GENDER SIMILARITIES IN SURVIVAL FOLLOWING CARDIAC RESYNCHRONIZATION THERAPY DESPITE DIFFERENCES IN PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

ACC Poster Contributions
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Background: The recent Multicenter Automatic Defibrillator Implantation Trial - Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy (MADIT-CRT) reported gender differences with response to CRT in patients with Class I or II heart failure (HF), low ejection fraction (EF) and wide QRS. Specifically, females in MADIT-CRT had a more favorable reduction in HF events or death than males.

Methods: Our objective was to assess potential differences with respect to gender in clinical characteristics and response to CRT in patients with routine CRT indications. We studied 802 consecutive CRT patients; 586 male and 216 female, all with Class III-IV HF, ejection fraction <35% and QRS >120ms.

Results: With respect to gender, baseline age, EF, and HF Class were similar (Table). However, females had slightly less wide QRS, and a higher % of nonischemic disease. Despite these baseline differences, survival following CRT was identical in females and males.

Conclusions: In a large consecutive series of patients undergoing CRT for routine indications, there were baseline differences by gender in QRS width, and frequency of nonischemic HF. However, there was no difference in survival among females and males after CRT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Age (Yrs)</th>
<th>EF (%)</th>
<th>QRS (ms)</th>
<th>NYHA Class</th>
<th>Non-ischemic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>67±12</td>
<td>23±5</td>
<td>167±28*</td>
<td>3.1±0.3</td>
<td>62%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>66±11</td>
<td>25±7</td>
<td>173±32</td>
<td>3.1±0.4</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*p<0.05