

Table 6: Assessing Risk in PAH Patients

Determinants of Risk*	Lower Risk (Good Prognosis)	Higher Risk (Poor Prognosis)
Clinical evidence of RV failure	No	Yes
Progression of symptoms	Gradual	Rapid
WHO Class	II, III**	IV
6MWD***	Longer (>400 meters)	Shorter (<300 meters)
Echocardiography	Normal to minimal RV dysfunction	Significant RV enlargement/dysfunction; right atrial enlargement; pericardial effusion
Hemodynamics	Normal RAP and CI (RAP<10 mmHg; CI>2.5 L/min/m ²)	High RAP and Low CI (RAP>15 mmHg; CI <2.2 L/minm ²)
BNP^	Normal to minimally elevated	Significantly elevated

*Most studies performed in IPAH patients. No single risk factor should be used to assess risk.

**FC III clinically encompasses a large range of disease severity. Using composite of detailed assessments

of other objective characteristics critical.

***6MWD is influenced by age, gender, height and presence of other systemic conditions.

^BNP Limited data regarding utilizing BNP on risk.

RV = right ventricle; WHO = World Health Organization; 6MWD = 6 minute walk distance; RAP = right atrial pressure; CI = cardiac index; BNP = brain natriuretic peptide
(McLaughlin VV et al. JACC 2009;53:1573) Modified and reprinted with permission