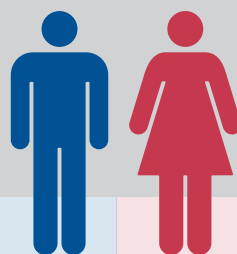


# SEX DIFFERENCES IN HEART FAILURE

## A VISUAL RESEARCH ABSTRACT

### STUDY SAMPLE

90 707 Ontario residents diagnosed with heart failure in **ambulatory setting** over 5 years



### OUTCOMES

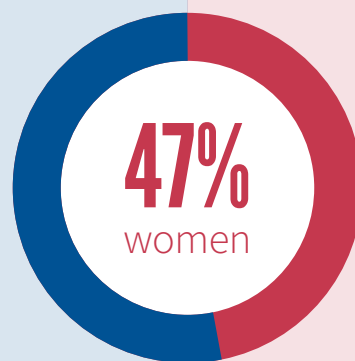
One-year mortality and hospital admission for heart failure within one year of diagnosis

More likely in

### MALE PATIENTS

with heart failure

- Diabetes •
- Alcohol abuse •
- Renal disease •
- Myocardial infarction •
- Peripheral arterial disease •
- Valvular disease •
- Atrial fibrillation •
- Liver disease •



### • COPD

- Dementia
- Depression
- Hypertension
- Hypothyroidism
- Metastatic malignancy
- Pulmonary circulatory disease
- Lower socioeconomic status
- More frail
- Older

More likely in

### FEMALE PATIENTS

with heart failure



### AGE-STANDARDIZED MORTALITY RATES

Decreased in both sexes over the five years but remained higher in women



### HOSPITALIZATION RATES

Declined in men but increased in women

Mortality from heart failure remains high even in an ambulatory setting, especially in women.

Source: Sun LY, Tu JV, Coutinho T, et al. Sex differences in outcomes of heart failure in an ambulatory, population-based cohort from 2009 to 2013. *CMAJ* 2018;190:E848-54.

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