Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS): a gender/age-based epidemiologic study

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OBJECTIVES: To investigate differences between women and men hospitalized for ACS in terms of:
- ACS prevalence
- In-hospital mortality
- Revascularization interventions
- Pharmacological treatment and Survival Analysis

Population: 1204 (760 men and 444 women) ACS patients, of ULSS 16 entering Saint Anthony Hospital following an ACS event in 2008.
This is a prospective cohort study conducted on the entire population of the ULSS 16 Padua aged ≥ 15 years with an ACS event following hospital admission in 2008. A record linkage was made with drug prescription databases for all patients. There were considered:
- Sanitary demographics
- Hospital discharge forms
- Hospital and territory drug distribution database.
Results

Prevalence and interventions

Antiaggregation therapy: non revascularized and revascularized patients
CONCLUSION

• Hospital admission following an ACS event occurred more frequently in men than in women.
• Non-revascularized patients showed gender-related differences in antiaggregant drugs use.
• Revascularized patients did not show major gender-related differences in therapy.
• On discharge, the proportion of female patients not receiving any antiaggregant therapy was larger than that of males.
• Survival analysis showed a better prognosis in men.