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PROGNOSIS AND THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ATORVASTATIN ON PAROXYSMAL ATRIAL FIBRILLATION IN PATIENTS WITH NON-VALVULAR DISEASE

Liao Wei,[1] Li Faquan,[1] Zhang Yixiao[2] [1]*The First Affiliated Hospital of Gannan Medical College;* [2]*The First Hospital of Peking University*

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Objective To observe the prognosis and therapeutic effect of atorvastatin on paroxysmal atrial fibrillation in patients with non-valvular disease and effects of atorvastatin on inflammatory factors.

Methods 156 patients with non-valvular disease complicated with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation were randomly divided into two groups: treatment group [80 cases, treated by atorvastatin (20 mg/day); control group (76 cases). No significant differences between two groups of age, sex, hypertension, diabetes, heart function treatment. A treatment course was 6 months for two groups. Serum inflammatory cytokine interleukin 6 (IL-6), tumour necrosis factor α (TNFα), high sensitive C reactive protein (hs-CRP), human atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) and sinus rhythm maintenance rate, the incidence of thromboembolic events in both groups were observed.

Results The levels of IL-6, TNFα, hs-CRP and ANP in treatment group was significantly decreased than that of control group ($p<0.05$), sinus rhythm maintenance rate increased and the incidence of thromboembolic events in treatment group was significantly decreased than that of control group ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion Atorvastatin may decrease the levels of serum inflammatory factors and ANP in patients with non-valvular disease complicated with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, improve the maintenance of sinus rhythm rate and reduce the incidence of thromboembolic events, which may be one of the mechanisms of its anti-AF.