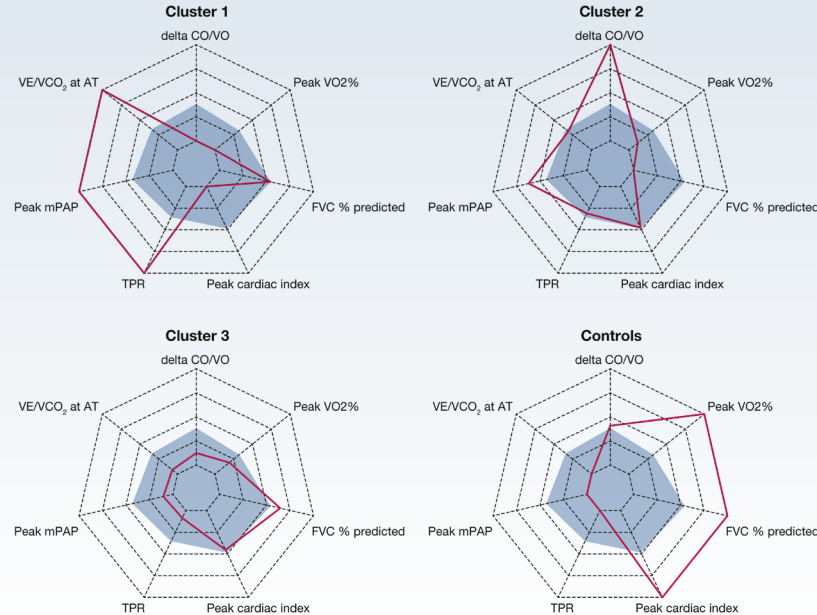


Post-Pulmonary Embolism Dyspnea Phenotypes Identified Using Invasive Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing

STUDY DESIGN

- Meta-cohort design with a prospective (n = 92) and retrospective (n = 81) arm between 2019 to 2023, with patients who had experienced a pulmonary embolism (PE)
- Scheduled follow-up after index PE was performed at 3 months if dyspnea Modified Medical Research Council score was > 1 for patients in the prospective arm
- 76 patients underwent an invasive cardiopulmonary exercise test (iCPET), with controls identified as those without a PE history but unexplained dyspnea

RESULTS



Three distinct clusters, “phenotypes,” were identified on iCPET, with diagnoses of chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (PH) and exercise-induced PH amongst separate clusters.

In this study, distinct variables in post-PE dyspnea, including right ventricular afterload, cardiac output response, oxygen uptake, and peripheral oxygen use, identified functional limitations as possible phenotypes on iCPET.