

## Impact of Prevention for Cardiac Embolism in Elderly Patients with Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation

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Nonvalvular atrial fibrillation (AF) is common in elderly patients (over 75 years), who face an elevated risk of stroke, but difficulty sustaining warfarin treatment. The warfarin is difficult to keep good TTR (time in therapeutic range) more than 65%, which is effective anti-thrombotic range, moreover, likely to be insufficient control for afraid of the complication of major bleeding, especially in elderly patients.

The novel oral anti-coagulants (NOAC) were noninferior to warfarin in the major meta-analysis of randomized trials, but there were no evidence of the efficacy and safety in elderly, and the individual factors are quite different compared with younger patients, for instance, renal function, activity, cognitive function, body weight, number and type of drugs, coexisting disease etc.

These factors were difficult to manage for prevention of cardiac embolism in elderly patients with AF.

In this lecture, based on the elderly-specific problems, how should be promoted an anti-thrombotic therapy in these patients, it will be mainly described NOAC.