

Beta-Blocker in der Hämodynamik-Krise

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Übersicht „Hämodynamik-Krisen“

- Tachykarde Herz-Rhythmusstörungen
- Schock

Tachykarde Herzrhythmusstörungen

- Breitkomplextachykardien
 - VT
 - SVT mit aberranter Leitung
 - FBI-Tachykardie
- Schmalkomplextachykardien
 - SVT
 - Vorhofflimmern

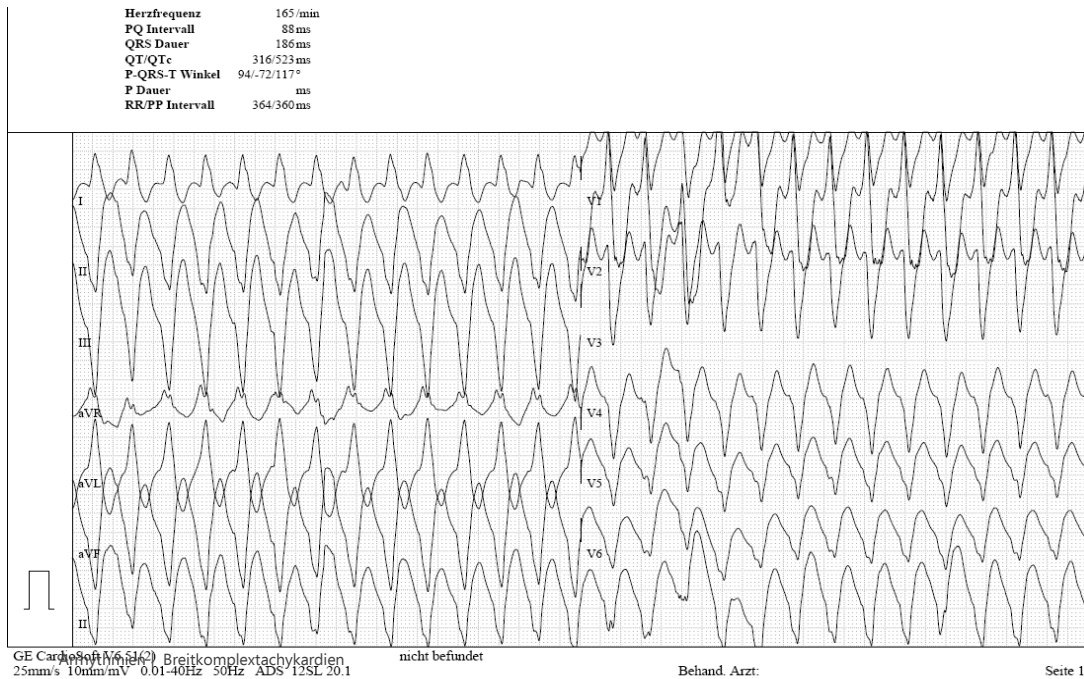
Breitkomplextachykardien – Fallbeispiel 1

Anamnese:

- ♂, 53 Jahre
- Herzrasen seit 30 Minuten, thorakales Engegefühl
- Herzinfarkt "vor 10 Jahren"

Vitalparameter:

- Vigilanz vermindert (GCS 12)
- RR 90/50mmHg
- SpO2 93% mit 4l O2



Breitkomplextachykardien - Therapie

~~Beta-Blocker~~

- Beurteilung des Patientenzustandes („ABCDE Approach“)
- O₂-Gabe, IV-Zugang
- Monitoring: EKG, RR, SpO₂; 12-Kanal EKG
- Reversible Ursachen?

*Zur Kardioversion ist immer eine Sedierung oder Kurznarkose erforderlich

- Ist der Patientenzustand stabil?**
Instabilitätskriterien
1. Schock
 2. Synkope
 3. Myokardiale Ischämie
 4. Herzinsuffizienz

Kardioversion*
 Bis zu 3 Versuche

instabil

- Amiodaron 300mg i.v. über 10-20min und erneute Kardioversion
- Amiodaron 900mg über 24h

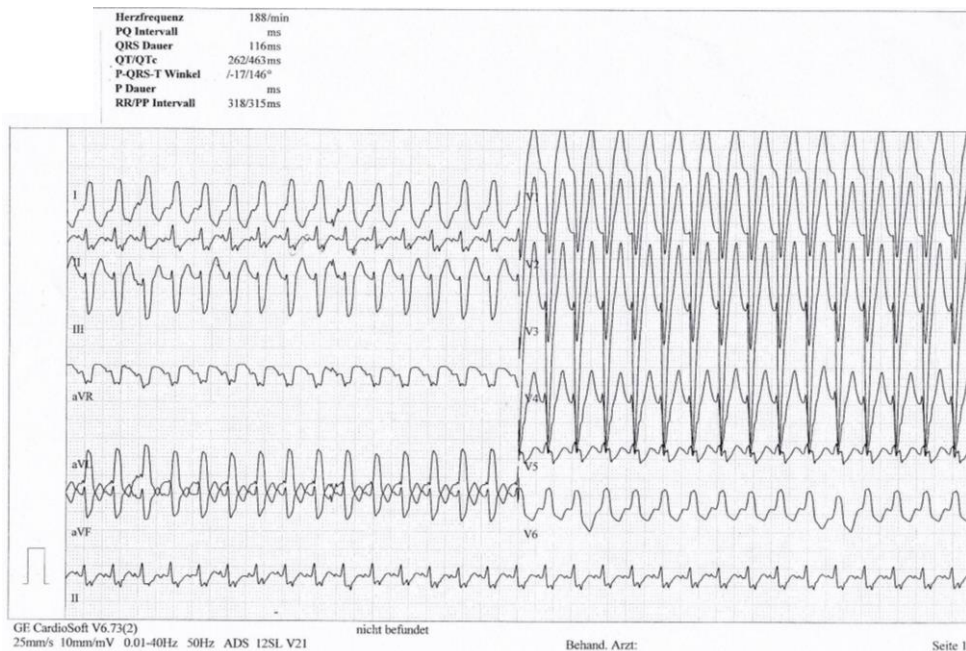
Breitkomplextachykardien – Fallbeispiel 2

Anamnese:

- ♂, 44 Jahre
- Herzrasen seit 3 Stunden
- Beim Gehen Dyspnoe
- Bisher immer gesund

Vitalparameter:

- RR 135/50mmHg
- AF 14/min
- SpO2 97% unter RL



Breitkomplextachykardien - Therapie

Hämodynamisch stabiler Patient!

Breiter QRS-Komplex
Regelmäßiger Rhythmus?

regelmäßig

• Vagale Manöver

ineffektiv

• Adenosin (nur, wenn Vor-EKG ohne Prä-Exzitation)
6 / 12 / 18mg im Bolus

ineffektiv

• Amiodaron 300mg iv über 10-30 min

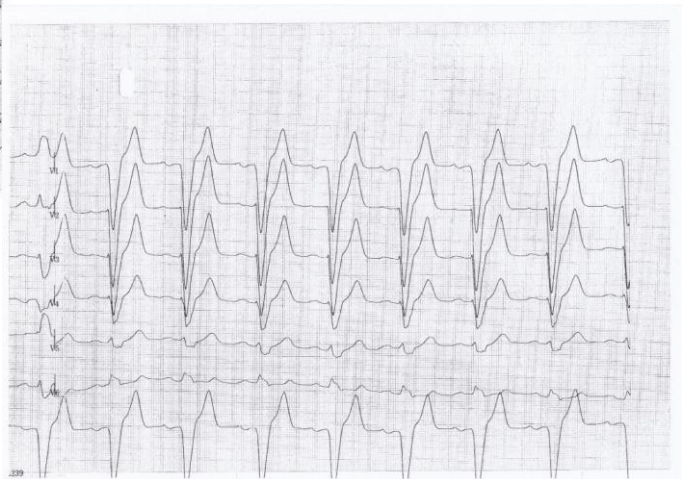
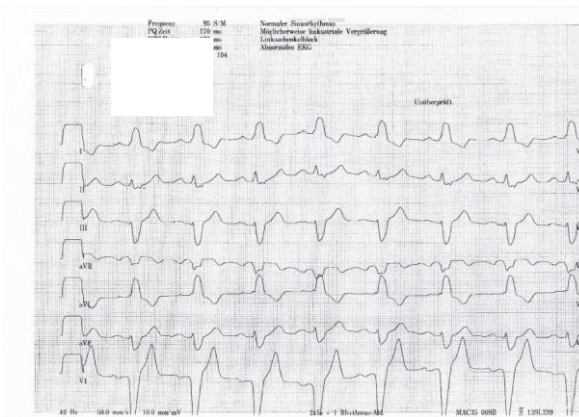
ineffektiv

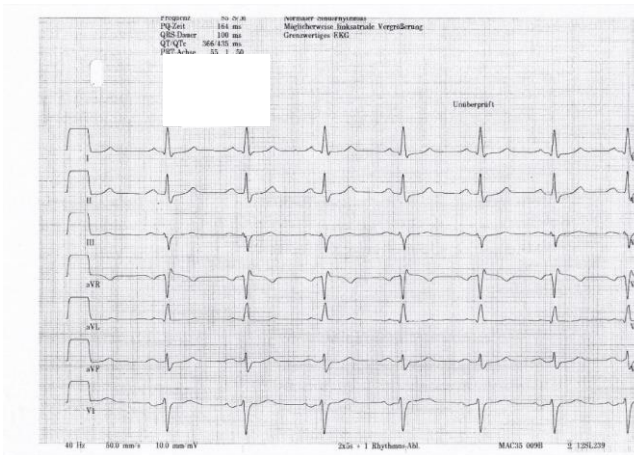
• Elektrische Kardioversion

Evt. kardioselektiver Betablocker
CAVE! Nur, wenn man sich gut auskennt
und der Meinung ist, es liegt eine SVT vor

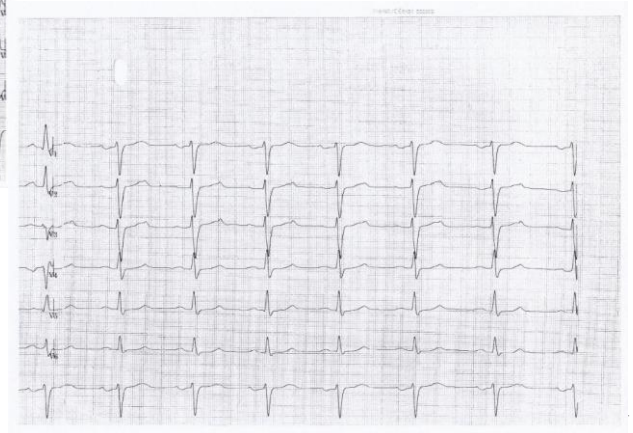
adaptiert von: European Resuscitation Council Guidelines 2021: Adult advanced life support, Resuscitation (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resuscitation.2021.02.010>
European Heart Journal (2020) 41, 655720

• Nach Adenosin





- Ein paar Minuten später



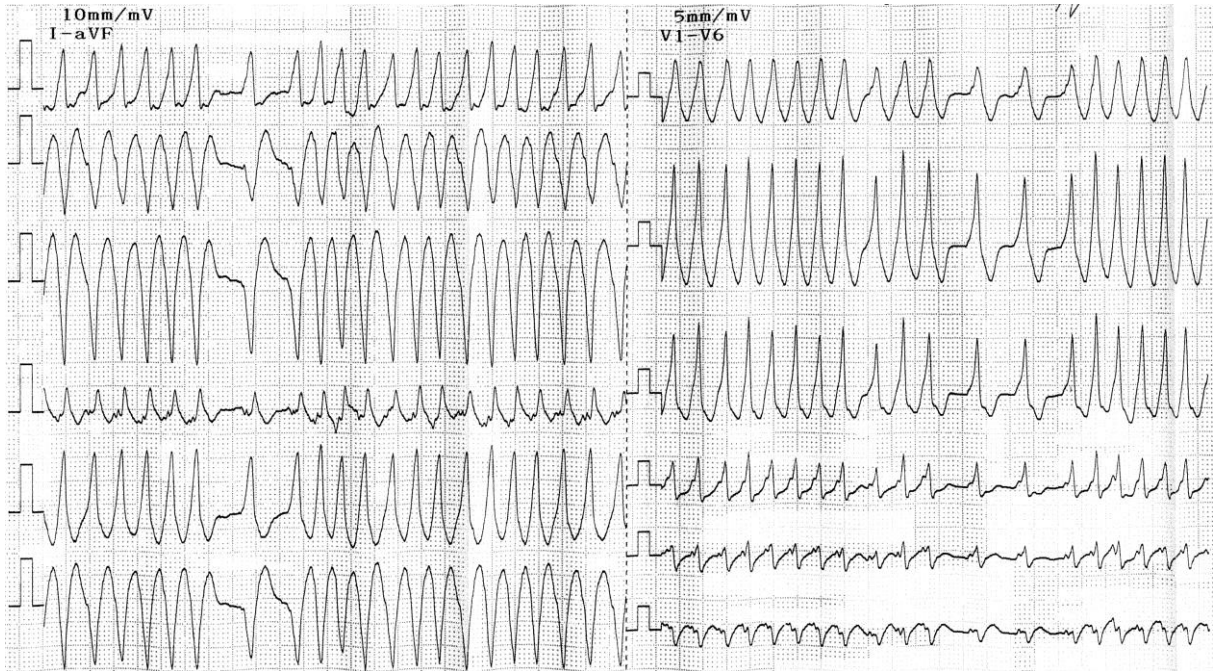
Breitkomplextachykardien – Fallbeispiel 3

Anamnese:

- ♂, 23 Jahre
- Herzrasen seit ca. 1 Stunde
- Bis jetzt immer gesund gewesen

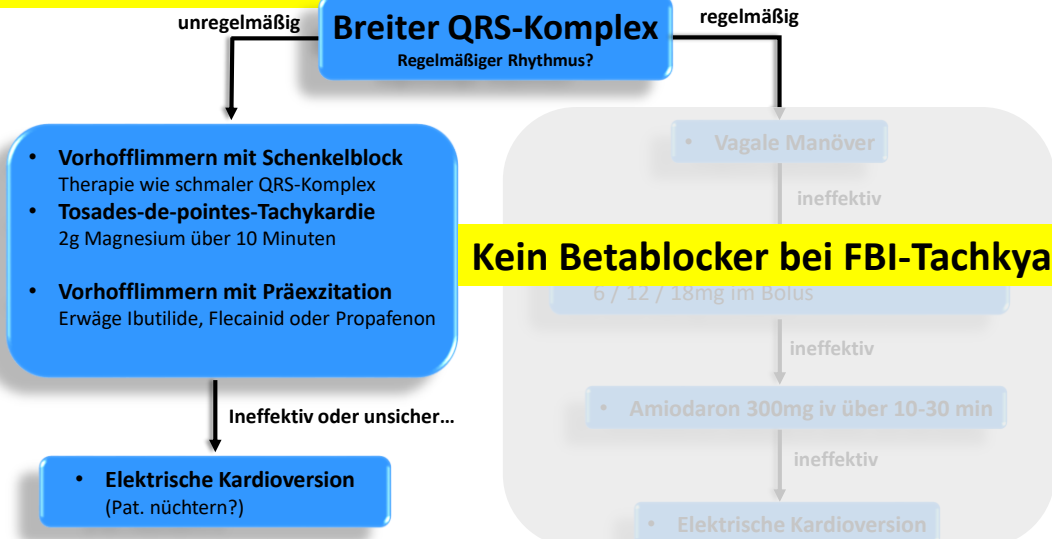
Vitalparameter:

- wach, voll orientiert (GCS 15)
- RR 100/60mmHg
- SpO2 95% unter RL



Breitkomplextachykardien - Therapie

Hämodynamisch stabiler Patient!



adaptiert von: European Resuscitation Council Guidelines 2021: Adult advanced life support, Resuscitation (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resuscitation.2021.02.010>
European Heart Journal (2020) 41, 655720

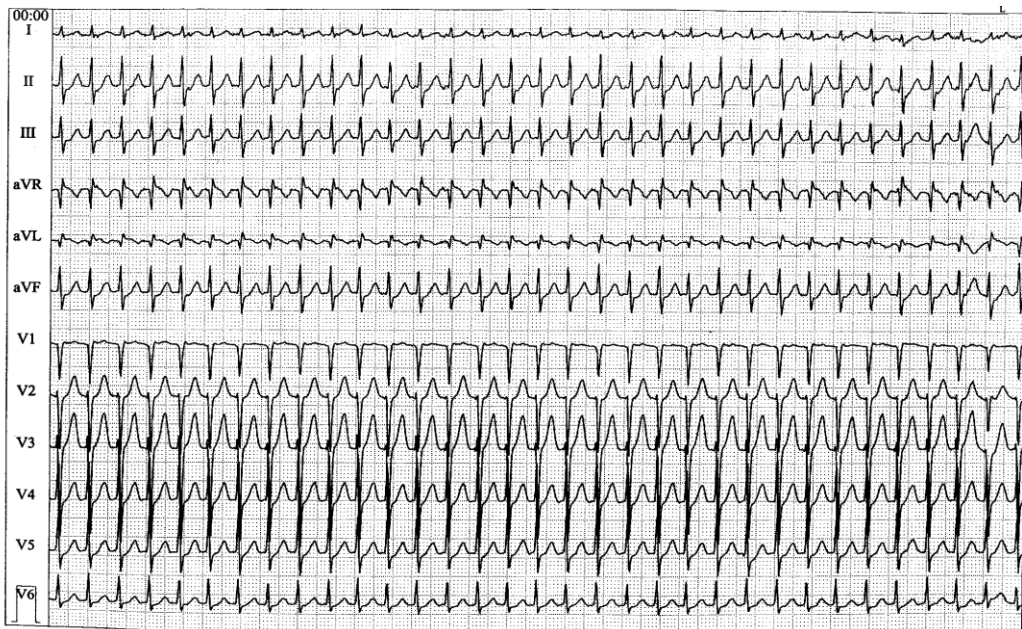
Schmalkomplextachykardien – Fallbeispiel 4

Anamnese:

- ♂, 23 Jahre
- Herzrasen seit ca. 1 Stunde
- Bis jetzt immer gesund gewesen

Vitalparameter:

- wach, voll orientiert (GCS 15)
- RR 100/60mmHg
- SpO2 95% unter RL



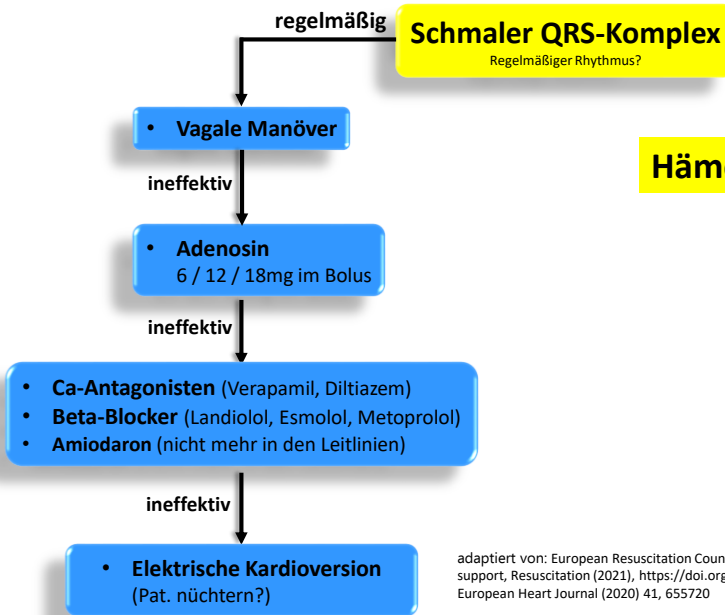
GE CardioSoft V6.51(2)
25mm/s 10mm/mV 0.01-20Hz 50Hz ADS

nicht befundet

Behand. Arzt:

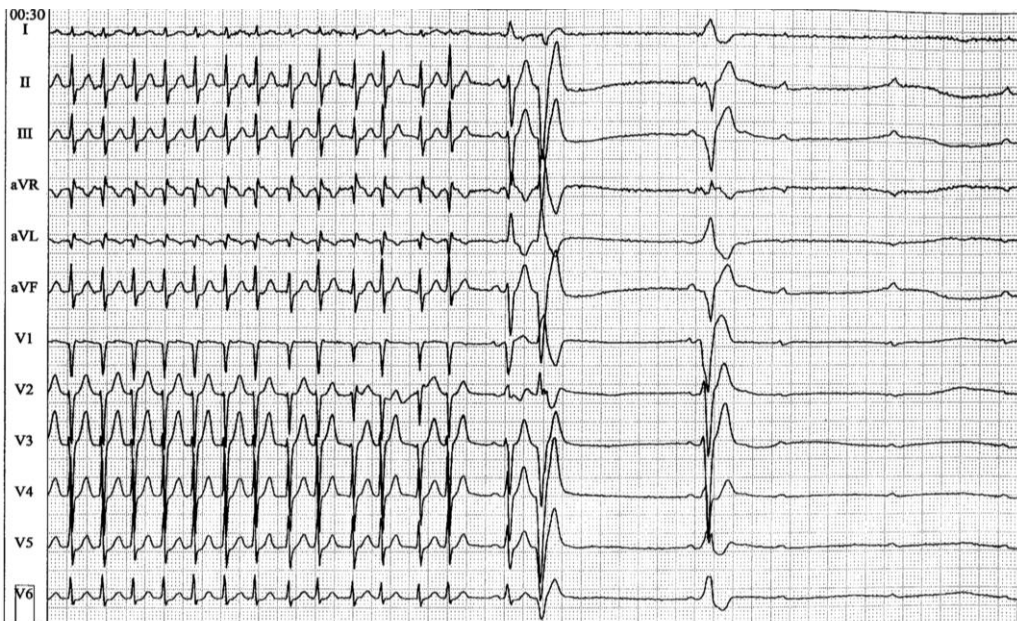
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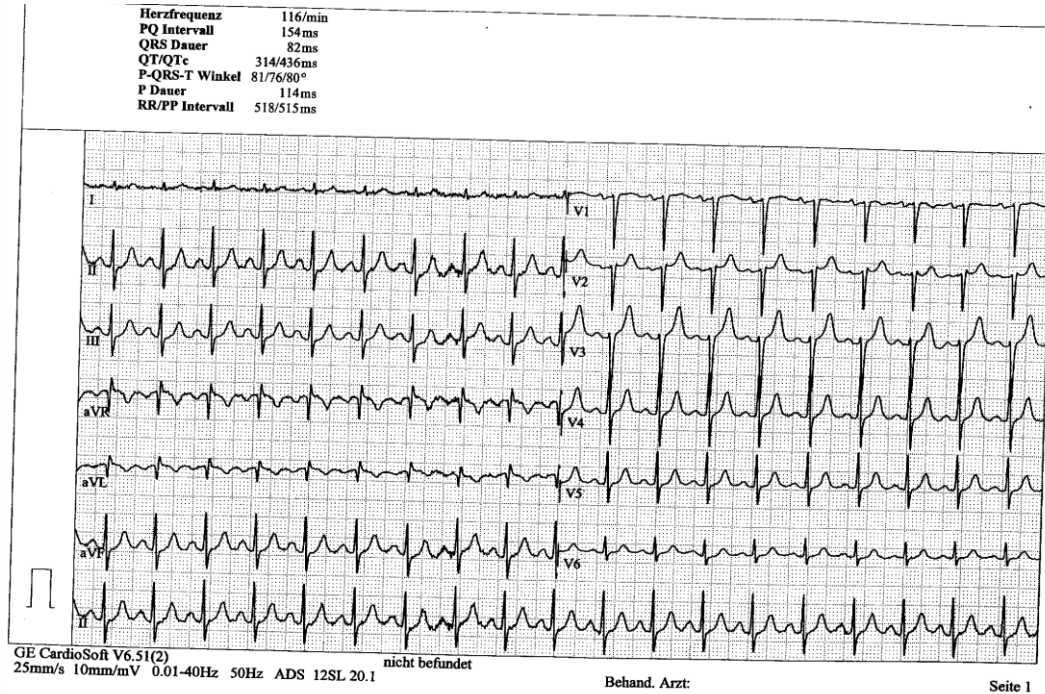
Schmalkomplextachykardien - Therapie



Hämodynamisch stabiler Patient!

adaptiert von: European Resuscitation Council Guidelines 2021: Adult advanced life support, Resuscitation (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resuscitation.2021.02.010>
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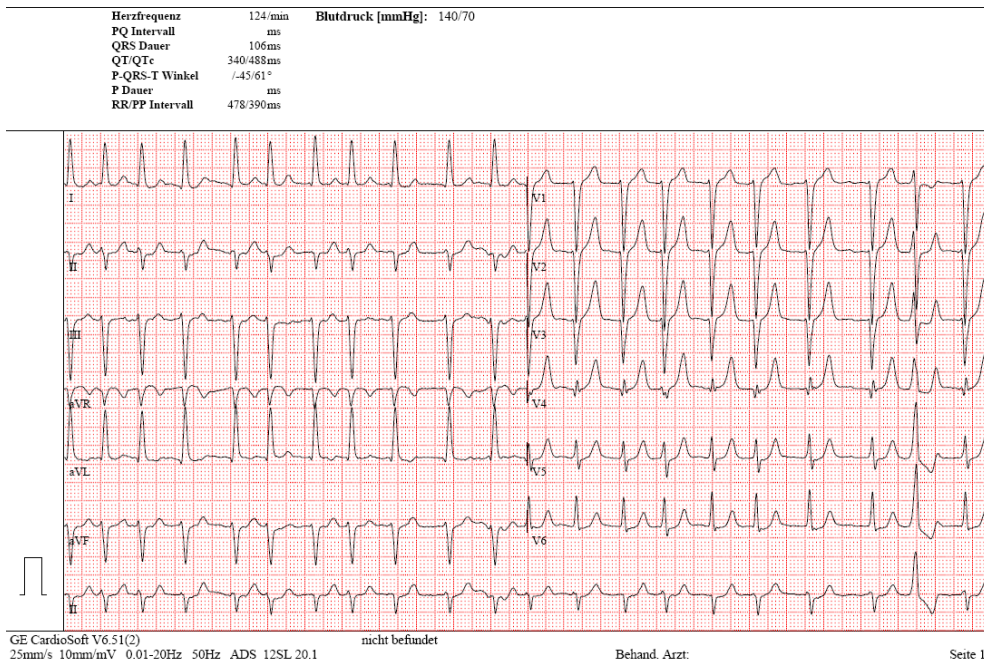
Schmalkomplextachykardien – Fallbeispiel 5

Anamnese:

- ♀, 73 Jahre
- Herzklopfen seit ein paar Tagen
- Dauermedikation: ASS, Metoprolol, Seropram, Zoldem

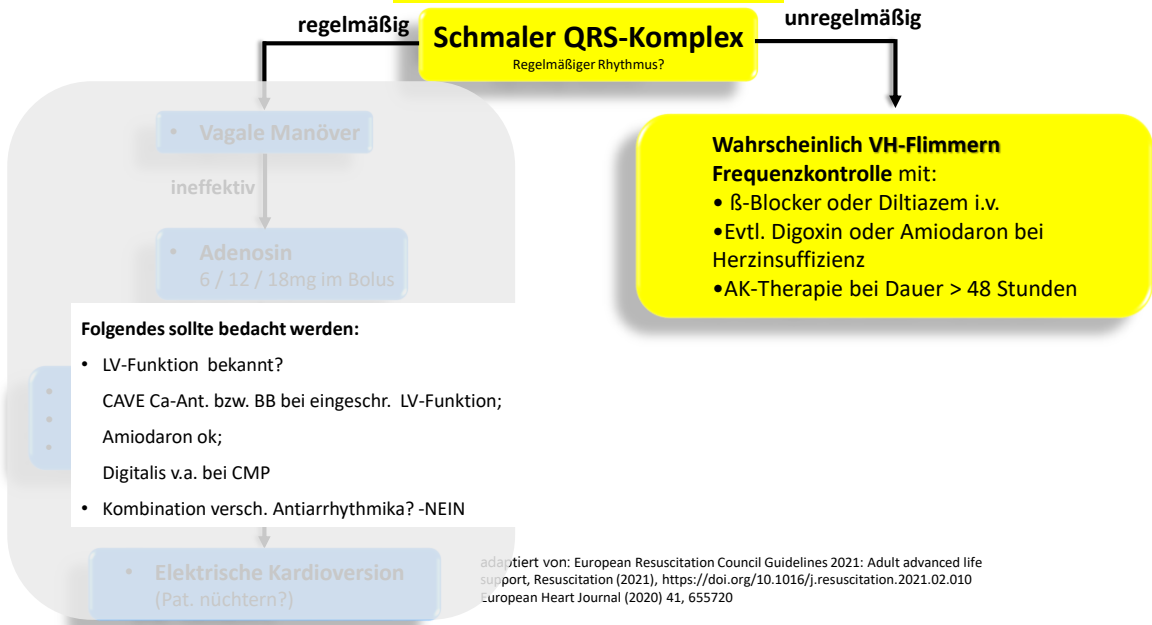
Vitalparameter:

- RR 140/90mmHg
- AF 14/min
- SpO2 96% unter RL



Schmalkomplextachykardien - Therapie

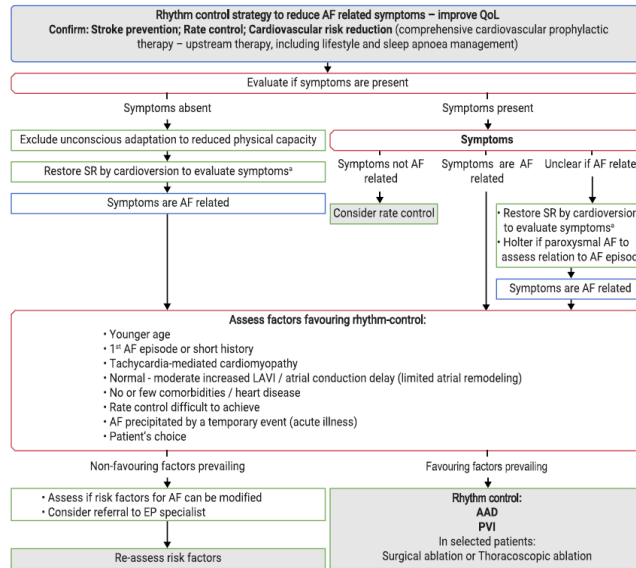
Hämodynamisch stabiler Patient!



Vorhofflimmern

Rhythmus- oder Frequenzkontrolle?

Symptome?

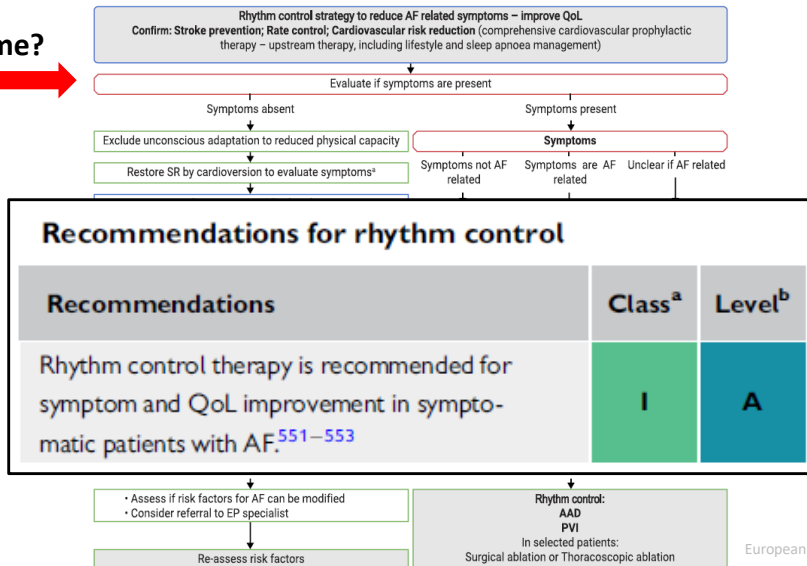


European Heart Journal (2020) 42, 373-498

Vorhofflimmern

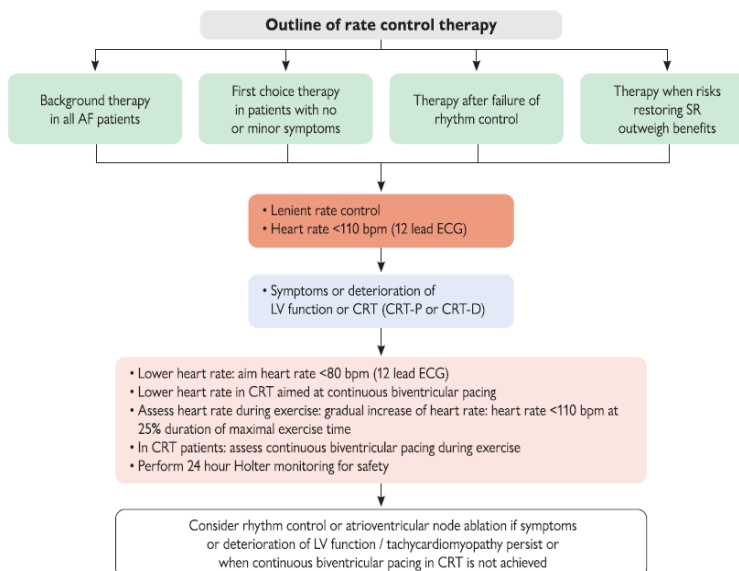
Rhythmus- oder Frequenzkontrolle?

Symptome?



European Heart Journal (2020) 42, 373-498

Vorhofflimmern - Frequenzkontrolle



European Heart Journal (2020) 42, 373-498

Vorhofflimmern - Frequenzkontrolle

Table 13 Drugs for rate control in AF^a

	Intravenous administration	Usual oral maintenance dose	Contraindicated
Beta-blockers^b			
Metoprolol tartrate	2.5-5 mg i.v. bolus; up to 4 doses	25-100 mg b.i.d.	In case of asthma use beta-1-blockers Contraindicated in acute HF and history of severe bronchospasm
Metoprolol XL (succinate)	N/A	50-400 mg o.d.	
Bisoprolol	N/A	1.25-20 mg o.d.	
Atenolol ^c	N/A	25-100 mg o.d.	
Esmolol	500 µg/kg i.v. bolus over 1 min; followed by 50-300 µg/kg/min	N/A	
Landiolol	100 µg/kg i.v. bolus over 1 min, followed by 10-40 µg/kg/min; in patients with cardiac dysfunction: 1-10 µg/kg/min	N/A	
Nebivolol	N/A	2.5-10 mg o.d.	
Carvedilol	N/A	3.125-50 mg b.i.d.	
Non-dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonists			
Verapamil	2.5-10 mg i.v. bolus over 5 min	40 mg b.i.d. to 480 mg (extended release) o.d.	Contraindicated in HFrEF Adapt doses in hepatic and renal impairment
Diltiazem	0.25 mg/kg i.v. bolus over 5 min, then 5-15 mg/h	60 mg t.i.d. to 360 mg (extended release) o.d.	
Digitalis glycosides			
Digoxin	0.5 mg i.v. bolus (0.75-1.5 mg over 24 hours in divided doses)	0.0625-0.25 mg o.d.	High plasma levels associated with increased mortality Check renal function before starting and adapt dose in CKD patients High plasma levels associated with increased mortality
Digitoxin	0.4-0.6 mg	0.05-0.1 mg o.d.	
Other			
Amiodarone	300 mg i.v. diluted in 250 mL 5% dextrose over 30-60 min (preferably via central venous cannula), followed by 900-1200 mg i.v. over 24 hours diluted in 500-1000 mL via a central venous cannula	200 mg o.d. after loading 3 × 200 mg daily over 4 weeks, then 200 mg daily ^{38,49} (reduce other rate controlling drugs according to heart rate)	In case of thyroid disease, only if no other options

European Heart Journal (2020) 42, 373-498

Vorhofflimmern - Frequenzkontrolle

Table 13 Drugs for rate control in AF^a

	Intravenous administration	Usual oral maintenance dose	Contraindicated
Beta-blockers^b			
Metoprolol tartrate	2.5 - 5 mg i.v. bolus; up to 4 doses	25 - 100 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>	In case of asthma use beta-1-blockers
Metoprolol XL (succinate)	N/A	50 - 400 mg <i>o.d.</i>	
Bisoprolol	N/A	1.25 - 20 mg <i>o.d.</i>	Contraindicated in acute HF and history of severe bronchospasm
Atenolol ^c	N/A	25 - 100 mg <i>o.d.</i>	
Esmolol	500 µg/kg i.v. bolus over 1 min; followed by 50 - 300 µg/kg/min	N/A	
Landiolol	100 µg/kg i.v. bolus over 1 min, followed by 10 - 40 µg/kg/min; in patients with cardiac dysfunction: 1 - 10 µg/kg/min	N/A	
Nebivolol	N/A	2.5 - 10 mg <i>o.d.</i>	
Carvedilol	N/A	3.125 - 50 mg <i>b.i.d.</i>	

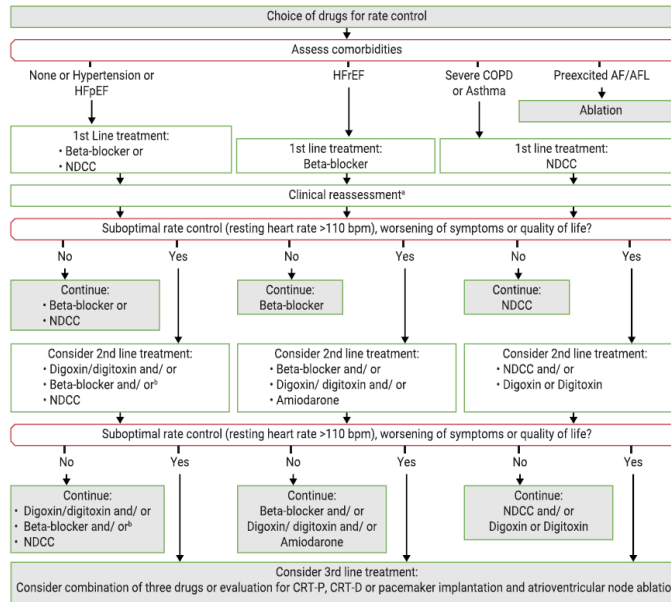
European Heart Journal (2020) 42, 373-498

Vorhofflimmern - Intensivmedizin

- Bei Sepsis oder septischem Schock
- Peri-/Postoperativ
- Unzureichende Frequenz- bzw. Rhythmuskontrolle mit bis zu 3x höherer Mortalität und bis zu 9 Tage längerem ICU-Aufenthalt assoziiert.

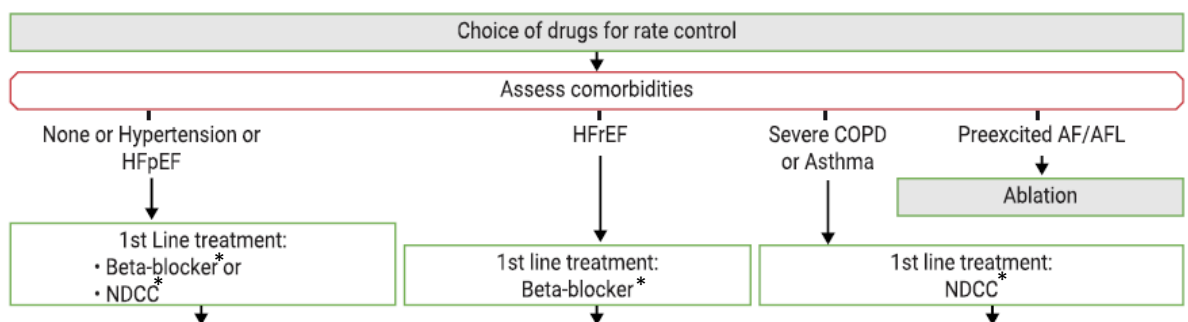
Anästh Intensivmed 2018; 59:1-14
Inter J Cardiol 2018; 266:95-99

Vorhofflimmern - Intensivmedizin



European Heart Journal (2020) 42:373-498

Vorhofflimmern - Intensivmedizin



* Problem: negativ inotrope Wirkung, RR-Senkung

→ kardioselektive (β_1) iv-Betablocker?

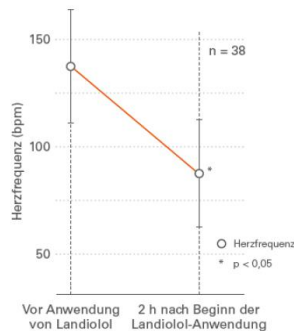
European Heart Journal (2020) 42:373-498

Kardioselektive Beta-Blocker

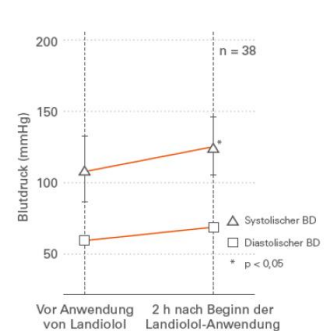
Selektivitätsratio Beta-1 : Beta-2 Rezeptoren

Metoprolol	2:1
Esmolol	33:1
Landiolol	255:1

Signifikante Herzfrequenzsenkung 2 h nach Landiolol¹¹



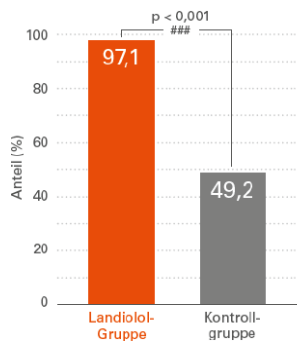
Veränderung des Blutdrucks 2 h nach Landiolol¹¹



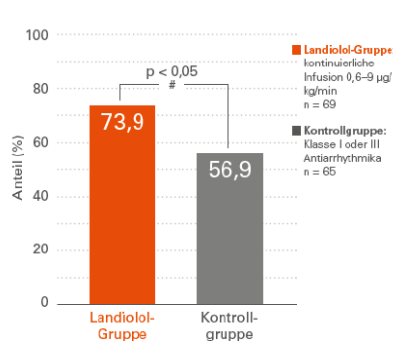
Wariishi S., et al.: Postoperative administration of landiololhydrochloride for patients with supraventricular arrhythmia: the efficacy of sustained intravenous infusion at a low dose. *Interact CardioVascThoracSurg* 2009; 9:811-813.

VH-Flimmern nach kardioch. Eingriffen

Anteil der Patienten mit 20% Reduktion der Herzfrequenz¹²



Anteil der Patienten mit Konversion in den Sinusrhythmus¹²



Nishi H., et al.: Efficacy of landiololhydrochloride for atrial fibrillation after open heartsurgery. *Heart Vessels* 2013 Jul; 28(4):490-496.

Vergleich iv-Betablocker

Wirkstoff	Wirkungseintritt	Eliminations-HWZ	Wirkdauer	Kardioselektivität	Wirkungen
Metoprolol (Beloc®)	20min	3-7h	5-8h	$\beta_1 = \beta_2$	HF↓ RR↓
Esmolol (Brevibloc®)	1-2min	9min	10-20min	$\beta_1 \gg \beta_2$	HF↓ RR↓
Landiolol (Rapibloc®)	1min	4min	15min	$\beta_1 \gg \gg \beta_2$	HF↓ RR→

Übersicht „Hämodynamik-Krisen“

- Tachykarde Herz-Rhythmusstörungen
- Schock

- Kardiogener Schock
- Septischer Schock

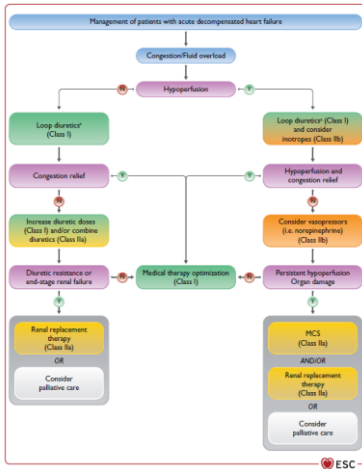
Kardiogener Schock

	Acute decompensated heart failure	Acute pulmonary oedema	Isolated right ventricular failure	Cardiogenic shock
Main mechanisms	LV dysfunction Sodium and water renal retention	Increased afterload and/or predominant LV diastolic dysfunction Valvular heart disease	RV dysfunction and/or pre-capillary pulmonary hypertension	Severe cardiac dysfunction
Main cause of symptoms	Fluid accumulation, increased intraventricular pressure	Fluid redistribution to the lungs and acute respiratory failure	Increased central venous pressure and often systemic hypoperfusion	Systemic hypoperfusion
Onset	Gradual (days)	Rapid (hours)	Gradual or rapid	Gradual or rapid
Main haemodynamic abnormalities	Increased LVEDP and PCWP ^a Low or normal cardiac output Normal to low SBP	Increased LVEDP and PCWP ^a Normal cardiac output Normal to high SBP	Increased RVEDP Low cardiac output Low SBP	Increased LVEDP and PCWP ^a Low cardiac output Low SBP
Main clinical presentations^{1,446}	Wet and warm OR Dry and cold	Wet and warm ^b	Dry and cold OR Wet and cold	Wet and cold
Main treatment	Diuretics Inotropic agents/vasopressors (if peripheral hypoperfusion/hypotension) Short-term MCS or RRT if needed	Diuretics Vasodilators ^b	Diuretics for peripheral congestion Inotropic agents/vasopressors (if peripheral hypoperfusion/hypotension) Short-term MCS or RRT if needed	Inotropic agents/vasopressors Short-term MCS RRT

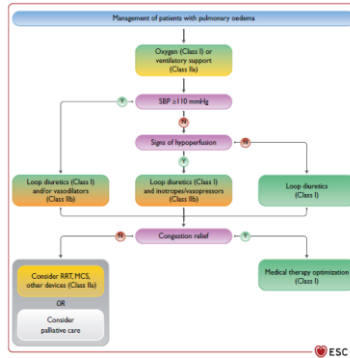
© ESC 2011

Dekomp. HI / Lungenödem / Re-Herzins.

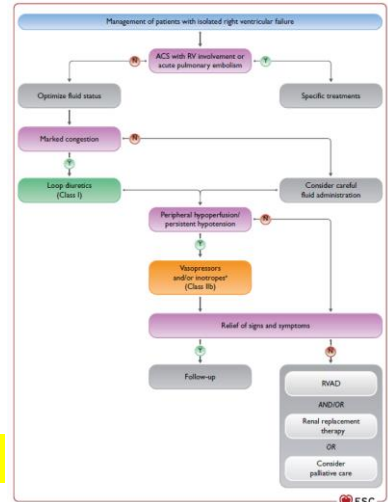
Akut dekompens. HI



Lungenödem



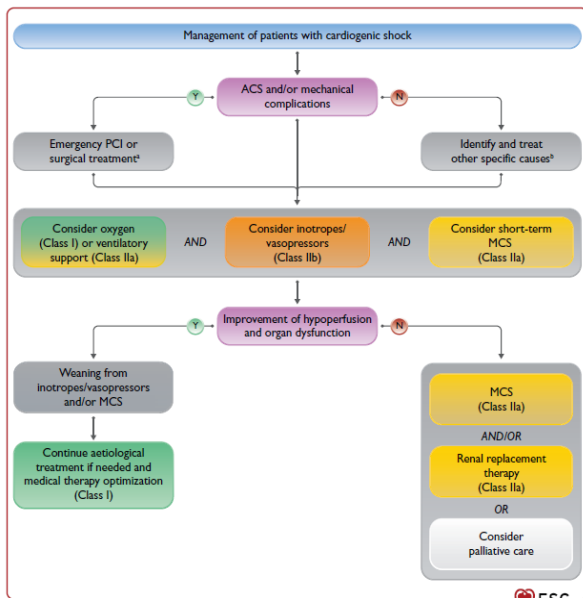
Re-Herzinsuffizienz



Kein Beta-Blocker empfohlen

European Heart Journal (2021) 42, 3599-3726

Kardiogener Schock



Kein Beta-Blocker empfohlen

European Heart Journal (2021) 42, 3599-3726

Kardiogener Schock

6.5. Während der Schockphase zu vermeidende Medikamente: Beta-Blocker und Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosteron(RAAS)- Blocker

Die **IKS-Expertengruppe** rät aufgrund der retrospektiven Datenanalyse der TRIUMPH-Studie(370) dazu, eine vorbestehende Betablockertherapie in der initialen Schockphase zu pausieren.

Empfehlung 8.2.5.B. Vorhofflimmern: Frequenzkontrolle

Zur medikamentösen Frequenzkontrolle und zur Erleichterung der Rhythmuskontrolle sollte die intravenöse Gabe von Amiodaron aufgrund dessen nur geringer negativ inotropen und hypotonen Wirkung gewählt werden.

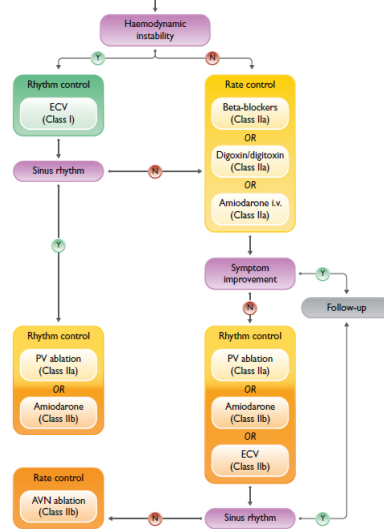
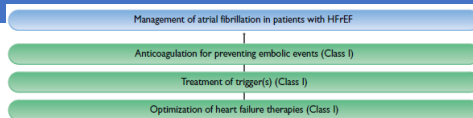
↑ / EK

Konsentiert: 9/9; 6/6 der Delegierten

Die **IKS-Leitliniengruppe** spricht sich aufgrund der verlässlicheren Wirkung von Amiodaron gegen einen Therapieversuch mit Digitalispräparaten aus und favorisiert den direkten Therapiebeginn mit Amiodaron. Weiterhin rät sie zum Verzicht auf Betablocker und Kalziumantagonisten wegen deren negativ inotropen Wirkung. Vor jeder Maßnahme schlägt sie zudem vor zu prüfen, ob eine Reduktion der Katecholamine möglich ist.

S3 Leitlinie Infarktbedingter kardiogener Schock – Diagnose, Monitoring, Therapie

Akute HI + Vorhofflimmern



Rate control

Beta-blockers should be considered for short- and long-term rate control in patients with HF and AF.⁵³⁵

IIa

Beta-Blocker zur Frequenzkontrolle, wenn hämodynamisch stabil

Septischer Schock – Hämodyn. Management

HEMODYNAMIC MANAGEMENT

32 For adults with sepsis or septic shock, we **recommend** using crystalloids as first-line fluid for resuscitation.

33 For adults with sepsis or septic shock, we **suggest** using balanced crystalloids instead of normal saline for resuscitation.

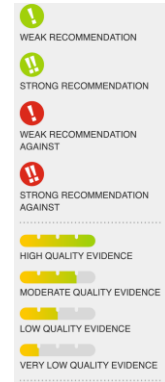
2016 STATEMENT
"We **suggest** using either balanced crystalloids or saline for fluid resuscitation of patients with sepsis or septic shock"

34 For adults with sepsis or septic shock, we **suggest** using albumin in patients who received large volumes of crystalloids.

35 For adults with sepsis or septic shock, we **recommend against** using starches for resuscitation.

36 For adults with sepsis and septic shock, we **suggest against** using gelatin for resuscitation.

2016 STATEMENT
"We **suggest** using crystalloids over gelatins when resuscitating patients with sepsis or septic shock."



Intensive Care Med (2021) 47: 1181-1247

Septischer Schock – Hämodyn. Management

37 For adults with septic shock, we **recommend** using norepinephrine as the first-line agent over other vasopressors.

Dopamine
HIGH

Vasopressin
MODERATE

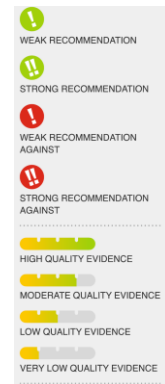
Epinephrine
LOW

Selepressin
LOW

Angiotensin 2
VERY LOW

38 For adults with septic shock on norepinephrine with inadequate mean arterial pressure levels, we **suggest** adding vasopressin instead of escalating the dose of norepinephrine.

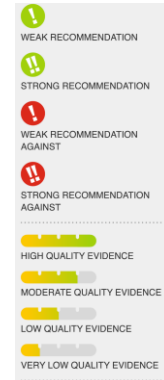
39 For adults with septic shock and inadequate mean arterial pressure levels despite norepinephrine and vasopressin, we **suggest** adding epinephrine.



Intensive Care Med (2021) 47: 1181-1247

Septischer Schock – Hämodyn. Management

- 40** For adults with septic shock, we **suggest against** using terlipressin.
LOW
- 41** For adults with septic shock and **cardiac dysfunction with persistent hypoperfusion despite adequate volume status and arterial blood pressure, we suggest either adding dobutamine to norepinephrine or using epinephrine alone.**
LOW
- 42** For adults with septic shock and cardiac dysfunction with persistent hypoperfusion despite adequate volume status and arterial blood pressure, we **suggest against** using levosimendan.
LOW
- 43** For adults with septic shock, we **suggest** invasive monitoring of arterial blood pressure over non-invasive monitoring, as soon as practical and if resources are available.
VERY LOW
- 44** For adults with septic shock, we **suggest** starting vasopressors peripherally to restore mean arterial pressure rather than delaying initiation until a central venous access is secured.
VERY LOW
- 45** There is insufficient evidence to make a recommendation on the use of restrictive versus liberal fluid strategies in the first 24 hours of resuscitation in patients with sepsis and septic shock who still have signs of hypoperfusion and volume depletion after the initial resuscitation.
- 2016 STATEMENT**
 "We **suggest** using either balanced crystalloids or saline for fluid resuscitation of patients with sepsis or septic shock."
 "We **suggest** using crystalloids over gelatins when resuscitating patients with sepsis or septic shock."



Intensive Care Med (2021) 47: 1181-1247

Septischer Schock – und Beta-Blocker

Präklinische Studien

Preclinical studies on the utility of β -blockers for sepsis treatment published from 2019 to 2021.

Authors	Animal	Sepsis model	Drug	Main conclusion
Kimmoun et al. [10]	Wistar rat	CLP	Esmolol	BB improved cardiac contractility, upregulated vascular $\alpha 1$ AR expression, and exerted an anti-inflammatory effect (as measured by NF- κ B level)
Bedet et al. [14]	Mouse	CLP	Atenolol ivabradine	Unlike ivabradine, BB reduced SAP and CO; none of the examined drugs had an effect on 60-h survival
Bangash et al. [20]	Wistar rat	Endotoxemia LPS	Dopexamine [®] salbutamol	β -Agonists reduced leucocyte-endothelial adhesion in postcapillary venules as assessed by intravital microscopy
Stolk et al. [21]	C57BL/6 J mouse	Endotoxemia LPS and CLP	Norepinephrine vasopressin	Norepinephrine enhanced immunoparalysis by attenuating production of proinflammatory mediators and stimulating IL-10 production
Van Loon et al. [22]	Sheep	Endotoxemia LPS	Esmolol	BB increased pressure dependency of renal blood flow to renal perfusion pressure by impairing renal autoregulation
Van Loon et al. [23]	Lamb	Endotoxemia LPS	Esmolol	Esmolol improved VACR by decreasing the RV end-systolic pressure in a single-beat PV loop assessment
Carrara et al. [41]	Pig	Intraperitoneal instillation of autologous feces	Esmolol ivabradine	Sepsis-induced cardiac dysautonomia was improved by esmolol and ivabradine, but only esmolol continued to provide benefit under norepinephrine treatment
Carrara et al. [42]	Pig	Intraperitoneal instillation of autologous feces	Esmolol ivabradine	Esmolol improved vascular function via increased peripheral vascular resistance
Guo et al. [43]	SD rat	CLP	Esmolol	Esmolol inhibited inflammation and apoptosis in the intestinal tissue via overexpression NF- κ B p65

Journal of Intensive Medicine 2 (2022) 150-155

Septischer Schock – und Beta-Blocker

Klinische Studien

Clinical studies on the utility of β -blockers for sepsis treatment published from 2019 to 2021.

Authors	Study design	Trial process	Number of patients in each treatment arm	Primary outcome	Secondary outcome
Liu et al. [44]	Prospective RCT	Esmolol vs. placebo	50 vs. 50	28-day mortality, 62% vs. 68% ($P = 0.529$)	NS for lactate level, hospital length of stay, norepinephrine use
Pham et al. [45]	Retrospective cohort study	Premorbid BB exposure vs. not in sepsis on serum lactate level	189	Mean serum lactate level was 0.87 (0.05–1.65); lower under BB	NA
Chan et al. [46]	Prospective observational study (BeLa study)	Serum lactate level in premorbid BB exposure vs. not septic	70	Serum lactate level, 1.78 mmol/L vs. 1.70 mmol/L (NS)	NA
Bosch et al. [47]	Retrospective cohort study	BB vs. CaB vs. amiodarone vs. digoxine on HR in septic patients	666 (10.1% BB, 33.8% CaB, 50.6% amiodarone, 5.6% digoxine)	BB improved HR control < 110 beats/min after 1 h vs. amiodarone, digoxin, and CaB	NA
Morelli et al. [37]	Post-hoc analysis	SDP > 35 mmHg to predict dP/dt drop during esmolol infusion	23 stable dP/dt vs. 22 dP/dt drop	Significantly lower SDP in stable dP/dt vs. decreased dP/dt group, 40 vs. 53 ($P = 0.01$)	Lower SDP was associated with CO and SV reductions; higher SDP was associated with stable SV and CO
Kakihana et al. [39]	RCT	Landiolol vs. control	76 vs. 74	HR (60–95 beats/min) at 24 h, 55% vs. 33% ($P = 0.0031$)	Safety analysis showed similar AE rates between groups
Kuo et al. [33]	Retrospective observational study	β 1-selective BB vs. nonselective BB vs. control	137 vs. 72 vs. 1053	ICU mortality of 9.5 vs. 15.3% vs. 20.6% ($P = 0.005$) [*]	NA
Tan et al. [32]	Retrospective observational study (BEAST study)	Premorbid BB exposure vs. not in sepsis	1536 vs. 2550	ICU mortality, OR = 0.80; 95% CI: 0.66–0.97 ($P = 0.025$)	BB improved neurologic and respiratory SOFA score
Li et al. [35]	Meta-analysis of five RCTs	Esmolol vs. control	161 vs. 161	28-day mortality, RR = 0.49; 95% CI: 0.48–0.74	NA
Hasegawa et al. [34]	Meta-analysis of six RCTs	Esmolol/landiolol vs. control	286 vs. 286	28-day mortality, RR = 0.68; 95% CI: 0.54–0.85 ($P < 0.001$, in favor of BB)	NA

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- Vielversprechende Daten zur Anwendung von kurz-wirksamen, kardioselektiven BB.

Präklinische Studien

Klinische Studien

- Esmolol und Landiolol sollten nicht in der frühen Phase verwendet werden.

- Beginn Minimum 12 Stunden nach Beginn Vasopressoren-Therapie in euwölämen Patienten.

- Patienten sollten eine normale LV-Funktion oder nur geringgrad. eingeschr. LV-Funktion haben (bei Anwendung von Landiolol).

- Langsame Titration!!

- Landiolol kann auch die Inzidenz neuerlicher Arrhythmien reduzieren.

- Noch keine eindeutigen Daten zum Einfluss auf die Mortalität oder Inzidenz/Dauer Organversagen.

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Take-Home Messages

Breitkomplextachykardien

- BB kein Stellenwert
- Wenn überhaupt, dann nur sehr kardioselektiven BB, und wenn man sich sehr gut auskennt (SVT mit aberranter Leitung)

Schmalkomplextachykardien

- BB bei „klassischer SVT“
- BB bei Vorhofflimmern zur Frequenzkontrolle
- Kardioselektive BB – Landiolol >> Esmolol

Kardiogener Schock

- KEINE BB

Septischer Schock

- BB NICHT in der Frühphase
- Danach kardioselektive BB zur Frequenzkontrolle, wenn LV-Funktion nicht hochgradig eingeschränkt ist



Vielen Dank!

Vorhofflimmern

Rhythmus- oder Frequenzkontrolle?

Assess factors favouring rhythm-control:

- Younger age
- 1st AF episode or short history
- Tachycardia-mediated cardiomyopathy
- Normal - moderate increased LAVI / atrial conduction delay (limited atrial remodeling)
- No or few comorbidities / heart disease
- Rate control difficult to achieve
- AF precipitated by a temporary event (acute illness)
- Patient's choice

Recommendations for rhythm control

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Rhythm control therapy is recommended for symptom and QoL improvement in symptomatic patients with AF. ^{551–553}	I	A

European Heart Journal (2020) 42, 373–498

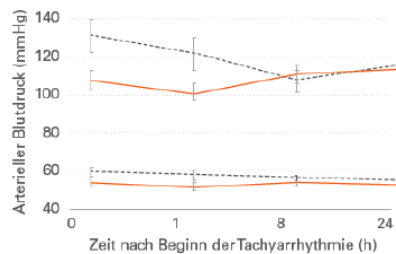
Supraventr. Tachykardien bei Sepsis

Konversion in Sinusrhythmus¹⁵

Arterieller Blutdruck¹⁵

n=61
87% VH-FI
10% AT
3% SVT

	0 h	1 h	8 h	24 h
Landiolol-Gruppe	-	25,6% ^b	55,3% ^a	69,7% ^b
Kontrollgruppe	-	0%	18,2%	36,4%
Landiolol (µg/kg/Min.)	8,27 ± 5,80	6,12 ± 4,72	5,47 ± 4,10	4,17 ± 4,28



^ap < 0,01; ^bp < 0,05 vs. Zeit 0 h

— Landiolol 6,3 µg/kg/Min. (n = 39)
--- Kontrolle/Standardtherapie (n = 22)

Okajima M., et al.: Landiolol, an ultra-short-acting β1-blocker, is useful for managing supraventricular tachyarrhythmias in sepsis. World J CritCare Med 2015 Aug 4; 4(3):251-257.