**ANOMALOUS CORONARIES IN CHILDREN PRESENT WITH GENDER DIFFERENCES DISSIMILAR TO ADULTS**

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**Objective:** We previously found adults with anomalous coronaries(AC) have differences in age distribution according to gender. We sought to determine if patients presenting to a children’s hospital did as well.

**Method:** 29 children and adults with AC were operated at Children’s Hospital Boston. Age distribution by gender was examined. AC pattern was examined. Comparison of ages between genders was performed with unpaired t testing. p<0.05 was significant.

**Results:** Mean age was 10.7+/-8.8 yrs and ranged from 0.2 to 41.2 yrs at time of surgery. There were 12 girls age 7.9+/-5.9, significantly younger than 17 boys age 12.5+/-9.6 yrs(p=0.04). Females ranged from 0.2-15.5 and males from 0.8-41.2 yrs. 15 patients presented between ages of 0-10 yrs, with mean age of girls 3.4+/-3.3 and mean age of boys 6.3+/-2.3(p=0.04). 12 patients were between ages 10-20 yrs with no significant difference in girls' vs. boys’ mean age(Table 1.). AC pattern data was available on 24 of the 29 patients with 17(71%) ARCA and 7(29%) ALM.

**Conclusion:** Distribution of 2/3ARCA, 1/3ALM AC was similar in children vs. adults. While adults were predominantly men, children were equally distributed. Adult women present older yet in this study girls presented younger vs. boys(p=0.04). This was primarily due to a younger presentation in girls in the 0-10 age group than boys(p=0.04). In summary, girls presented significantly younger than boys with ACs. Reasons for these gender differences in ACs are currently under investigation.

