

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}

References:

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AAD: antiarrhythmic drugs

ATAs: atrial tachyarrhythmias

AADs: antiarrhythmic drugs

ACs: anticoagulants

MVR: mitral valve repair

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14 articles, 48,000 patients show that SA patients live longer.

