

Clinical characteristics and prognosis of patients with microvascular angina: an international and prospective cohort study by the Coronary Vasomotor Disorders International Study (COVADIS) Group

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Aims

To provide multi-national, multi-ethnic data on the clinical characteristics and prognosis of patients with microvascular angina (MVA).

Methods and results

The Coronary Vasomotor Disorders International Study Group proposed the diagnostic criteria for MVA. We prospectively evaluated the clinical characteristics of patients according to these criteria and their prognosis. The primary endpoint was the composite of major cardiovascular events (MACE), verified by institutional investigators, which included cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction, non-fatal stroke, and hospitalization due to heart failure or unstable angina. During the period from 1 July 2015 to 31 December 2018, 686 patients with MVA were registered from 14 institutes in 7 countries from 4 continents. Among them, 64% were female and the main ethnic groups were Caucasians (61%) and Asians (29%). During follow-up of a median of 398 days (IQR 365–744), 78 MACE occurred (6.4% in men vs. 8.6% in women, $P = 0.19$). Multivariable Cox proportional hazard analysis

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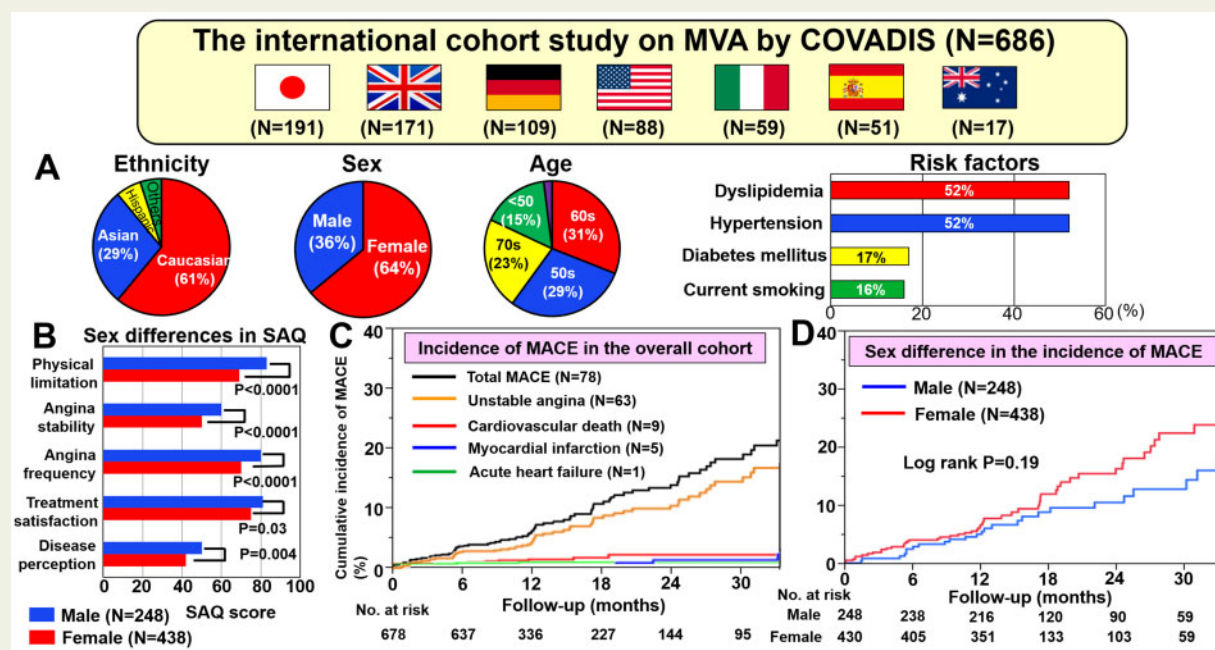
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disclosed that hypertension and previous history of coronary artery disease (CAD), including acute coronary syndrome and stable angina pectoris, were independent predictors of MACE. There was no sex or ethnic difference in prognosis, although women had lower Seattle Angina Questionnaire scores than men ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions

This first international study provides novel evidence that MVA is an important health problem regardless of sex or ethnicity that a diagnosis of MVA portends a substantial risk for MACE associated with hypertension and previous history of CAD, and that women have a lower quality of life than men despite the comparable prognosis.

Graphical Abstract



Keywords

Microvascular angina • Coronary microvascular dysfunction • Prognosis

Introduction

Angina pectoris has been considered to be mainly caused by atherosclerotic obstructive coronary artery disease (CAD).¹ However, up to 50% of patients undergoing diagnostic coronary angiography for typical chest pain have angiographically normal coronary arteries or non-obstructive CAD.² In such cases, coronary functional abnormalities are implicated, including epicardial coronary artery spasm and coronary microvascular dysfunction (CMD).³ The latter is typically defined as increased susceptibility to vasoconstrictor stimuli resulting in microvascular spasm and/or impaired dilatation of coronary microvessels, with resultant inadequate increase in blood flow in response to stress.⁴⁻⁶ Thus, CMD may be the underlying mechanism in a large proportion of angina patients.

The term microvascular angina (MVA), originally proposed by Cannon and Epstein in 1988,⁷ is used for angina/myocardial ischaemia attributable to CMD. Recently, several studies with either invasive or non-invasive techniques for assessment of coronary physiology have provided extensive data, improving what is known about CMD and

microvascular ischaemia.^{8,9} In addition, as the COronary VAomotor Disorders International Study (COVADIS) Group, we have proposed the diagnostic criteria of MVA.¹⁰ Briefly, the diagnosis of MVA is established based upon symptoms suggestive of myocardial ischaemia in the absence of obstructive CAD (<50% diameter reduction and/or fractional flow reserve >0.80) associated with objective evidence of myocardial ischaemia and impaired coronary microvascular function defined by the following four findings: reduced coronary flow reserve (CFR), microvascular spasm, increased microvascular resistance, and/or coronary 'slow flow phenomenon'.¹⁰

To date, clinical studies have mainly been the single centre. Given the lack of evidence from international multi-centre studies, the clinical characteristics, and prognosis of patients with MVA remain to be fully elucidated. Our first objective was to study the clinical characteristics and health outcomes of patients with MVA in a large, prospective, international registry. Our second objective was to assess for associations by sex and ethnicity. Thus, in the present study, we undertook a multinational, multi-centre, multi-ethnic, prospective, observational, and longitudinal cohort study.

Methods

Study population

Fourteen medical centres in seven countries from four continents participated in the present study. Data collection was performed via a standardized electronic case report system established by the Japanese Coronary Spasm Association.¹¹ We enrolled patients who fulfilling the COVADIS diagnostic criteria for MVA as follows: (i) signs and/or symptoms of myocardial ischaemia, (ii) absence of obstructive CAD, (iii) objective evidence of myocardial ischaemia, and (iv) evidence of impaired coronary microvascular function, as determined by the clinical site (Figure 1, [Supplementary material online, Table S1](#)).¹⁰ Objective evidence of myocardial ischaemia, impaired coronary microvascular function, and ischaemic symptoms was determined by attending COVADIS site physicians using detailed criteria below. Clinical characteristics, cardiovascular risk factors (including body mass index, history of hypertension, dyslipidaemia, diabetes mellitus, and current smoking), diagnostic approaches, and the trend of medical therapies for contemporary MVA patients, particularly in terms of ethnic and sex differences were documented ([Supplementary material online, Methods](#)).

Obstructive CAD was defined as any coronary stenosis of >50% reduction in diameter by conventional angiography or computed tomography angiography, and those patients with obstructive CAD were excluded. Objective evidence of myocardial ischaemia was evaluated using non-invasive stress testing. Evidence of myocardial ischaemia was obtained by rest/stress ECG and/or by means of non-invasive imaging by assessing either myocardial perfusion with single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), positron emission tomography (PET), cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR), and left ventricular wall motion abnormality with stress echocardiography.¹⁰

Non-invasive assessment of CMD was obtained by measuring CFR for the whole left ventricle with PET, CMR, or by measuring Doppler flow velocity reserve on the left anterior descending coronary artery. The CFR cut-off was set at <2.5.^{4,6}

Coronary microvascular dysfunction was assessed invasively by using coronary functional testing, including measurements of CFR and/or microvascular resistance and/or acetylcholine provocation testing for coronary microvascular spasm.¹⁰ The CFR cut-off was defined at <2.0 for invasive measurement.^{8-10,12} Abnormal microvascular resistance was defined as more than 25 units of index of microcirculatory resistance.⁸⁻¹⁰ Coronary slow flow phenomenon was defined as TIMI frame count >25 at invasive coronary angiography.⁸⁻¹⁰ Coronary microvascular spasm was defined as the reproduction of symptoms, ischaemic ECG changes, but no epicardial coronary spasm during acetylcholine provocation testing.¹⁰ In the present study, definitive MVA was diagnosed if all four criteria were present, while suspected MVA was diagnosed if symptoms of ischaemia were present with no obstructive CAD but one of the following only: objective evidence of myocardial ischaemia or evidence of CMD. Both definitive and suspected MVA were included in the present study. Seventy-five patients (11%) were diagnosed as having MVA by using non-invasive assessment alone, including exercise stress ECG ($n = 34$), SPECT ($n = 18$), PET ($n = 16$), stress echocardiography ($n = 4$), and CMR ($n = 3$). Study variables were obtained at enrolment, including patient demographic profiles, cardiovascular risk factors, past history of CAD including acute coronary syndrome and stable angina pectoris, non-invasive diagnostic modalities for myocardial ischaemia, invasive assessment of microvascular function, initial treatment after diagnosis, and assessment of quality of life (QOL) by the Seattle Angina Questionnaire (SAQ) ([Supplementary material online, Methods](#)).¹³

From 1 July 2015 to 31 December 2018, the participating centres prospectively enrolled 686 patients with MVA (Figure 1). All patients

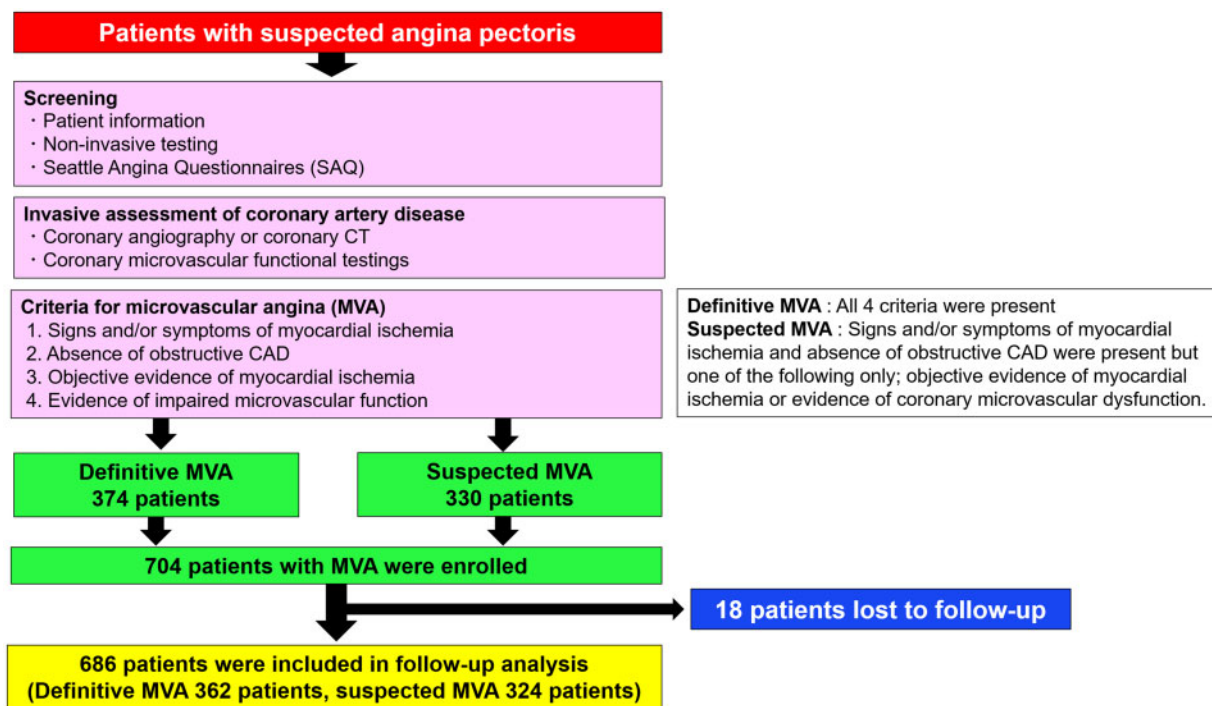


Figure 1 Patient enrolment and follow-up.

underwent clinical assessments and received usual medical care as determined by attending physicians. They did not receive any investigational treatments for MVA before study enrolment and during the follow-up period. Follow-up of each patient was conducted at least once from study entry to the end of December 2019 either by a telephone call or a site visit, depending on the approach considered most practical and effective.

The ethics committee of Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine approved the study protocol (No. 2015-1-188) followed by the ethics committee and/or sponsors at each participating institute, in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki (UMIN000035177). All patients provided written informed consent for research before study entry.

Study endpoints

The primary endpoint was the composite of major cardiovascular events (MACE), including cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction (MI), non-fatal stroke, and hospitalization due to heart failure or unstable angina determined by the institutional investigators at each COVADIS site or an independent clinical event committee. Definition of MI was based on the third universal definition,¹⁴ and that of unstable angina was based on the presence of ischaemic chest pain and hospitalization within 24 h of most recent symptoms, without elevation in cardiac biomarkers but with ischaemic ECG changes.¹⁵ Stroke was defined as neurological deficit due to an ischaemic or haemorrhagic central nervous system event with residual systems >24 h after onset or leading to death.¹⁶ For each patient, a MACE was defined as the first occurrence of one of these events during the follow-up period. The associations between baseline characteristics, including sex and medical history, and MACE were evaluated.

Statistical methods

Statistical methods appropriate for epidemiological studies were used for the analysis of the collected data. Baseline continuous variables are presented as means \pm SD or medians and interquartile range, depending on the distribution of the data that was tested by Shapiro–Wilk normality test. Categorical variables are presented as counts and percentages. We used the Wilcoxon rank-sum test to compare continuous variables and the Pearson chi-square test to compare categorical variables. Events were analysed as time from enrolment to the first occurrence of any event from the composite endpoint. We used the Kaplan–Meier method to provide survival estimates, which were assessed with a log-rank test. To reduce confounding effects, propensity score methods were used with potential confounding covariates, including age, sex, hypertension, dyslipidaemia, diabetes mellitus, current smoking, previous history of CAD, and previous percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Additional supportive analyses included time to the first occurrence of each component of the composite endpoint individually. Event rates of the composite endpoint and of each endpoint are reported separately at 1, 2, and 3 years since enrolment. To examine the determinants of the primary endpoint, we used a multivariable Cox proportional hazard model. A statistical analysis plan was pre-specified before each interim analysis. Multivariable analysis was conducted to analyse outcomes by study variables.

Results

Baseline clinical characteristics

Patient enrolment and their follow-up are shown in Figure 1. From July 2015 to December 2018, a total of 686 patients with MVA (M/F 248/438, 61.2 ± 11.8 years) were finally enrolled, including 191 cases in Japan, 171 in the UK, 109 in Germany, 88 in the USA, 59 in Italy, 51

in Spain, and 17 in Australia. Follow-up rate was 97% (18 lost among 704 patients). Their pertinent clinical characteristics are summarized in Table 1. Approximately two-thirds (64%) were female and the main ethnic groups were Caucasians (61%), Asians (29%), and Hispanics (6%). More than half of them had hypertension (52%) and/or dyslipidaemia (52%), whereas relatively fewer patients had diabetes mellitus (17%) or were current smokers (16%). Although 233 patients (34%) had the previous history of CAD, including acute coronary syndrome and stable angina pectoris, only 9% had undergone PCI previously. Considering risk factors for coronary atherosclerosis, current smoking, previous history of CAD, vasospastic angina, and previous PCI were more prevalent among men, whereas the prevalence of other risk factors were comparable in both sexes (Table 1).

Predominant symptoms were chest pain or chest discomfort (68%), especially at rest (36%), and shortness of breath on exertion (18%). Ischaemic ECG changes during chest pain were documented in 26%, where the most frequent finding was ST-segment depression (24%). Of note, regarding SAQ scores, women had significantly lower scores compared with men in all items, indicating lower QOL in women (Table 1).

Of the 686 patients, 59% had objective evidence of myocardial ischaemia during non-invasive stress testing, including exercise stress ECG (34%), Doppler/stress echocardiography (13%), CMR (10%), SPECT (6%), and PET (6%). Invasive assessments of coronary microvascular function were performed in 611 patients (89%); these showed that microvascular spasm was most frequent (42%), followed by impaired CFR (35%), abnormal microvascular resistance (14%), and slow flow abnormalities (6%) (Table 1). In the present study, 261 patients (38%) had comorbid epicardial coronary spasm evaluated by acetylcholine provocation testing. For the initial treatment after the diagnosis of MVA was made, patients received oral treatment with statins (62%), nitrates (43%), calcium channel blockers (36%), and/or beta-blockers (36%), as determined by attending physicians (Table 1).

Clinical outcomes and prognostic factors

At a median follow-up of 398 days (interquartile range 365–744 days), there were 78 MACE in the overall cohort, including hospitalization for unstable angina ($n = 63$), cardiovascular death ($n = 9$), non-fatal MI ($n = 5$), and hospitalization for acute heart failure ($n = 1$). The annual incidence of the primary composite of MACE in the overall cohort was 7.7% per patient year (Figure 2A). Among these, the incidence of hospitalization for unstable angina (5.9% per patient year) was higher than that of the other adverse events, given that the rate of cardiovascular death was 1.0% per patient year and the rate of non-fatal MI was 0.5% per patient year (Figure 2B).

Importantly, there was no significant sex difference in the incidence of MACE (male 6.4% vs. female 8.6% per patient year, $P = 0.19$) (Figure 3A). Furthermore, the incidence of MACE was comparable even after propensity score matching (Supplementary material online, Figure S1). Considering MACE by ethnic group, the overall impact of race or ethnicity was significant, where Caucasians had a higher risk of MACE than Asians (9.3% vs. 4.5% per patient year, $P = 0.0002$) (Figure 3B). However, after propensity score matching, there was no significant difference in the incidence of MACE between the two ethnicities (Supplementary material online, Figure S2).

Furthermore, multivariable Cox proportional hazard analysis showed that hypertension and previous history of CAD, including

Table 1 Baseline clinical characteristics of patients with MVA

Characteristics	Total cohort (N = 686)	Male (N = 248)	Female (N = 438)	P-value
Age (years), mean \pm SD	61.7 \pm 11.8	61.6 \pm 12.7	60.9 \pm 11.2	0.45
Race or ethnic group, n (%)				<0.0001
Caucasian	419 (61)	111 (45)	308 (70)	
Asian	199 (29)	113 (46)	86 (20)	
Hispanic	40 (6)	21 (8)	19 (4)	
Black	16 (2)	1 (0.4)	15 (3.4)	
Others	12 (2)	2 (0.8)	10 (2)	
Body mass index (kg/m ²), mean \pm SD	26.1 \pm 5.9	25.9 \pm 4.4	26.3 \pm 6.7	0.48
Hypertension, n (%)	358 (52)	139 (56)	219 (50)	0.13
Dyslipidaemia, n (%)	358 (52)	119 (48)	239 (55)	0.09
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	116 (17)	51 (21)	65 (15)	0.06
Current smoking, n (%)	108 (16)	49 (20)	59 (13)	0.03
Previous history of CAD, n (%)	233 (34)	70 (28)	163 (37)	0.02
Previous PCI, n (%)	65 (9)	46 (19)	19 (4)	<0.0001
LVEF (mean, %)	65.6 \pm 10.2	64.3 \pm 11.3	66.6 \pm 9.2	0.07
Symptoms, n (%)				
Angina	465 (68)	154 (62)	311 (71)	0.0003
Rest angina	245 (36)	94 (38)	151 (34)	0.37
Effort angina	99 (14)	39 (16)	60 (14)	0.47
Rest and effort angina	121 (18)	21 (8)	100 (23)	<0.0001
Shortness of breath	125 (18)	23 (9)	102 (23)	<0.0001
Other	135 (19)	55 (22)	80 (18)	0.0003
Ischaemic ECG changes during angina attack, n (%)	177 (26)	94 (38)	83 (19)	<0.0001
ST-segment elevation, n (%)	13 (2)	12 (5)	1 (0.2)	<0.0001
ST-segment depression, n (%)	164 (24)	82 (33)	82 (19)	<0.0001
Seattle Angina Questionnaire score, median (IQR)				
Physical limitation	75 (53-93)	83 (64-97)	69 (50-89)	<0.0001
Angina stability	50 (25-75)	75 (50-100)	50 (25-75)	<0.0001
Angina frequency	70 (50-90)	80 (60-100)	70 (50-80)	<0.0001
Treatment satisfaction	75 (63-88)	81 (63-94)	75 (56-88)	0.01
Disease perception	50 (25-67)	50 (33-67)	42 (25-58)	0.002
Objective evidence of myocardial ischaemia in non-invasive tests, n (%)	402 (59)	129 (52)	273 (62)	0.009
Exercise stress ECG, n (%)	231 (34)	79 (32)	152 (35)	0.45
Doppler/stress echocardiography, n (%)	86 (13)	38 (15)	48 (11)	0.10
CMR, n (%)	68 (10)	10 (4)	58 (13)	<0.0001
SPECT, n (%)	42 (6)	14 (6)	28 (6)	0.69
PET, n (%)	41 (6)	5 (2)	36 (8)	0.0004
Evidence of impaired microvascular function, n (%)				
Microvascular spasm	288 (42)	100 (40)	188 (43)	0.51
Impaired coronary flow reserve	241 (35)	100 (40)	141 (32)	0.51
Abnormal coronary microvascular resistance	99 (14)	46 (19)	53 (12)	0.03
Slow flow/TIMI frame count abnormalities	45 (6)	20 (8)	25 (6)	0.24
Initial treatment after diagnosis, n (%)				
Statin	424 (62)	141 (57)	283 (65)	0.04
Nitrate	295 (43)	83 (33)	212 (48)	0.0001
Calcium channel blocker	249 (36)	106 (43)	143 (33)	0.009
Beta-blocker	249 (36)	83 (33)	166 (38)	0.25
Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor	169 (25)	57 (23)	112 (26)	0.49
Angiotensin II receptor blocker	117 (17)	41 (17)	76 (17)	0.78

CAD, coronary artery disease; CMR cardiac magnetic resonance; ECG, electrocardiogram; IQR, interquartile range; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MVA, microvascular angina; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; PET, positron emission tomography; SD, standard deviation; SPECT, single photon emission computed tomography; TIMI, thrombolysis in myocardial infarction.

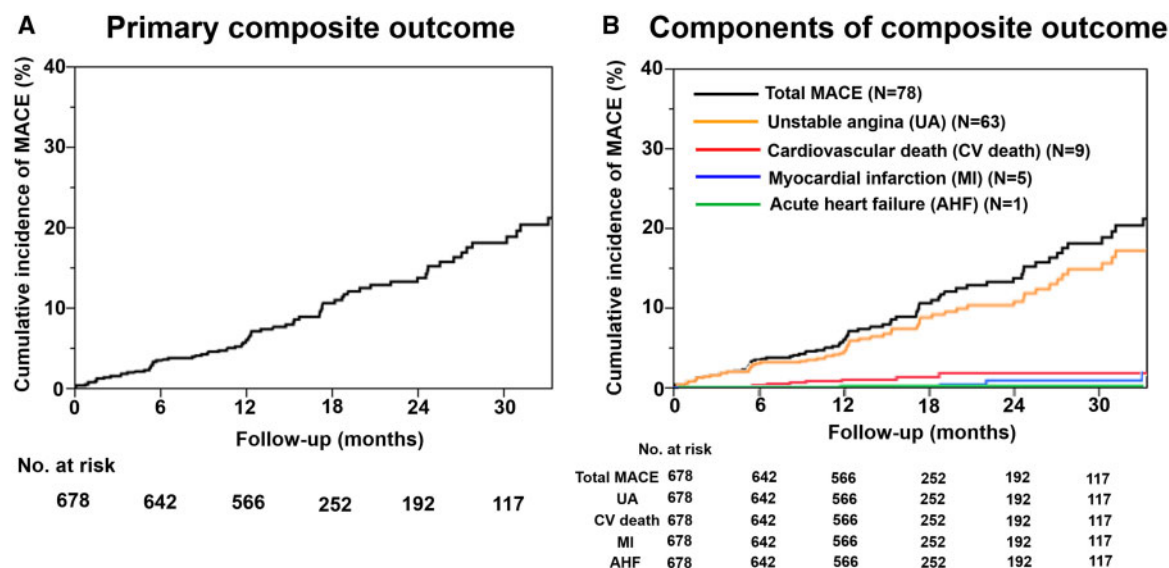


Figure 2 Kaplan–Meier curves for MACE in the overall cohort. Kaplan–Meier curve for (A) the primary composite outcome and (B) each component of the composite outcome.

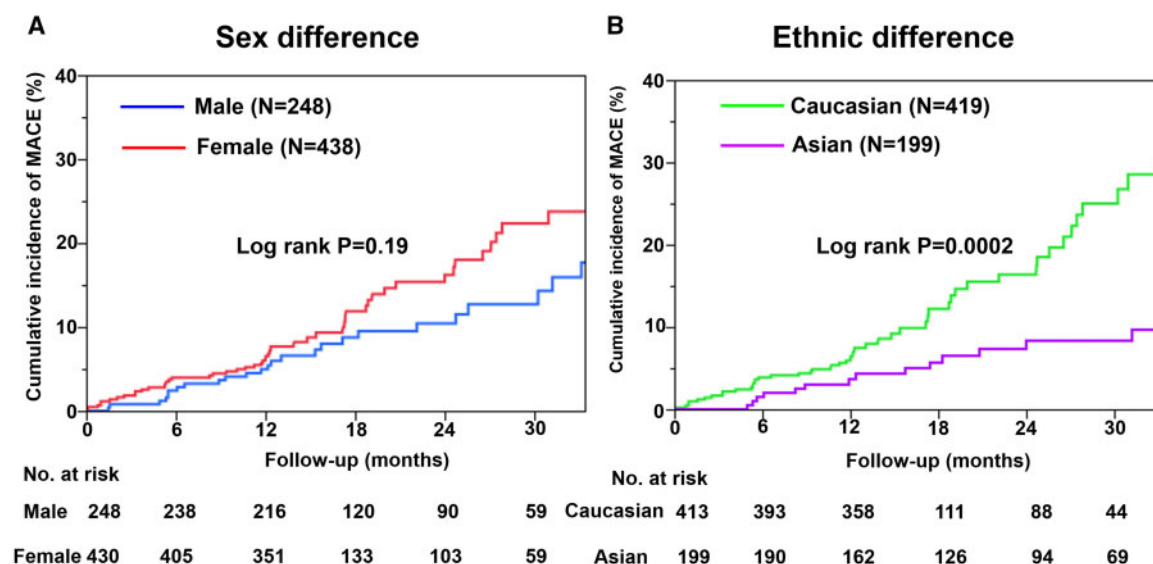


Figure 3 Kaplan–Meier curves for MACE by patient group. (A) Sex difference in the incidence of MACE. (B) Ethnic difference in the incidence of MACE (Caucasian vs. Asian).

acute coronary syndrome and stable angina pectoris, were independent predictors for the occurrence of MACE in patients with MVA (Table 2).

Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first international and prospective study that focused on the clinical characteristics and

prognosis of contemporary patients with MVA accurately diagnosed by established uniform criteria. We have found that patients with MVA are at substantial risk of MACE, especially hospitalization for unstable angina, and that hypertension and previous history of CAD were independent predictors of MACE, and that there were no sex differences in prognosis despite lower QOL in women. There were no differences in prognosis between ethnic groups.

Table 2 Prognostic factors for MACE in patients with MVA (Cox proportional hazard model)

	Univariable analysis			Multivariable analysis		
	HR	95% CI	P-value	HR	95% CI	P-value
Age	0.987	0.970–1.004	0.14			
Female sex	1.358	0.857–2.152	0.19			
Hypertension	1.802	1.148–2.831	0.01	1.692	1.067–2.681	0.03
Dyslipidaemia	1.362	0.877–2.115	0.17			
Diabetes mellitus	1.461	0.887–2.407	0.14			
Current smoking	0.868	0.479–1.572	0.64			
Previous history of CAD	2.233	1.448–3.442	0.005	2.032	1.312–3.147	0.001
Family history of CAD	1.700	1.093–2.645	0.02			

CAD, coronary artery disease including acute coronary syndrome and stable angina pectoris; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; MVA, microvascular angina.

Diagnosis of microvascular angina

Coronary microvascular dysfunction can develop in variable clinical settings and can be triggered by multiple pathogenetic mechanisms.⁵ Microvascular angina is attributable to varying degrees of disruption of normal coronary physiology, which may subsequently impair the capacity of myocardial blood flow to satisfy myocardial oxygen demand.⁴ In the present study, all patients were registered based on objective evidence of myocardial ischaemia and/or microvascular dysfunction according to the established diagnostic criteria for MVA by the COVADIS Group.¹⁰ Thus, employing the standardized criteria for MVA allowed us to utilize different diagnostic strategies, including non-invasive and invasive assessments in relation to their institutional feasibility and safety.

Clinical characteristics of patients with microvascular angina

Coronary microvascular dysfunction has been associated with cardiovascular risk factors, including age, hypertension, dyslipidaemia, and diabetes mellitus,¹⁷ although the prevalence of these conditions in patients with the MVA syndrome remains unknown. Moreover, CMD is also associated with clinical syndromes caused by cardiovascular disease, including left ventricular hypertrophy and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction.¹⁷ In the present study, more than half of the patients with MVA had hypertension (52%) and/or dyslipidaemia (52%), whereas relatively fewer patients had diabetes mellitus (17%) or were current smokers (16%). The prevalence of traditional coronary risk factors in our patients with MVA is consistent with a previous report that targeted patients with myocardial ischaemia and non-obstructive CAD.¹⁸

Prognosis of patients with microvascular angina

Previously, the prognosis of patients with MVA has been suggested to be good;¹⁹ however, the sample size was small, and a considerable proportion of patients lacked markers of potential worse outcome.²⁰ In the present study, the incidence of the primary composite of MACE in the overall cohort (7.7% per patient year) was comparable to that reported by Pepine et al.²⁰ Although the prevalence of atherosclerotic risk factors was comparable with that of the previous

studies of non-obstructive CAD, the incidence of subsequent acute MI in the present study was lower than that reported before.^{19,20}

Sex and ethnic differences in microvascular angina

In previous studies, women, as compared with men, were more likely to have angina without significant coronary artery stenosis but had a comparable risk of cardiovascular events.^{18,20} Of note, in the present study, there was no significant sex-related difference in the incidence of cardiovascular events even after propensity score matching with potential confounding factors. Additionally, as demonstrated in Table 1, women had significantly lower SAQ scores than men, indicating worse QOL in the former. To date, a few studies addressed sex-related differences in QOL in patients with chronic coronary syndromes, but they did not address the underlying mechanisms of ischaemia.²¹ Recently, the CorMicA randomized controlled trial of stratified medicine reported improvements in anginal symptoms and QOL in patients with CMD in general, but not specifically sex-related differences.⁸ Female hormones are involved in sex differences in the perception of chest symptoms in patients with MVA.¹⁸ Furthermore, while no previous study has addressed ethnic differences in patients with MVA, in the present study, the incidence of adverse cardiovascular events was significantly higher in Caucasians than in Asians (Figure 3B), in part relating to differences in the burden of vascular risk factors since, after propensity score matching, the incidence of MACE was not different between the two ethnic groups (Supplementary material online, Table S2, Figure S2).

Treatment of microvascular angina

The management of MVA represents a major unmet need because the lack of large, randomized studies with homogeneous patient group makes it difficult to generate evidence-based recommendations.²² Two outcome trials are currently underway: the Women's Ischemia TRIal to Reduce Events In Non-Obstructive CAD (WARRIOR), a multicentre, prospective, randomized, blinded outcome evaluation (PROBE design) of a pragmatic strategy of intensive medical treatment vs. usual care in 4422 symptomatic women with ischaemia and no obstructive CAD (NCT 03417388); and the International Coronary Microvascular Angina Trial (iCorMicA:

NCT04674449) of stratified medicine in angina. Furthermore, the treatment of MVA has been empirical because its pathophysiology appears to be multifactorial with overlapping phenotypes that often coexist. Recent reports discussed the management of MVA patients and suggested some potential treatment strategies.^{18,22} Anti-atherothrombotic treatments with statins, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE-I) or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB), and low-dose aspirin may improve symptoms and outcomes of MVA patients.^{23,24} Patients enrolled in the present study received oral treatment with statins (62%), nitrates (43%), ACE-I (25%), and ARB (17%) as determined by attending physicians after the diagnosis of MVA was made. Furthermore, conventional anti-anginal therapies, including beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, and nitrates, are reasonable first-line regimens for MVA patients given the underlying pathophysiology.^{25,26} Regarding vasodilators, there was a sex difference in the present study as women received more frequently nitrates, whereas men received more frequently calcium channel blockers. More frequent use of nitrates in women might represent more frequent anginal attacks than in men, which is consistent with our observations of significantly lower SAQ scores in physical limitation and angina stability among women.

Study limitations

Although our study has multiple strengths (the first international study on MVA with multiple ethnicities and countries, large sample size, use of consensus diagnostic criteria for MVA, and high follow-up rate, etc.), several limitations should be mentioned. First, the present study was an observational study without a reference group. Second, the relatively small number of MACE during follow-up limits the statistical power of the present study and might have led to data overfitting. Third, the majority of MACE (90%) were hospitalization for unstable angina. However, the prevalence of hospitalization for unstable angina to total MACE was comparable with previous reports.^{9,27} Fourth, we excluded patients with obstructive CAD by conventional angiography or coronary computed tomography and have no data regarding functional relevance of coronary artery stenoses evaluated by physiological indices. Finally, we have no data regarding changes in or adherence to medical therapy, or symptoms and/or QOL (e.g. SAQ) during follow-up. These issues remain to be examined in future studies.

Conclusions

This first international study provides evidence on the prognostic impact of MVA and novel insights into sex and ethnicity. Female patients have lower QOL than male patients despite the comparable prognosis. Vascular risk factors are prevalent and a target for therapy. Further studies are needed to address knowledge gaps including risk stratification and effective treatments of patients with MVA.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material is available at *European Heart Journal* online.

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Data availability

The data underlying this article will be shared on reasonable request to the corresponding author.

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