**August 9, 2022 AHD Learning Objectives**

Atrial Fibrillation:

1. List several common risk factors for non-valvular atrial fibrillation. Define paroxysmal, persistent, and permanent atrial fibrillation and **valvular** atrial fibrillation.
2. Identify atrial fibrillation on ECG.
3. Describe how to calculate the CHADS-Vasc score for risk of stroke in atrial fibrillation and how to calculate the HAS-BLED score to identify patients at increased risk for bleeding.
4. Describe the appropriate pharmacologic rate control strategy for atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular rate in the patient with a normal EF and in the patient with a low EF. Know the goal heart rate for rate control strategy.
5. Describe the indications for elective electrical cardioversion in atrial fibrillation and the anticoagulation strategy to prevent stroke when performing electrical cardioversion. Describe the patient who should go for AV note ablation for first line treatment.

Pericardial Disease:

1. Describe the classic presentation of acute pericarditis and know the four criteria used for diagnosis.
2. Know the ECG findings seen in acute pericarditis and be able to identify it on an ECG.
3. Describe the differential diagnosis for acute pericarditis and know the high-risk features that may require admission to an inpatient setting.
4. Describe the first-line therapy for acute pericarditis.
5. Describe the pathophysiology of pericardial tamponade and know how to make the diagnosis.
6. Describe the clinical syndrome that should make a clinician suspicious for constrictive pericarditis and the appropriate evaluation to make the diagnosis. Describe the difficulties making the diagnosis by non-invasive means and how the diagnosis can be made with invasive hemodynamic evaluation.