

Ventricular-Vascular coupling is predictive of adverse clinical outcome in pediatric pulmonary arterial hypertension

Melanie J Dufva^{1,2}, D Dunbar Ivy², Kristen Campbell³, Aimee Lam^{1,2}, Adam Rauff^{1,4}, Karel TN Breeman^{2,5}, Johannes M Douwes^{2,5}, Rolf MF Berger⁵, Vitaly O Kheyfets^{1,2}, Kendall Hunter^{1,2}

¹Department of Bioengineering, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO, USA

²Department of Pediatrics, Section of Cardiology, Childrens Hospital Colorado, Aurora, CO, USA

³Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, USA

⁴Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA

⁵Center for Congenital Heart Diseases, Department of Paediatric Cardiology, Beatrix Children's Hospital, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Corresponding Author:

Kendall Hunter, PhD
Assistant Professor
University of Colorado Denver
Department of Bioengineering
kendall.hunter@ucdenver.edu
12700 E. 19th Ave
Aurora, CO 80045-2560
Tel: 913-568-4408
Fax: 303-724-5800

Supplementary Material

Table S1: Soft Event Demographics

Variable	No Soft Event (n=60)	Soft Event (n=70)	P-value
Gender			0.8338
Female	31 (52%)	38 (55%)	
Male	29 (48%)	31 (45%)	
Age at Cath	7.85±6.48	9.86±6.09	0.0727
Etiology			0.1874
IPAH/HPAH	23 (38%)	36 (51%)	
APAH	37 (62%)	34 (49%)	
Time To Follow-up or Event	4.52±2.91	4.75±2.84	0.6514
VVCR_K	1.53±0.58	1.63±0.65	0.335
VVCR_T	0.89±0.45	0.98±0.7	0.3562
PVRi, Pa·s/m ³	6.4±4.86	10.15±9.07	0.0033

Data is expressed as mean values (standard deviation), n (%), unless otherwise noted. VVCR_K, vascular-ventricular coupling ratio Kind method; VVCR_T, vascular-ventricular coupling Takeuchi method; PVRi, indexed pulmonary vascular resistance.

Figures

Figure S1. Linear regression plots between PVRi and $E_{es}/E_{a_}$ (Takeuchi) (left, $r=-0.27$) and $E_{es}/E_{a_}$ (Kind) (right, $r=-0.16$).