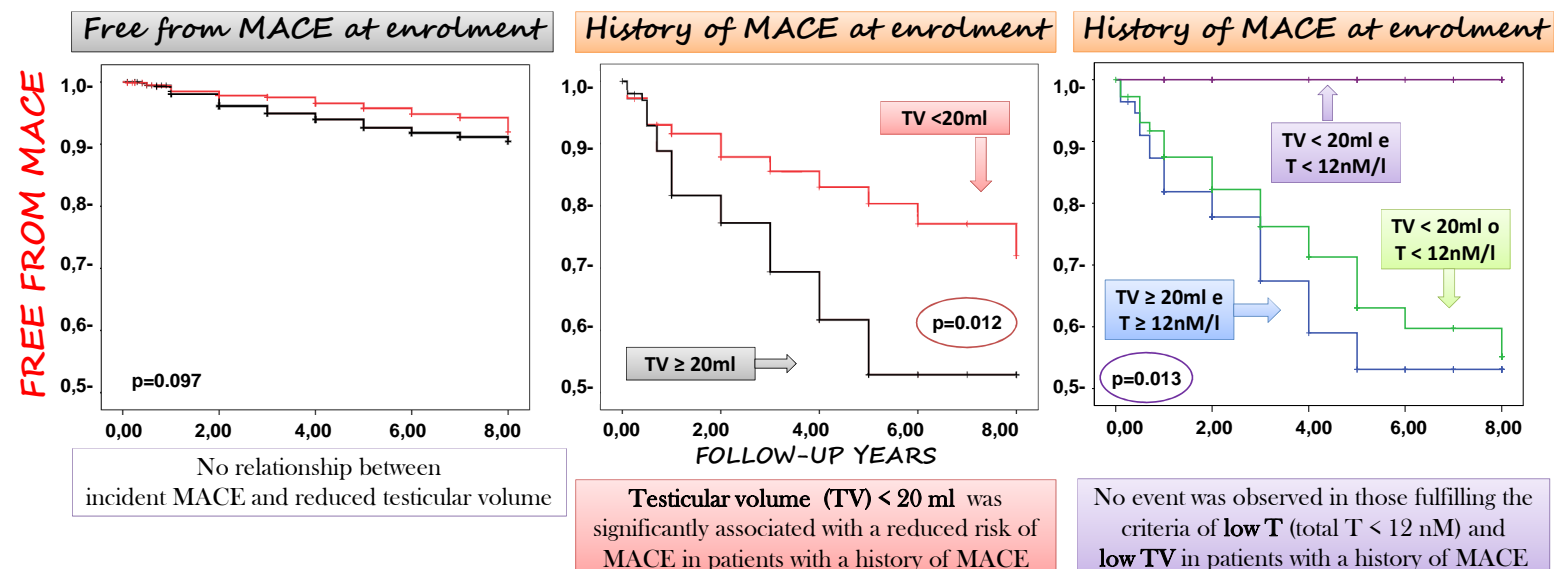
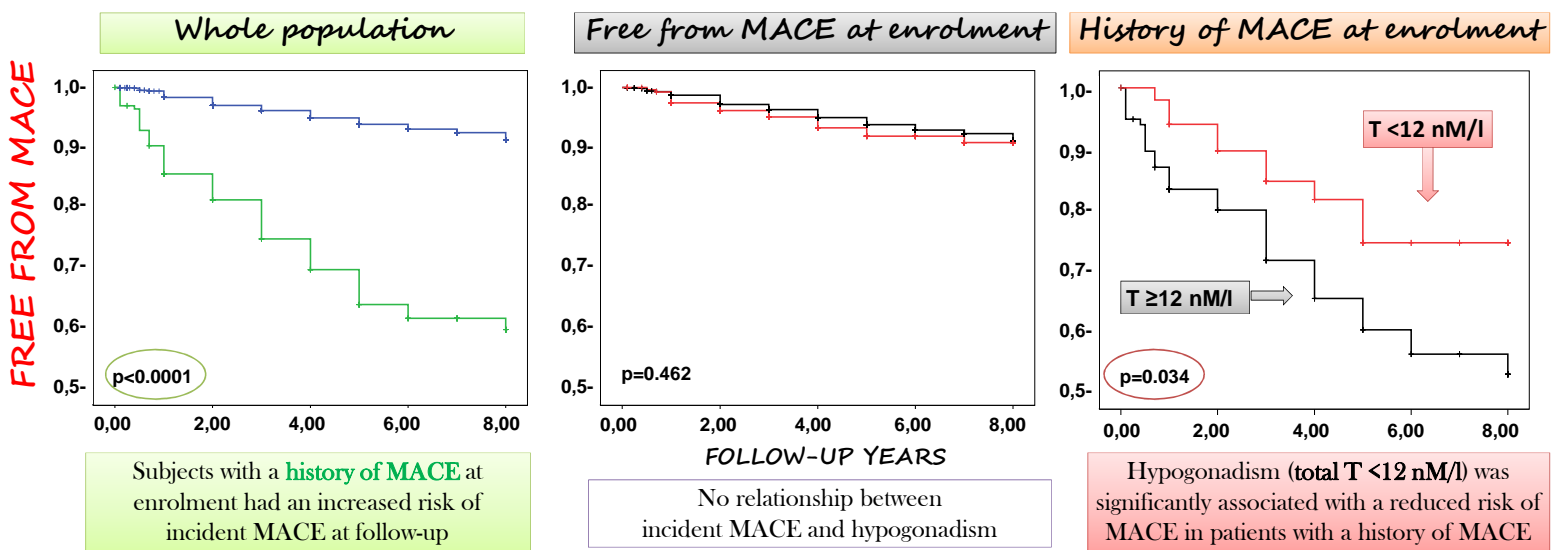
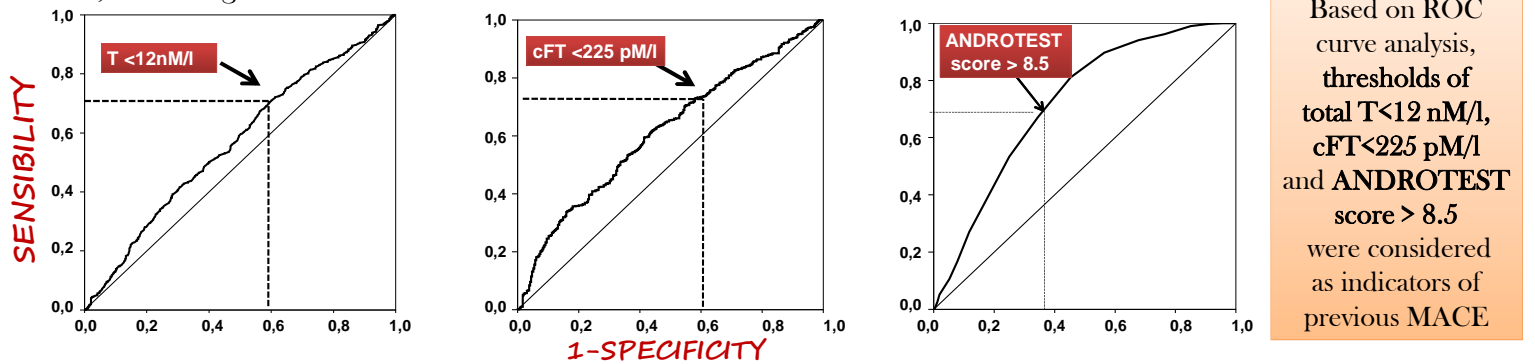


LOW TESTOSTERONE SYNDROME PROTECTS FROM MAJOR ADVERSE CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS IN SUBJECTS AT HIGH CARDIOVASCULAR BURDEN

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Background. The role of testosterone (T) in cardiovascular (CV) health of men is controversial. Several data suggest that hypogonadism is associated with CV mortality but not morbidity. However, recent evidence shows that hypogonadal subjects treated with T replacement therapy have a higher incidence of major adverse CV events (MACE). The **aim** of this study is to analyze whether the gonadal status might predict MACE incidence according to the previous history of MACE, in a cohort of subjects complaining for sexual dysfunction. A consecutive series of 1687 patients was followed-up for a mean time of 4.3 ± 2.6 years for new occurrence of MACE, detecting 139 events.



In **conclusion**, **HYPOGONADISM** could be interpreted as a **PROTECTIVE MECHANISM** in unhealthy conditions, such as a previous MACE, to avoid fatherhood and spare energy.