# Understanding the different types of PH

## Pulmonary hypertension (PH) is an umbrella terms for 5 different 'groups'.

## **GROUP ONE**

#### Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)

In most people with PAH, it is associated with another medical condition. Conditions that increase your risk of developing PAH include:

- portal hypertension
- connective tissue disease, e.g. systemic sclerosis
- HIV infection
- congenital heart disease
- sickle cell anaemia

A small number of people with PH develop it without having another medical condition and for most of these people, there is no known reason behind it. This is called idiopathic PAH and is sometimes referred to as IPAH.

#### **GROUP TWO**

## Pulmonary hypertension due to left heart disease

This type of PH differs in that the arteries and lungs are not as stiff or thick as in the type above. The problems come from the valves on the left side of the heart, or with how the heart squeezes or relaxes. This causes blood to 'back up' when it returns to the lungs, raising pressure in them.

#### **GROUP THREE**

## Pulmonary hypertension due to lung disease

Some people have PH due to obstructive or restrictive chronic lung diseases (like COPD or emphysema) and/or hypoxia (low oxygen levels). These conditions can cause tightening of the arteries in the lungs, which leads to high blood pressure (pulmonary hypertension) throughout the lungs.



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#### **GROUP FOUR**

## Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH)

This type of pulmonary hypertension is caused by chronic (long-standing or old) blood clots in the arteries of the lung. It is often referred to in its shortened form of CTEPH.

## **GROUP FIVE**

## Pulmonary hypertension due to unknown causes

In some people, PH is secondary to other diseases (also known as 'associated conditions') in ways that are not well understood. Some of these diseases include sarcoidosis, sickle cell anaemia, chronic haemolytic anaemia, splenectomy (spleen removal) and certain metabolic disorders. There are many others too.

## To find out more about PH scan the code or go to **www.phauk.org**

