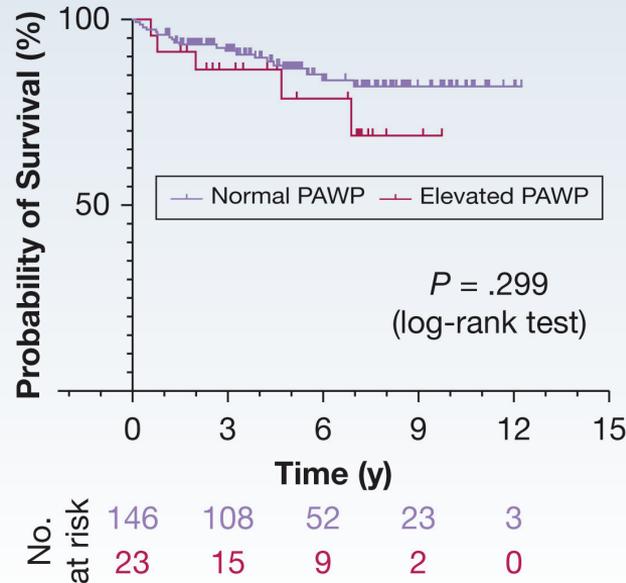


# Safety and Efficacy of Balloon Pulmonary Angioplasty for CTEPH in Patients With Elevated Pulmonary Arterial Wedge Pressure

## STUDY DESIGN

- Retrospective analysis of 170 patients with chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) treated with balloon pulmonary angioplasty (BPA)
- Of those analyzed, 13.5% had elevated pulmonary arterial wedge pressure (PAWP)
  - The elevated PAWP group also was shown to be older in age, have a higher BMI, and have more comorbidities
- Primary end point: All-cause mortality from the date of CTEPH diagnosis

## RESULTS



- Mean pulmonary artery pressure decreased by 41.15% ( $P < .001$ ) in the normal PAWP group vs 26.7% ( $P < .001$ ) in the elevated PAWP group.
- No significant differences were found in the adverse events between groups, with hemoptysis being most common at 28.6% and 39.1%, respectively.
- Patients with elevated PAWP did not have significant changes in cardiac output, mean right atrial pressure, 6-minute walk test distance, or arterial saturation compared with those with normal PAWP who showed significant improvement in all measured parameters from baseline 3 to 6 months after BPA.

The findings of this study suggest that BPA can safely be performed in patients with CTEPH and elevated PAWP; however, the efficacy is less than those with a normal PAWP.