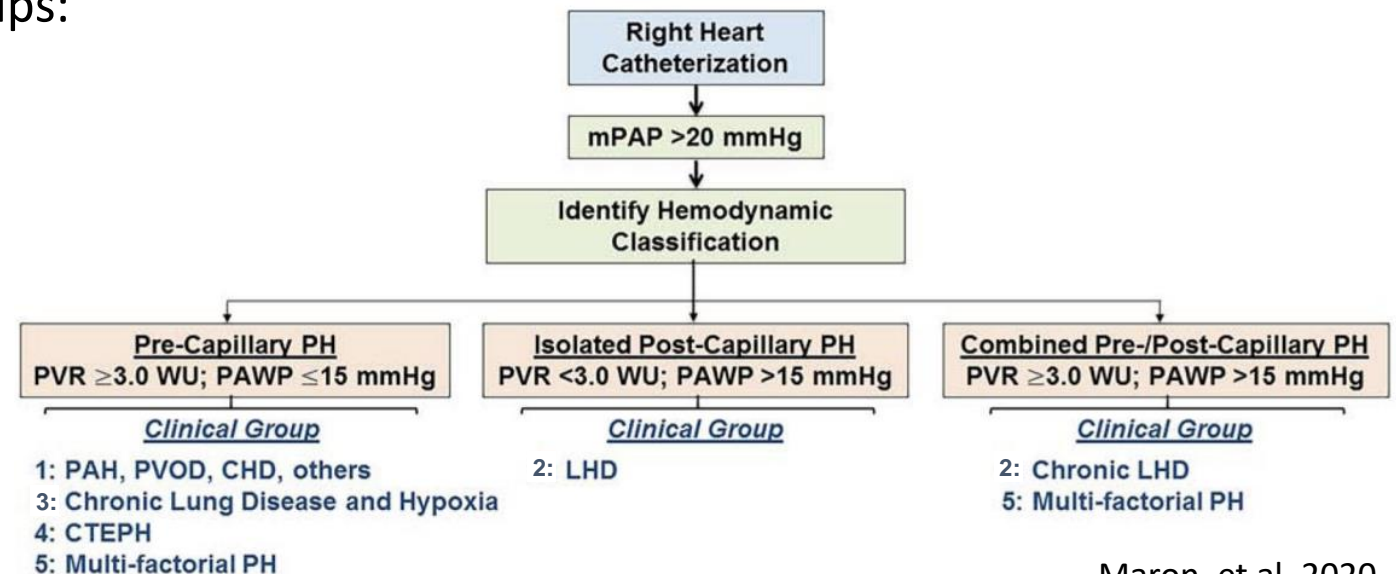


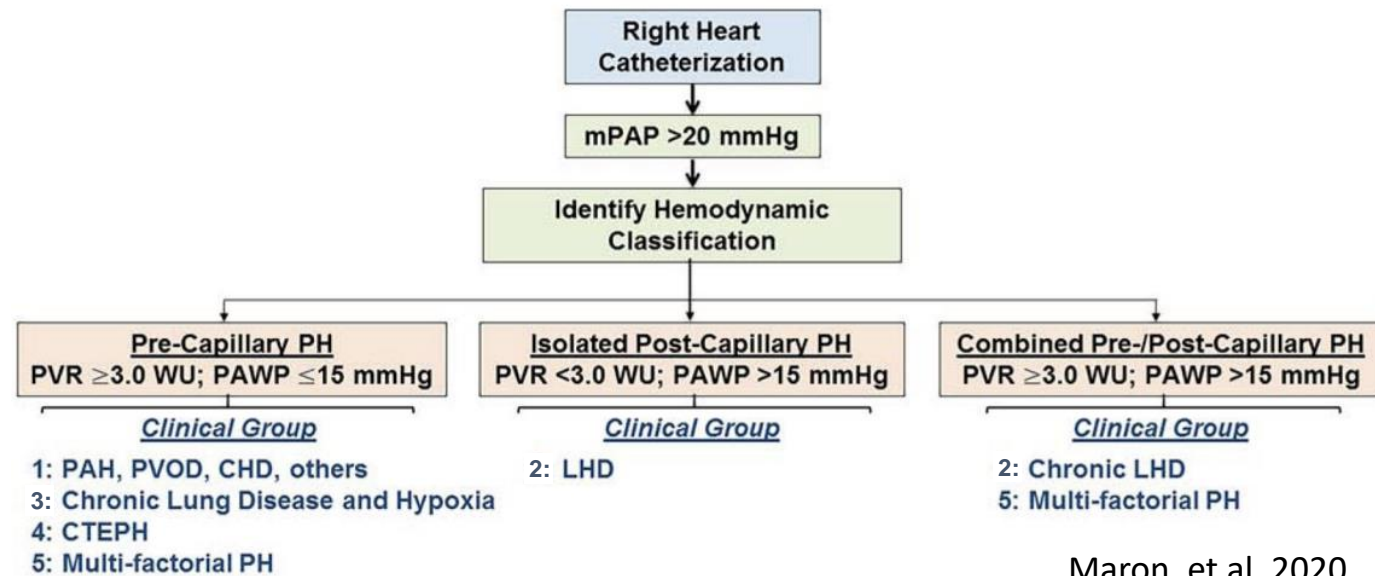
Pulmonary hypertension

- Definition: mean pulmonary artery pressure >20 mmHg on supine RHC at rest (previous threshold of 25 mmHg)
 - Independent risk factor for adverse clinical outcome
- Traditionally classified into five clinical groups:
 - 1 PAH
 - 2 Left heart disease
 - 3 Chronic Lung disease
 - 4 Pulmonary artery obstruction (CTEPH)
 - 5 Unclear cause, multifactorial causes
- Revised hemodynamic classification
 - Pre-capillary PH
 - Isolated post-capillary PH
 - Combined pre-/post-capillary PH



Pulmonary hypertension

- Determination of etiology
 - 1: Sufficient left heart disease?
 - 2: Assess for chronic lung disease and hypoxia
 - 3: Assess for pulmonary artery obstruction
 - 4: Assess for other etiologies
 - Evaluate autoimmune serologies: ANA, RF, anti-RNP, etc.
 - HIV serology
 - LFTs



Maron, et al. 2020

Our patient's most recent RHC
-mPAP 35 mmHg
-PAWP 15 mmHg
-PVR 5.25 wood units