

Influence of sex on outcomes after percutaneous coronary intervention in patients over 75 years of age with coronary heart disease

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Background: This study aimed to investigate whether there were sex differences in in-hospital and long-term outcomes for elderly patients over 75 years of age undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention for coronary heart disease.

Methods: Consecutive patients aged ≥ 75 years who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention at a single center in the People's Republic of China from January 2005 to December 2010 were included in this cohort study. Clinical characteristics and in-hospital and long-term outcomes were compared between men and women.

Results: A total of 465 patients (34.8% women, mean age 78.5 ± 3.2 years) were recruited. Men had a higher prevalence of ST elevation myocardial infarction but were less likely to have heart failure than women ($P < 0.05$). Similar rates of successful in-hospital procedures and deaths were observed in men and women. After a mean follow-up of 3 years, no significant differences were observed between men and women in mortality (12.5% versus 8.0%, $P = 0.151$), myocardial infarction (1.4% versus 2.7%, $P = 0.368$), target vessel revascularization (6.1% versus 4.7%, $P = 0.540$), or cerebral vascular disease (7.9% versus 6.0%, $P = 0.472$). Cox proportional hazards analysis revealed that sex was not independently associated with either in-hospital mortality or long-term mortality.

Conclusion: In elderly patients over 75 years of age, sex influences the prognosis after percutaneous coronary intervention for coronary heart disease.

Keywords: percutaneous coronary intervention, elderly, sex

Introduction

Coronary artery disease is the leading cause of death for both men and women worldwide, and percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) has become a frequently performed therapeutic procedure for coronary artery disease since its first application by Gruntzig in 1977.¹ It has been estimated that over 2 million coronary angioplasty procedures are performed annually around the world.² Women undergoing PCI were reported to have a higher risk of adverse outcomes than men,^{3,4} but most of the studies were performed in the early to mid 1990s. Since that time, advances in angioplasty equipment and techniques, combined with oral antiplatelet therapy and glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors, have improved outcomes in both men and women. As a result, the sex gap in outcomes after PCI has narrowed.^{5,6} In contemporary practice of interventional cardiology, almost 25% of all PCIs are performed in patients aged ≥ 75 years and 12% in those aged ≥ 80 years.^{7,8} In general, bleeding was higher among women undergoing PCI. Sex was an independent predictor of overall major adverse coronary events at 30 days, but not of death, and there was no difference in major adverse coronary events

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between women and men at 12-month follow-up.⁹ However, the influence of sex on in-hospital and long-term outcomes in very elderly patients (over 75 years) has not been reported. In the present study, we compared sex-based in-hospital and long-term outcomes for elderly patients ≥ 75 years of age after PCI.

Materials and methods

Patient population and data collection

This prospective cohort study included consecutive patients aged ≥ 75 years undergoing PCI from January 2005 to December 2010 in the Chinese PLA General Hospital in Beijing. The indications for PCI included a diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome with no contraindication for PCI or serious comorbidities, such as cancer, liver, or respiratory failure, and a diagnosis of stable angina not controlled with standard anti-ischemic pharmacological treatment. The inclusion criteria were: diagnosis of coronary heart disease; age ≥ 75 years; and an indication for PCI. Exclusion criteria were: cancer with survival estimated as less than one year; and serious kidney, liver, or respiratory failure. Patients were stratified by sex. Baseline characteristics, procedures, and in-hospital outcomes were collected in an electronic database.

Over 45 data elements were selected for analysis, including patient demographic data (eg, age, sex), risk factors (eg, smoking, diabetes), medical history (eg, number of diseased vessels, prior myocardial infarction [MI], ejection fraction), PCI indications, clinical setting, and angiographic findings. All PCI procedures were performed according to standard clinical guidelines.¹⁰ Before the procedure, all patients were treated with 300 mg aspirin and 300 mg clopidogrel. A heparin dose of 5,000 units was administered after sheath insertion. Qualitative and quantitative coronary angiographies were performed in all patients using standard morphological criteria to characterize baseline lesion characteristics. Quantitative angiographic analysis was performed before and after PCI. Vessel and lesion measurements were obtained using a computerized quantitative analysis system. The medical records of all patients were reviewed to determine post-procedural outcomes.

Definitions

The endpoint of this study was major adverse coronary and cerebral events, defined as cardiac death, non-fatal MI, target vessel revascularization, and cerebral artery events. Hypercholesterolemia was defined as a fasting serum cholesterol level > 5.5 mmol/L or use of lipid-lowering therapy at the time of the procedure. Hypertension was defined as blood

pressure $> 140/90$ mmHg or the use of antihypertensive medications. MI was diagnosed by raised creatine kinase MB greater than three times the upper limit of normal. Multivessel disease was defined as the presence of $> 50\%$ stenosis in two or more major epicardial coronary arteries. Target vessel revascularization was defined as repeat revascularization of a lesion in the same epicardial vessel treated in the index procedure. Target lesion revascularization was defined as a repeat intervention in the stent or in the 5 mm segments proximal or distal to the stent. Procedural success was defined as a minimum reduction in stenosis diameter to less than 20% after PCI, with no death, MI, or coronary artery bypass grafting surgery. Death was defined as death from any cause. Major bleeding complications were defined as a need for transfusion, a reduction in hemoglobin of more than 40 g/L, or intracranial or retroperitoneal hemorrhage. Patients reporting cigarette use during the year prior to examination were considered smokers. Diabetes mellitus was defined as hyperglycemia, requiring antidiabetic drugs or fasting blood sugar over 126 g/dL. In patients undergoing staged procedures, treated segments from both procedures were grouped together to prevent misclassification.

Follow-up

Follow-up information for all patients discharged from the hospital was obtained by planned telephone interviews conducted by an experienced data technician. Data regarding vital status such as recurrence of angina, acute MI, revascularization, and stroke were collected. In the event of death, the patient's family reported the patient's health status preceding the event, and the death certificate was requested. The medical records in the PLA General Hospital in Beijing were reviewed for all patients who were followed up at this institution, and verification of events occurring at other hospitals was obtained from the attending physicians. Routine review and editing of out-of-range data were performed to ensure quality of data received after discharge from hospital.

Statistical analysis

Categorical data are presented as percentages and compared using the chi-square or Fisher's exact test as appropriate. Continuous variables are presented as the mean $\pm$ standard deviation and compared using the Student's *t*-test or analysis of variance. Survival analysis was performed with the Kaplan-Meier method for each group and compared using the log-rank test. The association between sex and all-cause mortality was determined by multivariable Cox proportional

hazard regression analyses to adjust for differences in baseline characteristics. Potential confounders were entered into models if they were clinically relevant or showed differences between groups in the univariable analysis and $P < 0.10$. All calculated P -values were two-sided and a P -value < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 17.0 software (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA) was used for all statistical analyses.

Results

Baseline characteristics of study population

There were 503 consecutive coronary heart disease patients aged ≥ 75 years who underwent PCI from January 2005 to December 2010. Of these, 465 (92.4%) who had undergone follow-up were included in this study. There were 303 (65.1%) men and 162 (34.9%) women, with a mean age of 78.5 ± 3.2 years. The baseline clinical characteristics for the study population according to sex are shown in Table 1. There were no differences between men and women with respect to age, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking, chronic bronchial disease, left ventricular ejection fraction, or estimated glomerular filtration rate. Men were more likely to have a history of cerebral vascular disease, MI, and bypass surgery. The proportion of previous PCI was similar between the sexes. Although no significant differences were

observed between men and women in unstable angina and non-ST elevation MI, men presented more often with ST elevation MI but less often with heart failure than women.

Procedural characteristics

Table 2 summarizes the angiographic and procedural characteristics. There were no significant differences in the number of diseased coronary vessels between men and women. The distribution characteristics of lesions were similar in the two groups, except for lesions in the left anterior descending coronary artery, which were more frequent in men ($P = 0.037$). There were no significant differences between the two groups as to multivessel disease or number and distribution of target vessels. Stent placement, including multistents, staged stenting, and number of stents, was almost equal in both sexes. The use of stents and glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor inhibitors was also similar. An intra-aortic balloon pump was placed in 3.3% of men compared with 2.5% of women ($P = 0.829$).

Procedural success and in-hospital outcomes

The procedural success rate and in-hospital outcomes are shown in Table 3. The PCI success rate was 94.4% in both groups. No significant differences were noted in the rate of complete revascularization among men and women (45.2% versus 46.3%, $P = 0.900$). The in-hospital mortality for men

Table 1 Baseline clinical characteristics

Characteristic	Men n=303 (63.5%)	Women n=162 (36.5%)	P-value
Age, years (mean $\pm$ SD)	78.4 $\pm$ 3.2	78.7 $\pm$ 3.2	0.269
Hypertension	228 (75.2)	130 (82.0)	0.115
Diabetes	100 (33.3)	67 (41.5)	0.091
Hyperlipidemia	160 (52.8)	78 (48.1)	0.389
Current smoker	62 (20.5)	45 (27.8)	0.095
Chronic bronchial disease	40 (13.2)	14 (8.6)	0.190
Cerebral vessel disease	98 (32.3)	17 (10.5)	$< 0.001^*$
Previous cardiac history			
Previous myocardial infarction	72 (23.8)	24 (18.5)	0.031*
Previous PCI	41 (13.5)	21 (13.0)	0.641
Previous bypass surgery	35 (11.6)	7 (4.3)	0.015*
Acute coronary syndrome			
Unstable angina	184 (60.7)	106 (65.4)	0.369
NSTEMI	41 (13.5)	18 (11.1)	0.547
STEMI	63 (20.8)	19 (11.7)	0.020*
NYHA (III–IV)	33 (10.9)	30 (18.5)	0.031*
Left ventricular ejection fraction (%)	62.9 $\pm$ 10.2	61.3 $\pm$ 10.0	0.764
eGFR (L/min/1.73 m ²)	76.4 $\pm$ 23.5	77.4 $\pm$ 24.6	0.843
Serum creatinine	75.2 $\pm$ 20.9	73.1 $\pm$ 22.3	0.291

Note: * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; NSTEMI, non-ST elevation myocardial infarction; STEMI, ST elevation myocardial infarction; NYHA, New York Heart Association Functional Classification.

Table 2 PCI characteristics and in-hospital treatments

	Men 63.5% (n=303)	Women 36.5% (n=162)	P-value
Number of diseased vessels*	2.1±0.8	2.0±0.8	0.942
Lesions			
LAD	81.5 (247)	72.8 (118)	0.037
LCX	60.7 (184)	62.3 (101)	0.809
RCA	64.7 (196)	59.3 (96)	0.292
LM	13.9 (42)	9.3 (15)	0.196
Multivessel disease	71.6 (217)	68.5 (111)	0.554
Number of target vessels	1.4±0.6	1.4±0.6	0.753
Target vessels			
LAD	50.8 (154)	51.2 (83)	0.989
LCX	35.6 (108)	41.3 (67)	0.266
RCA	48.8 (148)	40.7 (66)	0.115
LM	7.6 (23)	6.2 (10)	0.705
Multilesion stenting	39.6 (120)	42.0 (68)	0.691
Number of stents	2.1±1.1	2.1±1.3	0.678
Staged stenting	12.2 (37)	14.8 (24)	0.516
IABP	3.3 (10)	2.5 (4)	0.829
Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor	22.7 (69)	19.7 (32)	0.525

Note: *Mean ± standard deviation.

Abbreviations: LAD, left anterior descending; LCX, left circumflex; RCA, right coronary artery; LM, left main; IABP, intra-aortic balloon pump; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.

and women was 1.3% and 3.1%, respectively ($P=0.335$). Of the four men who died, three had cardiogenic shock on admission before PCI, and one had post-PCI cardiogenic shock. Of the five women who died, three were in cardiogenic shock on admission before PCI, one had retroperitoneal bleeding post-PCI, and one had post-PCI cardiogenic shock. There was no statistically significant difference in the frequency of emergency bypass surgery, MI, or stroke between men and women. The incidence of major vascular complications and major bleeding did not differ between the groups.

Long-term outcomes

The mean follow-up duration was 36.2±21.8 (range 6–78) months, with follow-up completed in 92.3% of patients. The mortality at a mean follow-up of 3 years was 12.5% for men and 8.0% for women ($P=0.151$). The cardiac death rate was 7.2% for men and 7.3% for women. Figure 1A and B show the cumulative overall survival rate and cumulative

disease-free survival rate for men and women. The cumulative overall survival rate for men versus women at one, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years of follow-up was 95% versus 94%, 93% versus 93%, 92% versus 87%, 83% versus 89%, and 82% versus 85%, respectively (Figure 1A). The cumulative disease-free survival rate for men versus women at one, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years was 94% versus 91%, 88% versus 86%, 81% versus 80%, 78% versus 78%, and 71% versus 70%, respectively (Figure 1B). In the 429 patients followed up, there were no significant differences in cumulative overall survival rate (log-rank test, $P=0.159$) or disease-free survival rate (log-rank test, $P=0.429$) between men and women. Long-term outcomes are shown in Table 4. The overall major adverse coronary and cerebral events (22.6% versus 20.1% in men and women, respectively, $P=0.984$), including cardiac death, non-fatal acute MI, target vessel revascularization and cerebral vascular events, showed no significant difference. Although both groups showed similar complete

Table 3 Procedure success rate and in-hospital outcomes

	Men 63.5% (n=303)	Women 36.5% (n=162)	P-value
Procedure success rate	94.4 (286)	94.4 (153)	0.851
Death in hospital	1.3 (4)	3.1 (5)	0.335
Complete revascularization	45.2 (137)	46.3 (75)	0.900
Complications			
Vascular complications	7.9 (24)	7.4 (12)	0.987
Major bleeding	3.4 (10)	3.1 (5)	0.879

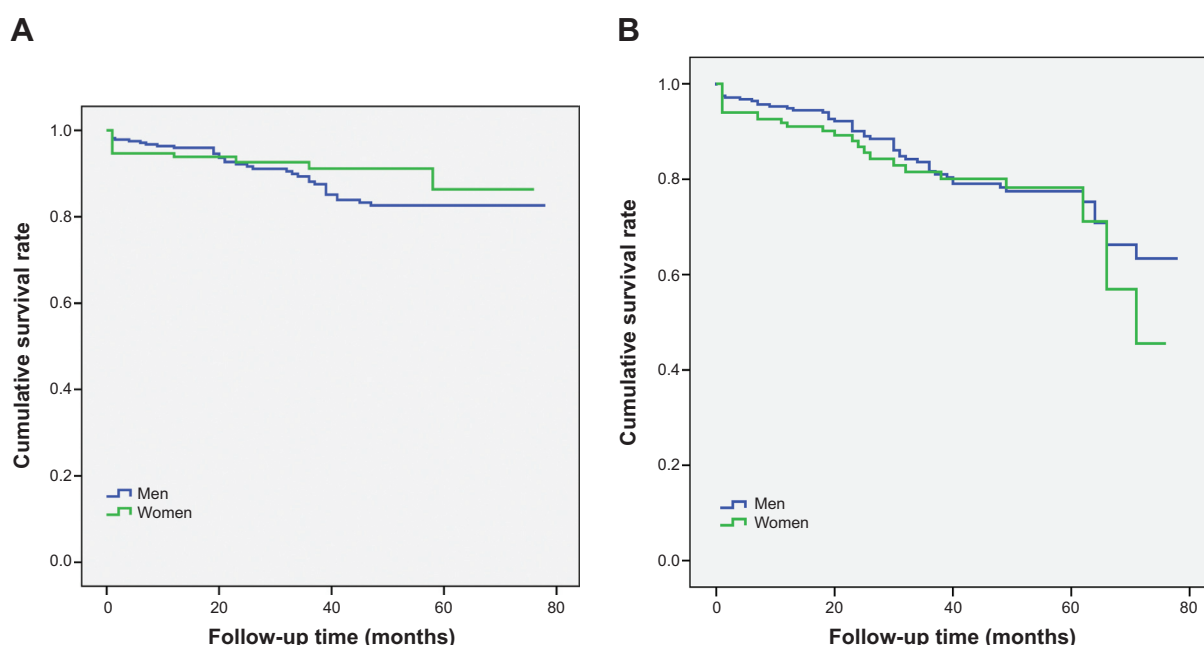


Figure 1 Kaplan–Meier curves for overall survival and disease-free survival.

Notes: Estimated survival stratified by sex was analyzed by the Kaplan–Meier method, followed by log-rank analysis. No significant differences were observed between men and women in (A) overall survival rate (log-rank test, $P=0.159$) and (B) disease-free survival rate (log-rank test, $P=0.429$).

revascularization rates, men presented with a significantly higher rate of angina recurrence within 6 months after PCI (56.3% versus 43.3%, $P=0.011$). The readmission rate was similar for both sexes (29.7% versus 29.3%, $P=0.928$).

Multivariate analysis

Multivariable Cox proportional hazard regression analyses were used to identify independent predictors of the composite of mortality rate. The variables associated with increased in-hospital or long-term mortality were increasing age, cerebral vascular disease, acute coronary syndrome, previous cardiac history (including previous MI and previous bypass surgery), and angiographic characteristics. The independent predictors of long-term survival are presented in Table 5. The results showed that cerebral vessel disease, heart failure, and multivessel disease are independent predictors for death in

patients with acute coronary syndrome. However, sex was not an independent risk factor for in-hospital or long-term mortality after PCI.

Discussion

Early studies evaluating sex differences in outcomes of PCI overall demonstrated higher complication and adverse outcomes rates in women.^{3,4} The earlier National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute PCI registry indicated female sex to be independently predictive of in-hospital mortality.⁴ The higher prevalence of adverse outcomes in women was attributed largely to older age, smaller coronary artery diameter, and more prevalent comorbid conditions, including diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, peripheral vascular disease, and heart failure. However, accumulating evidence indicates that there are no differences regarding

Table 4 Long-term outcomes*

	Men 65.0% (n=279)	Women 35.0% (n=150)	P-value
Death	12.5 (35)	8.0 (12)	0.151
MACCE	22.6 (63)	20.1 (31)	0.984
Cardiac death	7.2 (20)	7.3 (11)	0.190
Non-fatal MI	1.4 (4)	2.7 (4)	0.368
TVR	6.1 (17)	4.7 (7)	0.540
Cerebral vessel events	7.9 (22)	6.0 (9)	0.472
Angina recurrence within 6 months	56.3 (157)	43.3 (65)	0.011
Readmission	29.7 (83)	29.3 (44)	0.928

Note: *Follow-up period was 6–78 months.

Abbreviations: TVR, target vessel revascularization; MACCE, major adverse coronary and cerebral events; MI, myocardial infarction.

Table 5 Multivariate predictors of in-hospital and long-term outcomes

Variable	Outcome			
	In-hospital		long-term	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Sex	1.12 (0.75–1.43)	0.235	1.16 (0.86–1.57)	0.467
Cerebral vessel disease	1.53 (1.12–1.95)	0.102	1.96 (1.32–2.26)	<0.001
Previous PCI	1.42 (1.21–1.95)	0.132	1.05 (0.76–1.31)	0.621
Heart failure III–IV	1.96 (1.67–2.27)	<0.01	2.51 (2.15–2.86)	<0.001
Multivessel disease	1.32 (1.03–1.65)	0.145	1.67 (1.24–1.98)	<0.001

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.

in-hospital or long-term mortality after PCI in elderly women and men.¹¹ In the present study, we compared the sex-based in-hospital and long-term outcomes after PCI in patients aged older than 75 years, and demonstrated that, for very elderly patients undergoing PCI, men and women have equivalent in-hospital and long-term outcomes, and female is an independent risk factor neither for in-hospital outcomes nor long-term outcomes.

More than 1.2 million PCIs are performed annually in the USA. An estimated 33% of PCIs are performed in women.¹² Compared with men, women undergoing PCI were found to be 5 years older and to have a higher prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, and other comorbidities.¹³ However, in this study, there was no difference in comorbidities between elderly men and women, which may be related to greater concern over the health status of women in recent years. Women in the USA are less likely to have had a history of MI, PCI, or coronary bypass graft surgery, which is consistent with our results. In addition, at the time of PCI, they have less multivessel disease and are more likely to present with unstable angina. Women present with less ST elevation MI compared with men, have similar lesion types, less multivessel disease, and better preserved left ventricular function.¹³ Early reports of patients undergoing balloon angioplasty found lower procedural success rates in women. In addition, earlier registry studies showed that women had higher in-hospital mortality after PCI, even after adjusting for baseline comorbidities.¹⁴ However, recent studies reported similar procedural success rates of more than 90% in both groups.¹⁴ With improvements in PCI technology and procedures, this study found no differences in procedural success rate, mortality, or complications, including vascular complications and major bleeding (see Table 3). With newer-generation stents and balloons, smaller sheath sizes and catheters, and advances in adjunctive pharmacotherapies, adjusted long-term mortality and morbidity rates after PCI have become similar between men and women.¹⁴

Berger et al studied the effect of sex on long-term mortality in a large cohort of patients undergoing PCI. They found that, despite higher-risk characteristics, female sex conferred a long-term survival advantage after PCI.¹³ Until now, there have only been a few studies on the very elderly population more than 75 years old.^{15,16} Our study showed that after an average of 3 years of follow-up, mortality was similar for women and men ≥ 75 years undergoing PCI. After adjustment for baseline characteristics, sex was not associated with the risk of long-term mortality. Our study demonstrated significant improvement in long-term outcome after PCI in both sexes compared with older studies, and is consistent with recent observations from other centers.¹⁷

However, there are several limitations to our study. First, this study was a nonrandomized, retrospective analysis from a single, large-volume, tertiary care center, which limits its generalizability. Moreover, it is universally acknowledged that at older ages (70–90 years) most patients are female, which is inconsistent with the results of this study where two thirds of patients were male. This may be associated with the fact that female patients are reluctant to accept invasive treatment such as PCI. This type of bias cannot be controlled. Third, the treatment decisions were not randomized and the study population was relatively small, so further large cohort studies are needed.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the results of the present study demonstrate that PCI has a good success rate and acceptable mortality in patients over 75 years of age. No differences in in-hospital and long-term outcomes were observed between men and women undergoing PCI. For elderly patients, sex was not an independent risk factor for in-hospital or long-term mortality after PCI.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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