Intravascular Lithotripsy for Calcified Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD) in Female vs Male Patients: Sex Specific Analysis from the Disrupt PAD III Observational Study

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Background

- Endovascular therapy (EVT) in women has been associated with higher complication rates and worse outcomes.1,2
- Women with PAD often present later, have more advanced disease, and smaller vessels.2
- The aim of this analysis was to evaluate sex-specific procedural safety and effectiveness following IVL treatment of calcified PAD in the PAD III Observational study.

The use of IVL to treat calcified PAD in this “real-world” setting demonstrated consistent safety and effectiveness in women and men.

Study Flows and Patients

- **Sex Specific Analysis from the Disrupt PAD III Observational Study**

Procedural Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Women n = 437</th>
<th>Men n = 1078</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procedure time, min</td>
<td>91.6 ± 51.0</td>
<td>99.2 ± 54.2</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrast volume, ml</td>
<td>144.1 ± 83.7</td>
<td>150.6 ± 86.0</td>
<td>0.218</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluoroscopy time, min</td>
<td>23.4 ± 17.3</td>
<td>26.3 ± 20.2</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions

- Consistent procedural safety between women and men
- Consistent reduction in stenosis in both women and men
- IVL may be considered a front-line therapy for the treatment of heavily calcified PAD in both women and men

Disclosure

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