## Supplementary appendix

### **Inclusion Criteria**

- Age ≥ 18 years
- Fulfilling the 2013 ACR/EULAR SSc Classification Criteria

### **Exclusion criteria**

- Previous pulmonary hypertension (PH)/pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) diagnosis
- Patients with left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) <%50
- Severe mitral or aortic valve disease,
- History of myocarditis
- · History of myocardial infarction, percutaneous coronary artery intervention or by-pass
- Severe interstitial lung disease (ILD) (FVC of < 50% of predicted)
- Obstructive lung disease (FEV1/FVC <70%)
- · Acute or chronic pulmonary artery thromboembolic disease
- Acute or chronic kidney injury
- · Chronic severe liver disease
- Pregnancy



ILD: Interstitial lung disease, LVSD: Left Ventricular systolic dysfunction, PFT: Pulmonary function test, PFF: Pulmonary hypertension, PAH: Pulmonary arterial hypertension, RHC: Right heart catheterization, TRV: Tricuspid regurgitation velocity

# Echocardiography

Comprehensive two-dimensional TTE was performed using a Philips iE33 machine with an S5-1 transducer (Philips Medical Systems, Andover, MA) in the left lateral position, except for inferior vena cava (IVC) diameter measurement, which was performed in the supine position. All parameters were measured by a European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging (EACVI)

certified cardiologist (BKA) following the American Society of Echocardiography and EACVI guidelines (1). Tricuspid regurgitation velocity (TRV) was measured in the parasternal shortaxis view and apical four-chamber view and continuous wave Doppler was used to determine the peak TRV. The highest value was recorded as TRV. sPAP was estimated based on TRV and adding an estimate of right atrial pressure (RAP) by measuring the size and respiratory collapse of the IVC. The tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) was calculated as the difference between the end-diastolic and end-systolic distance the of lateral tricuspid annulus to apex. RV fractional area change (RVFAC) was obtained from an apical four-chamber view by tracing the RV endocardial border at end-diastole and end-systole. RVFAC was calculated as [(end-diastolic area – end-systolic area)/end-diastolic area] x100.

Pulsed wave tissue Doppler image examination was performed to obtain lateral tricuspid annulus velocities. The tricuspid annular systolic velocity (Sa), systolic velocity duration (ejection time, ET), the time between the end of systolic velocity and the beginning of early diastolic velocity (isovolumic relaxation time (IVRT)), and the time between the end of the late diastolic velocity and the beginning of the systolic velocity (isovolumic contraction time (IVCT)) were measured at the same cardiac cycle. RV myocardial performance index (RVMPI) was calculated as (IVRT + IVCT)/ET.

## **Pulmonary assessment**

Pulmonary function tests (PFTs) were performed according to the ERS/ATS guidelines (2). Diffusing capacity of the lungs for carbon monoxide (DLCO) values were reported as percentages of the predicted values after correction for haemoglobin. Forced vital capacity (FVC) values were reported as percentages predicted for sex, race, and height. High resolution computed tomography (HRCT) of the lungs was performed to assess ILD, if not performed during the previous two years or if there was suspicion for progressive disease (decline in FVC >5% compared to the last PFTs, new crackles in the examination, new or worsening dyspnoea) in patients without known severe ILD disease. ILD was staged radiologically as mild (<10%), moderate (10-30%), and severe (>30%) according to the percentage of involvement (3). Severe ILD was defined as; predicted FVC <60% or predicted FVC between ≥60% and severe involvement on HRCT. All patients who required

Supplementary Fig. S1. Screening procedure and summary of the diagnostic evaluation.

RHC according to at least one of the screening algorithms were assessed by a ventilation/perfusion (V/Q) scan to exclude thromboembolic disease. If the V/Q scan was suggestive of thromboembolic disease, CT pulmonary angiography was performed to confirm the result.

# **Right heart catheterisation**

RHC was performed using fluoroscopy and continuous pressure monitoring by 2 experienced cardiologists (BKA, ZO). Venous access was obtained by inserting an introducer into a femoral or jugular vein. Catheterisation was performed using balloon wedge pressure catheters (Arrow) or multipurpose catheters (Boston Scientific). Pressure transducers were balanced and zeroed at the mid-thoracic level. The RAP (mmHg), systolic, diastolic, and mean pulmonary artery pressures (sPAP, dPAP, mPAP, mmHg), and pulmonary arterial wedge pressure (PAWP, mmHg) were recorded. All pressure readings were done at endexpiration. Cardiac output (CO, L/min) was calculated using the Fick method. PVR(WU) was calculated as PVR =(mPAP-PCWP)/CO.

PH was defined as an mPAP of >20 mmHg, and PAWP >15 mmHg was used to discriminate post-capillary PH according to guidelines (4). PAH was defined as mPAP >20 mmHg with

PCWP ≤15 mmHg and PVR >2WU (4). We additionally performed all analyses according to the previous definition (mPAP >25 mmHg with PAWP ≤15 mmHg and PVR >3 WU) for PAH (5). For those with PAWP between 12 and 15 mmHg, a fluid challenge test was performed to unmask hidden postcapillary PH by administering 7 ml.kg<sup>-1</sup> saline over 5-10 min during RHC. A positive test was defined as an increase in PAWP to >18 mmHg after saline infusion. No adverse event occurred related to the diagnostic tests during the study.

## Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were done using the SPSS software v.20. Visual (histograms, probability plots) and analytical methods (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test) were used to analyse the variables' distribution and select the test method. Descriptive statistics were used for the non-normal distributed variables and presented as median values with interquartile range (IQR). For comparative analyses, independent samples -t-test was used for continuous variables and Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test for the proportions. The prediction performance of an algorithm for RHC was presented as sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV) with a 95% confidence interval (CI). No imputation method was used for missing values, and analyses were done for each variable's reported number of patients. A *p*-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

### References

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# Supplementary Table S1.

	ESC /ESR	
Echocardiographic probability of pulmonary hyper	tension in symptomatic patients with a sus	picion of pulmonary hypertension*
Peak tricuspid regurgitation velocity (m/s)	Presence of other echo PH signs	Echocardiographic probability of pulmonary hypertension
≤2.8 or unmeasurable	No	Low
≤2.8 or not measurable	Yes	Intermediate
2.9–3.4	No	
2.9–3.4	Yes	High
>3.4	Not required	
Additional echocardiographic signs suggestive of pu	Ilmonary hypertension	
A: The ventricles	B: Pulmonary artery	C: Inferior vena cava and right atrium
RV/LV basal diameter/area ratio>1.0	RVOT AT <105 ms and/ormid-systolic notching	Inferior cava diameter >21 mm with decreased inspiratory collapse (<50 % with a sniff or <20 % with quiet inspiration)
Flattening of the interventricular septum (LVEI >1.1 in systole and/or diastole)	Early diastolic pulmonary regurgitation velocity >2.2 m/s	Right atrial area (end-systole) >18 cm2
TAPSE/sPAP ratio <0.55 mm/mmHg	PA diameter >AR diameter and/or PA diameter >25 mm	
Diagnostic management suggested according to ecl arterial hypertension	ocardiographic probability of pulmonary	hypertension in asymptomatic patients with risk factors for pulmonary
PH probability according to echocardiography	Risk factors or associated conditions for PAH or CTEPH**	Recommendations
Low	No	Alternative diagnosis
	Yes	Echo follow-up
Intermediate	No	
	Yes	If associated scleroderma, RHC should be considered
High	-	Further intervention***/ RHC is recommended if indicated****
	DETECT	
	STEP 1 Identify patients who required echo	ocardiography
Non-echocardiographic variables: - FVC % predicted / DLCO % predicted ratio	Total risk point of step 1 is calculated by adding individual risk points of non-echocardiographic variables according to the nomogram. ⇔ Refer to echocardiography if total risk point in step 1 is >300	
- Presence of current / past tetranglectastas - Serum anticentromere antibody - Serum NT-ProBNP level - Serum urate level Decompose of nickt true deviation		
	CODED A	
	STEP 2 Identify patients who require	ed RHC
Echocardiographic variables: Right atrium area	liographic variables: Total risk point in step 2 is calculated by adding risk point of step 1 (converted point according to a convertence of the converted point according to a convertence of the converte	
Tricuspid regurgitant velocity	st Refer to RHC if to	tal risk in step 2 is >35
	ASIG	
Perform RHC if;	Exclude other conditionts as indicated such as left hearth disease, ILD, pulmonary artery	
- NT-ProBNP >210 pg/ml and/or		
- DLCO <70% with FVC/DLCO $\geq 1.8$		
AR: aortic root; IVC: inferior vena cava; LV: left vent	ricle; LVEI: left ventricle eccentricity index;	PA: pulmonary artery; RA: right atrium; RV: right ventricle; RVOT AT: right

ventricular outflow tract acceleration time; sPAP: systolic pulmonary arterial pressure; TAPSE: tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion; TRV: tricuspid regurgitation velocity. \*Signs contributing to assessing the probability of PH in addition to TRV. Signs from at least two categories (A/B/C) must be present to alter the level of echocardiographic probability of PH.

\*\* Systemic sclerosis is a risk factor for PAH.

\*\*\*Further testing may be necessary (e.g., imaging, CPET).

\*\*\*\*RHC should be performed if useful information/a therapeutic consequence is anticipated (*e.g.*, suspected PAH or CTEPH), and may not be indicated in patients without risk factors or associated conditions for PAH or CTEPH (*e.g.*, when mild PH and predominant LHD or lung disease are present).