



ATRIAL FIBRILLATION
NETWORK

Flec-SL – AFNET 3

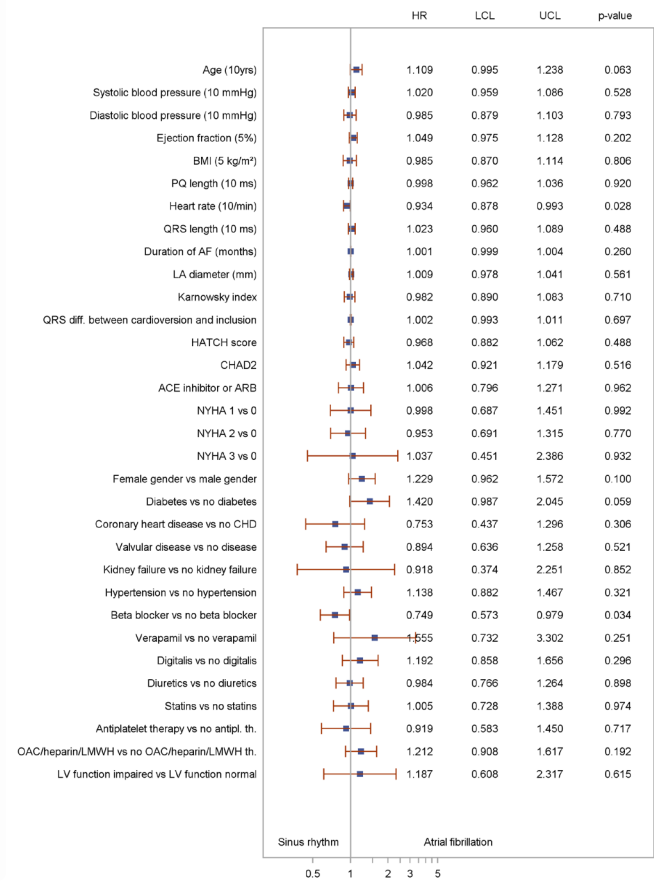
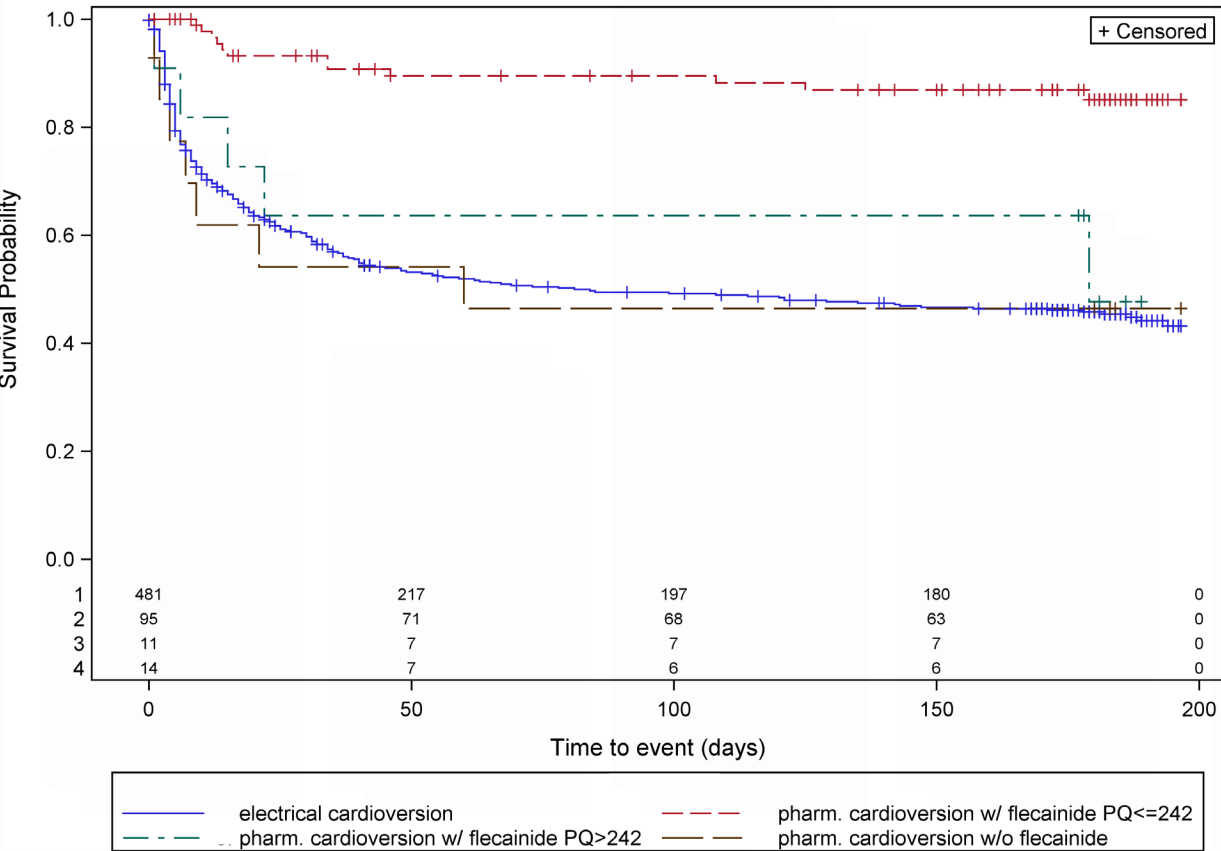
Subanalysen



Flec-SL: Predictors of sinus rhythm



Identification of subgroups by recursive partitioning and CART analysis
 Results confirmed by CURE model analysis and conventional logistic regression





Flec-SL: Stroke and bleeds



Patients with Cerebrovascular	Sex	Age	Rhythm on Event	Event type	Days since randomizati	INR	CHADS ₂	CHA ₂ DS ₂ V ASc	HAS-BLED	Comments
Early events										
1	M	63	SR	stroke	2	1	2	2	1	
2	M	57	AF	stroke	5	2	1	1	2	
3	M	73	AF	stroke	5	1.5	1	2	2	
Late events										
1	M	70	AF	stroke	136	2.4	3	4	3	
2	M	72	Unknown	stroke	105	Unknown	1	2	2	PVI 1 day prior to the event
3	F	84	Paroxysmal AF	recurrent TIA	80	no OAC	2	4	3	Carotid artery disease
Patients with Bleeding Events										
1	M	72	SR	Gastro-intestinal bleeding	23	OAC overdose	2	3	3	8 units packed RBCs, 5 FFP
2	M	68	AF	groin haematoma	87	Unknown	0	1	1	Following successful PVI,
3	M	59	AF	groin pseudoaneurysm	145	4.9	1	1	1	No transfusion
4	F	65	Unknown	Epistaxis	175	3.2	0	1	0	No transfusion
5	M	62	SR	haematuria	55	Unknown	0	0	0	No transfusion

AF atrial fibrillation; PVI pulmonary vein isolation; TIA transient ischaemic attack; OAC oral anticoagulation; RBC red blood cells; FFP fresh frozen plasma