In patients with persistent dyspnea following PE, undergoing rehabilitation resulted in better exercise capacity at follow-up than usual care. Rehabilitation should be considered in patients with persistent dyspnea following PE.

**STUDY DESIGN**

**Randomized controlled trial**

- Patients enrolled
  - Persistent dyspnea after pulmonary embolism (PE) diagnosed 6-72 months earlier
  - No cardiopulmonary comorbidities

**Randomized 1:1**

- Rehabilitation vs control
  - 2x weekly physical exercise for 8 weeks + one educational session

**RESULTS**

- **Rehabilitation group had**
  - Improved Quality of Life ($P = .0035$)
  - Improved Incremental Shuttle Walk Test ($P = .041$)

- **No differences between rehabilitation & control groups in**
  - Generic Quality of Life
  - Endurance Shuttle Walk Test
  - Dyspnea Scores