

Do Cardiovascular Comorbidities in Patients With PAH Influence the Efficacy and Tolerability of Inhaled or Oral Treprostinil?

STUDY DESIGN

All patients from **TRIUMPH** (N = 235) and **FREEDOM-EV** (N = 690) were included in this post hoc analysis

235 TRIUMPH participants
 79 156 88
 0 ≥1 ≥2
 comorbidities

690 FREEDOM-EV participants
 375 315 166
 0 ≥1 ≥2
 comorbidities

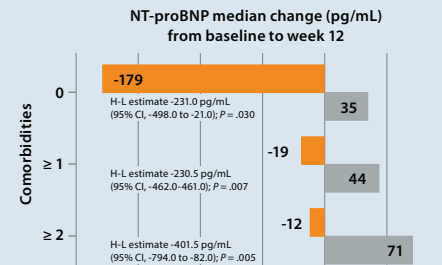
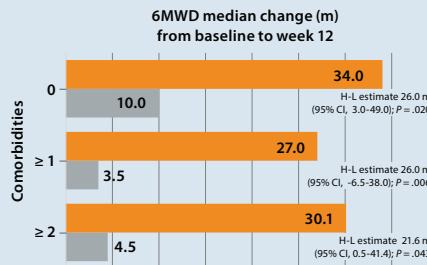
RESULTS

PRIMARY ANALYSIS



Participants receiving **inhaled treprostinil** in TRIUMPH had significant improvements in 6MWD and NT-proBNP for all comorbidity subgroups

■ inhaled treprostinil ■ placebo

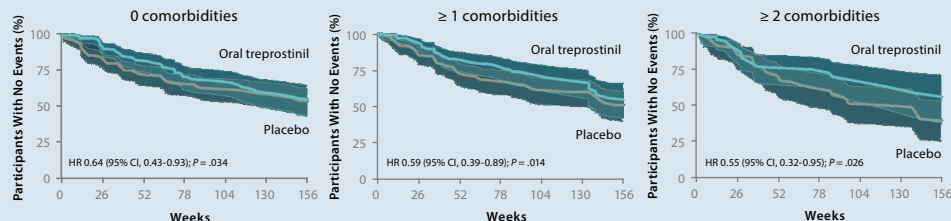


PRIMARY ANALYSIS



Participants receiving **oral treprostinil** in FREEDOM-EV had a significantly reduced risk of clinical worsening regardless of comorbid status

Kaplan-Meier Curve of Time to Adjudicated Clinical Worsening Events for Patients With Comorbidities



This post hoc analysis suggests that patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) and cardiovascular comorbidities can benefit from combination therapy with inhaled or oral treprostinil.