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***Eur Respir J* 2015; 46: 903–975.**

The above article has been republished online in order to correct errors in three of the tables. In table 3, part of the haemodynamic criteria for post-capillary PH was incorrectly presented as "PAWP ⩽15 mmHg", and should have been presented as "PAWP >15 mmHg". The value for cardiac index specified in table 32 should have been <2.5 L/min/m^2 and not <2.5 L/min. Table 7 contained typographic errors. The corrected versions of these tables are reproduced below.

TABLE 3 Haemodynamic definitions of pulmonary hypertension[a]

Definition	Characteristics[a]	Clinical group(s)[b]
PH	PAPm ⩾25 mmHg	All
Pre-capillary PH	PAPm ⩾25 mmHg PAWP ⩽15 mmHg	1. Pulmonary arterial hypertension 3. PH due to lung diseases 4. Chronic thromboembolic PH 5. PH with unclear and/or multifactorial mechanisms
Post-capillary PH	PAPm ⩾25 mmHg PAWP >15 mmHg	2. PH due to left heart disease 5. PH with unclear and/or multifactorial mechanisms
Isolated post-capillary PH (Ipc-PH)	DPG <7 mmHg and/or PVR ⩽3 WU[c]	
Combined post-capillary and pre-capillary PH (Cpc-PH)	DPG ⩾7 mmHg and/or PVR >3 WU[c]	

CO: cardiac output; DPG: diastolic pressure gradient (diastolic PAP – mean PAWP); mPAP: mean pulmonary arterial pressure; PAWP: pulmonary arterial wedge pressure; PH: pulmonary hypertension; PVR: pulmonary vascular resistance; WU: Wood units. [a]All values measured at rest; see also section 8.0. [b]According to Table 4. [c]Wood Units are preferred to dynes.s.cm^{-5}.

TABLE 7 Updated risk level of drugs and toxins known to induce pulmonary arterial hypertension

Definite	Likely	Possible
• Aminorex • Fenfluramine • Dexfenfluramine • Toxic rapeseed oil • Benfluorex • Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors[a]	• Amphetamines • Dasatinib • L-tryptophan • Methamphetamines	• Cocaine • Phenylpropanolamine • St John's Wort • Amphetamine-like drugs • Interferon α and β • Some chemotherapeutic agents such as alkylating agents (mitomycine C, cyclophosphamide)[b]

[a]Increased risk of persistent pulmonary hypertension in the newborns of mothers with intake of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors; [b]Alkylating agents are possible causes of pulmonary veno-occlusive disease.

TABLE 32 Haemodynamic classification of pulmonary hypertension due to lung disease [9]

Terminology	Haemodynamics (right heart catheterization)
COPD/IPF/CPFE without PH	PAPm <25 mmHg
COPD/IPF/CPFE with PH	PAPm ≥25 mmHg
COPD/IPF/CPFE with severe PH	PAPm >35 mmHg, or PAPm ≥25 mmHg in the presence of a low cardiac output (CI <2.5 L/min/m^2, not explained by other causes)

CI: cardiac index; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CPFE: combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema; IPF: idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; PAP: pulmonary artery pressure; PAPm: mean pulmonary arterial pressure; PH: pulmonary hypertension.

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