# Article information:

Clinical and electrophysiological predictors of device-detected new-onset atrial fibrillation during 3 years after cardiac surgery-所有数据库
[https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS:000733371300007](https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS%3A000733371300007)

# Article summary:

1. This study aimed to determine the burden and predictors of early (up to 5th postoperative day) and late (after 5th postoperative day) new-onset atrial fibrillation (AF) using implantable loop recorders (ILRs).

2. Late POAF occurred in 47% of patients without a history of AF. Early POAF, right atrial (RA) volume, prolonged PR time, and advanced age were independent predictors of late POAF.

3. Patients who develop early POAF, with higher age, larger RA, or prolonged PR time have a higher risk of developing late POAF and may benefit from intensified rhythm follow-up after cardiac surgery.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

This article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it provides detailed information on the research conducted by the authors on the topic of clinical and electrophysiological predictors of device-detected new-onset atrial fibrillation during 3 years after cardiac surgery. The authors provide clear explanations for their methods and results, as well as potential implications for future research in this area.

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided in its reporting; rather, it presents both sides equally by providing an overview of the research conducted as well as potential implications for future studies. Furthermore, all claims made are supported by evidence from the study itself or other relevant sources.

The article does not appear to be missing any points of consideration or evidence for its claims; however, there is no discussion about possible risks associated with this type of research or any unexplored counterarguments that could be considered when interpreting the results. Additionally, there is no promotional content present in the article which could potentially influence readers’ opinions on the topic discussed.

In conclusion, this article appears to be reliable and trustworthy due to its detailed explanation of methods used and results obtained from the study conducted by the authors on clinical and electrophysiological predictors of device-detected new-onset atrial fibrillation during 3 years after cardiac surgery.

# Topics for further research:

* Cardiac Surgery Complications
* Atrial Fibrillation Risk Factors
* Clinical Predictors of Atrial Fibrillation
* Electrophysiological Predictors of Atrial Fibrillation
* Long-term Effects of Cardiac Surgery
* Prevention of Atrial Fibrillation After Cardiac Surgery

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/798c660e8403443d7758a023dfca15d3>