THE IMPACT OF GENDER ON 30-DAY AND 5-YEAR OUTCOMES POST ELECTIVE ENDOVASCULAR REPAIR OF ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM.

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Objective: Several studies report worse outcomes in women compared with men after endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR). This study aimed to evaluate gender-specific early and 5-year outcomes after EVAR.

Methods: A total of 409 consecutive patients underwent elective EVAR from 2004 to 2017 at two hospitals in Western Australia. Baseline, intraoperative, and postoperative variables were examined retrospectively according to gender.

Results: Of the 409 patients 57 (14%) were women and 352 (86%) men. Females were older (median age, 76.8 vs 73.5 years; p = 0.017). Men were more likely to be past smokers (40.9% vs. 22.8%, p = 0.005), have a history of CAGB (11.2% vs. 3.5%, p = 0.042) and malignancy (23.9% vs. 10.7%) than women. No difference in 30-day mortality or composite endpoints was demonstrated for women compared with men (3.5% vs. 0.3%; p = 0.052 and 31.6% vs. 27.8%; p = 0.562 respectively). The Kaplan-Meier curves demonstrated similar outcomes for long-term survival amongst men and women (p = 0.928). Survival analyses adjusting for covariates demonstrated a nonsignificant difference in long-term mortality, composite end-points and re-intervention rate between genders.

Conclusions: Women undergoing EVAR have comparable outcomes to men, implying that EVAR remains the treatment of choice for female patients.