

Adjunctive Therapy* and Post-Procedural Monitoring (*Including Tools, Duration, Documentation*) **

*(Anti-Platelet, Anti-Coagulant, Anti-Arrhythmic) **(Clinical, Rhythm, Laboratory)

Academic View

Background:

Overview of the Importance of the Issue Under Discussion

Background:

Overview of the Importance of the Issue Under Discussion

- AF ablation is not always successful:
 - AF recurrences are common
 - Symptomatic -- some requiring antiarrhythmic intervention
 - Asymptomatic – with implications for rate control and anticoagulation
 - *What defines procedural success? How should it be assessed?*
How should recurrences be treated?

Background:

Overview of the Importance of the Issue Under Discussion

- AF ablation is not always successful:
 - AF recurrences are common
 - Symptomatic -- some requiring antiarrhythmic intervention
 - Asymptomatic – with implications for rate control and anticoagulation
 - *What defines procedural success? How should it be assessed? How should recurrences be treated?*
- AF ablation may be associated with clot formation and/or prothrombotic initiators/sites:
 - Anticoagulation is necessary following ablation
 - How, if at all, should we / can we risk stratify?
 - How long should we treat acutely? Who requires it chronically? Does it matter if an arrhythmia recurs post ablation and which one it is?
 - *Which drug(s) are reasonable/do we have data for: warfarin, anti-platelet agents, Xa / thrombin inhibitors?*
 - *Should ablation be coupled with LAA occlusion?*

What Works Well Today?

- Assessing Recurrence:
 - Patient symptoms, patient pulse self-assessment
 - Intermittent monitoring: HM, TSED, memory loop recorders, auto-triggered memory loop recorders
 - Mobile Cardiac Outpatient Telemetry – the most thorough
 - *Should one method be standard? How often should we monitor? For how long? Should we use implanted monitors?*
 - *If need for AAD is just for symptom control, then no monitoring is needed.*
 - *If AAD is for any recurrence (? To stop anticoagulation), then intensive monitoring is needed.*

What Works Well Today?

- Assessing Recurrence:
 - Patient symptoms, patient pulse self-assessment
 - Intermittent monitoring: HM, TSED, memory loop recorders, auto-triggered memory loop recorders
 - Mobile Cardiac Outpatient Telemetry – the most thorough
 - *Should one method be standard? How often should we monitor? For how long? Should we use implanted monitors?*
- Handling Anticoagulation:
 - Parenteral regimens (pre/post) and oral warfarin
 - *Are traditional "high-risk" markers adequate / appropriate as a guide to utilizing chronic anticoagulation?*
 - *Are there lab parameters that might be followed to indicate chronic risk (hematologic, echocardiographic)?*

What is Missing, Broken, or Does Not Work Well Today?

- Arrhythmia Recurrence:
 - Defining success
 - Absence of a standardized monitoring protocol
 - Absence of adequate mechanistic studies re: recurrence
 - Absence of scientific-quality data regarding post-ablation antiarrhythmic drug therapy
 - What works? What doesn't?
 - How should we select an agent? Is there any relationship to arrhythmic mechanism? Is there any relationship to prior success or failure?

What is Missing, Broken, or Does Not Work Well Today?

- Arrhythmia Recurrence:
 - Defining success
 - Absence of a standardized monitoring protocol
 - Absence of adequate mechanistic studies re: recurrence
 - Absence of scientific-quality data regarding post-ablation antiarrhythmic drug therapy
 - What works? What doesn't?
 - How should we select an agent? Is there any relationship to arrhythmic mechanism? Is there any relationship to prior success or failure?
- Anticoagulation:
 - Absence of objective determination for the duration of treatment
 - Absence of a standardized algorithm
 - Is there a safe and effective regimen when warfarin cannot be used?
 - e.g., NPO, the rare warfarin AE, non-compliance, etc.
 - What should we do when anti-platelet agents are required for concomitant conditions?
 - *Is a significant bleeding history a contraindication to ablation of AF?*

What is the Highest Priority *Short Term* (1-3 yrs)?

- Arrhythmia Recurrence:
 - Standard post-ablation monitoring protocols
 - Standard definition of success
 - Prospective, randomized AAD trials

What is the Highest Priority *Short Term* (1-3 yrs)?

- Arrhythmia Recurrence:
 - Standard post-ablation monitoring protocols
 - Standard definition of success
 - Prospective, randomized AAD trials
- Anticoagulation:
 - Standard post-ablation anticoagulation protocols
 - Standard post-ablation monitoring protocols re: embolic events
 - *Clinical (?), Imaging (?), Other?*
 - Prospective, randomized trials of oral anticoagulants

What is the Highest Priority *Long Term* (3-5 yrs)?

- Reassessment of thromboembolism concerns with evolutionary approaches to ablation.
- Reassessment of AAD selection with evolutionary approaches to ablation.
- Determining the natural history of asymptomatic recurrences post-ablation.
- Determining the long-term course of patients with initial post-ablation “success.”

Final Thought

- Given the ATHENA results of clinically meaningful outcomes with dronedarone, other than AF reduction, what role will the anticipated release of this agent play in:
 - The place for AF ablation?
 - The role of AAD (dronedarone) discontinuation post ablation?
 - The anticoagulation question?