

Supplementary appendix

A total of nine patients were receiving inotropic support during right heart catheterization and echocardiographic assessment. Serum lactate levels on the day of the examination were retrospectively analyzed with a mean value of 1.4 mmol/L. All patients were classified as INTERMACS III, and eight out of nine were categorized as NYHA class IV. According to clinical follow-up based on medical record review up to the study publication date, 44% of patients receiving inotropic support underwent heart transplantation, while 22.2% died.

Echocardiographic assessments revealed differences in left ventricular function parameters compared to patients not receiving inotropic support. Notably, echocardiographic CPO, CO, LVOT-VTI and LVEF were lower in the inotrope-supported group. Measures were similar in both groups according to invasive evaluation.

Regarding right ventricular function, differences were observed only in more sensitive parameters, such as invasive PAPI and Right Ventricular free wall strain.

Table S1. Clinical, Hemodynamic, and Echocardiographic Parameters of patients on inotropic support.

Parameter	Mean (SD) or Median (IQR)	n(%)
Clinical Data		
Male gender (%)		6 (66.6)
Non-ischemic HF etiology (%)		7 (77.8)
Serum Lactate (mmol/L)	1.4 ± 0.22	
NYHA classification class IV (%)		8 (88.9)
Heart Transplant (%)		4 (44.4)

Death (%)		2 (22.2)
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	102 ± 17.9	9(100)
Mean arterial pressure (mmHg)	69 ± 11.3	9(100)
Heart rate (bpm)	100 ± 17.7	9(100)
Pulmonary Artery Catheter Parameters		
Cardiac Output (L/min)	4.0 ± 1.2	9(100)
Cardiac Index (L/min/m ²)	2.2 ± 0.4	9(100)
Pulmonary Artery Occlusion Pressure (mmHg)	22 ± 5.2	9(100)
Cardiac Power Output (W)	0.67 ± 0.3	9(100)
Pulmonary Artery Pulsatility Index	2.4 ± 1.7	9(100)
Central Venous Pressure (mmHg)	8.0 ± 4.4	9(100)
Systolic Pulmonary Artery Pressure (mmHg)	42 ± 7.6	9(100)
Mean Pulmonary Artery Pressure (mmHg)	29 ± 7.5	9(100)
Diastolic Pulmonary Artery Pressure (mmHg)	23 ± 4.9	9(100)
Pulmonary vascular resistance (Wood)	2.1 ± 2.4	9(100)
Transpulmonary gradient (mmHg)	8 ± 4.1	9(100)

Echocardiographic Parameters

LA diameter (mm)	49 ± 6.6	9(100)
LV strain (%)	-4.1 ± 1.8	9(100)
LV diastolic diameter (mm)	72 ± 7.4	9(100)
LV systolic diameter (mm)	67 ± 9.5	9(100)
LV diastolic volume (mL)	249 ± 75	9(100)
LV systolic volume (mL)	202 ± 77.5	9(100)
Ejection fraction (%)	16 ± 6.3	9(100)
Cardiac output (L/min)	2.9 ± 1.0	9(100)
CPO (W)	0.49 ± 0.35	9(100)
VTI (cm)	9.4 ± 3.3	9(100)
PAPI	3.1 ± 0.6	3(33)
CVP (mmHg)	8 ± 5.2	9(100)
PASP (mmHg)	48 ± 16	9(100)
TAPSE (mm)	15 ± 4.2	9(100)
S' wave velocity (cm/s)	8.8 ± 2.5	9(100)
RV free wall strain (%)	-7 ± 5.2 (88%)	9(100)
FAC (%)	24 ± 9.5	9(100)

RV basal diameter (mm)

48 ± 8.2

9(100)

Abbreviations: HF: Heart Failure; NYHA: New York Heart Association; mmHg: millimeters of mercury; bpm: beats per minute; kg: kilograms; cm: centimeters; PAOP: Pulmonary Artery Occlusion Pressure; CVP: Central Venous Pressure; PASP: Pulmonary Artery Systolic Pressure; PAPI: Pulmonary Artery Pulsatility Index; TAPSE: Tricuspid Annular Plane Systolic Excursion; S': Systolic Velocity of the Tricuspid Annulus; RV: Right Ventricle; FAC: Fractional Area Change; CPO: Cardiac Power Output; VTI: Velocity-Time Integral.

Table S2. Intraclass correlation coefficient analysis

Parameter	ICC	95% IC	p-value
CPO	0.998	0.951-0.997	<0.001
LVOT-VTI	0.993	0.973 - 0.998	p<0.001
LVEF	0.942	0.768 -0.986	p<0.001
E/e'ratio	0.991	0.963 - 0.998	p<0.001
PAPI	-0.817	-69.8 - 0.953	0.645
FAC	0.145	-2.44 - 0.788	0.410

Abbreviations: CPO: Cardiac Power Output; LVOT- VTI: Left ventricle outflow tract Velocity-Time Integral, LVEF: Left ventricle Ejection Fraction, PAPI: Pulmonary Artery Pulsatility Index, FAC: Fractional area change.