Atrial fibrillation and cause of death, sex differences in mortality, and anticoagulation treatment in low-risk patients

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Atrial fibrillation is the most common form of arrhythmia, and around 3% of the population are affected. In this regard, there are concerns relating to when patients with a low risk of cerebral infarction should receive anticoagulants, the causes of death in patients with atrial fibrillation, and whether there are differences in the risk of mortality between the sexes. The studies were based on National Swedish Registries. In considering these questions, this thesis showed, firstly, a benefit of warfarin in patients with AF and 1 point from the CHA2DS2-VASc score due to the age criterion (65-74 years). Secondly, the most common causes of death were cerebral infarction, heart failure, and ischemic heart disease. Thirdly, the absolute risk of mortality in AF patients was higher in males compared to females, but the hazard ratio was higher in females than in males when AF patients were compared to same-sex controls.