Impact of gender on adverse cardiac events in patients with large anterior myocardial infarction: Results from the INFUSE-AMI trial

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Background: Women have less favorable outcomes compared with men after STEMI. They are more likely to undergo PCI within 3 hours after the onset of symptoms (47.5% vs. 25.1%, p < 0.0001). There were no significant differences among men and women in post-procedure TIMI 3 flow, 89.8% vs. 91.9%; myocardial blush grade 3, 67.8% vs. 70.0%; complete reperfusion and 30-day major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) according to gender. Results: Among 452 patients, women (118, 26.1%) were older, and had a higher prevalence of hypertension, hyperlipidemia and diabetes. They were more likely to undergo PCI ≤ 3 hours after the onset of symptoms (47.5% vs. 25.1%, p < 0.0001). There were no significant differences among men and women in post-procedure TIMI 3 flow, 89.8% vs. 91.9%; myocardial blush grade 3, 67.8% vs. 70.0%; complete reperfusion and 30-day major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) according to gender.

Conclusions: In INFUSE-AMI, women compared to men with anterior MI had longer treatment times, but no different infarct size.