국내 심방세동 뇌경색 레지스트리 연구

서 우 근
성균관의대 신경과

Afib registry in Korea

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Atrial fibrillation is a frequently encountered cardiac arrhythmia in patients with ischemic stroke and is supposed to be the cause of stroke in about 20 to 40% of all ischemic stroke. The clinical significance of atrial fibrillation in stroke patients is growing due to the aging population with the increased prevalence of the vascular risk factors in the Korean population.
In stroke associated with atrial fibrillation, infarct topography has cortical and multiple territorial distributions and the clinical presentation is usually abrupt and severe. In addition to these traditional interest on the characteristics of atrial fibrillation-associated stroke, researchers are being interested in the predictors and the secondary preventive measures of an atrial fibrillation-associated stroke recently.
Especially, the introduction of newer oral anticoagulants (NOACs) pushed us to investigate the predictors and therapeutic interventions that are associated with short-term and long-term neurological and vascular outcomes in stroke patients with atrial fibrillation. However, current knowledge about atrial fibrillation on secondary stroke prevention is limited to the pieces of evidence obtained from the sub-studies of the clinical trials and there was a need for real-world data about stroke patients with atrial fibrillation.
Therefore, a study under the title of Korean nationwide ATrial fibrillaTion EvaluatioN regisTry in Ischemic strOke subjects (K-ATTENTION) study was planned to investigate the current status and the trends of antithrombotic therapy for the secondary stroke prevention in stroke patients with atrial fibrillation, to compare the incidence of vascular outcomes according to different oral anticoagulants, and to develop a predictive model of vascular events in stroke patients with atrial fibrillation.
K-ATTENTION study was a real-world, multicenter, cohort study that was composed of 3,213 acute stroke patients with atrial fibrillation from 11 centers in Korea. Using this real-world data, the characteristics and the predictors of acute and long-term outcomes and the effects of therapeutic intervention at the different clinical situations were investigated.
Therefore, the characteristics of clinical presentation, predictors using clinical, neuroimaging, and echocardiographic data, and therapeutic intervention which was associated with the improved outcomes of atrial fibrillation associated stroke will be discussed.

Key Words: Stroke, Registry, Atrial fibrillation, Korea

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