

| PublisherInfo        |   |                |
|----------------------|---|----------------|
| PublisherName        | : | BioMed Central |
| PublisherLocation    | : | London         |
| PublisherImprintName | : | BioMed Central |

## Amiodarone as a first choice drug

| ArticleInfo           |   |  |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| ArticleID             | : | 51   |
| ArticleDOI            | : | 10.1186/cvm-2001-72002   |
| ArticleCitationID     | : | 72002  |
| ArticleSequenceNumber | : | 30   |
| ArticleCategory       | : | Paper Report   |
| ArticleFirstPage      | : | 1  |
| ArticleLastPage       | : | 3  |
| ArticleHistory        | : | RegistrationDate : 2001-10-17<br>Received : 2000-9-22<br>OnlineDate : 2001-10-17 |
| ArticleCopyright      | : | Biomed Central Ltd2001   |
| ArticleGrants         | : |  |

Niall Mulvahill,<sup>Aff1</sup>

Corresponding Affiliation: [Aff1](#)

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[Aff1 Freeman Hospital](#), [Newcastle Upon Tyne](#), [UK](#)

## Keywords

Chronic atrial fibrillation, class III drugs, medical cardioversion

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## Context

This paper describes a prospective randomised controlled study to assess the effectiveness of amiodarone in converting both short-term and long-lasting atrial fibrillation (AF) after 30 days of treatment.

This research was undertaken because of conflicting reports on the effectiveness (16%-19%) of amiodarone in the conversion of A F. This study also mandated that amiodarone was used as first line drug treatment.

## Significant findings

Overall, 80.5% of the amiodarone group and 40% of the placebo group converted to sinus rhythm at 30 days

## Comments

I found this article interesting because of the high success rate of conversion to sinus rhythm with amiodarone treatment in patients with increased left atrial size (46 mm; 61%) and those with chronic AF (35%). In accordance with other reports the longer duration of amiodarone treatment is associated with higher conversion rates in patients with chronic AF.

Possible implications of these findings are that prolonged use of amiodarone could be recommended in patients with dilated left atria and chronic AF after initial Failure of chemical cardioversion. For patients with recent onset AF with normal atrial size, the conversion rate to sinus rhythm with digoxin was >90%; suggesting that amiodarone is not necessary for the majority of this patient subgroup.

## Methods

Patients received intravenous (24 h) followed by oral amiodarone or placebo. All patients received digoxin for the first 24 h. .

## Additional information

## References

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