

# CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc-score og årlig risiko for slag

Risikofaktorer		CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> -VASc	Score
<b>C</b>	Hjertesvikt/nedsatt venstre ventrikkelfunksjon	1	
<b>H</b>	Hypertensjon	1	
<b>A</b>	Alder > 75år	2	
<b>D</b>	Diabetes mellitus	1	
<b>S</b>	Tidligere slag/TIA/Systemisk emboli	2	
<b>V</b>	Vaskulær sykdom (tidligere hjerteinfarkt, perifer karsykdom, aortaplakk)	1	
<b>A</b>	Alder 65–74 år	1	
<b>Sc</b>	Kvinnelig kjønn	1	
<b>Maksimum score</b>		9	

Tabellen er utarbeidet av Pfizer og BMS på bakgrunn av referanse 1,3,4.

Score	Tromboemboli-rate (%/år)
0	0
1	1.3
2	2.2
3	3.2
4	4.0

**CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc-score ≥2 for menn og ≥3 for kvinner:**  
Antikoagulasjon er sterkt anbefalt (Class 1A).  
(NOAK fremfor VKA hos nye pasienter)<sup>1,2\*</sup>

**CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc-score =1 for menn og =2 for kvinner:**  
Antikoagulasjon bør vurderes basert på balanse mellom slagrisiko opp imot blødnings risiko og pasientens ønske (Class IIA).<sup>1,2\*</sup>

**CHA<sub>2</sub>DS<sub>2</sub>-VASc-score =0 eller kvinner uten andre risikofaktorer:**  
Ingen antikoagulasjonsbehandling<sup>1,2</sup>

## Ny anbefaling i ESC-AF retningslinjene fra 2020:

Pasienter som diagnostiseres med AF og i utgangspunktet lav risiko for hjerneslag (0 for menn eller kvinner uten andre risikofaktorer), skal innkalles til ny kontroll og revurdering av slagrisiko etter 4-6 måneder<sup>1</sup>.

**Referanser:** 1. Hindricks G, Potpara T, Dagres N. et al. 2020 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of atrial fibrillation developed in collaboration with the European Association of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS). European Heart Journal (2020) 00, 1-126 doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehaa612. 2. Vandvik PO et al. Retningslinjer for antitrombotisk behandling og profylakse. Norsk Selskap for Trombose og Hemostase. V1.1; 04.08.15. [http://files.magicapp.org/guideline/b1136bce-6dd7-4a62-adf6-1df450bffa24/1\\_1/pdf/published\\_guideline\\_414-1\\_1.pdf](http://files.magicapp.org/guideline/b1136bce-6dd7-4a62-adf6-1df450bffa24/1_1/pdf/published_guideline_414-1_1.pdf). 3. Lip, Nieuwlaat, Pisters. et al. Refining clinical risk stratification for predicting stroke and thromboembolism in atrial fibrillation using a novel risk factor-based approach: the euro heart survey on atrial fibrillation. Chest. 2010;137(2):263-72. 4. Lip, Frison, Halperin. et al. Identifying patients at high risk for stroke despite anticoagulation: a comparison of contemporary stroke risk stratification schemes in an anticoagulated atrial fibrillation cohort. Stroke. 2010 Dec;41(12):2731-8

\* Norske retningslinjer har en sterk anbefaling av NOAKs før warfarin hos pasienter som ikke kan bruke warfarin eller hos pasienter som ikke oppnår stabil INR. Pasienter med stabil INR kan fortsette med warfarin.



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# Vurdering av blødningsrisiko

Tabell 10: Clinical risk factors in the HAS-BLED score<sup>1</sup>.

Risk factors and definitions		Points awarded
<b>H</b>	<b>Uncontrolled hypertension</b> SBP >160 mmHg	1
<b>A</b>	<b>Abnormal renal and/or hepatic function</b> Dialysis, transplant, serum creatinine >200 mmol/L, cirrhosis, bilirubin > 2 upper limit of normal, AST/ALT/ALP >3 upper limit of normal	1 point for each
<b>S</b>	<b>Stroke</b> Previous ischaemic or haemorrhagic <sup>a</sup> stroke	1
<b>B</b>	<b>Bleeding history or predisposition</b> Previous major haemorrhage or anaemia or severe thrombocytopenia	1
<b>L</b>	<b>Labile INR<sup>b</sup></b> TTR <60% in patient receiving VKA	1
<b>E</b>	<b>Elderly</b> Aged >65 years or extreme frailty	1
<b>D</b>	<b>Drugs or excessive alcohol drinking</b> Concomitant use of antiplatelet or NSAID; and/or excessive <sup>c</sup> alcohol per week	1 point for each
<b>Maximum score</b>		<b>9</b>

ALP = alkaline phosphatase; ALT = alanine aminotransferase; AST = aspartate aminotransferase; SBP = systolic blood pressure; INR = international normalized ratio; NSAID = Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug; TTR = time in therapeutic range; VKA = vitamin K antagonist.

<sup>a</sup>Haemorrhagic stroke would also score 1 point under the 'B' criterion.

<sup>b</sup>Only relevant if patient receiving a VKA.

<sup>c</sup>Alcohol excess or abuse refers to a high intake (e.g. >14 units per week), where the clinician assesses there would be an impact on health or bleeding risk.

*"A high bleeding risk score should not lead to withholding OAC, as the net clinical benefit of OAC is even greater amongst such patients. However, the formal assessment of bleeding risk informs management of patients taking OAC, focusing attention on modifiable bleeding risk factors that should be managed and (re)assessed at every patient contact, and identifying high-risk patients with non-modifiable bleeding risk factors who should be reviewed earlier (for instance in 4 weeks rather than 4 - 6 months) and more frequently."*

