

Reassessing Pulmonary Hypertension Classification: Utilizing Criteria for Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction instead of Pulmonary Arterial Wedge Pressure

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Supplemental Material

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Table S1. Patient characteristics at time of diagnosis when grouped by PAWP ≤15 mmHg versus PAWP >15 mmHg.

	All patients (n=350)	PAWP ≤ 15 mmHg (n=214)	PAWP >15 mmHg (n=136)	P-value
Age, years	70 [52, 77]	65 [44, 76]	72 [68, 77]	<0.001
Female	241 (69%)	153 (72%)	88 (65%)	0.181
BMI, kg/m ²	28 [25, 34]	27 [24, 33]	30 [25, 35]	0.001
WHO-FC				
I	7 (2%)	4 (2%)	3 (2%)	0.844
II	40 (11%)	27 (13%)	13 (10%)	
III	291 (83%)	176 (83%)	115 (85%)	
IV	12 (3%)	7 (3%)	5 (4%)	
6MWD, m	310 [225, 405]	340 [248, 428]	278 [195, 361]	<0.001
NT-proBNP, ng/L	1248 [493, 2701]	1086 [399, 2427]	1694 [664, 3385]	0.116
Pulmonary function				
TLC, % pred	90 [81, 103]	92 [83, 105]	88 [76, 98]	0.937
FVC, % pred	81 [68, 95]	86 [72, 100]	75 [61, 89]	0.297
FEV ₁ , % pred	78 [62, 91]	82 [66, 97]	72 [57, 84]	0.107
FEV ₁ /FVC (%)	78 [72, 82]	78 [72, 84]	76 [71, 81]	0.051
DLCO, % pred	63 [52, 78]	66 [54, 80]	59 [47, 75]	0.011
PaO ₂ , mmHg	79 [61, 77]	70 [61, 78]	68 [61, 76]	0.525
PaCO ₂ , mmHg	36 [32, 40]	35 [31, 39]	38 [33, 42]	0.003
Smoking status				
Never	174 (49%)	111 (52%)	63 (46%)	0.017
Former	152 (43%)	81 (38%)	68 (50%)	
Active	27 (8%)	22 (10%)	5 (4%)	
Pack years	15 [5, 30]	14 [5, 23]	20 [7, 38]	0.029
Comorbidities				
BMI >30 kg/m ²	100 (29%)	49 (23%)	51 (38%)	0.003
Hypertension	240 (69%)	130 (61%)	110 (81%)	<0.001
CAD	17 (5%)	8 (4%)	9 (7%)	0.222
Diabetes mell.	98 (28%)	51 (24%)	47 (35%)	0.029
Atrial fibrillation	162 (46%)	78 (36%)	84 (62%)	<0.001
Haemodynamics				
RAP, mmHg	10 [6, 13]	7 [4, 11]	12 [9, 15]	<0.001

mPAP, mmHg	43 [34, 52]	42 [32, 52]	43 [37, 51]	0.407
PAWP, mmHg	13 [9, 18]	10 [7, 13]	20 [17, 23]	<0.001
CI, L/min/m ²	2.2 [1.8, 2.6]	2.3 [1.9, 2.6]	2.1 [1.9, 2.6]	0.162
PVR, WU	6.3 [4.2, 9.7]	7.6 [4.6, 11.1]	5.2 [3.8, 7.0]	<0.001
SpO ₂ , %	64 [58, 70]	66 [58, 71]	63 [58, 68]	0.028
Risk (4-strata model) ^a				
Low	22 (6%)	19 (9%)	3 (2%)	<0.001
Intermediate-low	83 (24%)	60 (28%)	23 (17%)	
Intermediate-high	187 (54%)	113 (53%)	74 (56%)	
High	54 (16%)	21 (10%)	33 (25%)	
Diuretics use at baseline	263 (75%)	150 (70%)	113 (83%)	0.006
Initial PH medication ^b				
CCB	14 (6%)	14 (7%)	0 (0%)	0.002
ERA	78 (22%)	71 (33%)	7 (5%)	<0.001
PDE5i	335 (96%)	199 (93%)	136 (100%)	0.002
sGCs	11 (3%)	11 (5%)	0 (0%)	0.004*
PPA	21 (6%)	19 (9%)	2 (2%)	0.004
Monotherapy	266 (76%)	137 (64%)	129 (95%)	<0.001
Dual combination therapy	61 (17%)	56 (26%)	5 (4%)	
Triple combination therapy	23 (7%)	21 (10%)	2 (2%)	
PH medication at 1 year				
CCB	11 (3%)	11 (5%)	0 (0%)	0.004*
ERA	100 (29%)	91 (43%)	10 (7%)	<0.001
PDE5i	282 (61%)	173 (81%)	111 (82%)	0.856
sGCs	19 (5%)	16 (8%)	1 (1%)	0.004
PPA	40 (11%)	37 (17%)	4 (3%)	<0.001
Monotherapy	200 (57%)	97 (45%)	102 (75%)	<0.001
Dual combination therapy	64 (18%)	58 (27%)	6 (4%)	
Triple combination therapy	41 (12%)	38 (18%)	4 (3%)	

Categorical data are shown as n and (%) of the respective population. Continuous data are depicted as median [Q1, Q3]. *Fishers Exact Test

^aRisk was determined by the COMPERA 2.0 model [1].

^binitiated within 3 months after PH diagnosis.

Definition of abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; IPAH, idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension; PH, pulmonary hypertension; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; CAD, coronary artery disease; WHO-FC, World Health Organization Functional Class; 6MWD, 6-minute walk distance; NT-proBNP, N-terminal fragment of pro-brain natriuretic peptide; TLC, total lung capacity; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; DLCO, diffusion capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; RAP, right atrial pressure; mPAP, mean pulmonary arterial pressure; PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure; CI, cardiac index; PVR, pulmonary vascular resistance; SvO₂, mixed-venous oxygen saturation; CCB, calcium channel blocker; ERA, endothelin receptor antagonists; PDE5i, phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors; sGCs, soluble guanylate cyclase stimulator; PPA, prostacyclin pathway agents.

Table S2. Baseline characteristics of patients with PAWP >15 mmHg who had no signs of HFpEF and were classified as IPAH.

Pat ID	Age (yrs)	Sex (m/f)	BMI (kg/ m ²)	HTN (y/n)	DM (y/n)	CAD (y/n)	RAP (mmHg)	mPAP (mmHg)	PAWP (mmHg)	PVR (WU)	E/e'	LAVI (mL/ m ²)	LVMI (g/m ²)
1	45	f	22.3	n	n	n	10	47	21	9,6	5.8	14.2	92.9
2	28	m	26.9	n	n	n	2	43	21	4,2	4	17.1	60.4
3	47	m	21.9	y	n	n	3	52	16	10,7	8.7	20	70.3
4	30	f	50.3	y	n	n	29	81	17	20	8.5	16	76.9
5	24	f	32.6	n	n	n	6	42	21	6.3	8.7	13	86.6
6	45	f	38.1	y	n	n	25	55	18	20.9	11.6	23.6	65.9

Definition of abbreviations: f, female; m, male; BMI, body mass index; HTN, arterial hypertension; DM, diabetes mellitus; CAD, coronary heart disease; IPAH, idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension; mPAP, mean pulmonary arterial pressure; PVR, pulmonary vascular resistance; PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure; E/e', left ventricular filling pressure estimate; LAVI, left atrial volume index; LVMI, left ventricular mass index.

Table S3. Echocardiographic parameters in PH-HFpEF patients grouped by without atrial fibrillation versus with atrial fibrillation

	all PH-HFpEF patients (n=246)	PH-HFpEF without atrial fibrillation (n=85)	PH-HFpEF with atrial fibrillation (n=160)	P-value
TR velocity (m/s)	3.5 [3.1, 3.9]	3.4 [3.2, 3.9]	3.5 [3.0, 3.9]	0.379
sPAP (mmHg)	56 [47, 70]	56 [47,73]	57 [47, 70]	0.704
RAA (cm ²)	25 [21, 31]	24 [19, 31]	26 [22, 32]	0.023
TAPSE (mm)	18 [15, 22]	20 [17, 24]	17 [15, 20]	<0.001
TAPSE/sPAP (mm/mmHg)	0.32 [0.21, 0.43]	0.34 [0.24, 0.47]	0.30 [0.21, 0.40]	0.067
e' lateral (cm/s)	7.6 [5.8, 9.3]	7.0 [5.6, 8.6]	7.8 [5.9, 9.7]	0.024
e' septal (cm/s)	5.1 [3.9, 6.3]	4.7 [3.9, 5.8]	5.3 [4.0, 6.5]	0.009
E/e'	14.1 [10.5, 19.6]	12.7 [9.9, 16.6]	15.2 [10.9, 20.2]	0.336
LAVI (ml/m ²)	46 [34, 60]	40 [29, 53]	49 [39, 62]	0.001
LVMI (g/m ²)	103 [83, 123]	110 [88, 126]	101 [82, 122]	0.276
LV posterior wall thickness (mm)	11 [10, 12]	12 [10, 13]	11 [9, 12]	0.006
Interventricular septum thickness (mm)	11 [10, 13]	12 [10, 13]	11 [10, 13]	0.839
RV/LV diameter ratio	0.96 [0.82, 1.13]	0.98 [0.810, 0.16]	0.96 [0.84, 1.11]	0.347
RWT	0.45 [0.40, 0.54]	0.48 [0.41, 0.56]	0.45 [0.38, 0.53]	0.246

Categorical data are shown as n and (%) of the respective population. Continuous data are depicted as median [Q1, Q3].

Definition of abbreviations: PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure; TR, tricuspid regurgitation; sPAP, systolic pulmonary arterial pressure; RAA, right atrial area; TAPSE, tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion; e', mitral annular early diastolic velocity; E/e',

left ventricular filling pressure estimate; LAVI, left atrial volume index; LVMI, left ventricular mass index; RV, right ventricle; LV, left ventricle; RWT, relative wall thickness.

Table S4. Echocardiographic parameters in patients grouped by PAWP ≤15 mmHg versus >15 mmHg.

	All patients (n=350)	PAWP ≤ 15 mmHg (n=214)	PAWP >15 mmHg (n=136)	P-value
TR velocity (m/s)	3.5 [3.1, 4.0]	3.5 [3.1, 4.0]	3.5 [3.2, 3.9]	0.484
sPAP (mmHg)	59 [47, 75]	58 [46, 75]	60 [50, 75]	0.340
RAA (cm ²)	25 [19,31]	23 [18, 29]	27 [23, 32]	<0.001
TAPSE (mm)	18 [16, 23]	19 [16, 23]	18 [15, 20]	0.012
TAPSE/sPAP (mm/mmHg)	0.32 [0.21, 0.44]	0.33 [0.21, 0.49]	0.30 [0.20, 0.40]	0.006
e' lateral (cm/s)	8.0 [6.2, 10.7]	8.4 [6.3, 11.3]	7.9 [5.8, 9.5]	0.609
e' septal (cm/s)	5.2 [4.0, 6.6]	5.3 [4.0, 6.6]	5.1 [4.0, 6.6]	0.196
E/e'	12.0 [8.2, 16.4]	10.5 [7.3, 14.3]	15.1 [10.4, 20.5]	<0.001
LAVI (ml/m ²)	38 [23, 54]	30 [20, 47]	47 [34, 58]	<0.001
LVMI (g/m ²)	91 [73, 114]	83 [68, 104]	105 [83, 128]	<0.001
LV posterior wall thickness (mm)	10 [9, 12]	10 [9, 12]	11 [10, 13]	<0.001
Interventricular septum thickness (mm)	11 [10, 13]	11 [9, 12]	12 [10, 13]	<0.001
RV/LV diameter ratio	1.00 [0.85, 1.20]	1.02 [0.88, 1.30]	0.98 [0.84, 1.13]	0.020
RWT	0.45 [0.39, 0.54]	0.44 [0.38, 0.53]	0.46 [0.40, 0.54]	0.169

Categorical data are shown as n and (%) of the respective population. Continuous data are depicted as median [Q1, Q3].

Definition of abbreviations: PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure; TR, tricuspid regurgitation; sPAP, systolic pulmonary arterial pressure; RAA, right atrial area; TAPSE, tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion; e', mitral annular early diastolic velocity; E/e',

left ventricular filling pressure estimate; LAVI, left atrial volume index; LVMI, left ventricular mass index; RV, right ventricle; LV, left ventricle; RWT, relative wall thickness.

Table S5. Patient characteristics at time of diagnosis when grouped by PAWP ≤ 12 mmHg versus PAWP >12 mmHg.

	All patients (n=350)	PAWP ≤ 12 mmHg (n=159)	PAWP >12 mmHg (n=191)	P-value
Age, years	70 [52, 77]	58 [38, 73]	73 [68, 78]	<0.001
Female	241 (69%)	116 (73%)	125 (65%)	0.131
BMI, kg/m ²	28 [25, 34]	27 [24, 33]	29 [25, 34]	0.021
WHO-FC				0.809
I	7 (2%)	4 (2%)	3 (2%)	
II	40 (11%)	20 (13%)	20 (10%)	
III	291 (83%)	129 (81%)	162 (85%)	
IV	12 (3%)	6 (4%)	6 (3%)	
6MWD, m	308 [223, 402]	340 [248, 432]	297 [198, 378]	<0.001
NT-proBNP, ng/L	1248 [493, 2701]	1041 [287, 2406]	1593 [294, 2405]	0.168
Pulmonary function				
TLC, % pred	90 [81, 103]	97 [85, 107]	88 [76, 98]	0.545
FVC, % pred	81 [68, 95]	88 [72, 100]	78 [64, 90]	0.231
FEV ₁ , % pred	78 [62, 91]	84 [66, 97]	73 [60, 87]	0.119
FEV ₁ /FVC (%)	78 [72, 82]	79 [72, 84]	76 [72, 81]	0.025
DLCO, % pred	63 [52, 78]	65 [52, 79]	61 [50, 77]	0.256
PaO ₂ , mmHg	70 [61, 77]	71 [61, 78]	68 [61, 76]	0.362
PaCO ₂ , mmHg	36 [32, 40]	33 [30, 38]	38 [34, 42]	<0.001
Smoking status				
Never	174 (49%)	79 (50%)	95 (50%)	0.519
Former	152 (43%)	65 (41%)	84 (44%)	
Active	27 (8%)	15 (9%)	12 (6%)	
Pack years	15 [5; 30]	12 [4, 20]	20 [10, 37]	0.005
Comorbidities				
BMI >30 kg/m ²	100 (29%)	40 (25%)	60 (31%)	0.197
Hypertension	240 (69%)	89 (56%)	151 (79%)	<0.001
CHD	17 (5%)	7 (4%)	10 (5%)	0.718
Diabetes mell.	98 (28%)	31 (20%)	67 (35%)	0.001
Atrial fibrillation	162 (46%)	42 (26%)	120 (63%)	<0.001

Haemodynamics				
RAP, mmHg	10 [6, 13]	6 [4, 10]	11 [9, 16]	<0.001
mPAP, mmHg	43 [34, 52]	44 [33, 55]	41 [34, 50]	0.108
PAWP, mmHg	13 [9, 18]	8 [6, 11]	17 [15, 21]	<0.001
CI, L/min/m ²	2.2 [1.8, 2.6]	2.2 [1.7, 2.6]	2.2 [1.9, 2.7]	0.066
PVR, WU	6.3 [4.2, 9.7]	8.5 [5.6, 12.7]	5 [3.7, 7.0]	<0.001
SvO ₂ , %	64 [58, 70]	65 [57, 70]	65 [59, 69]	0.421
Risk (4-strata model) ^a				0.004
Low	22 (6%)	14 (9%)	8 (4%)	
Intermediate-low	83 (24%)	46 (29%)	37 (20%)	
Intermediate-high	187 (54%)	83 (53%)	104 (55%)	
High	54 (16%)	15 (9%)	39 (21%)	
Diuretics use at baseline	263 (75%)	108 (68%)	155 (81%)	0.004
Initial PH medication ^b				
CCB	14 (6%)	14 (9%)	0 (0%)	<0.001
ERA	78 (22%)	66 (42%)	12 (6%)	<0.001
PDE5i	335 (96%)	144 (91%)	191 (100%)	<0.001
sGCs	11 (3%)	10 (6%)	1 (0.5%)	0.002
PPA	21 (6%)	19 (12%)	2 (1%)	<0.001
Monotherapy	215 (61%)	87 (55%)	179 (73%)	<0.001
Dual combination therapy	61 (17%)	52 (33%)	9 (5%)	
Triple combination therapy	23 (7%)	20 (13%)	3 (2%)	
PH medication at 1 year				
CCB	11 (3%)	11 (7%)	0 (0%)	<0.001
ERA	100 (29%)	79 (50%)	22 (12%)	<0.001
PDE5i	282 (61%)	128 (81%)	156 (82%)	0.780
PDE5i	19 (5%)	15 (9%)	2 (1%)	<0.001
sGCs	40 (11%)	33 (21%)	8 (4%)	<0.001
PPA				
Monotherapy	199 (57%)	63 (40%)	136 (72%)	<0.001
Dual combination therapy	64 (18%)	50 (31%)	14 (7%)	
	42 (12%)	34 (21%)	8 (4%)	

Triple combination therapy				
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Categorical data are shown as n and (%) of the respective population. Continuous data are depicted as median [Q1, Q3]. *Fishers Exact Test

^aRisk was determined by the COMPERA 2.0 model [1].

^binitiated within 3 months after PH diagnosis.

Definition of abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; IPAH, idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension; PH, pulmonary hypertension; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; CAD, coronary artery disease; WHO-FC, World Health Organization Functional Class; 6MWD, 6-minute walk distance; NT-proBNP, N-terminal fragment of pro-brain natriuretic peptide; TLC, total lung capacity; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; DLCO, diffusion capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; RAP, right atrial pressure; mPAP, mean pulmonary arterial pressure; PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure; CI, cardiac index; PVR, pulmonary vascular resistance; SvO₂, mixed-venous oxygen saturation; CCB, calcium channel blocker; ERA, endothelin receptor antagonists; PDE5i, phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors; sGCs, soluble guanylate cyclase stimulator; PPA, prostacyclin pathway agents.

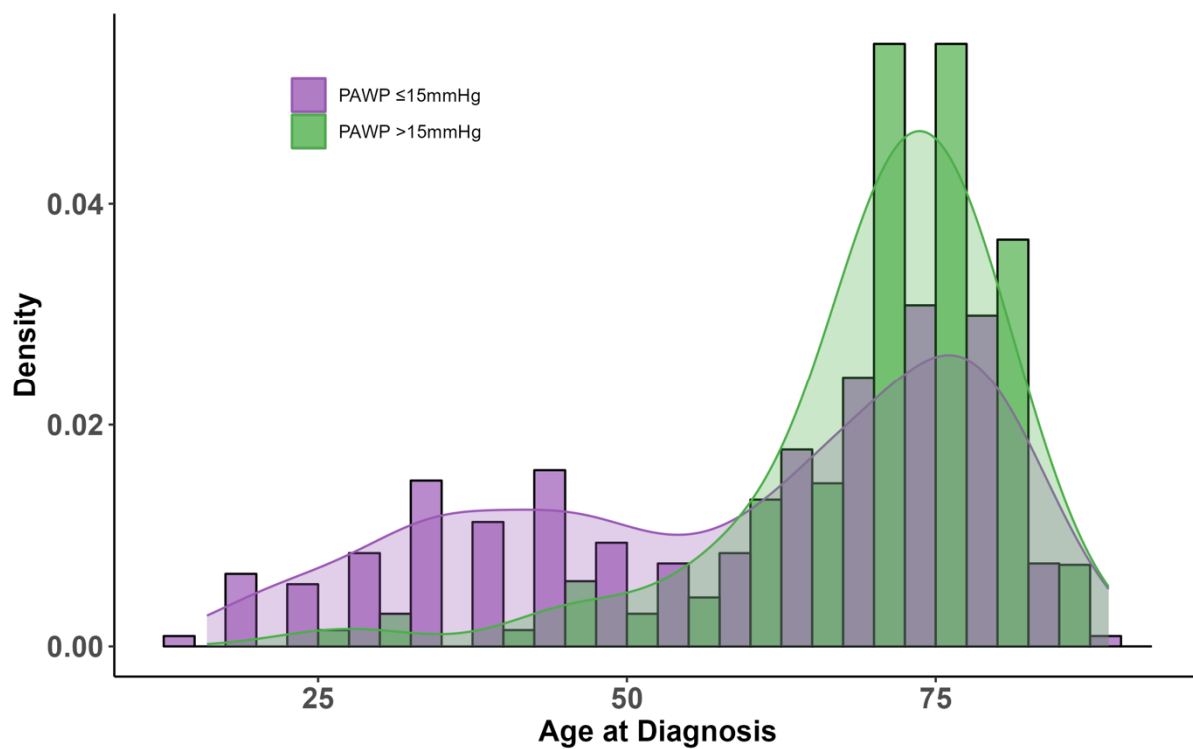
Table S6. Echocardiographic parameters in patients grouped by PAWP $\leq$ 12 mmHg versus $>$ 12 mmHg.

	All patients (n=350)	PAWP $\leq$ 12mmHg (n=214)	PAWP $>$ 12mmHg (n=136)	P-value
TR velocity (m/s)	3.5 [3.1, 4.0]	3.6 [3.1, 4.0]	3.4 [3.1, 3.9]	0.239
sPAP (mmHg)	59 [47, 75]	61 [48, 77]	57 [47, 74]	0.421
RAA (cm ²)	25 [19,31]	23 [17, 29]	26 [21, 32]	0.001
TAPSE (mm)	18 [16, 23]	19 [16, 23]	18 [15, 23]	0.417
TAPSE/sPAP (mm/mmHg)	0.32 [0.21, 0.44]	0.32 [0.20, 0.45]	0.32 [0.21, 0.44]	0.885
e' lateral (cm/s)	8.0 [6.2, 10.7]	8.6 [6.4, 11.7]	7.8 [5.8, 9.7]	0.249
e' septal (cm/s)	5.2 [4.0, 6.6]	5.2 [3.9, 6.6]	5.3 [4.0, 6.6]	0.245
E/e'	12.0 [8.2, 16.4]	9.2 [6.8, 13.0]	14.6 [10.5, 19.4]	$<$ 0.001
LAVI (ml/m ²)	38 [23, 54]	26 [17, 42]	46 [34, 59]	$<$ 0.001
LVMI (g/m ²)	91 [73, 114]	77 [62, 102]	103 [82, 124]	$<$ 0.001
LV posterior wall thickness (mm)	10 [9, 12]	10 [9, 11]	11 [10, 12]	$<$ 0.001
Interventricular wall thickness (mm)	11 [10, 13]	11 [9, 12]	11 [10, 13]	$<$ 0.001
RV/LV diameter ratio	1.00 [0.85, 1.20]	1.10 [0.88, 1.32]	0.96 [0.82, 1.13]	0.003
RWT	0.45 [0.39, 0.54]	0.44 [0.37, 0.53]	0.45 [0.40, 0.54]	0.364

Categorical data are shown as n and (%) of the respective population. Continuous data are depicted as median [Q1, Q3].

Definition of abbreviations: PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure; TR, tricuspid regurgitation; sPAP, systolic pulmonary arterial pressure; RAA, right atrial area; TAPSE, tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion; e', mitral annular early diastolic velocity; E/e', left ventricular filling pressure estimate; LAVI, left atrial volume index; LVMI, left ventricular mass index; RV, right ventricle; LV, left ventricle; RWT, relative wall thickness.

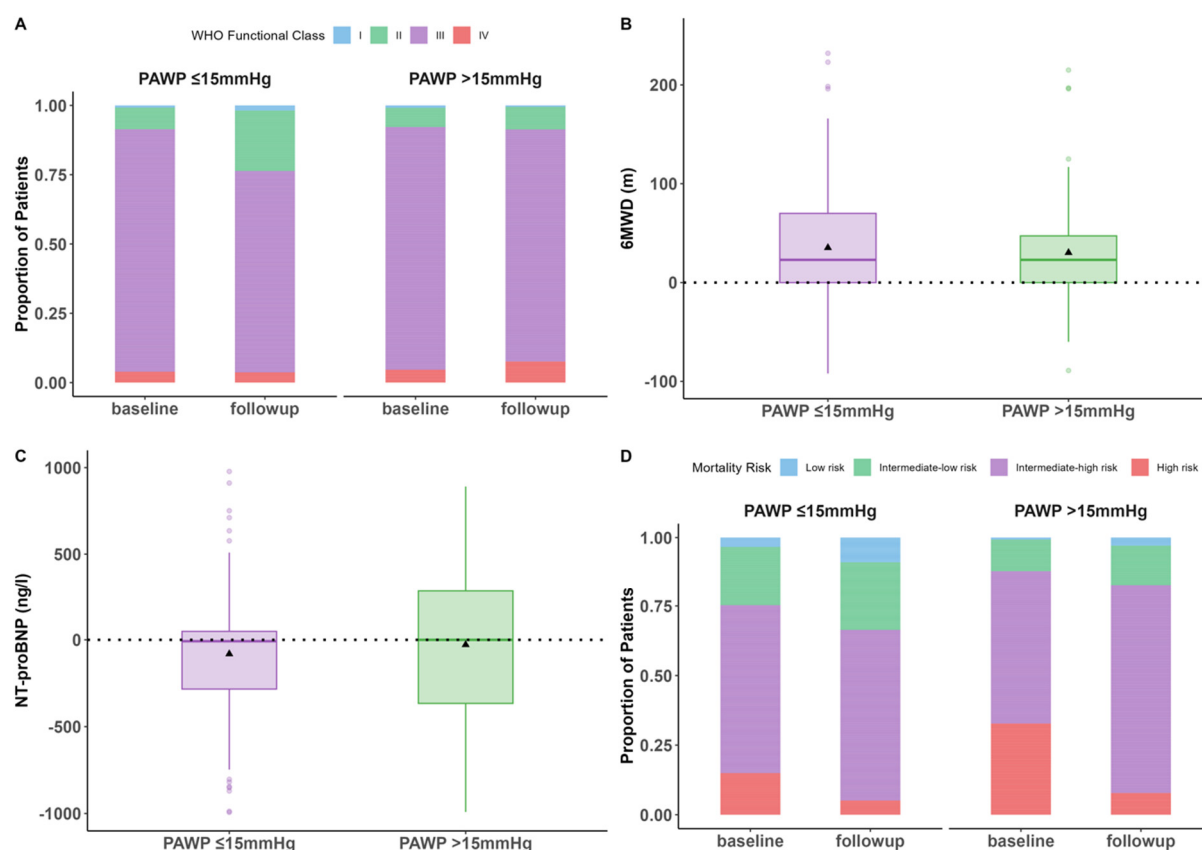
Figure S1. Age distribution of patients grouped by PAWP ≤ 15 mmHg versus >15 mmHg.



Density plots showing the age distribution of patients with PAWP ≤ 15 mmHg (purple), and PAWP >15 mmHg (green).

Definition of abbreviations: PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure.

Figure S2. Baseline and first follow-up measurement for (A) WHO functional class (FC), (B) 6-minute walk distance (6MWD), (C) N-terminal fragment of pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) and (D) mortality risk (as determined by the ESC/ERS 4-strata model) in patients grouped by PAWP ≤ 15 mmHg versus >15 mmHg.

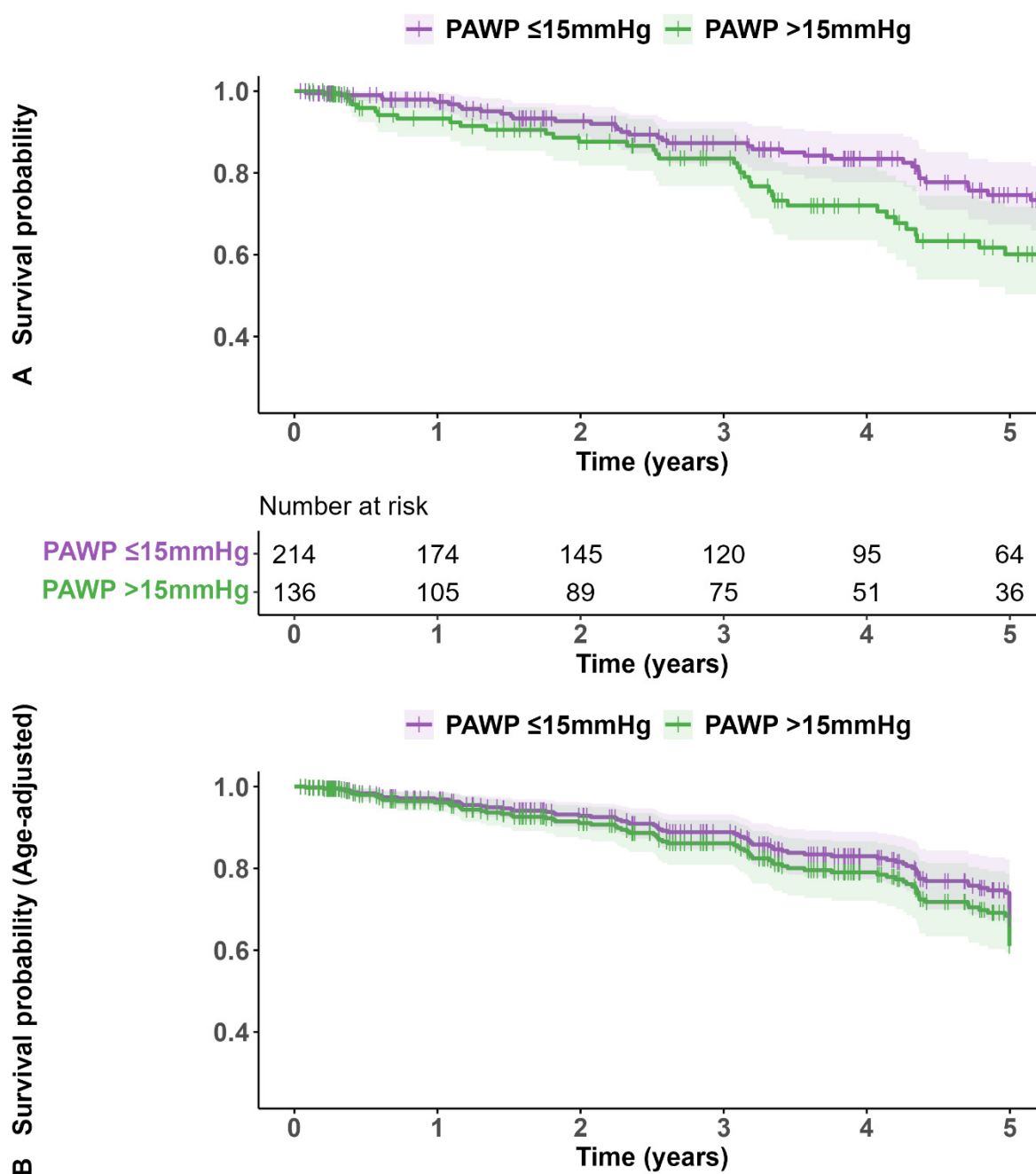


Panel A: Bar graphs of WHO functional class at baseline and first follow-up after treatment initiation. Panel B: Box and whisker plots showing changes from baseline to first follow-up in 6-minute walk distance. Panel C: Box and whisker plots showing changes from baseline to first follow-up in NT-proBNP. Panel D: Bar graphs of mortality risk estimated by the ESC/ERS 4-strata model at baseline and first follow-up.

The triangles in Panels B and C represent the respective mean changes.

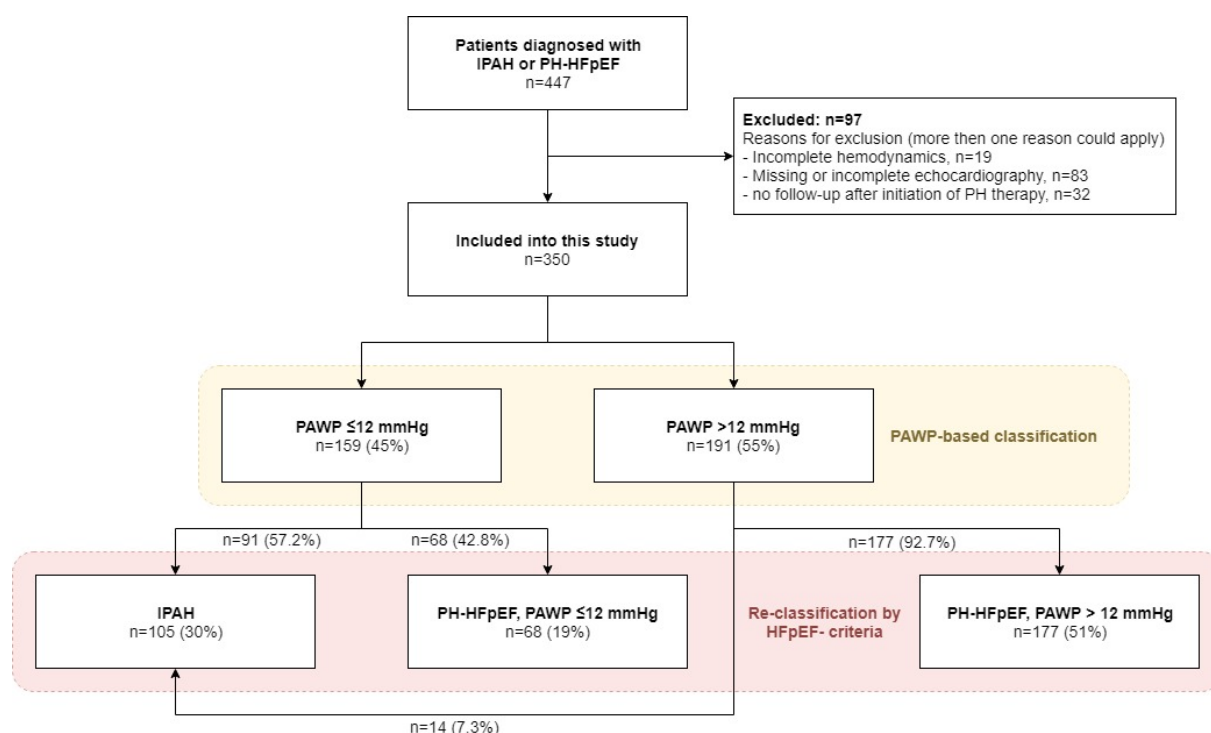
Definition of abbreviations: PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure; 6MWD, 6-minute walk distance; NT-proBNP, N-terminal fragment of pro-brain natriuretic peptide.

Figure S3: Kaplan-Meier survival estimates (A) and age-adjusted survival estimates for patients grouped by PAWP ≤ 15 mmHg versus >15 mmHg.*



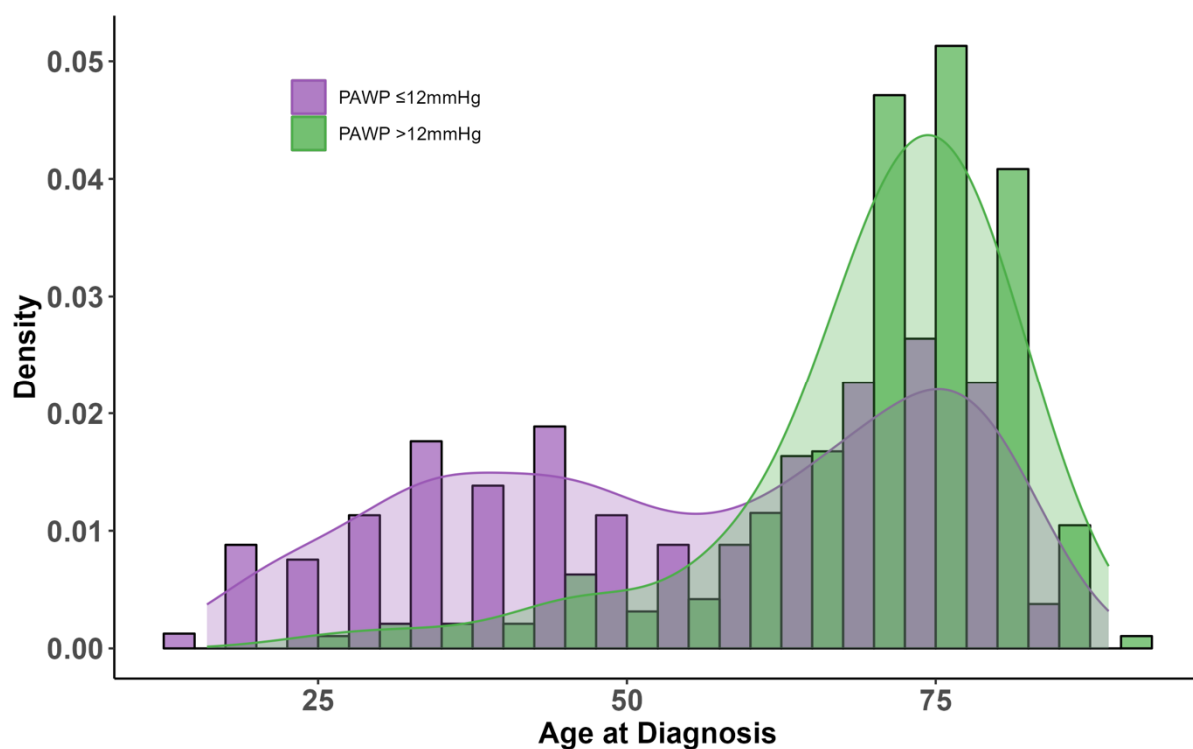
Definition of abbreviations: PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure. * $p=0.017$ for the unadjusted analysis and $p=0.310$ for the age-adjusted analysis.

Figure S4: Flow chart when grouped by PAWP ≤ 12 mmHg versus >12 mmHg.



Definition of abbreviations: IPAH, idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension; PH, pulmonary hypertension; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure.

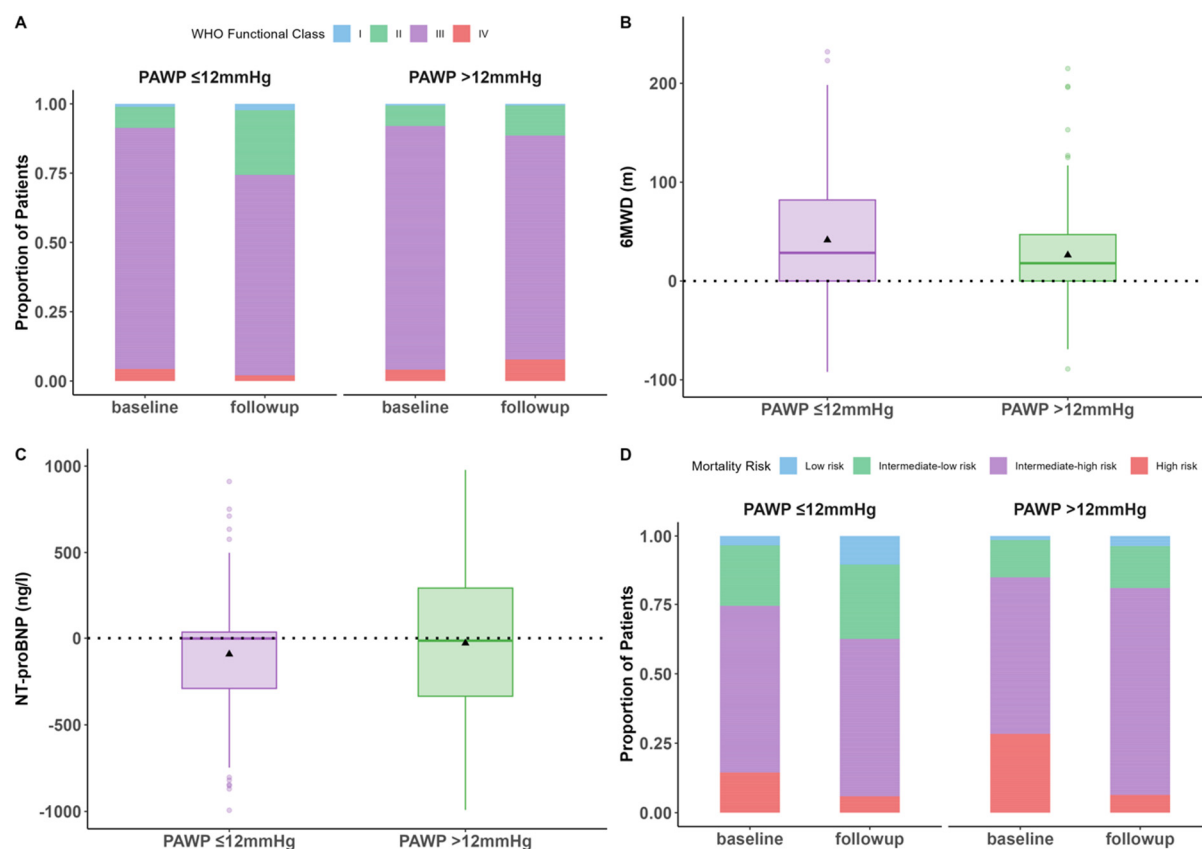
Figure S5: Age distribution of patients grouped by PAWP ≤ 12 mmHg versus >12 mmHg.



Density plots showing the age distribution of patients with PAWP ≤ 12 mmHg (purple), and PAWP >12 mmHg (green).

Definition of abbreviations: PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure.

Figure S6: Baseline and first follow-up measurement for (A) functional class (FC), (B) 6-minute walk distance (6MWD), (C) N-terminal fragment of pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) and (D) mortality risk (as determined by the ESC/ERS 4-strata model) in patients grouped by PAWP ≤ 12 mmHg versus >12 mmHg.

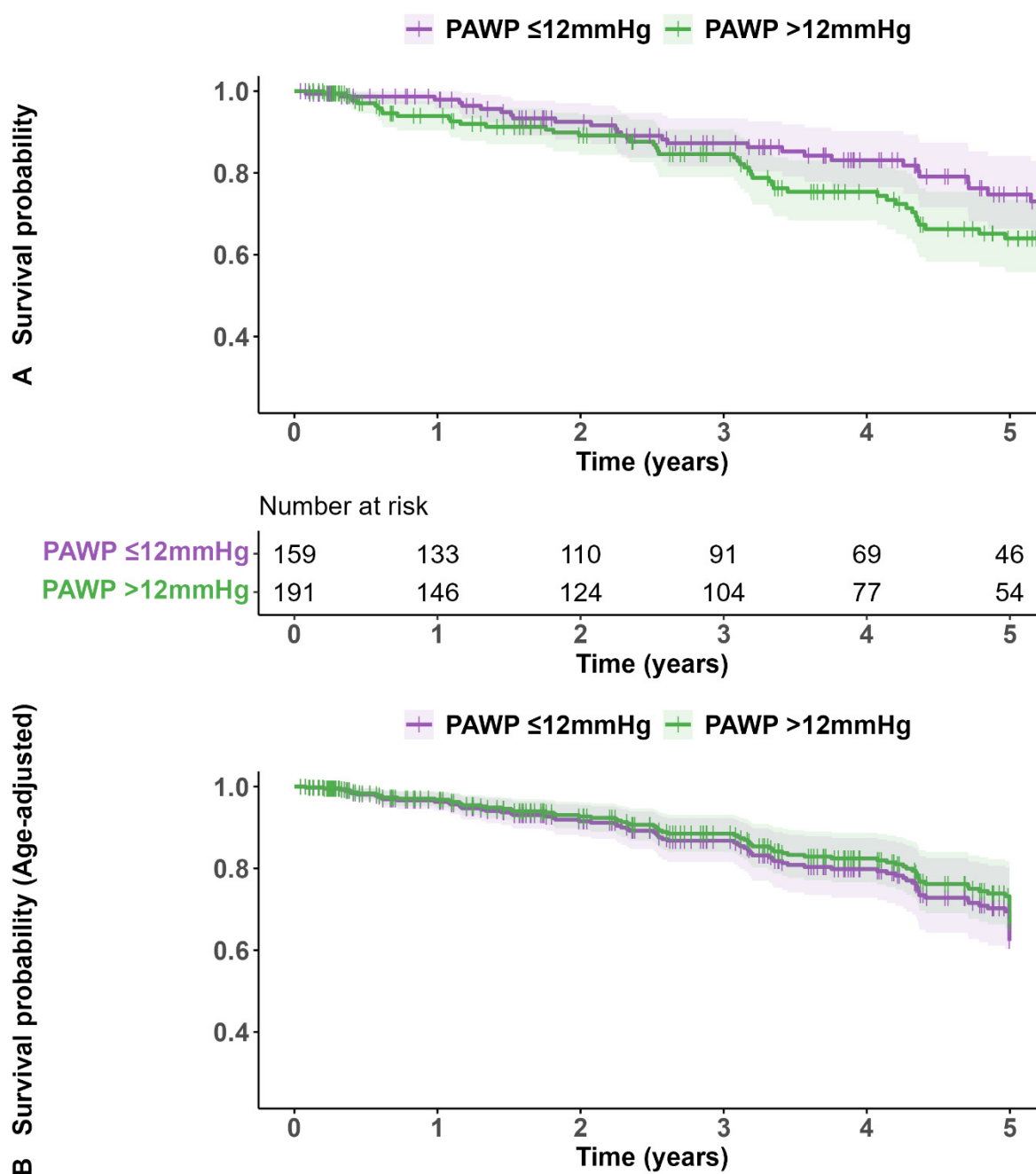


Panel A: Bar graphs of WHO functional class at baseline and first follow-up after treatment initiation. Panel B: Box and whisker plots showing changes from baseline to first follow-up in 6-minute walk distance. Panel C: Box and whisker plots showing changes from baseline to first follow-up in NT-proBNP. Panel D: Bar graphs of mortality risk estimated by the ESC/ERS 4-strata model at baseline and first follow-up.

The triangles in Panels B and C represent the respective mean changes.

Definition of abbreviations: PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure; 6MWD, 6-minute walk distance; NT-proBNP, N-terminal fragment of pro-brain natriuretic peptide.

Figure S7: Kaplan-Meier survival estimates (A) and age-adjusted survival estimates (B) for patients grouped by PAWP ≤ 12 mmHg versus >12 mmHg.



Definition of abbreviations: PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure. * $p=0.073$ for the unadjusted analysis and $p=0.542$ for the age-adjusted analysis

Reference

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