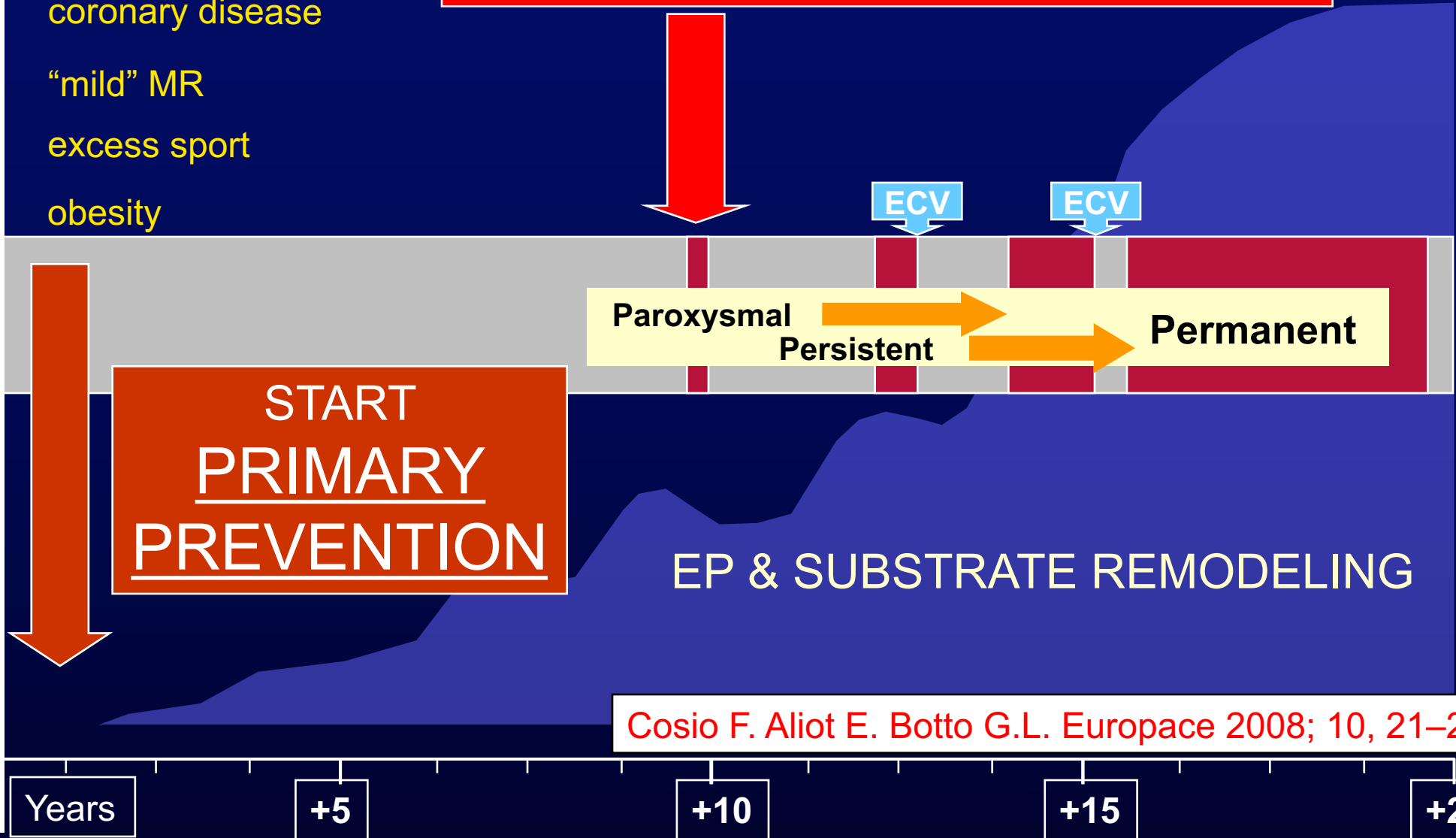
Years

+5

+10

+15

+20



# Screening Programmes in Sweden

|                     | Further Investigation (%) | Candidates for Treatment (%) |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| AAA                 | 1,4-1,5                   | 0,1-0,2                      |
| Colon Cancer        | 2                         | 0,8                          |
| Mammography         | 3                         | 0,5                          |
| Cervical cancer     | 4,2                       | 0,064                        |
| Atrial Fibrillation | 5-50                      | 4-45                         |

Acceptance to start OAC after screen-detected AF >90 %

*Svennberg E. Circulation 2015; 131: 2176-84*

Courtesy of Mårten Rosenqvist



Event recorder



Ecg patches



Smart phone ecg



Loop recorder ecg



Holter ecg



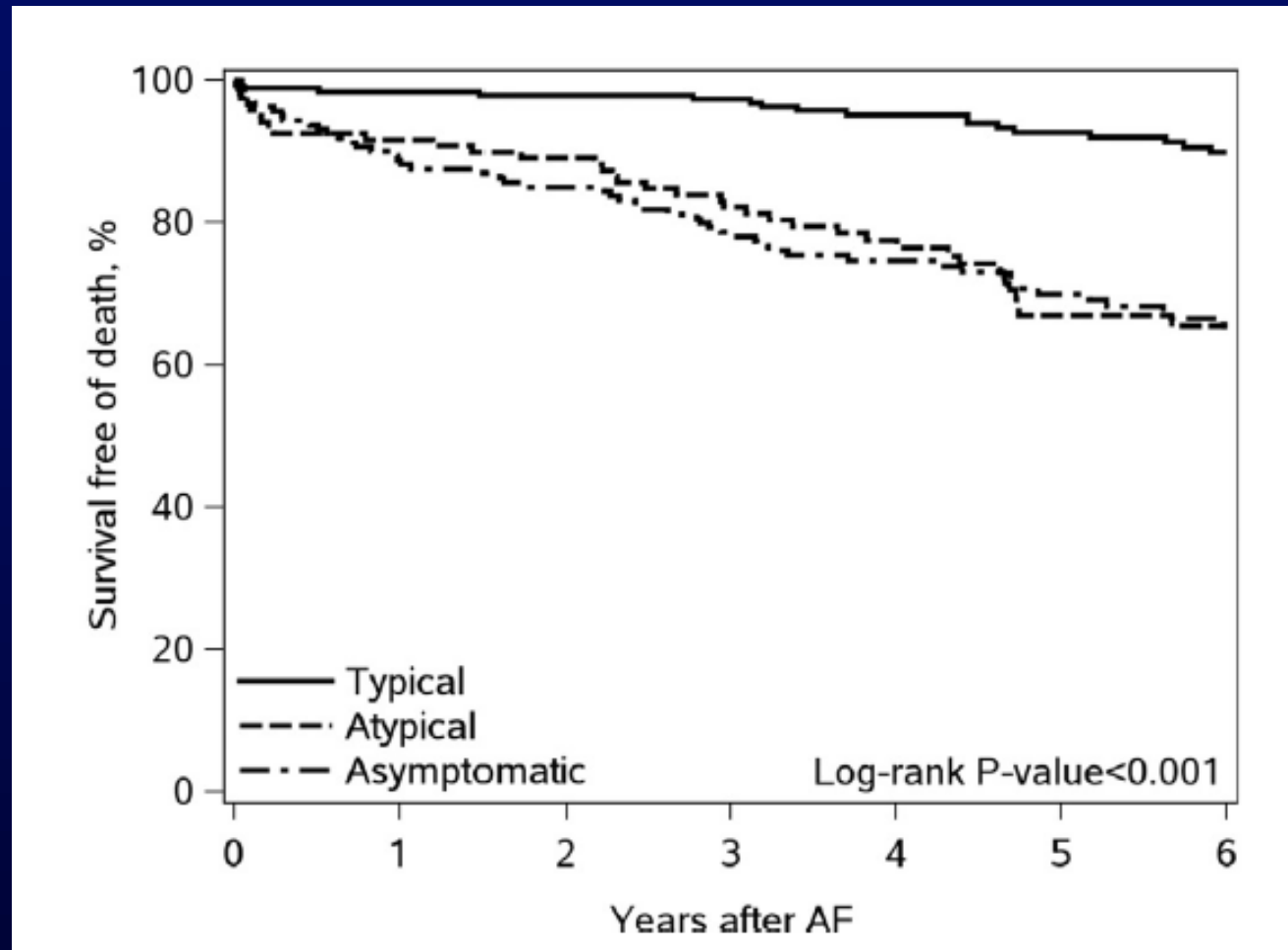
Thumb ecg

**More intense screening  
3% - 50% new AF  
depending  
on which method is used**

**7. Latent disease, should be adequately understood (natural history)**

# Death by Type of AF Presentation

## *Olmsted County, Minnesota*

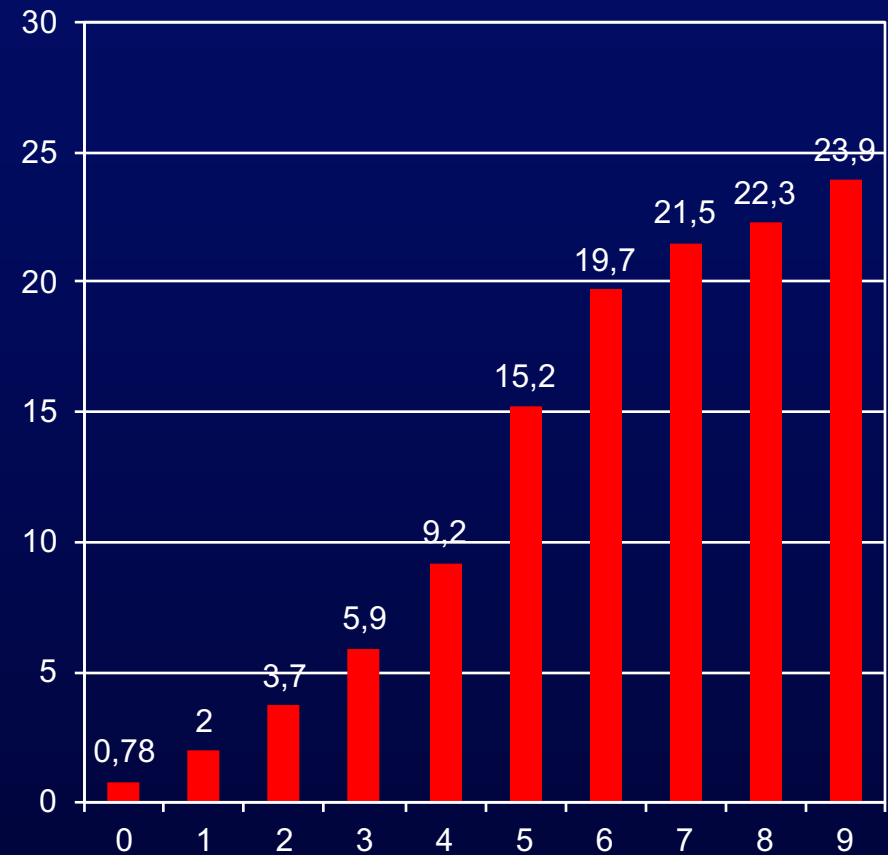


8. There should be an agreed policy on whom to treat as patients

# Stroke Risk Stratification of AF Pts

## The CHADS<sub>2</sub>VAS<sub>2</sub>C Score

| Risk factor              | Points |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Congestive heart failure | 1      |
| Hypertension             | 1      |
| Age >75                  | 2      |
| Diabetes mellitus        | 1      |
| Stroke/TIA               | 2      |
| Vascular disease         | 1      |
| Age 65–74                | 1      |
| Female sex               | (1)    |
| Maximum score            | 9      |



Camm J. ESC 2010 Guidelines for the management of Atrial Fibrillation  
*European Heart Journal*. doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehq278

# Optimal Designs of Screening For AF *Outcome With Handheld-ECG in 75yo Pts*

|              | Lifetime Cost (euros) | Strokes (N°) | Life Year (LY) | QALY (QY) | Cost per gained LY (euros) | Cost per gained QY (euros) |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| No screening | 3.885.879             | 92           | 9.835          | 6.646     | -                          | -                          |
| Screening    | 3.935.891             | 85           | 9.847          | 6.657     | 4.365                      | 4.313                      |
| Difference   | +50.012               | -7           | 12             | 11        | -                          | -                          |



Europace  
doi:10.1093/europace/euv083

## CLINICAL RESEARCH

### Cost-effectiveness of mass screening for untreated atrial fibrillation using intermittent ECG recording

Mattias Aronsson<sup>1\*</sup>, Emma Svennberg<sup>2</sup>, Mårten Rosenqvist<sup>2</sup>, Johan Engdahl<sup>3</sup>, Faris Al-Khalili<sup>2,4</sup>, Leif Friberg<sup>2</sup>, Viveka Frykman-Kull<sup>2</sup>, and Lars-Åke Levin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medical and Health Sciences, Centre for Medical Technology Assessment, Linköping University, SE-581 83 Linköping, Sweden; <sup>2</sup>Karolinska Institutet, Department of Clinical Science, Cardiology Unit, Danderyd University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden; <sup>3</sup>Department of Medicine, Halmstad Hospital, Halmstad, Sweden; and <sup>4</sup>Stockholm Heart Centre, Stockholm, Sweden

Base-case scenario for 1000 screened individuals in the  
**STROKESTOP**

# AF Screening

## *Which is the Ideal Setting ?*

*Opportunistic + Population Screening vs Population Only*

|                                        | Participation Screening <sup>1</sup> | Participation & Opportunistic Screening <sup>2</sup> |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Age                                    | >75 yy                               | 70-74 yy                                             |
| Participation                          | 55%                                  | 78%                                                  |
| CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> -VaSC | 3.4                                  | 2.9                                                  |
| AF detection                           | 3.1                                  | 5.5.                                                 |

1.Svennberg E. Circulation 2015

2.Ghazal F Plos One 2018

# Screening for AF

## *Obvious Conclusion ...*

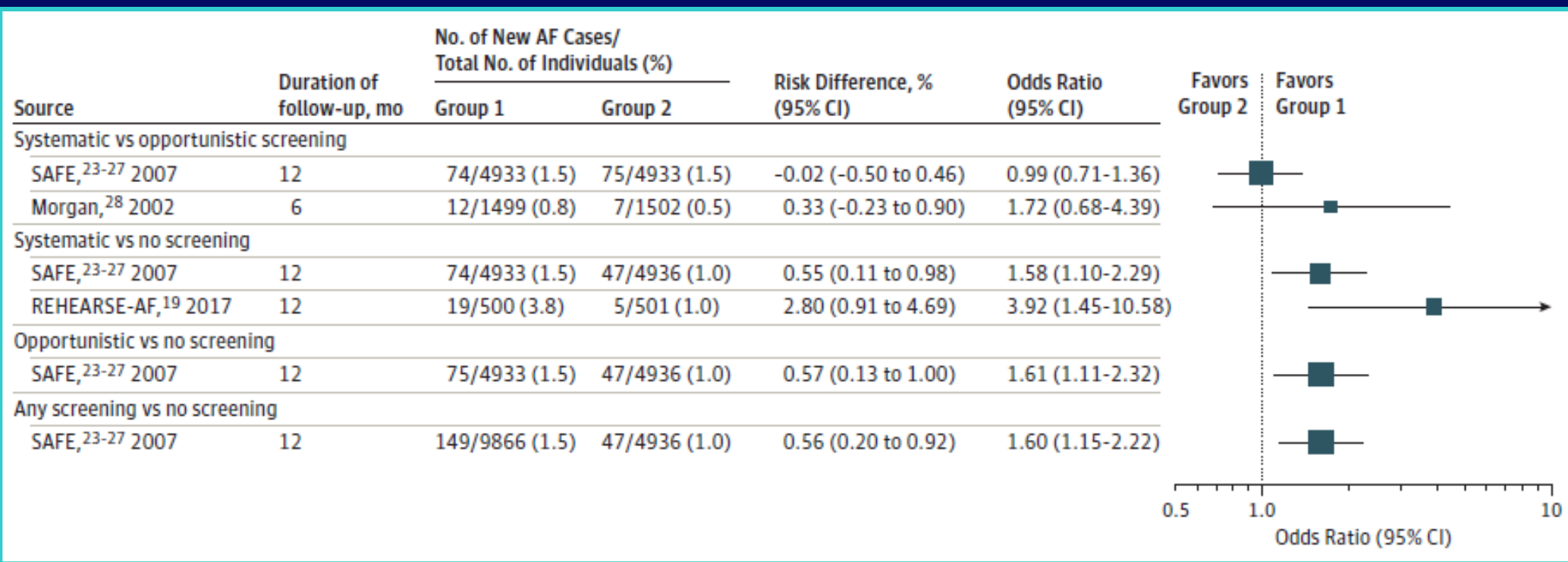
- ▶ Feasible if you choose the **right patient** groups
- ▶ **Detection rate** is high compared to other screening programmes
- ▶ Acceptance for **starting OAC** is very high
- ▶ The program seems **cost-effective**

***But ...***



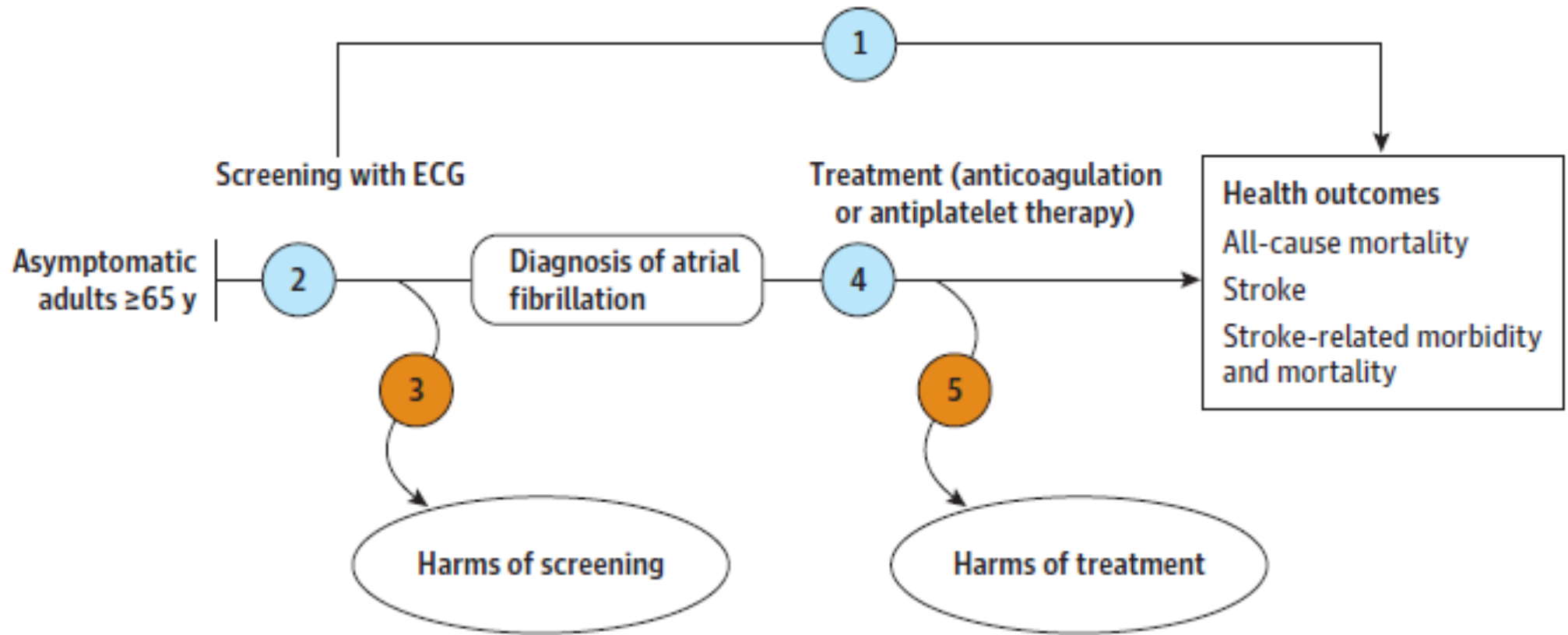
# Detected AF

## *Odds of Detecting New Cases, by Comparison*



# Analytic Framework

## *Screening for AF With Electrocardiography*



# Should a National AF Screening Program Be Endorsed ?

## NO

- ▶ Not **until** it can be shown that screening and OAC for detected AF, **reduces the number of strokes**

# Should We Promote AF Screening Programmes ?

NO

- ▶ We should promote robust **scientific outcome studies** showing that screening for AF and OAC treatment will prevent strokes