

Pulmonary Hypertension

Diagnostic workup, risk stratification, and group-specific management (PAH, left heart disease, lung disease, CTEPH) for adults with suspected or confirmed pulmonary hypertension.

COR

I · Recommended

IIa · Reasonable

IIb · May Consider

III · Not Recommended

1 Diagnosis — RHC & Vasoreactivity

I
B/C

RHC confirms diagnosis and supports treatment decisions; perform at experienced centres with a standardized hemodynamic protocol.

I
B/C

Vasoreactivity testing in I/H/DPAH to identify CCB candidates, at PH centres, using inhaled NO, iloprost, or IV epoprostenol.

I
C

Positive response = mPAP fall ≥10 mmHg to ≤40 mmHg with increased/unchanged CO.

III
C

Vasoreactivity testing **not indicated** outside I/H/DPAH or in groups 2–5.

2 Diagnostic Strategy & Screening

I
B

Echocardiography first-line non-invasive test; assign PH probability from TRV plus supportive echo signs.

I
C

V/Q or perfusion scan + CTPA for CTEPH workup; biochemistry/hematology/HIV/thyroid + abdominal US in all PAH; PFTs with DLCO.

I
B/C

Systemic sclerosis: annual PAH risk screening; DETECT algorithm if >3 yr disease, FVC ≥40%, DLCO <60%; RHC if unexplained dyspnea.

I
C

CTEPH screening: evaluate persistent dyspnea after PE; refer to PH/CTEPH centre for mismatched perfusion defects beyond 3 mo anticoagulation.

3 Risk Stratification

I
B

Multiparametric assessment from clinical, exercise, biochemical, echo, and hemodynamic data; low-risk profile is the treatment goal.

I
B

At diagnosis: three-strata model (low/intermediate/high), incorporating hemodynamics. **Follow-up**: four-strata model using WHO-FC, 6MWD, BNP/NT-proBNP.

4 General Measures & Special Circumstances

I
A/C

Supportive care: supervised exercise training; psychosocial support; immunization; diuretics for RV failure; LTOT if PaO2 <8 kPa; correct iron deficiency.

III
C

Avoid ACEi/ARB/ARNI/SGLT2i/beta-blockers/ivabradine unless required by comorbidity.

I
C

Pregnancy: counsel against pregnancy, provide contraceptive advice, refer to an experienced PH centre.

III
Harm · B

ERAs and riociguat are teratogenic — avoid in pregnancy.

5 Vasoreactive PAH — CCB Therapy

I
C

Responders: high-dose CCB for I/H/DPAH vasoreactivity responders; reassess with RHC at 3–4 months.

I
C

Continue vs. switch: continue CCB if WHO-FC I/II with marked hemodynamic improvement (mPAP <30, PVR <4 WU); switch to PAH therapy if FC III/IV or no improvement.

III
C

Non-responders: CCBs not recommended without a vasoreactivity study or in non-responders.

6 Initial & Sequential Combination Therapy

I
B

Initial combo: ambrisentan + tadalafil, or macitentan + tadalafil.

III
B

Upfront **triple therapy** (macitentan+tadalafil+selexipag) not recommended.

I
C

Escalation: base treatment escalation on risk assessment per the treatment algorithm.

I
B

Add-on (mortality benefit): macitentan to PDE5i/prostacyclin analogue; selexipag to ERA/PDE5i; oral treprostinil to ERA or PDE5i/riociguat.

I
B

Add-on (exercise): add sildenafil to epoprostenol to improve exercise capacity.

III
B

Avoid combos: bosentan + sildenafil, and riociguat + PDE5i, not recommended.

7 Associated PH Groups — LHD, Lung Disease, CTEPH

GROUP 2 – LEFT HEART DISEASE

I
A

Optimize underlying cardiac disease before PH workup.

III
A

PAH-approved drugs not recommended.

GROUP 3 – LUNG DISEASE

I
C

Optimize lung disease/hypoxemia/sleep-disordered breathing; refer to PH centre if severe PH.

III
B/C

Avoid ambrisentan in IPF, riociguat in ILD, and PAH meds in non-severe PH.

GROUP 4 – CTEPH WORKUP

I
C

Lifelong anticoagulation for all; test for antiphospholipid syndrome; multidisciplinary CTEPH team review.

GROUP 4 – CTEPH TREATMENT

I
B

PEA is treatment of choice if surgically accessible; **BPA** if inoperable or residual PH; **riociguat** if inoperable or persistent/recurrent PH after PEA.

8 Referral, Transplant & PH Centres

I
C

LTx referral/listing: refer if inadequate response to oral combo therapy with intermediate-high/high risk or REVEAL >7; list if high risk or REVEAL ≥10 despite optimized therapy incl. parenteral prostacyclin.

I
C

ICU right HF: involve PH-experienced physicians; treat causative factors; use inotropes/vasopressors, fluid management, and PAH drugs as appropriate.

PH centres: multidisciplinary team, patient registry, quick-referral links to genetics/PEA-BPA/LTx/ACHD services, collaboration with patient associations (I, C).

Humbert M, Kovacs G, Hoepfer MJ, et al. 2022 ESC/ERS Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Hypertension. Eur Heart J. 2022;43(38):3618–3731.
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