

openheart Male-female differences in aortic valve and combined aortic valve/coronary surgery: a national cohort study in the Netherlands

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ABSTRACT

Objective The outcome of female patients after adult cardiac surgery has been reported to be less favourable compared with the outcome of male patients. This study compares men with women with respect to patient and procedural characteristics and early mortality in a contemporary national cohort of patients who underwent aortic valve (AV) and combined aortic valve/coronary (CABG/AV) surgery.

Methods All patients who underwent AV (n=8717, 56% male) or a combined CABG/AV surgery (n=5867, 67% male) in the Netherlands between January 2007 and December 2011 were included.

Results In both groups, women were generally older than men ($p<0.001$) and presented with higher logistic EuroSCORES. In isolated AV surgery, men and women had comparable in-hospital mortality (OR 1.20, 95% CI 0.90 to 1.61; $p=0.220$). In concomitant CABG/AV surgery, in-hospital mortality was higher in women compared with men (OR 2.00, 95% CI 1.44 to 2.79; $p<0.001$). The area under the curve for logistic EuroSCORE 1 was systematically higher for men versus women in isolated AV surgery 0.82 (95% CI 0.78 to 0.86) vs 0.75 (95% CI 0.69 to 0.80) and in concomitant CABG/AV surgery 0.78 (95% CI 0.73 to 0.82) vs 0.69 (95% CI 0.63 to 0.74). Finally, (the weight of) risk factors associated with in-hospital mortality differed between men and women.

Conclusions There are substantial male-female differences in patient presentation and procedural aspects in isolated AV and concomitant CABG/AV surgery in the Netherlands. Further studies are necessary to explore the mechanisms underlying the observed differences. In addition, the observation that standard risk scores perform worse in women warrants exploration of male-female specific risk models for patients undergoing cardiac surgery. **Brief title:**

INTRODUCTION

The overall number of female patients undergoing cardiac surgery in Europe and USA is increasing each year.^{1 2} The outcome of female patients after adult cardiac surgery, however, has been reported to be

Key questions

What is already known about this subject?

► The outcome of female patients after adult cardiac surgery has been reported to be less favourable compared with the outcome of male patients. Most studies addressing male-female differences have focused on coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery, and little is known on outcomes in patients undergoing aortic valve (AV) surgery or concomitant CABG/AV surgery in particular.

What does this study add?

► The observed male-female differences in presentation, procedural characteristics and treatment outcomes in isolated AV or concomitant CABG/AV surgery illustrate that male-female differences in cardiac surgery extend beyond isolated CABG and are also apparent in AV surgery. This study also accentuates the complexity of addressing male-female differences in cardiac surgery, as differences are apparent in presentation and treatment, and in outcome and risk stratification approaches.

How might this impact on clinical practice?

► Further studies are necessary to explore the mechanisms underlying the observed differences in men and women. In addition, the observation that standard risk scores perform worse in women warrants exploration of male-female specific risk models for patients undergoing cardiac surgery.

less favourable compared with the outcome of male patients. Especially, in-hospital mortality risk has been reported to be higher in female patients.^{3–11} In addition, there is an increasing awareness of the male-female differences in the timing of diagnosis in the disease process, as well as the disease presentation.¹² Most studies addressing male-female differences have focused on coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery, and little

is known on outcomes in patients undergoing aortic valve (AV) surgery or concomitant CABG/AV surgery.^{3–11 13}

Exploration of male-female differences in patient and procedural characteristics in adult AV and concomitant CABG/AV surgery will allow better insight in potential differences in disease presentation, surgical treatment and early survival between male and female patients, and will provide valuable information towards a more effective approach of modifiable risk factors.

The objective of the present study was, therefore, to compare adult men with women with respect to preoperative and procedural characteristics, risk factors and short-term outcome in a contemporary national Dutch cohort of patients who underwent AV or concomitant CABG/AV surgery.

METHODS

Source of study data

The national database of The Netherlands Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery was used for this study. The prospective database contains data on all cardiac

surgery procedures performed in the Netherlands since 1 January 2007. Procedures were included in the database if open heart surgery was performed in a patient of >18 years. Open heart surgery is defined by a surgical intervention to the heart with opening of the pericardium. The data set included the date and type of intervention, anonymised patient information, risk factors and outcomes. The risk factors for cardiac mortality were defined according to the EuroSCORE I model.¹⁴ A detailed description of the database has been published previously.¹⁵

Study population

A total of 134,039 cardiac surgery procedures were performed in the Netherlands between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2011. Procedures were considered for inclusion if they involved patients >18 years who underwent isolated AV surgery (n=8717) or concomitant CABG/AV surgery (n=5867). Baseline characteristics of these patient groups can be found in [tables 1 and 2](#).

Table 1 Baseline variable patients with isolated AV surgery

Characteristics	Total AV cohort (n=8717) n (%)	Male (n=4888, 56%) n (%)	Female (n=3829, 44%) n (%)	P values
Age	68.5±11.8 (18–94)	66.2±12.0 (18–93)	71.4±10.9 (19–94)	<0.001
Chronic lung disease	1209 (13.9)	707 (14.5)	502 (13.1)	0.074
Extracardiac arteriopathy	699 (8.0)	443 (9.7)	256 (6.7)	<0.001
Neurological dysfunction	244 (2.8)	142 (2.9)	102 (2.7)	0.498
Prior cardiac surgery	867 (9.9)	603 (12.3)	264 (6.9)	<0.001
Serum creatinine (>200 µm/L)	149 (1.7)	111 (2.3)	38 (1.0)	<0.001
Active endocarditis	354 (4.1)	290 (5.9)	64 (1.7)	<0.001
Critical preoperative state	181 (2.1)	122 (2.5)	59 (1.5)	0.002
Unstable angina	18 (0.2)	15 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	0.020
LV function				
Good	7284 (83.6)	3918 (80.2)	3366 (87.9)	
Moderate	1160 (13.3)	760 (15.5)	400 (10.4)	
Poor	268 (3.1)	207 (4.2)	61 (1.6)	
Recent myocardial infarction	108 (1.2)	67 (1.4)	41 (1.1)	0.209
Pulmonary hypertension	256 (2.9)	142 (2.9)	114 (3.0)	0.843
Emergent surgery	214 (2.5)	156 (3.2)	58 (1.5)	<0.001
Surgery on thoracic aorta	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Postinfarct septal rupture	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Prior PCI	363 (4.2)	231 (4.7)	132 (3.4)	0.002
Prior CABG	377 (4.3)	283 (5.8)	94 (2.5)	<0.001
Prior valve surgery	372 (4.3)	237 (4.8)	135 (3.5)	0.002
Prior aorta surgery	41 (0.5)	237 (4.8)	135 (3.5)	0.197
Prior other cardiac surgery	232 (2.7)	121 (2.5)	111 (2.9)	0.247

Significant values are depicted in bold.

AV, aortic valve; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; LV, left ventricular; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.

Table 2 Baseline variable patients with concomitant CABG/AV surgery

Characteristics	Total CABG/AV cohort (n=5867) n (%)	Male (n=3937, 67%) n (%)	Female (n=1928, 33%) n (%)	P values
Age	72.8±8.2 (31–94)	71.7±8.2 (31–93)	75.0±7.5 (33–94)	<0.001
Chronic lung disease	894 (15.2)	660 (16.8)	234 (12.1)	<0.001
Extracardiac arteriopathy	992 (16.9)	743 (18.9)	249 (12.9)	<0.001
Neurological dysfunction	181 (3.1)	136 (3.5)	45 (2.3)	<0.001
Prior cardiac surgery	250 (4.3)	186 (4.7)	64 (3.3)	<0.001
Serum creatinine (>200 µm/L)	132 (2.2)	105 (2.7)	27 (1.4)	<0.001
Active endocarditis	48 (0.8)	41 (1.0)	7 (0.4)	<0.001
Critical preoperative state	108 (1.8)	73 (1.9)	35 (1.8)	0.918
Unstable angina	148 (2.5)	95 (2.4)	53 (2.7)	0.440
LV function				
Good	4463 (76.1)	2878 (73.1)	1583 (82.1)	
Moderate	1128 (19.2)	833 (21.2)	295 (15.3)	<0.001
Poor	274 (4.7)	225 (5.7)	49 (2.5)	<0.001
Recent myocardial infarction	368 (6.3)	256 (6.5)	112 (5.8)	0.305
Pulmonary hypertension	176 (3.0)	110 (2.8)	65 (3.4)	0.222
Emergent surgery	121 (2.1)	77 (2.0)	44 (2.3)	0.408
Surgery on thoracic aorta	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Postinfarct septal rupture	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Prior PCI	532 (9.1)	388 (9.9)	144 (7.5)	0.002
Prior CABG	172 (2.9)	131 (3.3)	41 (2.1)	0.010
Prior valve surgery	60 (1.0)	131 (3.3)	41 (2.1)	0.447
Prior aorta surgery	13 (0.2)	11 (0.3)	2 (0.1)	0.178
Prior other cardiac surgery	137 (2.3)	106 (2.7)	31 (1.6)	0.009

Significant values are depicted in bold.

AV, aortic valve; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; LV, left ventricular; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.

Study design

This is a retrospective cohort study of prospectively collected data from all consecutive adult cardiac surgery procedures in the Netherlands. Male-female differences in adult cardiac surgery may be due to sex (the anatomy of an individual's reproductive system, and secondary sex characteristics) or due to gender, which can refer to either social roles based on the sex of a person (gender role) or personal identification of one's own gender based on an internal awareness (gender identity), or a combination of both. In this study we therefore employ the term male-female differences and avoid the term gender, as the database only provided us with data on sex.

EuroSCORE

The EuroSCORE I was calculated based on a set of predefined preoperative risk factors.^{14 16} The additive and logistic EuroSCORE I models were applied to all patients undergoing cardiac surgery.

Study outcome

The outcome of interest in the present study was differences in preoperative and procedural characteristics and

in-hospital mortality between male and female patients after isolated AV surgery or concomitant CABG/AV surgery. In addition, risk factors for in-hospital mortality were explored for male and female patients separately.

Statistical analyses

Continuous data are presented as means (SD; range), and comparison was done using the unpaired t-test unless the data were not normally distributed (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test); in these instances, we used the Mann-Whitney U test for comparison. Categorical data are presented as proportions, and comparison was done using the χ^2 test or the Fisher exact test where appropriate. Binary logistic regression analysis was used in both univariable and multivariable modelling to identify independent variables associated with in-hospital mortality. The following model-building strategy was used. Univariable analysis using logistic regression was used to identify variables that were significantly associated with the outcome of interest in-hospital mortality. All independent variables with a significance level of 0.05 or less were entered in the multivariable analysis using the backward stepwise method.

ORs are reported with associated 95% CIs. Correlation between variables was assessed with Pearson or Spearman correlation coefficient, whenever appropriate. In case of significant correlation, the clinically most important variable was chosen to be included in the model.

Model discrimination (statistical accuracy) of the EuroSCORE 1 was tested with the receiver operating characteristic curve.¹⁷ Model calibration (statistical precision) of the EuroSCORE 1 was determined with Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit statistic.¹⁸ The interpretation of Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit statistic is that well-fitted models show non-significance, indicating that model prediction is not significantly different from observed values.

All statistical tests were two sided, and a p value of 0.05 was used to establish statistical significance. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS (V.20, IBM).

Missing values

Data completeness for the perioperative data in The Netherlands Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery database is exceptionally high. For approximately 99% of the cases included in the database the data were complete. However, there were some variables with regard to patients' history which had more missing data. Therefore, multiple imputation method was used to account for missing values in the present study. Five multiple imputation data sets were created for each subgroup using SPSS software. The imputation model included all baseline variables available. The multiple imputation data sets were used for binary logistic regression analysis in order to identify independent variables associated with in-hospital mortality.

RESULTS

Preoperative and procedural characteristics

AV surgery

Of the total 8717 AV surgeries (98.8% replacement, 1.2% reconstruction), 56% were male and 44% were female. Female patients were generally older (mean age, 71 vs 66 years, $p<0.001$). Perioperative patient characteristics are shown in (.) (table 1 and 3)

online supplementary tables 1 and 2 display univariable and multivariable analyses of factors associated with increased hospital mortality.

CABG/AV surgery

Of the 5867 patients who underwent AV surgery with concomitant CABG (99.1% concerned replacements and 0.9% reconstructions), 67% were male and 33% were female. Female patients were generally older (mean age, 75 vs 72 years, $p<0.001$). Perioperative patient characteristics are shown in (.) (table 2 and 4).

Online supplementary tables 3 and 4 display univariable and multivariable analyses of factors associated with increased hospital mortality.

In-hospital mortality, EuroSCORE performance and separate male-female risk factor analyses

AV surgery

In-hospital mortality was 2.1% (n=184). Female patients had comparable in-hospital mortality with male patients (OR 1.20, 95% CI 0.90 to 1.61; $p=0.220$) as displayed in table 3.

In men, the area under the curve (AUC) for the logistic EuroSCORE 1 was 0.82 (95% CI 0.78 to 0.86) vs 0.75 (95% CI 0.69 to 0.80) in women. The calibration of the

Table 3 Procedural variable patients with isolated AV surgery

Characteristics	Total AV cohort (n=8717) n (%)	Male (n=4888, 56%) n (%)	Female (n=3829, 44%) n (%)	P values
Type of procedure				<0.001
Repair	105 (1.2)	77 (1.6)	28 (0.7)	
Replacement	8612 (98.8)	4811 (98.4)	3801 (99.3)	
Type of implant				
Bioprosthesis unstented	399 (4.6)	166 (3.4)	233 (6.1)	<0.001
Bioprosthesis stented	5485 (62.9)	2855 (58.4)	2630 (68.7)	<0.001
Mechanical	2718 (31.2)	1785 (36.5)	933 (24.4)	<0.001
Homograft	10 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	<0.001
EuroSCORE				
Additive EuroSCORE	6.2±2.7 (0–23)	5.7±2.9 (0–23)	6.9±2.4 (1–22)	<0.001
Logistic EuroSCORE	7.8±8.8 (1–95)	7.1±9.2 (1–95)	8.7±8.3 (1–92)	<0.001
Outcome				
Hospital mortality	184 (2.1)	95 (1.9)	89 (2.3)	0.220

Significant values are depicted in bold.
AV, aortic valve.

Table 4 Procedural variable patients with concomitant CABG/AV surgery

Characteristics	Total CABG/AV cohort (n=5867) n (%)	Male (n=3937) n (%)	Female (n=1928) n (%)	P values
Type of procedure				0.168
Repair	50 (0.9)	29 (0.7)	21 (1.1)	
Replacement	5815 (99.1)	3908 (99.3)	1907 (98.9)	
Type of implant				<0.001
Bioprosthesis unstented	259 (4.4)	157 (4.0)	100 (5.2)	
Bioprosthesis stented	4465 (76.1)	2896 (73.6)	1568 (81.3)	
Bioprosthesis unknown	1093 (18.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	
Mechanical	238 (4.1)	853 (21.7)	238 (12.3)	
Homograft	2 (0.03)	2 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	
Autograft	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Type of graft				
Total arterial graft	1456 (24.8)	902 (22.9)	554 (28.7)	<0.001
Total venous graft	1613 (27.5)	1035 (26.3)	578 (30.0)	<0.001
Utilisation of both arterial and venous graft	2794 (47.6)	1999 (50.8)	795 (41.2)	<0.001
EuroSCORE				
Additive EuroSCORE	6.9±2.6 (0–20)	6.5±2.6 (0–20)	7.8±2.3 (3–20)	<0.001
Logistic EuroSCORE	9.0±8.9 (1–87)	8.2±8.9 (1–85)	10.5±8.6 (2–87)	<0.001
Outcome				
Hospital mortality	134 (3.4)	105 (5.4)	239 (4.1)	<0.001

Significant values are depicted in bold.

AV, aortic valve; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft.

logistic EuroSCORE 1 model resulted in p values of 0.002 and 0.0033 for men and women, respectively.

Univariate logistic regression analyses revealed several patient and procedure-related characteristics which were correlated with higher in-hospital mortality (online supplementary table 1). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that female patients were not associated with substantially higher risk of in-hospital mortality as compared with male patients. Online supplementary table 2 provides an overview of factors found to be associated with the outcome of male and female patients.

CABG/AV surgery

In-hospital mortality was 4.1% (n=239) and higher in female compared with male patients (OR 2.00, 95% CI 1.44 to 2.79; p<0.001) as displayed in table 4.

In men, the AUC for the logistic EuroSCORE 1 was 0.78 (95% CI 0.73 to 0.82) vs 0.69 (95% CI 0.63 to 0.74) in women. The calibration of the logistic EuroSCORE 1 model resulted in p values of <0.001 and 0.09 for men and women, respectively.

Univariate logistic regression analyses revealed several patient and procedure-related characteristics which were correlated with higher in-hospital mortality (online supplementary table 3). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that female patients were still associated with substantially higher risk of in-hospital mortality as

compared with male patients (2.00, 95% CI 1.44 to 2.79; p<0.001).

Online supplementary table 4 summarises the risk factors that were found to be associated with the outcome of male and female patients.

DISCUSSION

The observed male-female differences in presentation, procedural characteristics and treatment outcomes in isolated AV or concomitant CABG/AV surgery illustrate that male-female differences in cardiac surgery extend beyond isolated CABG and are also apparent in AV surgery. This study also accentuates the complexity of addressing male-female differences in cardiac surgery, as differences are apparent in presentation and treatment, and in outcome and risk stratification approaches.

In this discussion, we will address key findings for the two surgical treatments separately, the limitations of standard risk models and potential further studies that may help optimise cardiac surgery treatment for both men and women.

AV surgery

Our analysis showed that in-hospital mortality for AV surgery was comparable between male and female patients. The AUC for the logistic EuroSCORE 1 was

larger in men than in women, indicating that this model is a better predictor of outcome for men. Our findings confirm the results of earlier studies where no male-female differences in mortality outcome and non-cardiac morbidity were found.^{19–23} In contrast, Andrei *et al.*²⁴ found that women with bicuspid AVs undergoing AV surgery were at a higher risk of in-hospital mortality. Short-term (30 days) and long-term mortality, however, appeared to be similar.

CABG/AV surgery

For concomitant CABG/AV surgery, in-hospital mortality was significantly higher in women than in men in the present study. Again, the AUC for the logistic EuroSCORE I was larger in men than in women, indicating that this model is a better predictor of outcome for men. Doenst *et al.*²⁵ reported a higher perioperative risk profile in women undergoing concomitant valve and CABG surgery and found the following risk factors to be associated with higher perioperative mortality in women: hypertension, diabetes mellitus, congestive heart failure, atrium fibrillation and stroke. None of these factors appeared to show a significant association with higher female in-hospital mortality in our study. Similar to our findings, Flameng *et al.*²⁶ reported female sex, in addition to patient age, to be an independent preoperative risk factor of early mortality in concomitant valve and CABG surgery. This observation was not found by Saxena *et al.*²⁷ The authors report a mean age of 76 in women in their cohort and argue that their results may reflect the impact of advanced age in reducing male-female bias.

Interestingly, in line with the current literature,^{24 25 27–29} we also found female patients to be older in both surgical groups, which might explain why in both groups, women received significantly less often a mechanical valve and more often stented and stentless bioprosthesis as compared with men. This age difference in male versus female patients could also fuel speculations concerning later presentation of female patients in the disease process or even higher levels of frailty at time of presentation, potentially explaining the worse outcomes in female patients after CABG/AV surgery.

Based on our results, we could additionally speculate whether the observed differences in male-female outcomes after CABG/AV surgery are due to other possible risk factors not included in the current study, including genetic or hormonal risk factors specific for women. These potential risk factors form a separate challenge altogether given the complexity of the potential underlying mechanisms. Therefore, future studies in these domains are warranted to unravel other potential female-specific risk factors after cardiac surgery.

EuroSCORE

Although EuroSCORE I is one of the most widely used cardiac surgical risk models, several studies have shown during the last decade that it overpredicts patient mortality and is no longer appropriately calibrated.

In our study for both groups, the performance of the EuroSCORE I in men and women, both in terms of accuracy and calibration, is suboptimal. In addition, the accuracy of the model was inferior in female patients in both subgroups. This observation might be explained by the fact that 72% of the original EuroSCORE population was male. Although EuroSCORE I includes woman versus man as a separate risk factor, it has been shown that a female-specific weighing of the other 16 risk factors that are included in EuroSCORE I is needed for adequate prediction of outcome in female patients.³⁰

Gender-specific risk prediction models

In our patient population there were only a few risk factors, which are included in EuroSCORE I, predictive of short-term mortality in both male and female patients. In this regard, male and female-specific risk prediction models are needed for patients undergoing cardiac surgery. More recently, the new EuroSCORE 2 has been developed.¹⁴ Although improvements have been made with this updated model, the risk score was again built using a mixed population of male and female patients who underwent predominantly CABG surgery. Future studies need to clarify whether the performance of this updated model is also adequate in female patients.

The observed differences in (the weight of) risk factors between men and women in the predictive in-hospital mortality models that we constructed for men and women separately underline the need for further refinement of current prediction models in cardiac surgery. Probably, the best approach will be to develop, next to generic models such as EuroSCORE 2 that are mainly useful for benchmarking purposes, separate risk models for men and women in order to improve predictive ability for both sexes, but also to further stimulate research into the causes of the observed differences between men and women, be it sex, gender or a combination of the two.

Future recommendations

Further studies need to focus on exploration of the underlying mechanisms of the observed male-female differences in presentation, procedure and early mortality in order to optimise treatment for both male and female AV and combined CABG/AV surgery.

Given the significantly worse outcome in women compared with men for combined CABG/AV surgery, underlying factors contributing to worse disease outcome should be further investigated. Especially interesting are the effect of possible referral bias, atypical female presentation and/or differences in procedural characteristics for women on female outcomes as compared with men.

Finally, given the literature, there seems to be an age effect in the observed male-female differences, further studies zooming in on the intersection of age and male-female differences, especially the treatment of younger female patients, are warranted.

Strengths and limitations

The main strength of this study is that we were able to use a large contemporary national database with high-quality information (99% completeness) about all cardiac surgical interventions from all hospitals in the Netherlands. The major limitation of the current study, inherent to the type of database used, is the absence of detailed information regarding the disease aetiology, the absence of information on survival beyond hospital stay.

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