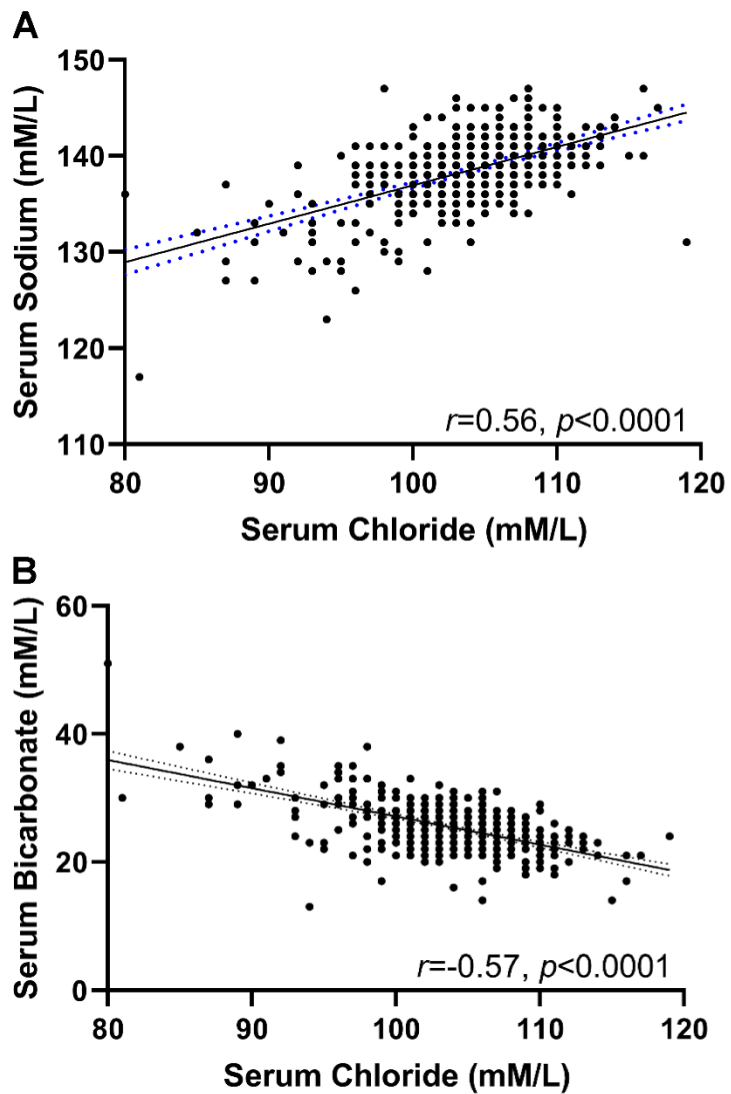


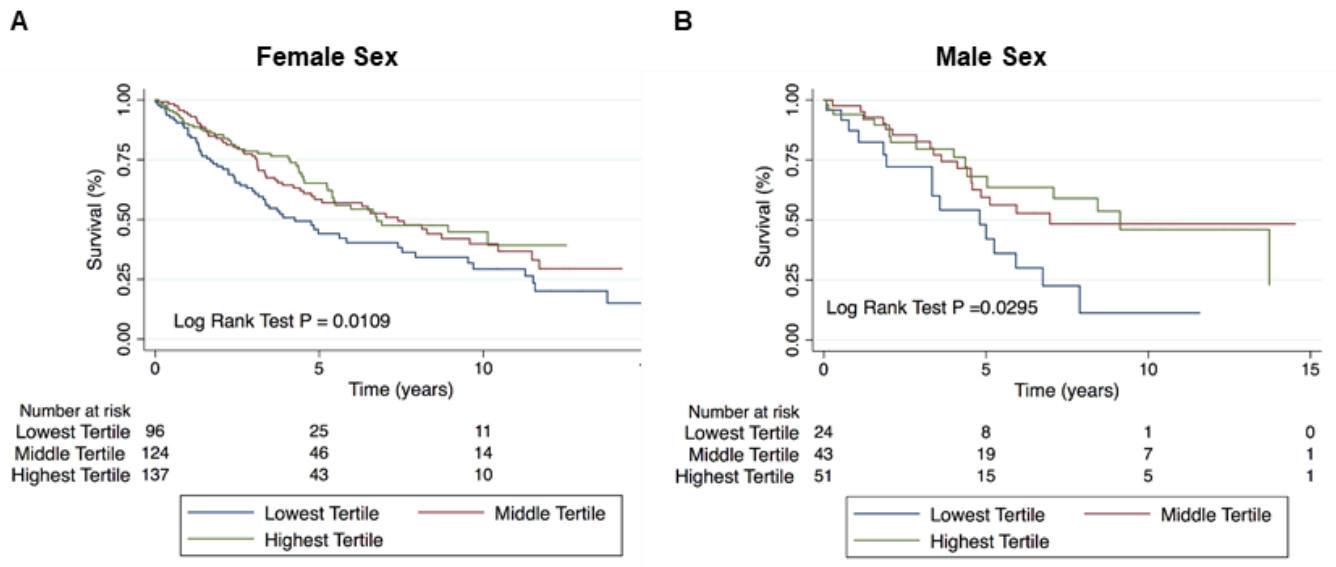
# **Supplemental Material**

Figure S1. Correlation between serum chloride and serum sodium.



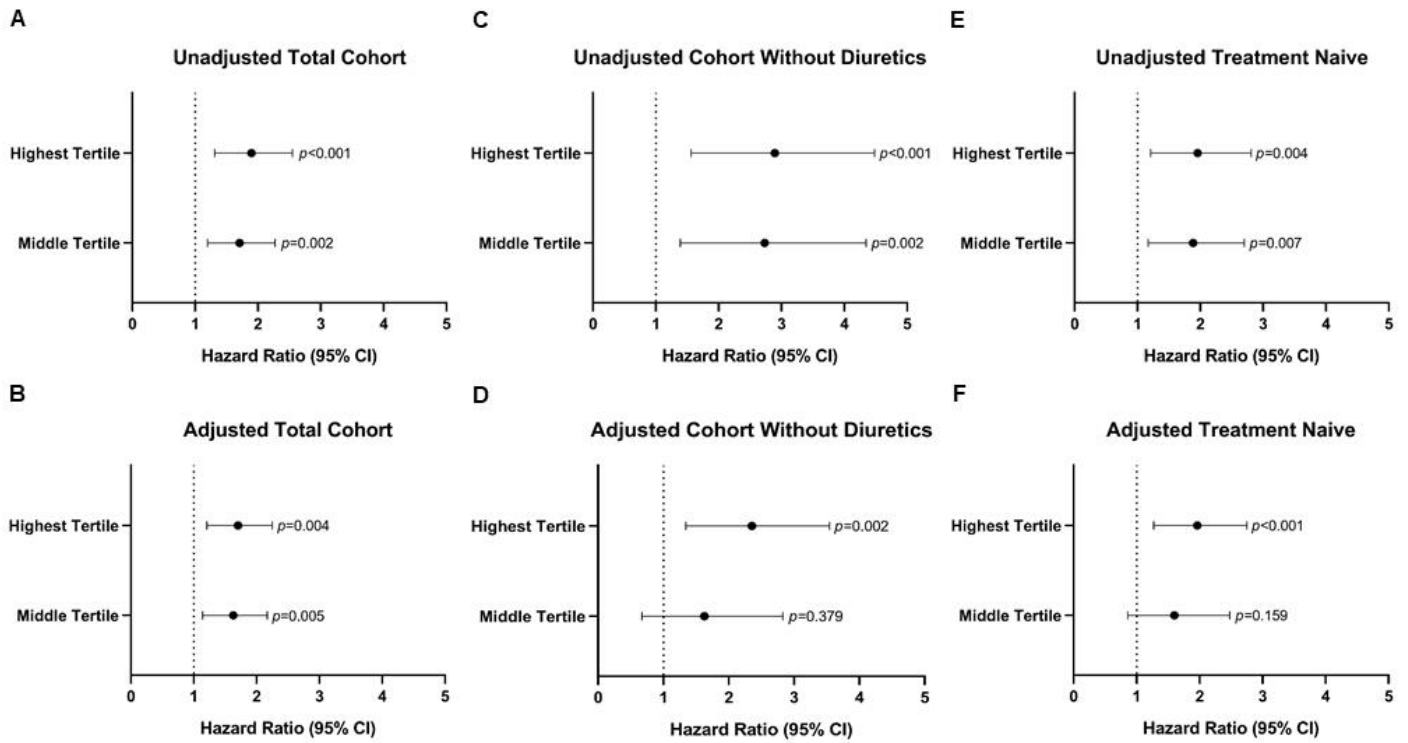
(A). Relationship between serum chloride and serum bicarbonate (B) in PAH cohort.

**Figure S2. Both female and male PAH patients with low chloride have increased mortality.**



(A) Kaplan-Meier Curve depicting survival stratified by tertiles of serum chloride in female PAH Patients. Unadjusted hazard ratio for lowest versus middle tertile: 1.48 (1.03 - 2.13)  $p=0.033$ . Unadjusted hazard ratio for lowest versus highest tertile: 1.72 (1.18 - 2.50)  $p=0.005$  (B) Kaplan-Meier Curve Depicting Survival Stratified by Tertiles of Serum Chloride in male PAH Patients. Unadjusted hazard ratio for lowest versus middle tertile: 2.11 (1.06 - 4.20),  $p=0.033$ . Unadjusted hazard ratio for lowest versus highest tertile: 2.25 (1.12 - 4.54)  $p=0.023$ .

Figure S3. Forest plots of unadjusted and adjusted hazard ratios of lowest tertile chloride patients compared to middle and highest tertile chloride patients.



Unadjusted (A) and adjusted (B) hazard ratios of the total cohort. Unadjusted (C) and adjusted (D) hazard ratios of patients not on diuretics. Unadjusted (E) and adjusted (F) hazard ratios of the treatment naïve patients.