

Women less likely to die after TAVI than men

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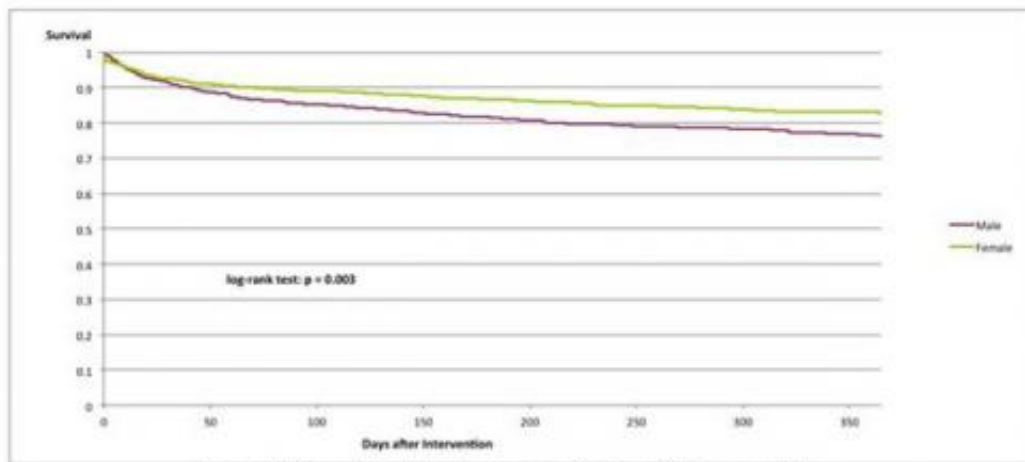


Figure 1. Women's survival advantage over the 1-year follow-up period

Women are 25 percent less likely to die one year after TAVI than men, according to research presented at the ESC Congress today by Dr. Mohammad Sherif from Germany. The findings suggest that TAVI might be the preferred treatment option for elderly women with symptomatic severe aortic stenosis.

Dr Sherif said: "Earlier studies on the impact of gender on outcome after transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) have had conflicting results. A Canadian study reported in 641 consecutive patients that female sex is associated with a better long-term and short-term survival

after TAVI.¹ An Italian study of 305 high [risk patients](#) found no gender differences in composite safety and efficacy endpoints at 30 days and one year after TAVI."²

The current analysis examined gender differences in outcomes for 1432 consecutive patients from 27 centers who were enrolled in the German TAVI registry between January 2009 and June 2010. Women comprised 57.8% of the cohort. At baseline the average age of [women](#) was 83 years vs 80 years for men. Women had [aortic valve](#) gradients at baseline of 52 mmHg vs 45 mmHg for men ([severe aortic stenosis](#) is defined as gradients exceeding 40 mmHg).

At baseline men had more prior [myocardial infarction](#) (22% vs 11.5%, p

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