

# Anticoagulation Decision Support Worksheet for Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

Patient Label / Info

## Step 1: Assess Stroke Risk

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>CHADS<sub>2</sub></b> | <b>Record 1 point per condition when present, except previous stroke which gets 2 points</b> |
|                          | Congestive Heart Failure _____   |
|                          | Hypertension _____   |
|                          | Age > 75 years _____   |
|                          | Diabetes mellitus _____  |
|                          | Stroke (2 points) _____  |
|                          | <b>TOTAL POINTS</b> <input type="text"/>   |

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Estimated Risk of Stroke/Year w/o anticoagulants</b> |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 = 1.9%                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = 8.5%  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = 2.8%                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 = 12.5% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = 4.0%                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 = 18.2% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = 5.9%                       |                                    |

## Step 2: Calculate Outpatient Bleed Risk Index

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>OBRI</b>                              | <b>Record 1 point per condition when present</b> |
|  | Age > 65 years _____                             |
|  | History of stroke _____                          |
|  | History of GI bleed _____                        |
|  | Co-morbid conditions $\geq 1$                    |
|  | Recent myocardial infarction _____               |
|  | Hematocrit < 30% _____                           |
| Serum creatinine > 1.5 mg/dl _____       |  |
| Diabetes mellitus _____                  |  |
| <b>TOTAL POINTS</b> <input type="text"/> |  |

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| <b>Estimated Risk of Major Bleed/Year w/anticoagulants</b> |         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 points: Low                     | = 0.8%  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 points: Intermediate          | = 2.5%  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 points: High                  | = 10.6% |

## Step 3: Put Fall Risk into Perspective

*A stroke is usually worse for a patient than a major bleed.*

*The patient with a few falls, who is at 'average falls risk,' and has a yearly stroke risk  $\geq 2\%$  (CHADS<sub>2</sub> score  $\geq 1$ ) would have to fall more than 300 times per year for the harm from falls to exceed the benefits of anticoagulation.*

## Step 4: Determine therapy given your assessment of potential benefit from anticoagulation

Therapy Guidelines: Benefits of anticoagulation almost always outweigh the risk.  
Bleed risk is most relevant for patients with lower CHADS<sub>2</sub> scores.

**CHADS<sub>2</sub>:**      "0" = Aspirin      "1" = Aspirin or blood thinners      " $\geq 2$ " = Blood thinners

I have discussed the benefits and risks of anticoagulation, as well adherence requirements, with this patient. The patient understands and agrees with the Treatment Plan noted below.

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Treatment Plan | Comments |
|                |          |

Healthcare Provider \_\_\_\_\_ Patient (if desired) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_