## Stress Testing in Women

- Prevalence of CAD in women vs. men
- Sensitivity and Specificity of stress testing in women
- Why???
- How to interprete

1928 Women's Lobos results?


## Prevalence of CAD in women

- Data is difficult due to inaccuracy of stress test results
- From mortality data women appear to lag behind men by 10 years
- $<45$ yrs, CAD is 5 times $<$ men
- ST depression is 4 times $>$ men
- As women get older, ST depression decreases and CAD risk increases

|  | Pre-test likelihood of CAD (\%) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Age | Non-anginal Chest Pain |  | Typical Angina |  |
|  |  | Men | Women | Men | Women |
|  | 30-39 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 69.7 | 25.8 |
|  | 40-49 | 14.1 | 2.8 | 87.3 | 55.2 |
|  | 50-59 | 21.5 | 8.4 | 92.0 | 79.4 |
|  | 60-69 | 28.1 | 18.6 | 94.3 | 90.6 |
|  |  |  | Robergs 97, pg 148 |  |  |

Yet death from CV disease is the most common cause of death in women

- Each year, more women than men die of cardiovascular disease
- It causes 1 out of 3 women's deaths
- Twice as many deaths as all forms of cancer combined


## WHY????

- Changes in risk with aging
- < before menopause, > after
- Live longer
- Harder to detect
- Harder to diagnose


FIGURE I
Cardiovascular disease mortality trends for males and females United States: 1979-99


Source: CDC/NCHS and the American Heart Association

## Age and CAD in women

- First MI occurs 10 yrs later in women than men
- CAD increases with increasing age
- 55-64 yrs, 36\%
- > 75 yrs, $55 \%$
- By 2010, $81 \%$ of the population over 85 will be female



## Symptoms

- Classic Symptoms
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- Sweating
- Chest tightness
- Pain spreading to arms and neck
- More likely in women
- Indigestion
- Dizziness, nausea
- Lightheadedness, fatigue
- Pain between shoulder blades
- Sense of impending doom


## Stress Testing

- 5-20 fold > false positives
- Why?????
- AHA recommends imaging rather than stress testing in symptomatic women


## Women's Health Initiative (2004)

- HRT with E trial was stopped
- Increased the risk of MI and some cancers
- No protective effect for CAD


## - HRT with E and P stopped

- No protective effect for CAD
- Increased breast cancer


## Diagnosis

- Women are harder to diagnose
- Most research was done in men
- Risk stratifications made for men
- Angina unrelated to CAD
- $50 \%$ in women
- $17 \%$ in men



## Conclusions

- Heart Disease is a major health problem for women
- Most people are unaware of the problem
- Not much research on CAD and women
- Diagnosis is often delayed and inaccurate
- HRT is not recommended to prevent CAD

