Are there differences in coronary angiography indication between men and women? Comparison of invasive stratification strategy between genders in the chest pain unit

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Introduction: The prevalence of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in women has increased in recent decades. Women at increased risk of complications in coronary angiography (CAT) and there are reports that identified lower allocation of resources diagnoses in women. The non-invasive technique for provocative tests can rule out ACS without referral to CAT.

Purpose: To compare stratification rates between genders and identify factors associated with conducting CAT in patients who did not develop SCA.

Methods: case series with 2048 patients consecutively admitted to the emergency clinic with suspected ACS.Chest pain (CP) were classified as atypical (type C or D) or typical (type A or B) according to clinical criteria obtained on admission. Patients underwent serial assessment of ECG and TPN on admission and after 6 hours. The indication of CAT occurred when DT protocol did not exclude ACS or advised by the treating physician. CAT without obstructive lesion (CATN) not motivated prescription anti-ischemic therapy or revascularization. Statistical analysis used Student's t test and chi square.

Results: The mean age of patients was 63.1 + 15,3a with male predominance (59.5%). The prevalence of ACS was higher in men (24.1% vs 13.5%; p <0.001%). There was no difference in CAT display between women and men in the ACS (89.3% vs 91.8; p = 0.88%) or total (16.5% vs 27.4%; p = 0.84).Only 3.17% of the total population CAT held that significant obstructions and these have not been identified, 18.2% were women and 12% men (p = 0.36). Typical DT occurred in 77.5% of men and 68% of women with CATN (p = 0.87). 32.5% of men and 8% of women were performed before the provocative test CATN (p = 0.16).

Conclusion: Referralto CAT was similar between genders, despite the higher prevalence of SCA in males. There was no significant difference in the occurrence of negative CAT between men and women, however the low prevalence of this finding can be better evaluated in future studies with larger samples.