

BÖLÜM 7



Atriyal Fibrilasyonda Tromboemboli Riski Belirleme

Esra KOÇ AY¹

GİRİŞ

İnme AF'da en sık görülen tromboembolik olaydır ve yaklaşık 80 ile 89 yaşındaki kişilerde gelişen inmelerin %36 kadarına AF sebep olmaktadır(1). Ayrıca AF'li hastalarda inmeler daha ciddi derecededir(2). AF inme riskini beş kat artırır, ancak bu risk spesifik risk faktörlerine bağlı olarak homojen artmaz. 20 yıl önce yapılan randomize kontrollü çalışmaların antikoagulan almayan kolundan ana klinik risk faktörleri tanımlanmıştır. Daha sonra çeşitli görüntüleme, kan ve idrar biyolojik belirteçleri inme riski ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. AF ile ilgili komplikasyonlar için risk faktörlerinin çoğu aynı zamanda AF için risk faktörleridir(3). Paroksismal olmayan AF, paroksismal AF ye göre yüksek tromboembolik risk taşır. (Çok değişkenli düzeltilmiş HR 1.38; 95% CI 1.19 - 1.61; p<0,001)(4)

Yaygın inme risk faktörleri, klinik risk faktörüne dayalı CHA2DS2-VASc [Konjestif kalp yetmezliği, Hipertansiyon, Yaş >_75, Diabetes mellitus, İnme, Vasküler hastalık, Yaş 65-74,

Cinsiyet kategorisi (kadın)] skoru tanımlanmıştır(5).

CHA2DS2-VASc Skoru:

Yaygın inme risk faktörleri klinik risk faktörüne dayalı CHA2DS2-vasc'de özetlenmiştir (5) (Tablo 1).

C(Congestive Heart Failure): SVEF'den bağımsız olarak yakın zamanda dekompanse kalp yetmezliği (böylece DEF-KY veya KEF-KY 'yi içerir) veya kardiyak görüntülemede orta-şiddetli LV sistolik bozukluğunun varlığı (asemptomatik olsa bile) (6); HCM yüksek inme riski verir (7) ve OAK inme azalması için faydalıdır(8).

H(Hypertension): Hipertansiyon öyküsü, inmeye yatkınlık yaratan vasküler değişikliklere neden olabilir ve günümüzde iyi kontrol edilen bir KB, zamanla iyi kontrol edilemeyebilir(9). Kontrolsüz BP - optimal BP en düşük iskemik inme, ölüm ve diğer kardiyovasküler sonuçlar riski ile ilişkili hedef 120 - 129/<80 mmHg(10).

¹ Uzm. Dr. İzmir Buca Seyfi Demirsoy Eğitim Araştırma Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, dresraakoc@gmail.com

SONUÇ

Tromboembolik riski tahmin etmek için, CHADS2, CHA2DS2-VASc ve ABC skorları benzerdir ve mevcut kanıtlar göz önüne alındığında en iyi öngörüyü yeteneklere sahiptir, ancak bu avantaj mutlak olarak önemli değildi. Bununla birlikte, görüntüleme risk araçları, sol atriyal trombus varlığı değerlendirildiğinde çelişkili sonuçlar bulmuş ve sol atriyal trombus varlığının prediktif kabiliyetine ilişkin sonuçları destekleyeceğinden yeterli kanıt bulunmamıştır(53).

ESC kılavuzu (54), CHA2DS2VASc skorunu kullanmanızı önerir ve AHA kılavuzu, AF'lu hastalarda tedavi kararları verirken tromboembolik riski kategorize etmek için CHADS2 veya CHA2DS2-vasc'yi kullanmanızı önerir.

Biyoprostetik kalp kapağı olan hastalar, CHA2DS2-VASc skorlama sistemini doğrulanmış çalışmalar dahil edilmemiştir. Biyoprostetik kapaklar için, AF'li hastalarda tromboembolizm riskinin uzun vadeli değerlendirmesi için CHA2DS2-VASc skorlama sisteminin kullanımına ilişkin yayınlanmış çok sınırlı deneyim mevcuttur. AF'li hastalardaki 1 kısa raporda, artan yaş ve CHA2DS2-VASc skoru tromboembolik olayların bağımsız öngörüçüleri idi. AF'si olan bu hastalarda düşük CHA2DS2-VASc skoru, hastaların biyoprotez kapaklı olup olmadığına bakılmaksızın düşük tromboembolik risk ile ilişkilendirildi(55).

Yapılan bir metaanalizde (5) mevcut risk skorlarından CHADS2 ve CHA2DS2VASc skorlarının en sık çalışılan skorlar olduğunu ve CHADS2, CHA2DS2-VASc ve ABC risk skorlarının benzer göründüğünü ve inme olayları için en yüksek prediktif yeteneğe sahip olduğu bulundu. Bazı çalışmalar biyobelirteçlerin ABC inme risk skoru gibi inme risk skorlarına dahil edilmesini araştırmış olsa da ve ön kanıtlar ABC skorunun CHADS2 ve CHA2DS2-VASc ile kar-

şılaştırılabilir olduğunu desteklese de, ABC ile ilgili deneyim sınırlıdır ve bu ve diğer biyobelirteçlerin genel riske katkısı hakkında daha fazla veriye ihtiyaç vardır.

Nonvalvüler af'li hastalarda hem inme hem de kanama risk değerlendirmesi için çok sayıda aracın mevcudiyetine ve doğrulanmasına rağmen, bu araçların anlamlı karşılaştırmaları yapılamamıştır. 2019 AHA / ACC kılavuzu, inme riski tabakalaşması için CHA2DS2-VASc skorunun kullanılmasını ve ≥ 2 CHA2DS2-VASc skoru olan tüm hastaların oral antikoagulan tedavi için düşünülmesini önermesine rağmen, kılavuz, yüksek riskli hastaları tanımlamak için CHA2DS2-VASc skoru dahil olmak üzere mevcut risk araçlarının sınırlandırılmasını kabul etmiştir. Yüksek riskli hastalarda zayıf öngörme yeteneğine bir cevap olarak, yakın zamanda yayınlanan ACCP, ANZ ve APHRS kılavuzları, antitrombotik tedavinin önerilip önerilmeyeceği belirlemenin ilk aşamasında düşük riskli hastaları tanımlamak için CHA2DS2-VASc skorunun kullanılmasını önermektedir(56-58). Sonuç olarak Beyin natriüretik peptidi, C-reaktif protein veya troponin gibi biyobelirteçlerin CHA2DS2-VASc skoruna gelecek kılavuzlar önerisince dahil edilip edilemeyeceği görülecektir.

KAYNAKLAR

1. Larkin GL, Copes WS, Nathanson BH, Kaye W. Pre-resuscitation factors associated with mortality in 49,130 cases of in-hospital cardiac arrest: a report from the National Registry for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. Resuscitation. 2010;81(3):302-11.
2. Valentin F. Hurst's the Heart, (2 Volume Set): McGraw-Hill Medical; 2011.
3. Allan V, Honarbakhsh S, Casas J-P, Wallace J, Hunter R, Schilling R, et al. Are cardiovascular risk factors also associated with the incidence of atrial fibrillation? Thrombosis and haemostasis. 2017;117(05):837-50.
4. Ganesan AN, Chew DP, Hartshorne T, Selvanayagam JB, Aylward PE, Sanders P, et al. The impact of atrial fibrillation type on the risk of thromboem-

- bolism, mortality, and bleeding: a systematic review and meta-analysis. European heart journal. 2016;37(20):1591-602.
5. Lip GY, Nieuwlaat R, Pisters R, Lane DA, Crijns HJ. Refining clinical risk stratification for predicting stroke and thromboembolism in atrial fibrillation using a novel risk factor-based approach: the euro heart survey on atrial fibrillation. Chest. 2010;137(2):263-72.
 6. Banerjee A, Taillandier S, Olesen JB, Lane DA, Lallmand B, Lip GY, et al. Ejection fraction and outcomes in patients with atrial fibrillation and heart failure: the Loire Valley Atrial Fibrillation Project. European journal of heart failure. 2012;14(3):295-301.
 7. Jung H, Sung J-H, Yang P-S, Jang E, Yu HT, Kim T-H, et al. Stroke risk stratification for atrial fibrillation patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Journal of the American College of Cardiology. 2018;72(19):2409-11.
 8. Jung H, Yang P-S, Jang E, Yu HT, Kim T-H, Uhm J-S, et al. Effectiveness and safety of non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants in patients with atrial fibrillation with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy: a nationwide cohort study. Chest. 2019;155(2):354-63.
 9. Hughes M, Lip GY, Primary GDGfNNCGfMoAFi, Care S. Stroke and thromboembolism in atrial fibrillation: a systematic review of stroke risk factors, risk stratification schema and cost effectiveness data. Thrombosis and haemostasis. 2008;99(02):295-304.
 10. Kim D, Yang P-S, Kim T-H, Jang E, Shin H, Kim HY, et al. Ideal blood pressure in patients with atrial fibrillation. Journal of the American College of Cardiology. 2018;72(11):1233-45.
 11. Lip GY, Clementy N, Pericart L, Banerjee A, Fauchier L. Stroke and major bleeding risk in elderly patients aged≥ 75 years with atrial fibrillation: the Loire Valley atrial fibrillation project. Stroke. 2015;46(1):143-50.
 12. Overvad TF, Skjøth F, Lip GY, Lane DA, Albertsen IE, Rasmussen LH, et al. Duration of diabetes mellitus and risk of thromboembolism and bleeding in atrial fibrillation: nationwide cohort study. Stroke. 2015;46(8):2168-74.
 13. Lip GY, Clementy N, Pierre B, Boyer M, Fauchier L. The impact of associated diabetic retinopathy on stroke and severe bleeding risk in diabetic patients with atrial fibrillation: The Loire Valley Atrial Fibrillation Project. Chest. 2015;147(4):1103-10.
 14. Fangel MV, Nielsen PB, Larsen TB, Christensen B, Overvad TF, Lip GY, et al. Type 1 versus type 2 diabetes and thromboembolic risk in patients with atrial fibrillation: a Danish nationwide cohort study. International Journal of Cardiology. 2018;268:137-42.
 15. Chao T-F, Liu C-J, Liao J-N, Wang K-L, Lin Y-J, Chang S-L, et al. Use of oral anticoagulants for stroke prevention in patients with atrial fibrillation who have a history of intracranial hemorrhage. Circulation. 2016;133(16):1540-7.
 16. Nielsen PB, Larsen TB, Gorst-Rasmussen A, Skjøth F, Rasmussen LH, Lip GY. Intracranial hemorrhage and subsequent ischemic stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation: a nationwide cohort study. Chest. 2015;147(6):1651-8.
 17. Nielsen PB, Larsen TB, Skjøth F, Gorst-Rasmussen A, Rasmussen LH, Lip GY. Restarting anticoagulant treatment after intracranial hemorrhage in patients with atrial fibrillation and the impact on recurrent stroke, mortality, and bleeding: a nationwide cohort study. Circulation. 2015;132(6):517-25.
 18. Anandasundaram B, Lane D, Apostolakis S, Lip G. The impact of atherosclerotic vascular disease in predicting a stroke, thromboembolism and mortality in atrial fibrillation patients: a systematic review. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis. 2013;11(5):975-87.
 19. Lin L-Y, Lee C-H, Yu C-C, Tsai C-T, Lai L-P, Hwang J-J, et al. Risk factors and incidence of ischemic stroke in Taiwanese with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation—a nation wide database analysis. Atherosclerosis. 2011;217(1):292-5.
 20. Friberg L, Rosenqvist M, Lip GY. Evaluation of risk stratification schemes for ischaemic stroke and bleeding in 182 678 patients with atrial fibrillation: the Swedish Atrial Fibrillation cohort study. European heart journal. 2012;33(12):1500-10.
 21. Steensig K, Olesen KK, Thim T, Nielsen JC, Jensen SE, Jensen LO, et al. Should the presence or extent of coronary artery disease be quantified in the CHA-2DS2-VASc score in atrial fibrillation? A report from the Western Denmark Heart Registry. Thrombosis and haemostasis. 2018;118(12):2162-70.
 22. Zabalgoitia M, Halperin JL, Pearce LA, Blackshear JL, Asinger RW, Hart RG, et al. Transesophageal echocardiographic correlates of clinical risk of thromboembolism in nonvalvular atrial fibrillation. Journal of the American College of Cardiology. 1998;31(7):1622-6.
 23. Kim T-H, Yang P-S, Yu HT, Jang E, Uhm J-S, Kim J-Y, et al. Age threshold for ischemic stroke risk in atrial fibrillation: cohort data covering the entire Korean population. Stroke. 2018;49(8):1872-9.
 24. Chao T-F, Wang K-L, Liu C-J, Lin Y-J, Chang S-L, Lo L-W, et al. Age threshold for increased stroke risk among patients with atrial fibrillation: a nationwide cohort study from Taiwan. Journal of the American College of Cardiology. 2015;66(12):1339-47.
 25. Nielsen PB, Skjøth F, Overvad TF, Larsen TB, Lip GY. Female sex is a risk modifier rather than a risk factor for stroke in atrial fibrillation: should we use a CHA-2DS2-VASc score rather than CHA2DS2-VASc? Circulation. 2018;137(8):832-40.
 26. Killu AM, Granger CB, Gersh BJ. Risk stratification for stroke in atrial fibrillation: a critique. European Heart Journal. 2019;40(16):1294-302.
 27. Rivera-Caravaca JM, Roldan V, Esteve-Pastor MA, Valdes M, Vicente V, Lip GY, et al. Long-Term Stroke Risk Prediction in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation: Comparison of the ABC-Stroke and CHA 2 DS 2-VAS c Scores. Journal of the American heart association. 2017;6(7):e006490.
 28. Alkhouli M, Friedman PA. Ischemic stroke risk in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation: JACC review topic of the week. Journal of the American College of Cardiology. 2019;74(24):3050-65.

29. Tomasdottir M, Friberg L, Hijazi Z, Lindbäck J, Oldgren J. Risk of ischemic stroke and utility of CHA-2DS2 VASc score in women and men with atrial fibrillation. *Clinical cardiology*. 2019;42(10):1003-9.
30. Friberg L, Benson L, Rosengqvist M, Lip GY. Assessment of female sex as a risk factor in atrial fibrillation in Sweden: nationwide retrospective cohort study. *Bmj*. 2012;344.
31. Overvad TF, Potpara TS, Nielsen PB. Stroke risk stratification: CHA2DS2-VA or CHA2DS2-VASc? *Heart, Lung and Circulation*. 2019;28(2):e14-e5.
32. Wagstaff A, Overvad TF, Lip G, Lane D. Is female sex a risk factor for stroke and thromboembolism in patients with atrial fibrillation? A systematic review and meta-analysis. *QJM: An International Journal of Medicine*. 2014;107(12):955-67.
33. Marzona I, Proietti M, Farcomeni A, Romiti GF, Romanazzi I, Raparelli V, et al. Sex differences in stroke and major adverse clinical events in patients with atrial fibrillation: a systematic review and meta-analysis of 993,600 patients. *International journal of cardiology*. 2018;269:182-91.
34. Vinereanu D, Lopes RD, Mulder H, Gersh BJ, Hanna M, de Barros E Silva PG, et al. Echocardiographic risk factors for stroke and outcomes in patients with atrial fibrillation anticoagulated with apixaban or warfarin. *Stroke*. 2017;48(12):3266-73.
35. Investigators AF. Echocardiographic predictors of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation: a prospective study of 1,066 patients from 3 clinical trials. *Arch Intern Med*. 1998;158:1316-20.
36. Friberg L, Benson L, Lip GY. Balancing stroke and bleeding risks in patients with atrial fibrillation and renal failure: the Swedish Atrial Fibrillation Cohort study. *European heart journal*. 2015;36(5):297-306.
37. Poli M, Philip P, Taillard J, Debruxelles S, Renou P, Orgogozo J, et al. Atrial fibrillation is a major cause of stroke in apneic patients: a prospective study. *Sleep Medicine*. 2017;30:251-4.
38. Bassand J-P, Accetta G, Al Mahmeed W, Corbalan R, Eikelboom J, Fitzmaurice DA, et al. Risk factors for death, stroke, and bleeding in 28,628 patients from the GARFIELD-AF registry: rationale for comprehensive management of atrial fibrillation. *PloS one*. 2018;13(1):e0191592.
39. Overvad TF, Rasmussen LH, Skjøth F, Overvad K, Lip GY, Larsen TB. Body mass index and adverse events in patients with incident atrial fibrillation. *The American Journal of Medicine*. 2013;126(7):640. e9-. e17.
40. Hijazi Z, Oldgren J, Siegbahn A, Wallentin L. Application of biomarkers for risk stratification in patients with atrial fibrillation. *Clinical Chemistry*. 2017;63(1):152-64.
41. Ioannou A, Papageorgiou N, Falconer D, Rehal O, Sewart E, Zacharia E, et al. Biomarkers associated with stroke risk in atrial fibrillation. *Current Medicinal Chemistry*. 2019;26(5):803-23.
42. Savill P. Stratifying stroke risk in atrial fibrillation. *The Practitioner*. 2011;255(1739):8-10.
43. Sepehri Shamloo A, Bollmann A, Dagres N, Hindriks G, Arya A. Natriuretic peptides: biomarkers for atrial fibrillation management. *Clinical Research in Cardiology*. 2020;109(8):957-66.
44. Esteve-Pastor MA, Roldan V, Rivera-Caravaca JM, Ramirez-Macias I, Lip GY, Marin F. The use of biomarkers in clinical management guidelines: a critical appraisal. *Thrombosis and haemostasis*. 2019;119(12):1901-19.
45. Ntaios G, Lip GY, Lambrou D, Papavasileiou V, Manios E, Milionis H, et al. Leukoaraiosis and stroke recurrence risk in patients with and without atrial fibrillation. *Neurology*. 2015;84(12):1213-9.
46. Fox KA, Lucas JE, Pieper KS, Bassand J-P, Camm AJ, Fitzmaurice DA, et al. Improved risk stratification of patients with atrial fibrillation: an integrated GARFIELD-AF tool for the prediction of mortality, stroke and bleed in patients with and without anticoagulation. *BMJ open*. 2017;7(12):e017157.
47. Singer DE, Chang Y, Borowsky LH, Fang MC, Pomeracki NK, Udaltsova N, et al. A new risk scheme to predict ischemic stroke and other thromboembolism in atrial fibrillation: the ATRIA study stroke risk score. *Journal of the American Heart Association*. 2013;2(3):e000250.
48. Zhu W, Fu L, Ding Y, Huang L, Xu Z, Hu J, et al. Meta-analysis of ATRIA versus CHA2DS2-VASc for predicting stroke and thromboembolism in patients with atrial fibrillation. *International journal of cardiology*. 2017;227:436-42.
49. Graves KG, May HT, Knowlton KU, Muhlestein JB, Jacobs V, Lappé DL, et al. Improving CHA2DS2-VASc stratification of non-fatal stroke and mortality risk using the Intermountain Mortality Risk Score among patients with atrial fibrillation. *Open Heart*. 2018;5(2):e000907.
50. Hijazi Z, Lindbäck J, Alexander JH, Hanna M, Held C, Hylek EM, et al. The ABC (age, biomarkers, clinical history) stroke risk score: a biomarker-based risk score for predicting stroke in atrial fibrillation. *European heart journal*. 2016;37(20):1582-90.
51. Hijazi Z, Lindahl B, Oldgren J, Andersson U, Lindbäck J, Granger CB, et al. Repeated measurements of cardiac biomarkers in atrial fibrillation and validation of the ABC stroke score over time. *Journal of the American Heart Association*. 2017;6(6):e004851.
52. Oldgren J, Hijazi Z, Lindbäck J, Alexander JH, Connolly SJ, Eikelboom JW, et al. Performance and validation of a novel biomarker-based stroke risk score for atrial fibrillation. *Circulation*. 2016;134(22):1697-707.
53. Borre ED, Goode A, Raitz G, Shah B, Lowenstein A, Chatterjee R, et al. Predicting thromboembolic and bleeding event risk in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation: a systematic review. *Thrombosis and haemostasis*. 2018;118(12):2171-87.
54. Kotlcyk A, Lip GY, Calkins H. The 2020 ESC Guidelines on the Diagnosis and Management of Atrial Fibrillation. *Arrhythmia & Electrophysiology Review*. 2021;10(2):65.
55. Philippart R, Brunet-Bernard A, Clementy N, Bour-

- guignon T, Mirza A, Angoulvant D, et al. CHA-2DS2-VASc score for predicting stroke and thromboembolism in patients with AF and biological valve prosthesis. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. 2016;67(3):343-4.
56. Brieger D, Amerena J, Attia JR, Bajorek B, Chan KH, Connell C, et al. National Heart Foundation of Australia and Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand: Australian clinical guidelines for the diagnosis and management of atrial fibrillation 2018. *Medical Journal of Australia*. 2018;209(8):356-62.
57. Lip GY, Banerjee A, Borhani G, en Chiang C, Fargo R, Freedman B, et al. Antithrombotic therapy for atrial fibrillation: CHEST guideline and expert panel report. *Chest*. 2018;154(5):1121-201.
58. Chiang C-E, Okumura K, Zhang S, Chao T-F, Siu C-W, Lim TW, et al. 2017 consensus of the Asia Pacific Heart Rhythm Society on stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation. *Journal of arrhythmia*. 2017;33(4):345-67.