COMPARISON STUDY; FOR EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF ORAL FLECAINIDE AND SOTALOL AS COMBINATION FOR TERMINATION OF ATRIAL FIBRILLATIOSN

ABSTRACT

Evaluation the efficacy of oral combinations consists of different doses of flecainide and Sotalol for termination of atrial fibrillation and estimate the effective dose in these combinations. 106 hemodynamically stable adult patients, with atrial fibrillation lasting ≤ 48 hours; randomized into groups to receive treatment as follow: Group 1 (N=28): Intravenous amiodarone. The remaining groups treated by oral combinations as single dose. Group 2 (N=17): Flecainide 100mg-metaprolol 50mg. Group 3 (N=21): Flecainide 100mg - Sotalol 80mg. Group 4 (N=21): Flecainide 100mg - Sotalol 120mg. Group 5 (N=19): Flecainide 150mg - Sotalol 80mg. Groups 3, 4, 5 as compared with group 1& 2 had significantly (at $p<0.05$) higher conversions rate at 8 and 24 hours and shorter conversion time. Groups 3, 4, 5 as compared with group 1 & 2 had no significant differences in QTc prolongation and P wave. Groups 3, 4, 5 as compared with group 1 & 2 had only significant differences (at $p<0.05$) in QRS, PR and heart rate changes as compared with group 2. Group 4 had the shortest conversion time and greatest declining in heart rate. Flecainide - sotalol combinations made higher conversion rate within shorter time than intravenous amiodarone and flecainide–metoprolol combination. (Flecainide 100mg - sotalol 120mg was most efficient) and their effects on ECG data during treatment was not significantly different from intravenous amiodarone..

Keywords: Atrial fibrillation; Amiodarone; Flecainide; Sotalol; Sinus rhythm.