SHAREABLE PDF

When it all comes down to pressure: right ventricular ejection fraction at cardiac catheterisation

Robert Naeije[1], Manuel J. Richter[2], Rebecca Vanderpool[3] and Khodr Tello[2]

Affiliations: [1]Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium. [2]University of Giessen and Marburg Lung Center (UGMLC), member of the German Center for Lung Research (DZL) and of the Excellence Cluster Cardio-Pulmonary Institute (CPI), Giessen, Germany. [3]University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA.

Correspondence: Robert Naeije, Dept of Physiology, Erasme Campus CP 604, 808 Lennik Road, B-1070 Brussels, Belgium. E-mail: rnaeije@ulb.ac.be

@ERSpublications
Right ventricular ejection fraction can be calculated from a pressure curve http://bit.ly/2tjE37Q

Cite this article as: Naeije R, Richter MJ, Vanderpool R, *et al*. When it all comes down to pressure: right ventricular ejection fraction at cardiac catheterisation. *Eur Respir J* 2020; 55: 1902341 [https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.02341-2019].

In the present issue of the *European Respiratory Journal*, Heerdt *et al.* [1] report on the validation of right ventricularejection fraction (RVEF) calculated from a pressure curve at cardiac catheterisation. This is of great interest as right ventricular (RV) function is the main determinant of symptomatology and outcome in pulmonary hypertension [2], and RVEF accordingly adds significantly to risk stratification in these patients [3]. However, ejection fraction (EF) is a ratio of stroke volume (SV) to end-diastolic volume (EDV), with no pressure in the equation. So, how is it possible to calculate a volume ratio from pressure measurements?