

Recent Temporal Trends in the Presentation, Management and Outcome of Women Hospitalized with Acute Coronary Syndromes

Real World Data from the Acute Coronary Syndrome Israeli Survey (ACSIS)

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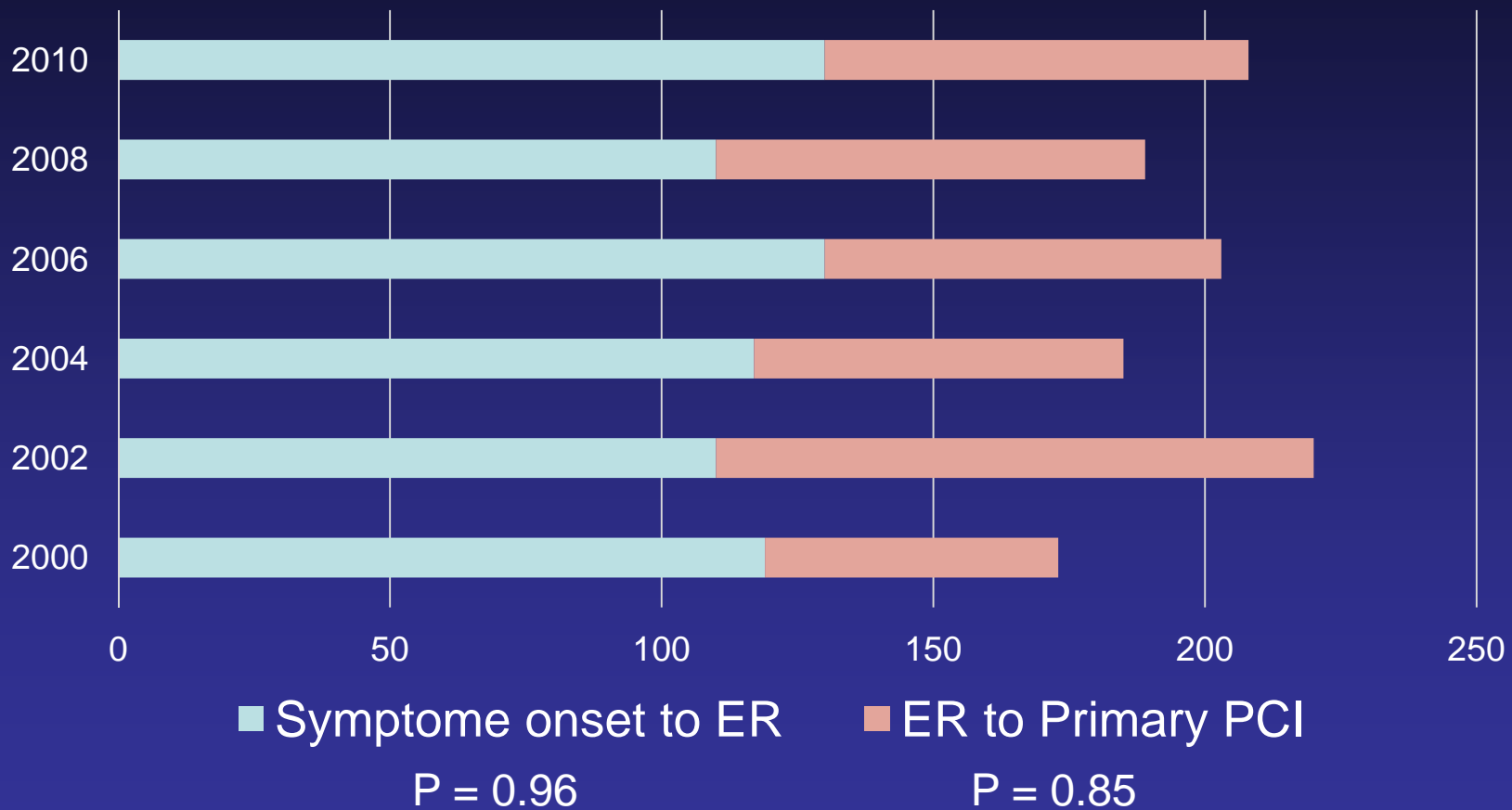
Disclosures

- None

Baseline characteristics

	Early Surveys (2000-2004) N=1473	Late Surveys (2006-2010) N=1225	P value
Age (\pm SD)	70 (\pm 12)	70 (\pm 13)	0.99
Hypertension	69%	76%	<0.001
Dyslipidemia	56%	75%	<0.001
Chronic Renal failure	7%	14%	<0.001
Past PCI	16%	24%	<0.001
Obesity (BMI>25)	27%	33%	0.002
Aspirin	46%	54%	<0.001
Beta blockers	40%	47%	0.001
Lipid lowering agents	26%	58%	<0.001

Time intervals





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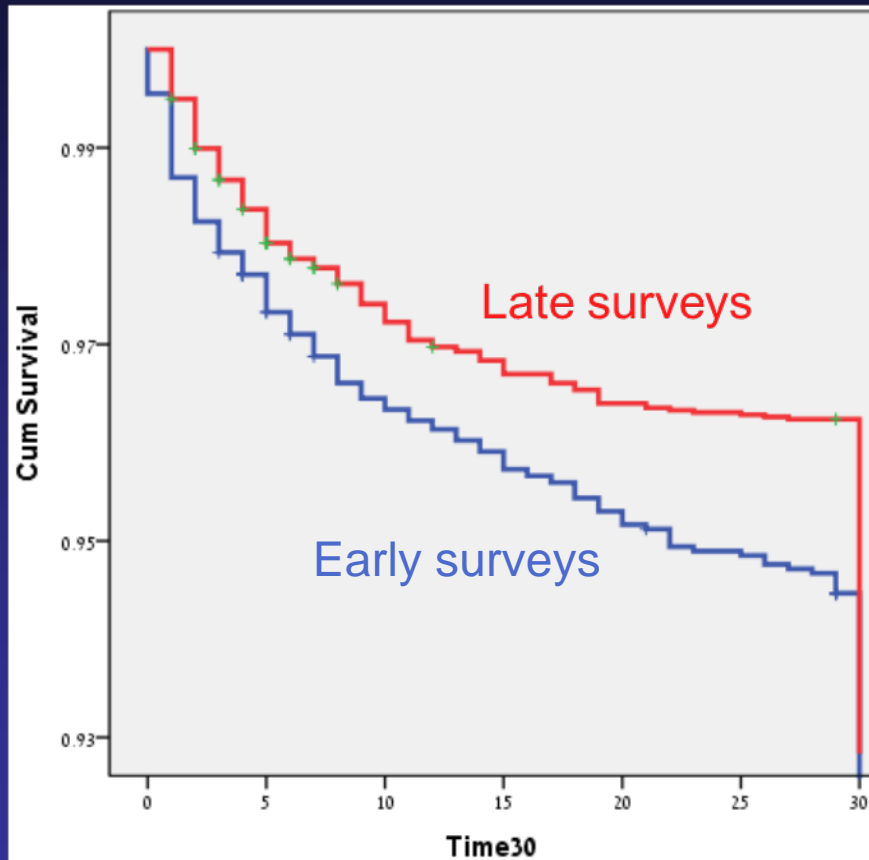
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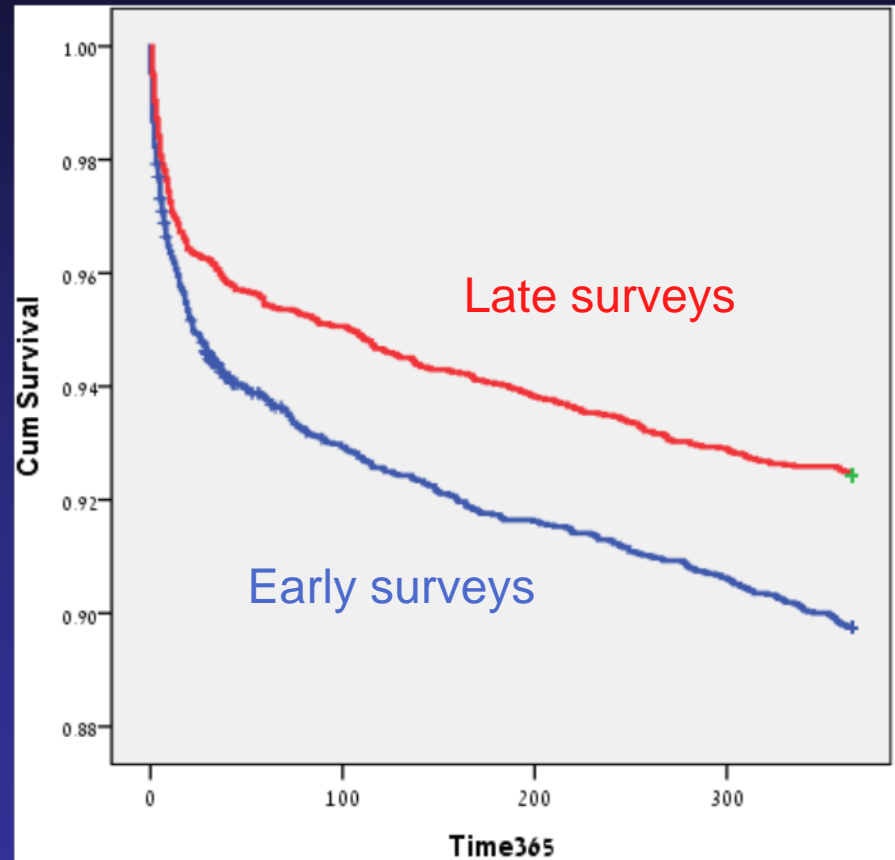


Main outcomes

30 day MACE



1 year Mortality



Log rank <0.01

Conclusion

- **Recent trends over the past decade in ACS women show:**
 - Higher rates of co-morbidities
 - No significant improvement in time lags - suggest a persistent gap in ACS awareness in women
 - More intensive therapies
 - Improved outcomes - possibly due changes in management strategies