

Impact of Gender Difference on PCI Outcome in Egyptian Diabetic Patients: Prospective Two Centers Registry Study

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Abstract :

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a chronic condition with devastating cardiovascular complications. Earlier studies have reported a gender-based difference in major adverse cardiac events (MACEs) after index PCI procedures. In the drug eluting stent era, more recent studies have failed to show any differences in post-PCI outcomes between both genders. However, this finding has never been verified in Egyptian patients with diabetes. **The aim of the study:** The aim of the study was to compare the impact of female gender on short and long-term outcomes after elective PCI using drug-eluting stents (DES) in Egyptian diabetic patients. **Patients and method:** The study included 100 diabetic males and 100 diabetic females, all of whom had DES deployed during elective PCI and followed up for 12 months. The clinical endpoints were death, myocardial infarction (MI), target vessel revascularization (TVR), or target lesion revascularization (TLR) at any time during 12 month follow-up period. **Results:** Both diabetic females and males have a low and nearly equal incidence of adverse events following PCI using DES. **Conclusion:** When all patients had DES implanted and after adjustment of demographic and risk factor/co morbidity profiles, there were no significant differences in the short- or long-term PCI outcomes of diabetic females treated with DES when compared to diabetic males.

Keywords: Gender; PCI; DES; DM; Outcome

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