

SECTION 1.2 Who Gets AFib?

TITLE: What other health conditions are associated with AFib?

ROLLOVER COPY: What other health conditions are associated with AFib?

Learn the facts >>

User Experience: *as user clicks on each related health risk, a correlating fact or statistic will appear.*

INTRO PAGE COPY:

Many people with AFib also have other health conditions.* **Click on** any of the conditions on the left to see the facts.

*MULTAQ is not meant to help with these other health conditions. To learn more about what MULTAQ does, see the boxed text on the right after you close this Show Me More.

HEALTH CONDITION COPY:

High Blood Pressure

49.3% of people with AFib **have also been diagnosed with** high blood pressure

- High blood pressure is generally defined as being above 140 mm Hg systolic and 90 mm Hg diastolic (or, *140/90*). Normal blood pressure is considered to be less than 120/80
- High blood pressure can put you at risk for developing AFib. Working with your doctor to manage your high blood pressure may help decrease this risk

High Cholesterol

38.7% of people with AFib are treating high cholesterol with prescription medication according to one recent study

Heart Failure

29.2% of people with AFib also have heart failure

- Heart failure means your heart **can't pump enough blood to the body's other organs. The heart keeps working, but not as efficiently as it should. People with heart failure have difficulty being active because they become short of breath and tired**
- **AFib can put you at risk for developing heart failure. Also, heart failure puts you at risk for developing AFib, and heart failure can make your AFib worse**

Heart Attack

9.4% of people with AFib also have had a heart attack

- A heart attack happens when blood flow to part of the heart is blocked. This part of the heart becomes damaged because it doesn't get the blood and oxygen it needs

Stroke

People with AFib are 5x more likely to have a stroke

- 15% of all strokes are caused by AFib
- **Your risk of a stroke depends on many different factors in your health history. Your doctor can determine an appropriate treatment plan for you, which may include taking an anticoagulant (a medicine that thins the blood and helps prevent blood from clotting)**

Diabetes

17.1% of people with AFib also have diabetes

- Diabetes can put you at risk for developing AFib. Working with your doctor to help manage your diabetes may help decrease this risk