We read with interest the letter by Hoeper and Galiè, which raised several concerns about our article recently published in Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions.

As we described in Pulmonary Artery Denervation-1 (PADN-I) study, the withdrawal of target drugs for pulmonary arterial hypertension was based on the clinical and hemodynamic measurements when patients had taken these targeted therapies for several years. A reason seemed to be ethical.

In terms of 12% all-cause mortality at 1-year follow-up after pulmonary artery denervation, the result is not surprising mainly because (1) most patients had been put on maximal medication for several years, without significant improvement in clinical and hemodynamic variables, indicating that patients were at high risk of death, (2) 18 patients had pulmonary hypertension secondary to left heart failure (15 with previous myocardial infarction and 3 with dilated cardiomyopathy). We have realized this number of mortality; however, it is too earlier to question that this number is too high when compared with medication because of no control group in our analysis. Again, some target drugs are toxic to patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension.

To shorten the article length, we only used group II pulmonary arterial hypertension to indicate pulmonary hypertension secondary to left heart failure. For this point, we put pulmonary hypertension secondary to left ventricular dysfunction after group II pulmonary arterial hypertension in the content. Frequent description of prostaglandin was intended to treat the left heart failure, not only focusing on pulmonary hypertension.

Yes, to further assess the clinical efficacy of pulmonary artery denervation, serial randomized clinical studies are required in future.

Disclosures
None.

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References


Response to Letter Regarding Article, "Hemodynamic, Functional, and Clinical Responses to Pulmonary Artery Denervation in Patients With Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension of Different Causes: Phase II Results From the Pulmonary Artery Denervation-I Study"

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