

CURRENT BARRIERS AND GAPS TO RECRUITMENT OF FEMALES IN CARDIOVASCULAR RESEARCH

CV RISK FACTORS

- Underrepresentation of females in RCTs on CVD prevention/ interventions for hypertension
- Medication adherence requires special mention

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- Limited management for females of childbearing age
- Pharmaceutical companies reluctant to invest due to the potential harm of medicine/procedures

CAD

- Females constitute a small minority in studies on ACS
- The use of outdated techniques warrants powered studies of the best management approach for females with NSTEMACS

PRIMARY CARE

- HCPs in primary care challenged by the nuanced applicability of the relevant evidence base
- Culture, training, contracting, working environment present significant potential barriers to research

HF

- Criteria excluding patients with multimorbidity or poor functional status limit female enrolment
- Females with HF less frequently referred to cardiology clinics than males

CARDIO-ONCOLOGY

- Sex disparities in the CV outcomes of patients with cancer
- Increased risk of severe symptomatic adverse events in females following immunotherapy
- Oral contraceptive/HRT associated with TE risk

CHD

- Asymmetrical sex distribution of diseases
- Research reliant on observational studies
- Unbalanced female representation
- Cardiac volumetric thresholds for intervention could disadvantage females

ICC

- Need to understand the interplay between sex, genetic, protein expression, environmental factors
- Most data from observational registries
- Socioeconomic factors may influence seeking medical attention

CARDIAC SURGERY

- Females undergoing surgery have ↑ risk of mortality than males
- Female's participation in cardiothoracic trials remains low

HEART RHYTHM

- Need to increase awareness of sex difference
- Females with AF have different risk profile compared to males (older, ↑ rates of stroke and different responses to treatments)

CARDIAC REHABILITATION

- Females persistently underrepresented in research
- Small evidence base for CPRPs in conditions that affect higher proportion of females

VHD

- Females undergoing procedures older and at a more advanced stage of disease than males
- TR more common in females
- Gaps in understanding the pathophysiology and genetic factors contributing to sex disparities