



AMERICAN
COLLEGE of
CARDIOLOGY®

OUTCOMES IN WOMEN WITH CARIOGENIC SHOCK

A Cardiogenic Shock Working Group Report

National Multicenter Retrospective Cohort Study

OBJECTIVE: To assess differences in survival at discharge for women vs. men with cardiogenic shock (CS) due to acute myocardial infarction (AMI-CS) or heart failure (HF-CS) using the Cardiogenic Shock Working Group Registry.

5,083
PATIENTS

INCLUSION CRITERIA: CS defined as sustained episode of one of the following: systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg for at least 30 minutes; use of vasoactive agents; or cardiac index <2.2 L/min/m² in the absence of hypovolemia



1,522 WOMEN

vs.



3,561 MEN

PRIMARY ENDPOINT

SURVIVAL TO DISCHARGE OCCURRED IN 62.9% OF WOMEN VS. 66.8% OF MEN (P=0.004), LARGELY DRIVEN BY WOMEN WITH HF-CS (69.9% VS. 74.4% OF MEN, P=0.009).

SECONDARY ENDPOINT

**ORTHOTOPIC HEART TRANSPLANTATION (OHT) IN HF-CS:
6.5% OF WOMEN VS. 10.3% OF MEN**

**LVAD IN HF-CS:
7.8% OF WOMEN VS. 10% OF MEN**

**VASCULAR COMPLICATIONS IN CS:
8.8% OF WOMEN VS. 5.7% OF MEN**

CONCLUSION

Women with CS had lower survival to discharge than men, driven by lower survival in women with HF-CS. Women were less likely than men to receive OHT or durable LVAD and were more likely to have vascular complications.

Ton VK, Kanwar MK, Li B, et al. Impact of Female Sex on Cardiogenic Shock Outcomes: A Cardiogenic Shock Working Group Report. *JACC Heart Fail* 2023;Nov 8[Epublished]. Presented at AHA 2023.

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