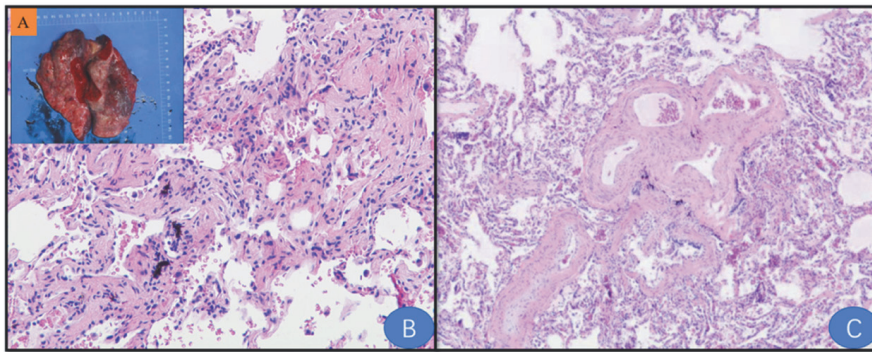


Supplementary Fig. S1. Thoracic CT images of an SLE-PAH patient before lung transplantation.

A: Lung CT images show diffuse pulmonary interstitial pneumonia and a reticular pattern in both lungs, with compressed right lower lobe.

B: CT mediastinal window images show a significantly thickened pulmonary artery trunk, indicating severe PAH.

C: CT mediastinal window images show a significantly enlarged heart shadow with right atrial enlargement and pericardial effusion, indicating severe right heart failure. SLE: systemic lupus erythematosus; PAH: pulmonary arterial hypertension; CT: computed tomography.



Supplementary Fig. S2. Pathological examination of the lung specimen of an SLE-PAH patient.

A: A lung specimen.

B: Interstitial lung disease related to SLE. Collagen fibrosis with peribronchiolar lymphoid hyperplasia (follicular bronchiolitis) and immature collagen fibrosis with peribronchiolar lymphoid infiltrate and luminal stenosis are seen (H&E, 10×).

C: Cellular non-specific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP) in CTD-ILD characterised by diffuse expansion of interstitium by infiltration of lymphocytes (H&E, 10×).

SLE: systemic lupus erythematosus; H&E: haematoxylin and eosin; NSIP: non-specific interstitial pneumonia; CTD: connective tissue disease; ILD: interstitial lung disease; UIP: usual interstitial pneumonia.