A new decade for patients with atrial fibrillation

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1. Which of the following is correct? Compared to warfarin, practical benefits of NOACs include:

☐ **A** Fixed dosing ☐ **B** No need for regular monitoring ☐ **C** Reduced drug-drug interactions
☐ **D** All of the above ☐ **E** A and B only

2. Other than preventing stroke in the AF patient, other key goals include preventing cardiovascular death and vascular events, mitigating bleeding, preserving renal function and optimising medication dose:

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

3. When assessing the risk of stroke in the patient with AF, which scoring measure is currently preferred?

☐ **A** $CHADS_2$ ☐ **B** CHA_2DS_2-VASc ☐ **C** HAS-BLED
☐ **D** Creatinine ☐ **E** C and D

4. The ESC 2020 guidelines for the management and diagnosis of AF base the assessment of stroke risk and subsequent treatment recommendations on $CHADS_2$:

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

5. The ESC recommends that if the AF patient has a mechanical heart valve or moderate/severe mitral stenosis, they must use _____ as the anticoagulant for stroke prevention:

☐ **A** Warfarin ☐ **B** NOAC ☐ **C** A or B

6. According to the 2020 ESC guidelines, oral anticoagulation is indicated for the AF patient with a CHA_2DS_2-VASc score of:

☐ **A** 0 ☐ **B** >1 ☐ **C** ≥2

7. Which statement is incorrect?

☐ **A** In the patient with AF, diabetes is a strong independent risk factor for stroke ☐ **B** Diabetes is a significant risk factor in patients with PAD or CAD
☐ **C** Diabetes is not associated with increased risk of developing AF

8. Compared to VKA in patients with AF and diabetes, the RELOADED study indicates benefit when using NOACs for the prevention of:

☐ **A** Ischaemic stroke ☐ **B** Systemic embolism ☐ **C** Intracranial haemorrhage
☐ **D** All of the above ☐ **E** A and B only

9. Which statement is incorrect? US MarketScan data of patients with AF and type 2 diabetes indicates:

☐ **A** No difference in risk for AKI in patients receiving rivaroxaban versus warfarin
☐ **B** That rivaroxaban is associated with lower risks of MACE versus warfarin
☐ **C** That rivaroxaban is associated with lower risks of MALE versus warfarin

10. The XANTUS registry of patients using rivaroxaban shows bleeding and stroke rates that are lower than those observed in ROCKET AF:

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

11. US insurance claims data on the use of NOACs without a renal indication for dose adjustment indicates a stroke rate of ___% with the 2.5mg dose versus a 0.54% risk in patients using the standard 5mg dose:

☐ **A** 1.5% ☐ **B** 2.5% ☐ **C** 4.5%

12. Compared to 4.6% of patients who experience bleeds using standard NOAC doses, ___% experience bleeds when using reduced NOAC doses:

☐ **A** 2.3% ☐ **B** 5.2% ☐ **C** 6%

13. Of patients prescribed a twice-daily anticoagulation regimen, what proportion actually only take their dose once daily?

☐ **A** One-quarter ☐ **B** One-third ☐ **C** Half

14. Suboptimal adherence to NOACs gives rise to a __% increase in risk of ischaemic stroke, irrespective of dosing regimen:

☐ **A** 15% ☐ **B** 30% ☐ **C** 50%

15. Post COVID-19 infection, which tests are recommended to asses potential myocarditis in the patient with AF?

☐ **A** ECG ☐ **B** Cardiac MRI ☐ **C** A and B

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