Help Patients Live Better. Longer.

Increasingly more data show that surgical ablation (SA) during heart surgery reduces mortality, risk of stroke, and other post-surgical complications. Patients who undergo concomitant treatment may have reduced hospital length of stay (LOS).⁵ One study showed that one year after coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery with surgical ablation for atrial fibrillation (Afib), survival improved by as much as 42%.¹ As long as 10 years after CABG surgery, Afib patients who received concomitant treatment still show a 20% improvement in life expectancy.¹¹

What's more, concomitant surgical ablation gives patients with non-paroxysmal Afib the highest chance at restoring normal sinus rhythm (NSR).¹⁵⁻¹⁷ Patients with a surgically restored NSR show improvement in quality of life and reduced mortality.^{18,9}

Patients with Restored NSR Live Better.

In the majority of studies, patients achieving sinus rhythm demonstrate improved symptoms, as well as quality of life.¹⁹

A wealth of data led the Surgical Thoracic and Heart Rhythm Societies to make a **Class I recommendation** that patients with Afib undergoing valve or coronary surgeries receive surgical Afib treatment.^{19,20}

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AAD: antiarrhythmic drugs

ATAs: atrial tachyarrhythmias AADs: antiarrhythmic drugs ACs: anticoagulants

MVR: mitral valve repair



Help Patients Live Better. Longer.



2017

42% reduction

in all-cause mortality in CABG patients, regardless of SA lesion set¹ (Rankin, N = 3,745) 2012

No Differences

in survival between either AVR or CABG patients (non-atriotomy primary surgery) with concomitant SA vs. without SA during the follow-up period (mean = 35 months); adding the Cox-maze III lesion sets w/atriotomy did not show additional mortality in AVR/CABG patients³

(Ad, AVR/CABG N = 4,350, w/SA N = 95)

Published Follow-up Results

1 Vr

2 Y1

2 V1

3 Vr

29% reduction

in all-cause mortality for CABG patients at 2 years, regardless of SA lesion set² (Rankin, N = 3,745)

2019

3 yr freedom

from thromboembolic complications in mitral valve surgery patients was 100% for the concomitant SA group, 17% higher survival than non-SA⁴

(Raanani, N = 94, 47/94 w/SA)

001

31%
higher
survival at 5 years,
not dependent on
SA lesion set⁵
(Iribarne, N = 20,407)

No Difference

in survival between patients in the Afib SA group and patients in the no-Afib-prior-to surgery group at 1, 3, and 5 years⁷

(Lee, N = 3,262, w/preoperative Afib N = 813; 565/3,262 had concomitant SA) 29% higher

5-year survival with SA, and 33% higher 5-year survival for subset of patients with left atrial diameter of more than 60 mm preoperatively⁹ (Louagie, N = 103)

5 Yr _____ 5 Yr

5 Yr

5 Yr)

(5 Yr)

No Increase

in perioperative rates of mortality or morbidity for concomitant SA patients with Afib undergoing CABG, AVR, or both, but SA reduces postoperative Afib burden and increases mid-term Afibfree survival out to 6 years¹⁰

> (Al-Atassi, N = 375, 129/375 had concomitant SA)

Estimated survival of 76% at 5 years, with freedom from ATAs and

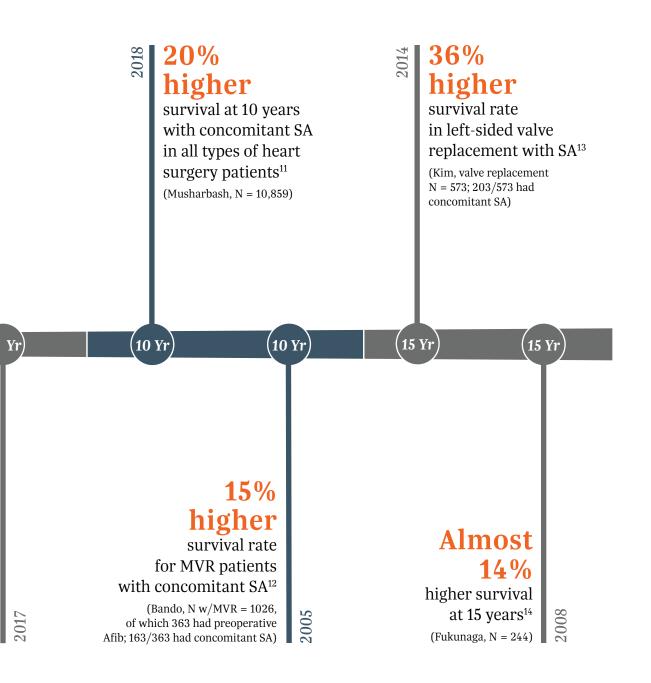
AADs at 70% at 5 years⁶ (Schill, N = 135)

8% higher survival rate

survival rate at 5 years⁸

(Attaran, N = 113)

011



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