New research provides insights into sex differences in patients with suspected cardiac sarcoidosis

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Researchers from the University of Minnesota Medical School investigated the sex differences among patients with cardiac sarcoidosis, a multisystem, granulomatous disorder. Their results argue for the inclusion of sex-specific analyses in sarcoidosis research.

The study was published in the American Heart Association journal, Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, and was led by Chetan Shenoy, MBBS, MS, an associate professor in the Department of Medicine's Cardiovascular Division at the U of M Medical School.

"Although biological factors differ between the sexes, sex differences in patients with suspected cardiac sarcoidosis have not been systematically studied," Shenoy said. "Our purpose was to investigate sex differences in the clinical presentation of patients with suspected cardiac sarcoidosis, cardiac involvement on cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging and long-term clinical outcomes."

The study involved 324 patients—163 females and 161 males—all with histologically proven sarcoidosis and suspected cardiac involvement. Some key findings from the study are that:

- female patients had a greater prevalence of chest pain and palpitations than male patients;
- female patients had less cardiac involvement from cardiac sarcoidosis than male patients; and,
- both male and female patients had similar long-term incidence of all-cause death or significant ventricular arrhythmia.

"The findings make a strong argument for the routine and systematic inclusion of sex-specific analyses in sarcoidosis research," Shenoy said. "Such practices could eventually lead to an improved understanding of sex differences in the diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of patients with suspected cardiac sarcoidosis and promote improved outcomes in both sexes."

Shenoy says the next step would be to investigate these sex differences further in a larger multicenter study of patients with suspected cardiac sarcoidosis assessed by cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging. Shenoy recently received a grant from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to investigate the risk stratification of patients with cardiac sarcoidosis using cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging, and he is also seeking additional funding for work on cardiac sarcoidosis.

More information: Rajat Kalra et al, Sex Differences in Patients With Suspected Cardiac Sarcoidosis Assessed by Cardiovascular Magnetic