

# Comparison of acute myocardial infarction evolution in men and women Infarto agudo del miocardio en Chile: Diferencias entre hombres y mujeres en su evolución y pronóstico

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**Background:** Gender may be a prognostic factor for the evolution of acute myocardial infarction and women may have higher mortality and complication rates. **Aim:** To study if there are differences in the evolution of acute myocardial infarction between men and women. **Patients and methods:** We have recorded information on risk factors, clinical evolution, treatment and complications of 2052 patients hospitalized for acute myocardial infarction in 36 Chilean hospitals. The odds ratio for female sex and mortality was calculated using a logistic regression analysis adjusted for risk factors, treatment, invasive procedures and complications. **Results:** Twenty six percent of analyzed patients were female. Mortality rates among females and males were 11.8 and 20.2% respectively ( $p < 0.01$ ). Women had higher frequency of smoking, diabetes, obesity and hypertension. Blood lipid levels were similar in both sexes. Compared to men, a lesser proportion of women were treated with thrombolytic agents (25 and