Sex Differences In De Novo Heart Failure After Stemi

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Abstract

Introduction:
Heart failure has different characteristics depending on the sex. In case of STEMI men and women have distinct cardiovascular responses to acute myocardial ischemia with a higher risk for women to develop acute heart failure.

Objectives: The main goal of this study is to determinate the relationships between gender and acute heart failure after STEMI in patients with no prior history of heart failure recorded at baseline.

Methods: This is a retrospective, study including 210 patients who had been hospitalized in a cardiology intensive care unit for myocardial infarction from September 2017 to February 2019. The main outcome measures were the incidence of Killip’s class at hospital presentation and in-hospital mortality rates.

Results: The main age was 59.3 ± 7.02 Sex ratio: 2.86 (74.1% Male, 25.9% Female) the incidence of de novo heart failure at hospital presentation was higher for women than for men (40.4% vs. 29.5%, odds ratio [OR 1.61; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.83-3.11). Women with de novo heart failure had higher mortality than did their male counterparts (28.5% vs. 20.5%; OR: 1.55; 95% CI, 0.5-3.15). About treatment 80% have been thrombolysed. The culprit artery was Left anterior descending artery in 53.4%.

Conclusion: Women are at higher risk to develop de novo heart failure after STEMI and women with de novo heart failure have worse survival than men this may be related to the increased prevalence of microvascular disease in women predisposing them to heart failure after a STEMI.

Biography:
Sara Abouradi has completed her medical studies at the age of 24 years from CASABLANCA University School of Medicine. Now, She is working as an intern in cardiology unit at university hospital center Ibn rochd of casablanca. She is a member in several voluntary medical associations.

Speaker Publications:
1. “Mitral Effective Regurgitant Orifice Area and elevated Pulmonary Artery Pressure Level in Patients with Aortic Valve Stenosis in Morocco”; imedpub/archivosdemedicina/2020/Vol.16 No.4.

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