Format: Abstract

Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2016 Jul 29. doi: 10.1002/ccd.26658. [Epub ahead of print]

Gender-related differences on short- and long-term outcomes of patients undergoing transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

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Abstract

OBJECTIVES: This study aimed to compare gender-related differences in outcomes of patients undergoing TAVI over a long-term follow-up period.

BACKGROUND: Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) has been considered the standard therapy for patients with inoperable or high-risk symptomatic aortic stenosis. The influence of gender-related differences in outcomes of patients undergoing TAVI is currently on debate.

METHODS: From January 2008 to January 2015, 819 patients (49% men) underwent TAVI and were included in a multicenter Brazilian registry. Patients were followed-up and clinical outcomes were evaluated according to the updated Valve Academic Research Consortium-2 criteria.

RESULTS: Mean follow-up was 497 ± 478 days. Compared with women, men had a lower rate of major or life-threatening bleeding (12.0% vs. 20.6%; HR = 0.57 [95CI% 0.40-0.81]; P = 0.001), and major vascular complications (6% vs. 11.7%; HR = 0.50 [95CI% 0.31-0.82]; P = 0.004). At 30 days, all-cause mortality was lower in men than in women (6.5% vs. 11.5%; P = 0.013), however, cumulative all-cause mortality was similar between groups (25.9% vs. 29.7%, men and women, respectively, HR = 0.92 [95CI% 0.71-1.19]; P = 0.52) over the entire follow-up period. By adjusted Cox regression model, renal function, diabetes, peripheral artery disease, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) remained independently predictors of all-cause mortality.

CONCLUSIONS: In this large-scale study evaluating patients undergoing TAVI, 30-day mortality was higher among women than men driven by significant higher rates of major or life-threatening bleeding and major vascular complications. However, all-cause mortality on long-term follow-up was similar between groups. © 2016 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

KEYWORDS: TAVI; TAVR; aortic valve stenosis; gender; outcomes

PMID: 27468953 DOI: 10.1002/ccd.26658

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