Supplementary material

Kartalis A, Afendoulis D, Moutafi M, et al. Acute management of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation with beta blockers plus intravenous flecainide: A real-world Chios registry (BETAFLEC-CHIOS). Kardiol Pol. 2022.

Table S1. Baseline characteristics of the IV flecainide cohort

	All patients (n = 81)	Successful conversion to SR at 1 hour (n = 65)	Not successful conversion to SR at 1 hours (n = 16)	P-value (successful VS no successful conversion)
Age, years, mean (SD)	59.8 (9.3)	60 (9.8)	59.1 (7.4)	0.735
Females, n (%)	32 (39.5)	26 (40.0)	6 (37.5)	0.855
Height, m, mean (SD)	169 (7.7)	168 (7.5)	173 (7.1)	0.010
Weight, kg, median (Q1-Q3)	79 (62-120)	79 (62-120)	84 (65-97)	0.405
BMI, kg/m^2, median (Q1-Q3)	28.4 (22.8-39.2)	28.4 (22.8-39.2)	28.0 (23.0-31.3)	0.440
BSA, m^2, median (Q1-Q3)	1.91 (1.61-2.42)	1.91 (1.61-2.42)	1.99 (1.74-2.22)	0.254
Time from AF onset, hours, median (Q1-Q3)	9 (1-26)	9 (1-26)	12 (2-19)	0.496
Heart rate at arrival, bpm, median (Q1-Q3)	136 (75-160)	136 (75-160)	138 (107-150)	0.686

EF, %, median (Q1-Q3)	60 (55-65)	60 (55-65)	60 (55-65)	0.281
MR (any degree), n (%)	66 (81.5)	52 (80.0)	14 (87.5)	0.489*
LA diameter (PLAX), mm, median (Q1-Q3)	40 (33-49)	40 (33-49)	41 (36-45)	0.418
Arterial hypertension, n (%)	44 (54.3)	34 (52.3)	10 (62.5)	0.463
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	18 (22.2)	14 (21.5)	4 (25)	0.765*
Stroke, n (%)	0	0	0	n/a
Vascular disease, n (%)	0	0	0	n/a
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	40 (49.4)	32 (49.2)	8 (50)	0.956
Smoking, n (%)	34 (42.0)	28 (43.1)	6 (37.5)	0.686
Thyroid disease, n (%)	32 (39.5)	26 (40.0)	6 (37.5)	0.855
CHA2DS2VASc, median (Q1-Q3)	1 (0-5)	1 (0-5)	1.5 (0-3)	0.630
HASBLED, median (Q1-Q3)	1 (0-3)	1 (0-3)	1 (0-2)	0.918
B-blocker, n (%)	81 (100)	65 (100)	16 (100)	0.196*
Sotalol, n (%)	13 (16.0)	13 (20.0)	0	
Bisoprolol, n (%)	28 (34.6)	22 (33.8)	6 (37.5)	
Metoprolol, n (%)	28 (34.6)	20 (30.8)	8 (50.0)	
Betaxolol, n (%)	12 (14.8)	10 (15.4)	2 (12.5)	

Table S2. Conversion time and adverse events of the IV flecainide cohort

	Successful conversion to SR at 1 hour (primary endpoint) (n = 65)	Successful conversion to SR at 2 hours (secondary endpoint)(n = 65)	Not successful conversion to SR at 1 hours (n = 16)	*P*-value
Conversion time, min*	10 (3-20)	10 (3-20)	n/a	n/a
Hospitalization duration, h*	12 (8-18)	12 (8-18)	32 (28-36)	<0.001
Proarrhythmic events, n (%)	0	0	0	n/a
Severe hypotension, n(%)	0	0	0	n/a

Table S3. Conversion rate in different studies evaluating IV flecainide in recent-onset atrial fibrillation

Study	N of patients received IV flecainide	AF duration	IV flecainide dose	Concomitant treatment	Conversion rate	Mean/ median conversion time	Severe side effects (proarrhythmia, hypotension)
Crijns et al, 1988 [17]	13	≤24 h	2 mg/kg – 10 min infusion	Digoxin: 20% Calcium antagonist: 25%	0.5 h → 76.9%	14.1±8 min	0% *included patients with coronary artery disease
Kondili et al, 1990 [18]	20	≤48 h	2 mg/kg – 10 min infusion	-	1 h → 50%	-	0%

Suttorp et al, 1990 [19]	14	≤24 h	2 mg/kg – 10 min infusion	Digitalis: 12% b-blocker: 24% Calcium antagonist: 16%	1 h → 92.9%	18±13 min (3-47)	0% *included patients with coronary artery disease
Kingma et al, 1992 [20]	25	≤24 h	2 mg/kg – 10 min infusion	Digitalis: 15.6% b-blocker: 22.2% Calcium antagonist: 8.9%	1 h → 96%	21±17 min	0% *included patients with coronary artery disease
Donovan et al, 1992 [21]	51	≤72 h	2 mg/kg – 30 min infusion	Digitalis: 100%	1 h → 56.9% 6 h → 66.7%	53 min	2% (1/51): torsades de pointes 21.6% (11/51): severe hypotension *included patients with history of cardiac surgery and coronary artery disease
Madrid et al, 1993 [22]	40	≤24 h	1.5 mg/kg – 15 min infusion followed by 1.5 mg/kg – 1 h infusion	-	1 h → 92.5%	34±33 min	5% (2/40): severe hypotension *included patients with coronary artery disease

Donovan et al, 1995 [23]	34	≤72 h	2 mg/kg – 30 min infusion	Digitalis: 8.8% b-blocker: 11.8% Calcium antagonist: 5.9%	2 h → 58.8% 8 h → 67.6%	24±15 min	23.5% (8/34): severe hypotension *included patients with history of cardiac surgery and coronary artery disease
Reisinger et al, 1998 [24]	35	≤24 h	1.5 mg/kg – 15 min infusion	Digoxin: 22%	2 h → 69%	-	0% *included patients with reduced left ventricular systolic function and coronary artery disease
Martínez-Marcos et al, 2000 [25]	50	≤48 h	2 mg/kg followed by 1 mg/kg at 8 h if not SR – 20 min infusion	Digoxin: 4% b-blocker/ sotalol: 22% Calcium antagonist: 2%	1 h → 58% 8 h → 82% 12 h →90%	25 min (4-660)	2% (1/50): atrial flutter with 1:1 atrioventricular conduction requiring electrical cardioversion *included patients with structural heart disease
Romano et al, 2001 [26]	138	≤72 h	2 mg/kg	-	1 h → 72.5% 3 h → 80.4% 6 h → 86.2% 24 h → 89.8%	-	0%

Reisinger et al, 2004 [27]	101	≤48 h	2 mg/kg – 20 min infusion	Digoxin: 29% b-blocker: 31% Calcium antagonist: 24%	1.5 h → 56.4%	-	0.9% (1/101): atrial flutter with 1:1 atrioventricular conduction 2.9% (3/101): hypotension *included patients with coronary artery disease
BETAFLEC-CHIOS registry, 2021 (current study)	**81**	**≤48 h**	1.5 mg/kg – 10 min infusion	b-blocker/ sotalol: 100%	1 h → 80.2% 2 h → 80.2%	10 min (3-20)	0%

Abbreviations:
AF: Atrial Fibrillation
IV: Intravenous