Clinical Manifestations of Fibromuscular Dysplasia Vary by Patient Sex:
A Report of the United States Registry for FMD

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Introduction

• Fibromuscular dysplasia (FMD) is an uncommonly recognized arteriopathy of medium-sized arteries.
• FMD primarily affects the renal, carotid, and vertebral arterial beds, though it can also affect the mesenteric and lower extremity arteries. FMD can result in stenosis, aneurysm, or dissection of the affected vessel (Figure).
• While FMD primarily affects middle-aged women, men can also be affected but whether clinical manifestations of FMD vary by sex is unknown.

Methods

Methods (continued)

• Clinical characteristics are reported for the first 615 patients enrolled from 10 U.S. clinical centers.
• FMD diagnosis confirmed with imaging for all patients (angiography, CTA, MRA, or duplex US).
• Summary statistics are presented as means ± standard deviations and percentages.
• Differences in clinical characteristics by sex determined using Student’s t-test and Fisher’s exact test (Tables).

Results

Table 2 (Cont’d): Presenting Signs or Symptoms

Table 2: FMD Type

Table 3: FMD Type

Results

Table 4: Arterial Bed Involvement

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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Sponsor: Fibromuscular Dysplasia Society of America (FMDSA), a non-profit organization.

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