

Why treat AF?

AF: A Serious and Growing Problem



Atrial Fibrillation is an irregular heartbeat (or arrhythmia) that affects more than **33 million** people worldwide.¹

5x Risk of stroke⁵

>5x Higher risk of heart failure⁶

46% Greater risk of all-cause mortality⁶

> 3X Greater risk of dementia

More cardiac complications²

Approximately
1.2 million AF
diagnoses annually
in the US.⁴



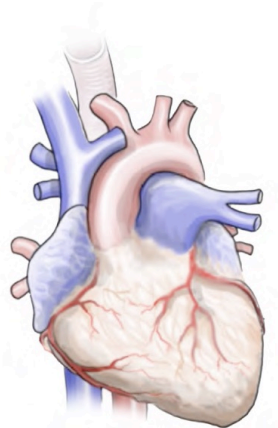
Consequences of AF:

- Impact on QOL and normal daily activities
- Stroke, heart failure (structural remodeling), dementia

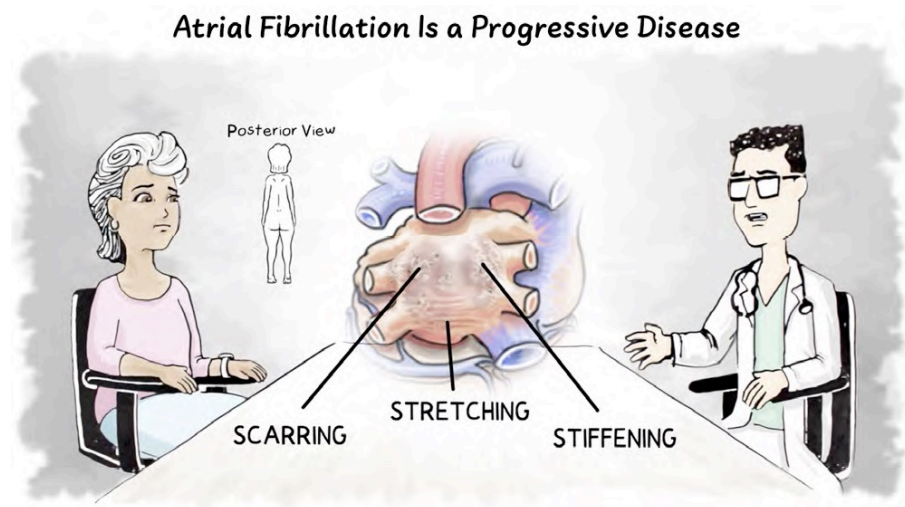
¹Rahman, F., et al. (2014). Global epidemiology of atrial fibrillation. *Nature Reviews Cardiology*, 11, 639-654, <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrcardio.2014.118>.

²Zoni-Berisso, M., et al. (2014). Epidemiology of atrial fibrillation: European perspective. *Clinical Epidemiology*, 6, 213-220, doi: 10.2147/CLEP.S47385.

AF: Atrial Fibrillation Is Progressive⁶

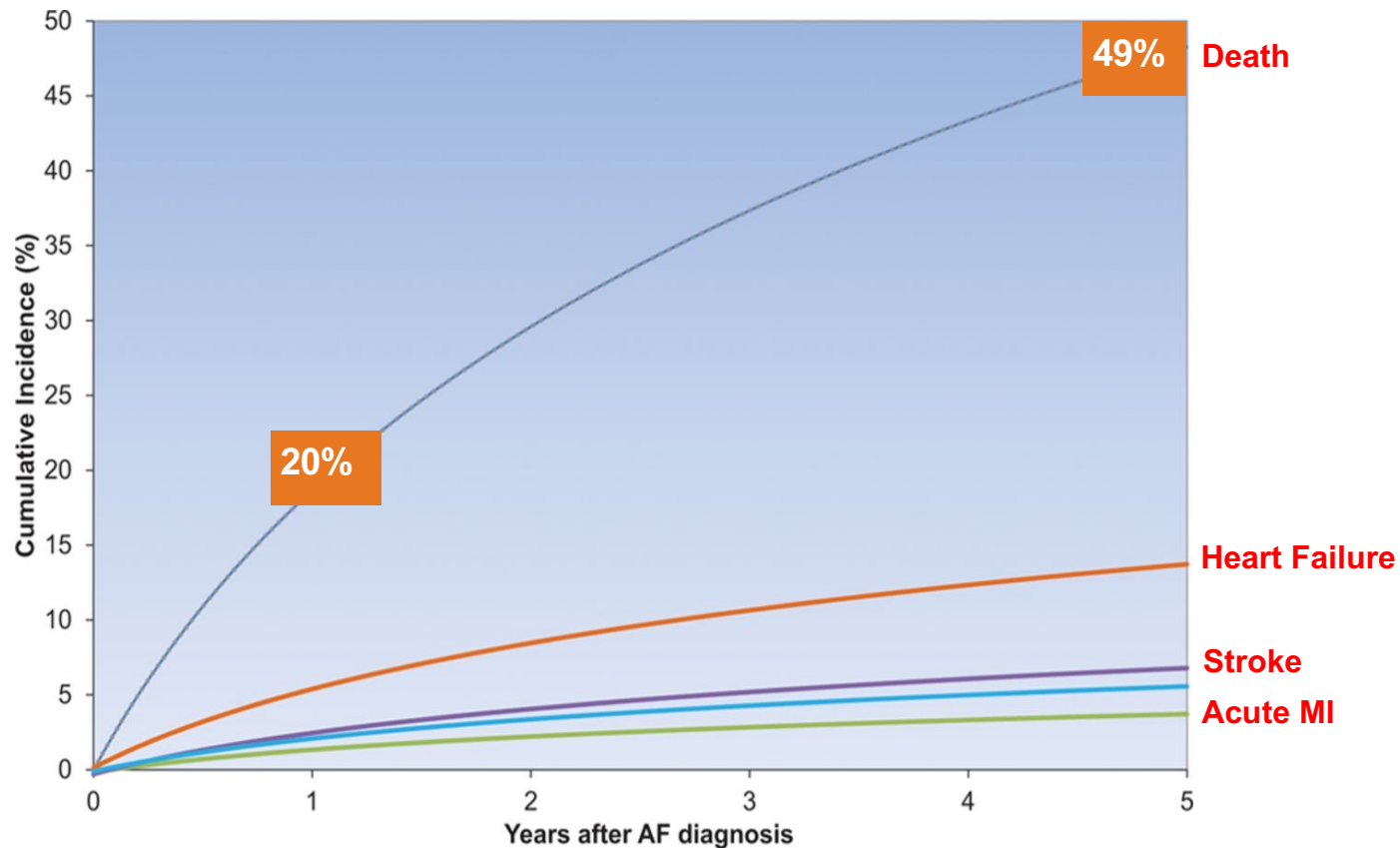


Healthy Heart



- AF burden is associated with atrial remodeling and development of atrial fibrosis
- Structural and functional atrial changes eventually lead to the development, maintenance, and progression of AF

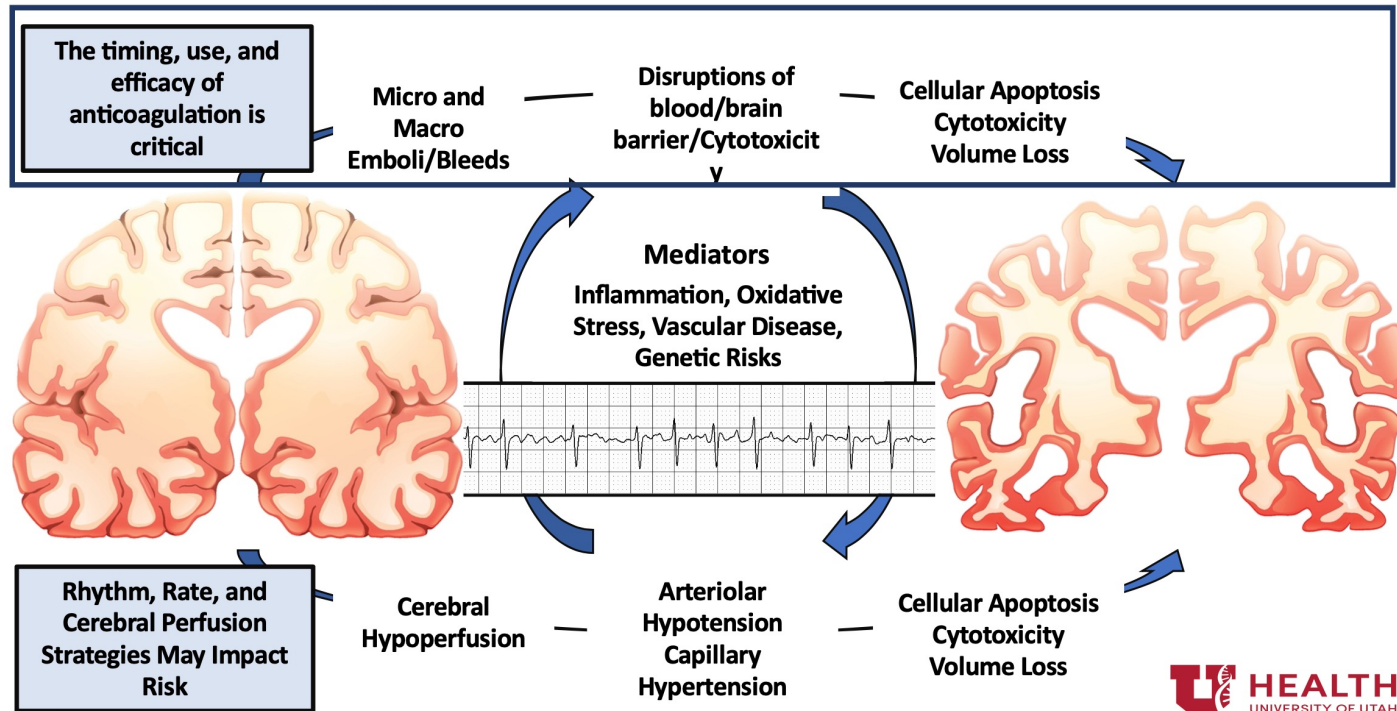
Cumulative Incidence of Events in the 5 Years after Diagnosis of In-Hospital AF in Medicare Patients



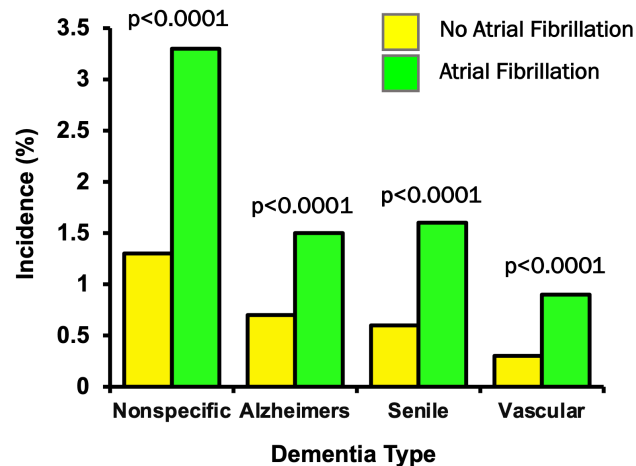
Adapted from: Picini et al. *Eur Heart J* 2014;35:250-256 Mozaffarian et al. *Circulation*. 2015;131:e29-e322

AF and Dementia

Mechanisms of Cognitive Decline and Dementia in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation



Bunch et al Circulation 2022 (In Press)



AtriCure