Predictors of Atrial Fibrillation After Conventional and Beating Heart Coronary Surgery

To the Editor:

Ascione and colleagues1 contribute a valuable prospective, randomized study of perioperative predictors of atrial fibrillation after coronary artery surgery and conclude that cardiopulmonary bypass, including cardioplegic arrest, is the main independent predictor of fibrillation. It is odd, however, that the 16 well-matched baseline characteristics for those on-pump and off-pump did not include the presence of interatrial block on the routine 12-lead ECG. This is a well-known predictor of atrial fibrillation and flutter.2–4 Indeed, in this general hospital, my colleagues and I demonstrated this association in 41% of consecutive patients in sinus rhythm (in press). The mean age of Ascione et al’s patients in both groups was 63 years, and this easily recognized electrocardiographic finding is especially prevalent in older patients. Perhaps the authors could look at their groups again and inform Circulation’s readers whether the groups were balanced for interatrial block.

David H. Spodick, MD, DSc
Division of Cardiovascular Disease
St Vincent’s Hospital at Worcester Medical Center
20 Worcester Center Blvd
Worcester, MA 01608


Response

We thank Dr Spodick for his interesting comments. The original analysis of baseline characteristics in our study population1 did not include the presence of interatrial block. After reading Dr Spodick’s comments, we asked an independent cardiologist at our institution to review all the preoperative ECGs from the same groups of patients1 to investigate the potential role of P-wave prolongation as a predictor of atrial fibrillation. Because a diagnosis of interatrial block on the routine 12-lead ECG was not possible, we evaluated intraatrial conduction time by measuring P-wave duration. To evaluate any relation between P-wave prolongation and the occurrence of atrial fibrillation, the analysis was performed using 2 different end points for P-wave duration (140 and 120 ms). The result of this new analysis showed that only 3 patients (1.5%) had a preoperative P-wave duration ≥140 ms, and none of them developed postoperative atrial fibrillation. Furthermore, 32 patients (16%) had a P-wave duration ≥120 ms, and only 5 of these patients had postoperative atrial fibrillation (all were in the on-pump group).

This analysis shows that the incidence of interatrial block, if defined by a P-wave duration ≥140 ms, in selected patients undergoing coronary artery surgery is far less than the 41% reported by Spodick in his unpublished observations. Furthermore, in our study, P-wave prolongation was not a predictor of postoperative atrial fibrillation.

Raimondo Ascione, MD
Martin Oberhoff
Massimo Caputo, MD
Giovanni Marchetto
Clinton T. Lloyd, FRCS
Malcolm J. Underwood, FRCS
Gianni D. Angelini, FRCS
Bristol Heart Institute
University of Bristol
Bristol Royal Infirmary
Bristol BS2 8HW, England

Giliola Calori, MD
Epidemiology Unit
San Raffaele Hospital
Milan, Italy

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Circulation. 2001;103:e130
doi: 10.1161/01.CIR.103.25.e130
Circulation is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
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Print ISSN: 0009-7322. Online ISSN: 1524-4539

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Wide Web at:
http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/103/25/e130