

## There are still some uncertainties about anticoagulation treatment in atrial fibrillation?

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### Abstract

**Statement of the Problem:** cerebrovascular accident (CVA) is an important pathology that generates disabilities and, at the same time, the second global cause of mortality (1).

Studies conducted globally on duration of 20 years (1990-2010) have shown an increase in the incidence of both ischemic-CVA (37%) and hemorrhagic-CVA (47%), as well as in the occurrence of death by approx. 20 % ( 2).

**Methodology and Theoretical Orientation:** Every year in Europe, there is 600,000 new cases of CVA (3). An evaluation of costs in 27 E.U. countries estimates an annual level of 27 billion €, 48.6% of which represent medication expenses, medical tests, specialists' pay, nursing, 22.3% indirect costs and the rest of 29.1% represent the expenses paid by family members and society(4). The etiology of ischemic-CVA is varied, the most frequent cause being the cardioembolic one, and the treatment with anticoagulants has an essential role in the prevention of ischemic cerebral events.

The purpose of this study is to reanalyze the guidelines formulated in present guides concerning the moment and type of anticoagulation treatment used in atrial fibrillation, so as to prevent cerebrovascular embolism. According to present guidelines(5), oral anticoagulation treatment is recommended for men who have a CHA2DS2-VASC2 score of over 1 and women who have a score of over 2. However, according to recent statistics, the occurrence of death is higher in women (13%) than in men (7%). (6)

**Conclusion:** Anticoagulants represent the preferred treatment in both primary and secondary prevention of ischemic-CVA through cardioembolic mechanism. The type and dosage of anticoagulant should be dictated by the particularities of each case.

### Biography

Camelia Nicolae Assistant Professor at Internal Medicine and Cardiology Department, "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania, UE. She has been working in the Coronary and Intensive Care Unit since graduation. In clinical activity, she was interested in diagnosis and treatment of acute coronary syndrome, acute cardiac failure and pulmonary thromboembolism.