

**PROFILE AND POST OPERATIVE OUTCOMES OF FEMALE CABG PATIENTS IN A
PHILIPPINE TERTIARY GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL: A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

To determine the demographic and clinical profiles of female CABG patients in a Philippine Tertiary Government Hospital. Recent studies suggest that women have worse outcomes than men after Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG), but results have been inconsistent across different papers.

There is no randomized evidence on the results of revascularization in women and minorities from dedicated studies. According to a paper by Gaudino et al (2021), women have worse outcomes than men in the first 5 years after CABG. This difference is not significant in patients aged over 75 years and is not affected by the surgical technique. As stated in a paper done by Kosmidou et al (2020), compared with men, women had a higher unadjusted rate of the composite outcome of cardiac death, Myocardial Infarction, or Ischemia-Driven Target Lesion Revascularization (MACE); all-cause death; cardiac death; and ID-TLR at 5 years. Female sex is an independent predictor of MACE, ID-TLR, and MI but not all-cause death or cardiac death. In line with this, we have less data in the Philippines regarding specifically the outcomes of female patients undergoing CABG, hence this study.

METHODS

All medical records of female patients with multivessel coronary disease were retrieved, and screening was conducted manually by the researcher based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data gathering was performed by the researcher from January 2015 to March 2024. Shapiro Wilk test was used to assess the normality of data with $n=147$. To compare the preoperative and postoperative findings, Wilcoxon signed rank test and Paired T test were used.

RESULTS

A total of 147 female patients who underwent revascularization were included in the study. All were considered low risk based on the EuroScore. Majority underwent ONCAB ($n=133$, 90.48%), while the rest underwent OPCAB ($n=11$, 7.48%) and MICS ($n=3$, 2.04%). Half of the population were 61 to 70 years, Most common comorbidity was hypertension (78%) followed by diabetes mellitus (54%). 17 died during hospital stay, with an incidence of 11.56% (95% CI: 6.88-17.87%). On post operative complications, 11% had acute

renal failure, only 1% developed SSI, 2% had postop pulmonary complications, none of the patients developed MACCE, graft thrombosis. Across all laboratory parameters, only creatinine and potassium were significantly different.

CONCLUSION

Female patients who underwent CABG had low post-operative complications based on the results of the review, female sex does not increase MACCE, ARF, SSI, and graft thrombosis postoperatively.