

Supplemental Table 1. Linear regression analysis of haemodynamics and 6-minute walking distance on binary DLco (normal/low) and continuous DLco

	DLco as a binary scale (Normal vs Low DLco)* ¹			DLco as a continuous value* ²		
	Standardised regression coefficient	95% CI	P	Standardised regression coefficient	95% CI	P
<i>Haemodynamics</i>						
mean RAP, mmHg	-0.233	(-2.374, -0.023)	0.046	-0.254	(-0.076, -0.004)	0.029
mean PAP, mmHg	-0.304	(-7.015, -1.132)	0.007	-0.374	(-0.242, -0.067)	<0.001
Cardiac output, L/min	0.109	(-0.232, 0.768)	0.288	0.077	(-0.009, 0.021)	0.448
PVR, dyn · s/cm ⁻⁵	-0.324	(-141.0, -29.81)	0.003	-0.412	(-4.981, -1.708)	<0.001
SaO ₂ , %	0.261	(0.294, 3.351)	0.020	0.332	(0.027, 0.117)	0.002
SvO ₂ , %	0.247	(0.344, 6.057)	0.029	0.292	(0.029, 0.205)	0.010
<i>6-min walk distance, m</i>	0.076	(-22.43, 53.89)	0.413	0.053	(-0.824, 1.503)	0.562

The values on the left (binary DLco) are the same as in Table 2; however, the results are also presented here to allow the similarity with the values on the right (continuous DLco) to be visualised.

*¹ Based on the analysis of covariance adjusted for baseline values.

*² Based on the linear regression model with continuous DLco and the baseline value as explanatory variables.

BPA, balloon pulmonary angioplasty; DLco, diffusing capacity of the lungs for carbon monoxide; PAP, pulmonary artery pressure; PVR, pulmonary vascular resistance; RAP, right atrial pressure; SaO₂, arterial oxygen saturation; SvO₂, mixed venous oxygen saturation.