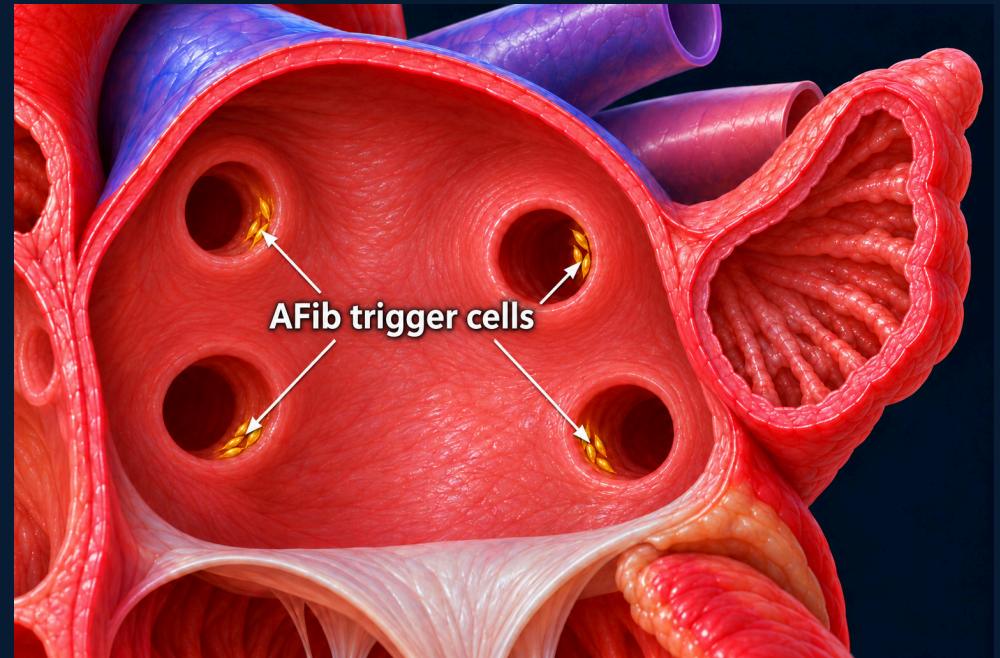
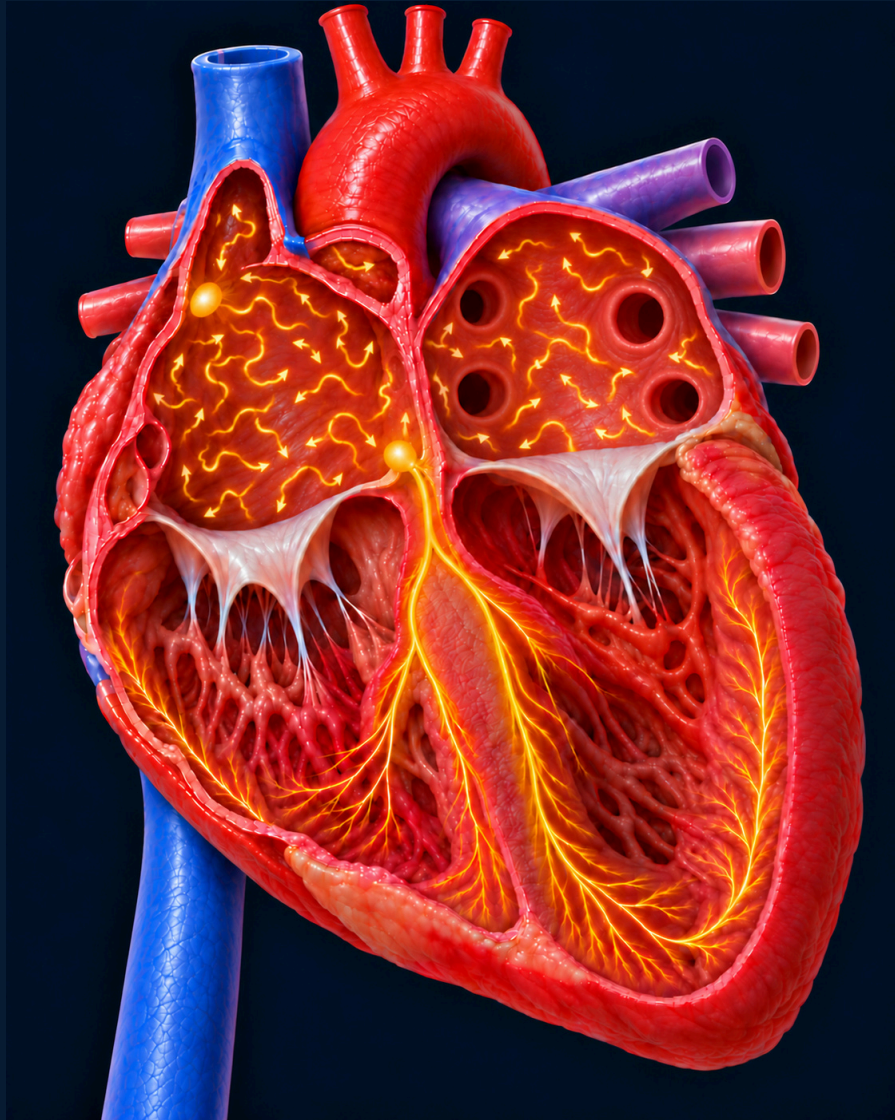


1 | What is AFib?

An electrical problem in the upper chambers of the heart



The simple explanation

In AFib, rapid, disorganized electrical signals make the atria quiver instead of squeezing normally.

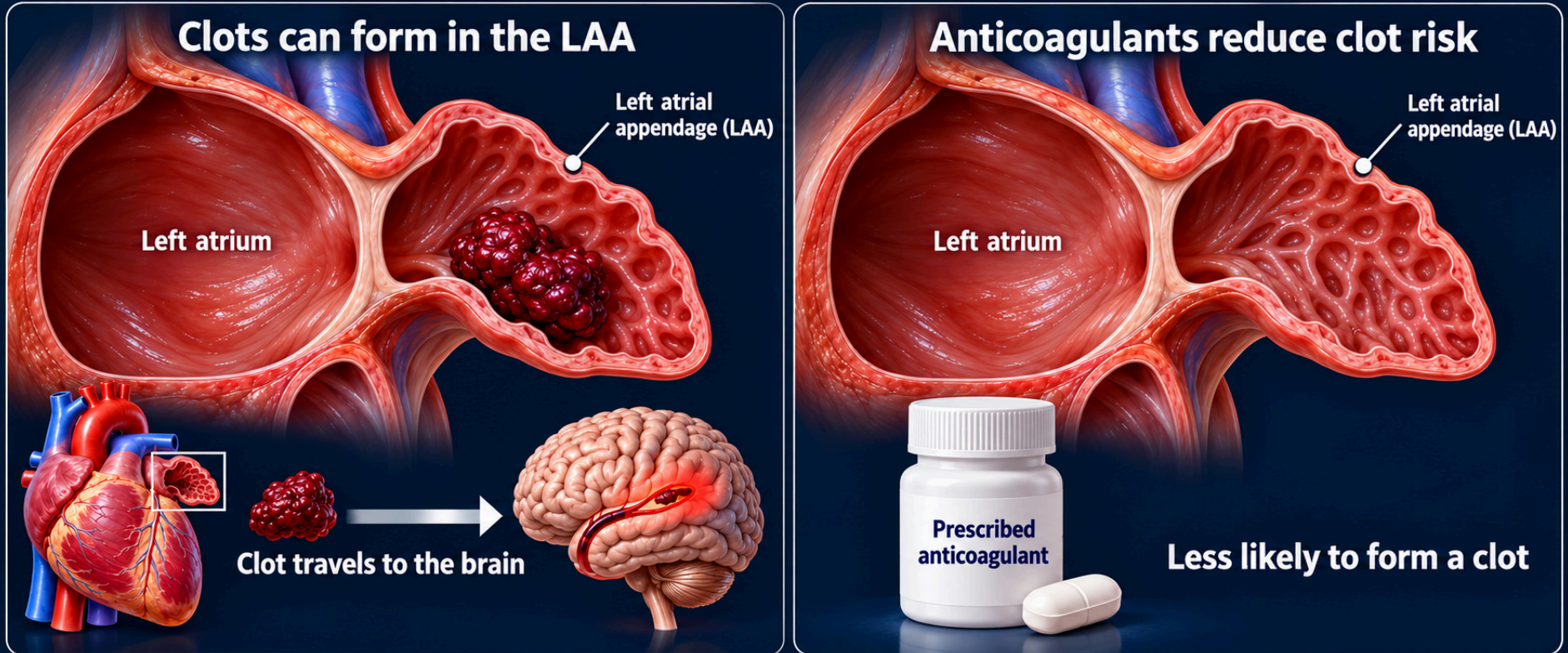
Many AFib triggers originate in the pulmonary veins, which connect to the left atrium.

AFib may cause palpitations, fatigue, shortness of breath - or no symptoms.

2 | Why does AFib increase stroke risk?

Blood thinners lower the chance of clot formation

How blood thinners help prevent heart-related strokes



Anticoagulants reduce stroke risk, but do not eliminate it.

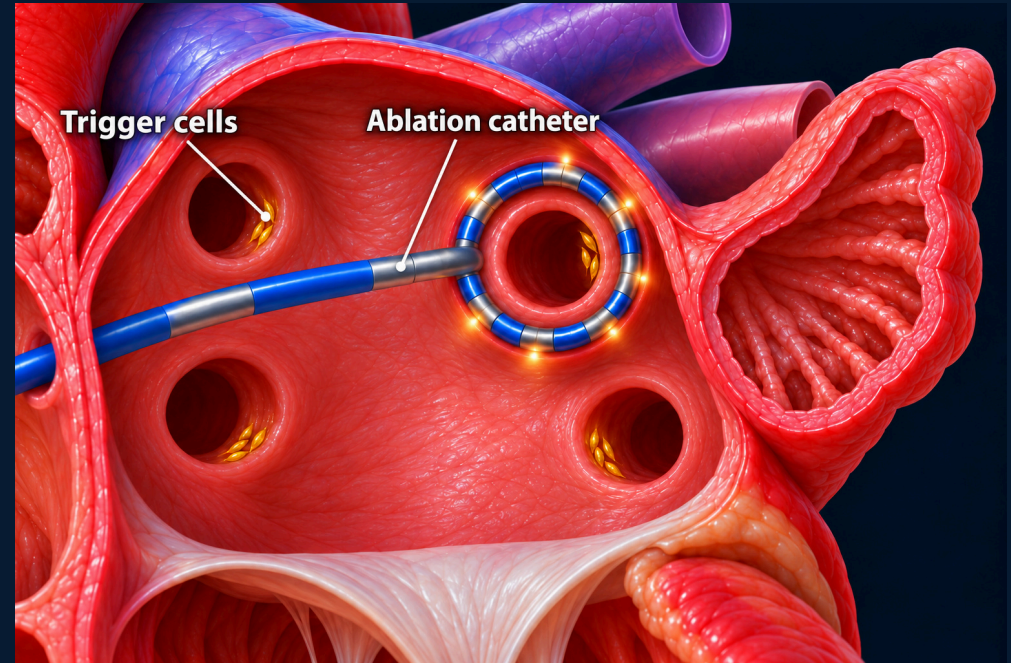
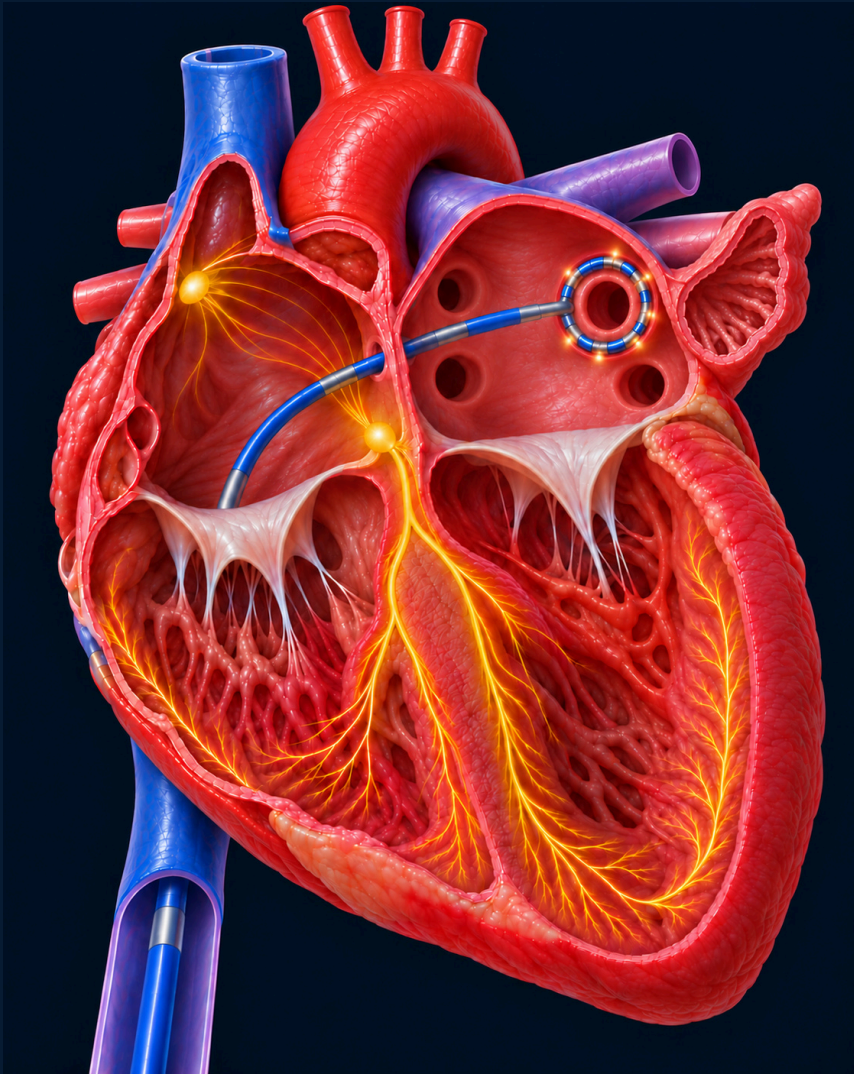
When the atria do not contract normally, blood may pool in the left atrial appendage.

A clot can form, travel to the brain, and cause a stroke.

Anticoagulants reduce this risk, but do not eliminate it.

3 | How does AFib ablation work?

Pulmonary vein isolation (PVI) blocks electrical triggers



Ablation treats AFib rhythm - not stroke risk.

Blood thinners may still be needed after ablation.

The goal of ablation

Ablation creates an electrical barrier around the pulmonary veins. Triggers inside the veins can no longer reach the atrium if isolation remains intact.