

Two-year clinical outcomes after coronary drug-eluting stent placement in Chinese men and women: a multicenter, prospective registry study

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Background: Previous studies have reported a discrepancy in baseline characteristics and outcomes after percutaneous coronary intervention between men and women. However, this finding has never been verified in the Chinese population. The present study analyzed two-year clinical outcomes after placement of coronary drug-eluting stents in Chinese men and women.

Methods: From January 2005 to December 2010, a total of 3804 Chinese patients (2776 men, 1028 women) who underwent drug-eluting stent implantation were studied prospectively. The primary endpoint was the composite major adverse cardiac event (MACE) rate, including myocardial infarction, cardiac death, and target vessel revascularization at two years. Stent thrombosis served as the safety endpoint. Propensity score matching was used to compare the adjusted MACE rate between the two groups.

Results: At two-year follow-up, unadjusted rates of myocardial infarction, non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, target vessel revascularization, and MACE were significantly different between men (6.84%, 4.6%, 13.1%, and 21.7%, respectively) and women (3.8% [$P = 0.001$], 2.0% [$P < 0.001$], 10.3% [$P = 0.025$], and 16.3% [$P < 0.001$], respectively). After propensity score matching, there were no significant differences in composite MACE and individual endpoints at two years between the genders.

Conclusion: Despite all the unfavorable risk factor clustering in women and complex coronary disease in men, the two-year clinical outcomes after coronary stent placement were comparable between Chinese women and men.

Keywords: drug-eluting stent, major adverse cardiac event, gender difference, clinical follow-up

Introduction

In the modern era, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with a drug-eluting stent has been used extensively for treatment of coronary artery disease, with dramatically reduced restenosis and target lesion revascularization rates^{1,2} when compared with the bare metal stent. Previous studies³ have reported a gender-based difference in major adverse cardiac events (MACE) after index PCI procedures. However, comparative data concerning differences in clinical outcomes after drug-eluting stent implantation according to gender are still not available for the Chinese population. Therefore, the present study aimed to analyze the impact of gender on clinical outcomes after drug-eluting stent implantation in Chinese men and women.

Materials and methods

Patient population

Patients with acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, stable angina, or silent ischemia who underwent PCI at our centers between January 2005 and December 2010 were prospectively registered. Patients with bare metal stent implantation were excluded from the analysis. In total, 3804 patients (2776 men, 1028 women) were recruited for this study.

PCI procedures

Coronary angiography and PCI with stent implantation were performed via the transfemoral or transradial approach. The decision to use intravascular ultrasound and selection of a sirolimus-eluting or paclitaxel-eluting stent was made by experienced interventional cardiologists. Angiographic success was defined as a residual stenosis $\leq 30\%$ by visual estimation in the presence of grade 3 TIMI (Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction) flow. Procedural success was defined as achievement of angiographic success in the absence of inhospital events.

Definitions

The primary endpoint was a composite of MACE, including myocardial infarction, cardiac death, and target vessel revascularization, at two years. Stent thrombosis served as the safety endpoint. Diagnosis of myocardial infarction was based on American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association guidelines.^{4,5} Any unexplained death was diagnosed as being cardiac unless a noncardiac cause was identified. Target lesion revascularization was defined as repeat intervention on the stented segment, including the 5 mm proximal or distal to the stent. Target vessel revascularization was defined as repeat revascularization of the same vessel treated in the index procedure. Stent thrombosis was defined according to the Academic Research Consortium definition.⁶ Definite stent thrombosis was defined as angiographic or pathologic confirmation of partial or total thrombotic occlusion within the peristent region and at least one of the following additional criteria: symptoms of acute ischemia; ischemic changes on electrocardiography; and elevated cardiac enzymes. Probable stent thrombosis was defined as any unexplained death within 30 days of stent implantation, or any myocardial infarction related to documented acute ischemia in the territory of the implanted stent without angiographic confirmation of stent thrombosis and in the absence of any other obvious cause.

Follow-up

Patients were routinely followed up at one month, one year, and two years. Patients were followed up on an outpatient basis, by telephone contact, or via their relatives. The records for patients who visited other medical centers were also obtained. All clinical and imaging data were recorded in our database. Patients were advised to undergo repeat angiography once during the year following the procedure, but this was not done routinely for all patients. Earlier angiographic surveillance was performed if clinically indicated. Clinically driven target lesion or vessel revascularization was performed if there was at least 50% in-stent restenosis coupled with the presence of typical angina or exertional dyspnea of new onset.

Medications

All patients were pretreated with 300 mg of both aspirin and clopidogrel. Patients were maintained on aspirin 100 mg and clopidogrel 100 mg once daily. All patients were recommended to take aspirin 100 mg daily lifelong. Clopidogrel 75 mg per day was prescribed for at least 12 months, according to the clinical guidelines at that time.

Statistical analysis

The Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was used to assess the distribution of continuous variables. Continuous variables were expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation or median, and were compared using the Student's *t*-test (for normal data) and the Mann–Whitney *U* test (for non-normally distributed variables) as appropriate. Categorical variables are presented as frequencies or percentages, which were compared by chi-square or Fisher's exact test. Survival curves were generated using the Kaplan–Meier method, and were compared using the log-rank test. A propensity score analysis was performed to minimize any selection bias arising from differences in baseline characteristics according to gender. Variables included in the logistic regression model to calculate the propensity score were age, gender, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, acute myocardial infarction, chronic renal insufficiency, left ventricular ejection fraction, multivessel disease, left main stem coronary artery disease, thrombus-containing lesion, chronic total occlusion, transradial approach, incomplete revascularization, type of stent, post-stenting TIMI grade, number of stents, stent diameter, stent length, procedural time, and contrast volume. The C statistic was 0.67 and the Hosmer–Lemeshow *P* value was 0.114, confirming good discrimination and calibration of the propensity score model. The new propensity score was then incorporated into Cox

proportional hazards regression models as a covariate to assess the clinic outcome for women versus men. In addition, to reduce the effect of treatment selection bias and potential confounding in this observational study, we performed rigorous adjustment for significant differences in the baseline characteristics of patients, with propensity score matching using the following algorithm: a 1:1 optimal match with a ± 0.03 caliper and no replacement. Clinical outcomes in the matched population were analyzed with Cox proportional hazards regression stratified on matched pairs. Multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression modeling was performed to identify independent predictors of the primary endpoint (MACE, including cardiac death, myocardial infarction, target lesion or vessel revascularization) with purposeful selection of covariates. Variables associated at univariate analysis (all P values ≤ 0.1) and those judged to be of clinical importance from previous published reports were eligible for inclusion in the multivariable model building process. The goodness of fit of the Cox multivariable model was assessed using the Grønnesby–Borgan–May test. Results are reported as the hazards ratio with the 95% confidence interval and P value. All statistical analysis was performed using Stata version 12.0 software (Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA).

Results

Baseline clinical characteristics

Of the 3804 patients, 2776 were men and 1028 were women. Baseline characteristics are shown in Table 1. Women were characterized by older age, lower height/weight, higher blood pressure, fasting blood glucose, and interleukin-6 levels, more frequent dyslipidemia, renal dysfunction, use of calcium channel blockers, and angiotensin receptor blockers, and well preserved left ventricular function. In contrast, male patients were found to have a significantly greater incidence of ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) compared with women ($P < 0.001$).

Angiographic and procedural features

The angiographic and procedural features of the patients are shown in Table 2. Men appeared to have more frequent complex lesions. Left main stem lesions (12.5% in males versus 9.7% in females, $P = 0.017$), bifurcations (34.1% versus 30%, $P = 0.016$), and thrombus-containing lesions (13.1% versus 6.1%, $P \leq 0.001$), resulting in more stents being needed (1.99 ± 1.08 versus 1.85 ± 1.01 , $P < 0.001$) and a longer procedural time (49.48 ± 28.45 versus 45.67 ± 24.42 , $P < 0.001$), higher contrast volume (211.17 ± 78.80 versus

Table 1 Baseline clinical characteristics

	Women (n = 1028)	Men (n = 2776)	P value
Age, years	66.17 \pm 9.10	63.76 \pm 10.56	<0.001
Height (cm)	159.14 \pm 5.10	169.31 \pm 4.97	<0.001
Weight (kg)	62.30 \pm 9.22	70.75 \pm 9.75	<0.001
Body mass index, kg/m ²	24.58 \pm 3.41	24.64 \pm 2.96	0.634
Hypertension, n (%)	787 (76.6)	1903 (68.6)	<0.001
Systolic BP	136.60 \pm 20.14	133.76 \pm 20.23	<0.001
Diastolic BP	79.66 \pm 11.15	80.67 \pm 12.31	0.017
Hyperlipidemia, n (%)	411 (40.0)	921 (33.2)	<0.001
Fasting total cholesterol, mmol/L	4.57 \pm 0.87	4.30 \pm 0.83	<0.001
Fasting LDL, mmol/L	2.94 \pm 0.78	2.75 \pm 0.75	<0.001
Fasting HDL, mmol/L	1.0 \pm 0.08	0.99 \pm 0.08	<0.001
Fasting triglycerides, mmol/L	1.56 \pm 0.24	1.57 \pm 0.37	0.461
Diabetes, n (%)	356 (34.6)	796 (28.7)	<0.001
Fasting glucose, mmol/L	6.78 \pm 2.06	6.72 \pm 2.06	0.416
Insulin	96 (27.0)	196 (24.6)	0.420
Oral antiglycemics	248 (69.7)	533 (67.0)	0.376
Chronic renal insufficiency, n (%)	129 (12.5)	266 (9.6)	0.008
Estimated GFR, mL/min/1.73 m ²	67.73 \pm 14.95	69.96 \pm 20.46	0.001
Presentation, n (%)			<0.001
Stable angina	168 (16.3)	365 (13.1)	0.013
Unstable angina	661 (64.3)	1523 (54.9)	<0.001
STEMI	140 (13.6)	685 (24.7)	<0.001
Non-STEMI	59 (5.7)	203 (7.3)	0.097
Congestive heart failure, n (%)	223 (21.7)	562 (20.2)	0.343
Left ventricular ejection fraction, %	59.34 \pm 7.84	57.91 \pm 8.42	<0.001
Interleukin 6	9.83 \pm 1.77	9.74 \pm 1.96	0.030
Highly sensitive C-reactive protein	26.62 \pm 4.67	27.46 \pm 4.57	0.550
Medication, n (%)			
Statins	138 (13.4)	374 (13.5)	1.0
Beta-blockers	173 (16.8)	397 (14.3)	0.058
Diuretics	68 (6.6)	146 (5.3)	0.113
Calcium channel blockers	340 (33.1)	767 (27.6)	0.001
Angiotensin-converting enzyme blockers	131 (12.7)	399 (14.4)	0.206
Angiotensin receptor blockers	107 (10.4)	228 (8.2)	0.039

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; LDL, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

201.98 ± 57.98 , $P < 0.001$), and less complete revascularization (59.7% versus 66.3%, $P \leq 0.001$). There was also a difference in the percentage of transradial approaches used between men and women (60.7% versus 55.9%, respectively, $P = 0.008$), with a difference in stent diameter (3.13 ± 0.44 versus 3.08 ± 0.45 , $P = 0.003$) and stent length (52.36 ± 31.72 versus 47.40 ± 30.68 , $P < 0.001$) between the genders.

Table 2 Angiographic and procedural features

	Women (n = 1028)	Men (n = 2776)	P value
Diseased vessels (n)	1.30 ± 0.56	1.33 ± 0.57	0.223
One	770 (74.9)	2011 (72.4)	0.138
Two	199 (19.4)	601 (21.6)	0.128
Three	59 (5.7)	164 (5.9)	0.877
Distribution of lesions (n, %)			
LAD	684 (66.5)	1788 (64.4)	0.235
LCX	247 (24.0)	668 (24.1)	1.0
RCA	309 (30.1)	895 (32.2)	0.209
LM	100 (9.7)	348 (12.5)	0.017
CTO lesion	5 (0.5)	12 (0.4)	0.788
Distribution			0.520
LAD	4 (0.3)	10 (0.3)	
LCX	1 (0.1)	1 (0.03)	
RCA	2 (0.2)	3 (0.1)	
>1 CTO	1 (0.1)	2 (0.07)	1.0
Bifurcating lesions (n, %)	308 (30.0)	947 (34.1)	0.016
Thrombus-containing	63 (6.1)	364 (13.1)	<0.001
Transradial approach (n, %)	575 (55.9)	1685 (60.7)	0.008
Sirolimus-eluting stent	879 (85.5)	2388 (86.0)	0.714
Complete revascularization	682 (66.3)	1656 (59.7)	<0.001
(n, %)			
Post-stenting TIMI grade			0.655
(n, %)			
0	11 (1.1)	37 (1.3)	
1	0	4 (0.1)	
2	8 (0.8)	17 (0.6)	
3	1009 (98.2)	2718 (97.9)	
Stents (n)	1.85 ± 1.01	1.99 ± 1.08	<0.001
BP-SES (n, %)	350 (34.0)	1037 (37.4)	0.060
Stent diameter (mm)	3.08 ± 0.45	3.13 ± 0.44	0.003
Stent length (mm)	47.40 ± 30.68	52.36 ± 31.72	<0.001
Post-dilation	948 (92.2)	2540 (91.5)	0.475
Procedural time (minutes)	45.67 ± 24.42	49.48 ± 28.45	<0.001
Contrast volume (mL)	201.98 ± 57.98	211.17 ± 78.80	<0.001

Abbreviations: CTO, chronic total occlusion; LAD, left anterior descending artery; LCX, left circumflex artery; LM, left main; MV, main vessel; RCA, right coronary artery; BP-SES, biodegradable polymer sirolimus-eluting stents; TIMI, Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction.

Cumulative MACE during one year of follow-up

Nearly 94.7% of patients underwent repeat angiography during one year of follow-up (Table 3). The rate of in-hospital myocardial infarction was higher in men at 6.3%, mainly because of an increment in the rate of non-STEMI (4.5%), compared with women (3.3% and 1.9%, respectively, both $P < 0.001$). The composite in-hospital rate for MACE was significantly different between women and men (5.2% versus 7.5%, $P = 0.011$).

Cumulative MACE during two years of follow-up

At two years after the index PCI procedure (Table 4), unadjusted rates of myocardial infarction, non-STEMI,

Table 3 Cumulative major adverse cardiac events during one year of follow-up

	Women (n = 1028)	Men (n = 2776)	P value
Repeat angiography (n, %)	973 (94.6)	2634 (94.9)	0.805
Days from PCI to angiography	244 (81)	244 (69)	0.154
In-hospital, n (%)			
MI	34 (3.3)	175 (6.3)	<0.001
STEMI	14 (1.4)	51 (1.8)	0.330
Non-STEMI	20 (1.9)	124 (4.5)	<0.001
Death	22 (2.1)	40 (1.4)	0.149
Cardiac	20 (1.9)	38 (1.4)	0.232
TLR	5 (0.5)	16 (0.6)	0.812
CABG	3 (0.3)	7 (0.3)	0.735
TVR	9 (0.9)	25 (0.9)	1.0
MACE	53 (5.2)	208 (7.5)	0.011
Stent thrombosis	4 (0.4)	18 (0.6)	0.472
Definite	3 (0.3)	14 (0.5)	0.584
Probable	1 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	1.0
At one month, n (%)			
MI	33 (3.2)	175 (6.3)	<0.001
STEMI	13 (1.3)	51 (1.8)	0.257
Non-STEMI	20 (1.9)	124 (4.5)	<0.001
Death	28 (2.7)	66 (2.4)	0.557
Cardiac	23 (2.2)	61 (2.2)	1.0
TLR	5 (0.5)	18 (0.6)	0.646
CABG	3 (0.3)	8 (0.3)	1.0
TVR	9 (0.9)	28 (1.0)	0.853
MACE	55 (5.4)	223 (8.0)	0.005
Stent thrombosis	7 (0.7)	24 (0.9)	0.687
Definite	3 (0.3)	15 (0.5)	0.430
Probable	4 (0.4)	9 (0.3)	0.758
At one year, n (%)			
MI	39 (3.8)	184 (6.6)	0.001
STEMI	18 (1.8)	57 (2.1)	0.602
Non-STEMI	21 (2.0)	127 (4.6)	<0.001
Death	55 (5.4)	141 (5.1)	0.741
Cardiac	38 (3.7)	99 (3.6)	0.922
TLR	72 (7.0)	230 (8.3)	0.200
CABG	6 (0.6)	17 (0.6)	1.0
TVR	94 (9.1)	315 (11.3)	0.052
MACE	152 (14.8)	550 (19.8)	<0.001
Stent thrombosis	8 (0.8)	32 (1.2)	0.374
Definite	3 (0.3)	15 (0.5)	0.430
Probable	4 (0.4)	9 (0.3)	0.758
Possible	1 (0.1)	8 (0.3)	0.459
Late	2 (0.2)	8 (0.3)	1.0

Abbreviations: CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; MACE, major adverse cardiac events; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; TLR, target lesion revascularization; TVR, target vessel revascularization; MI, myocardial infarction; PCI percutaneous coronary intervention.

target vessel revascularization, and MACE were significantly different between men (6.84%, 4.6%, 13.1%, and 21.7%) and women (3.8% [$P = 0.001$], 2.0% [$P < 0.001$], 10.3% [$P = 0.025$], and 16.3% [$P < 0.001$], respectively). Other clinical outcomes, including death, target lesion revascularization, coronary artery bypass grafting, and stent

Table 4 Cumulative major adverse cardiac events during two years of follow-up

	Women (n = 1028)	Men (n = 2776)	Hazards ratio	P value
At two years, n (%)				
MI	39 (3.8)	190 (6.84)	0.55 (0.39–0.78)	0.001
STEMI	18 (1.8)	61 (2.2)	0.79 (0.47–1.33)	0.371
Non-STEMI	21 (2.0)	129 (4.6)	0.44 (0.28–0.69)	<0.001
Death	67 (6.5)	179 (6.4)	1.01 (0.77–1.34)	0.927
Cardiac	42 (4.1)	109 (3.9)	1.04 (0.73–1.49)	0.816
TLR	82 (8.0)	266 (9.6)	0.83 (0.65–1.06)	0.139
CABG	6 (0.6)	19 (0.7)	0.85 (0.34–2.14)	0.737
TVR	106 (10.3)	363 (13.1)	0.78 (0.63–0.97)	0.025
MACE	168 (16.3)	604 (21.7)	0.73 (0.61–0.86)	<0.001
Stent thrombosis	9 (0.9)	33 (1.2)	0.74 (0.35–1.54)	0.415
Definite	3 (0.3)	15 (0.5)	0.54 (0.16–1.87)	0.330
Probable	4 (0.4)	2 (0.4)	1.20 (0.37–3.90)	0.761
Possible	2 (0.2)	9 (0.3)	0.60 (0.13–2.77)	0.511
Late or very late	3 (0.3)	9 (0.3)	0.90 (0.24–3.31)	0.871
After propensity score matching*				
MI	24 (6.6)	22 (6.0)	1.1 (0.60–2.02)	0.758
STEMI	9 (2.5)	8 (2.2)	1.13 (0.43–2.92)	0.808
Non-STEMI	15 (4.1)	14 (3.8)	1.08 (0.51–2.29)	0.847
Death	23 (6.3)	24 (6.6)	0.95 (0.52–1.76)	0.876
Cardiac	16 (4.4)	17 (4.7)	0.93 (0.45–1.93)	0.853
TLR	24 (6.6)	30 (8.2)	0.79 (0.45–1.37)	0.397
CABG	0	2 (0.6)		0.499
TVR	33 (9.0)	43 (11.8)	0.74 (0.46–1.20)	0.227
MACE	61 (16.7)	75 (20.6)	0.77 (0.53–1.12)	0.183
Stent thrombosis	5 (1.4)	3 (0.8)	1.67 (0.40–6.97)	0.484
Definite	2 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	0.20 (0.18–22.6)	0.571
Probable	2 (0.6)	2 (0.6)	1.0 (0.14–7.10)	1.0
Late or very late	1 (0.3)	0		1.0

Note: *n = 365 in both women and men.

Abbreviations: CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; MACE, major adverse cardiac events; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; TLR, target lesion revascularization; TVR, target vessel revascularization; MI, myocardial infarction.

thrombosis (including definite, probable, possible, late, or very late), were similar between men and women.

After propensity score matching, 365 pairs of men and women were identified (Table 5). There were no significant differences in individual endpoints (myocardial infarction, STEMI, non-STEMI, death, target lesion or vessel revascularization, coronary artery bypass grafting) or composite MACE between men and women. Stent thrombosis was 1.4% in women versus 0.8% in men

Table 5 Predictors of primary endpoints, ie, major adverse cardiac events, at Cox multivariate analysis

Predictors	HR	95% CI	P value
Women versus men	0.76	0.58–1.01	0.058
Acute myocardial infarction	1.63	1.21–2.18	0.001
Transradial approach	0.74	0.58–0.95	0.001
Sirolimus-eluting stent	0.62	0.42–0.91	0.015
Complete revascularization	0.77	0.60–0.99	0.042
Stent diameter	0.53	0.37–0.71	<0.001

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HR, hazards ratio.

($P = 0.484$). Cox multivariable analysis demonstrated that myocardial infarction (hazards ratio 1.63, 95% confidence interval 1.21–2.18, $P = 0.001$) was the only independent risk factor for the composite of MACE (Figure 1).

Discussion

The present study yielded several major findings. First, there was an obvious discrepancy in baseline clinical and lesional characteristics between Chinese women and men, and second, male patients had higher unadjusted rates of myocardial infarction, non-STEMI, target vessel revascularization, and MACE. However, this difference between men and women became narrow after propensity matching score.

Previous studies have shown that women have more risk factors and are older than men at the time of presentation with acute coronary syndrome.^{7,8} This discrepancy is consistent with the delayed onset of coronary artery disease in women, in whom estrogen is thought to have a cardioprotective effect.⁹ In the current Chinese analysis,

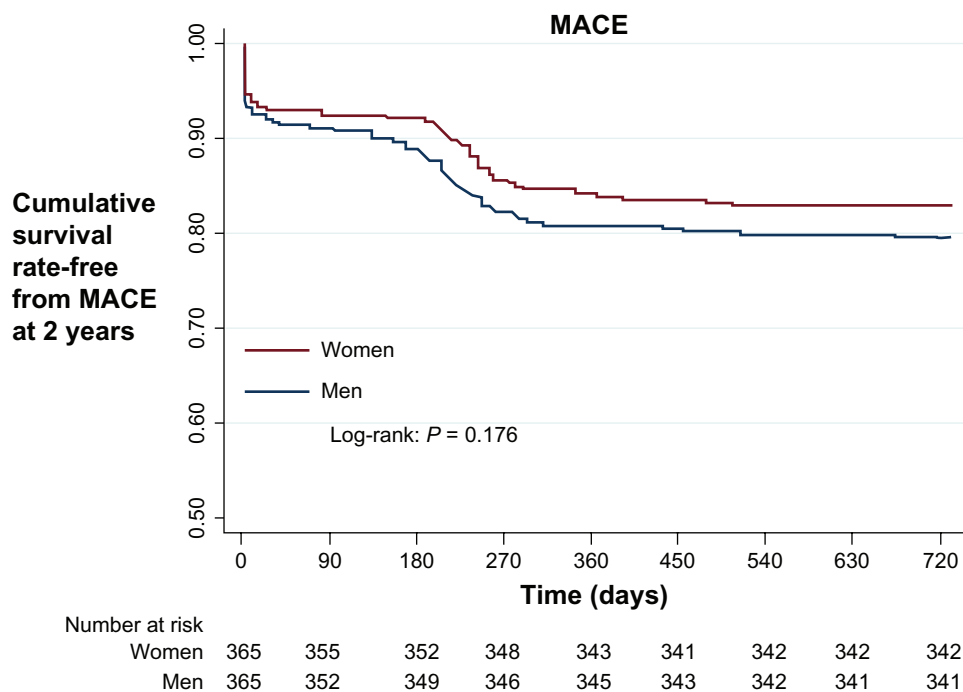


Figure 1 Kaplan–Meier survival curve for 2-year follow up.

Abbreviation: MACE, major adverse cardiac events.

female patients had similar risk factors and were older than male patients. Several previous studies^{10–14} have reported poor outcomes and a higher incidence of MACE after PCI in women with diabetes mellitus, although a study by Ogita et al¹⁵ showed no significant difference between the genders after elective drug-eluting stent implantation in diabetic patients. As in our study, diabetes mellitus did not emerge as an independent predictor of MACE in women after implantation of a drug-eluting stent. This can be explained by the fact that previous studies did not report the type of stent used and did not perform propensity score matching. The SYNERGY (Superior Yield of the New strategy of Enoxaparin, Revascularization and GLYcoprotein IIb/IIIa Inhibitors) trial¹⁶ concluded that chronic kidney disease (derived from the estimated glomerular filtration rate) was predictive of 30-day mortality, myocardial infarction, and bleeding, which is in contrast with our finding that, although women had a higher rate of renal insufficiency compared with men, the unadjusted myocardial infarction rate was higher in men than in women. This is in line with the results of a study by Kravev et al,¹⁷ who reported that female gender did not emerge as an independent predictor of MACE despite the worse baseline clinical features seen in women. Several studies^{18,19} have indicated no difference in clinical outcome between men and women after invasive treatment. Further, Schuhlen et al²⁰ found that female gender conferred no

excess risk for MACE after PCI. Lansky et al²¹ concluded that despite having more comorbid risk factors than men, women were likely to have less extensive coronary artery disease by both angiographic and intravascular ultrasound measures; however, they found no significant difference in MACE at three years between men and women. Consistent with a previous study,²¹ we found different lesional characteristics between men and women, and reporting of the adjusted rate for baseline clinical and lesional characteristics would be helpful. As already mentioned by Lansky et al,²² women tend to have increased inhospital mortality after both elective and primary PCI compared with men, but this difference becomes smaller after adjustment for women's older age, smaller body surface area, and comorbidities at presentation. We also found that this difference between men and women diminished after using propensity matching. In previous research, lack of use of a propensity score was often a source of bias with regard to baseline clinical and lesional characteristics appearing to be dissimilar between men and women. In our study, women had more clinical risk factors, but men had more specific lesions. Therefore, propensity score matching reflects the interplay between baseline clinical and lesional characteristics.

In our study, men had more extensive coronary lesions, so were likely to have longer stents and to undergo a greater number of stenting procedures. The increase in stent number

and length is mainly attributable to increased target lesion revascularization and in-stent restenosis causing myocardial infarction and an increase in MACE.^{23,24} The outcome of unadjusted MACE with target vessel revascularization at two-year follow-up explains the discontinuation of dual antiplatelet therapy, and Brener et al²⁵ suggested that prolonged dual antiplatelet therapy reduces MACE after PCI. A previous study by Harmsze et al²⁶ concluded that many patients are resistant to the idea of anticoagulant medication, which can be a major cause of MACE after PCI. Like the work reported by Nguyen et al,²⁷ our study contained more men than women, potentially reflecting a degree of gender bias when referring patients for coronary angiography. Certain clinical features, such as severity of disease, flow reserve, local inflammation, or lesion complexity might be surrogates for predicting outcomes. For example, the degree of intimal hyperplasia is significantly greater in lesions treated with longer stents.²⁸

Conclusion

Although baseline clinical variables differed between women and men in this study, and women had less extensive coronary lesions than men, both genders had similar outcomes after drug-eluting stent implantation in this Chinese population. Our present study suffers from the limitations of any nonrandomized trial. The significant difference between the genders in terms of baseline demographics and the smaller number of women included could have led to bias in interpretation of the study results. Another limitation of this study was the use of medium-term clinical outcomes, which could account for the lack of a significant difference seen in outcomes after propensity score matching between men and women. Further, we did not investigate for differences in clinical outcome between the types of stent used. We also did not compare images obtained on intravascular ultrasound for men and women. Future research on the outcomes of drug-eluting stent implantation should investigate intravascular ultrasound or fractional flow reserve in men and women, enabling translation of the results into real-world practice.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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