

Table 1. Gender, Age, and Previous AADs

	No.	Age	Male/%	Previous AAD	No. of AADs
PAF	2173	62.6±10.8	73.7%	79.1%	1.17±0.94
Persist AF	733	62.0±10.0	77.8%**	74.6%**	1.14±0.99
LS-Persist AF	467	60.0±10.4*	84.6%	63.0%	0.91±0.94*

PAF: paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, Persist AF: persistent atrial fibrillation, LS-Persist AF: long-standing persistent atrial fibrillation. *p<0.01 vs. PAF and Persist AF, **p<0.05 vs. PAF, p<0.01 vs. LS-Persist AF

Table 2. The number of AADs used before catheter ablation

No. of AAD	Total		PAF		Persist AF		LS-Persist AF	
0	813	24.1%	454	20.9%	186	25.4%	173	37.0%
1	1706	50.6%	1157	53.2%	342	46.7%	207	44.3%
2	579	17.2%	382	17.6%	145	19.8%	52	11.1%
3	191	5.7%	124	5.7%	41	5.6%	26	5.6%
≥4	84	2.5%	56	2.6%	19	2.6%	9	1.9%
Total	3373	100%	2173	100%	733	100%	467	100%

Table 3. Antiarrhythmic drugs used prior to catheter ablation in 3373 subjects

Disopyramide	Cibenzoline	Aprindine	Pilsicainide	Flecainide
245	553	172	924	505
7.3%	16.4%	5.1%	27.3%	14.9%
Propafenone	Bepidil	d,l-sotalol	Amiodarone	Others
119	752	35	244	270
3.5%	22.3%	1.0%	7.2%	8.0%

Numbers of subject treated with each drug are expressed as a percent of 3373.

Table 4. Antiarrhythmic treatment at the time of discharge

	PAF	Persist-AF	LS-Persist AF	Total	Percent
Total No.	2173	733	467	3373	
Disopyramide	24	8	2	34	1.0%
Cibenzoline	133	43	18	194	5.8%
Pirmenol	9	0	2	11	0.3%
Aprindine	35	33	16	84	2.5%
Pilsicainide	205	45	19	269	8.0%
Flecainide	172	88	56	316	9.4%
Propafenone	56	13	15	84	2.5%
Bepidil	230	197	167	594	17.6%
Amiodarone	51	81	65	197	5.8%
Others	28	12	9	49	1.5%
Treated with AAD	876 (40.3%)*	462 (63.0%)**	334 (71.5%)	1672	49.6%
Single	815 (37.5%)*	413 (56.3%)**	299 (64.0%)	1527	45.3%
Combined	61 (2.8%)*	49 (6.7%)	35 (7.5%)	145	4.3%

*p<0.01 vs. Persist AF and LS-Persist AF, **p<0.05 vs. LS-Persist AF

