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THE OUTCOMES OF GENDER DIFFERENCES AFTER PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION IN SMALL CORONARY ARTERIES

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Objectives To examine whether gender-based differences existed in outcomes of percutaneous coronary interventions (PCIs) in the same coronary arteries.

Methods A total of 1350 consecutive CAD patients undergoing PCI with lesions ≤ 3.0 mm in reference vessel diameter were divided into male group and female group. Angiographic analysis was performed by independent observers. Statistical analysis was performed using R and SPSS software. A p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results (1) Clinical characteristics: Members of the female group were older, and had higher rates of angina and comorbid conditions (diabetes mellitus and hypertension) but were less likely to have had prior surgical or percutaneous coronary revascularisation procedures. (2) Angiographic lesion characteristics: The characteristics were similar except that there were significantly more bifurcation lesions, less pre-TIMI grade 3 flow and less procedural success. (3) Half-year outcomes: there was no significant difference in the rate of MACEs or other subgroups (target lesion revascularisation, actual myocardial infarction, restenosis).

Conclusions Women have worse short-term outcomes after PCI when all coronary artery diameters are included. But when we select the same coronary artery diameters, women have similar rates of short-term MACEs. So maybe the diameter of coronary artery is the most importance factor contributing to gender-based differences in outcomes of percutaneous coronary interventions.