

## 심방세동 환자에서 항부정맥제 Ic drug인 Propafenone과 Flecainide의 drug Efficacy

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= Abstract =

### Comparison of the Efficacy of Propafenone and Flecainide in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

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**Background** : Atrial fibrillation is one of the most common cardiac arrhythmias which has been received relatively little attention until recently. Despite the variety of treatment modalities including drugs, surgery, catheter ablation and devices, the overall treatment of atrial fibrillation is not always satisfactory. Pharmacotherapy is still the most commonly used treatment though the unfavorable side effects of antiarrhythmic drugs are problematic. The purpose of this study is to compare the efficacy of class Ic antiarrhythmic drugs, propafenone versus flecainide.

**Methods** : We treated one hundred eighteen patients with atrial fibrillation by class Ic antiarrhythmic drugs, propafenone or flecainide with/without DC cardioversion to convert to and maintain the sinus rhythm. We compared the clinical findings, drug efficacy, side effects of drugs between two groups.

**Results** : 30 patients were treated by propafenone and 88 patients by flecainide. 21 and 60 patients in each group were lone atrial fibrillation, 14 and 49 patients were paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. Mean duration of drug administration were 360.9, 339.4 days, respectively. The conversion rate to sinus rhythm by drugs was 25.0% in propafenone group and 30.7% in flecainide group ( $p=NS$ ). The 300 days-maintenance rates of sinus rhythm after conversion by drugs or DC cardioversion were 63.3%, 70.4% ( $p=NS$ ) respectively.

The side effects of drugs were dizziness, nausea and vomiting in both group and 1st degree AV block, transient sinus node dysfunction and decreased visual acuity in flecainide group. The drugs were discontinued in 11 (37.7%) and 26 (29.5%) patients in each group due to recurrence of atrial fibrillation or side effects of drugs.

**Conclusion** : This study suggests that propafenone and flecainide are comparably effective in

maintaining sinus rhythm in atrial fibrillation patients. Further prospective and large study is required to confirm this findings.

**KEY WORDS** : Atrial fibrillation · Propafenone · Flecainide · Class Ic antiarrhythmic agents.

서론

1500) , 24 Holter monitoring propafenone 450 600 mg/d, Flecainide 200 300mg/d .

가 가<sup>1)</sup> 7

가<sup>2)</sup> , (electrical cardioversion)

가 100 300 joules .

가 2 가

가 1 ,

class Ic propafenone 2 , flecainide . 3 .

### 연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

1992 10 1995 10

118 ( 90 , 28 ) .

1 , , amiodarone 6 1 propafenone 30 , flecainide 88 .

### 2. 연구방법

(Hewlett Packard Sonos 1000

### 3. 통계방법

SPSS for Window student t - test Mann - Whitney U test , p 0.05

### 결 과

#### 1. 임상적특성

propafenone 30 ( 25 , 5 : 54.3 ) , flecainide 88 ( 65 , 23 : 52.9 ) lone

atrial fibrillation 21, 60

49, 16, 39, 68.8, 58.4 (p=NS)  
 (Table 1). 3, 16  
 5, 9, 1

2. 약물의 투여 및 부작용

propafenone 360.9 ± 182.5, flecainide 339.4 ± 114.4  
 495mg, 208mg  
 11, 26  
 9, 15, 2, 8  
 flecainide  
 가 3, 2, 9  
 2, 4, flecainide  
 1, 8, 가  
 3, 1 (Table 2).

3. 약물의 효능

propafenone 4 (25%),  
 flecainide 12 (30.7%)  
 (electrical cardioversion) 12  
 (75%), 27 (69%)  
 12 (100%), 21 (77.8%)

(propafenone 450mg/d, flecainide 200mg/d)  
 (1)가 13 (43.3%), 37 (42.1%)  
 가  
 (2)가 6 (20%), 25 (28.4%) 3

(6)  
 (3) 11 (36.7%),  
 26 (3, 29.5%)  
 (Table 3, 4).

Flecainide propafenone

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of patients

	Group 1 (Propafenone, n=30)	Group 2 (Flecainide, n=88)
Age (yr)	54.3	52.9
Sex (M/F)	25/5	65/23
A.Fib duration (months)	68.8	58.4
Paroxysmal A.Fib ( )	14 (47%)	49 (55%)
Lone A.Fib ( )	21 (70%)	60 (68%)

Table 2. Side effects of propafenone and flecainide

	Propafenone (n=30)	Flecainide (n=88)
Dizziness	2	9
Nausea & Vomiting	2	4
A-V block	0	8
Transient sinus dysfunction	0	3
Decreased visual acuity	0	1

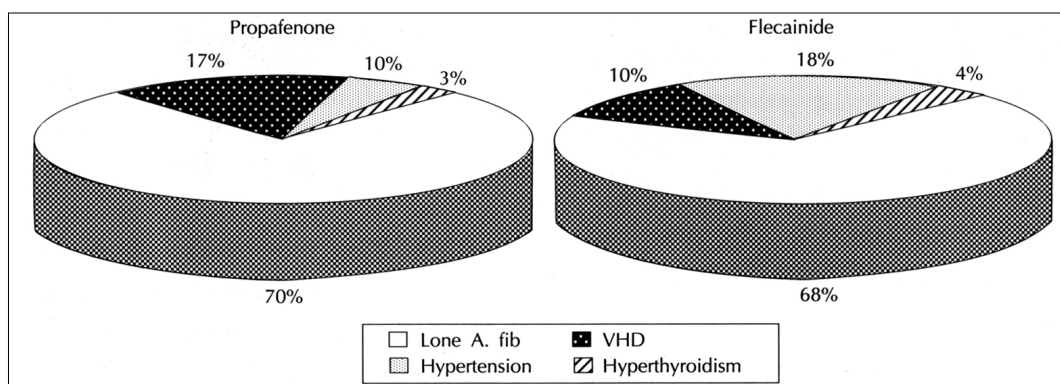


Fig. 1. Underlying disorders of atrial fibrillation.

**Table 3.** Drug efficacy between propafenone and flecainide

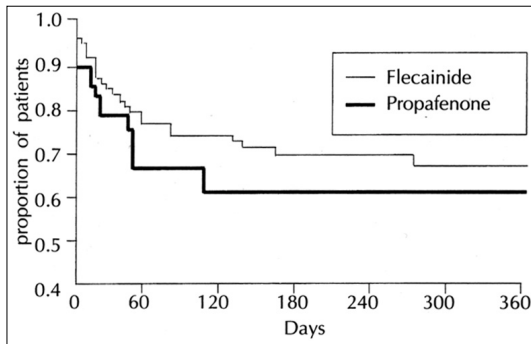
Drug efficacy	Group	
	1(Propafenone)	2(Flecainide)
1	13	37
2	6	25
3	11	26

1 : on therapy, 2 : tolerable side effects  
3 : recur or stop due to S/E

**Table 4.** Discontinuation causes of antiarrhythmic drugs

Stop cause	Group	
	1 (propafenone)	2 (Flecainide)
1	9	15
2	2	8
3	0	3

1 : Recur 2 : Side effect 3 : OPD lost p=NS



**Fig. 2.** Proportion of patients remaining symptom-free.

**Fig. 2**

고 안  
350 600 P  
가  
가 (WHO - ISFC task force)<sup>3)</sup>.  
0.4 0.9%, 40 50 3  
4% 가 2). 가  
1900 가 13,14)  
가 가 30%

**Table 5.** Immediate response to electrical cardioversion

D/C Shock response	LA <45mm	LA ≥ 45mm
Success	22(100%)	28(82.3%)
Fail		6(17.7%)

가  
가  
가 가  
가  
가  
Moe 4)  
multiple wavelet hypothesis  
multiple wavelets  
가 Allesie 5,6)  
4 6  
elets  
velenth) 7).  
period) (conduction velocity)  
4).  
wavelets 26)  
가  
(Table 5).  
가 가  
가 8),  
9,10,11,25), 12),  
13,14)  
6  
30%

15). (p=NS).  
 quinidine, flecainide, propafenone, sotalol, amiodarone 22 (100%) , 45mm 28 (82.3%)  
 quinidine class Ia (Table 5, p<0.05)  
 24)

metaanalysis 2%  
 16)  
 가 class  
 sotalol(d,l) 가

17). Class 가 3 (flecainide )  
 amiodarone 11 , 26  
 가 9 , 15  
 가 propafenone 2 , flecainide 8 (p=NS)

18,19). class Ic 가 flecainide  
 propafenone flecainide fast sodium channel  
 effective refractory period(ERP) 20)

요 약

연구배경 :

Rensma 가 가  
 가 (wavelength) 가 가  
 가가 class Ic propafenone flecainide

21). 가 300  
 가 1 , 2 19  
 (63.3%) 62 (70.4%) (p=NS)  
 40 55% 가 22,23)  
 lone atrial fibrillation 가  
 (70.0%, 68.0%)

방 법 :

118 , 24  
 propafenone flecainide 7

결 과 :

1) propafenone 30 ( 25  
 , 54.3 ), flecainide 88 ( 65 ,  
 52.9 ) lone atrial fibrillation 21 ,  
 60 14 , 49 16  
 opafenone 4 (25%), flecainide 12 (30.7%)  
 (Sx free duration) Fig. 2

, 39 (p=NS)

2) propafenone 360.9 ± 182.5 flecainide 339.4 ± 114.4 , 495mg, 208mg . 9 , 15 2 , 8 flecainide 가 3 flecainide 1 3) opafenone 4 (25%), flecainide 12 (30.7%) 300 가 12 (75.0%) 21 (53.8%) 1 13 (43.3%), 37 (42.0%) 2 가 6 (20.0%), 25 (28.4%) 11 (37.7%), 26 (29.5%) (p=NS).

결 론 :

ss Ic propafenone flecainide cla -

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