

## 新型口服抗凝劑於心房顫動患者-房顫有中風病史

### NOAC use in daily practice in patients with atrial fibrillation -Patients with previous stroke or history of ICH

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Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most common arrhythmia, and the lifetime risk of developing AF is 1 in 4 for adults over age. In the management of Af patients, stroke prevention is the cornerstone. In identifying high or low-risk patients, the CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc score (congestive heart failure, hypertension, age  $\geq$  75 [2 points], diabetes mellitus, previous stroke/transient ischemic attack [2 points], vascular disease, age 65-74, female sex) performs well. Although the Vitamin K antagonists (VKA) remains commonly used worldwide, the frequently-used regimen for stroke prevention has changed to non-Vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants (NOACs) in recent years.

Although anticoagulant is effective in stroke prevention, there are still some disadvantages and risks in this treatment (ex. bleeding). Therefore, the efficacy and safety of NOAC should be considered individually in treating each Af patients, especially in some special populations.

This speech will discuss the use of NOAC in patients with previous stroke or history of ICH. It will cover the background, clinical consequence and state of art treatment/trials in this issue.