MENARI PLUS as Self Assessment Checklist For Detecting Atrial Fibrillation In General Population

Ardian Rizal
Muhammad Rizki Fadlan

Introduction: Atrial fibrillation (AF) is associated with high morbidity and mortality. Accordingly, occult AF may cause stroke before it is clinically diagnosed. Early diagnosis is likely to improve therapy and prognosis. MENARI (Self Pulses Assessment) is a national program to detect atrial fibrillation, it has low sensitivity and specificity for detecting atrial fibrillation. We developed clinical scoring for increasing their sensitivity and specificity. The aims of this study to examine the accuracy of MENARI complemented with clinical scoring (MENARI PLUS) to detect atrial fibrillation.

Methods: Atrial fibrillation (AF) is associated with high morbidity and mortality. Accordingly, occult AF may cause stroke before it is clinically diagnosed. Early diagnosis is likely to improve therapy and prognosis. MENARI (Self Pulses Assessment) is a national program to detect atrial fibrillation, it has low sensitivity and specificity for detecting atrial fibrillation. We developed clinical scoring for increasing their sensitivity and specificity. The aims of this study to examine the accuracy of MENARI complemented with clinical scoring (MENARI PLUS) to detect atrial fibrillation.

Result: Atrial fibrillation (AF) is associated with high morbidity and mortality. Accordingly, occult AF may cause stroke before it is clinically diagnosed. Early diagnosis is likely to improve therapy and prognosis. MENARI (Self Pulses Assessment) is a national program to detect atrial fibrillation, it has low sensitivity and specificity for detecting atrial fibrillation. We developed clinical scoring for increasing their sensitivity and specificity. The aims of this study to examine the accuracy of MENARI complemented with clinical scoring (MENARI PLUS) to detect atrial fibrillation.

Conclusion: In this study, we suggest that MENARI PLUS has a high sensitivity but relatively low specificity for atrial fibrillation. It is therefore useful for ruling out atrial fibrillation. It may also be a useful screen to apply opportunistically for previously undetected atrial fibrillation.