






OPEN ACCESS

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sex differences in left ventricular remodelling, myocardial fibrosis and mortality after aortic valve replacement

Anvesha Singh ¹, Tarique Al Musa,² Thomas A Treibel,³ Vassiliou S Vassiliou,^{4,5} Gabriella Captur,³ Calvin Chin ⁶, Laura E Dobson,² Silvia Pica,³ Margaret Loudon,⁷ Tamir Malley,⁴ Marzia Rigolli,⁷ James Robert John Foley,² Petra Bijsterveld,² Graham R Law,⁸ Marc Richard Dweck,⁹ Saul G Myerson ⁷, Sanjay K Prasad,¹⁰ James C Moon,³ John P Greenwood,² Gerry P McCann¹

► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/heartjnl-2019-314987>).

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Marc Richard Dweck, Cardiovascular Sciences, Centre for Cardiovascular Science, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9YL, UK; marcdweck@hotmail.com

Received 28 February 2019
Revised 7 June 2019
Accepted 8 June 2019
Published Online First
29 August 2019

ABSTRACT

Objectives To investigate sex differences in left ventricular remodelling and outcome in patients undergoing surgical or transcatheter aortic valve replacement (SAVR/TAVR).

Methods In this multicentre, observational, outcome study with imaging core-lab analysis, patients with severe aortic stenosis (AS) listed for intervention at one of six UK centres were prospectively recruited and underwent cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging. The primary endpoint was all-cause mortality and secondary endpoint was cardiovascular mortality.

Results 674 patients (425 men, 249 women, age 75±14 years) were included: 399 SAVR, 275 TAVR. Women were older, had higher surgical risk scores and underwent TAVR more frequently (53% vs 33.6%, $p<0.001$). More men had bicuspid aortic valves (BAVs) (26.7% vs 14.9%, $p<0.001$) and demonstrated more advanced remodelling than women. During a median follow-up of 3.6 years, 145 (21.5%) patients died, with no significant sex difference in all-cause mortality (23.3% vs 20.5%, $p=0.114$), but higher cardiovascular mortality in women (13.7% vs 8.5%, $p=0.012$). There were no significant sex-related differences in outcome in the SAVR or TAVR subgroups, or after excluding those with BAV. Factors independently associated with all-cause mortality were age, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), BAV (better) and myocardial fibrosis detected with late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) in men, and age, LVEF and LGE in women. Age and LGE were independently associated with cardiovascular mortality in both sexes.

Conclusions Men demonstrate more advanced remodelling in response to a similar severity of AS. The higher cardiovascular mortality observed in women following AVR is accounted for by women having less BAV and higher risk scores resulting in more TAVR. LGE is associated with a worse prognosis in both sexes.

INTRODUCTION

Male and female patients remodel differently in response to pressure overload/ischaemia induced by aortic stenosis (AS). Remodelling is defined as a change in shape, structure or function of the

heart. While echocardiographic studies suggest more concentric remodelling in women,^{1,2} recent cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR) imaging studies have confirmed higher left ventricular (LV) volumes, mass index, mass/volume, lower EF and more late gadolinium enhancement (LGE), a marker of focal fibrosis, in men.^{3–5} LGE is associated with adverse prognosis following aortic valve replacement (AVR).^{6–8}

Despite more advanced remodelling in men, women appear to have worse outcomes following surgical AVR (SAVR)^{9–11} in some studies but not others.^{12,13} Recent studies using transcatheter AVR (TAVR) have demonstrated a survival benefit in women.^{14,15} Female sex has been found to be an independent predictor of symptom onset in AS¹⁶ and a predictor of cardiovascular mortality in our recently published multicentre study.¹⁷ The aim of this study was to investigate the apparent discrepancy between remodelling and outcome between sexes in patients undergoing SAVR/TAVR.

METHODS

Study design

In this multicentre, longitudinal, observational outcome study conducted in the UK,¹⁷ patients with severe AS listed for intervention at one of six cardiothoracic surgical units were prospectively recruited. Patients >18 years of age with severe AS (one of the following: aortic valve area (AVA) <1 cm², peak pressure gradient >64 mmHg, mean pressure gradient (MPG) >40 mmHg) who had undergone CMR for research purposes were included. The primary endpoint was all-cause mortality. The secondary endpoint was cardiovascular disease-related mortality, as defined by diagnosis on the UK death certificate. Data were collected on baseline characteristics (demographics, medical and drug history), surgical risk scores (STS V.2.73 and EuroSCORE II) and aortic valve gradients and area from transthoracic echocardiography, at the time of CMR.

CMR acquisition

CMR was performed on 1.5/3.0 T scanners using standardised protocols including cine imaging



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2019. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

To cite: Singh A, Musa TA, Treibel TA, *et al.* *Heart* 2019;**105**:1818–1824.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics

Variable	Male (n=425)	Female (n=249)	P value
Age (years)	71.8±10.5	74.9±10.7	<0.001
BMI (kg/m ²)	27.8±4.6	27.2±5.8	0.198
SBP (mmHg)	133.9±19.4	136.9±22.1	0.107
Hypertension (n (%))	228 (53.6)	130 (52.2)	0.718
AF (n (%))	47 (11.1)	37 (14.9)	0.149
Diabetes (n (%))	98 (23.1)	48 (19.3)	0.250
Known CAD (n(%))	140 (32.9)	46 (18.5)	<0.001
Previous PCI (n(%))	31 (7.7)	26 (10.6)	0.203
Previous CABG (n(%))	46 (11.4)	12 (4.9)	0.005
ACEI/ARB (n (%))	177 (43.5)	85 (36.8)	0.099
Beta-blocker (n (%))	148 (35.0)	92 (36.9)	0.609
Statin (n (%))	266 (63.8)	140 (57.1)	0.090
BAV (n(%))	112 (26.5)	37 (14.9)	<0.001
STS mortality score (%)	1.56 [0.98, 2.55]	2.30 [1.32, 4.16]	<0.001
EuroSCORE II (%)	1.45 [0.91, 3.12]	2.12 [1.32, 4.16]	<0.001
NYHA class			
I	60 (15.6)	21 (9.3)	0.020
II	170 (44.3)	88 (39.1)	
III	143 (37.2)	105 (46.7)	
IV	11 (2.9)	11 (4.9)	
Echocardiographic data			
MPG (mmHg)	48.1±16.4	49.2±14.6	0.451
PPG (mmHg)	80.9±24.9	83.9±23.1	0.157
AVA (cm ²)	0.76±0.23	0.66±0.23	<0.001
AVA1 (cm ² /m ²)	0.38±0.11	0.38±0.13	0.753
Baseline cardiovascular magnetic resonance data			
LVEDVI (mL/m ²)	87.2±26.5	79.2±22.1	<0.001
LVESVI (mL/m ²)	39.2±24.6	33.7±20.1	0.002
LVSVI (mL/m ²)	48.0±12.1	45.5±10.2	0.006
LVEF (%)	60.0 [51.0, 67.0]	62.0 [53.0, 69.0]	0.024
LVMI (g/m ²)	88.6±24.5	74.5±21.6	<0.001
LV mass/volume	1.06±0.29	0.97±0.25	<0.001
RVEDVI (mL/m ²)	72.1±16.8	66.1±16.6	<0.001
RVEF (%)	64.0 [57.0, 70.0]	65.0 [59.0, 73.0]	0.025
LAVI (mL/m ²)	55.6±21.1	58.3±21.9	0.127
LGE present (n(%))	248 (62.6)	93 (42.9)	<0.001
Non-infarct pattern (n(%))	157 (39.6)	65 (30.0)	0.017
Infarct pattern (n(%))	91 (23.0)	28 (12.9)	0.003
LGE mass (g)	1.90 [0.00, 6.51]	0.00 [0.00, 2.40]	<0.001
LGE (%LV mass)	1.12 [0.00, 3.60]	0.00 [0.00, 1.63]	<0.001
Intervention type			
SAVR (n(%))	282 (66.4)	117 (47.0)	<0.001
TAVR (n(%))	143 (33.6)	132 (53.0)	<0.001

P values using independent t-test/Mann-Whitney U test/X² test as appropriate. p<0.05 shown in Bold. ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; AF, atrial fibrillation; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; AVA, aorticvalve area; AVA1, aortic valve area index (to BSA); BAV, bicuspid aortic valves; BMI, body mass index; BSA, body surface area; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; CAD, coronary artery disease; LAVI, left atrial volume index; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement; LV, left ventricle; LVEDVI, LV end-diastolic volume index; LVEF, LV ejection fraction; LVESVI, LV end-systolic volume index; LVMI, LV mass index; LVSVI, LV stroke volume index; MPG, mean pressure gradient; NYHA, New York Heart Association; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; PPG, peak pressure gradient; RVEDVI, right ventricular (RV) end-diastolic volume index; RVEF, RV ejection fraction; SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; SBP, systolic blood pressure; STS, society of thoracic surgeons; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

for ventricular volumes and function, phase-contrast velocity-encoded imaging for valve haemodynamics and LGE imaging for myocardial scar assessment.^{7,18} All participating centres have previously published single-centre studies in AS, with image quality and CMR pulse sequence parameters.^{16–18–21}

Image analysis and data management

The details of data management and image analysis have been published.¹⁷ Anonymised data were collected and managed using

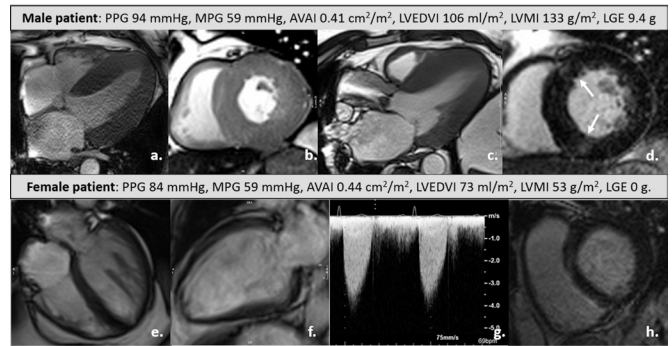


Figure 1 An example of a male (top row) and female (bottom row) patient with similar degree of aortic stenosis, showing cine stills (a–c, e, f), LGE imaging (d, h) and Continuous Wave Doppler through the aortic valve on echocardiography (g). AVA1, aortic valve area index (to BSA); LGE, late-gadolinium enhancement; LVEDVI, left ventricle end-diastolic volume index; LVMI, left ventricle mass index; MPG, mean pressure gradient; PPG, peak pressure gradient.

Research Electronic Data Capture (REDCap) software.²² All deaths were identified through the UK National Health Service National Spine Database. Cardiovascular mortality was established in all deceased from the death certificates and adjudicated by two blinded readers (PB and JPG). All CMR scans were re-analysed in core-lab fashion,¹⁷ with each centre reporting a single component for all patients, after training and reproducibility assessment, and using standardised operating procedures, on CVI42 software (Circle Calgary, Canada). The full-width-half-maximum technique was used to quantify LGE.

Statistical analysis

Normality was assessed using the Shapiro-Wilk test, histograms and Q-Q plots using SPSS V.24.0 software (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, Chicago, Illinois, USA). For continuous data, mean±SD for normally distributed data and median(IQR) for non-parametric data are presented. Categorical variables are expressed as counts and percentage. Data between the sexes were compared using independent t-test or Mann-Whitney U test. The X² test was used for categorical variables. P values <0.05 were considered statistically significant. Univariate associates of outcomes were determined using Cox proportional hazards models, with the inclusion of sex-interaction variable into the model. Variables for the multivariable models were selected based on statistical significance (p<0.10) and clinical relevance, while avoiding co-linear variables (LV volumes were not included in addition to left

Table 2 Outcomes for all patients, SAVR group and TAVR group

Outcome	Male (n=425)	Female (n=249)	P value*
All patients: n (%)			
All-cause mortality	87 (20.5)	58 (23.3)	0.114
Cardiovascular mortality	36 (8.5)	34 (13.7)	0.012
SAVR group only: n (%)			
All-cause mortality	37 (13.1)	15 (12.8)	0.966
Cardiovascular mortality	11 (3.9)	8 (6.8)	0.206
TAVR group only: n (%)			
All-cause mortality	50 (35)	43 (32.6)	0.752
Cardiovascular mortality	25 (17.5)	26 (19.7)	0.418

*Log-rank test used.

SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

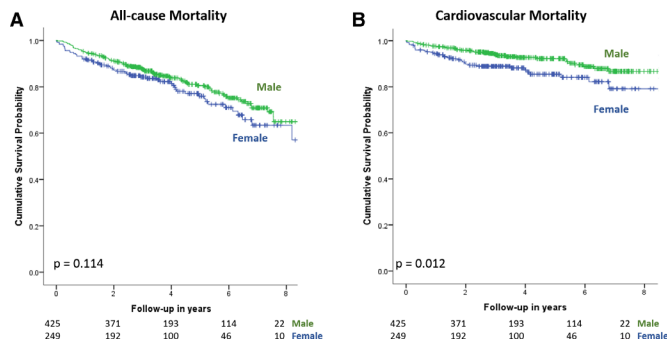


Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier survival curves for male and female patients: (a) all-cause mortality and (b) cardiovascular mortality.

ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), as they are used in its calculation). As Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) score incorporates most clinical and demographic variables, this was not included in the initial model, but the added effect of LGE was tested in separate models. Survival was evaluated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared between sexes using the log-rank test. The index date was the date of CMR. HRs were expressed as mean \pm 95% CI.

RESULTS

Baseline characteristic

From 703 patients who underwent CMR, 29 were managed medically, and were excluded from further analysis (15 men and

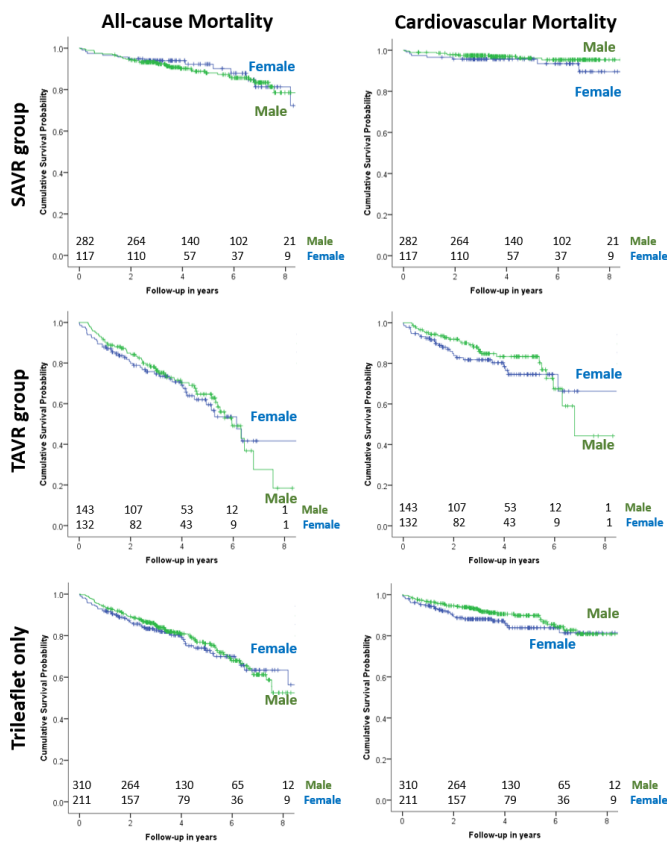


Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier survival curves for SAVR subgroup (top panel), TAVR subgroup (middle panel) and trileaflet aortic valve patients only (bottom panel), showing all-cause mortality (left panel) and cardiovascular mortality (right panel). All $p > 0.05$ on Log-rank test. SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

14 women). This left 674 patients, 425 men and 249 women: mean age 75 ± 14 years, AVA index $0.38 \pm 0.14 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$, MPG of $46 \pm 18 \text{ mmHg}$. Female patients were older, with higher STS and EuroSCOREs (table 1). The prevalence of coronary artery disease and bicuspid aortic valve (BAV) was higher in men. AS severity was similar (no statistically significant difference in trans-thoracic echocardiogram (TTE)-measured pressure gradients and corrected AVA). Men demonstrated higher body surface area-corrected ventricular volumes, LV mass and mass/volume; marginally lower EF and a greater prevalence and amount of LGE (figure 1). A greater proportion of women underwent TAVR (53% vs 33.6%, $p < 0.001$). There was no statistically significant difference in age or AS severity of the men and women in either SAVR-only or TAVR-only subgroup.

Outcome

During a median follow-up of 3.6 years (IQR 2.6–5.9 years, range 9.9 years), 145 (21.5%) patients died: 87 (20.5%) men and 58 (23.3%) women (table 2). There was no significant difference in all-cause mortality, but a higher incidence of cardiovascular mortality in women (13.7% vs 8.5%, $p = 0.012$ on log-rank test) (figure 2). There were no significant sex differences in all-cause or cardiovascular mortality in the TAVR-only or SAVR-only subgroup (figure 3, table 2).

Factors associated with outcome

As we have previously shown sex to be independently associated with cardiovascular mortality in the overall cohort,¹⁷ univariate associations were assessed with the inclusion of the variable’s interaction with sex in the regression model. Common associates of all-cause mortality (table 3) included age, atrial fibrillation, coronary disease, surgical risk scores, left atrial volume, LV end-systolic and stroke volumes, left and right ventricular EF (L/RVEF) and the presence/amount of LGE. In addition, BAV morphology and non-infarct pattern LGE were significant in men, while previous coronary intervention and infarct-pattern LGE were significant in women. AS severity was not associated in either sex.

The following variables were entered into a multivariate regression model in a single step: age, AF, BAV, CAD, LVEF, RVEF, LGE presence, LAVI and LVMI, as well as the sex-interaction variable with BAV and LVMI. The independently associated variables were age, LVEF and LGE in both sexes, with the addition of BAV in men (table 4). The same variables remained independent on entering all variables of interest and their sex-interaction variables into a backward selection model.

Univariate associations with cardiovascular mortality (table 5) were similar, with the addition of diabetes for both sexes, lack of association of coronary disease and non-infarct pattern LGE in men, and fewer remodelling parameters in women. Independent associations with cardiovascular mortality included age and LGE in both sexes, when all variables shown in table 4 were entered into the model in a single step, with the addition of AF in men, and AF and diabetes in women on using a backward selection model.

We also performed multivariable analysis with stepwise selection of LGE in addition to STS score, and both remained independently associated with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality in both sexes, with LGE providing incremental prognostic information.

Exclusion of BAV patients

We excluded BAV to remove the bias of the younger BAV subgroup in men (mean age 63.3 ± 11.4 vs 75.6 ± 8.8 years, $p < 0.01$ and

Table 3 Univariate associations with all-cause mortality

Parameter	Male			Female			Interaction p value
	HR	95% CI	P value	HR	95% CI	P value	
Age	1.08	1.05 to 1.10	<0.001	1.07	1.04 to 1.10	<0.001	0.846
BMI	0.99	0.95 to 1.04	0.658	0.97	0.92 to 1.02	0.180	0.497
Hypertension	1.02	0.67 to 1.55	0.935	1.12	0.67 to 1.89	0.662	0.773
Diabetes	1.38	0.88 to 2.18	0.165	1.33	0.71 to 2.47	0.371	0.919
Atrial fibrillation	2.61	1.57 to 4.35	<0.001	1.91	1.03 to 3.54	0.041	0.442
BAV	0.22	0.11 to 0.45	<0.001	0.57	0.25 to 1.34	0.199	0.091
Previous MI	1.56	0.88 to 2.76	0.130	1.03	0.32 to 3.32	0.956	0.536
Previous PCI/CABG	1.13	0.67 to 1.90	0.654	2.83	1.57 to 5.11	0.001	0.022
Known CAD	1.58	1.03 to 2.42	0.037	2.61	1.48 to 4.62	0.001	0.165
ACE-I/ ARB	1.55	1.00 to 2.40	0.052	1.14	0.64 to 2.04	0.663	0.413
BB	1.08	0.70 to 1.67	0.717	1.40	0.82 to 2.37	0.215	0.467
Statin	1.10	0.70 to 1.73	0.692	1.30	0.75 to 2.27	0.352	0.638
STS score	1.21	1.13 to 1.29	<0.001	1.16	1.09 to 1.23	<0.001	0.343
EuroSCORE	1.08	1.03 to 1.13	0.002	1.12	1.07 to 1.18	<0.001	0.252
Echo data							
PPG	1.00	0.99 to 1.01	0.919	1.01	1.00 to 1.02	0.171	0.262
MPG	1.00	0.99 to 1.02	0.821	1.01	0.99 to 1.03	0.289	0.486
AVAI	0.25	0.02 to 2.62	0.247	0.37	0.03 to 4.70	0.443	0.824
CMR data							
LVEDVI	1.00	0.99 to 1.01	0.621	1.01	1.00 to 1.02	0.049	0.196
LVESVI	1.01	1.00 to 1.02	0.028	1.02	1.01 to 1.03	<0.001	0.066
LVSVI	0.97	0.95 to 0.99	<0.001	0.97	0.95 to 1.00	0.026	0.828
LVEF	0.98	0.97 to 0.99	0.001	0.97	0.95 to 0.98	<0.001	0.225
RVEDVI	1.00	0.98 to 1.01	0.487	1.00	0.99 to 1.02	0.696	0.450
RVEF	0.98	0.96 to 1.00	0.012	0.98	0.95 to 1.00	0.027	0.895
LAVI	1.01	1.00 to 1.02	0.050	1.01	1.00 to 1.03	0.011	0.548
LVMI	0.99	0.99 to 1.00	0.220	1.01	1.00 to 1.02	0.054	0.024
LV mass/volume	0.51	0.24 to 1.09	0.081	1.57	0.56 to 4.40	0.388	0.084
LGE presence	2.90	1.62 to 5.17	<0.001	2.05	1.16 to 3.62	0.014	0.402
LGE non-infarct	1.64	1.05 to 2.57	0.030	1.30	0.72 to 2.35	0.388	0.534
LGE infarct	1.57	0.97 to 2.54	0.067	2.69	1.34 to 5.43	0.006	0.213
LGE (g)	1.02	1.00 to 1.05	0.022	1.09	1.04 to 1.14	0.001	0.026
LGE (%)	1.06	1.02 to 1.11	0.005	1.12	1.06 to 1.19	<0.001	0.157

Abbreviations are as per table 1. Hazard ratios are per unit of the variable. Interaction p value is for interaction of variable with sex, which was included in the model.

lower incidence of diabetes, AF and coronary disease). This left 313 male and 212 female patients, with similar sex differences in remodelling parameters (higher mass, volumes and mass/volume in men), but differences in LVEF, RVEF and LV stroke volume index no longer being significant (online supplementary table 1). There was no significant sex difference in all-cause or cardiovascular mortality (table 2, figure 2, online supplementary table 2). Univariate associations, corrected for sex-interactions, are presented in online supplementary tables 3,4. On multivariable analysis entering all variables in a single step, independent associations of all-cause mortality were age and LGE in both sexes, with the addition of AF in women when using a backward selection model. Independent associations of cardiovascular mortality were age, AF and LGE in men, with the addition of diabetes in women. The same variables remained significant on backward stepwise selection (online supplementary table 5).

DISCUSSION

This large multicentre CMR study confirms sex differences in LV remodelling. Although there was no significant difference in all-cause mortality, cardiovascular mortality was higher in women.

However, these observed differences are accounted for by men being younger with more BAV, while women having more TAVR likely due to higher risk profile, possibly reflecting differences in the referral practices for male and female patients. LGE was independently associated with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality in both sexes.

Sex differences in LV remodelling

We have confirmed findings from previous single-centre studies utilising CMR³⁻⁵ that for a similar severity of AS, men demonstrate more advanced LV remodelling, with larger indexed volumes, mass, mass/volume and lower EF, in addition to more focal fibrosis (LGE). While women were thought to demonstrate more concentric remodelling based on older TTE measurements of higher relative wall thickness,^{23 24} this was traditionally based on a single basal slice, often using M-mode, which has many assumptions about the shape and symmetry of the LV. CMR overcomes many of these limitations and is now regarded as the gold standard for quantitative LV assessment, and the finding of greater concentric remodelling (ie, higher mass/volume) in men has now been confirmed in other CMR studies.⁴ Despite this

Table 4 Univariate associations with cardiovascular mortality

Parameter	Male (n=425)			Female (n=249)			Interaction p value
	HR	95% CI	P value	HR	95% CI	P value	
Age	1.09	1.05 to 1.14	<0.001	1.06	1.02 to 1.10	0.003	0.336
BMI	1.02	0.95 to 1.10	0.521	0.94	0.88 to 1.01	0.079	0.094
Hypertension	1.08	0.56 to 2.08	0.824	0.98	0.50 to 1.92	0.943	0.837
Diabetes	1.99	1.02 to 3.89	0.044	2.13	1.04 to 4.38	0.039	0.891
AF	4.05	1.99 to 8.23	<0.001	2.29	1.07 to 4.91	0.033	0.283
BAV	0.07	0.01 to 0.48	0.007	0.85	0.33 to 2.21	0.745	0.023
Previous MI	1.58	0.66 to 3.80	0.309	1.64	0.50 to 5.38	0.418	0.962
Previous PCI/CABG	1.03	0.45 to 2.36	0.945	3.56	1.73 to 7.32	0.001	0.027
Known CAD	1.76	0.91 to 3.40	0.092	3.15	1.55 to 6.40	0.001	0.237
ACE-I/ARB	2.43	1.19 to 4.94	0.014	0.93	0.44 to 1.94	0.838	0.065
BB	1.61	0.84 to 3.11	0.152	1.31	0.66 to 2.60	0.440	0.666
Statin	1.66	0.78 to 3.53	0.190	1.07	0.53 to 2.16	0.844	0.407
STS score	1.27	1.17 to 1.39	<0.001	1.15	1.06 to 1.24	<0.001	0.080
EuroSCORE	1.11	1.04 to 1.18	0.003	1.13	1.07 to 1.20	<0.001	0.627
Echo data							
PPG	0.99	0.98 to 1.01	0.451	1.00	0.98 to 1.02	0.865	0.661
MPG	0.99	0.96 to 1.02	0.425	1.00	0.97 to 1.02	0.705	0.764
AVAI	0.04	0.00 to 1.73	0.092	1.34	0.06 to 27.67	0.851	0.148
CMR data							
LVEDVI	1.01	0.99 to 1.02	0.442	1.01	1.00 to 1.03	0.169	0.586
LVESVI	1.01	1.00 to 1.02	0.014	1.02	1.01 to 1.04	0.006	0.414
LVSVI	0.95	0.92 to 0.98	<0.001	0.97	0.93 to 1.00	0.050	0.423
LVEF	0.97	0.95 to 0.98	<0.001	0.96	0.94 to 0.98	<0.001	0.665
RVEDVI	1.01	0.99 to 1.03	0.443	1.00	0.98 to 1.02	0.751	0.446
RVEF	0.96	0.93 to 0.98	0.001	0.98	0.95 to 1.00	0.076	0.358
LAVI	1.02	1.01 to 1.03	0.005	1.02	1.00 to 1.03	0.030	0.673
LVMI	1.00	0.99 to 1.02	0.932	1.01	0.99 to 1.02	0.409	0.599
LV mass/volume	0.64	0.21 to 2.00	0.444	0.77	0.19 to 3.12	0.712	0.844
LGE presence	9.85	2.36 to 41.15	0.002	2.81	1.34 to 5.87	0.006	0.126
LGE non-infarct	1.67	0.85 to 3.31	0.139	1.29	0.62 to 2.70	0.494	0.614
LGE infarct	2.56	1.29 to 5.11	0.008	3.94	1.81 to 8.62	0.001	0.418
LGE (g) (FWHM)	1.03	1.00 to 1.06	0.032	1.10	1.04 to 1.17	0.001	0.029
LGE (%) (FWHM)	1.07	1.01 to 1.14	0.019	1.15	1.07 to 1.22	<0.001	0.151

Abbreviations are as per table 1. Hazard ratios are per unit of the variable. Interaction p value is for interaction of variable with sex, which was included in the model. SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

seemingly more maladaptive response in men, female sex has been associated with both earlier symptom onset¹⁶ and worse mortality in AS.^{9–11} Putative mechanisms for these differences include higher wall stress in women due to less adaptive concentric remodelling for a similar degree of pressure overload, which may contribute to earlier symptoms. In fact, in this study, a greater proportion of women had New York Heart Association (NYHA) III–IV symptoms than men.

Referral patterns for intervention

There were more men in the SAVR group (71%), a difference that persisted even after removing those with BAVs (69%), with the proportions being almost equal for TAVR. This discrepancy in referral for surgical intervention has been noted in both historical single-centre studies (68% in a retrospective analysis of consecutive procedures¹⁰) and a multicentre analysis of an American national database (63%).²⁵ This is also confirmed by the UK national cardiac surgery database reporting 60% of patients undergoing AVR being men, rising to around 70% for AVR and coronary artery bypass graft.²⁶ On the contrary, the proportions

are almost equal for TAVR in both single-centre studies¹⁴ and larger registries.²⁷ Both a disparity in referral for testing and referral for surgery have been suggested,^{25 28} possibly due to greater incidence of comorbidities or risk scores at presentation in female participants.^{10 11 27} Other data suggest a greater benefit of TAVR in high-risk female patients,^{15 27} possibly leading to more women being referred for TAVR. There is also the possibility of perceived and/or real higher incidence of patient-prosthesis mismatch in women leading to a bias towards TAVR referral, and higher cardiovascular mortality. The female patients in our study were indeed older, more symptomatic (greater proportion of NYHA III–IV symptoms) and had higher surgical risk scores at the time of intervention.

Factors associated with outcome

Age and LGE were the common factors associated independently with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality in both sexes, with LVEF also significant for all-cause mortality. LGE also provided incremental prognostic information to STS score, which incorporates many clinical variables. The fact LVEF was

Table 5 Table 5 Multivariable associations with all-cause mortality and cardiovascular mortality

All-cause mortality					Cardiovascular mortality				
Parameter	HR	95% CI	P value	Interaction p value	Parameter	HR	95% CI	P value	Interaction p value
Age	1.06	1.04 to 1.09	<0.001		Age	1.07	1.03 to 1.11	<0.001	
AF	1.57	0.93 to 2.67	0.095		AF	1.89	0.96 to 3.70	0.065	
BAV (M)	0.33	0.13 to 0.84	0.020	0.036	BAV (M)	0.15	0.02 to 1.09	0.061	0.025
(F)	1.35	0.50 to 3.67	0.554		(F)	2.32	0.82 to 6.61	0.114	
CAD	1.25	0.83 to 1.87	0.290		CAD	1.59	0.90 to 2.82	0.110	
LVEF	0.99	0.97 to 1.00	0.044		LVEF	0.99	0.97 to 1.00	0.077	
RVEF	1.00	0.98 to 1.02	0.812		LAVI	1.00	0.99 to 1.01	0.810	
LGE	2.27	1.47 to 3.51	<0.001		LGE	3.17	1.65 to 6.09	0.001	
LAVI	1.00	0.99 to 1.01	0.316		Diabetes	1.66	0.93 to 2.97	0.086	
LVMi (M)	0.99	0.98 to 1.00	0.191	0.030					
(F)	1.01	1.00 to 1.03	0.108						

Multivariate analysis performed with all independent variables entered into the model in one step. Interaction p value is shown for those variables which had interaction with sex on univariate analysis, and had their sex-interaction variable included in the multivariate model, for which separate HR(CI) are shown for men and women. The HR (CI) are the same for both sexes for the other variables. Abbreviations are as per table 1. 'LGE' implies 'LGE presence' as a categorical variable. On testing just STS score and LGE, both remain independent on forward stepwise selection.

not associated with cardiovascular outcomes may relate to the fact that few patients had impaired LV function. As expected, there was a greater proportion of BAVs in the male subgroup. BAV is thought to represent a different pathology to degenerative trileaflet AS, with better survival post AVR in a large age and sex matched cohort.²⁹ Despite its exclusion, age and LGE remained significant for all-cause mortality, where as LGE was significant for cardiovascular mortality in only men, with the addition of diabetes in women and AF in both sexes, as the younger and fitter BAV patients were excluded.

Is earlier intervention warranted?

Given that women in our multicentre study were older, more symptomatic, with higher risk scores, and more frequently referred for TAVR, differences in care pathways for male and female patients may exist. It is possible that due to more advanced remodelling, men tend to get referred earlier for a similar degree of AS. In addition, subjective differences in interpretation and acknowledgement of symptoms may add to this potential referral bias. The association of LGE with poor outcome even after intervention in both sexes, supports the need for earlier intervention in AS, before fibrosis develops, and the need for trials to establish the best stratification tools. The EVOLVED (Early Valve Replacement guided by Biomarkers of Left Ventricular Decompensation in Asymptomatic Patients with Severe AS) trial is underway, which specifically addresses this question (NCT03094143).

There are limitations to our study.¹⁷ This was an observational study of patients at surgical centres with an interest in CMR, potentially introducing selection bias. Certain patient groups with a contraindication to CMR were excluded (advanced renal failure and non-compatible devices). LGE was not performed in a small minority of patients (n=61), and T1 mapping and biomarker analysis are also lacking. We did not objectively measure frailty or exercise capacity. The prevalence of occult amyloidosis, which has been shown to be present in 4%–8% of severe AS patients,³⁰ is also unknown, as biopsy or radiolabelled scans were not performed as part of this study.

CONCLUSION

Men demonstrate more advanced remodelling in response to a similar degree of AS. The higher cardiovascular mortality observed in women following AVR is accounted for by women having less BAV and higher risk scores resulting in more TAVR. LGE is associated with a worse prognosis in both sexes.

Key questions

What is already known on this subject?

- Sex differences in remodelling and post-aortic valve replacement (AVR) outcome have been reported in aortic stenosis (AS), with men demonstrating more advanced remodelling and worse outcomes in women in some studies.

What might this study add?

- In this large multicentre, prospective longitudinal outcome study of patients undergoing cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging before surgical/transcatheter AVR (SAVR/TAVR), during a median follow-up of 3.6 years (IQR 2.6–5.9 years), there was no significant difference in all-cause mortality (23.3% vs 20.5%, p=0.114), but higher cardiovascular mortality in women (13.7% vs 8.5%, p=0.012). However, this finding did not persist after accounting for type of intervention and prevalence of bicuspid aortic valve. A greater proportion of women underwent TAVR (53% vs 33.6%, p<0.001), with higher risk scores. Late gadolinium enhancement presence was associated with adverse prognosis in both sexes, even after AVR.

How might this impact on clinical practice?

- Clinicians need to be aware of a possible bias in not referring female patients with severe AS for intervention and that when other risk factors are accounted for, cardiovascular and all-cause mortality are similar in men and women. Further studies are needed to define the best stratification tools in AS, with possible sex-specific cut-offs to define severity and timing of intervention.

Author affiliations

¹Cardiovascular Sciences, University of Leicester and the NIHR Leicester Biomedical Research Centre, Glenfield Hospital, Leicester, UK

²Cardiovascular Sciences, Multidisciplinary Cardiovascular Research Centre and The Division of Biomedical Imaging, Leeds Institute for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Medicine, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK

³Cardiovascular Sciences, Barts Health NHS Trust and University College London, London, UK

⁴Cardiovascular Sciences, Imperial College London, Royal Brompton Hospital, London, UK

⁵University of East Anglia and Norfolk and Norwich University Hospitals, Norwich, Norfolk, United Kingdom

⁶Cardiovascular Medicine, National Heart Center Singapore, Singapore, Singapore

⁷Cardiovascular Sciences, University of Oxford Centre for Clinical Magnetic Resonance Research, Oxford, UK

⁸Medical Statistics, School of Health and Social Care, University of Lincoln and Multidisciplinary Cardiovascular Research Centre and The Division of Biomedical Imaging, Leeds Institute for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Medicine, University of Leeds, Lincoln and Leeds, UK

⁹Cardiovascular Sciences, Centre for Cardiovascular Science, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

¹⁰Cardiology, Royal Brompton Hospital, London, UK

Correction notice Since this article was first published online, the middle initial P has been added to the author John Greenwood.

Contributors We confirm that all authors have made significant contribution to this work and have approved the manuscript.

Funding This study was in part supported by the British Heart Foundation (University of Leeds, Greenwood JP [PG/11/126/29321]; University of Leicester, McCann GP [PG/07/068/2334]; University of Oxford, Myerson SG [FS/10/015/28104]; University of Edinburgh, Dweck MR [FS/10/026]; University College London, Moon JC [FS/08/028/24767]), the National Institute for Health Research (University of Leicester, McCann PDF 2011-04-51; University College London, Treibel TA [DRF-2013-06-102]), including via its Biomedical Research Centre and Clinical Research Facility programmes, as well as Rosetrees Trust. The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the UK National Health Service, National Institute for Health Research or Department of Health.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication All patients gave written informed consent.

Ethics approval The study was approved by the UK National Research Ethics Service (13/NW/0832), conformed to the principles of the Helsinki Declaration.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to copy, redistribute, remix, transform and build upon this work for any purpose, provided the original work is properly cited, a link to the licence is given, and indication of whether changes were made. See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

ORCID iDs

Anvesha Singh <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1112-3973>

Calvin Chin <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9867-4390>

Saul G Myerson <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5927-0230>

REFERENCES

- Villari B, Campbell SE, Schneider J, et al. Sex-Dependent differences in left ventricular function and structure in chronic pressure overload. *Eur Heart J* 1995;16:1410–9.
- Carroll JD, Carroll EP, Feldman T, et al. Sex-associated differences in left ventricular function in aortic stenosis of the elderly. *Circulation* 1992;86:1099–107.
- Dobson LE, Fairbairn TA, Musa TA, et al. Sex-Related differences in left ventricular remodeling in severe aortic stenosis and reverse remodeling after aortic valve replacement: a cardiovascular magnetic resonance study. *Am Heart J* 2016;175:101–11.
- Singh A, Chan DCS, Greenwood JP, et al. Symptom onset in aortic stenosis: relation to sex differences in left ventricular remodeling. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging* 2019;12:96–105.
- Treibel TA, Kozor R, Fontana M, et al. Sex dimorphism in the myocardial response to aortic stenosis. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging* 2017.
- Weidemann F, Herrmann S, Störk S, et al. Impact of myocardial fibrosis in patients with symptomatic severe aortic stenosis. *Circulation* 2009;120:577–84.
- Dweck MR, Joshi S, Murigu T, et al. Midwall fibrosis is an independent predictor of mortality in patients with aortic stenosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2011;58:1271–9.
- Barone-Rochette G, Piérard S, De Meester de Ravenstein C, et al. Prognostic significance of LGE by CMR in aortic stenosis patients undergoing valve replacement. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2014;64:144–54.
- Morris JJ, Schaff HV, Mullany CJ, et al. Gender differences in left ventricular functional response to aortic valve replacement. *Circulation* 1994;90:1183–9.
- Ibrahim MF, Paparella D, Ivanov J, et al. Gender-Related differences in morbidity and mortality during combined valve and coronary surgery. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2003;126:959–64.
- Elhmidi Y, Piazza N, Mazzitelli D, et al. Sex-Related differences in 2197 patients undergoing isolated surgical aortic valve replacement. *J Card Surg* 2014;29:772–8.
- Duncan AI, Lin J, Koch CG, et al. The impact of gender on in-hospital mortality and morbidity after isolated aortic valve replacement. *Anesth Analg* 2006;103:800–8.
- Hamed O, Persson PJ, Engel AM, et al. Gender differences in outcomes following aortic valve replacement surgery. *International Journal of Surgery* 2009;7:214–7.
- Hayashida K, Morice M-C, Chevalier B, et al. Sex-Related differences in clinical presentation and outcome of transcatheter aortic valve implantation for severe aortic stenosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2012;59:566–71.
- Williams M, Kodali SK, Hahn RT, et al. Sex-Related differences in outcomes after transcatheter or surgical aortic valve replacement in patients with severe aortic stenosis: insights from the partner trial (placement of aortic transcatheter valve). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2014;63:1522–8.
- Singh A, Greenwood JP, Berry C, et al. Comparison of exercise testing and CMR measured myocardial perfusion reserve for predicting outcome in asymptomatic aortic stenosis: the prognostic importance of microvascular dysfunction in aortic stenosis (PRIMID as) study. *Eur Heart J* 2017;38:1222–9.
- Musa TA, Treibel TA, Vassiliou VS, et al. Myocardial scar and mortality in severe aortic stenosis. *Circulation* 2018;138:1935–47.
- Fairbairn TA, Steadman CD, Mather AN, et al. Assessment of valve haemodynamics, reverse ventricular remodelling and myocardial fibrosis following transcatheter aortic valve implantation compared to surgical aortic valve replacement: a cardiovascular magnetic resonance study. *Heart* 2013;99:1185–91.
- Treibel TA, Lopez B, Gonzalez A, et al. Reappraising myocardial fibrosis in severe aortic stenosis: an invasive and non-invasive study in 133 patients. *Eur Heart J* 2017.
- Vassiliou VS, Perperoglou A, Raphael CE, et al. Midwall fibrosis and 5-year outcome in moderate and severe aortic stenosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2017;69:1755–6.
- Chin CWL, Messika-Zeitoun D, Shah ASV, et al. A clinical risk score of myocardial fibrosis predicts adverse outcomes in aortic stenosis. *Eur Heart J* 2016;37:713–23.
- Harris PA, Taylor R, Thielke R, et al. Research electronic data capture (REDCap)—A metadata-driven methodology and workflow process for providing translational research informatics support. *J Biomed Inform* 2009;42:377–81.
- Aurigemma GP, Silver KH, McLaughlin M, et al. Impact of chamber geometry and gender on left ventricular systolic function in patients >60 years of age with aortic stenosis. *Am J Cardiol* 1994;74:794–8.
- Douglas PS, Otto CM, Mickel MC, et al. Gender differences in left ventricle geometry and function in patients undergoing balloon dilatation of the aortic valve for isolated aortic stenosis. NHLBI balloon valvuloplasty registry. *Heart* 1995;73:548–54.
- Chaker Z, Badhwar V, Alqahtani F, et al. Sex differences in the utilization and outcomes of surgical aortic valve replacement for severe aortic stenosis. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2017;6. doi:10.1161/JAHA.117.006370. [Epub ahead of print: 21 Sep 2017].
- The Society for Cardiothoracic Surgery in Great Britain & Ireland. *Blue book online*.
- Chandrasekhar J, Dangas G, Yu J, et al. Sex-Based differences in outcomes with transcatheter aortic valve therapy: TVT registry from 2011 to 2014. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2016;68:2733–44.
- Bach DS, Radeva JJ, Birnbaum HG, et al. Referral patterns, testing, and surgery in aortic valve disease: leaving women and elderly patients behind? *J Heart Valve Dis* 2007;16:362–9.
- Huntley GD, Thaden JJ, Alsidawi S, et al. Comparative study of bicuspid vs. tricuspid aortic valve stenosis. *Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging* 2018;19:3–8.
- Cavalcante JL, Rijal S, Abdelkarim I, et al. Cardiac amyloidosis is prevalent in older patients with aortic stenosis and carries worse prognosis. *J Cardiovasc Magn Reson* 2017;19.