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Cerebral microbleeds (CMB) have become important MRI markers of hemorrhage-prone small vessel diseases of the elderly. They are associated with both first time and recurrent intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) risk in patients with hypertension and cerebral amyloid angiopathy. It is well-known that anticoagulants increase the risk of ICH and anticoagulant-related ICH have exceedingly high mortality. Long-term anticoagulation in patients with atrial fibrillation who are found to have CMBs is therefore a particularly concerning issue. One important recent advance in the field of atrial fibrillation was the FDA-approval of the use of left atrial appendage closure for stroke prevention in patients who are at high hemorrhage risk. This talk will help clinicians who evaluate complex patients with atrial fibrillation and cerebral microbleeds in decision making process regarding optimal stroke prevention measures.