

Fenotipos de Hipertensión Pulmonar asociada a enfermedad respiratoria

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Sesiones de Neumología: Avances y perspectivas con los mejores expertos

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Disclosures

- Speaking fees from Ferrer and Janssen
- Travel expenses for conferences from Janssen, MSD, Ferrer and Menarini
- Grants to my institution from Janssen, MSD and Ferrer
- Advisory fees from Janssen, Liquidia, Ferrer, Gossamer Bio and United Therapeutics

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6. Relevancia de los registros y el Registro REHAR
7. Conclusiones

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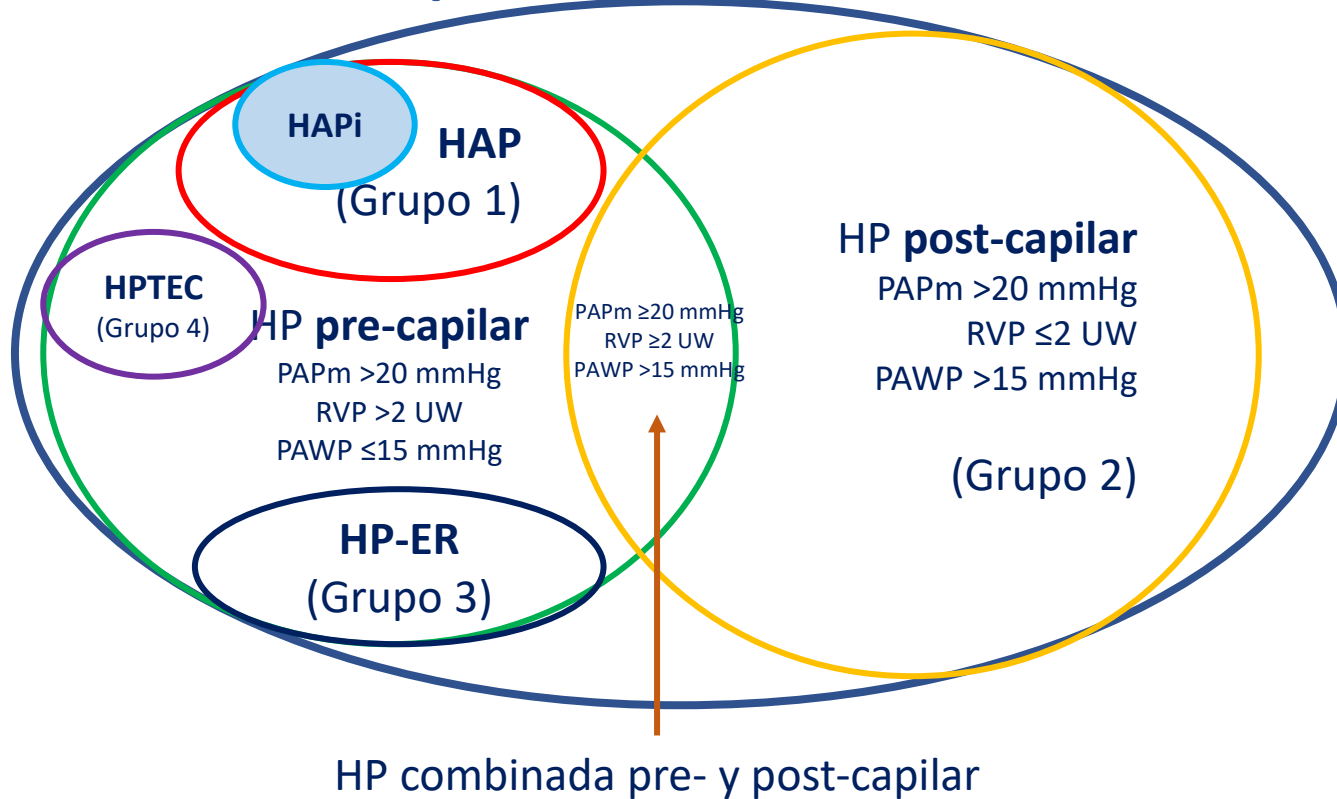
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HP: orientación básica

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Clasificación de la hipertensión pulmonar: recordatorio

Hipertensión pulmonar



PULMONARY HYPERTENSION

Prevalence: 1% Global population

Mortality Hazard Ratio graphs showing the relationship between mPAP (mmHg) and PVR (Wood units) and the resulting mortality hazard ratio.

Right heart failure

CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION

Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idiopathic/heritable Associated conditions 	PH associated with left heart disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lpcPH CpcPH 	PH associated with lung disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-severe PH Severe PH 	PH associated with pulmonary artery obstructions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CTEPH Other pulmonary obstructions 	PH with unclear and/or multifactorial mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haematologic disorders Systemic disorders
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PREVALENCE

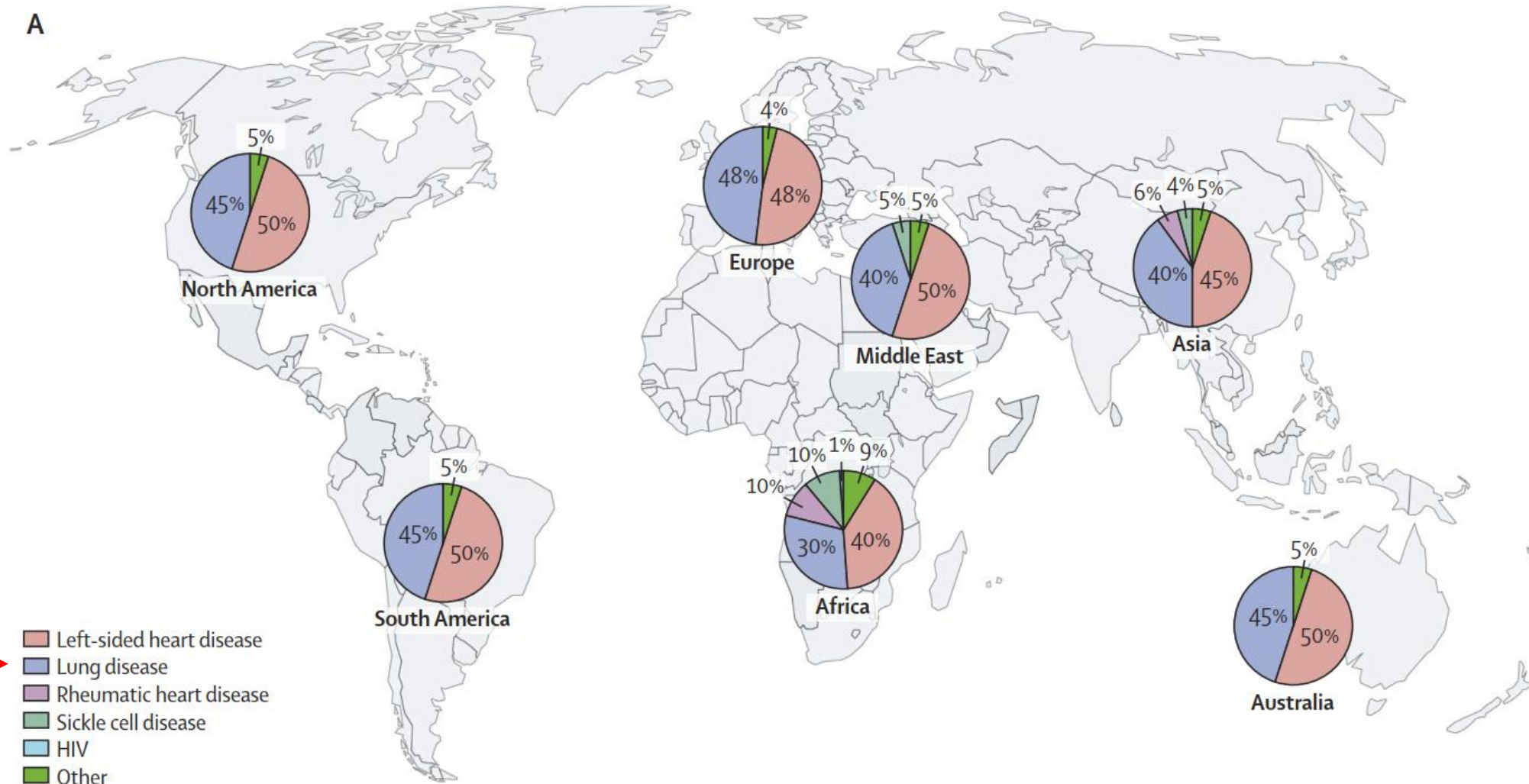
Rare	Very common	Common	Rare	Rare
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THERAPEUTIC STRATEGIES

Medical therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAH drugs CCB in responders Lung transplantation	lpcPH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of LHD³ CpcPH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of LHD³ Potentially: PAH drugs (trials) 	PH-lung disease: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimized care of underlying lung disease Severe PH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially: PAH drugs (trials) 	Surgical therapy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEA Interventional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BPA Medical therapy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PH drugs 	Optimized treatment of underlying disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially: PAH drugs (trials)
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HP de Grupo 3: segundo grupo más frecuente

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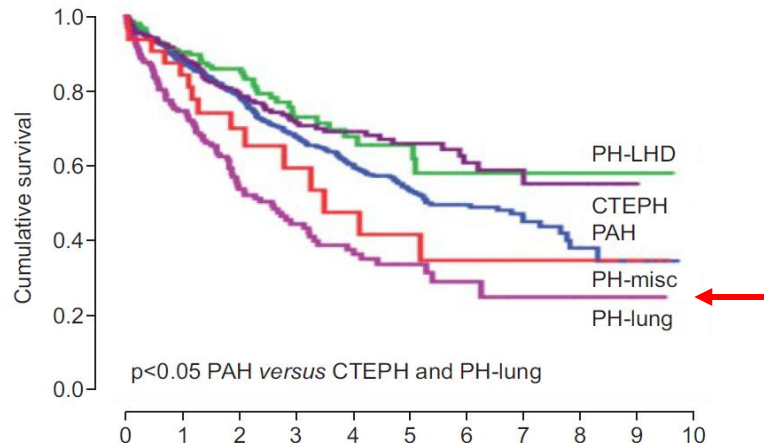
HP de Grupo 3: el peor pronóstico en HP

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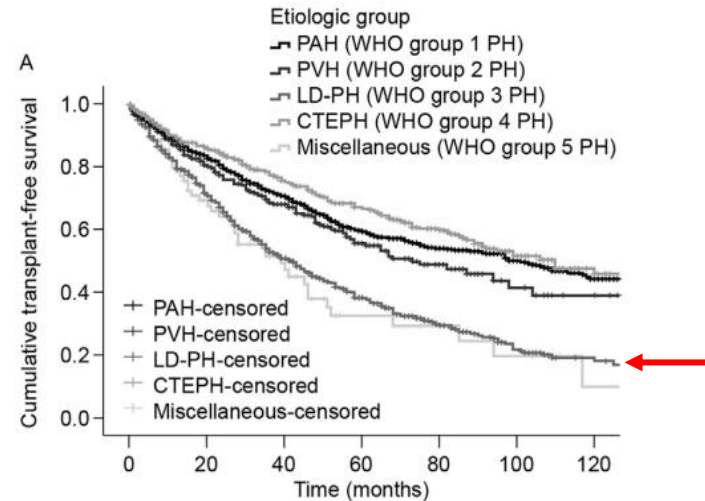
Hace 13 años...

...y ahora

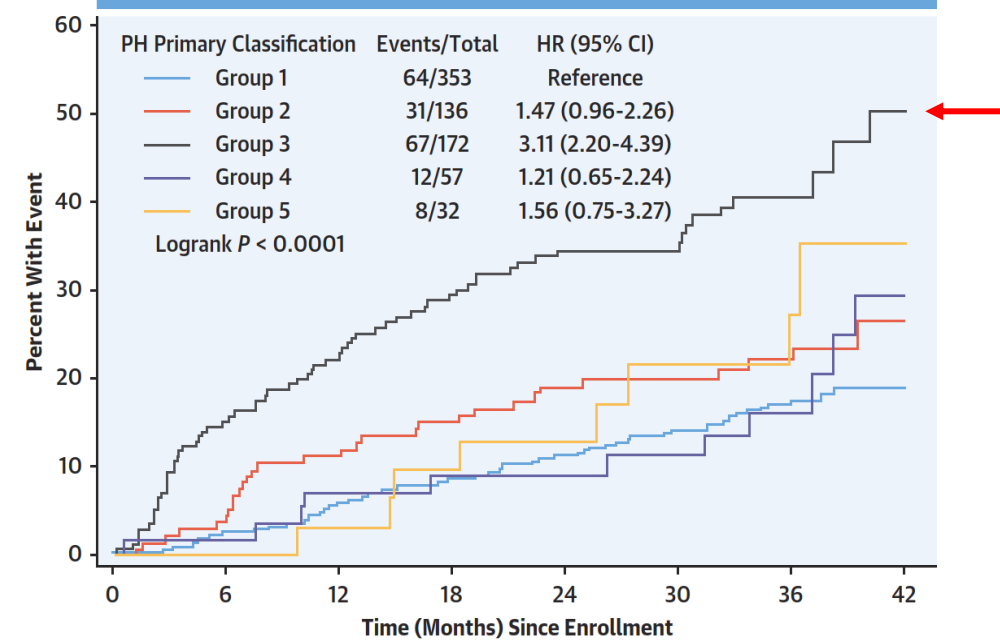
ASPIRE



GIESSEN



Pulmonary Hypertension



Patients-at-Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
Group 1	353	344	328	317	300	260	212	101
Group 2	136	129	317	108	90	76	60	25
Group 3	172	146	130	115	98	64	43	14
Group 4	57	56	52	50	47	37	32	15
Group 5	32	32	31	28	26	18	10	4

'Censored for heart, lung or heart-lung transplant, death, last contact, loss to follow-up'

HP de Grupo 3: clasificación

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- Definición funcional → definición por enfermedad
- CFPE separada de otras EPIDs
- Otras enfermedades del parénquima: las que no están en grupo 5 (sarcoidosis, histiocitosis X)

GROUP 3 PH associated with lung diseases and/or hypoxia

- 3.1 Obstructive lung disease or emphysema
- 3.2 Restrictive lung disease
- 3.3 Lung disease with mixed restrictive/obstructive pattern
- 3.4 Hypoventilation syndromes
- 3.5 Hypoxia without lung disease (e.g. high altitude)
- 3.6 Developmental lung disorders



Humbert M et al, *Eur Respir J* 2022

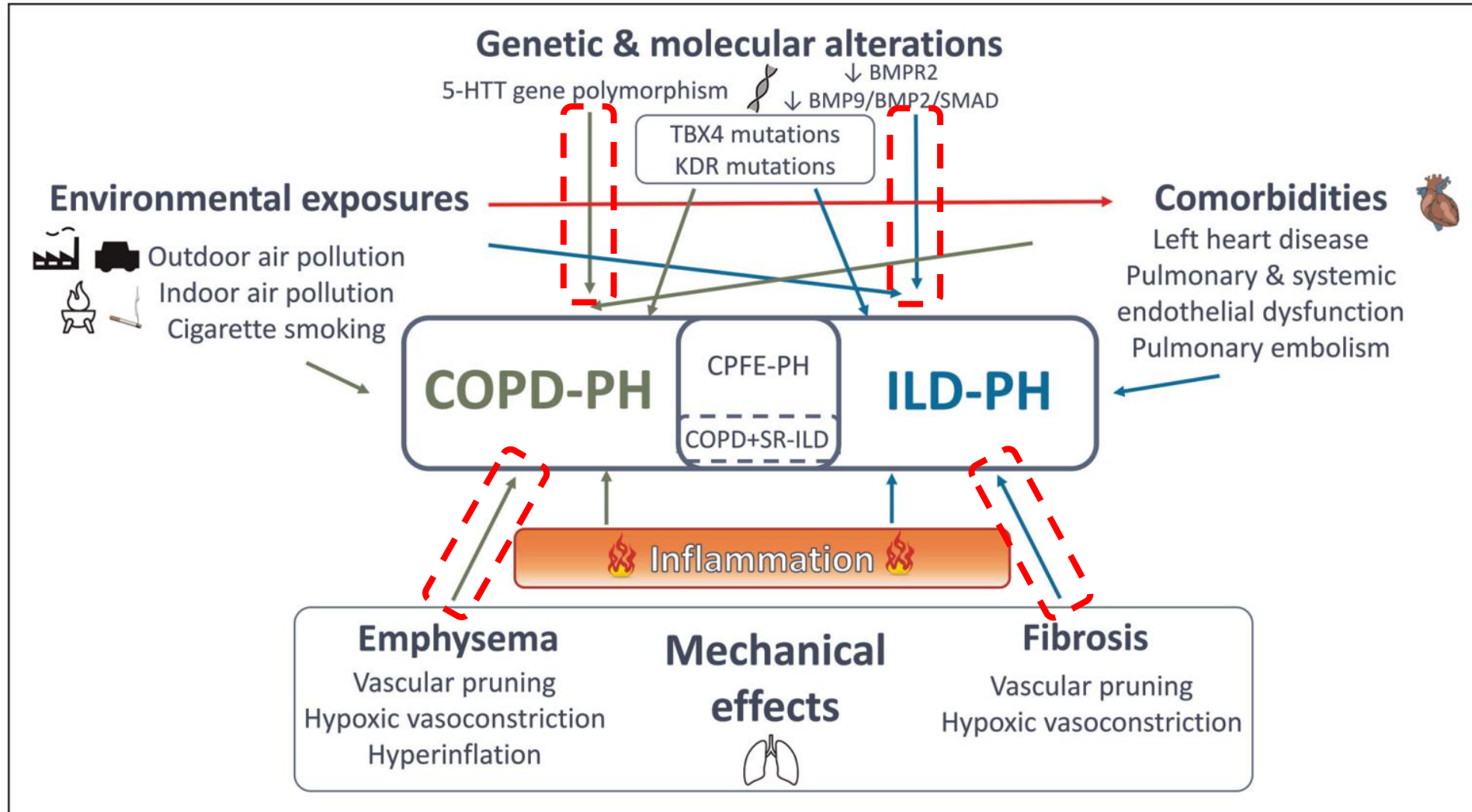
Group 3: PH associated with lung diseases and/or hypoxia

- 3.1 COPD and/or emphysema
- 3.2 Interstitial lung disease
- 3.3 Combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema
- 3.4 Other parenchymal lung diseases⁺
- 3.5 Nonparenchymal restrictive diseases:
 - 3.5.1 hypoventilation syndromes
 - 3.5.2 pneumonectomy
- 3.6 Hypoxia without lung disease (e.g. high altitude)
- 3.7 Developmental lung diseases

Kovacs G et al, *Eur Respir J* 2024

HP de Grupo 3: diferencias entre EPOC y EPID

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HP de Grupo 3: diferencias entre EPOC y EPID

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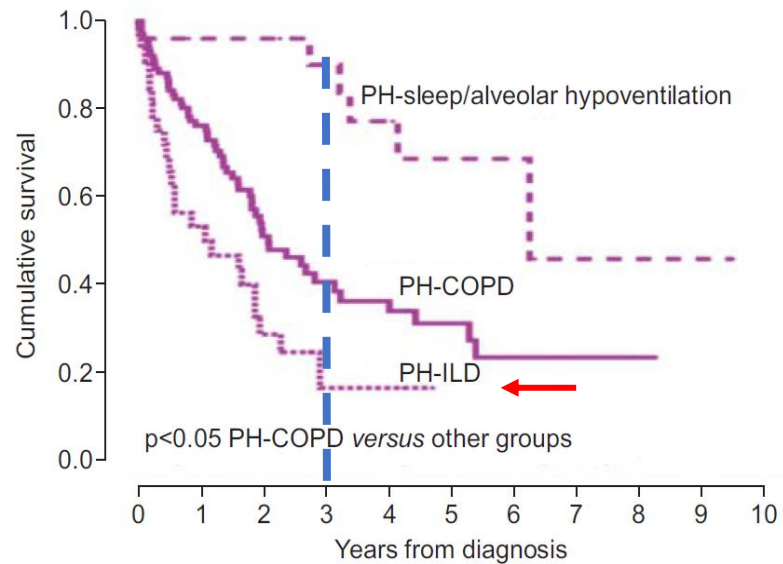
COPD-PH	Common features	ILD-PH
Frequent exacerbations in severe PH Edemas with normal RV function ↓↓PaO ₂ & ↓PaCO ₂ in PVP*	Symptoms & signs Dyspnea on exertion, fatigue, cough Signs of right heart failure Hypoxemia & desaturation	Frequent exacerbations even in mild PH Hyperventilation (↓PaCO ₂) to maintain SaO ₂
Only in PVP*: no correlation between FEV ₁ & PH severity Echocardiography limited by air trapping	Workup & Diagnosis Suspect PH if isolated ↓DL _{CO} Echocardiography can't discern pre and post-capillary PH	In IPF & any PH severity: no correlation between FVC & PH severity Echocardiography underestimates PH
PA/Ao ratio predictive of PH Correlation between airwall thickness & PH	CT Imaging Vascular pruning in severe PH No correlation between parenchymal extent & PH	PA/Ao ratio inconclusive
Mostly slow progression Poor prognosis only if severe PH	Progression & Prognosis ↓↓PaO ₂ + stable lung function Worse survival than any other PH group	Fast progression in IPF Poor prognosis for any level of PH
No vasodilator ttm available	Treatment Lung transplant in eligible patients	Some positive RCTs

* = pulmonary vascular phenotype

HP de Grupo 3: diferencias entre EPOC y EPID

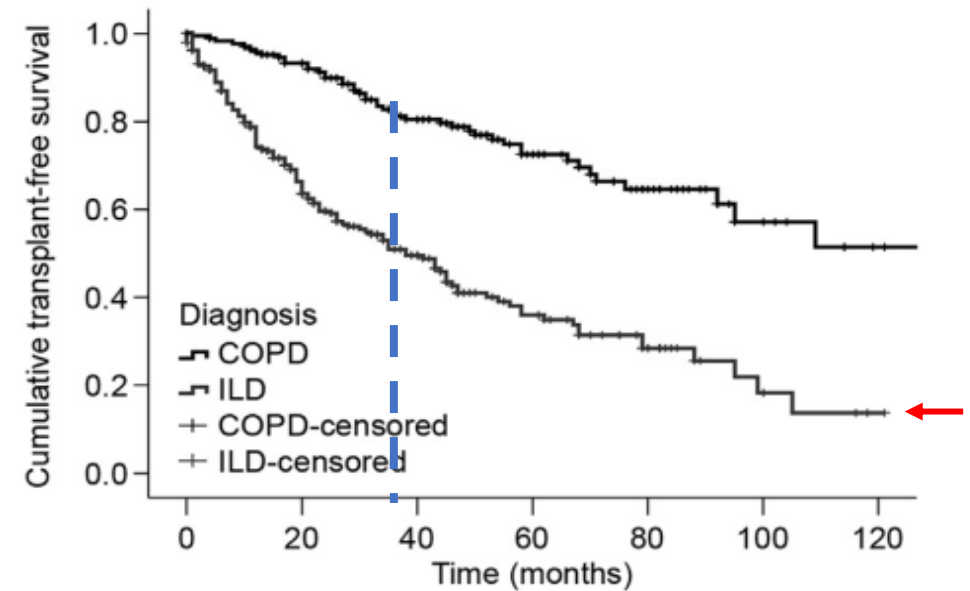
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ASPIRE Registry



3-year survival COPD-PH: 41%
ILD-PH: 16%

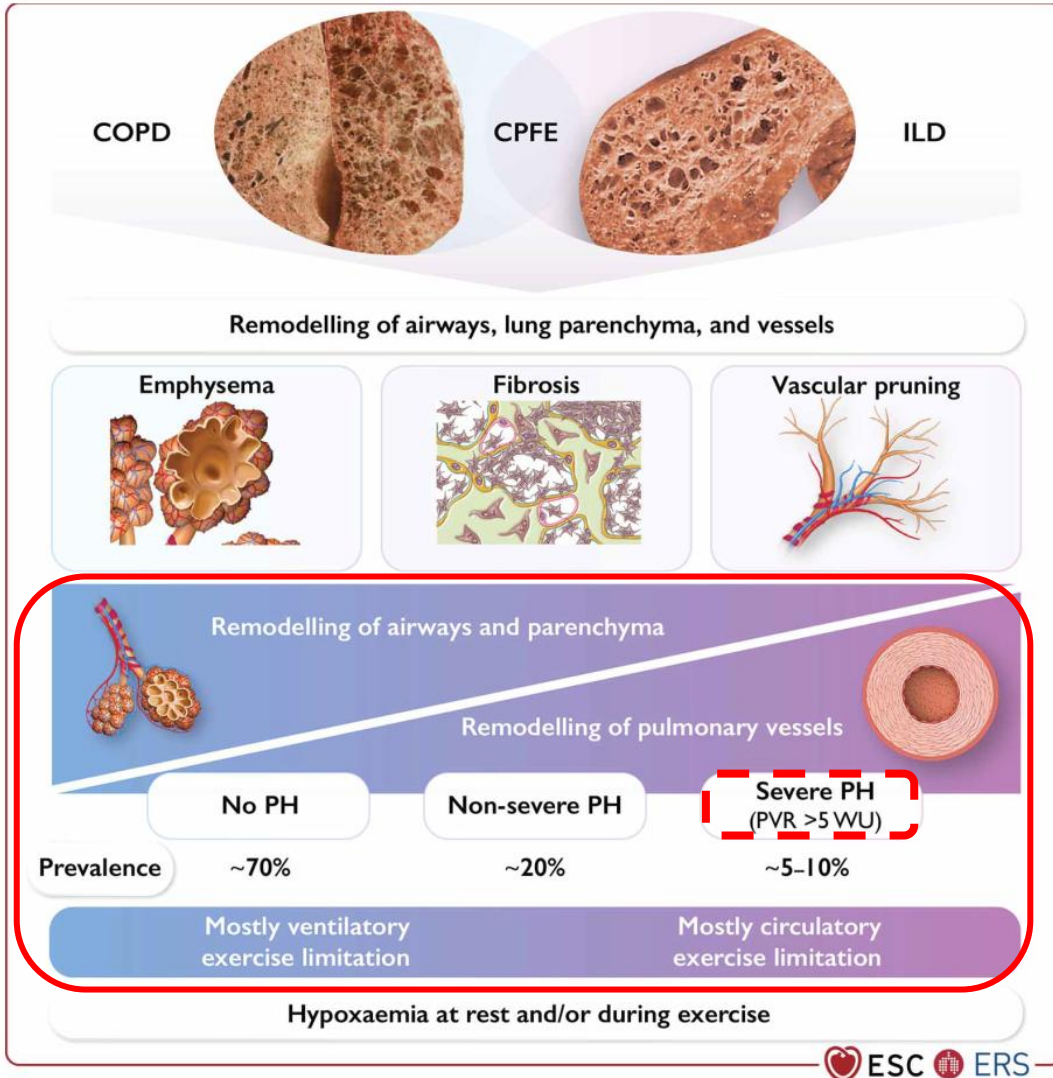
COMPERA Registry



COPD-PH: \approx 80%
ILD-PH: \approx 50%

HP de Grupo 3: clasificación hemodinámica

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- Variable compromiso de vías aéreas, alveolos e intersticio vs parte vascular

- ER sin HP: PAPm \leq 20 mmHg o RVP \leq 2 UW
- ER con HP: PAPm >20 mmHg, RVP >2 UW y PAWP \leq 15 mmHg
- ER con HP grave: RVP >5 UW y PAWP \leq 15mmHg



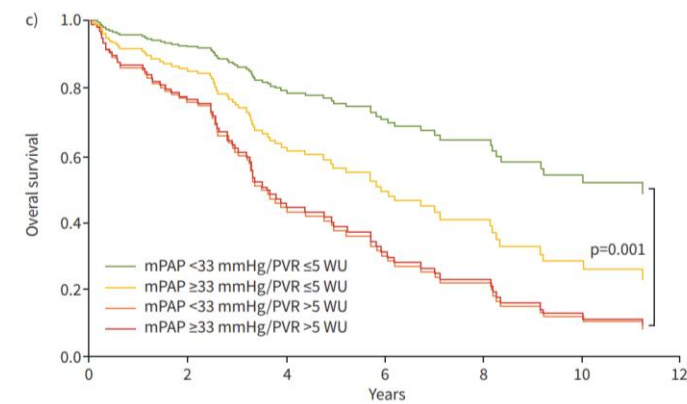
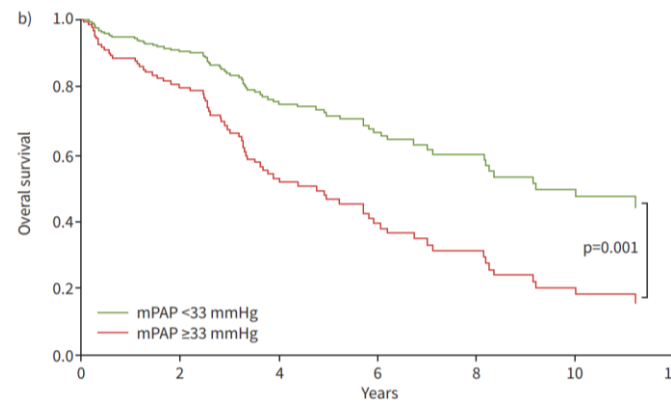
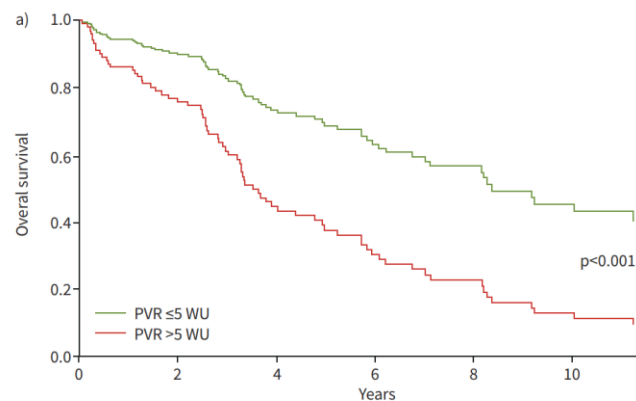
HP de Grupo 3: pronóstico

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Mortalidad según gravedad hemodinámica en EPOC

- Mejor discriminante de aumentada mortalidad PVR >5 UW, PAPm >33 mmHg también significativo
- Limitaciones:
 - Solo incluidos pacientes con PAPm ≥ 25 mmHg
 - No grupo de control sin HP
 - Pacientes con EPOC y cualquier grupo de HP (Grupo 1, 2, 3 y 4)

Registro GRAPHIC
n = 139



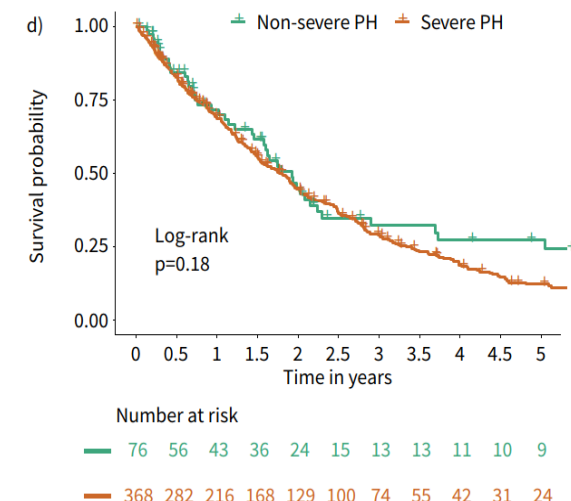
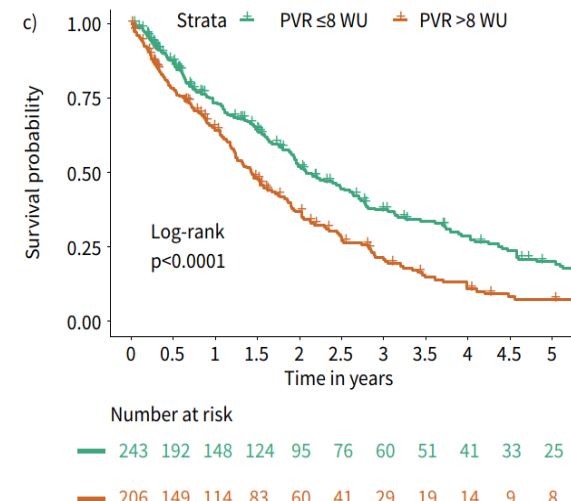
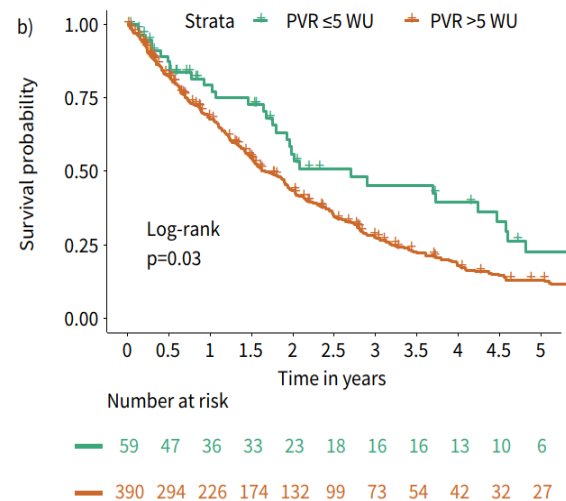
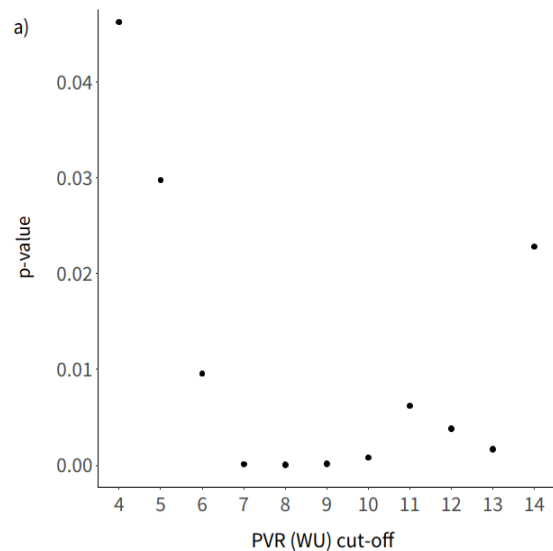
HP de Grupo 3: pronóstico

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Mortalidad según gravedad hemodinámica en EPID

- Mejor discriminante de mortalidad RVP >8 UW, RVP >5 significativo, criterios de Niza 2018 no significativos
- Limitaciones:
 - Solo incluidos pacientes con PAPm ≥ 25 mmHg
 - No grupo de control sin HP
 - 100% de pacientes tratados \rightarrow RVP: 7.6 (6-10.6) UW

Registro COMPERA
n = 449



HP de Grupo 3: pronóstico

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Cohortes Registro REHAR, ISMETT (Palermo), S. Matteo (Pavia), Royal Brompton (Londres)

Inclusión:

- Pacientes con EPOC o EPID y CCD

n = 317

Exclusión:

- Pacientes trasplantados = historia natural de la EPOC y EPID
- HP post-capilar, CFPE

17% tratados:

- 26% con EPOC
- 9% con EPID

- CLD without PH: mPAP <21 mmHg o mPAP 21-24 mmHg with PVR <3 WU

NoPH

- CLD with “borderline” PH: mPAP 21-24 mmHg + PVR ≥3 WU

BLPH

- CLD with mild-moderate PH: mPAP 25-34 mmHg

MPH

- CLD with severe PH: mPAP ≥35 mmHg or mPAP 25-34 mmHg with CI <2 L/min/m²

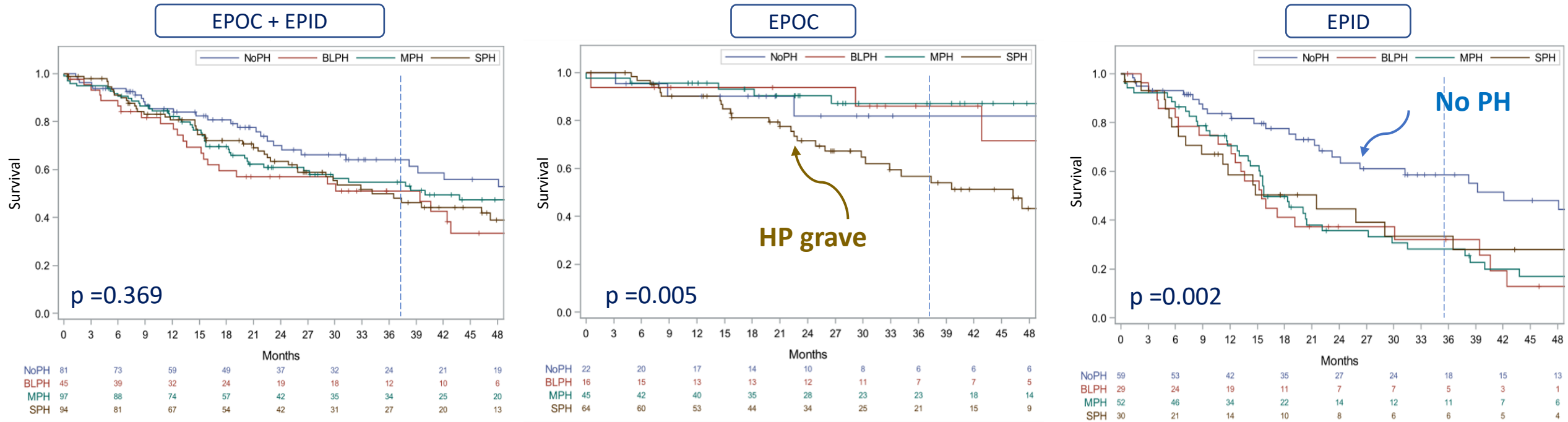
SPH

HP moderada

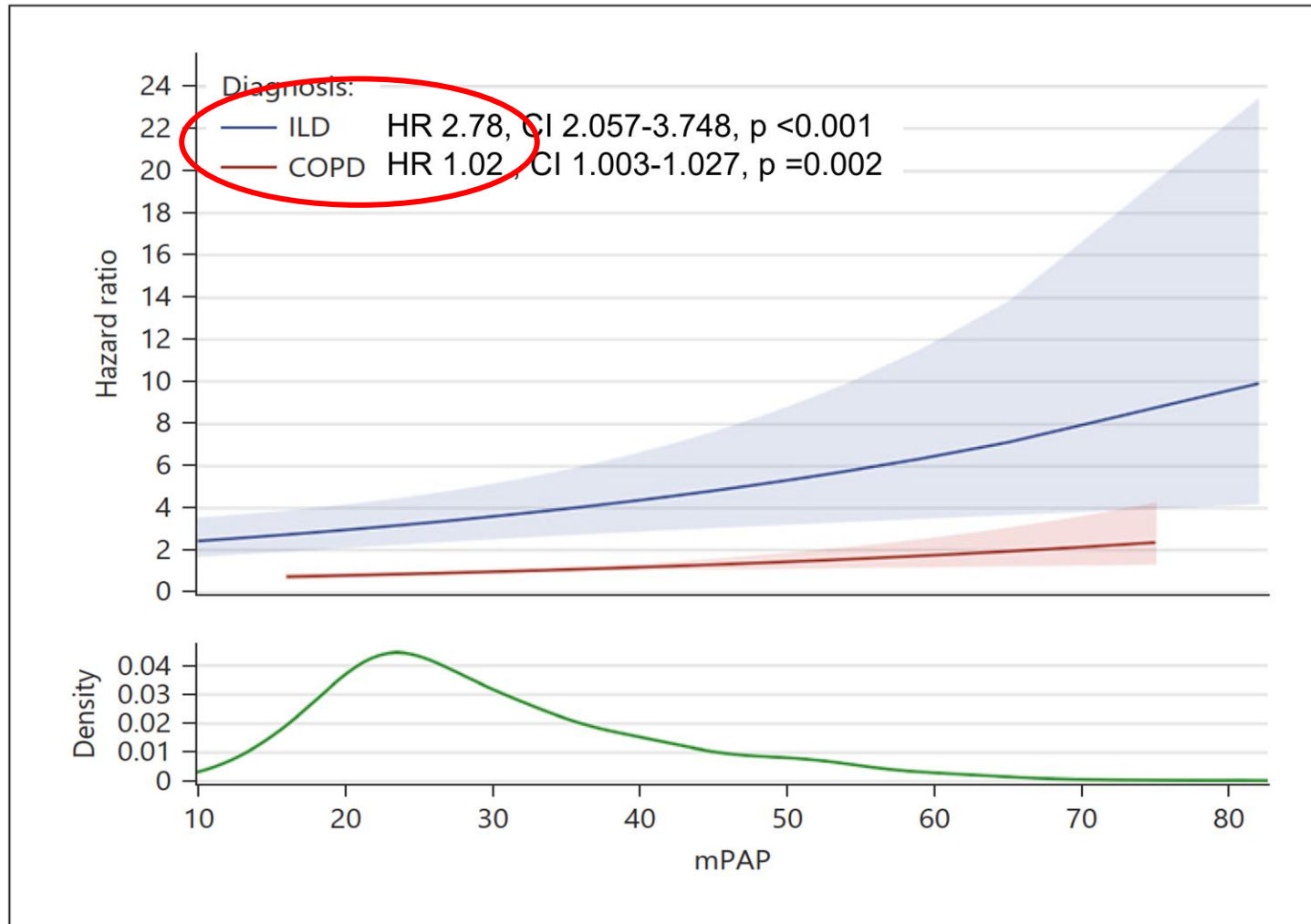


HP de Grupo 3: pronóstico

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- **EPOC**: sólo **HP grave** presentó supervivencia peor que las otras clases hemodinámicas (57% vs 87-82%)
- **EPID**: Cualquier nivel de HP (**BLPH**, **MPH**, **SPH**) presentó peor supervivencia que **NoPH** (33-28% vs 58%)
- Observamos distinción de supervivencia con PVR >5 UW en EPOC (59% vs 84%) pero no en EPID



- El aumento de riesgo de mortalidad para cada 1 mmHg de incremento en la PAPm fue \gg para pacientes con EPID que con EPOC
- PAPm parece mucho más significativa en el pronóstico de pacientes con EPID que no en EPOC
- No hay probablemente un solo parámetro hemodinámico que pueda predecir pronóstico en todos los pacientes con HP y EPOC o EPID

HP de Grupo 3: tratamiento

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Cuando se debería realizar CCD?

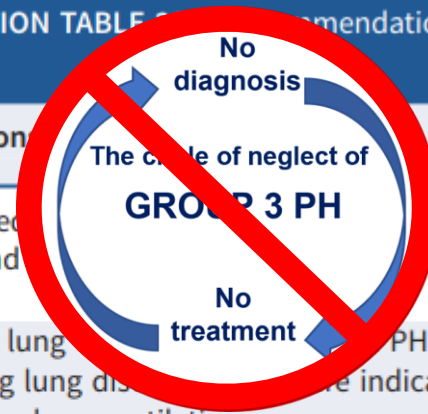
- Si se considera cirugía
- Si ayuda en decisión terapéutica
- Para fenotipar la HPG3

Cuando se debe tratar HPG3?

- Si HP grave → “tratamiento individualizado”
- Treprostinil inalado se puede considerar en **EPID-HP**
- Uso de vasodilatadores no recomendado en HP no grave

RECOMMENDATION TABLE 1. Recommendations for pulmonary hypertension associated with lung disease and/or hypoxia

Recommendation	Class ^a	Level ^b
If PH is suspected, echocardiography ^c should be performed and confirmed with ABG, PFTs including DLCO, and CT imaging	I	C
In patients with lung disease and suspected PH, it is recommended to optimize treatment of the underlying lung disease, where indicated, hypoxaemia, sleep-disordered breathing, and/or alveolar hypoventilation	I	C
In patients with lung disease and suspected severe PH, or where there is uncertainty regarding the treatment of PH, referral to a PH centre is recommended ^d	I	C
In patients with <u>lung disease and severe PH, an individualized approach to treatment is recommended</u>	I	C
It is recommended to refer eligible patients with lung disease and PH for LTx evaluation	I	C
In patients with lung disease and suspected PH, <u>RHC is recommended if the results are expected to aid management decisions</u>	I	C
<u>Inhaled treprostinil may be considered in patients with PH associated with ILD [734]</u>	IIb	B
The use of ambrisentan is not recommended in patients with PH associated with IPF [740]	III	B
The use of riociguat is not recommended in patients with PH associated with IIP [181]	III	B
<u>The use of PAH medication is not recommended in patients with lung disease and non-severe PH^e</u>	III	C



patients with end-stage lung disease who are not considered candidates for LT. ^eThis does not include inhaled treprostinil, which may be considered in patients with PH associated with ILD, irrespective of PH severity.

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HP asociada a EPID: prevalencia

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- Prevalencia muy variable según:
 - Diagnóstico específico de EPID
 - Estadio de la enfermedad (al diagnóstico vs pre-trasplante → mayoría de los estudios)
 - Método de detección vs diagnóstico
 - Varias definiciones de HP
 - Cohortes retrospectivas vs prospectivas

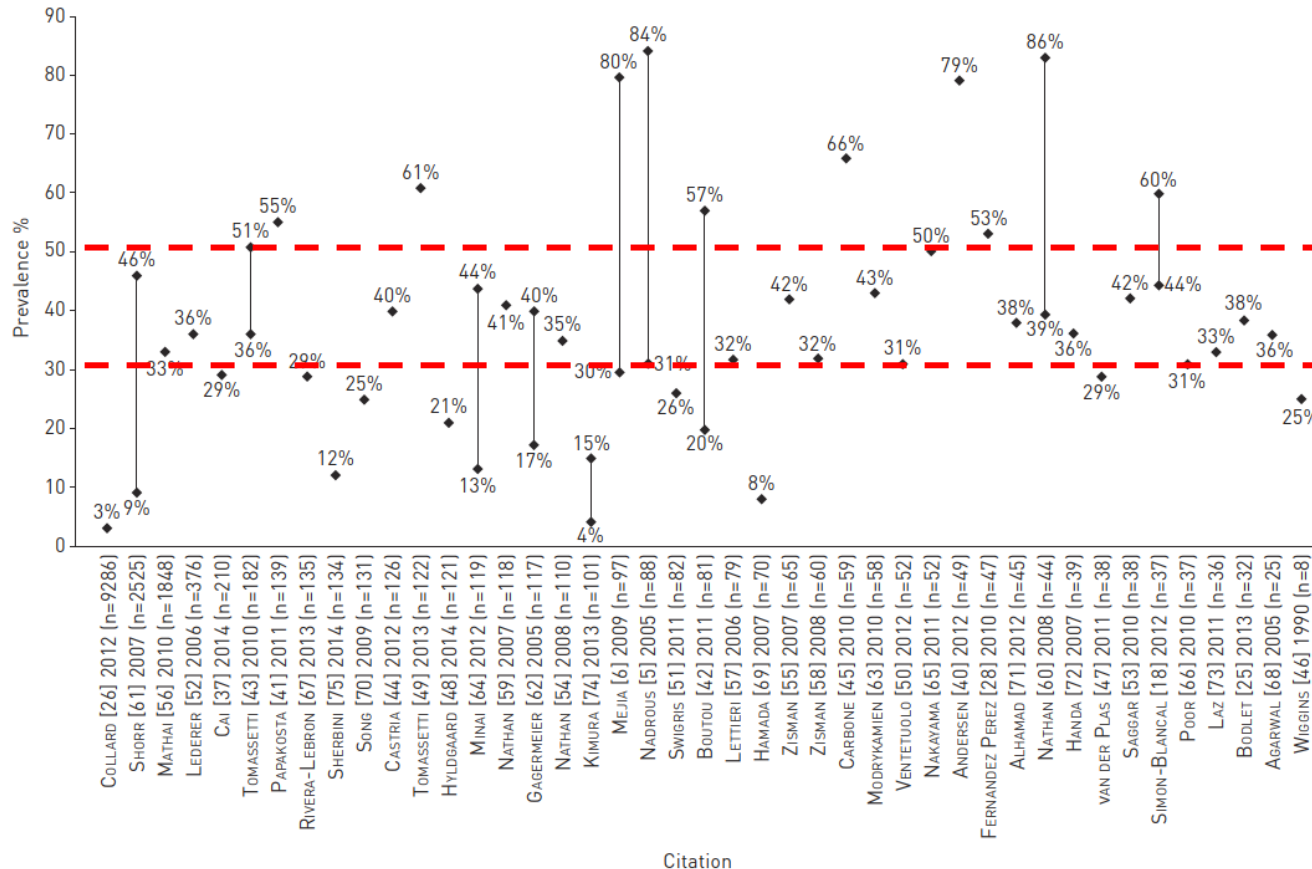
TABLE 2 Prevalence of PH in different chronic lung diseases

Chronic lung disease	Prevalence of PH	Study design	References
Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis	14%	Analysis of 488 subjects with IPF enrolled in a placebo-controlled study who underwent right heart catheterization.	Raghu et al. ¹⁷
	39% at initial evaluation	44 consecutive patients at a single center with right heart catheterization undergoing evaluation for lung transplant.	Nathan et al. ¹⁹
	86% at time of transplant		
	46%	Retrospective review of 2525 patients with IPF listed for lung transplant in the United States from January 1995 to June 2004.	Shorr et al. ²²
	41%	Retrospective review of 118 patients with IPF over an 8-year interval.	Nathan et al. ²³
	48%	Cross-sectional study in 239 patients at one Indian center over 1 year	Tyagi et al. ²⁴
Nonspecific interstitial pneumonia	31%	Retrospective review of 35 patients with NSIP diagnosed between 2002 and 2016	King et al. ²⁵
Combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema	30%–50%	Retrospective study of 40 patients with CPFE	Cottin et al. ²⁶
CHP	20%	Prospective database from tertiary referral center for patients with ILD including 211 patients with CHP	Waelscher et al. ²⁷
	44%	Prospective evaluation of 50 consecutive patients with CHP undergoing right heart catheterization	Oliveira et al. ²⁸
	52%	Cross-sectional study in 239 patients at one Indian center over one year	Tyagi et al. ²⁴

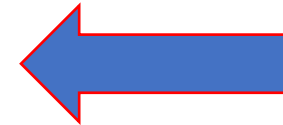
HP asociada a EPID: prevalencia

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Fibrosis pulmonar idiopática con hipertensión pulmonar



Prevalencia de la HP en FPI: 30-50%



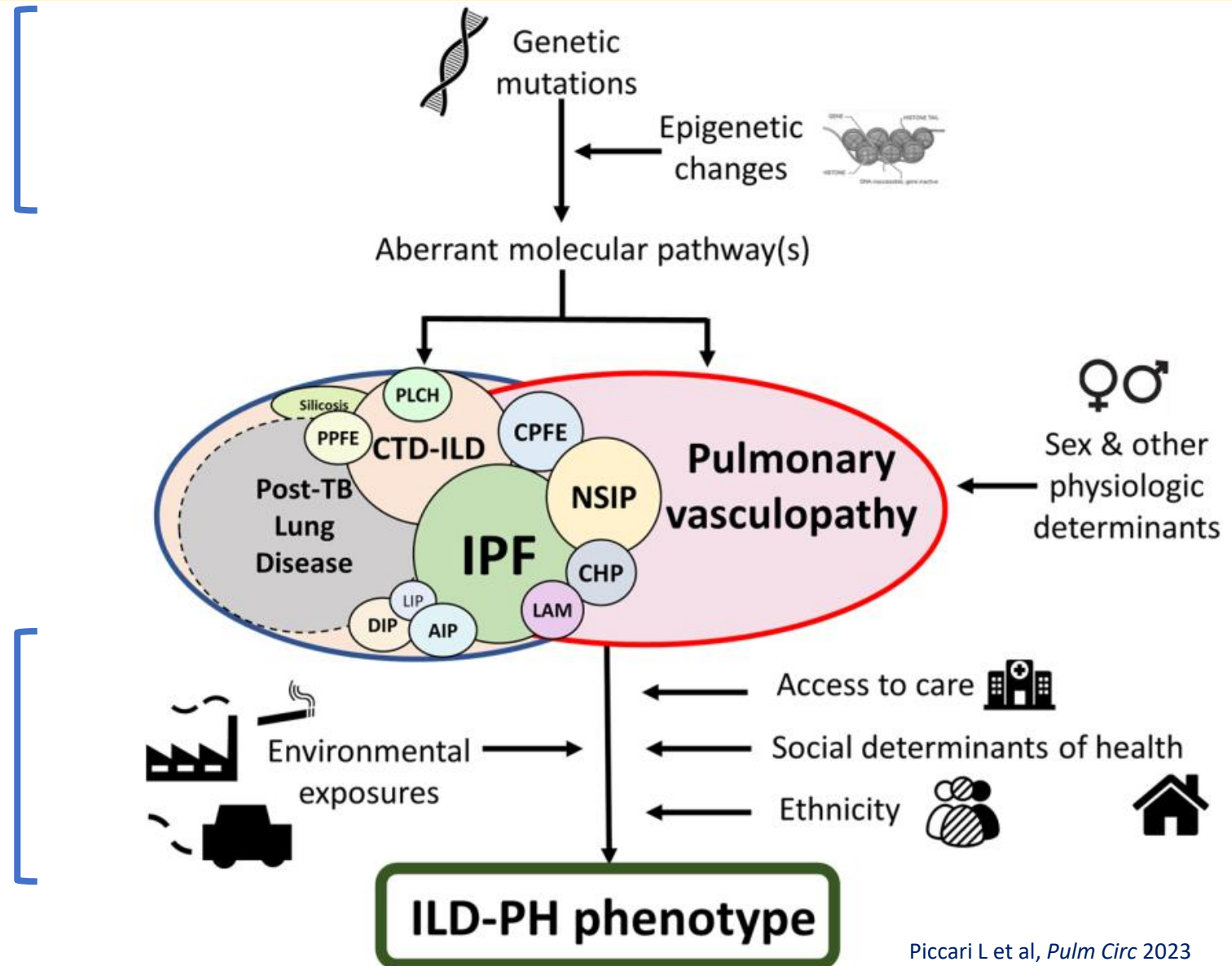
Mismas limitaciones en los estudios de cohorte

HP asociada a EPID: etiopatogenia

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endotipo

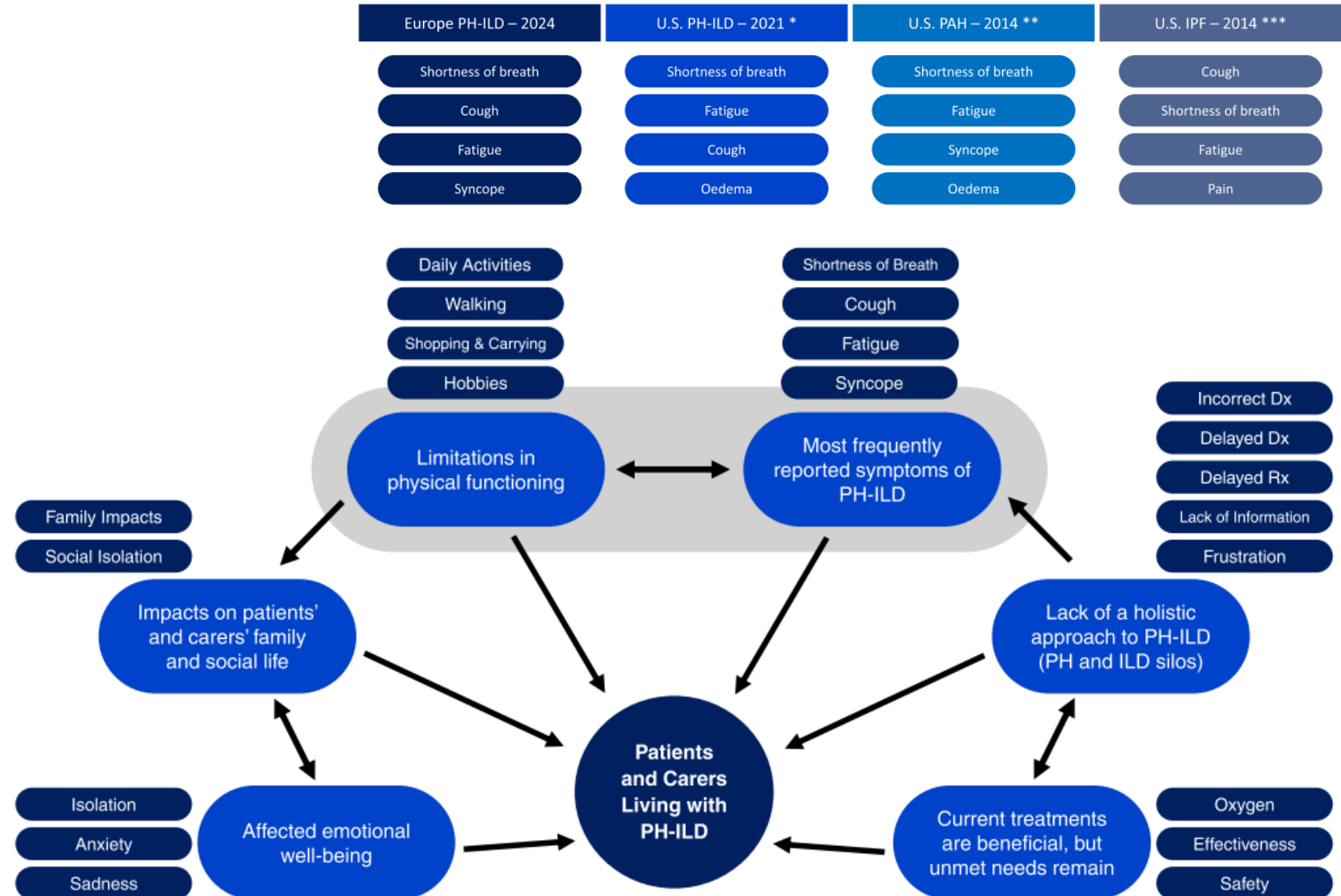
exposiciones



HP asociada a EPID: morbilidad

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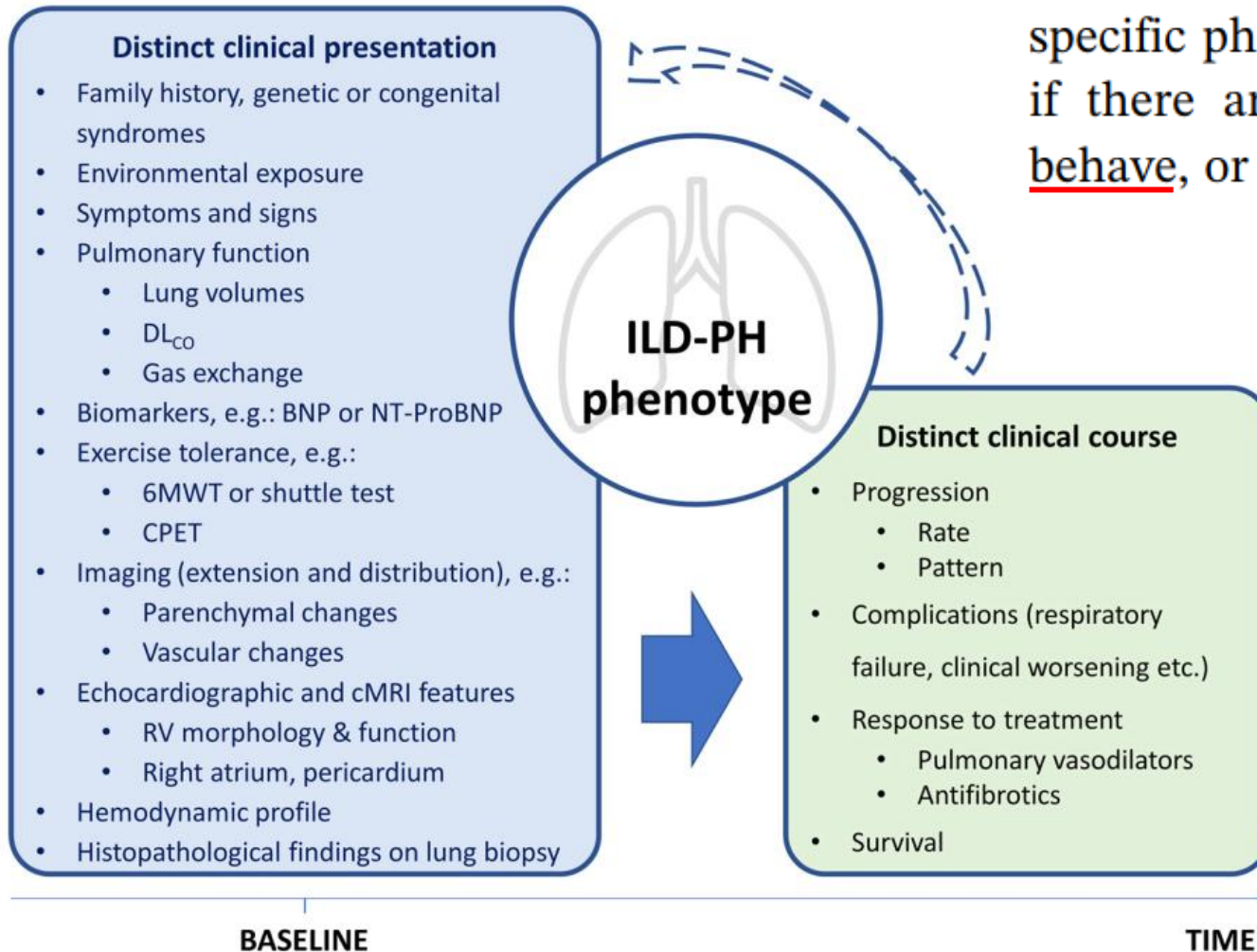
- Síntomas inespecíficos
 - Disnea
 - Tos
 - Fatiga
 - Síncope
- Afectación de la calidad de vida en muchos ámbitos distintos



HP asociada a EPID: fenotipos

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specific phenotypes of ILD-PH should only be discerned if there are distinct differences in how they present, behave, or respond to treatment (Figure 1).



= endotipo ?

Fibrosis pulmonar idiopática con hipertensión pulmonar

Table 2—Deciles of Physiologic Parameters Compared to Pulmonary Artery Pressures (n = 118)

Variables	No.	FVC%	DLco%*	mPAP, mm Hg	Patients With PH†	
					No.	%
FVC range, %						
> 70	16	80.4	43.2	29.7	10	62.5
60–69	26	63.1	41.1	22.1	7	26.9
50–59	23	54.6	31.1	23.2	10	43.5
40–49	31	44.8	32.5	22.9	13	41.9
< 40	22	32.0	22.1	21.6	8	36.4
DLco range, %						
> 50	16	60.9	61.3	24.0	5	31.3
40–49	15	66.4	44.6	22.0	4	26.7
30–39	32	55.4	34.6	21.2	9	28.1
20–29	26	52.7	24.5	25.6	14	53.8
< 20	13	43.7	13.7	27.2	8	61.5
FVC%/DLco% ratio						
> 3.0	10	53.0	13.3	27.7	5	50.0
> 2.0–2.9	24	62.0	27.2	27.1	11	45.8
> 1.5–1.9	31	55.4	33.3	21.8	12	38.7
> 1.0–1.4	31	52.5	42.7	21.7	7	22.6
< 1.0	6	51.7	72.0	21.5	3	50.0
TLC range, %						
> 70	17	72.9	43.1	29.8	10	58.8
60–69	19	59.5	35.4	20.9	4	21.1
50–59	23	55.9	36.7	22.9	11	47.8
40–49	23	45.3	35.2	22.3	8	34.8
< 40	12	36.0	15.9	21.5	3	25.0

*DLco > 50% vs DLco < 20% (p < 0.136).

†FVC > 70% vs FVC < 40% (prevalence p < 0.111, severity p < 0.008); FVC%/DLco% ratio > 3.0 vs FVC%/DLco% ratio < 1.0 (p < 0.999);

TLC > 70% vs TLC < 40% (prevalence p < 0.071, severity p < 0.003).

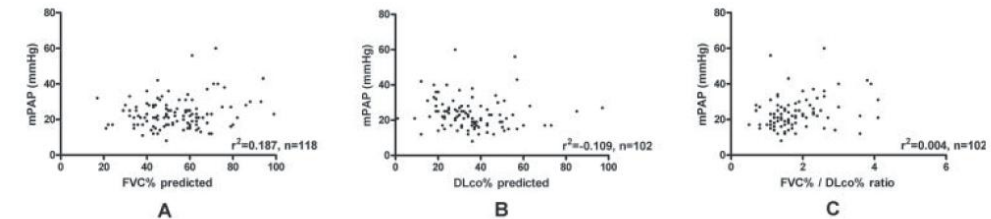


FIGURE 1. Correlation of mPAP with FVC% (left, A), DLco% (center, B), and FVC%/DLco% ratio (right, C).

Escasa correlación entre FVC,
DL_{CO} e PAPm

HP asociada a EPID: fenotipos

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Fibrosis pulmonar idiopática con hipertensión pulmonar

No hay correlación entre hallazgos TACAR y PAPm

Table 3—Pearson Correlation Coefficients Between MPAP and Putative Predictors of PH

Variables	No.	r	p Value*
CT-fib	65	0.042	0.74
WCT-fib	65	0.022	0.86
MCT-fib	54	0.004	0.97
CT-alv	65	0.153	0.22
WCT-alv	65	0.171	0.17
CT-hc	65	0.009	0.94
WCT-hc	65	0.025	0.84
CT-tot	65	0.009	0.38
WCT-tot	65	0.119	0.34
MPAD	65	0.148	0.24
MPAD/AD	65	0.203	0.10
MPAD/BSA	63	0.136	0.29
FVC, L	64	0.150	0.23
FVC, % predicted	64	0.235	0.10
DLCO, mL/mm Hg/min	59	-0.295	0.02
DLCO, % predicted	59	-0.307	0.02
DLCO/VA, % predicted	52	-0.408	0.003
FVC % predicted/DLCO% predicted	59	0.435	0.0006
SpO ₂	59	-0.527	<0.0001
6MWD	17	-0.569	0.002

*Test of zero correlation.

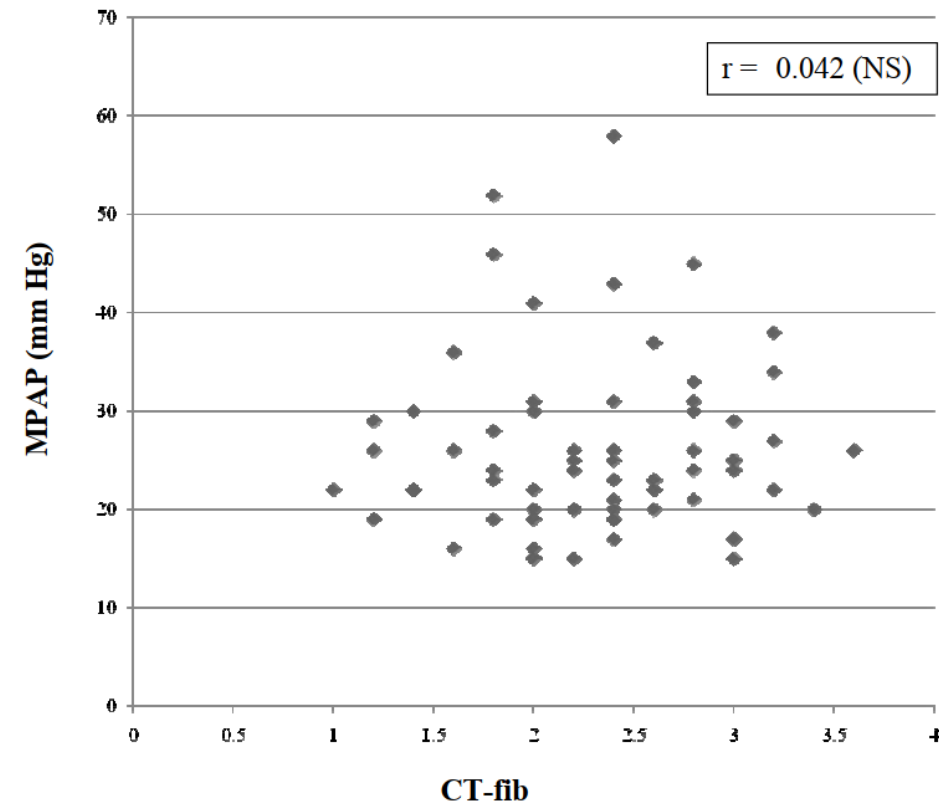


FIGURE 1. Relationship between CT-fib and measured MPAP. NS = not significant.

Fibrosis pulmonar idiopática con hipertensión pulmonar

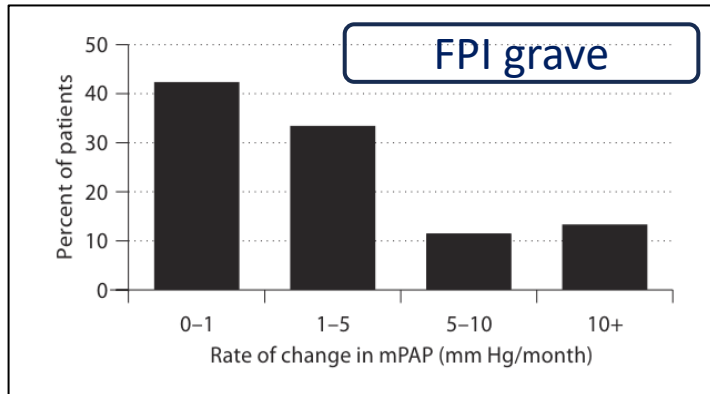


Table 1. Demographics and baseline physiologic parameters (n = 44)

Male	35 (79.5%)
Age, years	57.2 ± 7.4
FVC, % predicted	49.8 ± 15.5
FEV ₁ , % predicted	53.9 ± 14.0
DLCO, % predicted	33.2 ± 13.7
TLC, % predicted	52.5 ± 13.3
mPAP _{baseline} , mm Hg	22.6 ± 6.0
mPAP _{follow-up} , mm Hg	32.7 ± 9.5
Mean PAP change, mm Hg	10.1 ± 7.6
<u>Monthly mean PAP rate of change, mm Hg</u>	<u>3.8 ± 6.1</u>
Baseline to transplant time, days	258.1 ± 220.7

- En la FPI la PAPm aumenta de **3.8 mmHg/mes**
- En la HAP la PAPm aumenta de **0.12 mmHg/mes**

n = 65 – 12 weeks

Table 2. Mean Change in Hemodynamic Variables

Variable	Placebo (N=61)
Heart rate — beats/minute	-1.3 (-4.1 to 1.4)
Mean pulmonary artery pressure — mm Hg	0.6 (-0.8 to 2.0)
Cardiac index — liters/min/m ²	-0.02 (-0.17 to 0.13)
Pulmonary vascular resistance — dyn·sec·cm ⁻⁵	49 (-54 to 153)
Right atrial pressure — mm Hg	0.3 (-0.9 to 1.1)

Table 3. Mean Change in Hemodynamic Variables in the Treatment Group

Variable	Treatment (n = 9)
Cardiac output, L/min	4.2 (1.3)
Heart rate, beats/min	74 (10)
Mean pulmonary artery pressure, mm Hg	32.7 (9.5)
Mean systemic artery pressure, mm Hg	92.2 (13)
Systemic oxygen transport, L/min/m ²	2.5 (0.7)
Total pulmonary resistance, dyn·sec·cm ⁻⁵	1,793 (622)
Total systemic resistance, dyn·sec·cm ⁻⁵	1,772 (610)
6-Minute walk test, m	650 (11)

n = 56 – 12 weeks

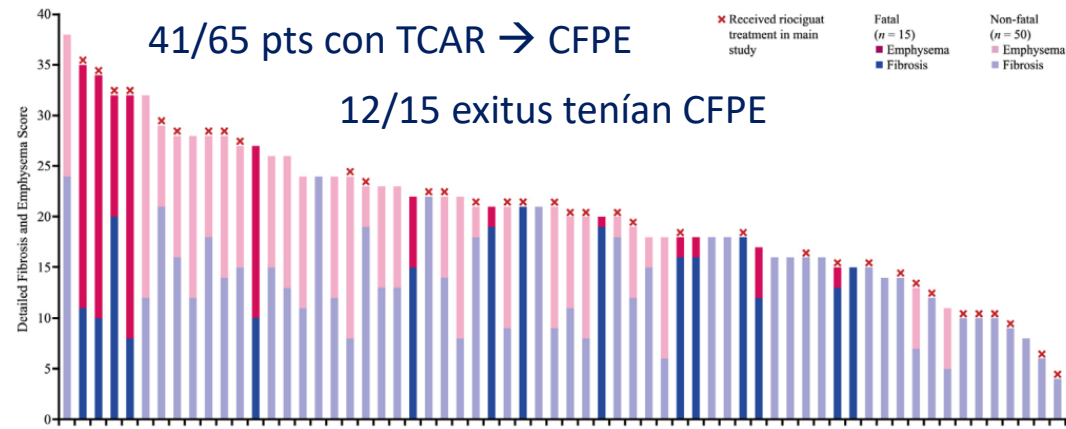
Parameter	Treatment naïve					
	Riociguat			Placebo		
	n	BL ^a	Change from BL at week 12 ^a	n	BL ^a	Change from BL at week 12 ^a
PVR, dyne·sec·cm ⁻⁵	115	888 (505)	-259 (296)	55	855 (477)	+17 (361)
SVR, dyne·sec·cm ⁻⁵	112	1,793 (622)	-525 (464)	54	1,772 (610)	-56 (297)
<u>mPAP, mm Hg</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>49.3 (15)</u>	<u>-4.4 (8)</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>48.9 (16)</u>	<u>-0.3 (12)</u>
MAP, mm Hg	113	92.2 (13)	-10 (10)	57	90.6 (13)	-1.3 (13)
RAP, mm Hg	116	7.4 (5.2)	-0.2 (7.0)	55	6.9 (4.6)	+1.7 (5.7)
Cardiac output, liters/min	115	4.2 (1.3)	+1.0 (1.0)	55	4.2 (1.4)	-0.1 (1.2)
Cardiac index, liters/min/m ²	115	2.5 (0.7)	+0.6 (0.6)	55	2.5 (0.9)	-0.1 (0.7)
SvO ₂ , %	103	65.0 (11)	+4.1 (9.5)	51	67.0 (9)	-2.5 (9.6)

HP asociada a EPID: probables fenotipos

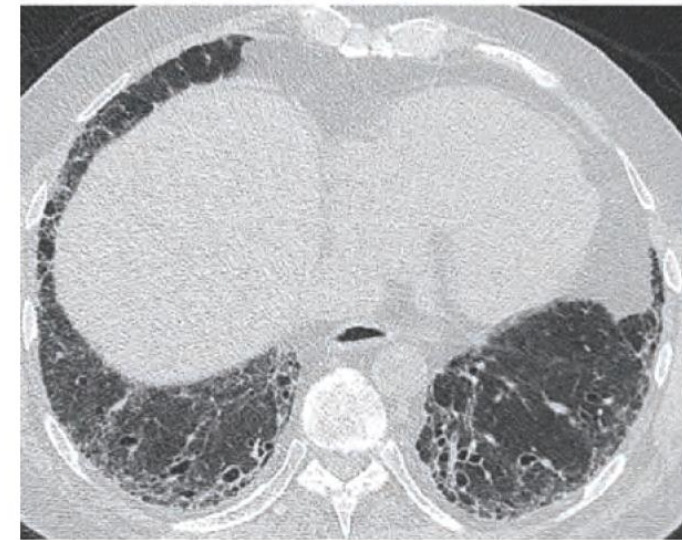
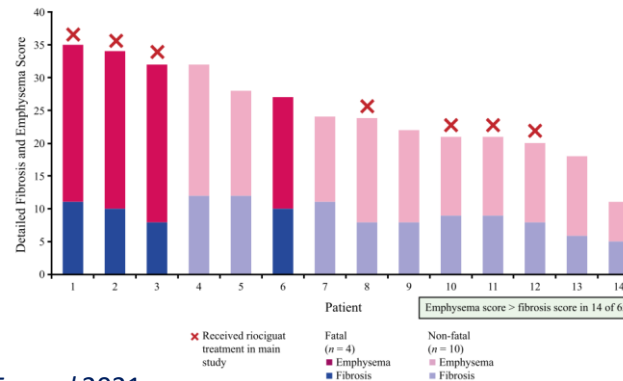
9/13

Combinación Fibrosis Pulmonar y Enfisema

- HP en 30-50% de casos, grave en 68% de estos
- HP grave y FVC <50% → predictores independientes de supervivencia
- Podría presentar respuesta distinta a vasodilatadores pulmonares



14/41 enfisema > fibrosis
4/14 exitus



Cottin V et al, *Eur Respir J* 2005
Cottin V et al, *Eur Respir J* 2010
Mejía M et al, *Chest* 2009

Nathan SD et al, *J Heart Lung Transpl* 2021

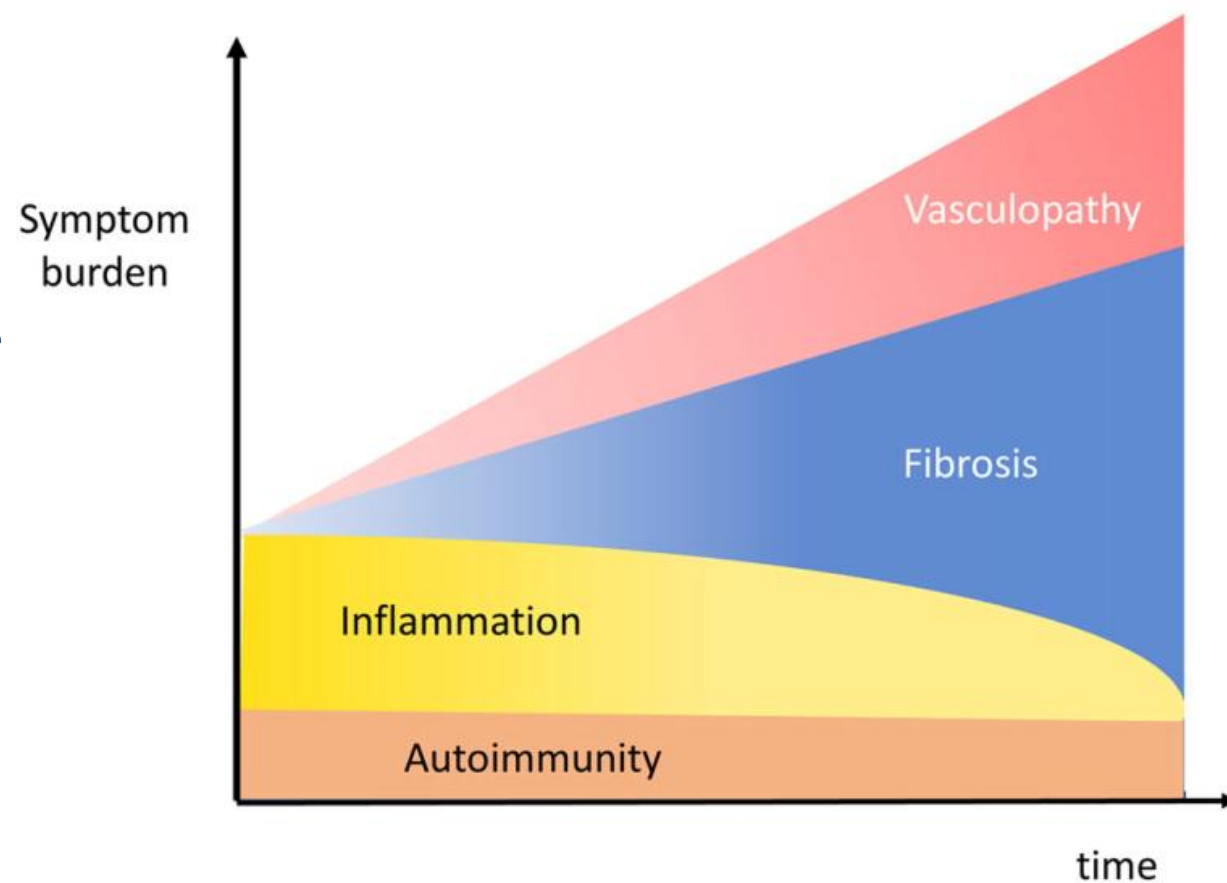
Cottin V et al, *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2022

HP asociada a EPID: probables fenotipos

10/13

Enfermedad del tejido conectivo + EPID + HP

- Presenta la co-presencia de autoinmunidad, inflamación, fibrosis y vasculopatía
- Se asocia sobre todo a esclerodermia (difusa ++)
- Reto diagnóstico → los pacientes con ETC (especialmente con esclerodermia) pueden asociarse a HP de cualquier grupo
 - HAP-ETC
 - ETC con afectación miocárdica (Grupo 2)
 - ETC con EPID y HP (Grupo 3)
 - ETC-HPTEC ↑ riesgo trombótico (Grupo 4)

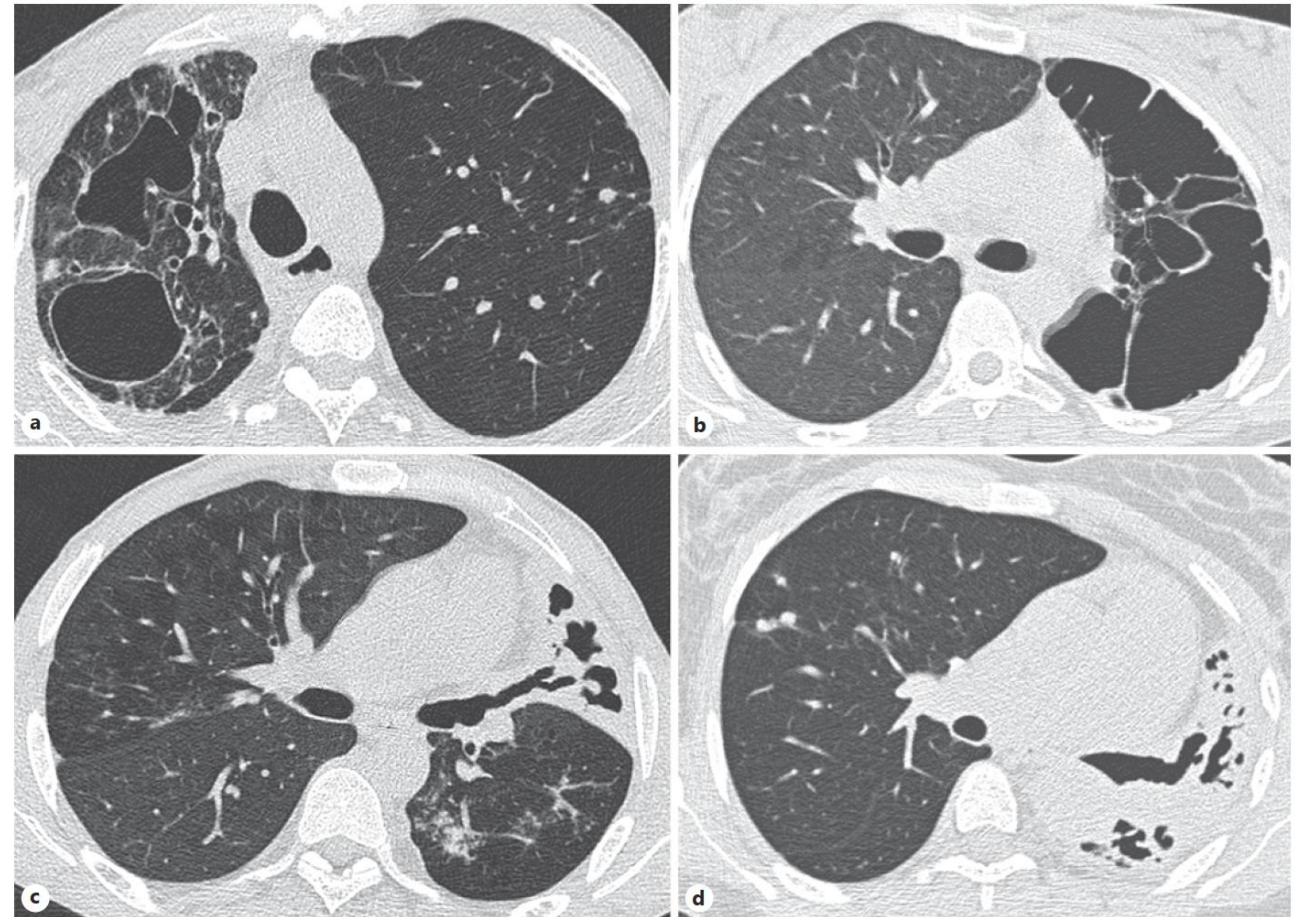


HP asociada a EPID: posibles fenotipos

11/13

Enfermedad pulmonar post-tuberculosis + HP

- Forma probablemente muy prevalente, sobre todo en países de rédito medio-bajo
- Meta-análisis:
 - 67% en insuficiencia respiratoria crónica
 - 42% en hospitalizados sintomáticos
 - 6% en screenings sistemáticos de población asintomática
 - 9% en TB activa
- Mayoría de estudios con ecocardiografía
- Forma “olvidada” de HP en EPID

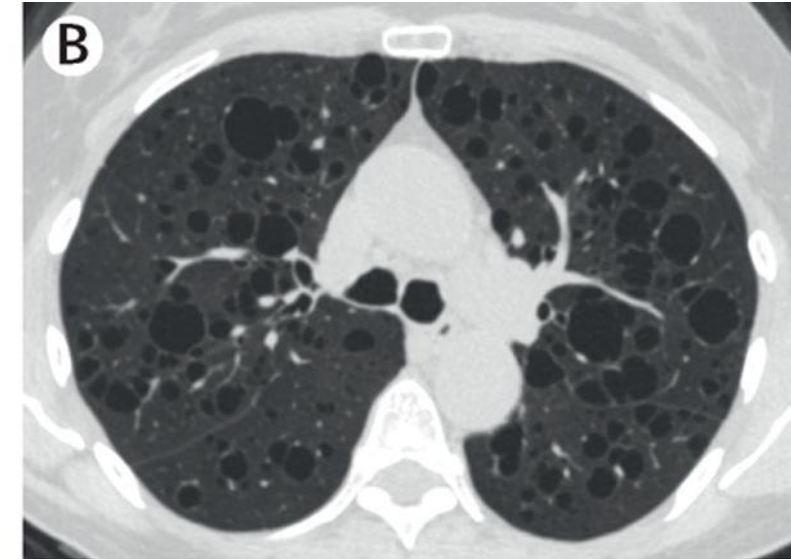
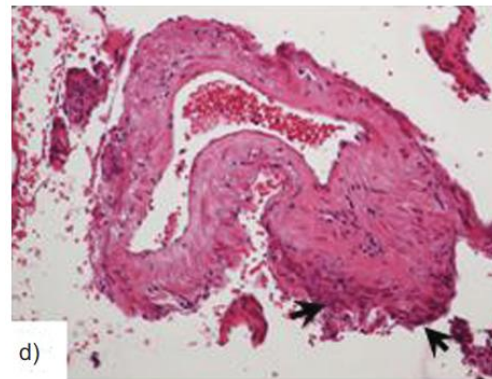
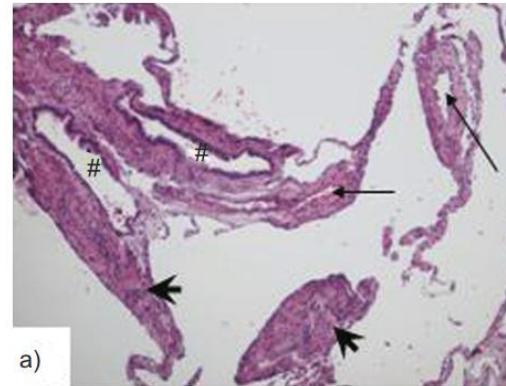


HP asociada a EPID: posibles fenotipos

12/13

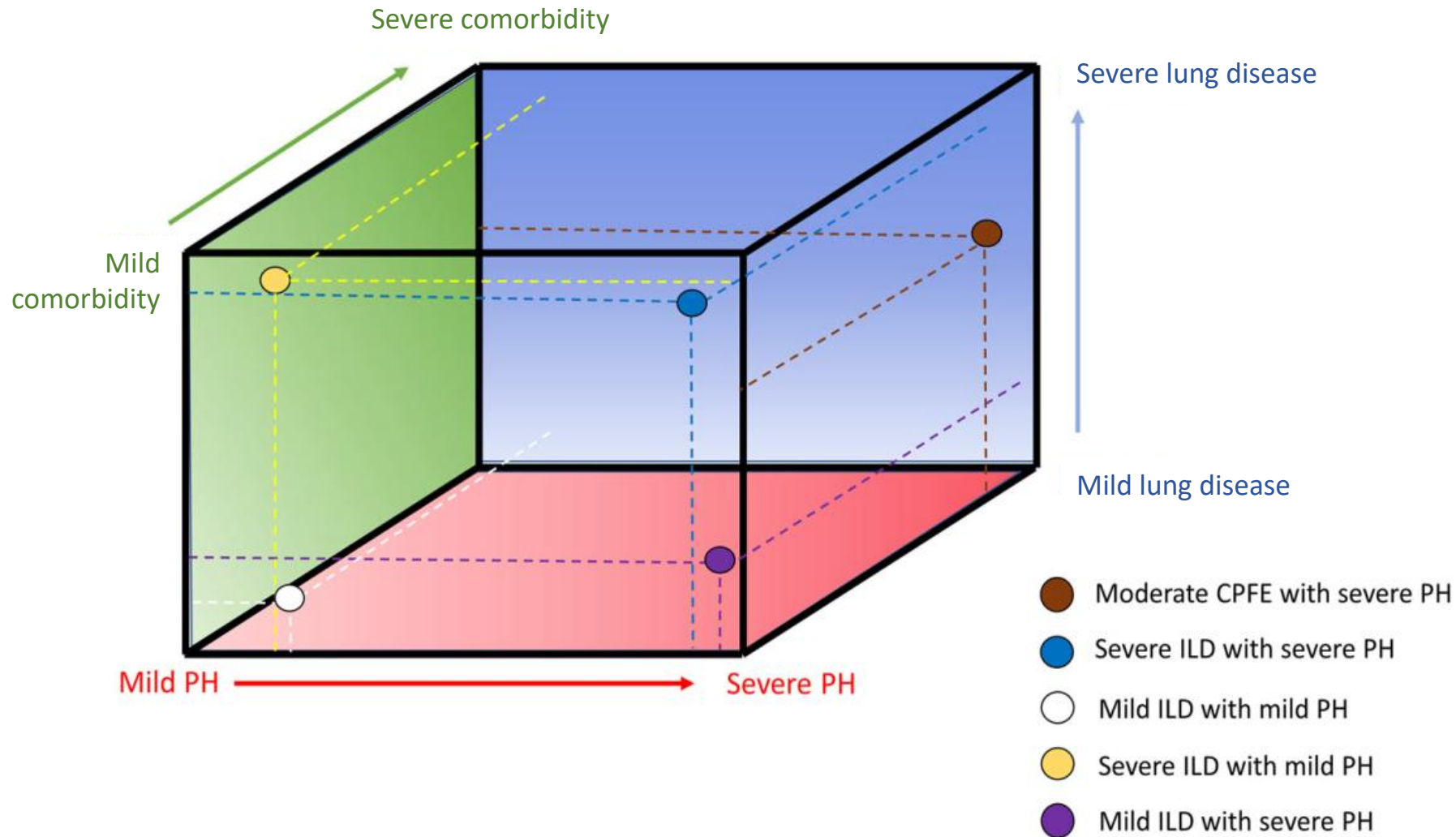
Linfangiomiomatosis + HP

- Enfermedad quística difusa en mujeres, causada por la proliferación de células musculares lisas (“células LAM”)
- Prevalencia de la HP:
 - 8% en cohortes generales, 45% en cohortes pre-trasplante
 - HP grave en el 20% de casos
- HP se asocia a peor disnea, FEV₁, tolerancia al esfuerzo
- Infiltración bronquial y vascular por células LAM



HP asociada a EPID: fenotipos

13/13



- Neumopatía
- Hemodinámica
- Comorbilidades

Índice

1. Orientación básica e hipertensión pulmonar de Grupo 3
2. Hipertensión pulmonar asociada a la EPID
3. Hipertensión pulmonar asociada a la EPOC
4. HAP de Grupo 1 vs HP de Grupo 3
5. Hipertensión pulmonar asociada a síndrome de hipoventilación
6. Relevancia de los registros y el Registro REHAR
7. Conclusiones

HP asociada a EPOC: epidemiología

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Prevalencia de la HP en la EPOC

- Variabilidad de prevalencia

- HP moderada
- HP grave



Variabilidad de definiciones!

- Variabilidad de gravedad
espirométrica

- Mayoría de estudios:

- Evaluación trasplante
- Cirugía de resección de volumen

	Year of inclusion	Number of participants	Proportion of females (%)	Age (years)	Lung function: FEV ₁ /FVC, or predicted FEV ₁ (%)	Arterial blood gases: PaO ₂ , PaCO ₂ (mm Hg)	Patients with pulmonary hypertension (%)	Effect of pulmonary hypertension on survival
Weitzenblum et al; France ¹⁰⁵	1968–72	175	1%	60 (range 36–82)	FEV ₁ /FVC 40% (11%)	63 (10), 40 (6)	PAPm >20 mm Hg in 35.4%, PAPm >30 mm Hg in 9.7%	4 year survival 71.8% when PAPm <20 mm Hg vs 49.4% when PAPm >20 mm Hg (p<0.01)
Scharf et al; USA ¹⁰⁶	..	120	39%	66 (6), <u>evaluation for lung volume reduction surgery</u>	Predicted FEV ₁ 27% (7%)	66 (10), 42 (6)	PAPm >20 mm Hg in 91%, PAPm >35 mm Hg in 5%	..
Sims et al; USA ¹⁰⁷	1991–2003	362	53%	56 (5), <u>evaluation for transplantation</u>	Predicted FEV ₁ 20% (5%)	62 (12), 51 (10) pulmonary hypertension group	PAPm ≥25 mm Hg and PAWP ≤15 mm Hg in 23%	..
Minai et al; USA ¹⁰⁸	..	797	35%	67 (6)	Predicted FEV ₁ 26% (7%) (pulmonary hypertension group)	61 (9), 43 (6) pulmonary hypertension group	PAPm ≥25 mm Hg in 38%, severe pulmonary hypertension in 2.2%	..
Cuttica et al; USA ¹⁰⁹	1997–2006	4930	54%	56 (6), pulmonary hypertension group, <u>evaluation for transplantation</u>	Predicted FEV ₁ 22% (10%)	..	PAPm ≥25 mm Hg and PAWP ≤15 mm Hg in 30%	Adjusted hazard ratio for death associated with the presence of pulmonary hypertension 1.27 (95% CI 1.04–1.55)
Portillo et al; Spain ¹¹⁰	..	139	4%	63 (8)	Predicted FEV ₁ 41% (16%)	69 (12), 40 (6)	PAPm ≥25 mm Hg in 18%, PAPm ≥35 mm Hg in 3%	..
Vizza et al; Italy ¹¹¹	1993–1995	168	62%	54 (6), <u>evaluation for transplantation</u>	Predicted FEV ₁ 20% (6%)	59 (12), 46 (11)	PAPm ≥25 mm Hg in about 50%	..
Thabut et al; France ¹¹²	1988–2002	215	21.4%	55 (-), <u>evaluation for transplantation or LVRS</u>	Predicted FEV ₁ 24.3% (-)	66 (13), 41 (7) lung volume reduction surgery cohort	PAPm >25 mm Hg in 50.2%, PAPm >35 mm Hg in 13.5%	..
Chaouat et al; France ^{113,114}	1990–2002	998	10%	67 (62–68)	Predicted FEV ₁ 50% (44–56)	46 (41–53), 32 (28–37)	PAPm >20 mm Hg in about 50%, PAPm ≥35 mm Hg in 5.8%, PAPm ≥40 mm Hg in 1%	3 year survival about 88% in patients with PAPm <20 mm Hg vs about 38% in patients with PAPm ≥40 mm Hg (p<0.01)
Oswald-Mammosser et al; France ¹¹⁵	1976–1992	84	10.7%	63 (-)	FEV ₁ /FVC 36% (11%)	52 (5), 45 (8)	PAPm >20 mm Hg in 77%, PAPm >30 mm Hg in 37%	5 year survival 62.2% when PAPm ≤25 mm Hg vs 36.3% when PAPm >25 mm Hg (p<0.001)
Andersen et al; Denmark ¹¹⁶	1991–2010	409	61%	54 (7), <u>evaluation for transplantation</u>	Predicted FEV 23% (7%)	63 (12), 49 (11) pulmonary hypertension group	PAPm ≥25 mm Hg in 35.7%, PAPm ≥35 mm Hg in 3.9%, PAPm ≥40 mm Hg in 1.5%	5 year survival 63% when PAPm <25 mm Hg vs 37% when PAPm ≥25 mm Hg (p=0.016)

HP asociada a EPOC: epidemiología

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Prevalencia de la HP en la EPOC: revisión sistemática

- Meta-análisis a nivel global (4 continentes)
- 38 estudios considerados, 15 (39%) con CCD y 23 (61%) con ETT
- Pacientes estables en 20, exacerbación 3, estatus N/A en 15
- **Prevalencia global: 39%** → ETT 41%; CCD 37%
- Según alteración espirométrica:

39% de 480m de pacientes con EPOC =

187m pacientes con **HP-EPOC**

GOLD	Prevalencia
Leve	25%
Moderado	34%
Severo	39%
Muy severo	61%

Table 1 Characteristics of Studies Reporting the Prevalence of COPD-Related PH

Study	Country	Enrollment Time	Total	Gender (M/F)	Mean Age	Sample Source	Sample Type	Diagnostic Methods for PH	Prevalence
Acharya et al 2018 ³⁸	India	2012–2014	50	NA	61.14 ±10.33	NA	Stable	TTE	54.00%
Aksu et al 2013 ¹⁷	Turkey	2008–2009	89	77/12	60.6±8.5	NA	Stable	TTE	23.60%
Alkukhun et al 2014 ⁴⁸	America	2004–2011	92	31/61	55.1	Lung transplants	NA	RHC	32.60%
Andersen et al 2012 ³³	Danish	1991–2010	409	140/216	54.01	Lung transplants	Stable	RHC	48.66%
Blanco et al 2019 ³⁸	Spain	NA	3105	1612/1493	59.5	Lung transplants	NA	RHC	54.00%
Bukliosa et al 2019 ³⁹	Slojpe	2018–2018	60	52/8	NA	NA	NA	TTE	33.33%
Chouat et al 2009 ⁴¹	France	NA	183	160/23	67.0–79.0	NA	Stable	TTE	21.90%
Chen et al 2015 ⁵¹	China	2013–2014	221	175/46	69±10	Inpatients		TTE	25.34%
Fingersh et al 2011 ⁵²	America	2002–2008	174	155/19	40–80	NA	Stable	TTE	37.36%
Freixa et al 2012 ⁵⁴	Spain	2004–2006	342	318/24	67.9±8.6	Inpatients	AECOPO	TTE	19.00%
Gartman et al 2012 ⁵⁵	America	2008–2010	142	84/58	59	Lung transplants	NA	RHC	63.38%
Gupta et al 2018 ⁶¹	India	2015–2016	109	72/27	58.04	NA	NA	TTE	62.40%
Hakani et al 2019 ⁵⁷	Islam	NA	142	NA	67.5–70.8	Outpatients	Stable	TTE	63.38%
Hayes et al 2017 ⁵⁸	America	2005–2013	86	31/55	60.86	Outpatients	Stable	TTE	63.00%
Hilde et al 2016 ⁵⁹	Norway	NA	100	49/51	62±7	NA	Stable	RHC	26.00%
Jethani et al 2016 ⁶⁰	India	NA	50	49/1	35–80	NA	NA	TTE	48.00%
Kwon et al 2010 ⁶²	Korea	2009	108	82/26	71.79	NA	NA	TTE	53.70%
Malinovich et al 2014 ⁶³	Italy	2011–2012	276	186/90	67.76	Inpatients	Stable	RHC	47.80%
Matsuyama et al 2001 ⁶⁴	Japan	NA	65	NA	65.64	Inpatients	NA	RHC	32.31%
Mohamed et al 2016 ⁶⁴	Netherlands	2004–2014	65	33/32	59.34	Lung transplants	NA	RHC	58.46%
Mohamed et al 2019 ⁶⁵	Egypt	2017–2018	228	NA	63.30±9.22	Outpatients	Stable	TTE	63.00%
Nakahara et al 2016 ⁶⁶	Japan	2007–2013	503	NA	69.9±6.8	Inpatients	Stable	RHC	16.70%
Nakayama et al 2020 ⁷⁷	Japan	2010–2012	105	57/48	68.14	NA	NA	TTE	60.00%
Nathan et al 2012 ⁶⁸	America	2005–2018	6572	3252/3320	60.4±6.3	Lung transplants	NA	RHC	52.40%
Portillo et al 2015 ⁶⁹	Spain	NA	139	134/5	63±8	NA	Stable	RHC	18.00%
Sertogullarindan et al 2012 ⁷⁰	Turkey	2000–2010	600	336/264	67±10	Inpatients	Stable	TTE	54.17%
Seyhan et al 2013 ⁷¹	Turkey	2007–2009	270	207/63	61±7.3	NA	Stable	TTE	48.00%
Shabravy et al 2017 ⁷²	Egypt	2012–2014	252	163/89	58.46	NA	AECOPO	TTE	64.80%
Shin et al 2014 ⁷³	America	1998–2012	148	118/30	63.39	NA	Stable	RHC	39.00%
Sims et al 2009 ⁷⁴	America	1991–2003	362	NA	55.95	Lung transplants	NA	RHC	23.00%
Skjorten et al 2013 ⁷⁵	Norway	2006	96	48/48	63.47	Outpatients	Stable	RHC	26.00%
Sridhara et al 2020 ⁷⁶	India	NA	106	NA	NA	NA	NA	RHC	16.00%
Stolz et al 2008 ⁷⁷	Switzerland	NA	123	NA	NA	Inpatients	AECOPO	TTE	22.80%
Sun et al 2019 ⁷⁹	China	2016–2018	106	97/9	69.5±10.1	NA	Stable	TTE	22.60%
Takahashi et al 2018 ⁸⁰	Japan	2006–2016	131	NA	NA	NA	NA	TTE	12.98%
Xiong et al 2018 ⁸⁰	China	2015–2017	97	49/48	67.5±10.5	Lung transplants	Stable	TTE	23.71%
Xiong et al 2020 ⁸¹	China	NA	513	432/81	68.02	Outpatients	Stable	TTE	29.24%
Yalcin et al 2019 ⁸¹	Turkey	2015–2018	126	119/7	64.73±9.76	Outpatients	NA	TTE	26.19%

HP asociada a EPOC vs HAP: morbilidad

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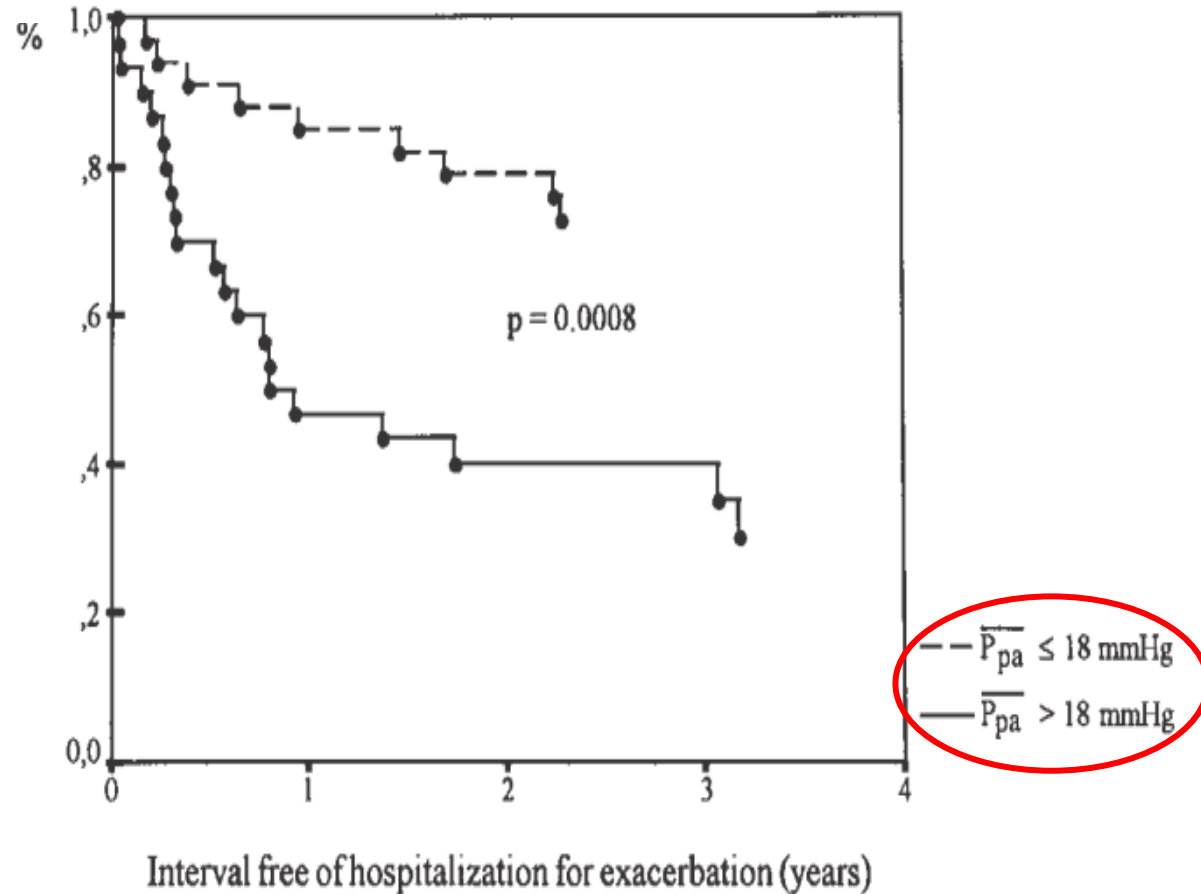
- Hombres
- Mayores
- Peor CF y tolerancia al esfuerzo
- A pesar de mejor hemodinámica
- Peor DL_{CO} e intercambio de gases
- Si la HP es grave:
 - >>peor CF y tolerancia al esfuerzo
 - Similar FEV₁ y PaO₂

TABLE 1] Demographic and Baseline Characteristics of the Patients in the Study

Characteristic	IPAH (n = 489)	COPD (n = 375)	P Value	PH in COPD		P Value
				Moderate (n = 68)	Severe (n = 307)	
Female sex	308 (63)	153 (41)	< .001	34 (50)	119 (39)	.102
Age, y	61.7 ± 17.9	68.4 ± 9.2	< .001	68.5 ± 8.4	68.4 ± 9.3	.96
6MWD, m	326 ± 133	247 ± 110	< .001	282 ± 111	239 ± 108	.008
BMI, kg/m ²	27.1 ± 5.9	26.2 ± 6.1	.027	25.8 ± 5.6	26.2 ± 6.2	.62
WHO FC	...	...	< .001	...	...	.002
I	1 (0.2)	0	...	0	0	...
II	86 (18)	10 (3)	...	3 (4)	7 (2)	...
III	331 (68)	260 (69)	...	57 (84)	203 (66)	...
IV	43 (9)	87 (23)	...	5 (7)	82 (27)	...
Unknown	28 (6)	18 (5)	...	3 (4)	15 (5)	...
Lung function tests						
TLC, % predicted	98 ± 16	107 ± 24	< .001	108 ± 25	106 ± 24	.66
FVC, % predicted	93 ± 16	67 ± 21	< .001	69 ± 21	67 ± 21	.64
FEV ₁ , % predicted	90 ± 15	45 ± 14	< .001	46 ± 14	45 ± 14	.60
DL _{CO} , % predicted	55 ± 22	30 ± 15	< .001	31 ± 15	29 ± 15	.41
Arterial blood gases (room air values only)						
PaO ₂ , mm Hg	70 ± 26	55 ± 10	< .001	55 ± 9	54 ± 10	.65
Paco ₂ , mm Hg	33 ± 6	41 ± 9	< .001	42 ± 8	41 ± 9	.36
Right heart catheter						
RAP, mm Hg	7.2 ± 4.3	7.7 ± 4.6	.13	5.3 ± 3.6	8.3 ± 4.6	< .001
mPAP, mm Hg	46 ± 13	40 ± 10	< .001	30 ± 3	43 ± 10	< .001
PAWP, mm Hg	8.7 ± 3.4	9.4 ± 3.3	.001	8.4 ± 3.9	9.7 ± 3.2	.018
PVR, Wood units	10.5 ± 5.4	7.7 ± 3.2	< .001	5.1 ± 2.6	8.3 ± 3.0	< .001
Cardiac index, L/min/m ²	2.2 ± 0.6	2.3 ± 0.7	.001	2.7 ± 0.5	2.3 ± 0.7	< .001
SvO ₂ , %	63 ± 9	64 ± 8	.036	68 ± 6	63 ± 9	< .001
Laboratory results						
BNP, pg/mL	299 (84-578)	111 (39-311)	.004	60 (26-178)	120 (44-489)	.023
NT-proBNP, pg/mL	1,263 (455-3,187)	1,157 (378-2,830)	.31	487 (158-1,235)	1,395 (454-3,043)	< .001

HP asociada a EPOC: morbilidad

4/16



↑ incidencia de exacerbaciones incluso en pacientes con PAPm a límites superiores de normalidad



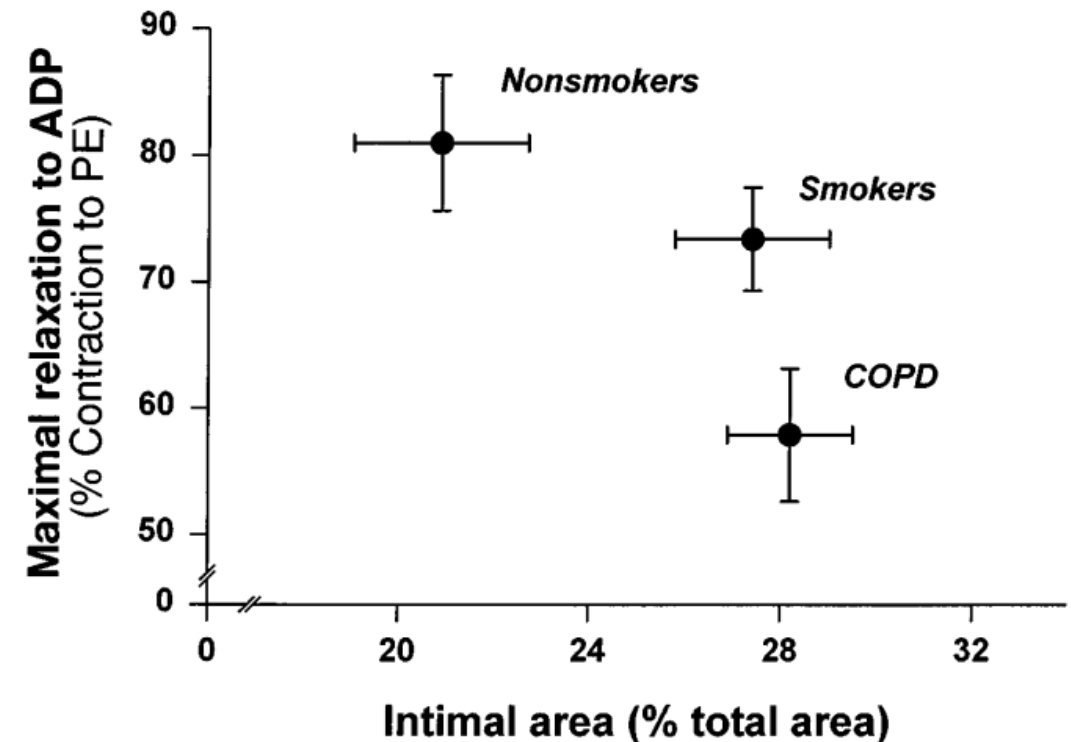
Hay un efecto de la vasculopatía pulmonar sobre la morbilidad en EPOC antes del diagnóstico de HP?

HP asociada a EPOC: fisiopatología

6/16

Función endotelial de arterias pulmonares

- Significativamente alterada respecto a sujetos sanos en:
 - Pacientes con EPOC
 - Sujetos fumadores
- Asociada a la hipertrofia de la capa intima de las arterias



HP asociada a EPOC: fenotipos

7/16

Muscularización de arteriolas y pérdida de lecho capilar en la HP grave vs leve-moderada

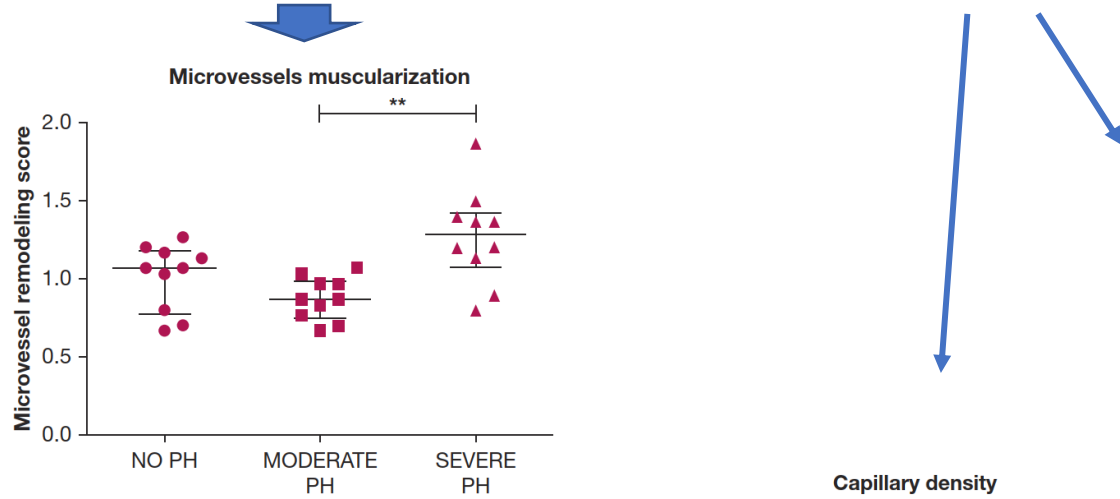


Figure 5 – Comparison of microvessel remodeling score between the three groups of patients. Comparisons between the three groups were made by a Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn posttest. **P < .01. See Figure 4 legend for expansion of abbreviation.

HP grave:
PAPm ≥35 mmHg
or
IC <2.0 WU

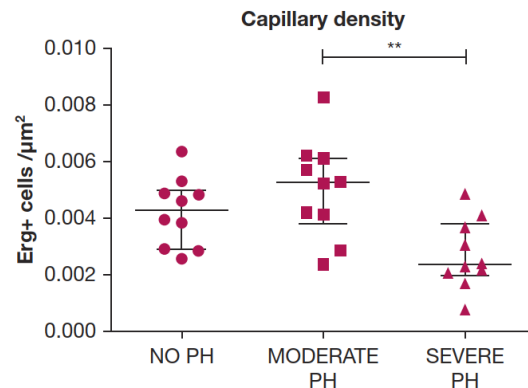


Figure 6 – Comparison of the histologic parameter evaluating the density of the capillary network between the three groups of patients. Erg+/Surface parenchyma represents the ratio between the number of endothelial cell nuclei (Erg-labeled) and the corresponding pulmonary parenchyma surface (ie, the density of pulmonary capillaries). Comparisons between the three groups were made by a Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn posttest. **P < .01. See Figure 4 legend for expansion of abbreviation.

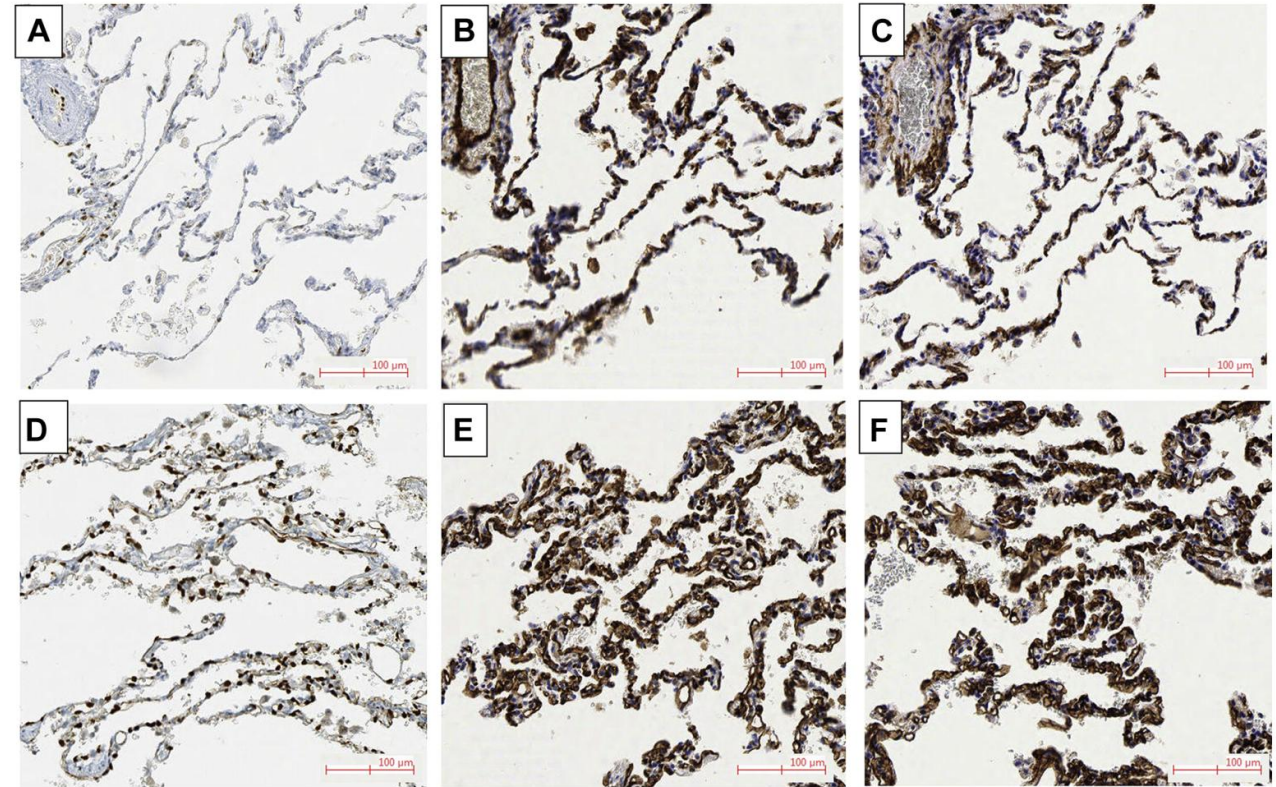
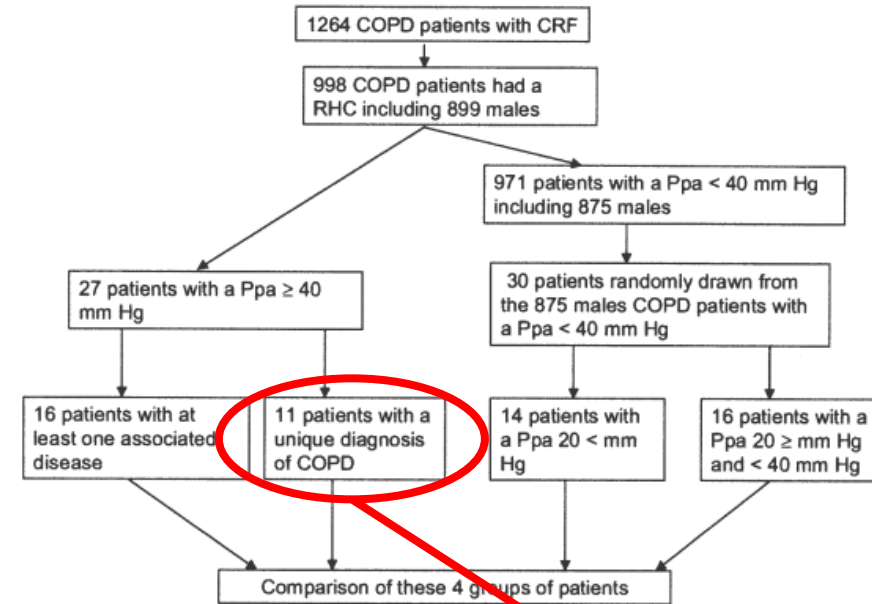
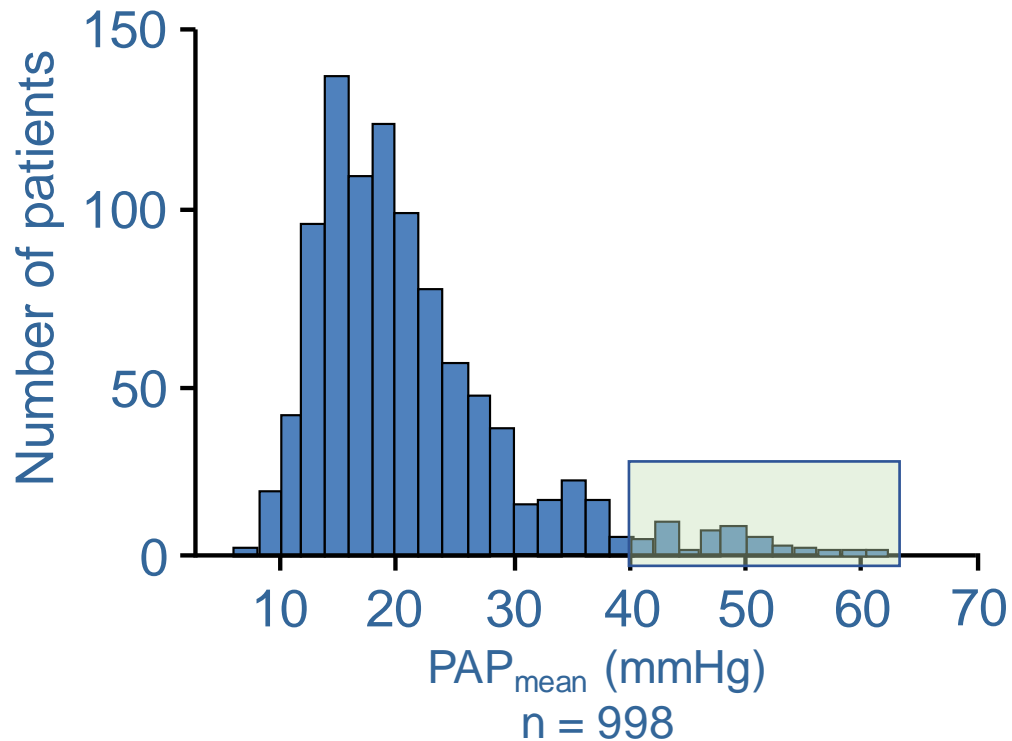


Figure 3 – A-F, Comparison of pulmonary capillary density in two patients by immunohistochemistry. One patient with low capillary density (top row): rare nuclei staining with anti-Erg (A), and thin and irregular cytoplasmic staining with anti-CD31 (B) and anti-CD34 (C) antibodies. Another patient with high capillary density (bottom row): numerous nuclei staining with anti-Erg (D), and dense and uninterrupted cytoplasmic staining with anti-CD31 (E) and anti-CD34 (F) antibodies. Magnification ×200.

HP asociada a EPOC: fenotipos

8/16

HP-EPOC grave puede presentarse con un fenotipo distinto: fenotipo vascular pulmonar



Prevalence, 1.1%

Specific features

FEV ₁	↑
PaO ₂	↓↓
PaCO ₂	↓
DL _{CO}	↓↓

Table 2. Characteristic of the COPD cohort, stratified according to hemodynamic severity

	All patients (n = 147)	NoPH (n = 22)	BLPH (n = 16)	MPH (n = 45)	SPH (n = 64)
Age, years	63 (57–70)	62 (55–65)	62 (57–72)	60 (55–66)	68 (60–74) [†]
Male gender, n (%)	106 (72)	12 (55)	10 (63)	34 (76)	50 (78)
Body mass index, kg/m ²	25 (22–28)	21 (21–25)	24 (22–25)	26 (22–29)	25 (22–29)*
Smoking status					
Current smokers, n (%)	12 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (18)	4 (6)
Ex-smokers, n (%)	98 (83)	15 (68)	14 (88)	24 (53)	45 (70)
Pack-years smoking	40 (30–70)	35 (29–40)	27 (13–35)	60 (40–80) [#]	80 (65–105)*, #
FEV ₁ , % pred	34 (22–63)	25 (20–37)	32 (22–36)	29 (19–40)	62 (39–74)*, #, †
FVC, % pred	69 (50–86)	60 (45–72)	69 (54–82)	55 (46–78)	82 (60–91)*, †
FEV ₁ /FVC, %	44 (33–59)	35 (31–47)	32 (27–44)	38 (31–50)	59 (50–62)*, #, †
TLC, % pred	106 (91–119)	100 (83–116)	112 (97–128)	116 (93–137)	100 (89–109) [†]
DL _{CO} , % pred	26 (17–39)	24 (15–30)	22 (10–41)	30 (22–45)	25 (16–29)
PaO ₂ , mm Hg	61 (51–72)	70 (64–77)	70 (60–77)	65 (57–76)	51 (46–61)*, #, †
6MWD, meters	279 (206–374)	240 (168–359)	337 (240–377)	334 (240–410)	276 (177–357)
sPAP, mm Hg	46 (35–68)	30 (26–32)	33 (31–35)	40 (37–47)*, #	71 (61–81)*, #, †
dPAP, mm Hg	21 (16–28)	15 (12–15)	15 (12–16)	19 (17–21)*, #	29 (25–34)*, #, †
mPAP, mm Hg	32 (24–42)	21 (18–22)	23 (22–24)	28 (26–32)*, #	43 (38–52)*, #, †
Cardiac output, L/min	4.40 (3.60–5.10)	5.15 (4.50–5.85)	4.05 (3.83–4.58)*	4.50 (4.00–5.25)	3.85 (3.03–4.60)*, †
CI, L/min/m	2.50 (2.00–3.00)	3.05 (2.80–3.55)	2.30 (2.15–2.68)*	2.60 (2.30–3.00)	2.15 (1.70–2.70)*, †
PAWP, mm Hg	10 (8–11)	10 (9–11)	9 (7–11)	9 (7–12)	10 (7–12)
PVR, dyn·s·cm ⁻²	4.9 (3.4–8.0)	1.8 (1.5–2.3)	3.4 (3.0–3.7)	4.3 (3.6–5.0)*	8.3 (6.3–11.6)*, #, †
RAP, mm Hg	6 (4–9)	5 (5–7)	5 (4–6)	6 (3–8)	7 (5–11)
LVEF, %	60 (60–65)	61 (60–65)	60 (53–60)	60 (53–61)	60 (60–60)
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	18 (19)	2 (9)	0 (0)	3 (7)	13 (20)
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	20 (21)	1 (5)	0 (0)	3 (7)	16 (25)*, #, †
Coronary artery disease, n (%)	20 (21)	1 (6)	2 (20)	3 (10)	14 (32)*, #, †
Pulmonary vasodilators, n (%)	38 (26)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (4)	36 (56)*, #, †

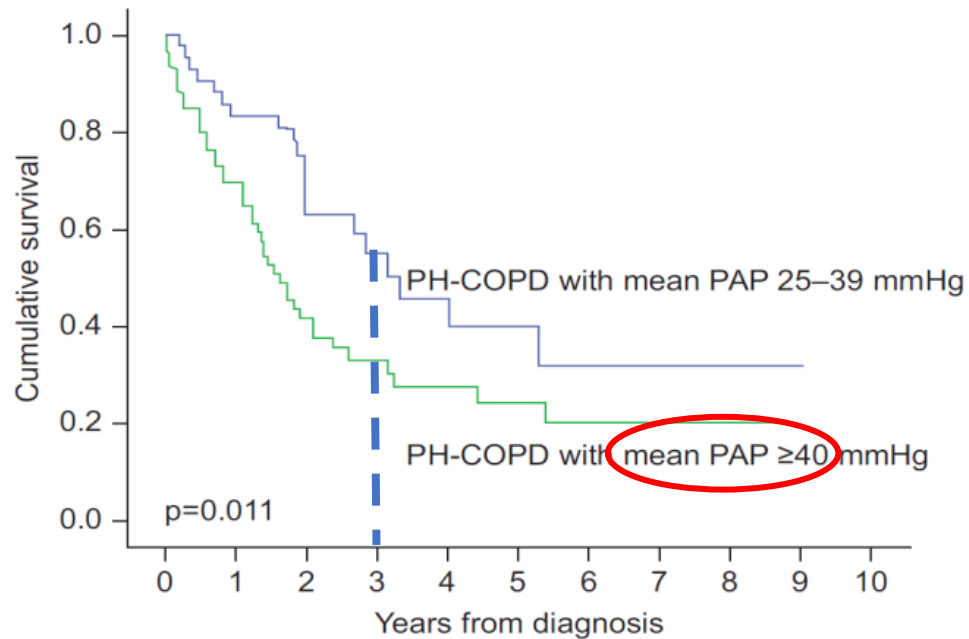
Si la HP es grave:

- peor tolerancia al esfuerzo
- Mejor FEV₁ y peor PaO₂ = >% de individuos con “fenotipo vascular”?
- Más tabaquismo y peor perfil de comorbilidades

HP asociada a EPOC: fenotipos

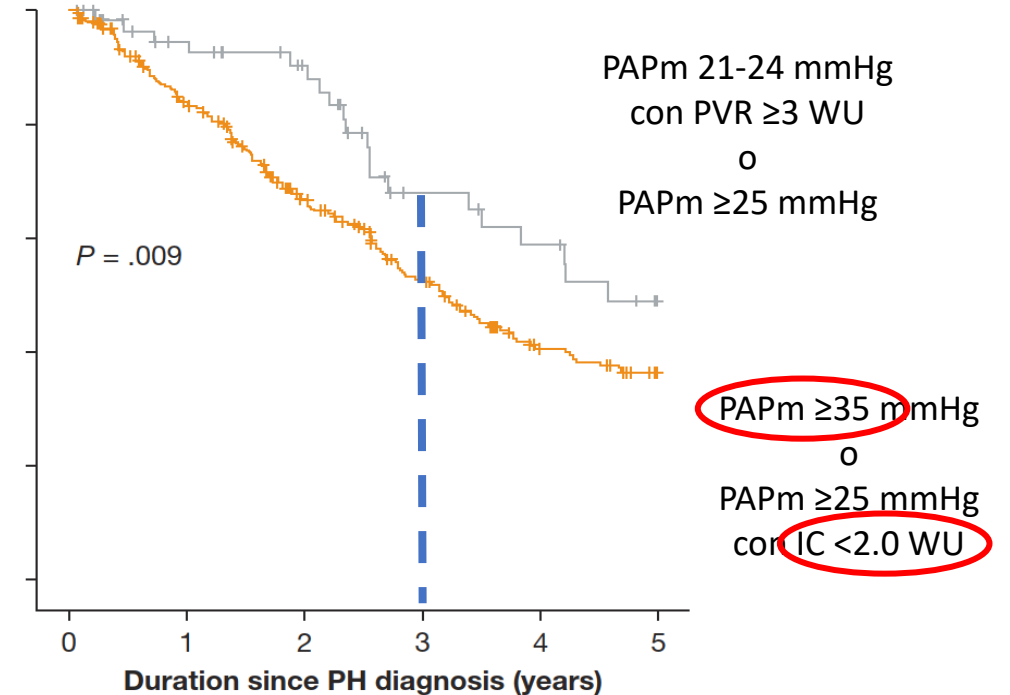
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Diferencia importante en supervivencia si HP-EPOC es grave



HP moderada-EPOC: **55%**

HP grave-EPOC: **33%**



No. at risk:

—	64	48	39	23	19	14
—	288	218	151	105	69	54

Legend: COPD (grey), moderate PH (orange), severe PH (red)

HP moderada: **68%**

HP grave: **58%**

HP asociada a EPOC: pronóstico

11/16

El fenotipo **EPOC grave-HP grave**

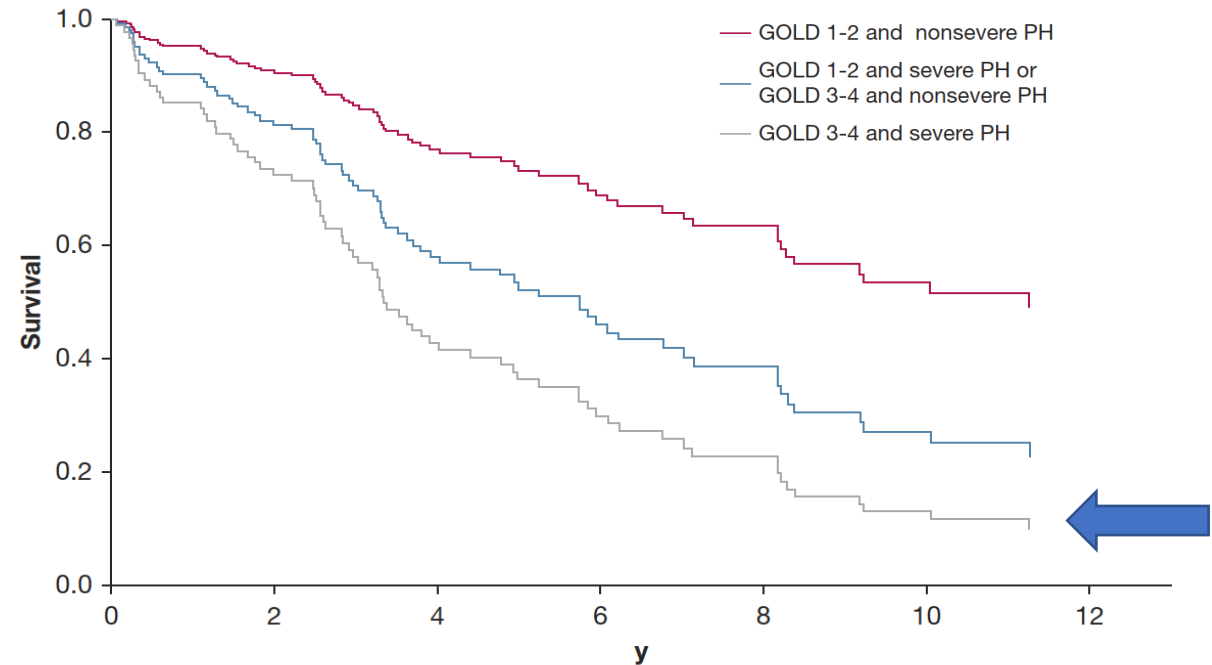
(PAPm ≥ 35 mmHg o IC < 2

L/min/m₂) es el que tiene peor

supervivencia de todas las

combinaciones de gravedad

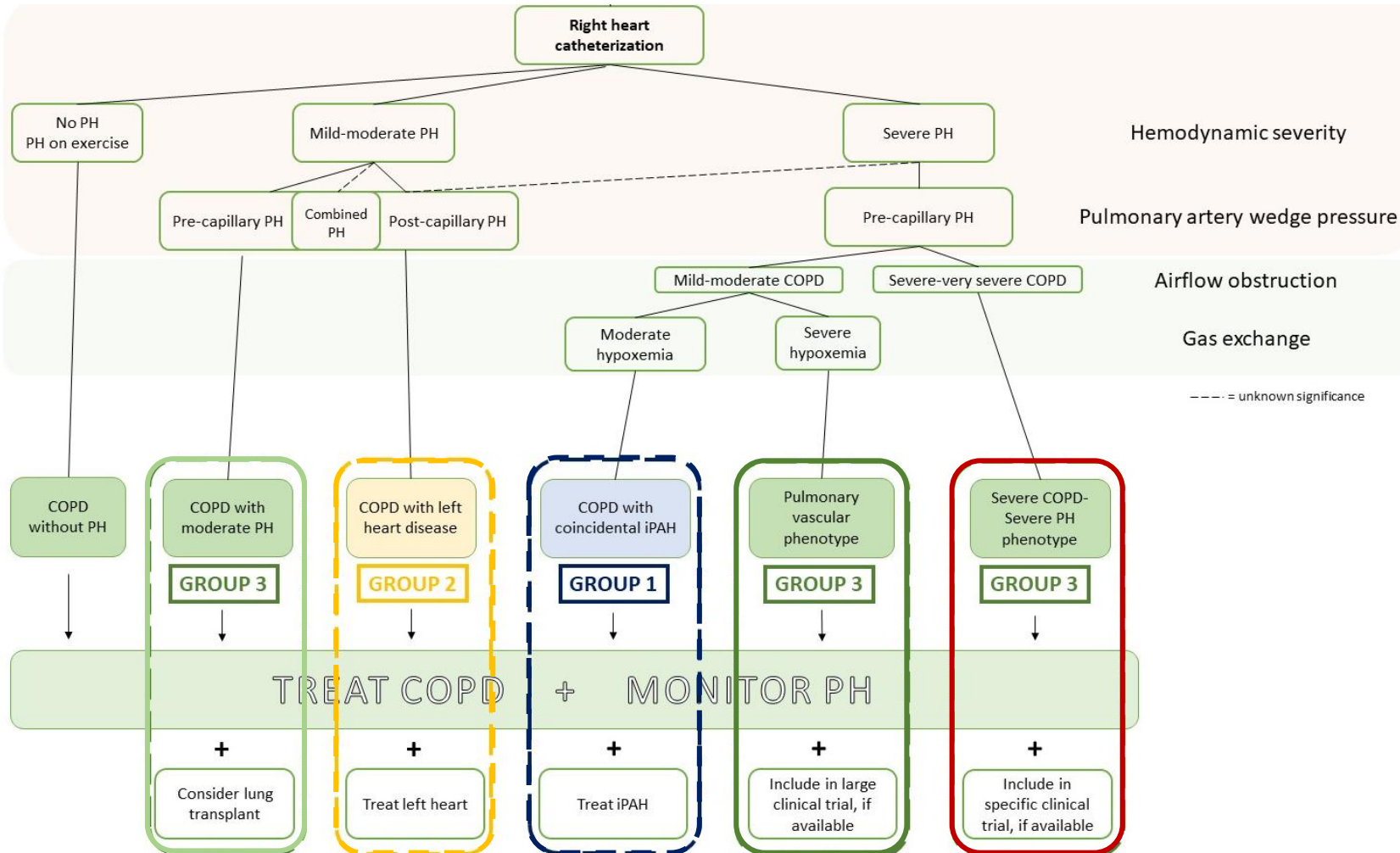
espirométrico-hemodinámica



42	41	23	18	14	9
70	52	28	20	14	9
30	18	11	7	4	2

HP asociada a EPOC: fenotipos

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1. HP leve-moderada + cualquier FEV_1

2. Fenotipo vascular pulmonar: HP grave + $FEV_1 > 60\%$ ref.

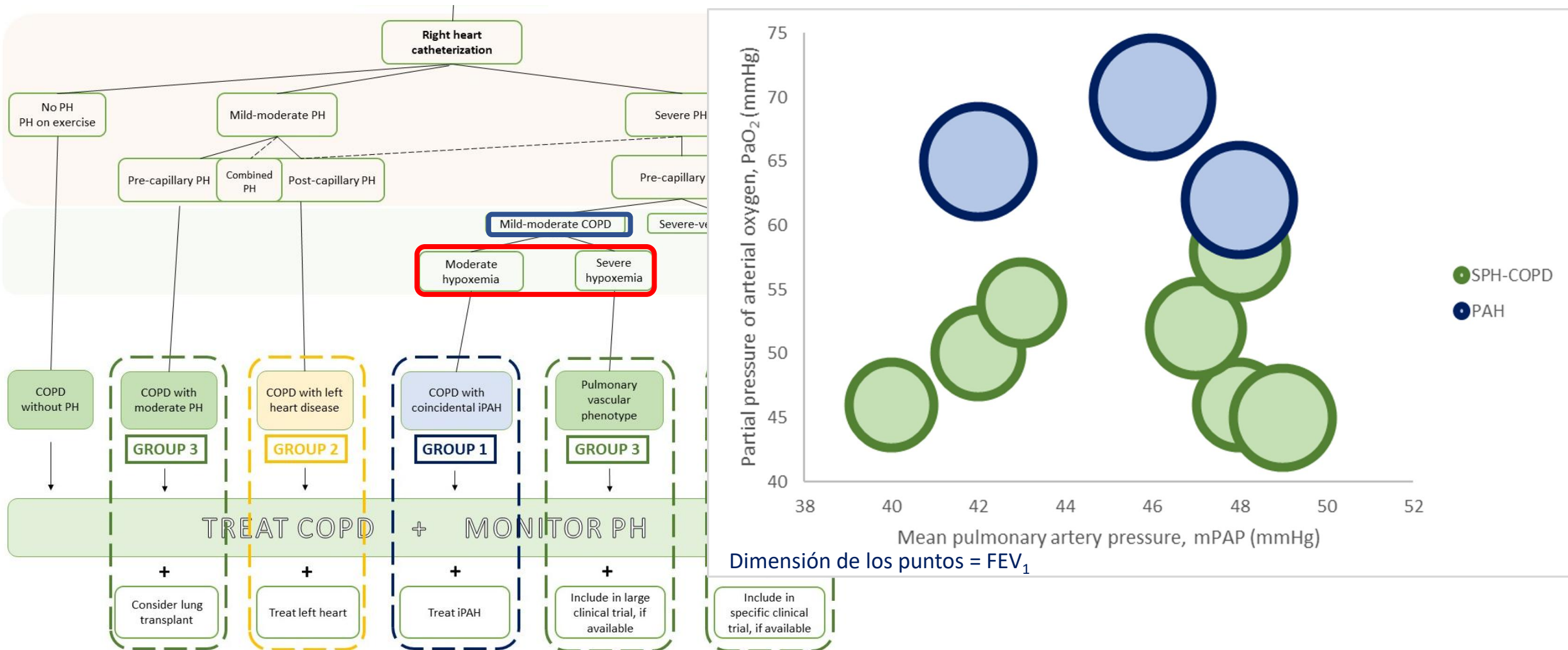
3. Fenotipo EPOC grave-HP grave: HP grave + $FEV_1 < 50\%$ ref.

4. cualquier FEV_1 + HP post-capilar

5. EPOC como comorbilidad de una HAP

HP asociada a EPOC: fenotipos

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HP asociada a EPOC: fenotipos

14/16

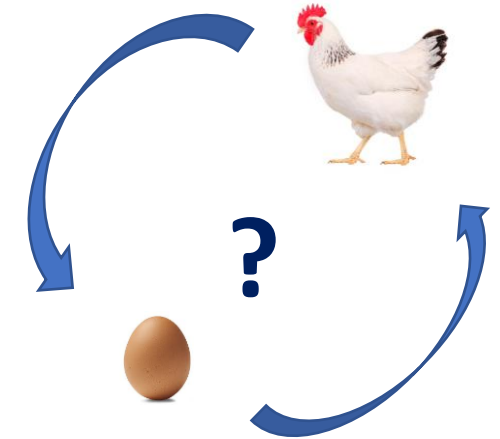
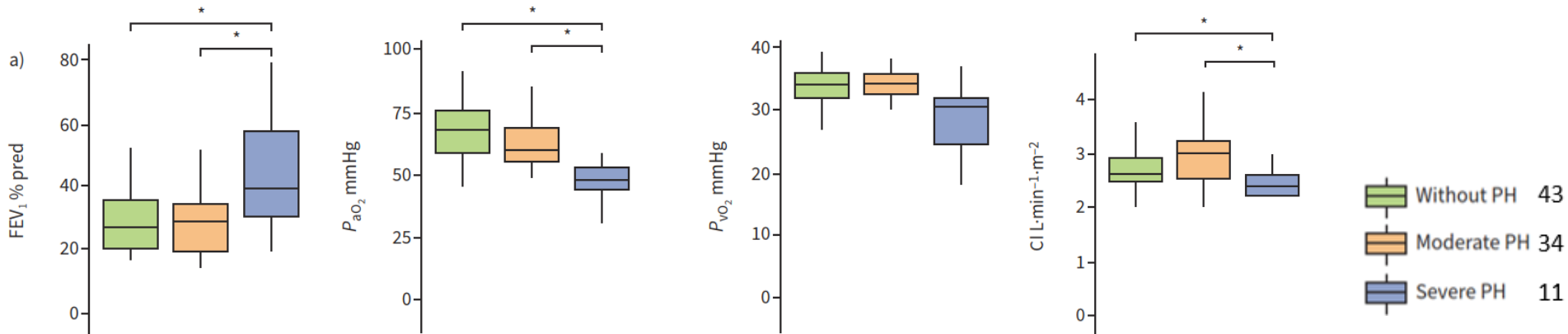
EPOC con HP grave: muy grave hipoxemia

- Hipoxemia grave \rightarrow vasoconstricción hipóxica \rightarrow HP grave?
- HP grave \rightarrow reducción del gasto cardíaco \rightarrow hipoxemia grave?

88 EPOC con CCD + TGIM: no HP, HP leve-moderada, HP grave

Datos hemodinámicos

Relaciones V_A/Q

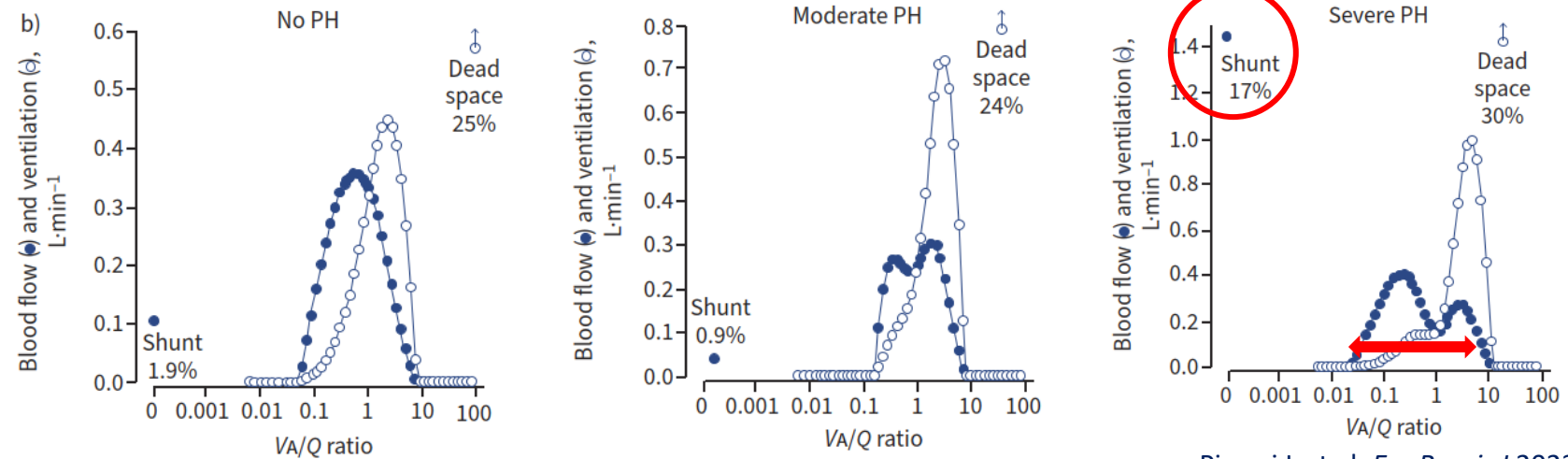
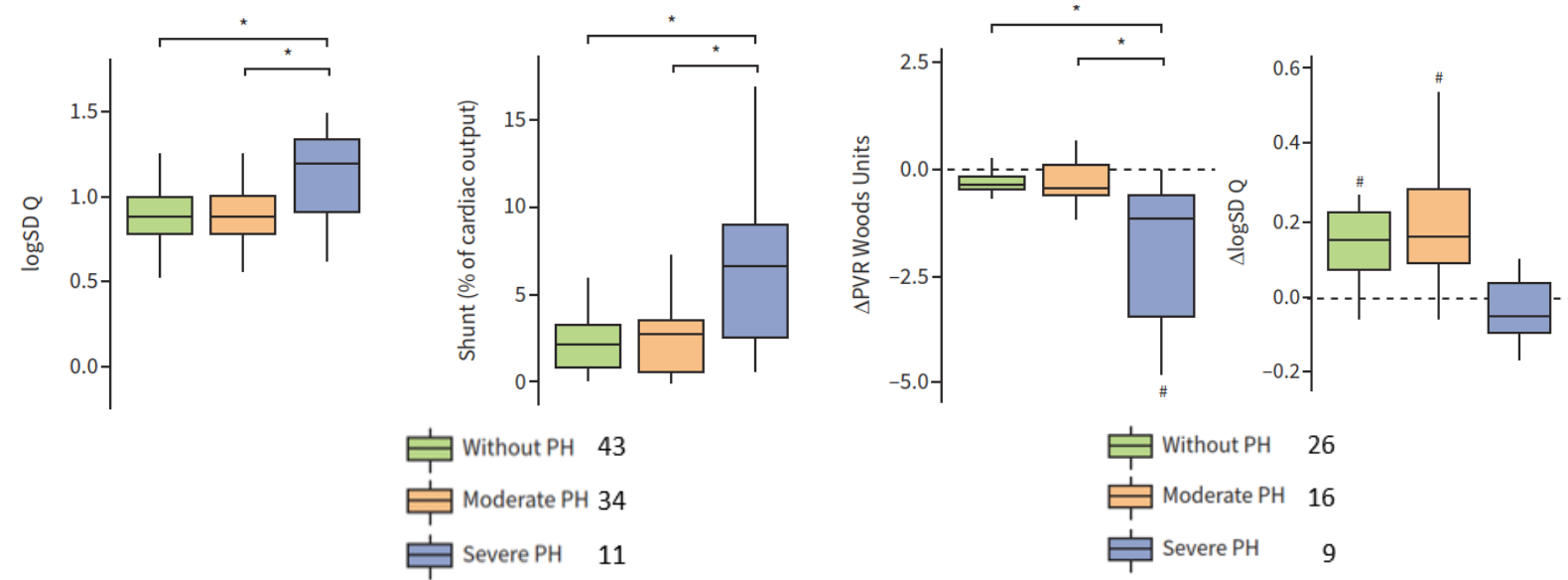


- Mejor FEV₁
- Peor PaO₂ y PvO₂
- Peor IC

HP asociada a EPOC: fenotipos

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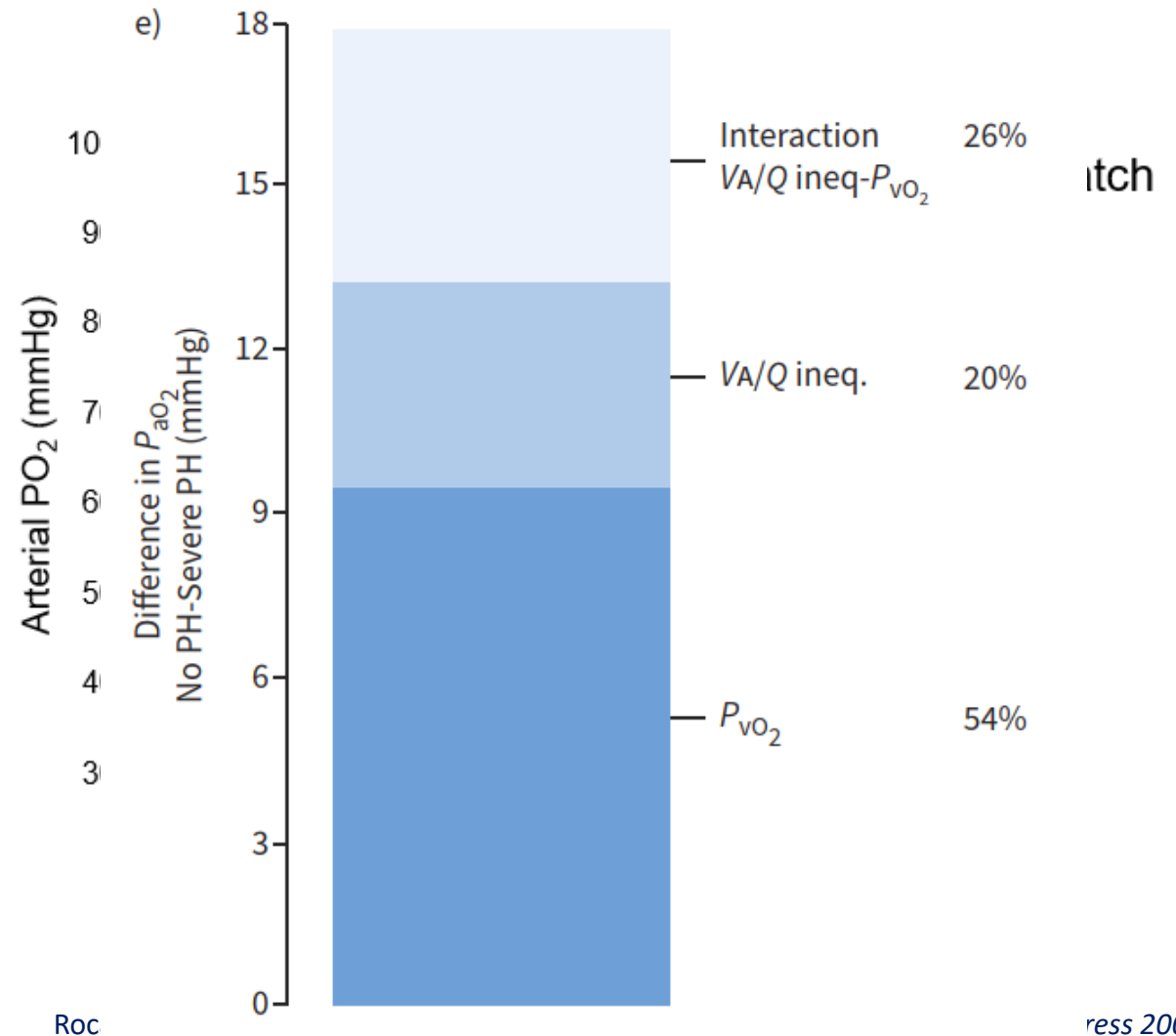
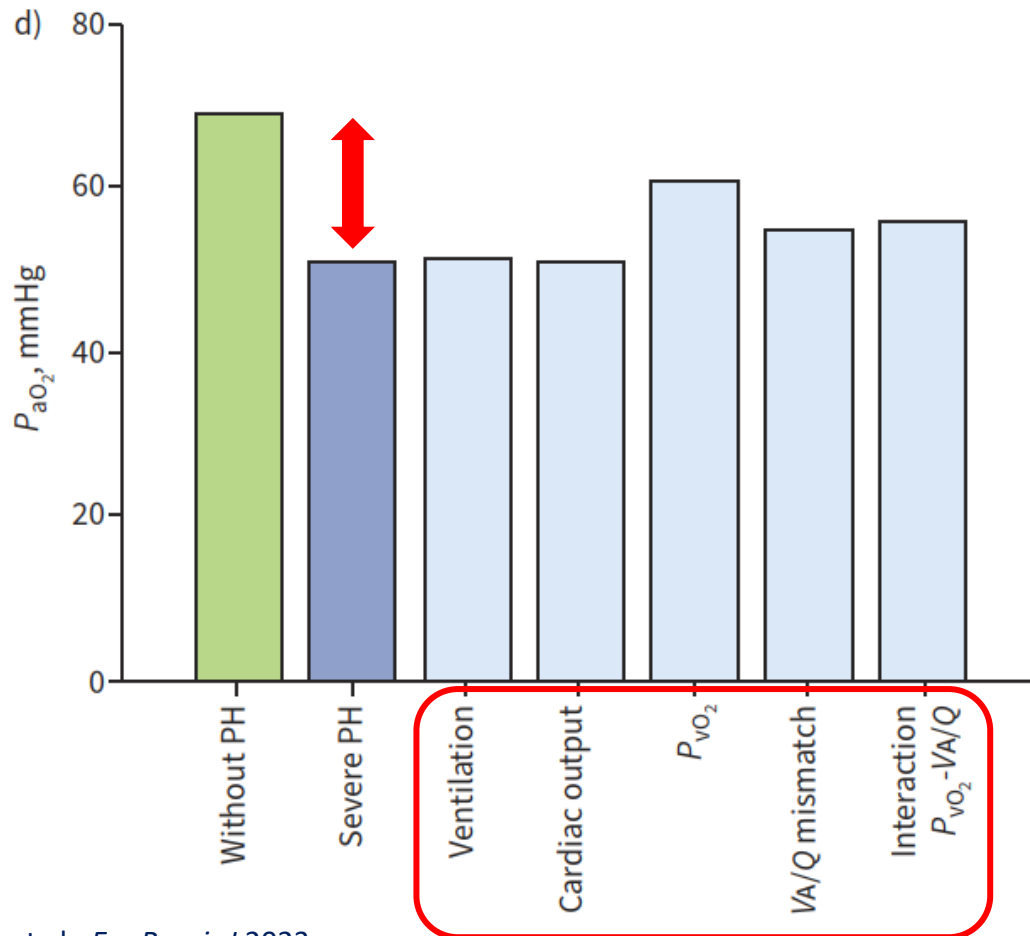
- \uparrow desequilibrio V_A/Q
- \uparrow Shunt
- Vasodilatación sin aumento del desequilibrio $\rightarrow V_A/Q$ (perdida de vasoreactividad?)



HP asociada a EPOC: fenotipos

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Determinantes de la hipoxemia

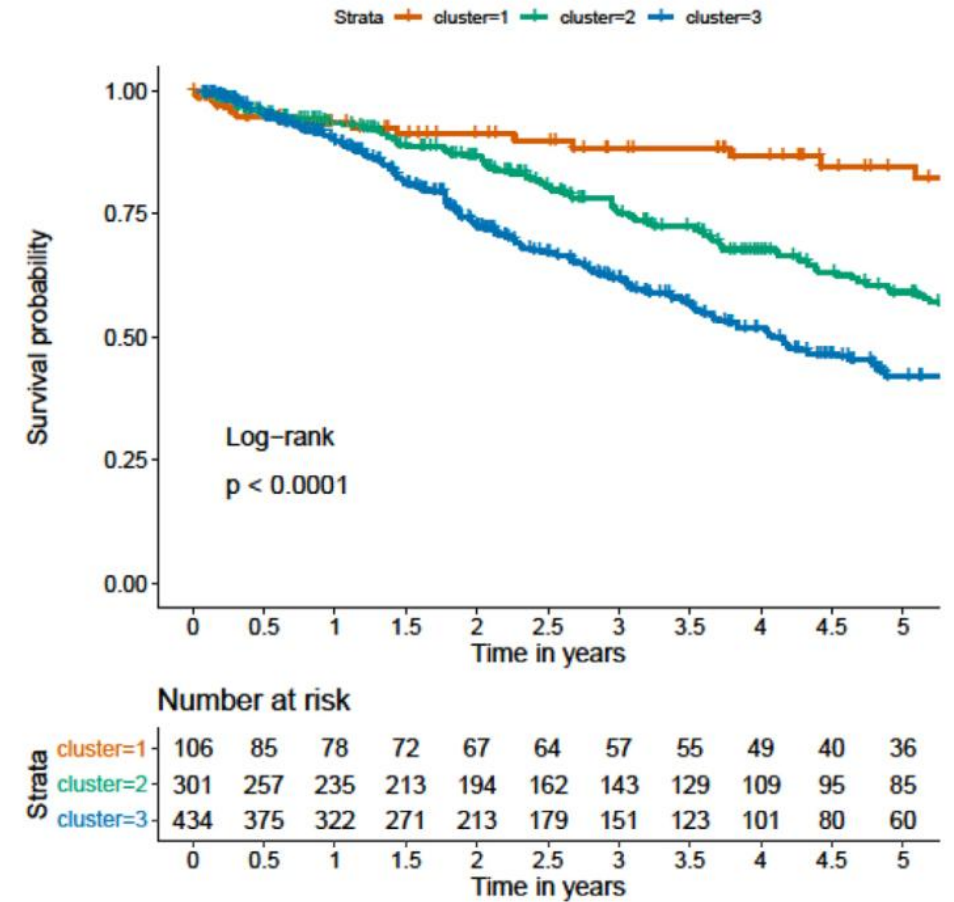
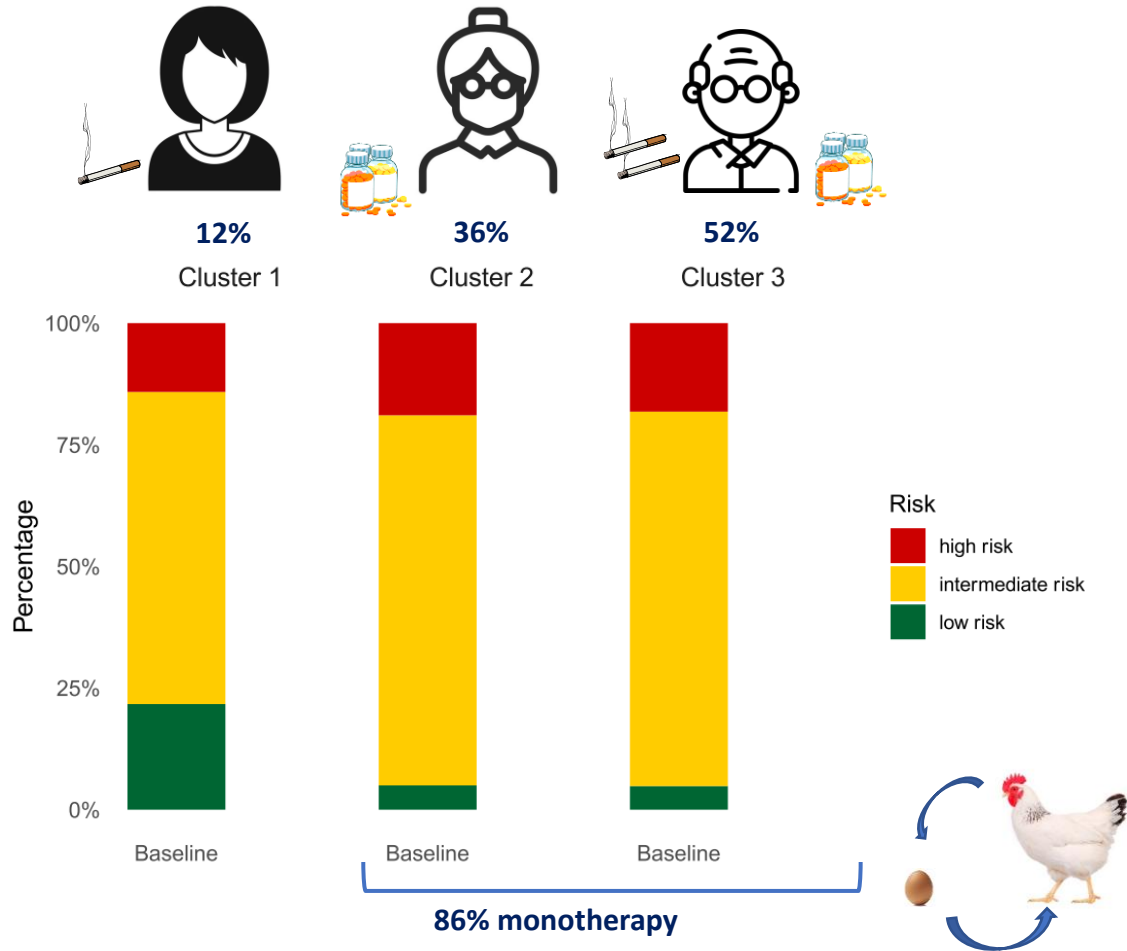


Índice

1. Orientación básica e hipertensión pulmonar de Grupo 3
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- 4. HAP de Grupo 1 vs HP de Grupo 3**
5. Hipertensión pulmonar asociada a síndrome de hipoventilación
6. Relevancia de los registros y el Registro REHAR
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HAPi con comorbilidad pulmonar

1/7



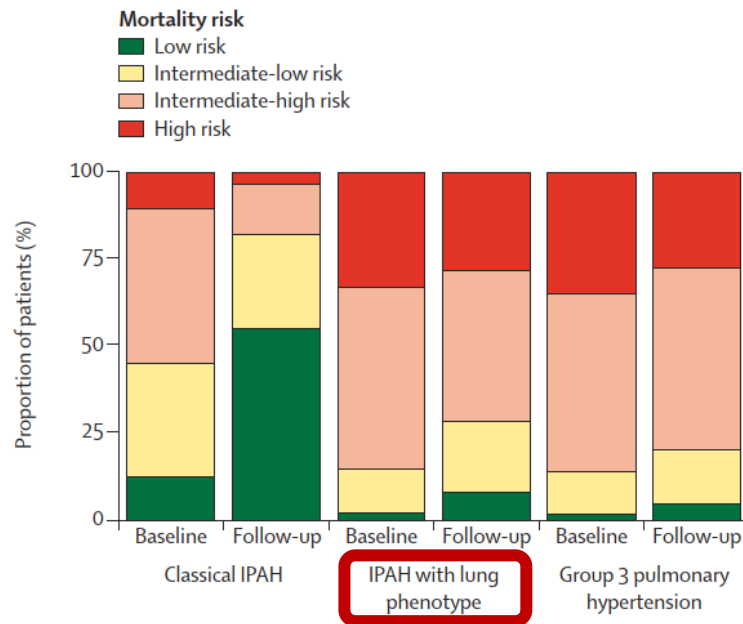
HAPi con comorbilidad pulmonar

2/7

HAPi + “fenotipo pulmonar”:

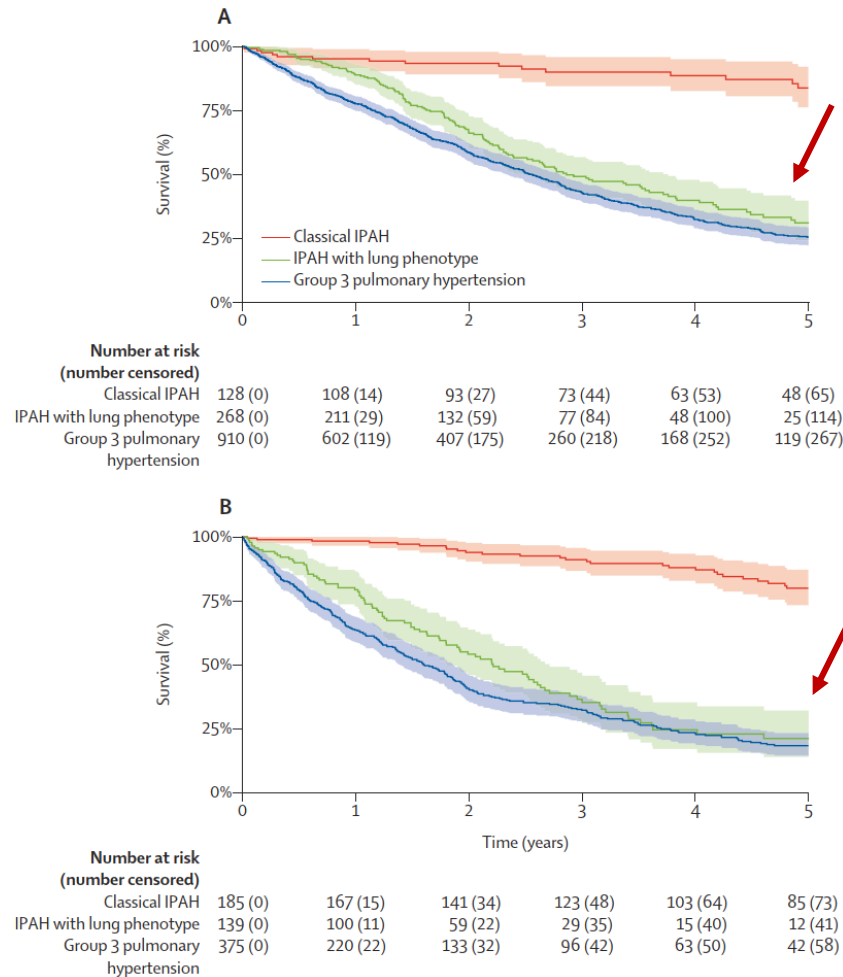
- Fumadores
- $DL_{CO} < 45\%$
- No diagnóstico pulmonar

Respuesta al tratamiento




COMPERA n = 1306; ASPIRE n = 699

Supervivencia



Imagen

- TAC no disponible en COMPERA
 - En ASPIRE, disponible para 86/139 (62%) pacientes con “fenotipo pulmonar”
 - 66/86 (77%) con evidencia de neumopatía (EPOC o EPID)
- 

Evaluación en ciego de neumopatía en TAC tórax:

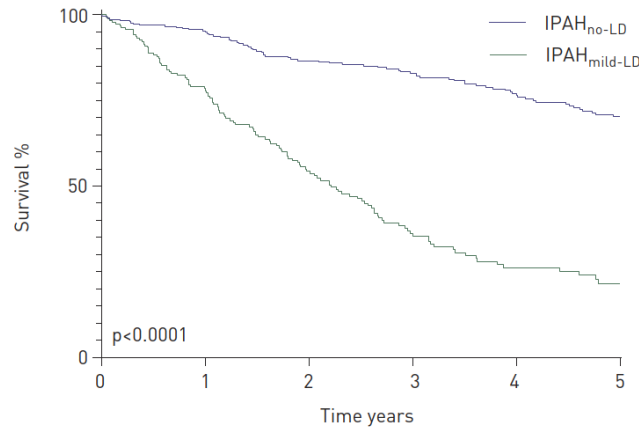
- No/Muy leve/Leve/Moderada/Grave

FEV₁ ≥60% o FVC ≥70% +

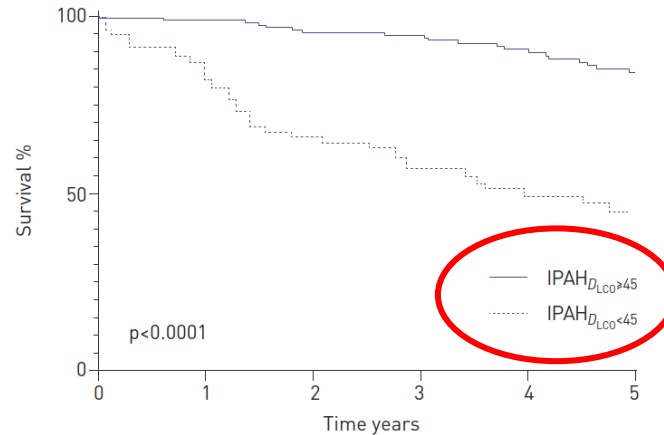
- No neumopatía en TAC → iPAH-no lung disease $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} DL_{CO} < 45\% \\ DL_{CO} \geq 45\% \end{array} \right.$
- Muy leve/Leve neumopatía → iPAH-mild lung disease

TABLE 1 Baseline demographics and maximal treatment data **n = 493**

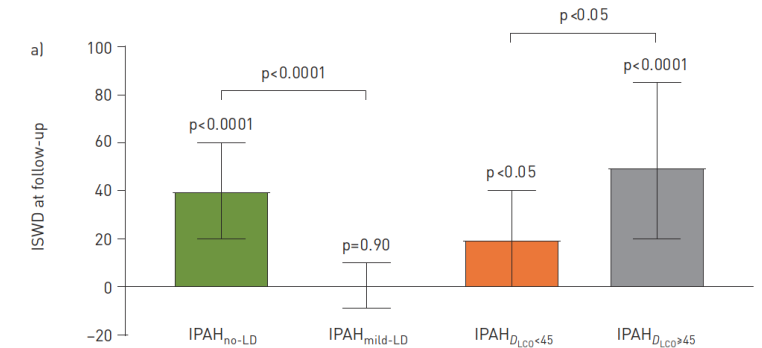
	IPAH _{no-LD}	IPAH _{mild-LD}	p-value
Subjects n	303	190	
Female	73	47	<0.0001
Age years	53±17	70±10	<0.0001
WHO FC I/II/III/IV	0/21/60/19	0/9/56/35	
BMI kg·m ⁻²	29±6	28±6	0.15
mRAP mmHg	11±6	11±5	0.39
mPAP mmHg	55±13	50±9	<0.0001
PAWP mmHg	10±3	11±3	0.10
PVR WU	11.9±5.8	11.1±4.5	0.10
S _{vO₂} %	62±9	59±9	0.02
Cardiac output L·min ⁻¹	4.3±1.6	4.0±1.4	0.04
Cardiac index L·min ⁻¹ ·m ⁻²	2.3±0.8	2.2±0.7	0.07
FEV ₁ % pred	89±15	89±17	0.64
FVC % pred	100±17	103±18	<0.05
FEV ₁ /FVC	75±9	68±8	<0.0001
DL _{CO} % pred	56±20	30±13	<0.0001
ISWD m	210 (80, 360)	80 (40, 180)	<0.0001
Current smokers	40	82	<0.0001
Smoking history pack-years	25±17	32±18	0.03



At risk n	0	1	2	3	4	5
IPAH _{no-LD}	303	265	218	191	155	128
IPAH _{mild-LD}	190	138	85	46	27	18



At risk n	0	1	2	3	4	5
IPAH _{DLCO ≥45}	174	156	135	121	101	84
IPAH _{DLCO <45}	79	62	42	32	24	17



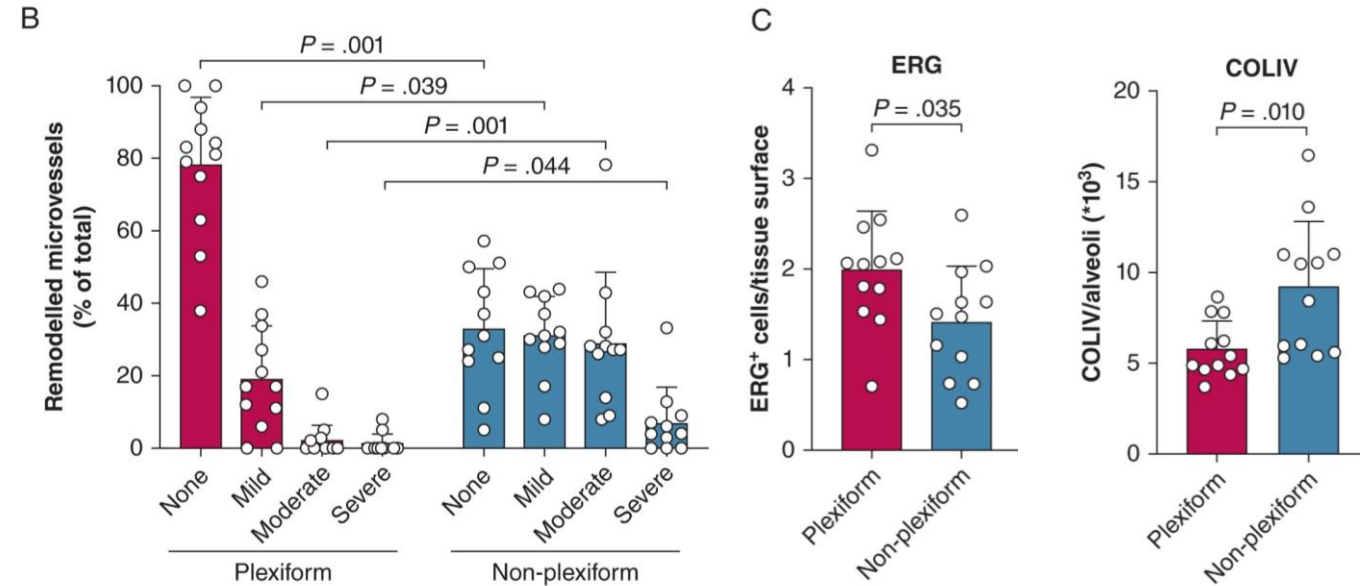
Respuesta al tratamiento

HAPi con comorbilidad pulmonar

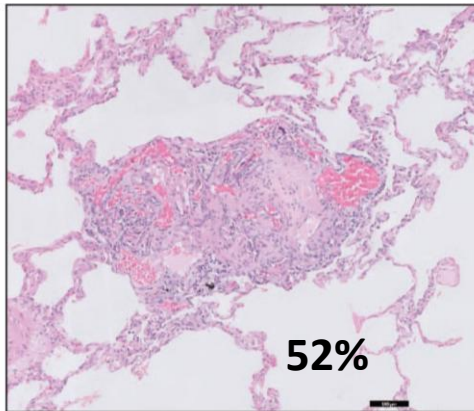
4/7

50 HAPi con:

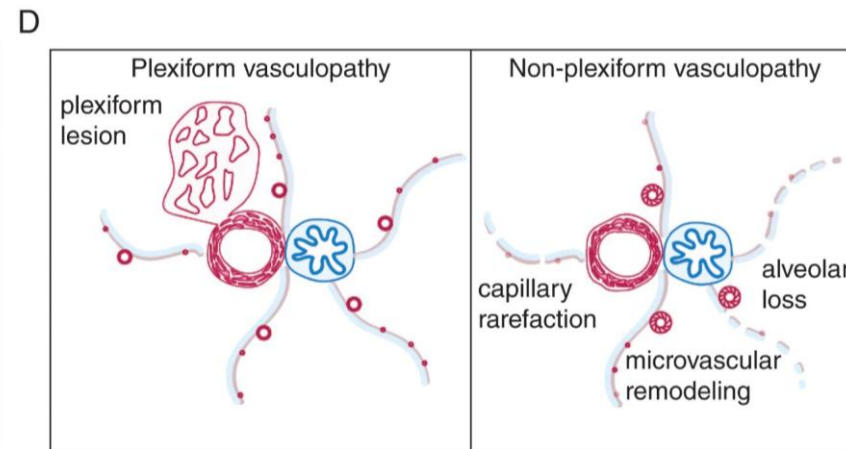
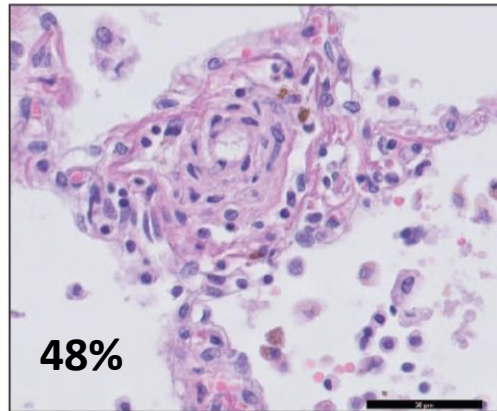
- $FEV_1 \geq 60\%$ y $FVC \geq 60\%$
- Muestras de AP
 - Cuantificación TAC



Plexiform vasculopathy



Non-plexiform vasculopathy



- ↑ remodelado microvascular
- ↓ nº capilares
- ↑ membrana alveolar

HAPi con comorbilidad pulmonar

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	Plexiform vasculopathy	Non-plexiform vasculopathy	p-value (none-mild vs moderate-severe)
Patients, n	11	13	
Fibrosis			
None, n	11 (100%)	13 (100%)	NA
Mild, n	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Moderate, n	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Severe, n	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Emphysema			
None, n	11 (100%)	6 (46%)	NA
Mild, n	0 (0%)	6 (46%)	
Moderate, n	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Severe, n	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Automatic quantification emphysema			
% affected lung tissue of total lung volume	11±4	18±7	0.557

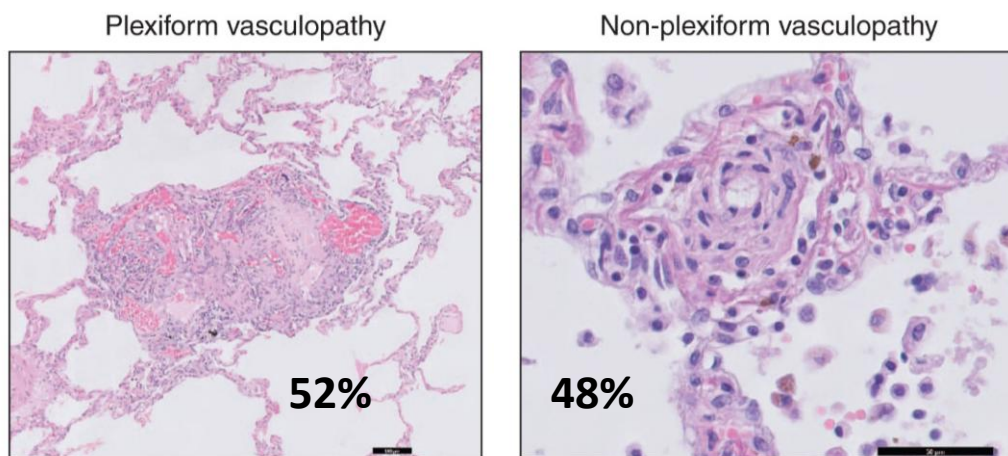


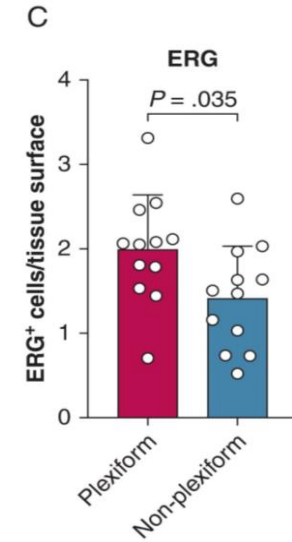
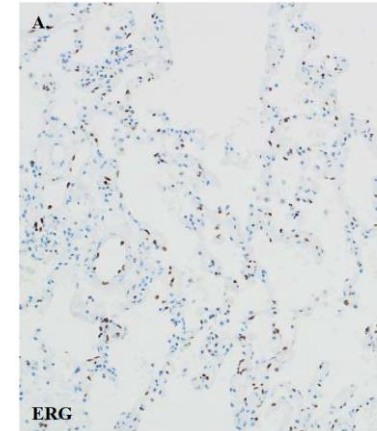
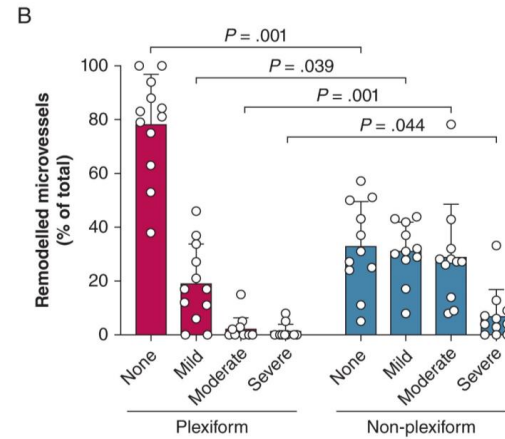
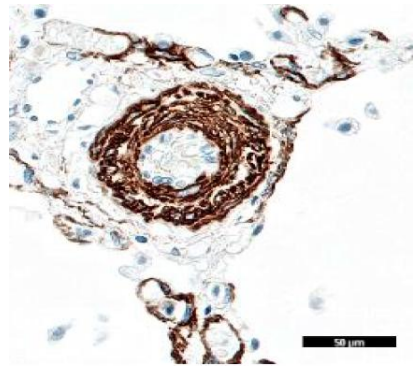
TABLE 1] Histopathologic Findings in Lung Samples of Patients With a Diagnosis of IPAH and Who Have Plexiform Vasculopathy Compared With Patients Who Have Nonplexiform Vasculopathy

Variable	Plexiform Vasculopathy	Nonplexiform Vasculopathy	P Value(None to Mild vs Moderate to Severe)
Patients	26 (52)	24 (48)	...
Source of biopsy sample	...	...	...
Autopsy	15 (58)	13 (54)	...
Explant	10 (38)	3 (12)	...
SLB	1 (4)	8 (33)	...
Arterial remodeling	...	...	...
None	0 (0)	0 (0)	.564
Mild	4 (15)	10 (5)	...
Moderate	12 (46)	9 (38)	...
Severe	10 (39)	5 (21)	...
Medial hyperplasia	20 (77)	23 (96)	.052
Intimal fibrosis	24 (93)	13 (54)	.002
Venous remodeling	...	...	...
None	7 (27)	6 (25)	.168
Mild	12 (46%)	7 (29)	...
Moderate	7 (27)	5 (21)	...
Severe	0 (0)	6 (25)	...
Microvessel remodeling	...	...	...
None	10 (39)	1 (4)	< .001
Mild	12 (46%)	3 (13)	...
Moderate	2 (8)	11 (46)	...
Severe	2 (8)	9 (38)	...
Capillary remodeling	...	...	...
None	26 (100)	11 (50)	.038
Mild	0 (0)	7 (32)	...
Prominent	0 (0)	4 (18)	...
Microscopic emphysema	...	...	...
None	21 (84)	7 (29)	.010
Mild	3 (12)	7 (29)	...
Moderate	1 (4)	6 (25)	...
Severe	0 (0)	4 (17)	...

HAPi con comorbilidad pulmonar

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HAPi con
“vasculopatía
no plexiforme”

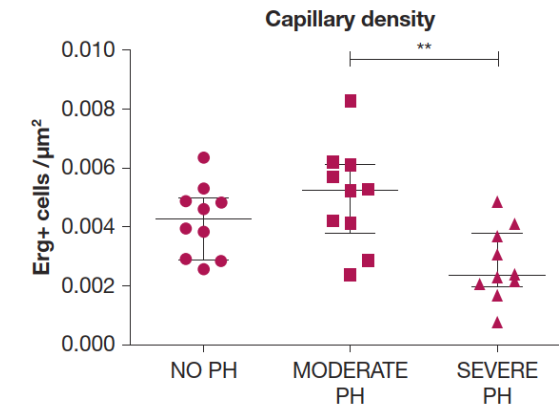
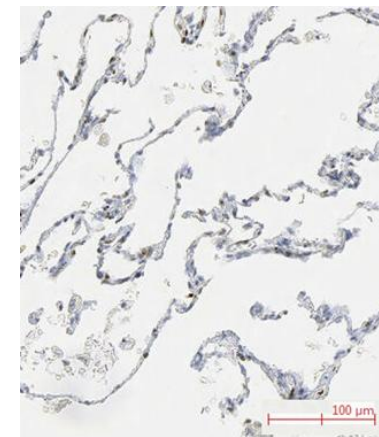
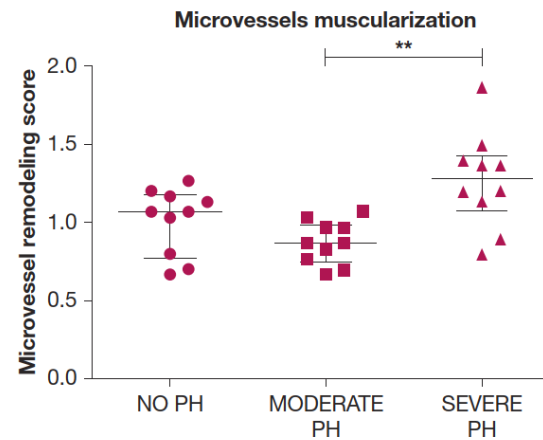


Nossent EJ et al, *Chest* 2024

↑ remodelado microvascular

↓ nº capilares

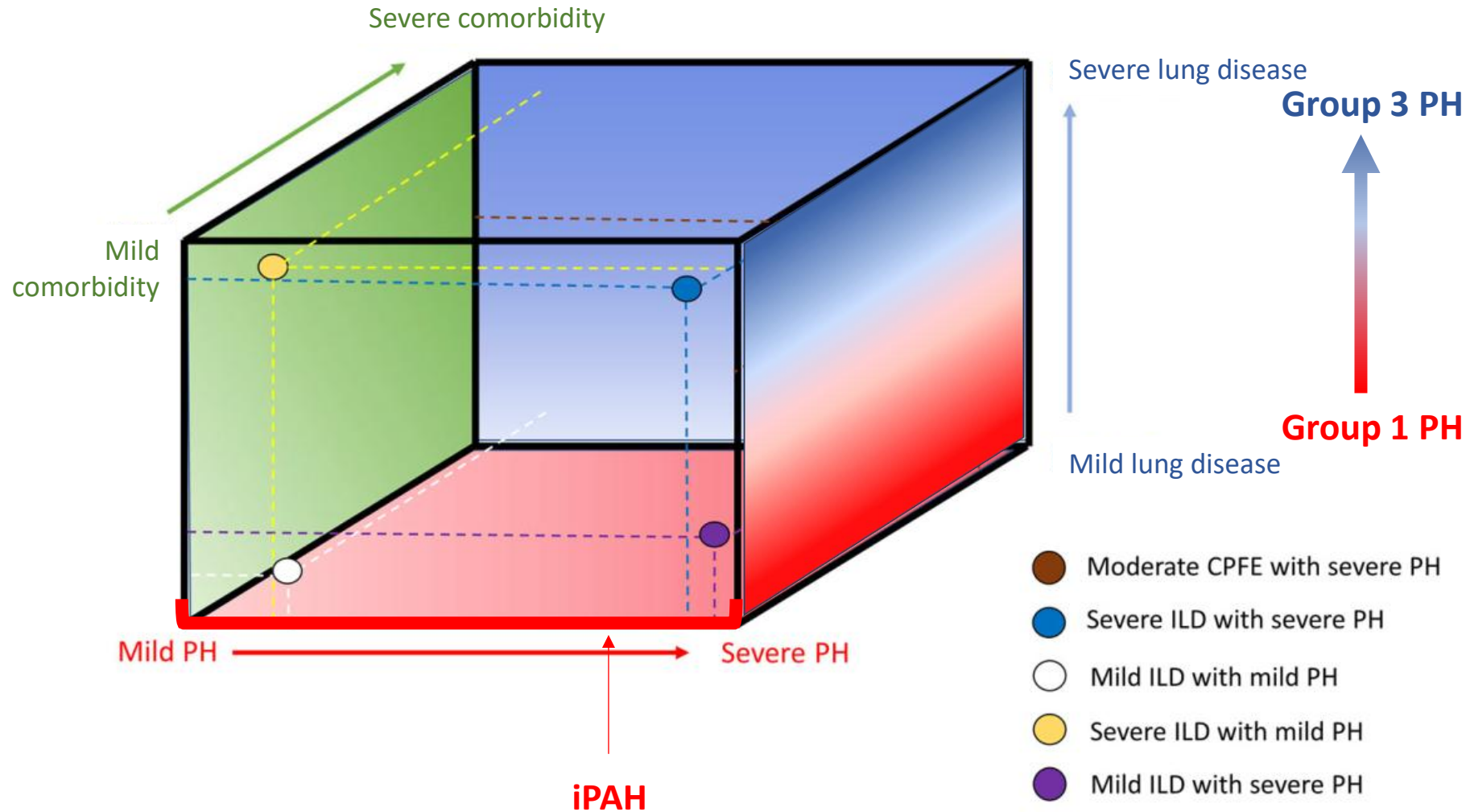
EPOC con HP
grave



Bunel V et al, *Chest* 2019

HAPi con comorbilidad pulmonar vs Grupo 3

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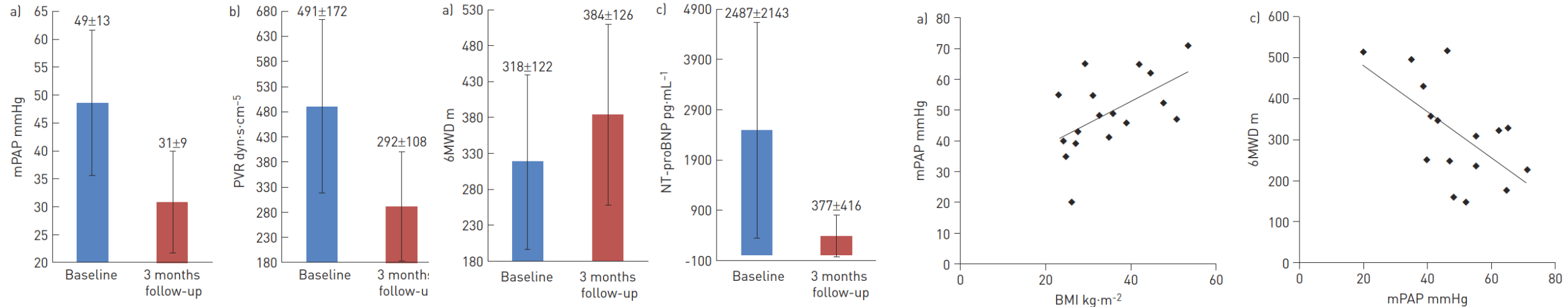
- Neumopatía
- Hemodinámica
- Comorbilidades

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HP asociada a síndromes de hipoventilación

- Muy escasos estudios observacionales, tamaño muestral pequeño, variable definición de HP y de síndrome de hipoventilación (p.e. exclusión de EPOC)
- PAPm directamente relacionada a IMC, inversamente a distancia en TM6M
- Ecocardiografía poco rentable; en CCD al menos algunos pacientes con HP combinada
- VMNI podría ser beneficiosa en HP grave



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Relevancia de los registros

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CON:

- Pacientes “no puros” (comorbilidades, datos no sistemáticos etc.)
- Sesgo de reclutamiento: centros expertos de HP, centros de trasplante
- Sólo pacientes con HP → complementar con series de no HP


PRO:

- Multicéntricos
- Pacientes “de la vida real”
- Agregación de grandes cohortes
 - Análisis de subgrupos tradicional + computacional



Registro REHAR

2/4

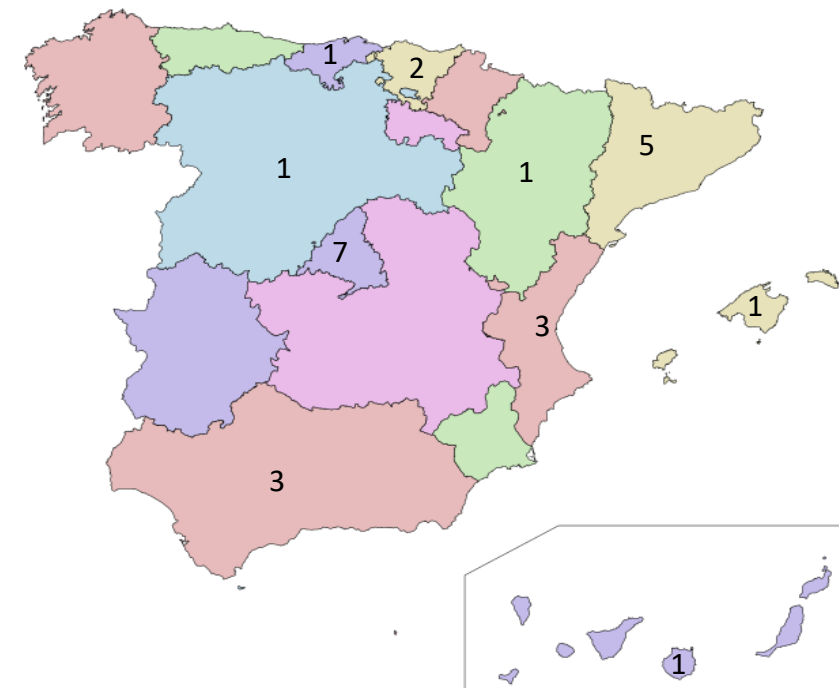
- Desde el 2018
- 26 centros, 20 activos (al menos 1 paciente)
- Actualmente 604 pacientes, 68% “finalizados”:
 - Alta mortalidad
 - Participación de centros de trasplante
- Consorcio de investigadores
- Financiado por becas  Sociedad Española de Neumología y Cirugía Torácica SEPAR

donación de  **ferrer**
for good

 **ciber** | ES y una
CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN BIOMÉDICA EN RED
Enfermedades Respiratorias

REHAR

Registro Español de Hipertensión
pulmonar Asociada a enfermedad
Respiratoria

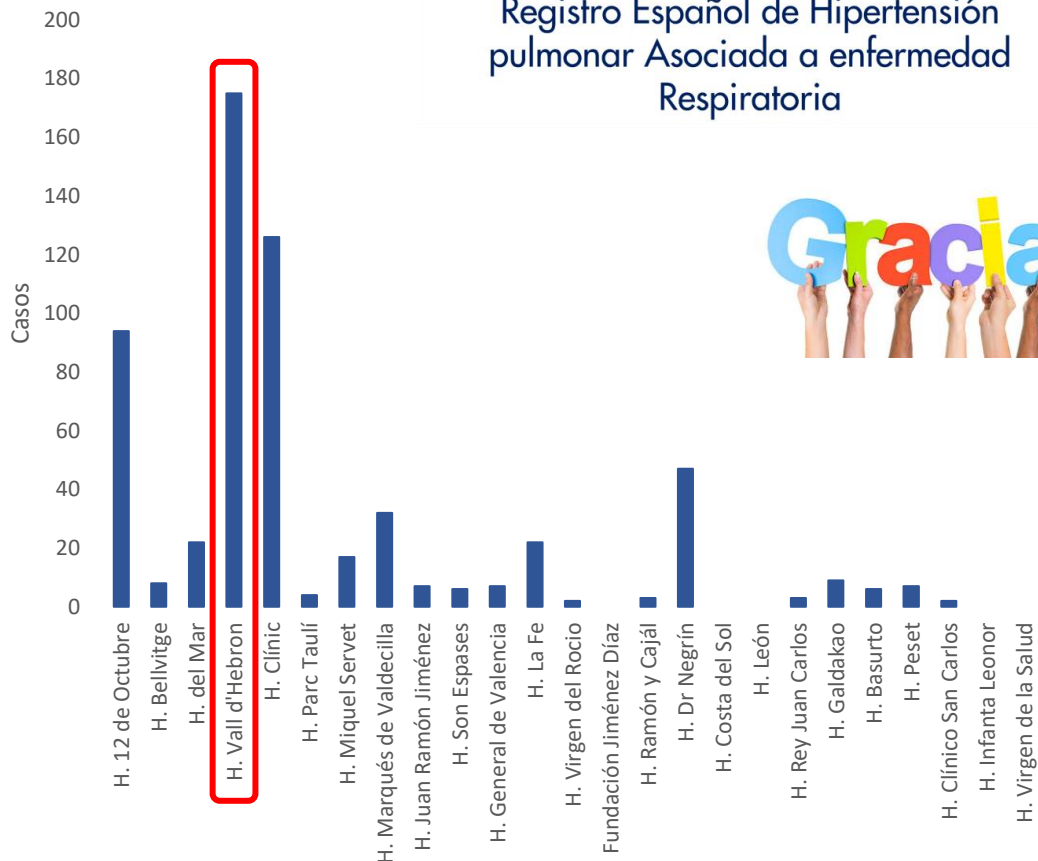


Registro REHAR

3/4

REHAR

Registro Español de Hipertensión
pulmonar Asociada a enfermedad
Respiratoria



- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Diego Rodríguez Chiaradía (PI) | Hospital del Mar, Barcelona |
| Manuel López-Meseguer | Hospital Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona |
| Virginia Pérez-González | Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid |
| Gregorio Pérez Peñate | Hospital Dr. Negrín, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria |
| Isabel Blanco | Hospital Clínic, Barcelona |
| Roberto del Pozo | Hospital Juan Ramón Jiménez, Huelva |
| Ernest Sala Llinás | Hospital Son Espases, Palma |
| Juan Antonio Domingo Morera | Hospital Miguel Servet, Zaragoza |
| Salud Santos | Hospital de Bellvitge, Barcelona |
| Xavier Pomares | Hospital Parc Taulí, Barcelona |
| Cristina Sabater Abad | Hospital General de Valencia, Valencia |
| Amaya Martínez | Hospital Marques de Valdecilla, Santander |
| Raquel López Reyes | Hospital La Fe, Valencia |
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| Rafael Bravo Marques | Hospital Costa del Sol, Marbella |

Registro REHAR

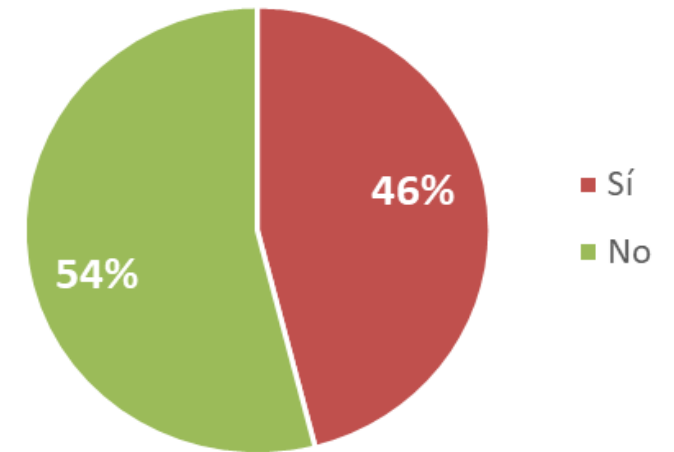
4/4

Diagnósticos principales

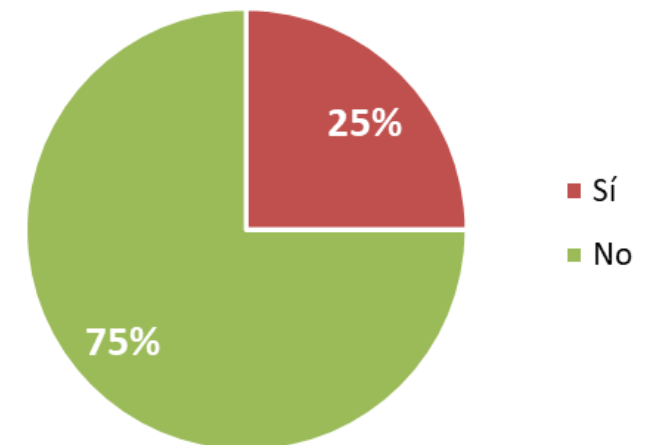
- EPOC: 286
- EPID: 233
- CFPE: 54
- SHO: 3
- Bronquiectasias/secuelas: 18
- Patologías caja torácica: 2
- Otros: 5
 - 3 Histo X, 1 Silicosis, 1 Sarcoidosis/Silicosis



Oxigenoterapia crónica



Vasodilatadores pulmonares



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Conclusiones

- La HP de Grupo 3 es prevalente y con elevada morbilidad y mortalidad
- El fenotipo de pacientes con HP asociada a EPOC y a EPID es muy diferente
 - En la HP-EPOC se detectan algunos fenotipos, el más estudiado es “fenotipo vascular pulmonar”
 - En la HP-EPID se detectan escasos fenotipos
- Es difícil distinguir entre HAP con EPOC de EPOC con HP grave de Grupo 3
 - Hipoxemia
 - Enfermedad pulmonar muy leve → continuum
- Registros muy importantes para reunir datos y profundizar en fenotipos

...Gracias!

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