

## **Recent Advances and the future of Stroke Prevention in Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation – The role of NOACS – The Newer oral anticoagulant**

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AF is an Independent Risk Factor for Stroke. AF patients have a near 5-fold increased risk of stroke and 1 in every 6 strokes occurs in a patient with AF. Ischemic stroke associated with AF is typically more severe than stroke due to other causes and stroke risk persists even in asymptomatic AF.

A study projected that AF prevalence will increase by more than 2.5 fold to affect more than 5.6 million people by the year 2050.

The newer oral anticoagulants are used for AF and antithrombotic treatment and for the prevention of Stroke in Patients with AF. The lack of data regarding arterial blood pressure control, the lack of specific antidotes and their actions and the economical aspects are some points of future research.