

\* Pulmonary HTN (very common) → high pulmonary vascular p.

\* Pulmonary arterial HTN (rare):

① Mean Pulmonary artery pressure (PAP)  $\geq$  25 mmHg at rest.

② Normal pulmonary artery wedge pressure 15 mmHg or less  
↓  
cardiac cause جسارت

③ Peripheral vascular resistance (PVR)  $>$  3 wood units.

Diagnose ⇒ Right heart cath.

Screening ⇒ Echo

\* pulmonary remodelling in PAH leads to narrowing of the artery.  
intimal fibrosis } Endothelial proliferation

-Echo >> rule out cardiac cause  
-HRCT, V/Q scan >> rule out respiratory cause  
-CBC >> rule out hematological causes  
-Connective tissue screen

specific Tx → treatable

① **Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)**

- 1.1 Idiopathic PAH
- 1.2 Heritable PAH
- 1.3 Drug and toxin induced
- 1.4 PAH associated with:
  - 1.4.1 Connective tissue disease SSc
  - 1.4.2 HIV infection
  - 1.4.3 Portal hypertension and liver failure
  - 1.4.4 Congenital heart disease
  - 1.4.5 Schistosomiasis
- 1.5 PAH long-term responders to CCBs
- 1.6 PAH with overt features of venous/capillaries involvement
- 1.7 Persistent PH of the newborn syndrome

Treat the underlying cause

② PH due to left heart disease

③ PH due to lung disease and/or hypoxia

④ PH due to pulmonary artery obstructions as in recurrent PEs  
pulm HTN due to chronic pulmonary thromboembolism

anticoagulate the patient

⑤ PH with unclear and/or multifactorial mechanisms

- 5.1 Haematological disorders
- 5.2 Systemic and metabolic disorders
- 5.3 Others
- 5.4 Complex congenital heart disease