

# Higher Cardiac Workload in the Upright Posture in Male versus Female Subjects

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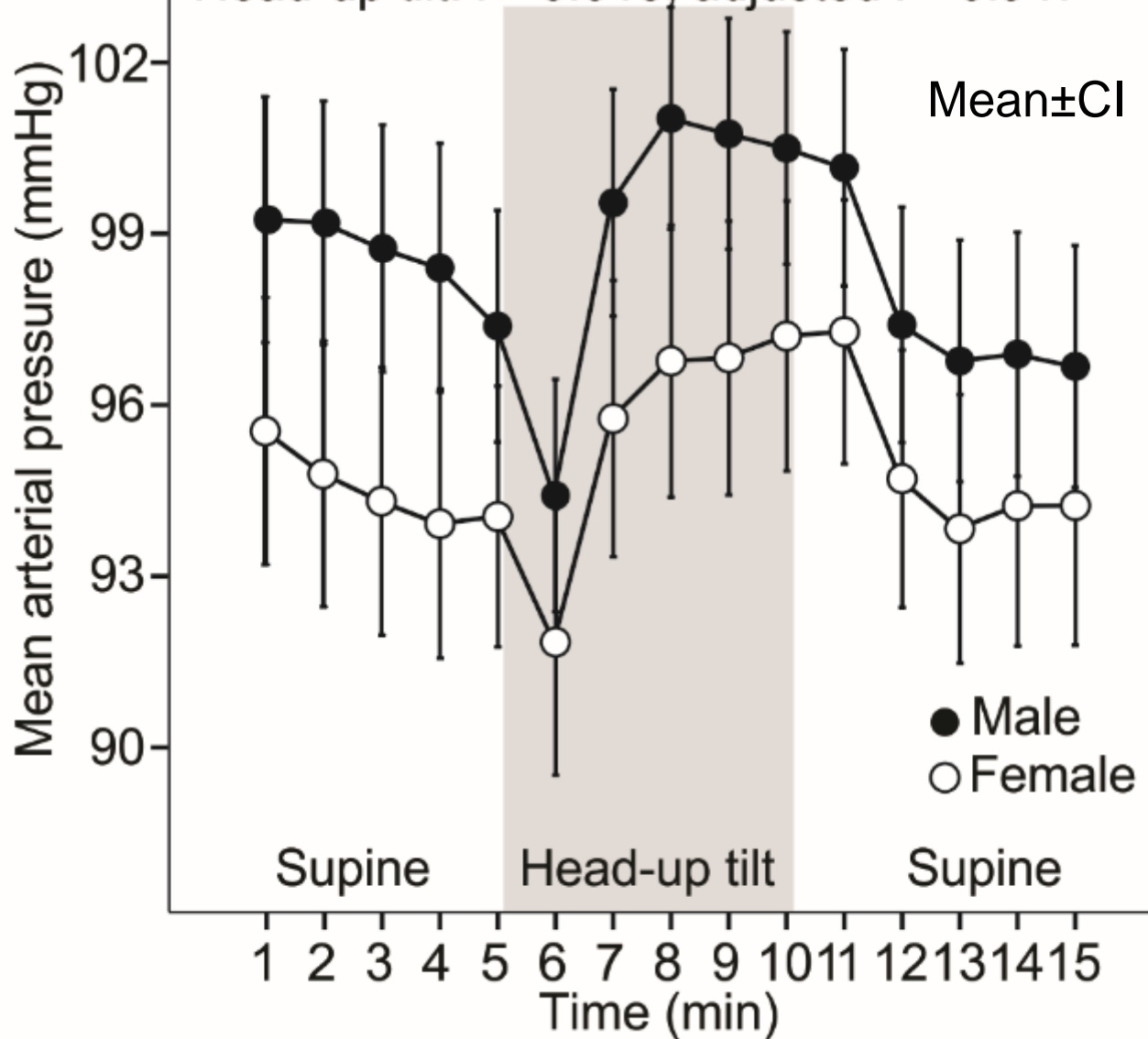
- University of Tampere, Finland
- DYNAMIC
  - Study of hemodynamics
  - Supervised by professor Ilkka Pörsti
- No conflicts of interests

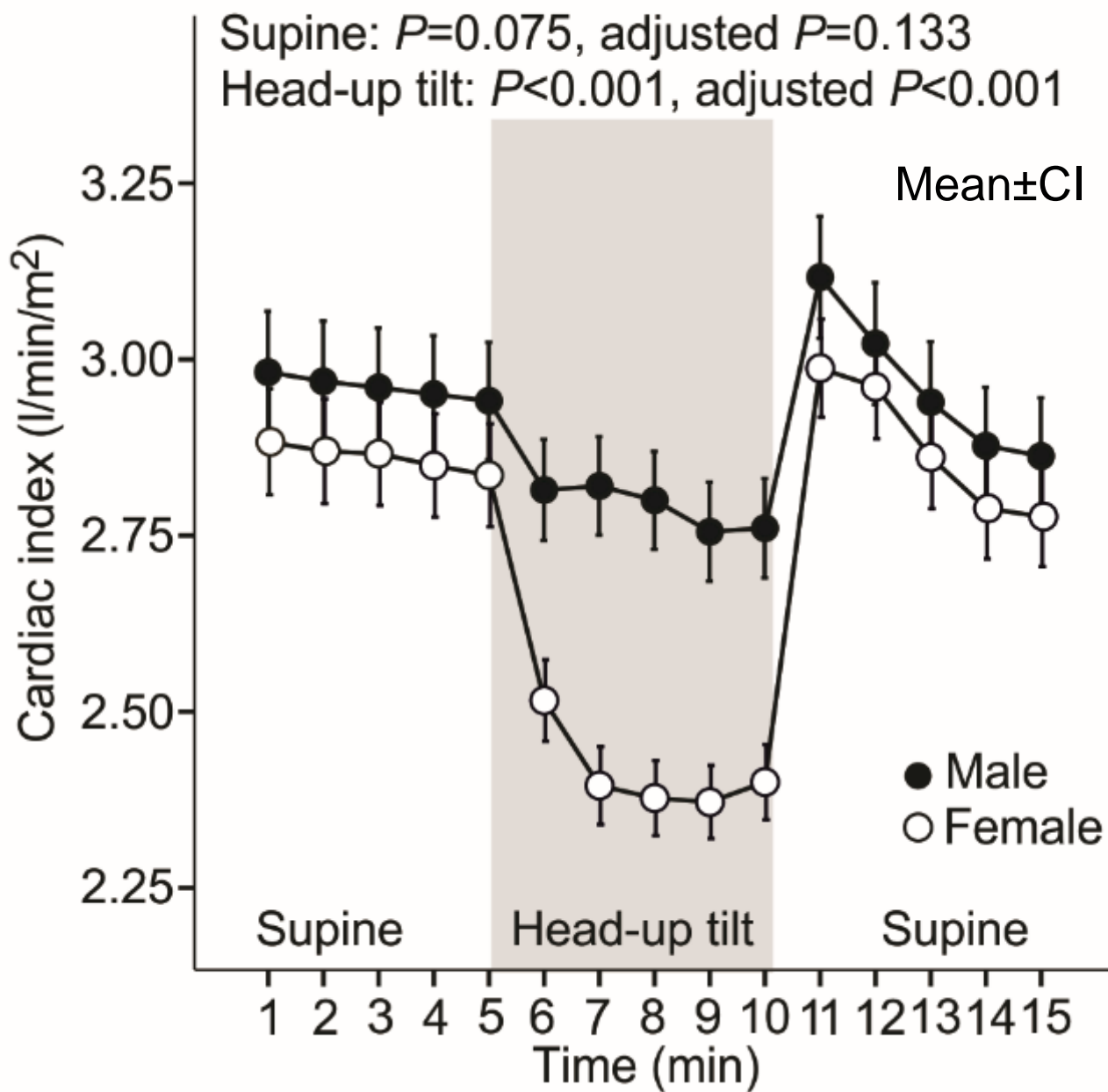
# MEN AND WOMEN ARE DIFFERENT!

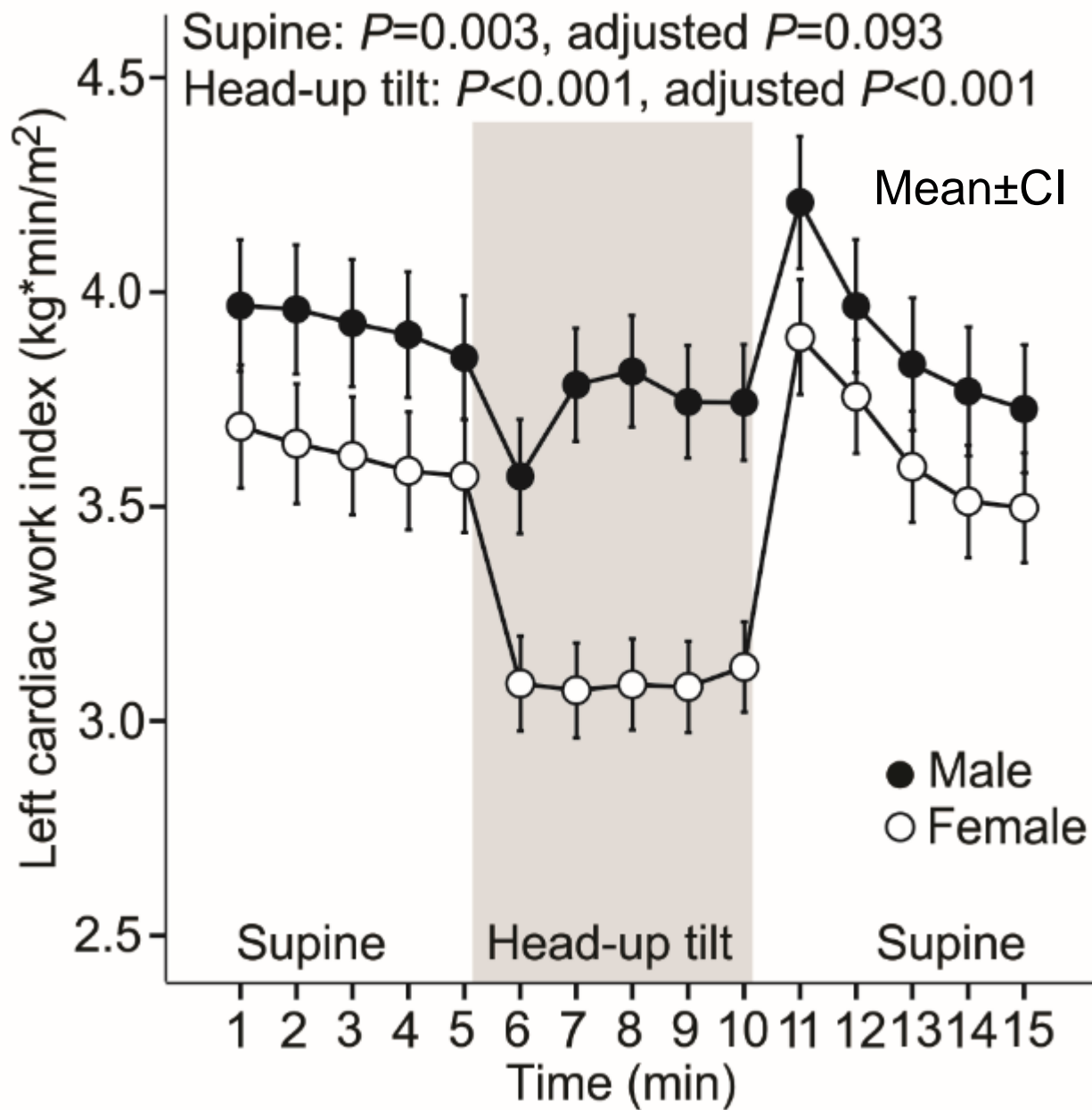
- Men and women differ
  - In the incidence and prevalence of cardiovascular diseases
  - In the mortality of cardiovascular diseases
- However, the treatment for hypertension, hyperlipidemias, diabetes, etc. is the same for both sexes (excluding the time of pregnancy).

- The aim of our study was to evaluate the sex-related differences in hemodynamics, both in the supine and the upright positions.
- In the evaluation of cardiovascular risk, the significance of upright hemodynamics may have been neglected, although the standing position is characteristic for the human race.

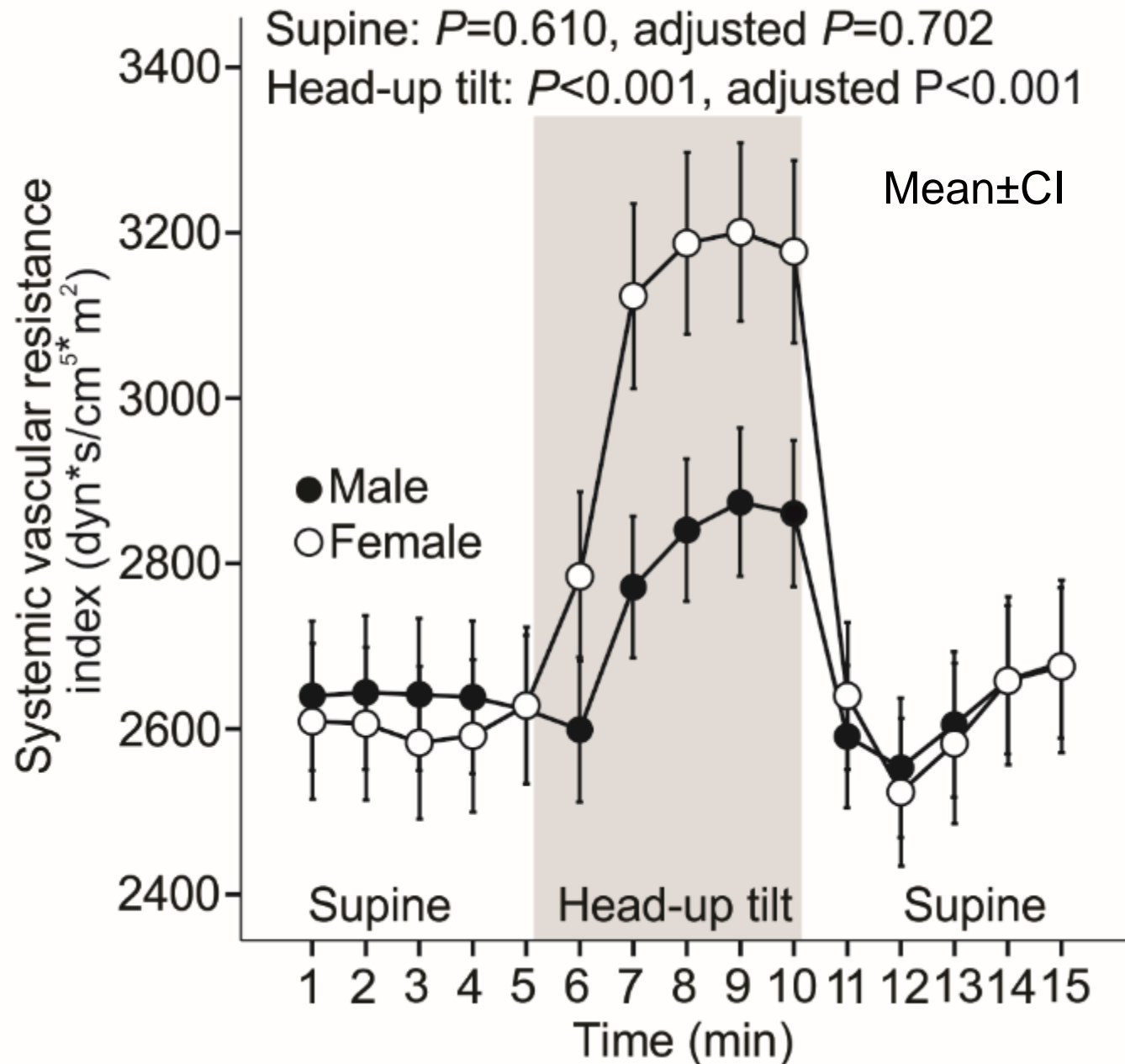
- 5 min in the supine position, 5 min in the upright position (passive head-up tilt).
- Impedance cardiography, tonometric blood pressure recordings (radial artery).
- The study population consisted of 167 men and 167 women matched in age and body mass index.
  - No medications with cardiovascular actions
  - No diabetes, arterosclerosis, heart disease

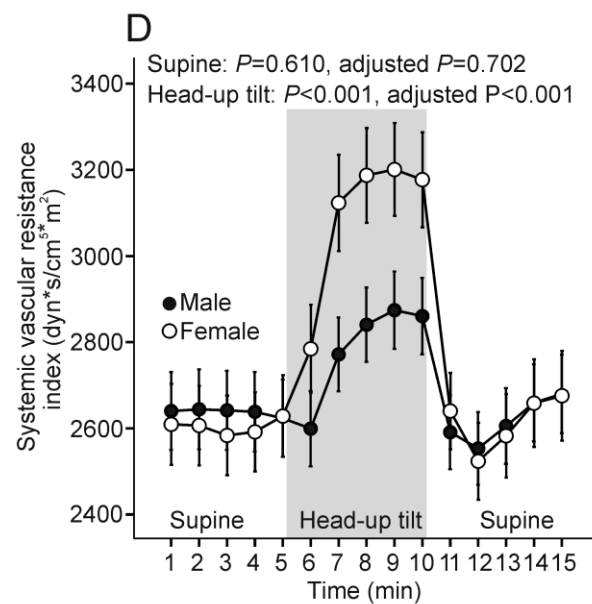
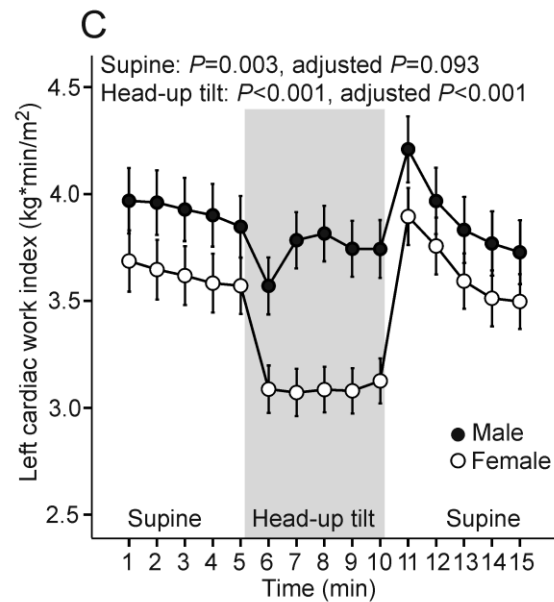
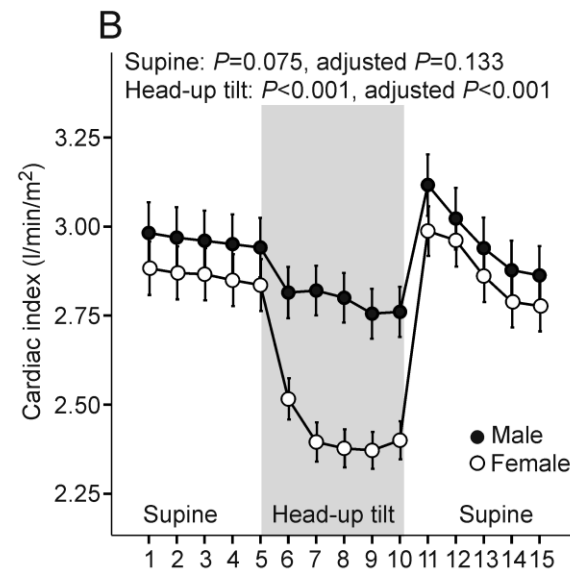
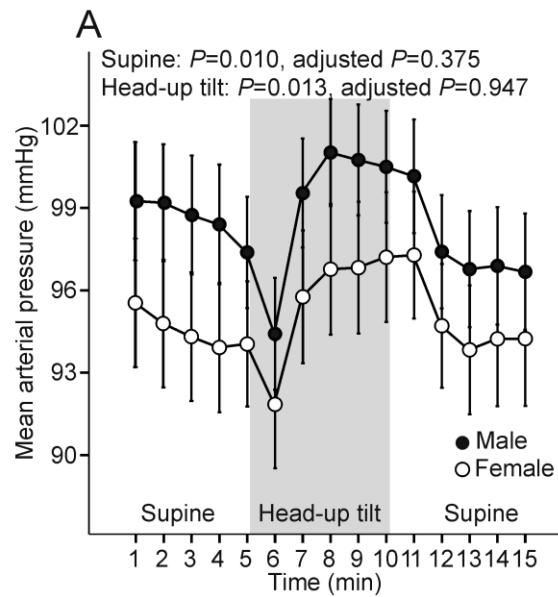
**A**Supine:  $P=0.010$ , adjusted  $P=0.375$ Head-up tilt:  $P=0.013$ , adjusted  $P=0.947$ 

**B**

**C**



**D**



Analyses were adjusted for LDL and HDL cholesterol, triglycerides, glucose, mean arterial pressure, smoking habits, alcohol intake, and height.

# Conclusion

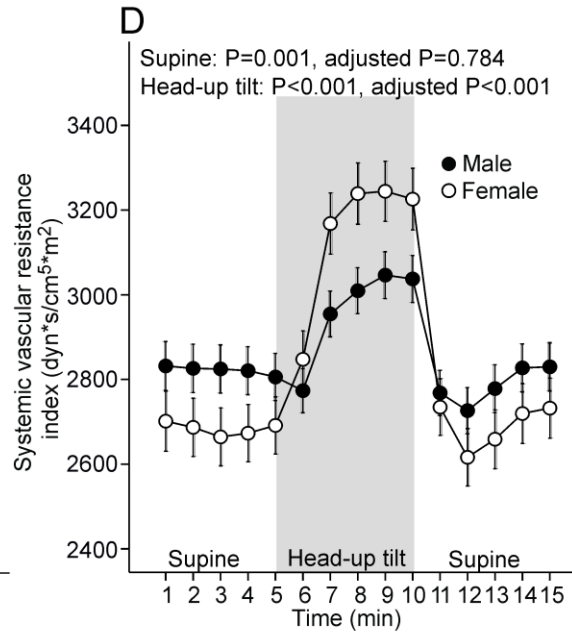
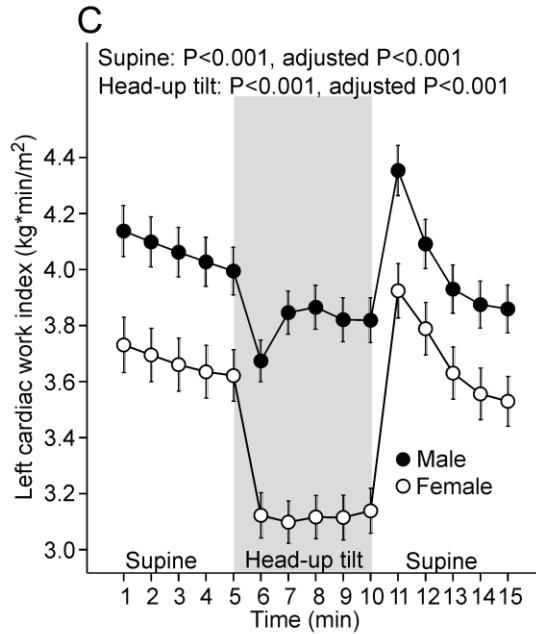
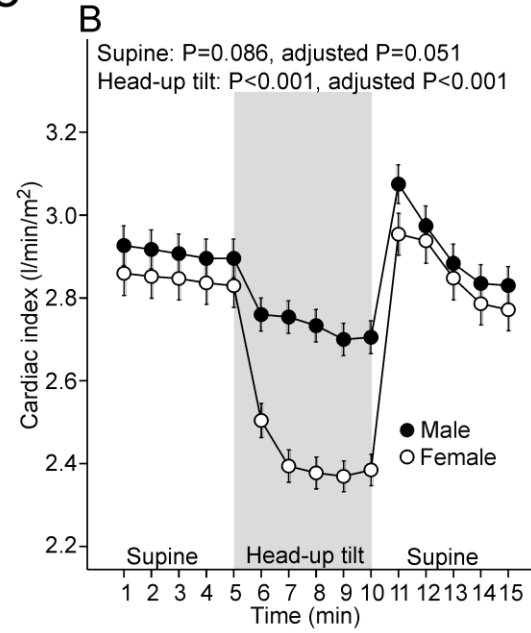
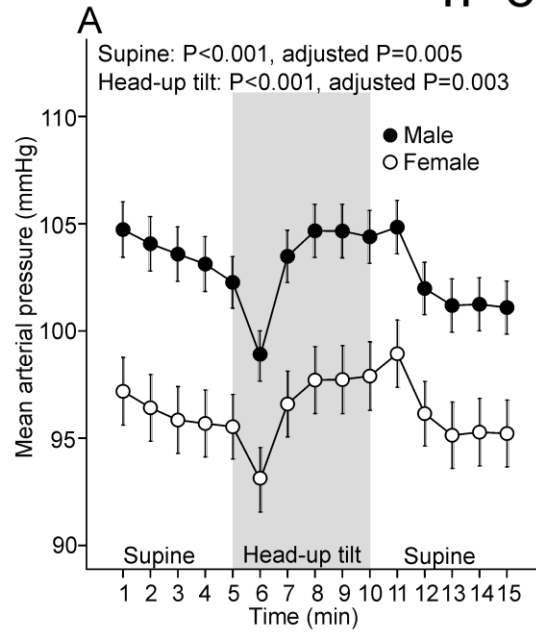
- Men and women have differences in hemodynamics, especially in the upright position.
- In men, the upright position seems to stress the heart, while in women the hemodynamic balance is maintained more by changes in peripheral arterial resistance.
  - *Could this difference be one explanation for the unequal incidence of cardiovascular diseases in men and women?*

- These hemodynamic differences are not explained by the generally known cardiovascular risk factors like smoking, lipid or glucose disorders or hypertension.
- Blood pressure level is determined by just two variables:  
$$\text{BP} = \text{PERIPHERAL VASCULAR RESISTANCE} \times \text{CARDIAC OUTPUT}$$
- The original study was published in *Journal of the American Heart Association* in June 2016.



**Thank you  
for your  
attention!**

n=878



# Age $\geq$ 55, without HRT

