

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Long Term Outcomes of Dasatinib-induced Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension : A population-based study

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Supplemental Table S1 - Hemodynamic parameters at the time of PAH diagnosis

	mPAP, <i>mmHg</i>	RAP, <i>mmHg</i>	PCWP, <i>mmHg</i>	CO, <i>L/min</i>	CI, <i>L/min/m²</i>	PVR, <i>mmHg/L/min</i>	SvO ₂ , <i>%</i>	Acute vasodilator response #
1	47	14	13	5.6	2.9	6.1	66	Yes (<i>mPAP:36, CI: 2.9</i>)
2	59	13	11	6.5	4.0	7.4	63	No (<i>mPAP:59, CI: 6.4</i>)
3 *	30	5	8	6.7	4.7	3.3	72	No (<i>mPAP:27, CI: 6.9</i>)
4	<i>PH was screened by echocardiography and confirmed by RHC 6 weeks after withdrawal of dasatinib</i>							
5	49	6	10	8.9	4.8	4.4	65	No (<i>mPAP:50, CI: 5.1</i>)
6	49	24	8	3.3	1.8	12.4	55	No (<i>mPAP:47, CI: 2.0</i>)
7	38	6	11	4.8	3.2	5.6	72	No (<i>mPAP:31, CI: 2.7</i>)
8	37	6	3	3.3	1.9	10.3	54	No (<i>mPAP:39, CI: 2.4</i>)
9	45	4	10	6.4	4.0	5.4	74	No (<i>mPAP:38</i>)
10	70	12	6	2.3	1.4	27.3	44	-
11	40	4	6	6.3	2.9	5.3	64	No (<i>mPAP:37</i>)
12	56	12	8	5.8	3.3	8.3	-	No (<i>mPAP:52</i>)
13	46	3	12	6.1	3.0	5.6	-	Yes (<i>mPAP:35</i>)
14	40	8	8	9.1	3.4	9.4	81	No (<i>mPAP:31, CI:3.2</i>)
15	42	5	12	9.2	4.0	3.2	-	No
16	57	-	23	3.7	2.0	17.0	-	No (<i>mPAP:56, CI:2.2</i>)
17	45	12	13	4.0	2.6	8.0	59	No (<i>mPAP:39, CI:2.7</i>)
18	42	3	10	5.3	2.7	6.0	72	No
19†	50	6	9	8.1	3.7	5.1	-	-

20	34	7	9	6.7	3.8	3.7	65	No
21	52	20	18	5.3	3.3	6.4	-	-

mPAP: mean pulmonary artery pressure, RAP: right atrial pressure, PCWP: pulmonary capillary wedge pressure, CO: cardiac output, CI: cardiac index, PVR: pulmonary vascular resistance, SvO₂: mixed venous oxygen saturation.

* Severe clinical and hemodynamic impairment necessitated initial management in an intensive care unit with catecholamines; right-heart catheterization was performed after successful weaning of catecholamines two weeks following withdrawal of dasatinib.

Acute vasodilator response was defined as a decrease in mPAP of ≥ 10 mmHg to reach an absolute value of < 40 mmHg, associated with no change or an increase in CO.

‡ Dasatinib was discontinued 4 months prior to PAH diagnosis and baseline right heart catheterization.

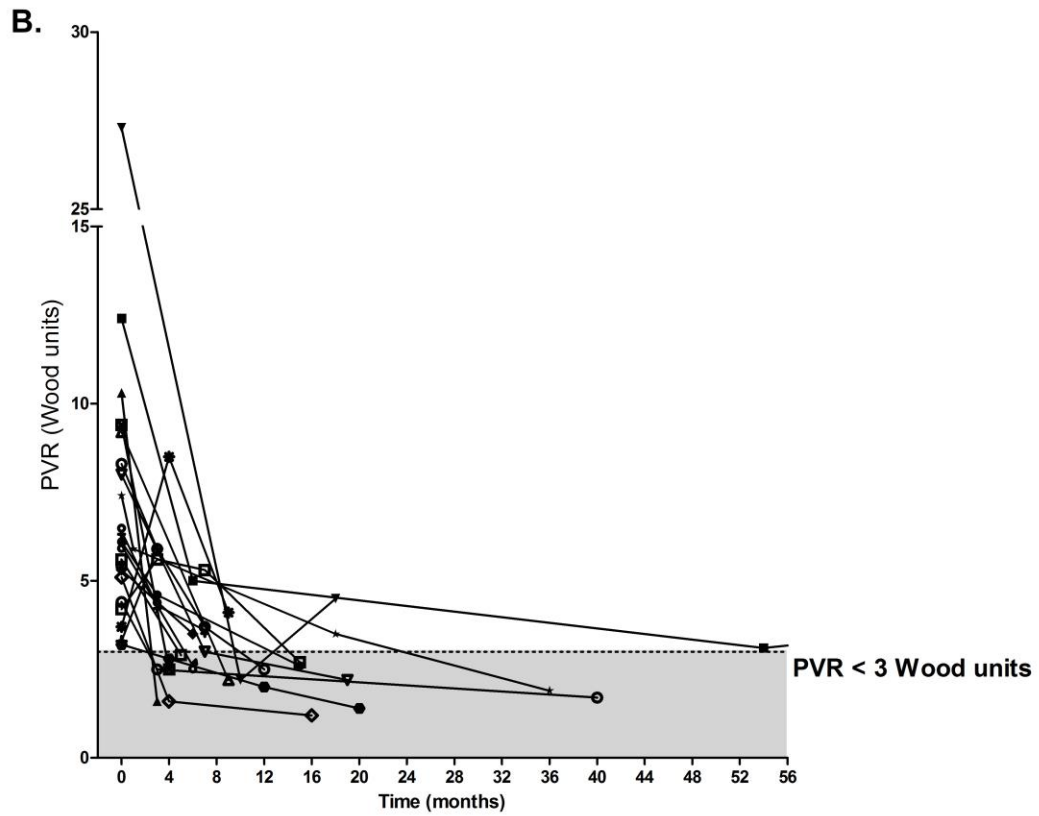
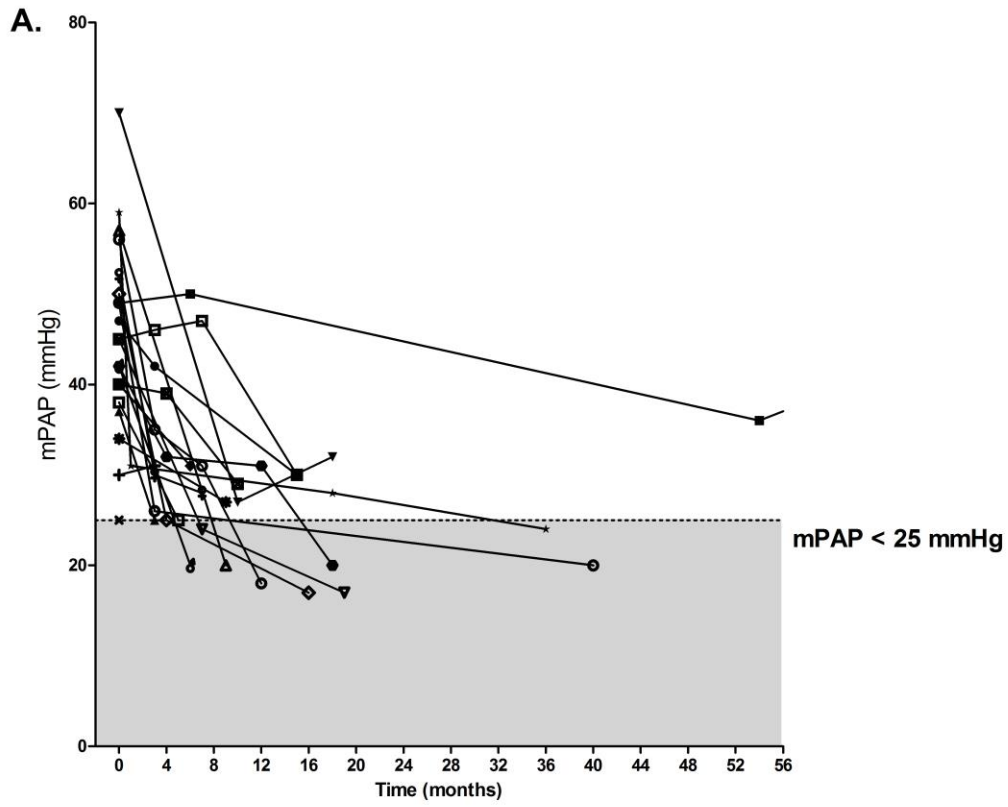
Supplemental Table S2 - Comparison of patients according to treatment status

Baseline Variables	Treatment n = 11	No Treatment n = 10*	p-value
NYHA (I/II/III/IV)	0/2/4/5	0/3/6/1	0.15
6MWD (m)	280 (0-510)	345 (0-660)	0.15
mPAP	47 (34-70)	42 (30-59)	0.42
CI	2.9 (1.4-3.8)	4.0 (2.7-4.8)	0.007
PVR	8.0 (3.7-27.3)	5.6 (3.2-9.4)	0.14
Persistent PAH	4 (36%)	2 (25%)	0.64

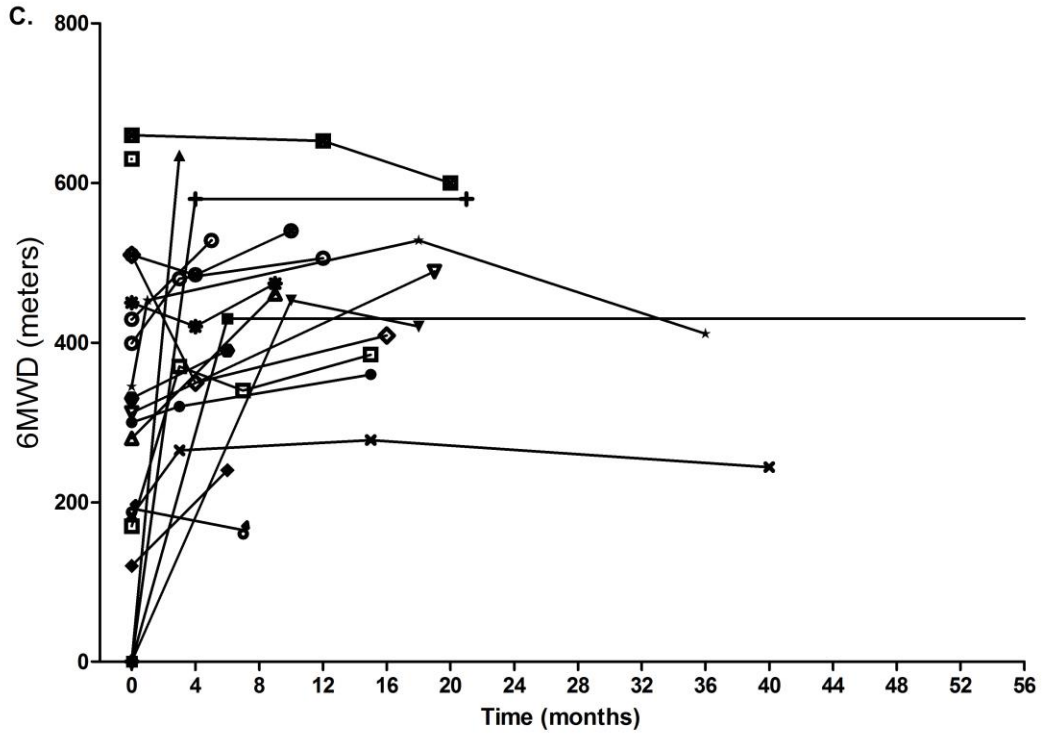
Continuous variables expressed as median (min-max range).

*n=8 for hemodynamic variables

Supplemental Figure S1 - Evolution of haemodynamic variables and exercise capacity
Individual changes at each follow-up visit are shown for A. mean pulmonary arterial pressure (mPAP), B. pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) and C. 6-minute walk distance (6MWD). Follow-up time truncated at 56 months.



6MWD



Supplemental Figure S2 - Individual changes in clinical and haemodynamic variables.

Individual changes from baseline to last evaluation for A. mean pulmonary arterial pressure (mPAP), B. pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR), C. cardiac index, D. 6-minute walk distance (6MWD). Patients who received PAH-specific therapy or calcium channel blockers (n=11) are represented in blue and patients who received no treatment (n=8) are represented in black.

