



XI congresso nazionale

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ROMA 24-26 MAGGIO 2018

La Dispnea Cardiogena nel Dipartimento di Emergenza:

Differenze di Genere

Tiziana Ciarambino, Pietro Di Cicco, Cecilia Politi, Mauro Giordano

25 maggio 2018

***Why and When Is Gender Important
in Emergency Department?***

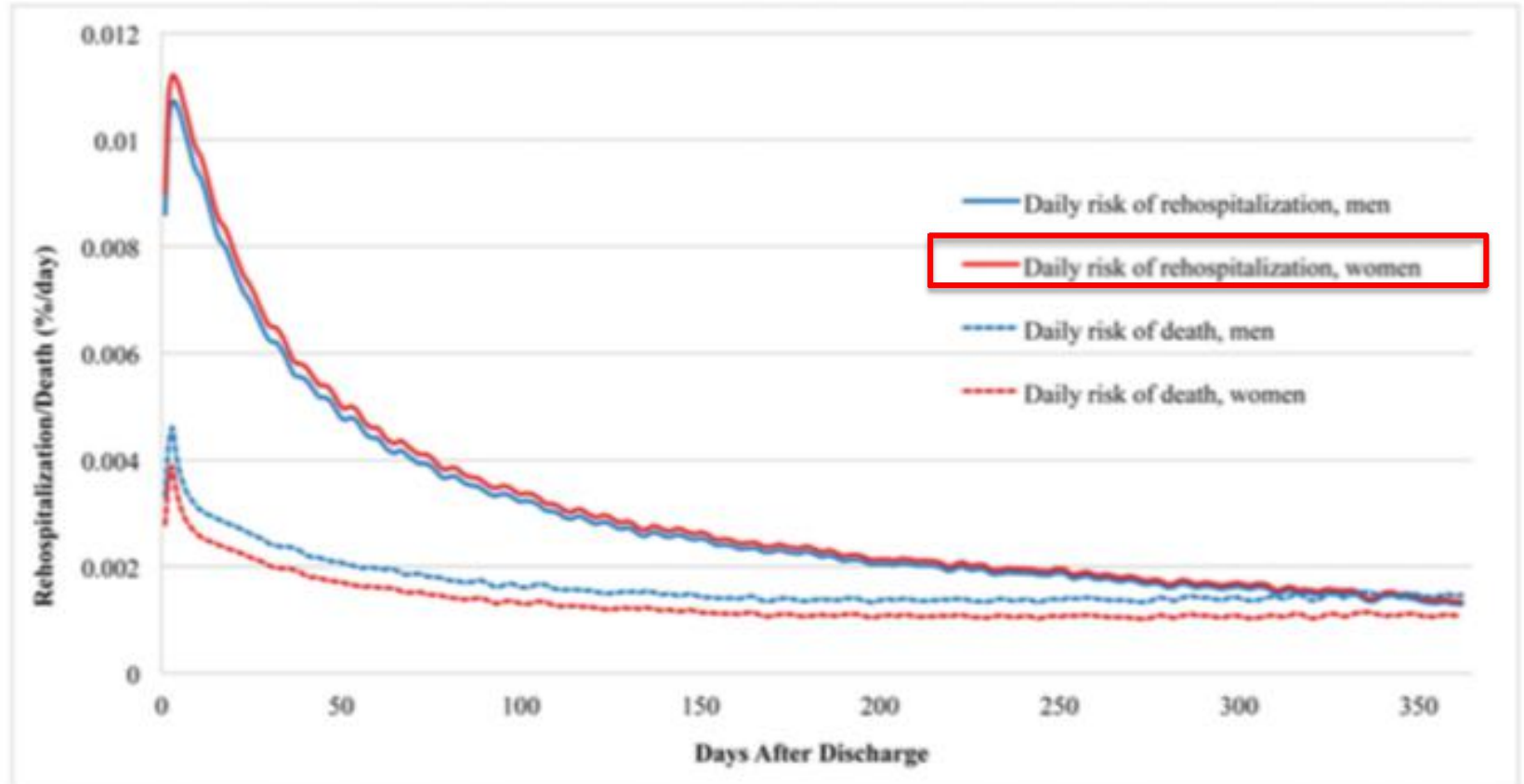


Published in final edited form as:

Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes. 2017 May ; 10(5): . doi:10.1161/CIRCOUTCOMES.116.003271.

Sex Differences in Trajectories of Risk after Rehospitalization for Heart Failure, Acute Myocardial Infarction, or Pneumonia

Rachel P. Dreyer, PhD^{1,2}, Kumar Dharmarajan, MD, MBA^{1,3}, Angela F. Hsieh, PhD^{1,*}, Jack Welsh, BA¹, Li Qin, PhD¹, and Harlan M. Krumholz, MD, SM^{1,3,4,5}



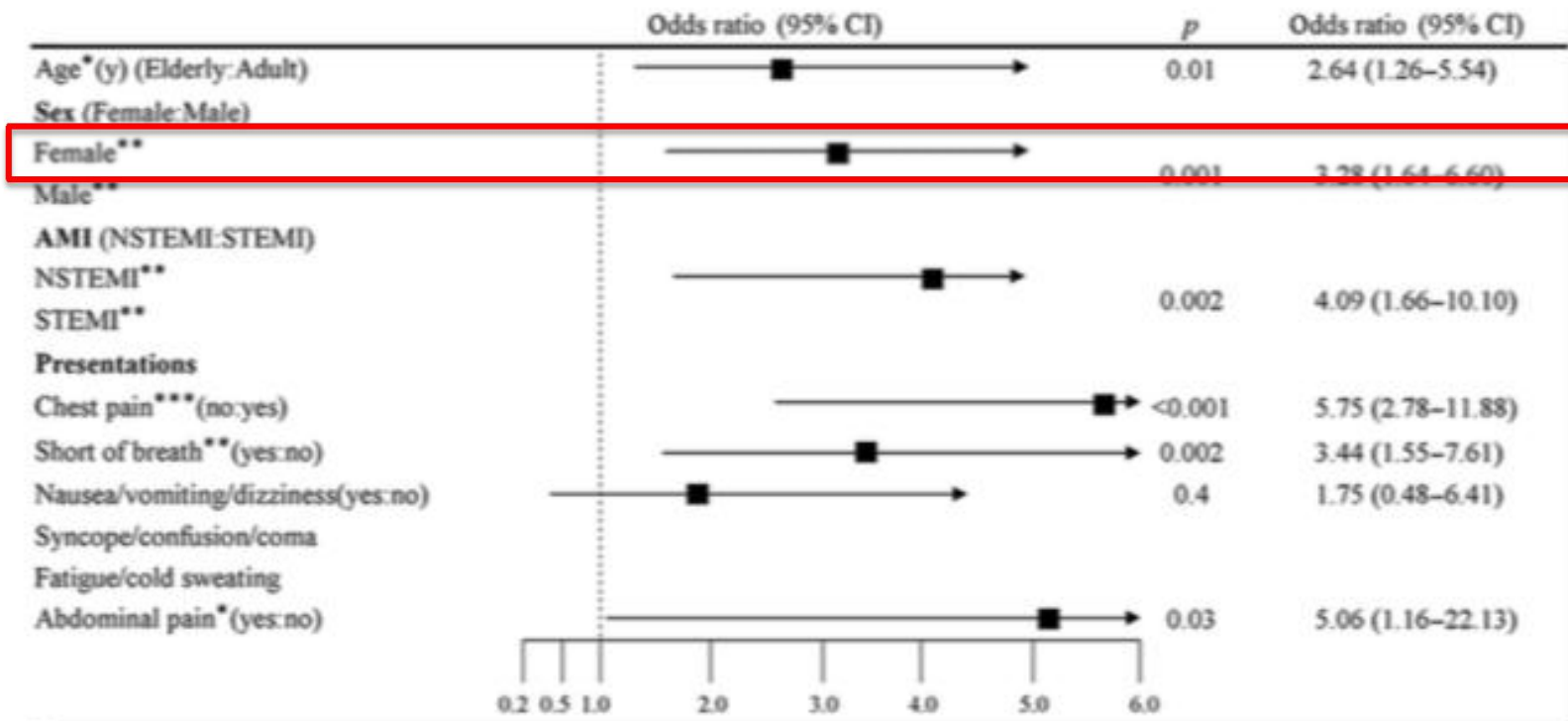


Original Article

Do elderly females have a higher risk of acute myocardial infarction? A retrospective analysis of 329 cases at an emergency department



Ding-Kuo Chien ^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}, Ming-Yuan Huang ^{a, b}, Chien-Hsuan Huang ^h,
Shou-Chuan Shih ^{a, d, g, i}, Wen-Han Chang ^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, *}





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Heart Lung. 2015 ; 44(5): 368–375. doi:10.1016/j.hrtlng.2015.05.008.

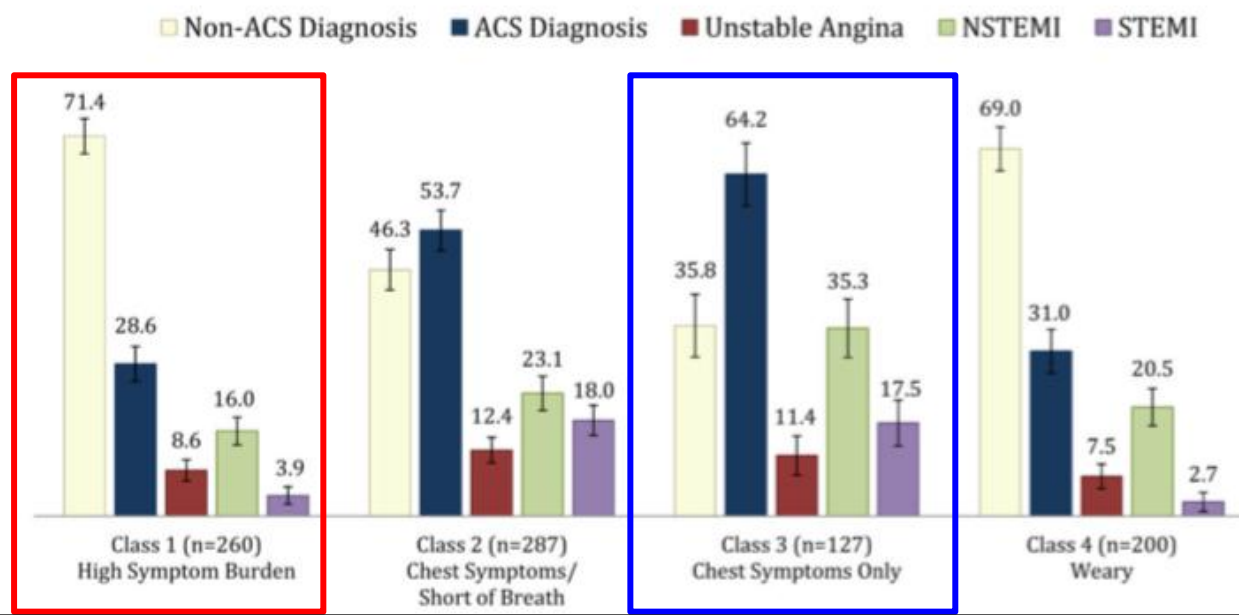
Symptom Clusters in Patients Presenting to the Emergency Department with Possible Acute Coronary Syndrome Differ by Sex, Age, and Discharge Diagnosis

Anne G. Rosenfeld, PhD, RN,

University of Arizona College of Nursing, 1305 N. Martin Ave., Tucson, AZ 85721-0203

ACS. Chest discomfort was more common among women who ruled out, and women had overall higher rates of non-chest symptoms (Table 2).

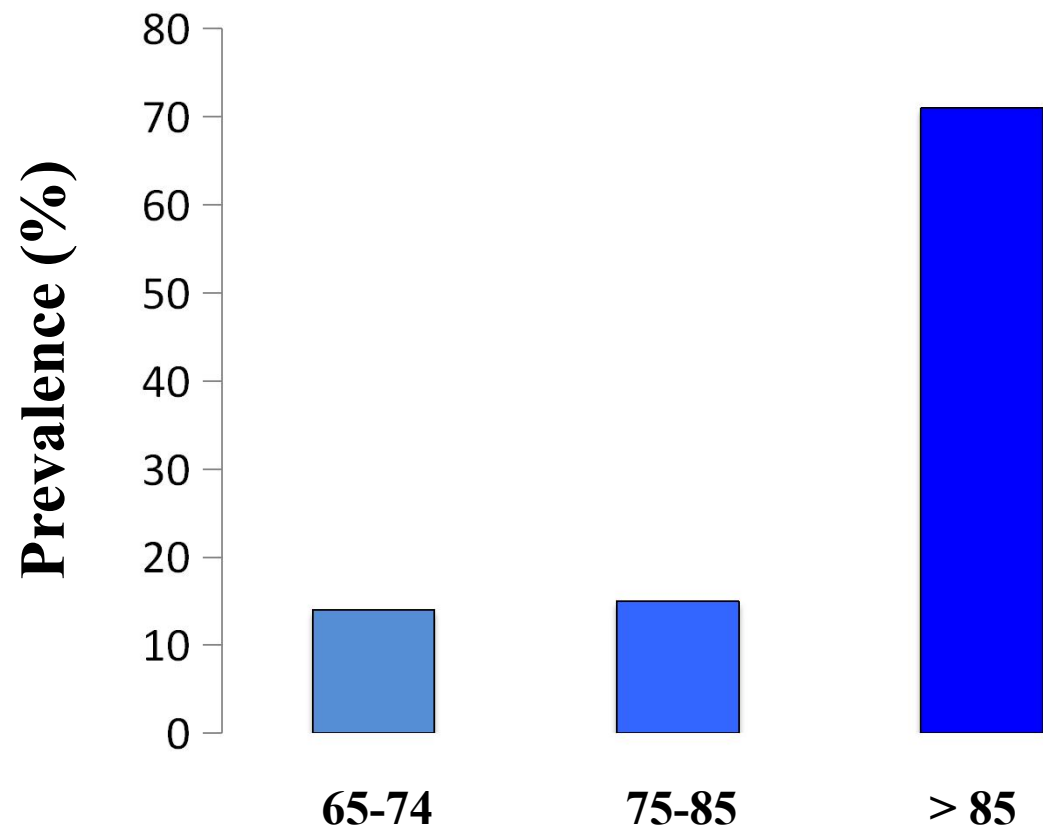
Classes 2 and 3 best represent the current paradigm of risk for ACS: middle-aged men with chest pain. Chest pain is the predominant symptom of ACS used in clinical presentation

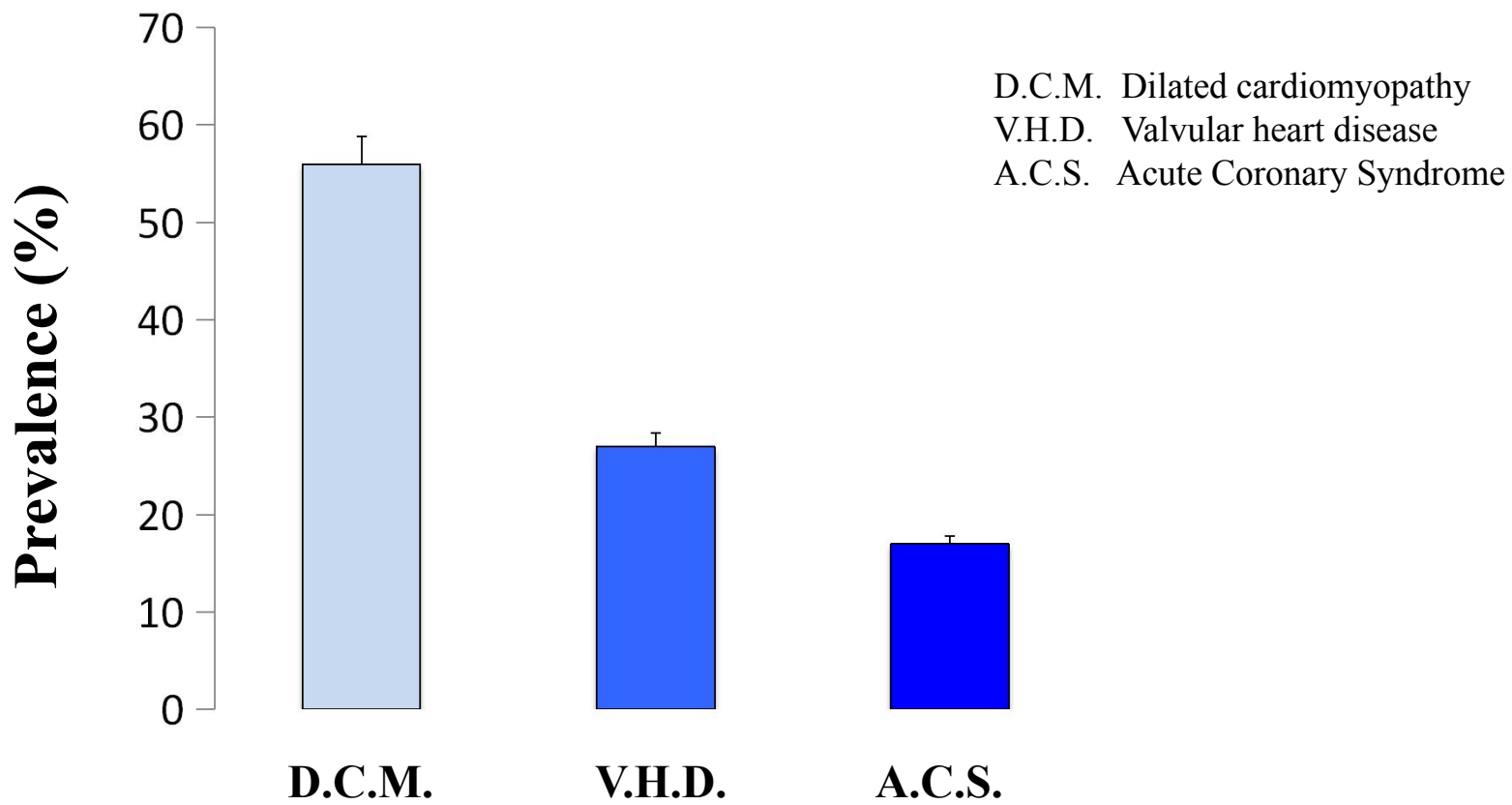


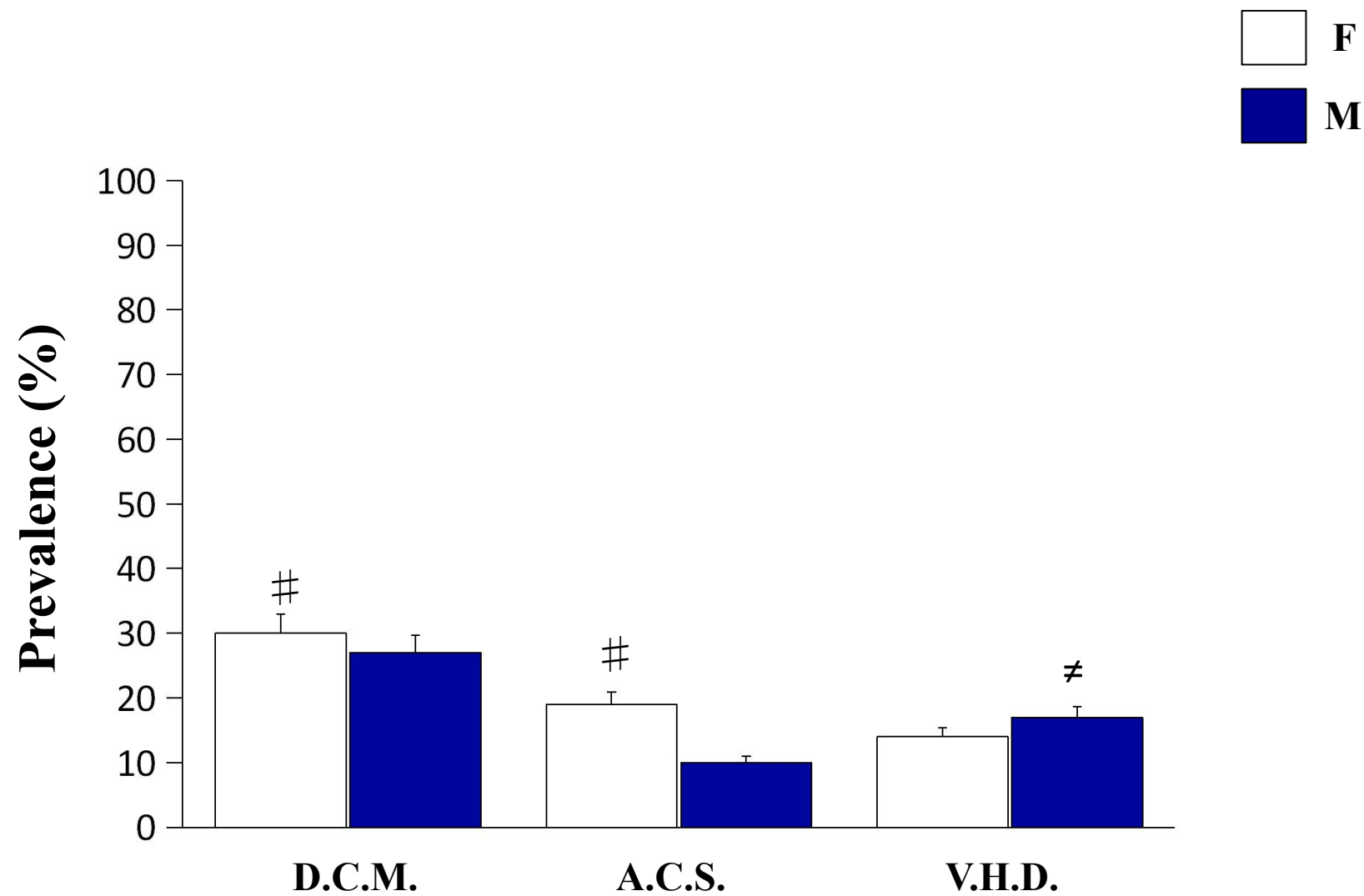
METHODS

n. 160 pts

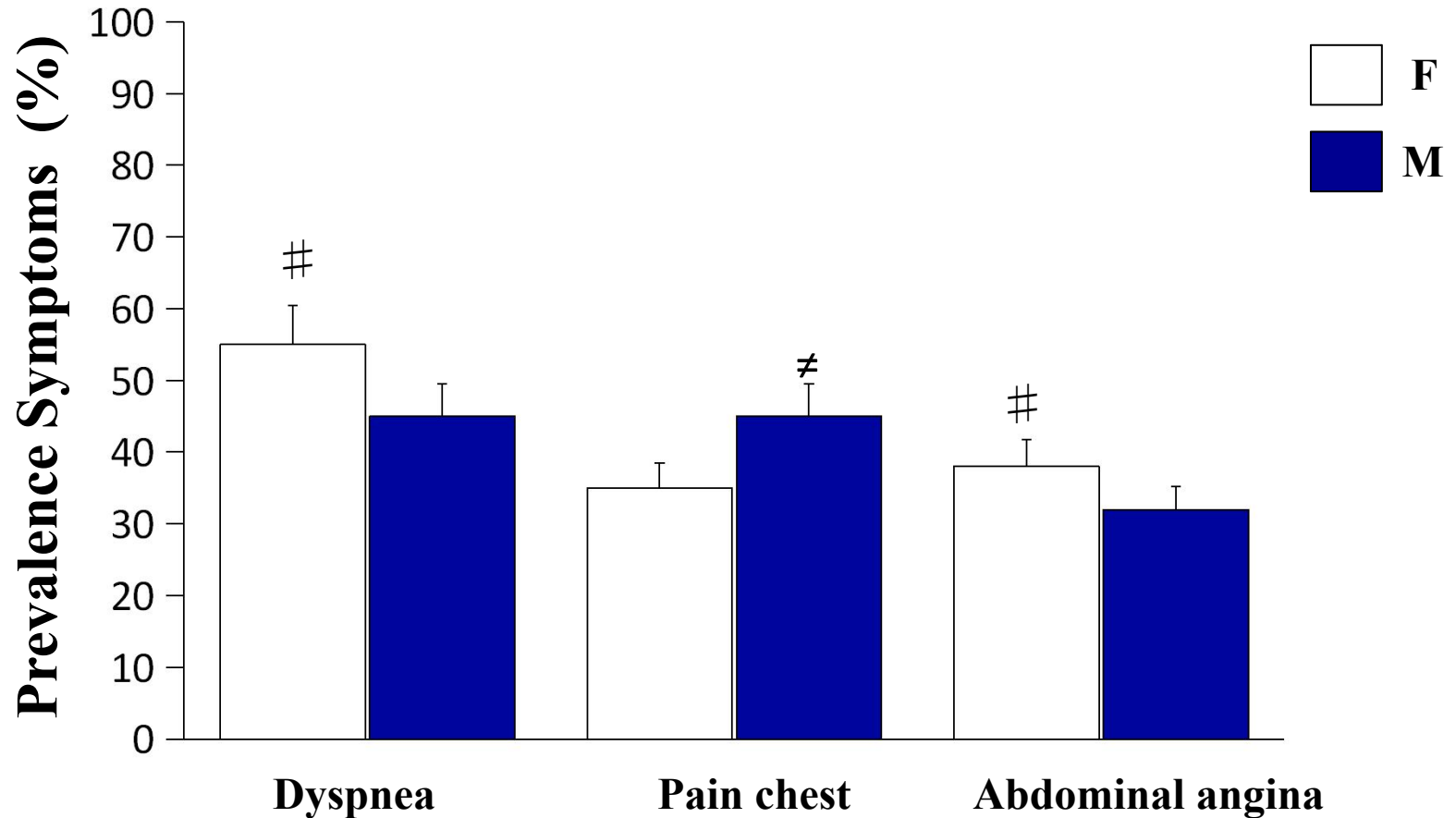
	Male	Female	P value
N. pts	78	82	-
Age (yr)	77±2	79±4	ns
CrCl (ml/min)	52±1	53±0.8	ns
MMSE	21	22	ns
CIRS	2.1±0.7	2.3±0.6	ns
DM (%)	43	44	ns

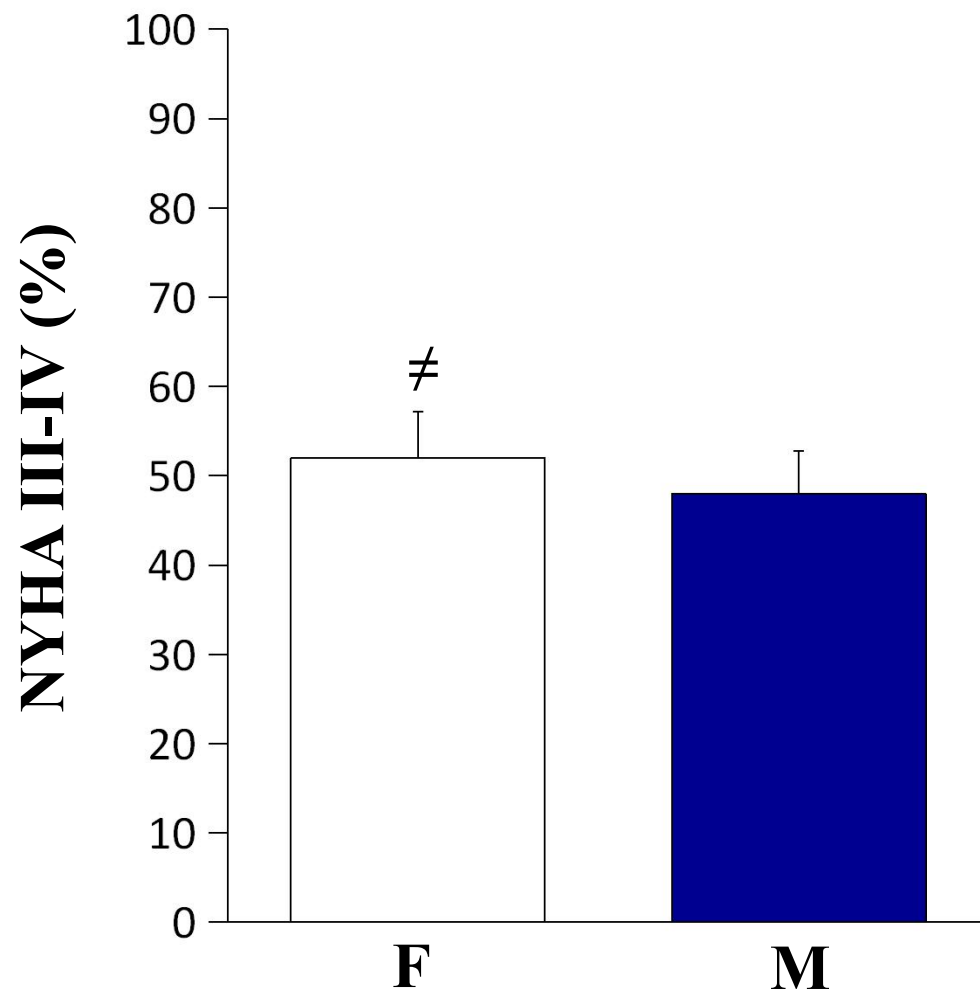






Gender Differences in Symptoms in A.C.S





CONCLUSIONI

- In P.S. pazienti sempre più anziani, e donne sempre più anziane
- Cardiopatia dilatativa ed ischemica sono le principali cause di dispnea cardiogena nelle donne anziane
- Donne anziane hanno maggiore prevalenza per classe NYHA III-IV (52%)
- *Maggiore Atipia di presentazione clinica* nelle donne anziane