

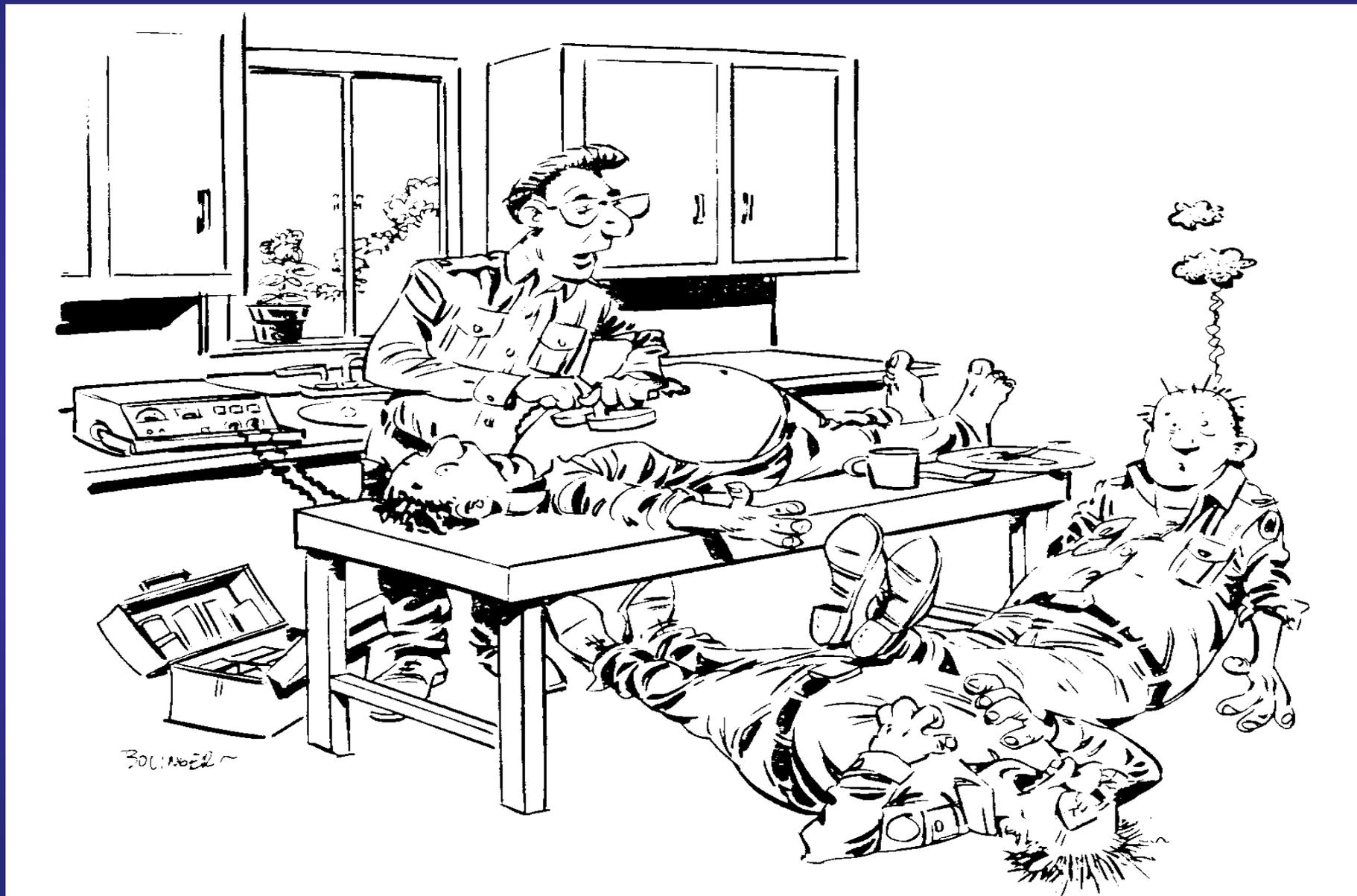
“ Scores nella Fibrillazione atriale ”

- il buono

- il brutto

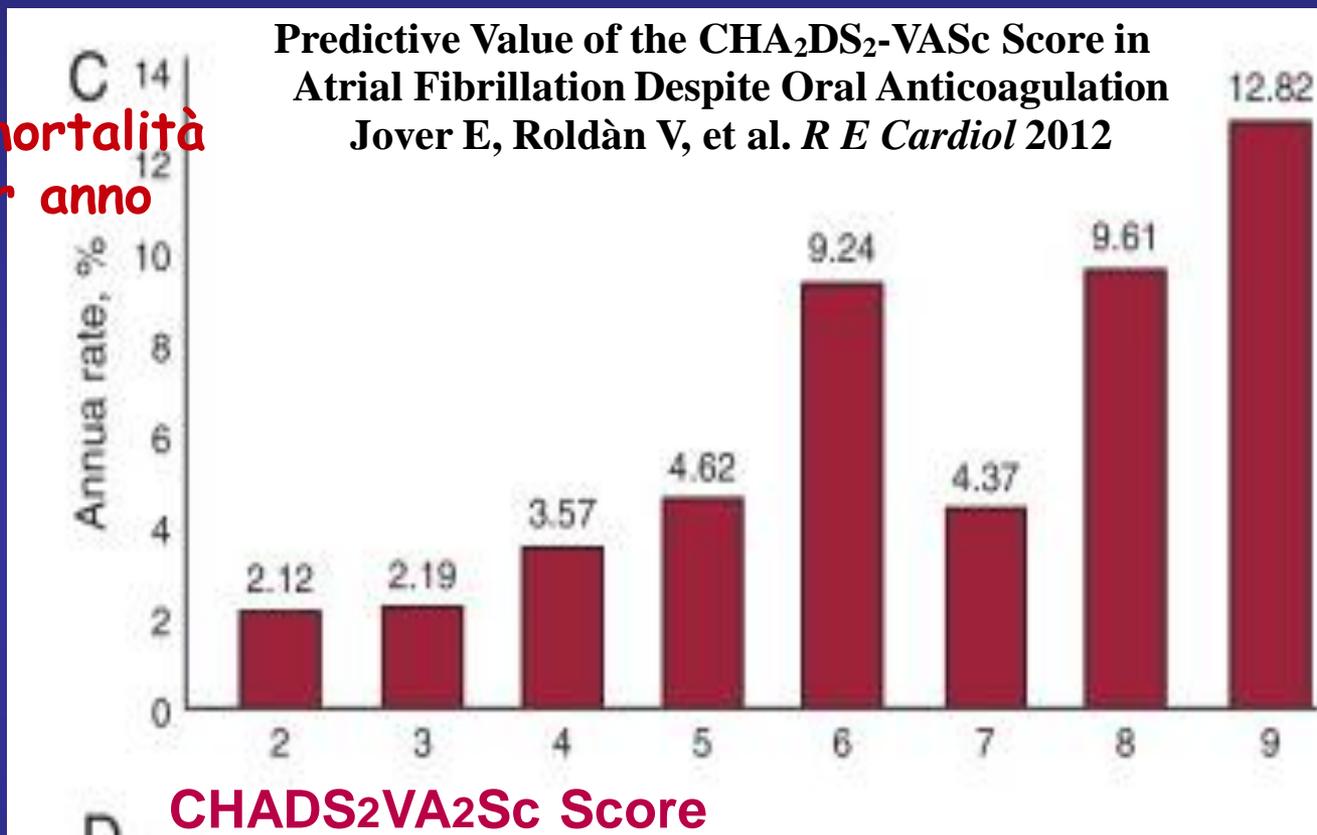
-il cattivo

Si muore di FA?



... No, non subito ...

Tasso di mortalità globale per anno



Spesso la causa di morte è l' ICTUS
(fino al 20-50% casi)

Scheda P.S. anno 2000

DINAMICA DELL'EVENTO MALATTIA
LIVELLO DI URGENZA IN USCITA

ESITO

Al curante per proseg. cure

DIAGNOSI

F.A. AD INSORGENZA NON DATABILE.

ANAMNESI

Data e Ora 23/01/2001 19:28:10 Medico [redacted]
 RISCONTRO DI FA IN PREGRESSO IMA. EPOCA NON DATABILE.

PARAMETRI VITA				
Data/ora	P. MAX	P. MIN	FREQ. CARDIAK	SA O2 %
23/01/2001 19:18	140	90	106	98

ESAME OBIETTIVO

Data e Ora 23/01/2001 19:28:10 Medico [redacted]
 ECG: FA NORMOFREQUENTE

PRESTAZIONI ED ACCERTAMENTI EFFETTUATI

PS-VISITA IN PS
 RX TORACE STANDARD 2 PROIEZ.

NOTE

IL PZ DEVE ESSERE SCOAGULATO PRIMA DELLA TP ANTIARITMICA. DOMANI SI PRESENTERA' PRESSO L'AMBULATORIO ANALISI PER INIZIARE TP CON COUMADIN.

Table 1.
ACCP Stroke Prevention Guidelines 2001⁷

Atrial Fibrillation Stroke Profile	Risk Factors
High Risk	One or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Age \geq 75 years ■ History of hypertension ■ Prior cerebrovascular accident/transient ischemic attack ■ Prior arterial thromboembolism ■ Poor left ventricular systolic dysfunction (ef<40%) ■ Rheumatic mitral valve disease or prosthetic heart valve ■ Two or more moderate-risk factors
Moderate Risk	No high-risk factors and one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Age 65-74 years ■ Diabetes ■ Coronary Artery Disease
Low Risk	No high- or moderate-risk factors and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Age <65 years

... Crono-storia "scores" ...

Circulation
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

**ACC/AHA/ESC
2006 Guidelines**

CHADS2 Score

CHEST
Official publication of the American College of Chest Physicians

**2008
ACCP
7th ACCP
score**

CHEST
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS

CJC

**2010
Canadian
-ED Guidelines-**

European Heart Journal (2010) 31, 2369-2429
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehq278

ESC GUIDELINES

Guidelines for the management of atrial fibrillation

The Task Force for the Management of Atrial Fibrillation of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

**ESC Guidelines
2010
CHA2DS2VASc**

HAS-BLED score
(The Netherlands)

Circulation
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

**2011
ACCF/AHA/HRS
Focused Updates
ACC/AHA/ESC 2006**

CHADS2VA2Sc

CHEST

**2012 ACCP
CHADS2 score**

European Heart Journal (2010) 31, 2369-2429
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehq278

ESC GUIDELINES

Guidelines for the management of atrial fibrillation

The Task Force for the Management of Atrial Fibrillation of the

**2012
focused update
ESC Guidelines**

Scores e NOAC

Magnus Heldal (Norway), Stefan H. Hohloser (Germany), Philippe Kolh (Belgium), Jean-Yves Le Heuzey (France), Piotr Ponikowski (Poland), Frans H. Rutten (The Netherlands).

Concordanza tra Scores ...

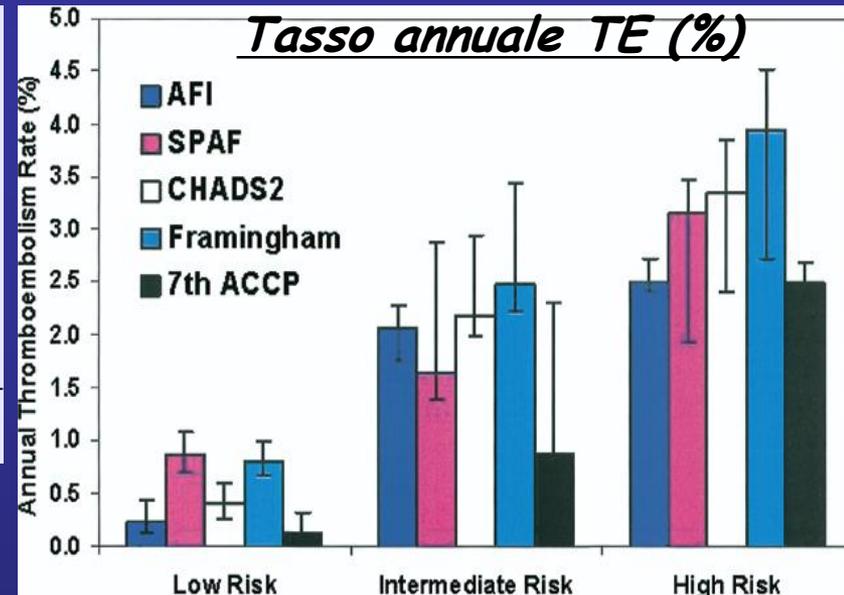
Comparison of Risk Stratification Schemes to Predict Thromboembolism in People With Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation

M.G.Fang, A.S. Go, Singer D.E, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2008; Vol 51(8)

- Oltre 10.000 pazienti con FA non valvolare non in TAO seguiti per 6 anni.
- 685 eventi tromboembolici.
- Confrontano 5 diversi sistemi di "Score" di Rischio TE

	Low Risk(%)	Interm.(%)	High Risk(%)
AFI Score	13	25	62
SPAF	28	28	44
CHADS2	19	61	20
Framingham	37	47	16
7 th ACCP	12	8	80

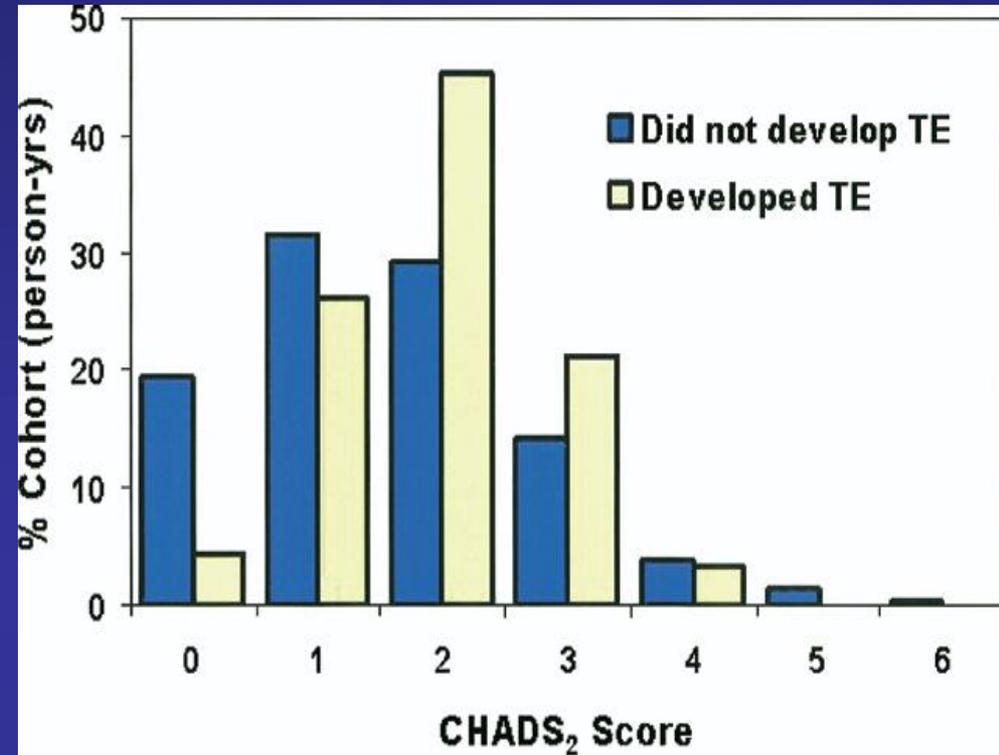
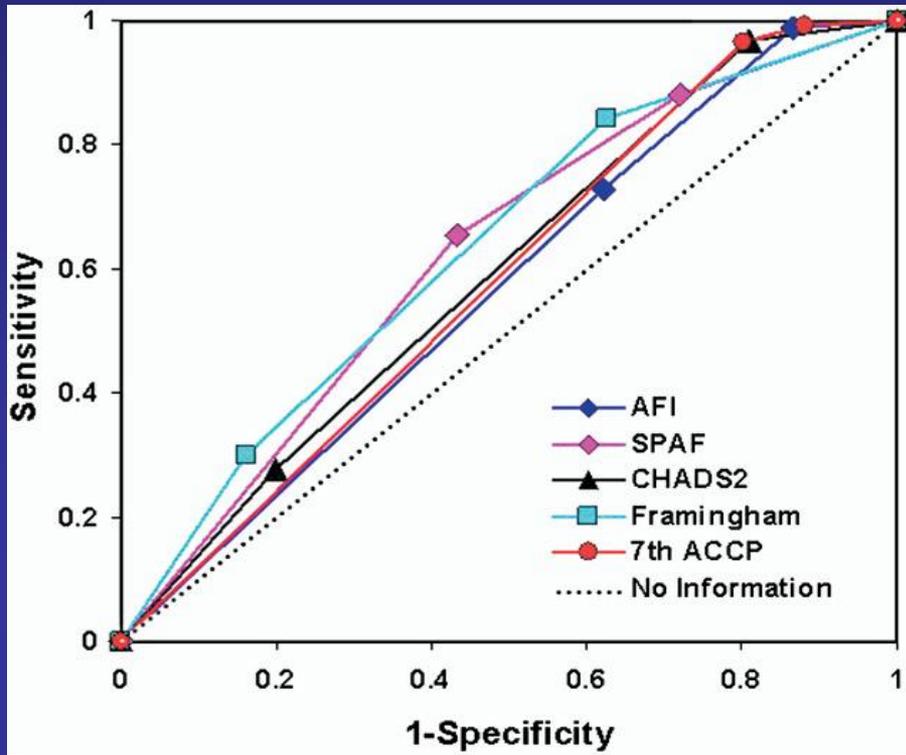
Distribuzione dei pazienti nei diversi "score system"



Conclusioni:

scarsa concordanza

Ma ... funzionano?



C- statistic test variabile da 0,56 a 0,62.

**Conclusioni:
scarsa concordanza e limitata performance**

RESEARCH

Performance of stroke risk scores in older people with atrial fibrillation not taking warfarin: comparative cohort study from BAFTA trial

F D R Hobbs *professor and head of department*¹, A K Roalfe *senior lecturer in medical statistics*², G Y H Lip *consultant cardiologist*³, K Fletcher *research fellow*², D A Fitzmaurice *professor of primary care*², J Mant *professor of cardiovascular research*⁴

¹University of Oxford, Oxford, Oxford OX1 2ET, United Kingdom; ²Primary Care Clinical Sciences, Primary

- 665 pazienti di età > 75 anni non in TAO seguiti per 3 anni.
- 71 eventi trombo-embolici.
- Confrontano la capacità di discriminare i pazienti a rischio tra sette diversi Scores (CHADS; CHA2DS2VASc; ACCP; NICE; AHA; Framingham; Reitbrock modified).

CONCLUSIONI: data la scarsa accuratezza predittiva comune a tutti gli Scores (C-statistic da 0,55 a 0,62) è pragmatico considerare tutti i pazienti età > 75 anni ad “alto rischio”.

OGGI:

*... What is, and what should
never be ...*

Caso Clinico ...

Donna, 68 anni, Ipertesa, FA < 48 ore.

Cardiovertita con propafenone e.v.

CHA₂DS₂VASc: 3 punti

Dimessa con TAO e Rytmonorm.

DOPO UNA SETTIMANA

(visita cardiologica)

CHADS₂ (o altro score): 1 punto.

Consigliata cardioaspirina e beta-bloccante.

... Il paziente ...



“ Dottò,

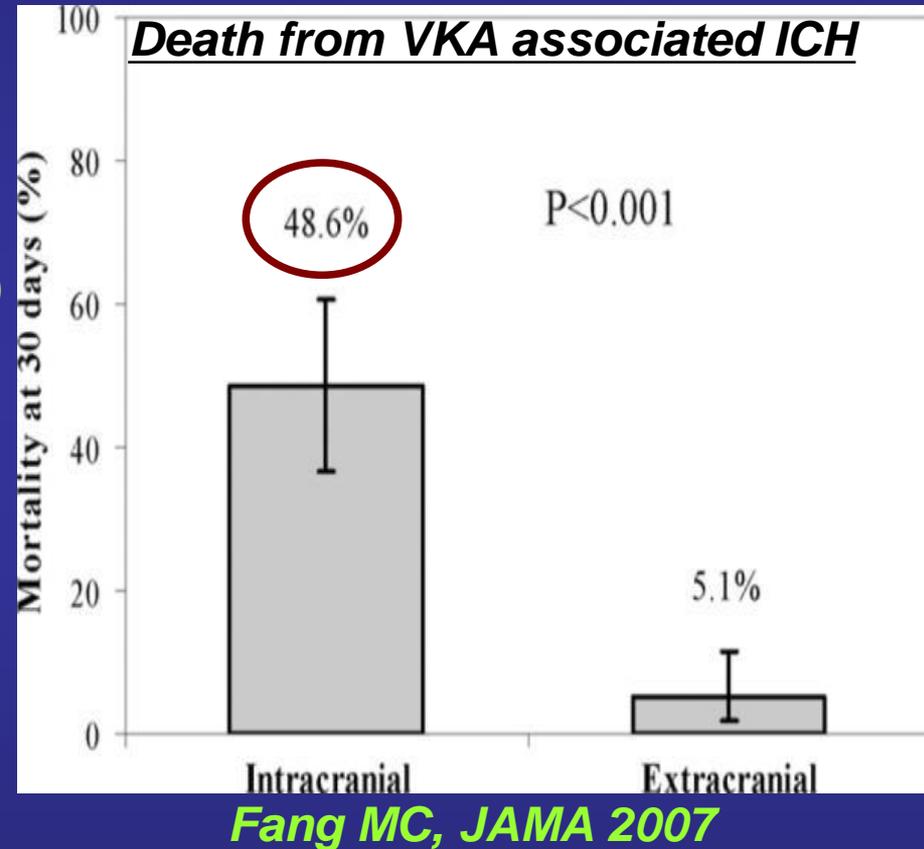
Gentilmente ...

**Ecche è sto
Valzer é pasticche ...”**

Rischio Emorragico:

Emorragie Maggiori definizione:

- Letali
- Intracraniche/Cerebrali (30-50%)
- Gastrointestinali.
- Retro-peritoneali/addominali.
- Oculari/articolari/spinali
- Anemizzazione > 2 g/dl.
- Richiedono chirurgia/angiografia o trasfusioni > 2 U GRC.



Aspetti statistici ...

Tasso annuale di emorragie maggiori:

Variano da 1,3% (AFI) al 7,4% (Landefeld).

Profilassi tromboembolica in FA non valvolare:

NNT in prevenzione secondaria = 12 pazienti.

NNT in prevenzione primaria = 37 pazienti.

... an assessment of bleeding risk should be part of the patient assessment before starting anticoagulation...

AF Guidelines ESC 2010

Scores di rischio emorragico

Modified Outpatient Bleeding Risk Index

HEMORR2HAGES

HAS-BLED

ATRIA score

Etc ... etc ... *Sì, ma Quale ... ?*

Performance of the HEMORR2HAGES, ATRIA, and HAS-BLED Bleeding Risk-Prediction Scores in Patients With AF undergoing Anticoagulation. *Apostolakis S et al. JACC 2012.*

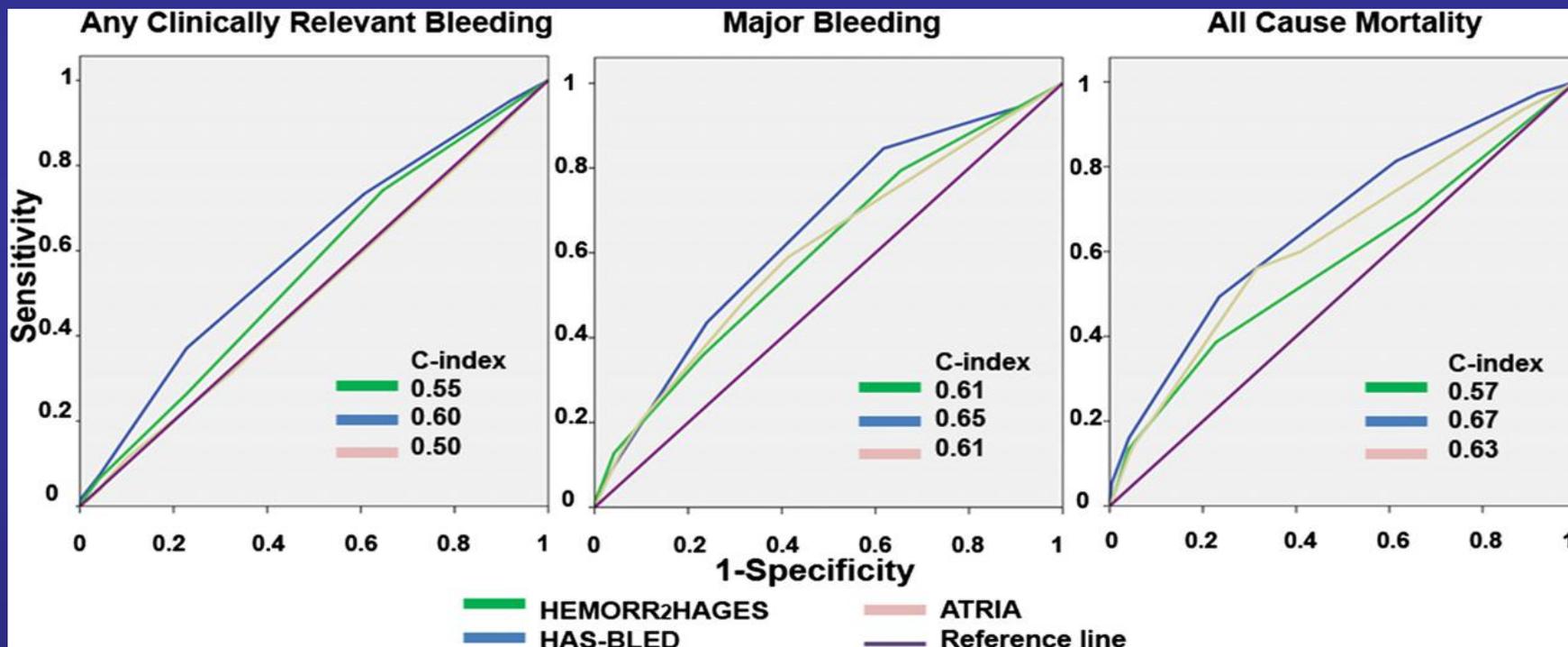
2,293 pazienti

251 (11%) emorragie

39 (1,7%) major bleeding

Scarsa concordanza tra i diversi score:

HAS-BLED 24% pazienti High Risk; ATRIA 5,6% HR ed hemorr2hages 0,5% HR.



HAS-BLED funziona meglio (C- index fino a 0,75 per ICH)
ed è più semplice

The HAS-BLED bleeding risk score

Letter	Clinical characteristic*	Points awarded
H	Hypertension	1
A	Abnormal renal and liver function (1 point each)	1 or 2
S	Stroke	1
B	Bleeding	1
L	Labile INRs	1
E	Elderly (e.g. age > 65 years)	1
D	Drugs or alcohol (1 point each)	1 or 2
		Maximum 9 points

*Hypertension is defined as systolic blood pressure > 160 mmHg. INR = international normalized ratio.

- **Low- Risk: 0-1 point.** *Bleeding rate (%/y): 2,5%*
- **Intermediate: 2 points.** *5,5%*
- **High Risk \geq 3 points.** *8,1%*

... Care, vecchie Controindicazioni ...

HEMORRHAGES
(risk of falls)

Qualità della TAO
(tempo in Range INR)

HAS-BLED (labile INR)

Table 2.
Contraindications to and Acceptable Reasons Not to Prescribe or to Discontinue Warfarin Therapy¹¹

Contraindications/acceptable reasons patients not on warfarin therapy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Syncope■ Multiple falls/risk of falls■ Advanced dementia■ Hemorrhagic cerebrovascular accident■ Patient noncompliance/refusal■ Warfarin allergy■ Prior serious gastrointestinal bleeding and/or untreated or unresponsive peptic ulcer disease■ Predisposition to bleeding (thrombocytopenia, end-stage renal disease, cirrhosis, hemophilia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Major bleeding (requiring hospitalization or transfusion)■ AF lasting <48 hours and did not recur or secondary to medical condition■ Seizure disorder■ At risk of falls■ Prior bleeding with anticoagulants■ Alcohol abuse■ Terminal/comfort care■ Extensive, metastatic cancer

(% high-risk patients, n=257)

AF guidelines ESC 2010: HAS BLED Score.

*... The fear of falls may be overstated,
as a patient may need to fall 300 times per year for
the risk of intracranial haemorrhage to outweigh the
benefit of OAC in stroke prevention*

... Sgambetta il nonno
in Coumadin

almeno una volta al giorno.

E poi vediamo ...

... Caso clinico ...

Uomo 76 anni, iperteso, dislipidemico,
pregresso TIA.

HASBLED 3 punti- Alto rischio.

CHA₂DS₂VASc 5 punti- Alto rischio.

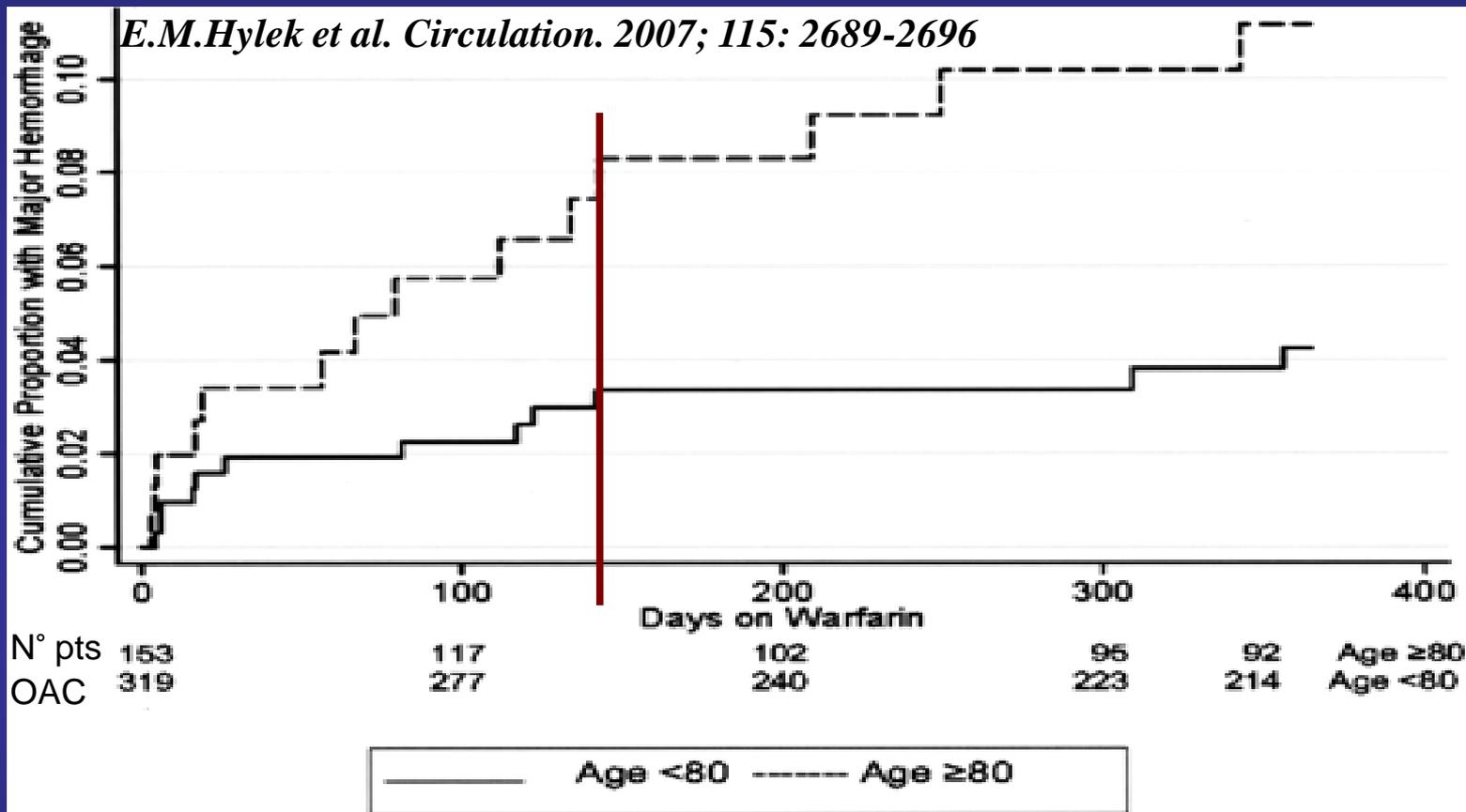
Cosa fare? ...

... Le Linee Guida ...

*... whereby a score of ≥ 3 (HASBLED) indicates 'high risk',
and some caution and regular review of the patient is
needed following the initiation of antithrombotic therapy,
whether with VKA or aspirin.*

*... è buona educazione chiedere
un parere
al paziente ...*

Età ed inizio della TAO: Rischio emorragico



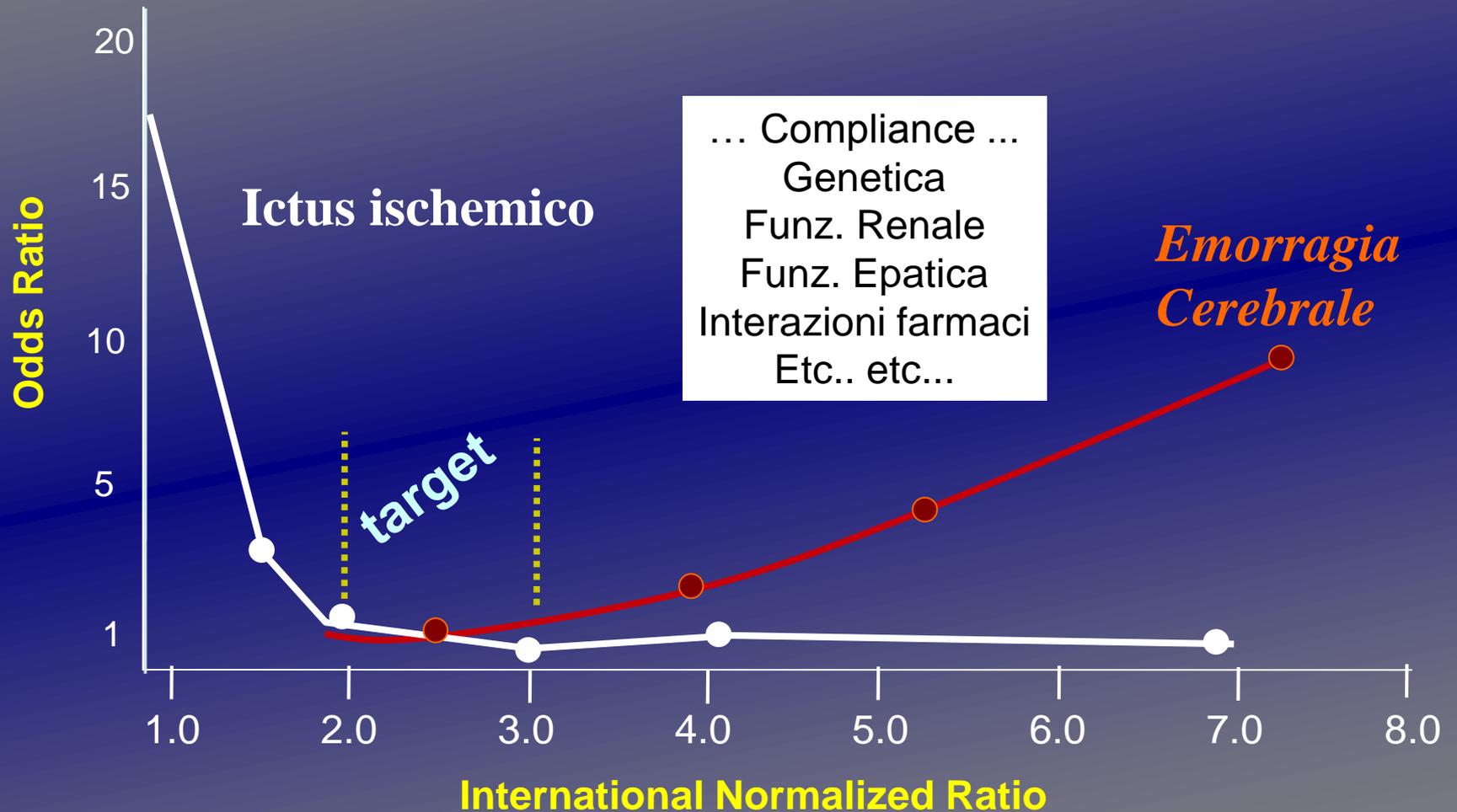
Massimo rischio emorragico nei pazienti anziani, nei primi 3-4 mesi di TAO (Hylek, Pengo, Palareti, etc...)

Intensità anticoagulazione: rischio ischemico vs emorragico

- Oden A. Throm Res 2006 -

- Fang MC. Ann Intern Med 2004 -

- Hylek EM. N Engl J Med 2003 -



Terapia antitrombotica in pazienti con stent coronarico (fino al 20% dei pazienti con FA)

Low or intermediate (e.g. HAS-BLED score 0-2)	Elective	Bare-metal	<p>1 month: triple therapy of VKA (INR 2.0-2.5) + aspirin ≤100 mg/day + clopidogrel 75 mg/day</p> <p>Up to 12th month: combination of VKA (INR 2.0-2.5) + clopidogrel 75 mg/day^b (or aspirin 100 mg/day)</p> <p>Lifelong: VKA (INR 2.0-3.0) alone</p>
	Elective	Drug-eluting	<p>3 (-olimus^a group) to 6 (paclitaxel) months: triple therapy of VKA (INR 2.0-2.5) + aspirin ≤100 mg/day + clopidogrel 75 mg/day</p> <p>Up to 12th month: combination of VKA (INR 2.0-2.5) + clopidogrel 75 mg/day^b (or aspirin 100 mg/day)</p> <p>Lifelong: VKA (INR 2.0-3.0) alone</p>
	ACS	Bare-metal/ drug-eluting	<p>6 months: triple therapy of VKA (INR 2.0-2.5) + aspirin ≤100 mg/day + clopidogrel 75 mg/day</p> <p>Up to 12th month: combination of VKA (INR 2.0-2.5) + clopidogrel 75 mg/day^b (or aspirin 100 mg/day)</p> <p>Lifelong: VKA (INR 2.0-3.0) alone</p>
High (e.g. HAS-BLED score ≥3)	Elective	Bare-metal ^c	<p>2-4 weeks: triple therapy of VKA (INR 2.0-2.5) + aspirin ≤100 mg/day + clopidogrel 75 mg/day</p> <p>Lifelong: VKA (INR 2.0-3.0) alone</p>
	ACS	Bare-metal ^c	<p>4 weeks: triple therapy of VKA (INR 2.0-2.5) + aspirin ≤100 mg/day + clopidogrel 75 mg/day</p> <p>Up to 12th month: combination of VKA (INR 2.0-2.5) + clopidogrel 75 mg/day^b (or aspirin 100 mg/day)</p> <p>Lifelong: VKA (INR 2.0-3.0) alone</p>

6 mesi triplice Tx
1 anno TAO + anti-PLT

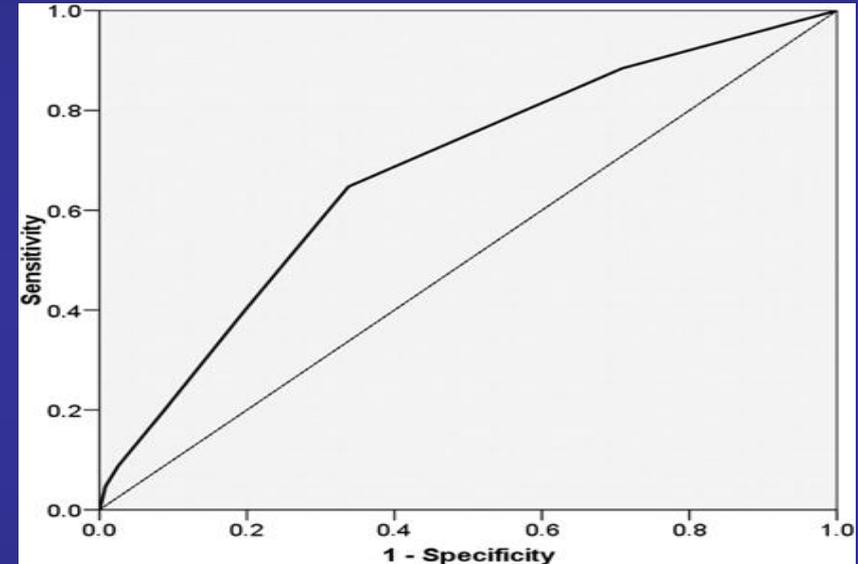
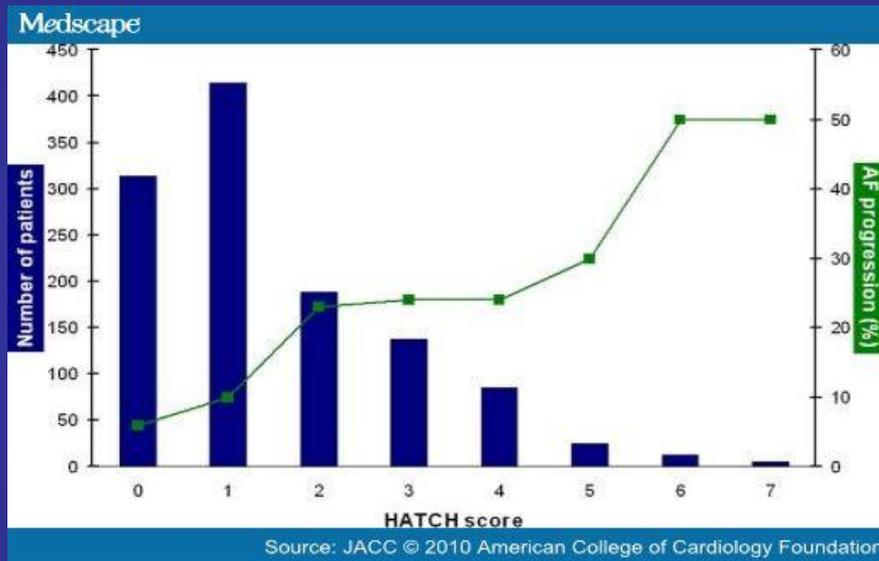
2 settimane triplice Tx
Poi solo TAO

Prospettive future

Progression from Paroxysmal to Persistent Atrial Fibrillation

C.B. De Vos et al. *JACC* 2010.

HATCH score: Hypertension; Age > 75; TIA (x2); COPD; Heart Failure (x2).



- Progressione FA: nel 6% pazienti con HATCH score 0 vs 50% HATCH > 5.
- C index: 0,67
- Identifica pazienti candidati a “rate control strategy” (antiaritmici inefficaci)
- **NECESSITA** di **VALIDAZIONE** in un campione più ampio.

E ancora "scores" ...

Score for the Targeting of Atrial Fibrillation (STAF) A New Approach to the Detection of Atrial Fibrillation in the Secondary Prevention of Ischemic Stroke

Laurent Suissa, MD; David Bertora, MD; Sylvain Lachaud, MD; Marie H el ene Mahagne, MD, PhD
Stroke 2009

... risk of recurrence and comorbidity after a stroke associated with atrial fibrillation

Per il Neurologo

A Multicenter Risk Index for Atrial Fibrillation After Cardiac Surgery

JAMA 2004

Per il
Cardiochirurgo

The Lancet, Volume 373, Issue 9665, Pages 739 - 745, 28 February 2009
doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(09)60443-8 Cite or Link Using DOI

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This article can be found in the following collections: [Cardiology & Vascular Medicine \(Arrhythmias\)](#)

Development of a risk score for atrial fibrillation (Framingham Heart Study): a community-based cohort study

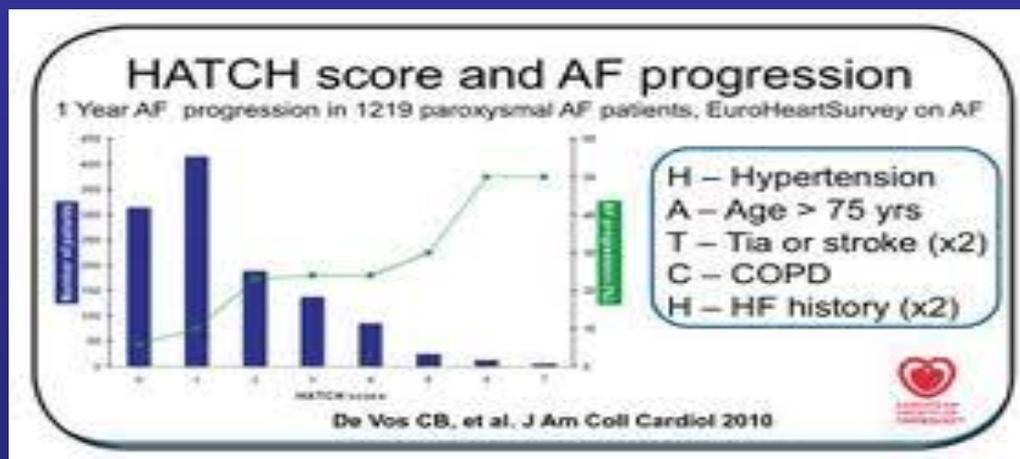
Lancet 2009

... M Sullivan PhD b, Prof Daniel Levy MD a f g i, Michael J Pencina PhD a b, Joseph M Massaro

Per il
Medico di Base

Ipotesi N°1: quali pazienti candidare a strategie di “Rate control” v.s. “Rhythm control”.

Classification of AF-related symptoms (EHRA score)	
EHRA class	Explanation
EHRA I	'No symptoms'
EHRA II	'Mild symptoms'; normal daily activity not affected
EHRA III	'Severe symptoms', normal daily activity affected
EHRA IV	'Disabling symptoms'; normal daily activity discontinued

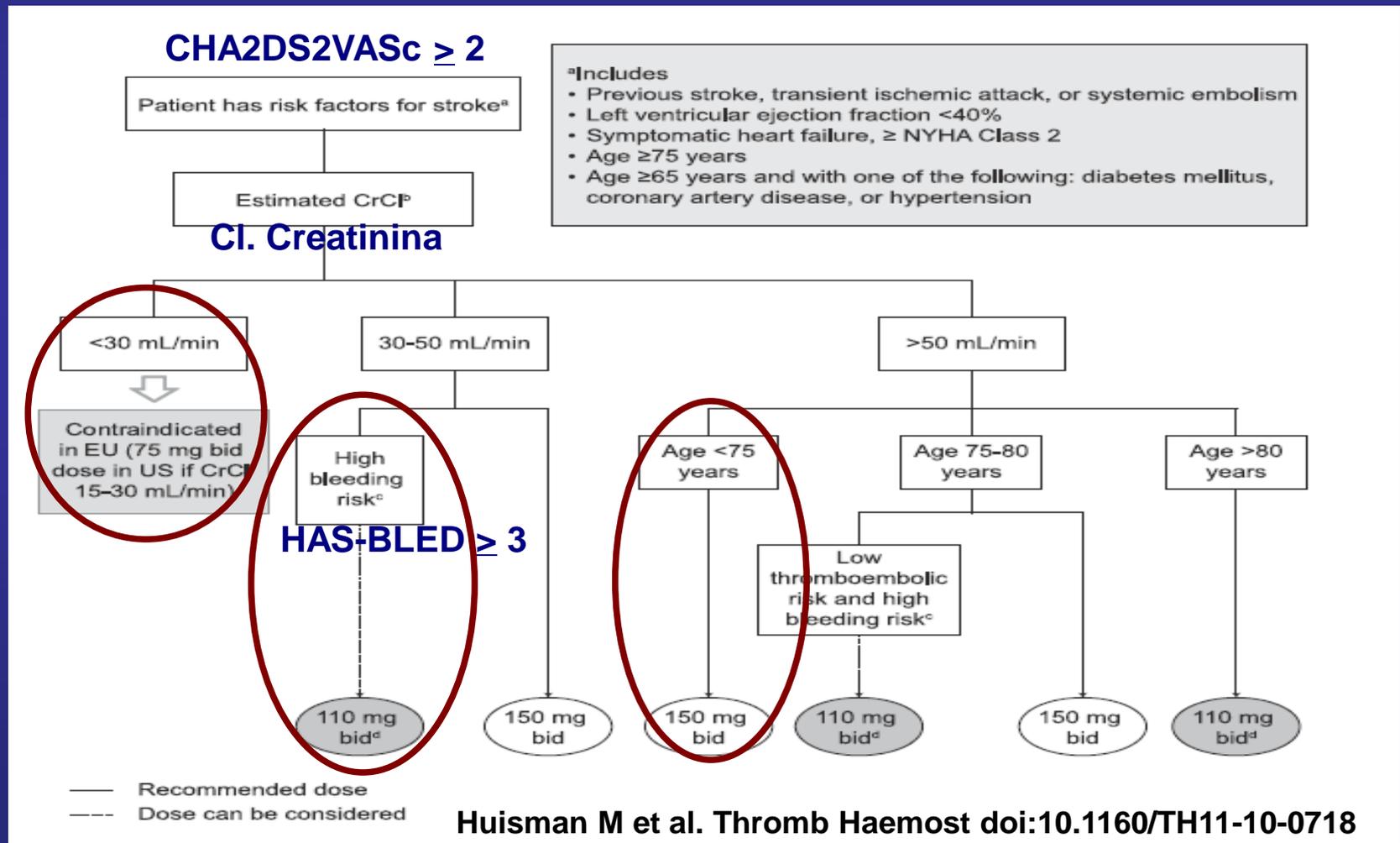


Ipotesi N°2: quali pazienti candidare al trattamento con NOAC vs VKA.

CHA2DS2VAsc

HAS-BLED

Cockcroft-Gault



Scores, perchè sì...

- Miglior definizione del profilo di rischio.
- Uniformità di linguaggio (indispensabile).
- Strategia terapeutica personalizzata.

Considerando che:

- Lo Score è uno “ Strumento” .
- Si basa su un campione di derivazione ed uno di validazione.
- Valore predittivo (performance = C statistics)

Gli Scores sono indispensabili

MA

Evitiamo le “insalate” di Scores

...

Utilizzo condiviso di scores

=

Miglior utilizzo delle risorse (meno consulenze)

Minore permanenza del paziente in PS (meno overcrowding)

*Formulare percorsi assistenziali integrati
(contenimento di accessi e ricoveri)*

