**EUROPEAN SURVEY ON STABLE ANGINA: REAL WORLD INSIGHTS ON PATIENTS’ CHARACTERISTICS, PERCEPTION OF DISEASE, AND QUALITY OF LIFE**

**OBJECTIVES**: To assess demographic and clinical characteristics, perception of disease, and quality of life-related aspects of stable angina (SA) patients.

**METHODS**: A survey was conducted in Germany, Italy, Spain, and UK, during March-May 2019. Individuals belonging to general population panels collaborating with IQVIA were invited to complete an on-line screener to identify subjects meeting criteria for SA. Respondents who finally met criteria for SA were asked to complete a 30-minutes web questionnaire. Exploratory analyses were performed: descriptive statistics on the total sample and on different stratifications (e.g., by gender, age class, etc) were provided.

**RESULTS**: Of more than 25,000 patients who accessed the survey, 268 met SA definition criteria and completed the questionnaire: mean age was 61 years and women accounted for 30%. Younger patients (< 65 years) reported a higher frequency of all angina symptoms when compared to older patients (≥ 65 years). In addition, the proportion of younger patients who had a negative perception of their SA-related condition was higher than that observed among older ones (62.3% versus 45.6%). Similarly, a higher proportion of younger patients perceived a greater impact of SA on quality of life (44.2% versus 34.2%). For the majority of SA symptoms, women reported a higher frequency than men. Patients who had a negative perception of their SA-related condition accounted for 70.0% and 48.9% among women and men, respectively. The proportion of patients who reported a greater impact of SA on quality of life was higher for women than for men (46.3% versus 37.2%).

**CONCLUSIONS**: This study provides real-world insights on SA patients and revealed that, overall, younger patients and women had a worse perception of the disease, with a higher impact on quality of life. These data would suggest that greater attention should be paid to women and younger patients who suffer from SA.