

## **In-depth hemodynamic phenotyping of pulmonary hypertension due to left heart disease**

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**“Online Data Supplement”**

Table A. Response to inhaled nitric oxide in combined post- and pre-capillary pulmonary hypertension (Cpc-PH).

| PH-LHD (n=55)       |             |               |                             |                                 |                          |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                     | All Ipc-PH* | All Cpc-PH    | Cpc-PH                      | Cpc-PH                          | Cp-PH                    |
|                     | (n=20)      | (n=35)        | Classic responders<br>(n=3) | Non-classic responders<br>(n=5) | Non-responders<br>(n=27) |
| Relative change     |             |               |                             |                                 |                          |
| mPAP (%)            | +2±13       | <b>-10±16</b> | <b>-33±17</b>               | <b>-4±13</b>                    | -4±13                    |
| CO (%)              | +1±15       | <b>+7±18</b>  | <b>+33±18</b>               | +4±15                           | +4±15                    |
| PVR (%)             | -5±33       | <b>-27±33</b> | <b>-55±8</b>                | <b>-17±32</b>                   | <b>-17±32</b>            |
| R <sub>up</sub> (%) | +1±4        | <b>+10±15</b> | <b>+49±15</b>               | +6±17                           | <b>+13±14</b>            |

CO=cardiac output; mPAP= mean pulmonary artery pressure; PVR=pulmonary vascular resistance; R<sub>up</sub>=upstream resistance.

Statistically significant (p<0.05) relative changes from baseline are highlighted in **bold**. \*1 patient with Ipc-PH fulfilled non-classic responder criteria.

Table B. Response to inhaled nitric oxide in idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension (iPAH).

|                     | All iPAH      | Classic responders | Non-classic responders | Non-responders |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Relative change     | (n=31)        | (n=3)              | (n=9)                  | (n=19)         |
| mPAP (%)            | <b>-14±14</b> | <b>-42±5</b>       | <b>-7±9</b>            | <b>-6±9</b>    |
| CO (%)              | <b>8±11</b>   | 3±5                | <b>9±13</b>            | <b>9±12</b>    |
| PVR (%)             | <b>-27±17</b> | <b>-53±9</b>       | <b>-19±14</b>          | <b>-18±14</b>  |
| R <sub>up</sub> (%) | <b>10±17</b>  | <b>49±15</b>       | 8±12                   | 6±14           |

CO=cardiac output; mPAP= mean pulmonary artery pressure; PVR=22; R<sub>up</sub>=upstream resistance.

Statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) relative changes from baseline are highlighted in **bold**.

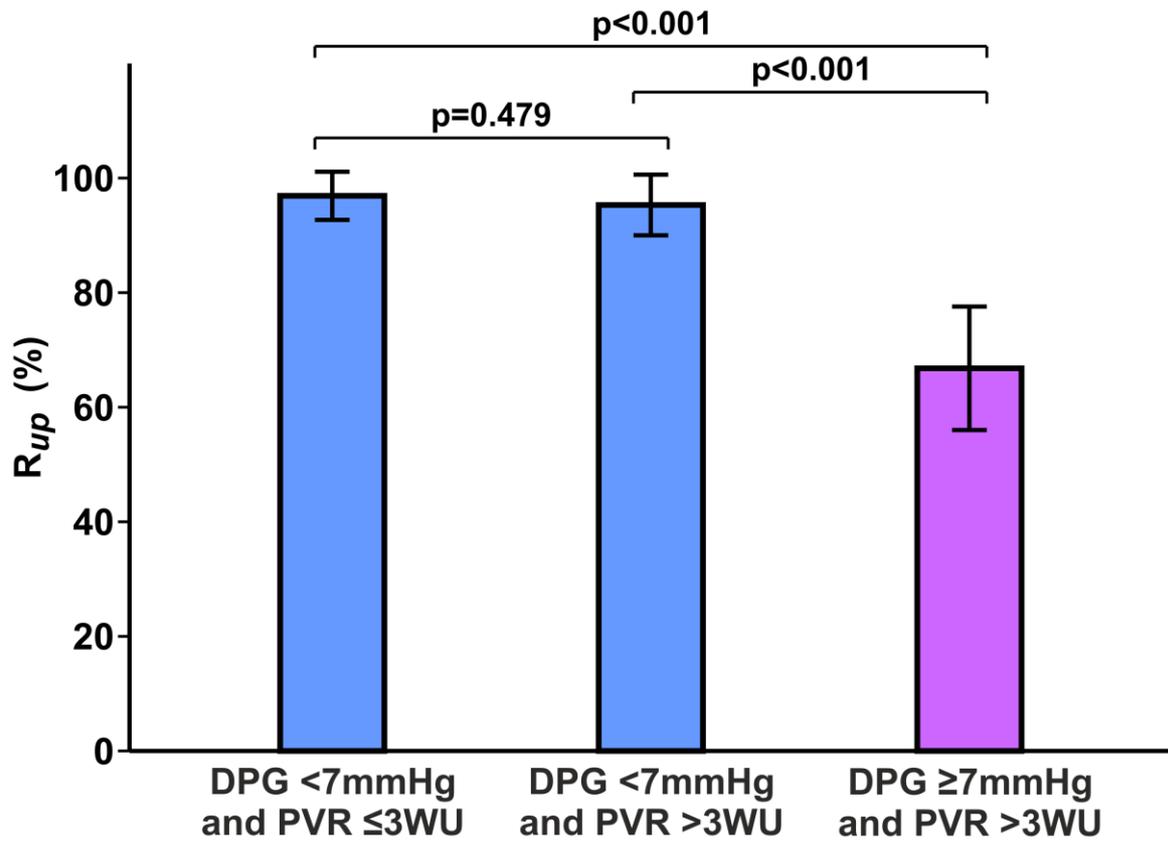


Figure A. Upstream resistance in pulmonary hypertension due to left heart disease.

Upstream resistance ( $R_{up}$ ) in pulmonary hypertension due to left heart disease with diastolic pulmonary vascular gradient (DPG) <7mmHg and pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR)  $\leq 3$ WU (n=6; left blue bar), DPG <7mmHg and PVR >3WU (n=14; right blue bar) and DPG  $\geq 7$ mmHg and PVR >3WU (n=35; purple bar). P-values are results of independent samples *t*-tests.