Figure E1: Contrast-enhanced CT examination of a 62 yr-old patient with fibrotic hypersensitivity pneumonitis and intermediate probability of pulmonary hypertension at echocardiography. **(a)** The widest diameter of the aorta: (thin arrow; 2.90 cm) and the widest diameter of the pulmonary artery trunk (thick arrow; 3.60 cm) perpendicular to its long axis are measured at the level of the bifurcation of the pulmonary trunk. **(b)** The pulmonary trunk/aorta ratio > 1 reinforces the clinical suspicion of pulmonary hypertension in the context of fibrotic interstitial lung disease. Subsequent confirmation of precapillary pulmonary hypertension at right heart catheterization (mean pulmonary artery pressure PAPm: 47 mm Hg).



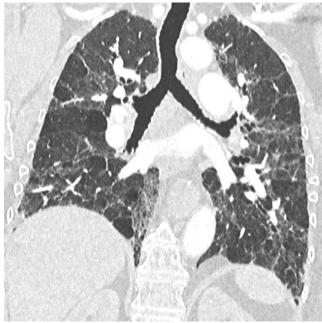
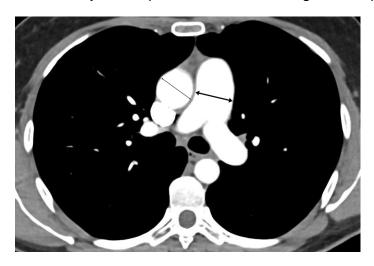


Figure E2: Contrast-enhanced CT examination of a 41-yr old female evaluated for severe precapillary pulmonary hypertension (mean pulmonary artery pressure PAPm: 58 mm Hg). **(a)** The widest diameter of the aorta (thin arrow; 2.70 cm) and the widest diameter of the pulmonary artery trunk (thick arrow; 2.70 cm) perpendicular to its long axis are measured at the level of the bifurcation of the pulmonary trunk. **(b)** A PA/aorta ratio = 1 does not exclude the presence of pulmonary hypertension. Absence of lung abnormality in this patient with a final diagnosis of pulmonary arterial hypertension.



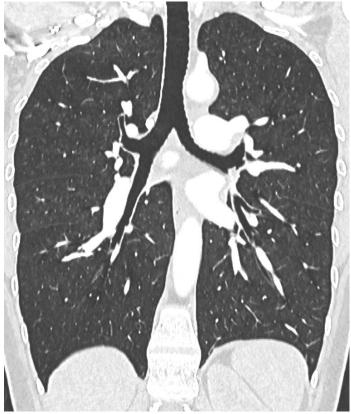


Figure E3: Flow diagram.

