Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension and clot resolution after COVID-19-associated pulmonary embolism

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The results of this study suggest that CTEPH is not a more common long-term complication after COVID-19-associated PE than after PE in non-COVID-19 patients, and thrombus resolution did not seem to be different from non-COVID-19-associated PE https://bit.ly/3IjvWL3

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To the Editor:

The incidence of chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) in coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) survivors who were diagnosed with acute pulmonary embolism (PE) is currently unknown. Considering the high PE incidence reported in COVID-19 and its potentially unique pathophysiology, it may be hypothesised that thrombus resolution occurs to a lesser extent after COVID-19-associated PE, and that the prevalence of CTEPH is higher compared to non-COVID-19-associated PE populations. CTEPH could therefore be a treatable cause of long COVID, which captures a broad range of post-acute COVID-19 sequelae, in those with PE during acute COVID-19 [1]. In this multicentre cross-sectional study, we aimed