

Analysis of suspected digoxin toxicity with a gender perspective

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Background and importance

- ◆ Digoxin is a **high-risk drug** with a narrow therapeutic index.
- ◆ Older patients are especially vulnerable.
- ◆ Possible **sex-related differences in toxicity** remain underexplored. A better understanding of these differences could help optimize dosing strategies and enhance patient safety.

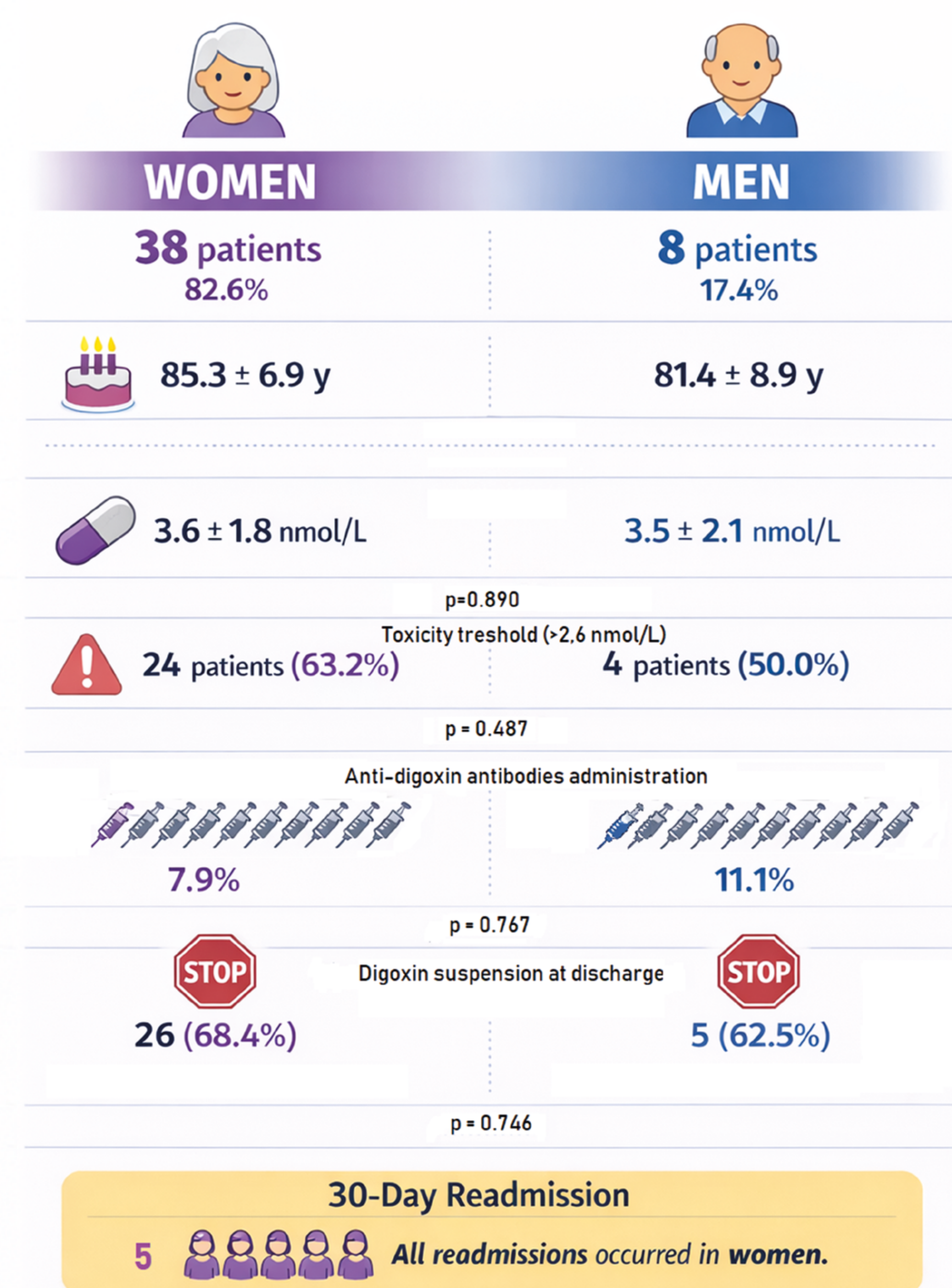
Material and methods

- ◆ **Design:** Single-centre retrospective study
- ◆ **Period:** February 2021 – June 2025
- ◆ **Population:** Adult patients with suspected digoxin intoxication
- ◆ **Variables:** Age, sex, digoxin blood levels, confirmed toxicity (>2.6 nmol/L), anti-digoxin antibodies use, treatment at discharge, 30-day readmissions
- ◆ **Statistics:** Chi-square and Student's t-test

Aim and objectives

To evaluate **sex differences** in digoxin intoxications in the emergency department of a tertiary hospital.

Results



Conclusion and relevance

- ◆ Most suspected digoxin intoxications occurred in older women, but **no statistically significant sex differences were found** in digoxin levels or management.
- ◆ A trend toward **higher readmissions** in women was observed.
- ◆ Larger studies are needed to better characterize sex-based differences and optimize digoxin safety.

Keywords Digoxin, Toxicity, Gender perspective, Sex differences, Older patients.

