

Introduction

Approximately one third of all deaths in women are attributed to coronary artery disease, being the most common cause of death in women as well as men (Mosca et l., 1997).

Women have a different clinical presentation and hospital course after acute coronary syndromes and acute myocardial infarction, and they respond differently to both medical and procedural therapies (Collins et al., 1999).

Research on the differences between the sexes is important for two reasons: we need to identify sex- based differences in the presentation and pathophysiology of disease in order to expand our knowledge of disease in women and thus improve our ability to care for half of the population. At the sametime, we also want to be able to refine our understanding of specific risk factors and take advantages of naturally occurring protective factors, and we hope to determine whether they can be generalized to the entire population.

(Thompson etal ., 1999)

Aim of the work

This study aimed to put a spotlight on the pattern and in-hospital course of female patients admitted to CCU with diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome and comparing these data with those of male patients admitted with the same syndrome.