

## 여성 허혈성 심장병 환자의 임상적 특징

박우석 · 배 열 · 안영근 · 박종철 · 차광수 · 서정평  
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= Abstracts =

### Clinical Characteristics of Korean Women with Ischemic Heart Disease

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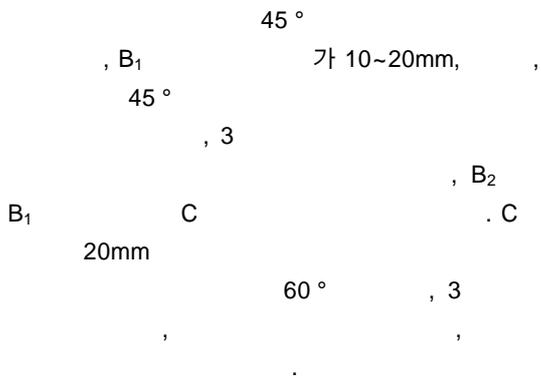
**Background :** The prevalence of ischemic heart diseases(IHD) has increased remarkably during the past 10 years in Korea. Because only few reports on risk factors of IHD in Korean women exist, the aim of this study was to determine the clinical characteristics(including risk factors) of IHD in Korean women.

**Methods :** Fifty-six female patients and 122(out of 655) of male patients with significant coronary artery stenosis were included in this study. There were 12 cases of angina pectoris and 35 cases of myocardial infarction in the 56 female patients. There were 54 cases of angina pectoris and 68 cases of myocardial infarction in the 122 male patients. Age and sex distributions, risk factors of atherosclerosis, and coronary angiographic findings were compared between the female and male patients.

**Results :** The female patients were older than the male patients( $63 \pm 8$  years vs.  $58 \pm 4$  years,  $p < 0.01$ ). The proportion of patients older than 60 was higher in women than men(70% vs. 48%,  $p < 0.01$ ). The number of risk factors was 1.17 in women and 1.27 in men, and the proportion of patients with multiple risk factors( 2) was greater in men than in women(43% vs. 25%,  $p < 0.05$ ). Hypertension was more prevalent((66% vs. 11%,  $p < 0.001$ ) and smoking was less(65% vs. 11%,  $p < 0.001$ ) in women than men. After age adjustment, hypertension was more frequent in women, and smoking was more in men( $p = 0.001$ ). On coronary angiograms there were no differences in the morphology of coronary artery stenosis, the distribution of culprit vessels, and the number of vessels involved between women and men. In terms of therapeutic modalities, there were no differences between women and men in our study.

**Conclusion :** In Korean women with IHD, hypertension is more common and smoking is less





3. 통계

SAS ver. 6.11

t-test, chi-square test, Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel, p-value, 가 0.05

결과

1. 성별과 연령

1156, 50%, 655 (56.6%), 176, 29.6%, 655, 178, 63±8, 58±4, 가, 60, 가, 56, 39 (70%), 122, 58 (48%), 가 (p<0.01).

2. 위험인자

1.17, 1.27, 가, 가, 2가, 14 (25%), 52 (43%), (p<0.05), 37 (66%), 11 (19%), 6 (11%), 11 (19%), 가, 1 (2%), 43 (35%), 19 (16%), 80 (66%), 13(11%), 1 (1%)

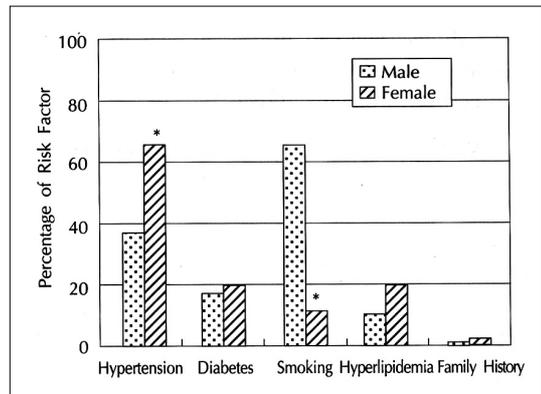


Fig. 1. Hypertension is more frequently, but smoking is less frequently associated with ischemic heart diseases in Korean women than men(\*p<0.001).

가 (p<0.001, Fig. 1). Cochran Mantel - Haenszel

가 (p=0.001),

가 (p=0.007).

3. 관동맥 조영술 소견

27 (48%), 16 (28%), 2 (3%), 가 2, 62 (51%), 45 (37%), 11 (9%), 14 (3%), 2 (3%), 23 (42%), 11 (20%), 19 (34%), 4 (3%), 55 (45%), 27 (22%), 36 (30%) . AHA/ACC

A 13 (24%), B<sub>1</sub> 26 (48%), B<sub>2</sub> 11 (20%), C 4 (7%), 27 (23%), 51 (43%), 30 (25%), 10 (9%), B 2 가

4. 좌심실 조영술 소견

58 ± 63 ± 8 58 ± 4  
 6%, 61 ± 6% 가 60 70%, 48%

5. 치료방법

가 37 (66%), 16 (28%),  
 3 (5%) , Renfrew  
 and Paisley Survey<sup>15)</sup>  
 93 (76%), 27 (22%), 2 (2%)

고 안

16) , Strokes  
 가 가<sup>4)</sup> ,  
 가 Framingham<sup>17)</sup> ,  
 가 5 가

7) ,  
 eidt<sup>19)</sup> ,<sup>18)</sup> Sch -  
 Masatoshi<sup>20)</sup>

Nj Istad<sup>21)</sup>

7-9)

10

2.7 : 1 Framingham<sup>10)</sup> 2 : 1  
 가 Barrett<sup>11)</sup>

' Sexroles '

가<sup>22)</sup> ,  
 1.17 , 1.27  
 가 25%,

가<sup>10,14)</sup> , Castelli<sup>13)</sup>

2가

43%

2

6~10

가

가

가 가

, Cloditz<sup>14)</sup>

가

, 가

가

가

Renfrew and Paisley Survey<sup>15)</sup>

가

가

23) 가 가 24) 가 28%, 가 66%, 가 5% 22%, 76%, 2%

가 가 SHEP 가 32) 가 가 가 가

10) 29% 26%, 47% 43% 연구배경 : 10 가 10,25-30) Lerner 요 약

25) Greenland 26) Wenger 1 대상 및 방법 : 1994 11 1996 9

NHLBI 31) 가 655 56 ( 63±8 , 21 , 35 ) 122 ( 58±4 , 54 , 68 )

31) 가 NHLBI 결과 : 1 : 2.7 (p<0.01). 60 7) SAVE (69.9% vs. 47.5%, p<0.01). 1.17 , 1.27 가

2 가 가  
(43% vs. 25%, p<0.05).  
(66% vs 11%, p<0.001),  
(65% vs 11%, p<0.001).

0.001), (p=0.007).  
가

결 론 :

가 가

감사의 글

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