

Table 2. Characteristics of the studies comparing the prognostic value of low coronary flow reserve (CFR) in women versus men.

| Study | Method and number of women vs. men | CFR cut-off | Endpoints | Event percent in women (W) and men (M) with CFR <2 vs. ≥2 | Estimated multivariate hazard ratio (95% CI) | P-values for hazard ratios and interaction |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Cortigiani et al. 2010 [23] | Stress TTE 171 vs. 147 | 2.0 | MACE (Death, MI, and revascularization) | W: 27% vs. 2% M: 42% and 8% | W: 16.48(7.17-37.85) M: 6.23(3.42-11.33) | P<0.0001 for both gender |
| Murthy et al. 2014 [20] | PET 813 vs. 405 | 2.0 | MACE (CV death, hospitalization for HF, MI, and late revascularization) | W: 5.0% and 1.6% M: 6.9% and 3.2% | NA | W: P<0.0008 M: P<0.047 Interaction for gender p=0.42 |
| Rauf et al. 2023 [30] | Stress TTE 330 vs. 277 | 2.0 | MACE (Death, hospitalization for UAP, MI, HF, and ischemic stroke) | W: 8.5% and 3% M: 16% and 5% | W: 1.79 (1.12 – 2.84) M: 1.79 (1.05 – 3.05) | P<0.05 for both gender Interaction for gender P=0.99 |

CV=cardiovascular, HF= heart failure, MACE= major adverse cardiac event, NA=not available, PET=positron emission tomography, TTE= transthoracal echocardiography,

UAP=unstable angina pectoris.