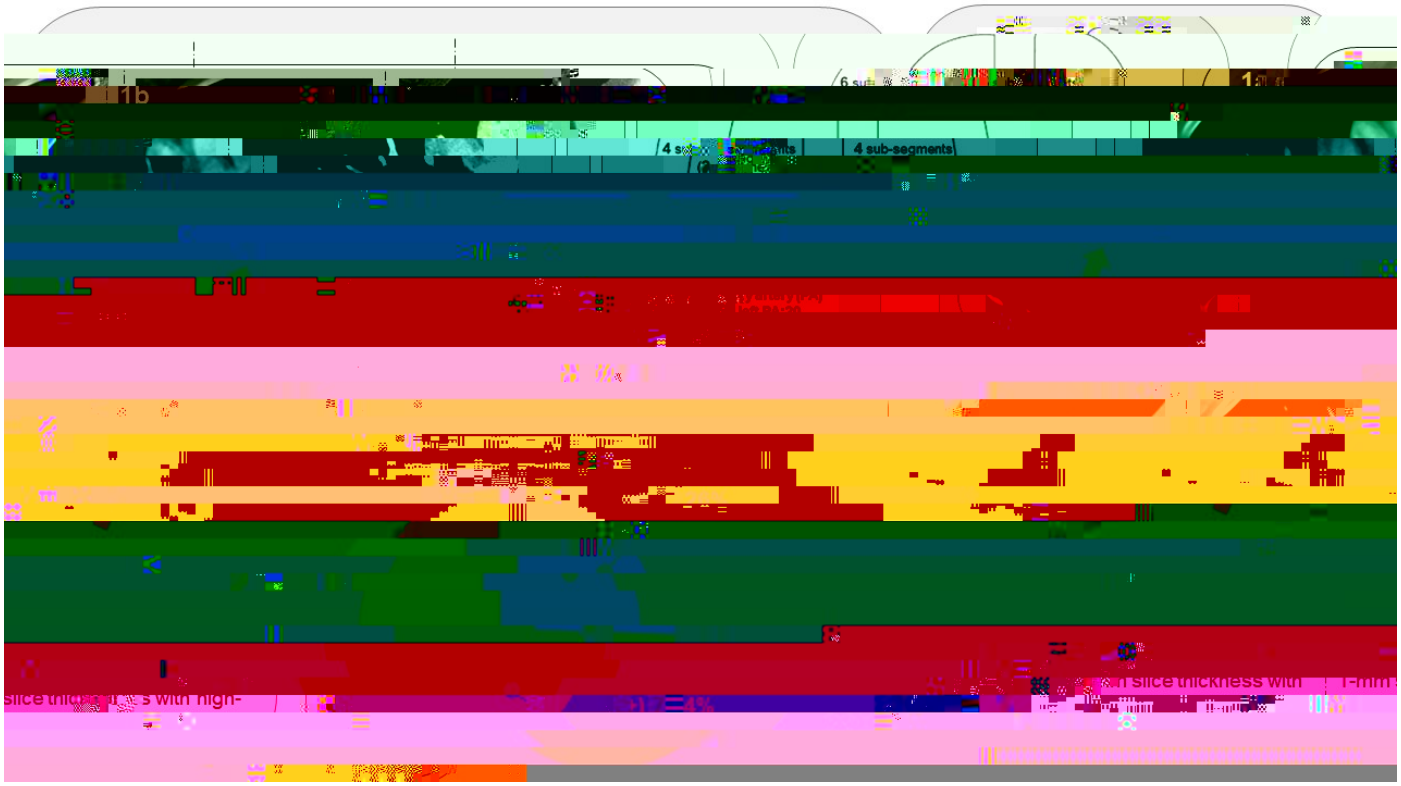

CT Nagoya PE study

(pulmonary thromboembolism: PE)

PE post-PE syndrome

x PE CTEPH

(chronic thromboembolic disease: CTED)

(Nagoya PE study)

PE

74%

(tricuspid regurgitation pressure gradiant: TRPG) ≥60mmHg

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○ post-PE syndrome

○ post-PE syndrome (CTEPH)

○ Nagoya PE study CT 74%

(pulmonary thromboembolism: PE)

PE post-PE syndrome

Post-PE syndrome (chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension: CTEPH)

PE CTEPH

(chronic thromboembolic disease: CTED)

Nagoya PE study PE

QOL CT

CT

CT

CT obstruction index (Qanadli score) modified CT obstruction index

CT 74%

CTEPH

3.8%

PE

PE

CTED

CTEPH

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Usefulness of a refined computed tomography imaging method to assess the prevalence of residual pulmonary thrombi in patients 1 year after acute pulmonary embolism: the Nagoya PE study

Yoshihisa Nakano[1]; Shiro Adachi[2]; Itsumure Nishiyama[1]; Kenichiro Yasuda[2]; Ryo Imai[3]; Masahiro Yoshida[2]; Shingo Iwano[4]; Takahisa Kondo[1,3]; Toyoaki Murohara[1]

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