**EFFECTS OF STATIN USE ON ADVERSE OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS WITH ATRIAL FIBRILLATION**

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**Objective:**Statin has been proved to reduce the mortality effectively in patients with cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease, while its effects on adverse outcomes in atrial fibrillation is less studied.

**Method:**A total of 714 AF patients were recruited and followed up for a median duration of 3 years. The primary outcomes were defined as all-cause mortality and cardiovascular death (CVD). Cox regression analysis was performed to evaluate the effects of statin use on adverse outcomes.

**Results:**Of 714 patients, 293 (41.0%) patients received statin therapy. Patients treated with statins suffered from coronary artery disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterolemia, peripheral vascular disease, stroke, chronic kidney disease, and cancer more frequently, while they were less likely to have valvular disease. During a median follow-up of 3 years, patients treated with statin had notably less risk of all-cause mortality (22.5% vs. 29.7%, P < 0.001) and CVD (14.7% vs. 24.2%, P = 0.002). After adjusting for confounding factors, statin use was inversely associated with all-cause mortality (hazard ratio [HR] 0.60, 95% confidential interval [CI] 0.39-0.90; P = 0.015) and CVD (HR 0.51, 95% CI 0.29-0.93; P = 0.026).

**Conclusion:**Statin use is independently related to reduced risk of all-cause mortality and CVD in patients with AF.