

Female gender predictor of all-cause mortality after PCI

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(HealthDay)—Female gender is an independent predictor of all-cause

mortality after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), according to a study published in the Jan. 15 issue of *The American Journal of Cardiology*.

Vijay Kunadian, M.B.B.S., M.D., from Newcastle University in the United Kingdom, and colleagues examined gender differences and predictors of all-cause mortality after PCI in patients with stable angina pectoris and [acute coronary syndrome](#) in the British Cardiovascular Intervention Society (BCIS; 368,492 patients) and the Swedish Coronary Angiography and Angioplasty Registry (SCAAR; 89,769 patients) data sets.

The researchers found that female gender was an [independent predictor](#) of all-cause mortality at 30 days and one year after PCI in the BCIS registry (odds ratios, 1.15 and 1.08, respectively). Similarly, female gender was an independent predictor of all-cause mortality at 30 days and one year in the SCAAR registry (odds ratios, 1.15 and 1.09, respectively). There was no statistically significant interaction between age and gender with all-cause mortality at 30 days (BCIS, $P = 0.59$; SCAAR, $P = 0.40$) or one year (BCIS, $P = 0.11$; SCAAR, $P = 0.83$) in either dataset.

"Despite advances in care, women compared with men continue to experience higher all-cause mortality after PCI for [coronary artery disease](#)," the authors write. "Strategies and further research are warranted to better address the management of coronary artery disease in women with possibly earlier diagnosis and more tailored treatments."

More information: [Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

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