

2025 ACCC PRESENTATION LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. What is the natural history of provoked atrial fibrillation? Who needs long term OAC?

Learning Objective

At the conclusion of this presentation participants will be able to define provoked atrial fibrillation, analyze its natural history and thromboembolic risk, and apply evidence-based reasoning to guide decisions on long-term oral anticoagulation.

2. DAPT duration post ACS - where are we in 2025

Learning Objective

At the conclusion of this presentation participants will be able to evaluate current evidence and patient-specific factors to guide optimal duration of dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) following acute coronary syndrome in 2025.

3. Beta-blocker therapy in CAD without HFrEF

Learning Objective

At the conclusion of this presentation participants will be able to recite the historical evidence supporting beta-blocker therapy post-MI, analyze its evolving role in patients with preserved ejection fraction and formulate a practical approach to beta-blocker use in contemporary CAD management.

4. VT ablation for all? Patient selection for referral

Learning Objective

At the conclusion of this presentation participants will be able to contrast the current evidence guiding ventricular tachycardia (VT) ablation, identify appropriate patient populations for referral and apply selection criteria to determine when ablation should be considered in clinical practice.



5. Anti-arrhythmic therapy for troublesome AFib: Patient and drug selection, expected outcomes and adverse effects.

Learning Objective

At the conclusion of this presentation participants will be able to Evaluate indications for anti-arrhythmic drug therapy in atrial fibrillation, choose appropriate agents based on patient-specific factors, and communicate expected benefits, risks, and success metrics to guide shared decision-making.

6. What is new in the world of pacing, and why is there so much change?

Learning Objective

At the conclusion of this presentation participants will be able to judge emerging pacing technologies, compare their benefits and risks across clinical scenarios, recognize key considerations for selecting and managing novel devices in contemporary practice.

7. Hello, SENIOR-RITA! Do all elderly patients presenting with a NSTEMI require an early invasive approach?

Learning Objective

By the end of this session participants will be able to critically assess the role of an early invasive strategy in elderly patients with NSTEMI, interpret the findings of the SENIOR-RITA trial in the context of modern diagnostic criteria, and apply risk stratification principles to guide individualized decision-making regarding cardiac catheterization in this population.

8. Breaking Boundaries: Expanding Indications of TAVR for Asymptomatic Aortic Stenosis

Learning Objective

By the end of this session participants will be able to critically apply current evidence and expert recommendations to clinical decision-making during the management of patients with asymptomatic aortic stenosis



9. Left atrial appendage closure: who should be referred?

Learning Objective

By the end of this session participants will be able to assess current evidence and referral considerations for left atrial appendage closure to determine appropriate patient selection and optimize use of the technology in clinical practice.

10. My patient's ECHO shows a 4.4 cm aorta: What should you do?

Learning Objective

By the end of this session participants will be able to explain how patient factors such as age, gender, and body size influence the interpretation and management of a mildly dilated aorta.

11. How do we improve timely imaging of non-ischemic CMP when a "unique" cause is suspected - How to get what test when?

Learning Objective

By the end of this session participants will be able to differentiate essential from optional diagnostic tests for suspected non-ischemic cardiomyopathy to facilitate timely and targeted investigation.