

Expert consensus on risk assessment in cardiac arrhythmias: use the right tool for the right outcome, in the right population.¹

European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA)/Heart Rhythm Society (HRS)/Asia Pacific Heart Rhythm Society (APHRS)/Latin American Heart Rhythm Society (LAHRS)

Key

Consensus Statement Instruction	Symbol
Should do this	♥
May do this	♥
Do not do this	♥

Implantable loop recorder to diagnose atrial fibrillation

- ♥ The use of an ILR should be considered for detecting AF in selected patients who are at higher risk of AF development, including the elderly, patients with cardiovascular risk factors or comorbidities.
- ♥ AF is more likely to be detected after cryptogenic stroke with more intense investigation with longer and more sophisticated monitoring.

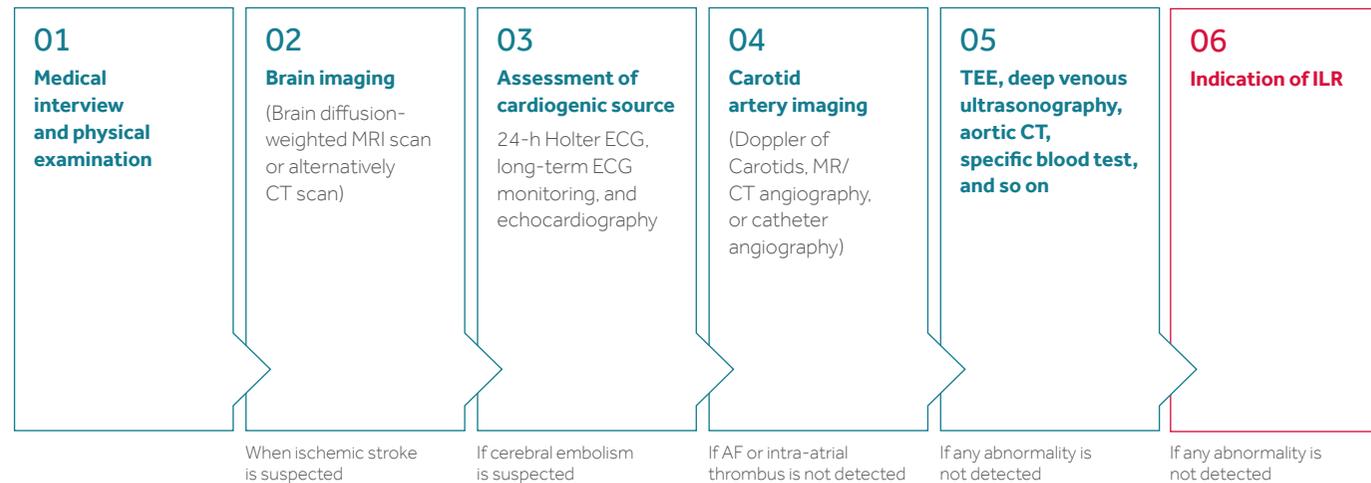
♥ Long-term ECG monitoring techniques, such as trans-telephonic ECG monitoring or cardiac event recorders or ILR can increase yield of AF diagnosis after cryptogenic stroke in selected patients.

The CRYSTAL-AF trial² revealed that the **ILR can detect subclinical AF** following cryptogenic stroke

Short duration Holter monitoring is not useful for AF detection in asymptomatic patients

Longer duration monitoring with external or implantable loop recorders may help when paroxysmal AF is suspected.

Cryptogenic Stroke Evaluation Pathway



Proceeding of evaluation for cryptogenic stroke. AF, atrial fibrillation; CT, computed tomography; ECG, electrocardiogram; ILR, implantable loop recorder; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; TOE, transoesophageal echocardiography.

“If we look hard, look longer and in more sophisticated ways, we are more likely to detect AF”

88% of patients who had AF would have been missed if only **monitored for 30 days²**

Patients who underwent ILR monitoring showed:

55% decreased risk of recurrent stroke

compared to conventional cardiac monitoring³

30-day cardiac monitoring is not enough³

References
 1. Nielsen J, LIN Y, Figueiredo, M. Expert consensus on risk assessment in cardiac arrhythmias: use the right tool for the right outcome, in the right population. Europace (2020) 00, 1–48 doi:10.1093/europace/euaa065
 2. Sanna T, Diener HC, Passman RS, Di Lazzaro V, Bernstein RA, Morillo CA et al. Cryptogenic stroke and underlying atrial fibrillation. N Engl J Med 2014;370:2478–86.
 3. Tsiogoulis G, et al. Prolonged Cardiac Rhythm Monitoring and Secondary Stroke Prevention in Patients with Cryptogenic Cerebral Ischemia. Stroke. Published online June 20, 2019