GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PATIENTS WITH OUT-OF-HOSPITAL CARDIAC ARREST OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD: A MIDDLE EASTERN PERSPECTIVE

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Objectives: To compare the clinical characteristics, treatment and outcome in patients hospitalized following Out Of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) according to gender.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of a registry of patients hospitalized with OHCA over a 20-year period (1991-2010) in Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar

Results: Out of 987 patients admitted with OHCA, 269 patients were female (27.3%). Compared to males, females were older (61 + 14 vs. 55 + 15 years; p = 0.001), more likely to have diabetes (62.1% vs. 35.5%; p = 0.001), hypertension (63.9% vs. 34.7%; p = 0.001), chronic renal failure (12.3% vs. 5.6%; p = 0.001) and BMI > 30 (41.2% vs. 23.9%; p = 0.02) and less likely to be smokers (1.9% vs. 26.6%; p =0.001). Compared to males, the females were less likely to have preceding symptoms such as angina (17.8% vs. 30.6%; p = 0.001) and dyspnoea (36.4% vs. 20.5%; p = 0.001). There was no significant difference in the LV ejection fraction (35±13 vs. 34.5±13; p = 0.81) between males and females. The incidence of STEMI among patients with OHCA was less in females in comparison to males (13.8% vs. 36.1%; p = 0.001). In hospital mortality was higher in the female group (65.4% vs. 57.7%; p = 0.03)

Conclusion: There are significant differences in clinical characteristics and outcome in patients admitted with OHCA between male and female patients in our database registry.