

## Have you taken diet drugs, recreational stimulants, or cancer drugs?

- » People who have taken certain **appetite suppressants** (e.g. aminorex, fenfluramine, dexfenfluramine, phentermine, or mazindol) or **recreational stimulants** (e.g. cocaine, methamphetamine, or amphetamines) are at a higher risk of developing a type of **pulmonary hypertension** called **pulmonary arterial hypertension**.
- » **Cancer medications** may also cause pulmonary hypertension, including bleomycin, busulfan, carmustine, interferon-alpha, interleukin-2, lomustine, mitomycin C, nitrosoureas, and dasatinib.

## What are pulmonary hypertension and pulmonary arterial hypertension?

- » **Pulmonary hypertension** (PH) is a disease that can strike anyone regardless of age, sex, or background. PH is defined by high blood pressure in the arteries of the lungs, which eventually weakens and enlarges the right side of the heart. This can lead to heart failure or even death.
- » **Pulmonary arterial hypertension** (PAH, WHO Group I pulmonary hypertension) is a disease in which the arteries in the lungs are narrowed. This results in higher blood pressure in the lungs and causes the heart to work harder to pump blood through them.
- » There is currently no cure for pulmonary arterial hypertension, but there are treatments available that can help improve symptoms, reduce the likelihood of heart failure, and slow down the progression of the illness. Stopping the medication that caused pulmonary hypertension often leads to improvement, but may not cure the pulmonary hypertension.

## Get informed

If you are experiencing these symptoms, talk to your doctor about pulmonary hypertension:

- » Breathlessness
- » Exercise intolerance
- » Swollen feet/legs
- » Fainting
- » Fatigue
- » Chest pain
- » Lightheadedness
- » Blue lips/fingers

## Get screened

The primary screening test for pulmonary hypertension is an echocardiogram (a painless ultrasound of the heart). Additional tests may be required to measure the functioning of your heart and lungs.

## Do you need a referral?

Ask your doctor whether you should be referred to a pulmonary hypertension clinic. For more information, visit [www.phacanada.ca/findaphcentre](http://www.phacanada.ca/findaphcentre)

