

# CONgenital CORvitia

## Project group

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National registry and DNA-bank of adults  
 with congenital heart disease  
[www.CONCOR.net](http://www.CONCOR.net)



## Steering committee

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Number of participating hospitals: **103**  
 Number of included patients:  
**9537**

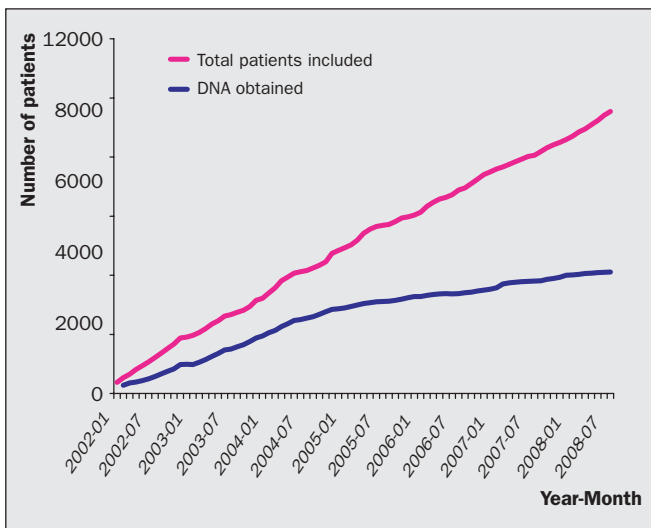


Figure 1. Progress of inclusion.

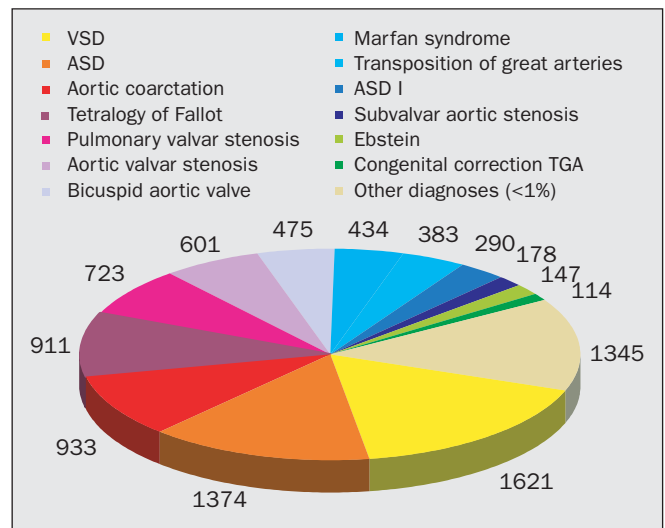


Figure 2. Most frequent main diagnoses.

The CONCOR registry was used to study gender differences in outcomes in patients with congenital disease. No gender difference in mortality was found. Women had a higher risk of pulmonary hypertension and lower risk of aortic outcomes, endocarditis and implantation of an ICD. See figure 3 and table 1 for the results. For further details, see Verheugt CL et al. Gender and outcome in congenital heart disease. *Circulation* 2008;118:26-32. Figure and data are reproduced with permission of the authors.

**Table 1.** Odds ratios of outcomes in women (n=3690) compared with men (n=3724).

	Odds ratio	95% CI	P value
Death	0.79	0.57-1.09	0.15
Pulmonary hypertension	1.33	1.07-1.65	<b>0.01</b>
Systemic hypertension	1.08	0.88-1.33	0.46
Aortic outcomes	0.67	0.50-0.90	<b>0.007</b>
CVA / TIA	0.88	0.66-1.18	0.41
Endocarditis	0.53	0.40-0.70	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Pacemaker	0.91	0.73-1.14	0.42
ICD	0.45	0.26-0.80	<b>0.006</b>
Arrhythmia	0.88	0.77-1.02	0.08

95% CI=confidence interval, p values below 0.05 are in bold font. All odds ratios are adjusted for age and for underlying congenital heart defects.

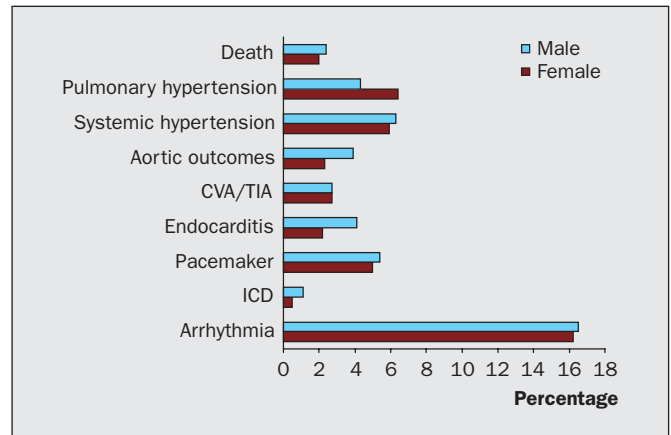


Figure 3. Percentages of outcomes in men (n=3724) and women (n=3690).