In This Issue of JAMA

April 2, 2019 Volume 321, Number 13 Pages 1229-1320

Research

Catheter Ablation and Risk of Mortality or Disabling Stroke

It is uncertain whether the risk of long-term mortality and stroke associated with atrial fibrillation (AF) can be mitigated by restoring sinus rhythm. Packer and colleagues for the CABANA Investigators randomized 2204 symptomatic patients with AF and found that catheter ablation, compared with medical therapy, did not reduce a composite end point of death, disabling stroke, serious bleeding, or cardiac arrest. In an Editorial, Albert and Bhatt suggest that patients who have disabling symptoms of AF may benefit from catheter ablation, but patients who choose drug therapy will also likely experience significant improvements in quality of life and have no worse risk for stroke or death.

- Editorial 1255 Related Article 1275
- Summary Video jama.com CME jamanetwork.com/learning

Catheter Ablation and Quality of Life

1275

Catheter ablation may be more effective than drug therapy for improving the quality of life of patients with atrial fibrillation (AF), but the durability of this benefit is uncertain. Mark and colleagues for the CABANA Investigators randomized 2204 symptomatic patients with AF and found that catheter ablation, compared with medical therapy, led to clinically important improvements in quality of life at 12 months.

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Clinical Use of Amyloid Positron Emission Tomography

1286

Amyloid positron emission tomography (PET) can detect amyloid plaques in the brain, but it is uncertain whether this neuroimaging technique is associated with changes in clinical management. Rabinovici and colleagues conducted a multisite longitudinal study with 16 OO8 Medicare beneficiaries who had mild cognitive impairment or dementia of uncertain etiology and found that the use of amyloid PET was associated with changes in clinical management within 90 days. In an Editorial, Jack and Petersen note that an abnormal amyloid PET result is not diagnostic of Alzheimer disease, but it increases the likelihood that Alzheimer disease is present.

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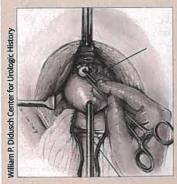
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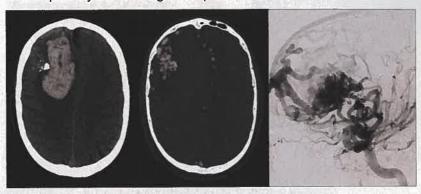
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Clinical Review & Education

Cerebral Intraparenchymal Hemorrhage

Most episodes of spontaneous intraparenchymal hemorrhage result from the rupture of damaged arteries or arterioles in patients with hypertension or cerebral amyloid angiopathy. Gross and colleagues review the medical and neurosurgical management of patients with intraparenchymal hemorrhage and its precursor lesions.



■ CME jamanetwork.com/learning

Expressing Incremental Changes in Study Outcomes

In this JAMA Guide to Statistics and Methods, Norton and colleagues discuss the use of marginal effects to express the change in predicted probability that a study outcome will occur by each 1-unit change in a risk factor.

An Epinephrine Prefilled Syringe for Anaphylaxis

Symjepi is a new epinephrine single-dose, prefilled syringe for the treatment of anaphylaxis. This Medical Letter on Drugs and Therapeutics compares Symjepi with epinephrine autoinjectors.



JAMA Patient Page 1320 Upper Blepharoplasty

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Editor's Audio Summary

Mary M. McDermott, MD, summarizes and comments on this week's issue.

Visual Abstract

"Effect of Catheter Ablation vs Medical Therapy on Quality of Life Among Patients With Atrial Fibrillation: The CABANA Randomized Clinical Trial"

Author Audio Interview



Neil Skolnik, MD, author of "Reexamining Recommendations for Treatment of Hypercholesterolemia in Older Adults"

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