

List of review questions

Evidence report	Type of review	Review questions	Outcomes
A	Diagnostic RCT	What is the most clinically and cost-effective method for detecting atrial fibrillation in people with cardiovascular risk factors for AF and/or symptoms suggestive of AF?	Critical outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of life Mortality Stroke and thromboembolism Major bleeding All cause hospitalisation Confirmed diagnosis of AF Initiated anticoagulants for AF
B	Diagnostic accuracy	What are the most accurate methods for detecting atrial fibrillation in people with cardiovascular risk factors for AF and/or symptoms suggestive of AF?	Diagnostic accuracy outcomes (sensitivity and specificity)
C	Prognostic RCT	What is the most clinically and cost-effective risk stratification tool for predicting stroke or thromboembolic events in people with atrial fibrillation?	Critical outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> health-related quality of life mortality stroke or thromboembolic complications major bleeding
D	Prognostic accuracy	What is the most accurate risk stratification tool for predicting stroke or thromboembolic events in people with atrial fibrillation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple diagnostic (prognostic) accuracy outcomes, such as sensitivity and specificity AUC (based on sensitivity and specificity but useful if >1 threshold used). Calibration outcomes Reclassification
E	Prognostic RCT	What is the most clinically and cost-effective risk stratification tool for predicting bleeding in people with atrial fibrillation?	Critical outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> health-related quality of life mortality stroke or thromboembolic complications major bleeding
F	Prognostic accuracy	What is the most accurate risk stratification tool for predicting bleeding events in people with atrial fibrillation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple diagnostic (prognostic) accuracy outcomes, such as sensitivity and specificity AUC (based on sensitivity

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			and specificity but useful if >1 threshold used). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calibration outcomes • Reclassification
G	Intervention	What is the most clinically and cost-effective anticoagulant therapy for stroke prevention in people with atrial fibrillation?	Critical outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of life • All stroke or systemic embolism • All-cause mortality • Myocardial infarction • Clinically relevant non-major bleeding • Minor bleeding • Major bleeding • Intracranial bleeding (ICH) • GI bleeding
H	Intervention	What is the clinical and cost-effectiveness of discontinuing anticoagulation in people whose atrial fibrillation has resolved?	Critical outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health-related quality of life • mortality • stroke or thromboembolic complications • major bleeding • recurrent atrial fibrillation • Exacerbation of heart failure.
I	Intervention	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of different non-ablative rate control therapies in people with atrial fibrillation?	Critical outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health-related quality of life • mortality • hospitalisation • HF/exacerbation of heart failure. • Failure of non-ablative rate control
J1	Intervention	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of different ablative therapies in people with atrial fibrillation?	Critical outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health-related quality of life • stroke or systemic embolism • mortality • Recurrent symptomatic AF (post-blanking period) • hospitalisation with a primary diagnosis of atrial fibrillation • Redo of procedure (catheter/surgical) • HF/exacerbation of heart failure. • Serious AEs Important outcomes

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospital length of stay
J2	NMA	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of different ablative therapies in people with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation?	<p>Critical outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stroke or systemic embolism mortality Recurrent symptomatic or asymptomatic AF (post-blanking period) Serious AEs
K	Intervention	What is the clinical and cost-effectiveness of short-term (<6 months) antiarrhythmic drugs following ablation for preventing recurrence of atrial fibrillation?	<p>Critical outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health related quality of life Mortality Stroke or thromboembolic complications Hospitalisation with a primary diagnosis of atrial arrhythmia Cardioversion for AF <p>Important outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cause hospitalisation Study drug discontinuation Repeat ablation procedure within 1 year Any documented atrial arrhythmia
L	Intervention	What is the most clinical and cost effective treatment strategy (rate or rhythm control, or no treatment) for people with atrial fibrillation after cardiothoracic surgery?	<p>Critical outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> health-related quality of life mortality stroke or thromboembolic complications Need for rescue DC cardioversion Rehospitalisation (all cause) Rehospitalisation for AF Achievement of sinus rhythm Adverse events <p>Important outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> freedom from anticoagulation freedom from AAD use Hospital length of stay ICU length of stay
M	Intervention	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of statins in the prevention of atrial fibrillation following cardiothoracic surgery?	<p>Critical outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AF post-surgery health-related quality of life

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mortality• stroke or thromboembolic complications• Hospital readmission Important outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hospital length of stay• ICU length of stay