

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

COMPARATIVE ANTIRECURRENCE ANTIARRHYTHMIC EFFICACY OF SOME FAST SODIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS IN PATIENTS WITH ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

H.Sh. Kuchkarov¹, N.U. Zakirov²

Alfraganus University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan¹, RSSPMCC, Tashkent, Uzbekistan²

Aksaritmin (the sum of nine diterpenoid alkaloids, including lappaconitini hydrobromidum) is an antiarrhythmic drug (conditionally belongs to the I C class) which is extracted from the roots and rhizomes of local plant - *Aconitum septentrionale* (tablet 25 mg).

Evaluation the efficacy of frequently prescribed (in Uzbekistan) class IC AADs – aksaritmin and propafenone – for long-term rhythm control in patients without/minimal structural heart disease (ejection fraction is more than 50%).

The study included 70 patients (41 male), mean age - 56.8 ± 7.4 y.o. The inclusion criteria for patients in the study were: presence of at least 2 paroxysms of AF in 3 months and preserved EF ($EF = 61.9 \pm 2.8\%$, $E/A = 0.75 \pm 0.08$, $E/e' = 8.1 \pm 1.1$). All patients underwent standard examinations. The patients were divided into two groups (they did not differ in the main clinical and anamnestic characteristics): 1-group ($n=35$), aksaritmin (Aks) was prescribed in dose 75-112,5 mg a day; 2-group ($n=35$), propafenone (Pr) was prescribed in dose 450-600 mg a day. Study duration was 12 months. According to the study protocol, the AAE of the drugs was recorded with a decrease in the number of paroxysms by 70% (positive relative AAE) or more from the initial level and with the elimination of AF episodes by 100% - absolute positive AAE. Statistical analysis was carried out by the STATISTICA 13.

The main causes of AF in group 1 and group 2: hypertension - 22 (62.9%) and 20 (57.1%), chronic persistent myocarditis - 11 (31.4%) and 12 (34.3%), idiopathic AF - 2 (5.7%) and 3 (8.6%) patients, respectively. The first episode of arrhythmia occurred 17.1 ± 3.7 months ago in gr 1 and 17.9 ± 4.2 months ago in gr 2. In group 1, positive prophylactic efficacy of Aks was observed in 32 (91.4%), 27 (77.1%), and 25 (71.4%) patients at 1, 6, and 12 months of observation. Of these, absolute prophylactic efficacy of the drug was observed in 28 (80%), 20 (57.1%), and 15 (42.8%) patients. In group 2, positive prophylactic efficacy of Pr was observed in 31 (88.6%) ($\chi^2=0.159$; $P=0.691$), 26 (74.3%) ($\chi^2=0.078$; $P=0.781$) and 23 (65.7%) ($\chi^2=0.265$; $P=0.607$) patients at 1, 6 and 12 months of observation. Of these, absolute prophylactic efficacy of the drug was observed in 27 (80%), 19 (68.6%) and 14 (40%) patients. The AF recurrence rate at 3 months was 4.3 ± 1.2 and 4.1 ± 1.4 in the Aks and Pr groups, respectively ($P=0.5232$). With antiarrhythmic therapy, the recurrence rate decreased to 0.8 ± 1.0 and 1.1 ± 1.0 at 6 months, to 1.1 ± 1.2 and 1.3 ± 1.1 at 12 months, respectively, in both groups, which was statistically significant ($P<0.0001$).

The antirecurrence antiarrhythmic efficacy of Aks at a dose of 75-112.5 mg a day in recurrent forms of AF is comparable to the “reference” drug Pr at a dose of 450-600 mg a day.