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Congenital Heart Disease

SECUNDUM ATRIAL SEPTAL DEFECT IS ASSOCIATED WITH REDUCED SURVIVAL IN ADULT MEN

Moderated Poster Contributions

Congenital Heart Disease Moderated Poster Theater, Poster Hall B1

Saturday, March 14, 2015, 11:45 a.m.-11:55 a.m.

Session Title: Congenital Heart Disease: Quality & Outcomes

Abstract Category: 10. Congenital Heart Disease: Adult

Presentation Number: 1130M-17

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Background: We investigated whether gender disparity exists in long-term outcome of adult ASD2 patients, as this might call for a gender-specific approach toward these patients.

Methods: Patients with ASD2 as the primary defect were selected from the Dutch national registry of adult congenital heart disease patients. Using prospective data from this registry, survival stratified by gender was compared to a gender-matched general population. Differences in incidence of adverse events between genders were evaluated using logistic regression, controlling for age.

Results: In 2241 adult patients (mean age 44.6 years, 32.3% male), 103 deaths occurred during a cumulative follow-up of 13.889 patient years. Median survival was 79.9 years for men and 88.3 years for women. Compared to a gender-matched general population, survival was lower for male, but equal for female patients ($p=0.043$ and $p=0.416$, respectively). Men had a higher risk of conduction disturbances (OR=1.38; 95% CI, 1.00-1.91) supraventricular dysrhythmias (OR=1.33; 1.05-1.67), thromboembolic cerebrovascular events (OR=1.59; 1.15-2.21) and heart failure (OR=1.87; 1.04-3.34), but a lower risk of pulmonary hypertension (OR=0.65; 0.44-0.96).

Conclusion: In contrast to women, adult men with ASD2 have worse survival than a gender-matched general population. Men also have a greater risk of morbidity during adult life. This gender disparity in prognosis suggests the need for a gender-specific clinical approach toward these patients.

