



AMERICAN
COLLEGE of
CARDIOLOGY®

Sex Differences in FLAVOUR Trial

Sex Differences in Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR)- or Intravascular Ultrasound (IVUS)-Guided Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI)

Multicenter, International, Open-Label, Noninferiority, Investigator-Initiated Randomized Trial

OBJECTIVE: Secondary analysis to identify sex differences in procedural characteristics, treatment and clinical outcomes according to the use of FFR or IVUS for PCI guidance.

1,619
PATIENTS

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

- Ischemic heart disease suspected
- Intermediate stenosis on angiography
- Target vessel 2.5 mm in diameter
- IVUS or FFR performed as assigned in original trial



WOMEN (482)

vs.



MEN (1,137)

PRIMARY ENDPOINT

COMPOSITE OF CARDIAC DEATH, TARGET VESSEL MI AND TARGET VESSEL REVASCULARIZATION AT 24 MONTHS WAS LOWER IN WOMEN THAN IN MEN (2.4% vs. 4.5%).

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

WOMEN RECEIVED FEWER TOTAL INTERVENTIONS:

TOTAL: 40.8% PCI vs. 47.9% PCI

FFR GROUP: 25.0% vs. 36.8%

IVUS GROUP: 58.4% vs. 59.3%

CONCLUSION

In patients undergoing coronary angiography found to have intermediate stenosis, women had lower rates of target vessel failure than men despite undergoing fewer PCI.