

International CTEPH Conference 2026

11-13 JUNE 2026
WARSAW, POLAND

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CTEPH
Association

ICC 2026
Abstract template

Experimental Induction of local inflammation in a Porcine Model of Chronic Thromboembolic Disease

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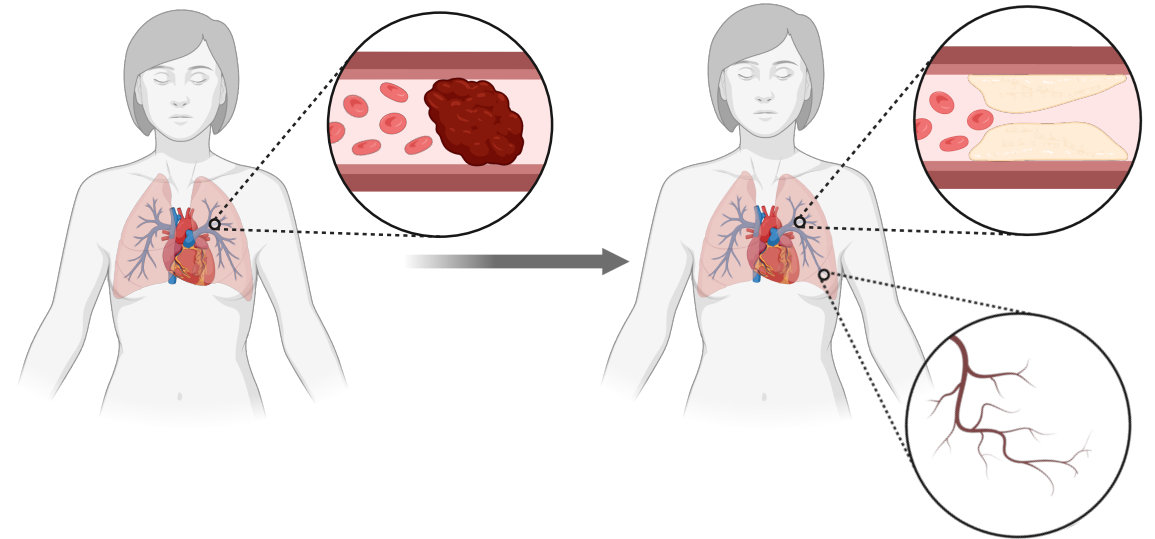
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BACKGROUND

Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary disease is a long-term complication after an acute pulmonary embolism

Aetiology is **multifactorial**, and **inflammation** is considered an important contributor to disease development

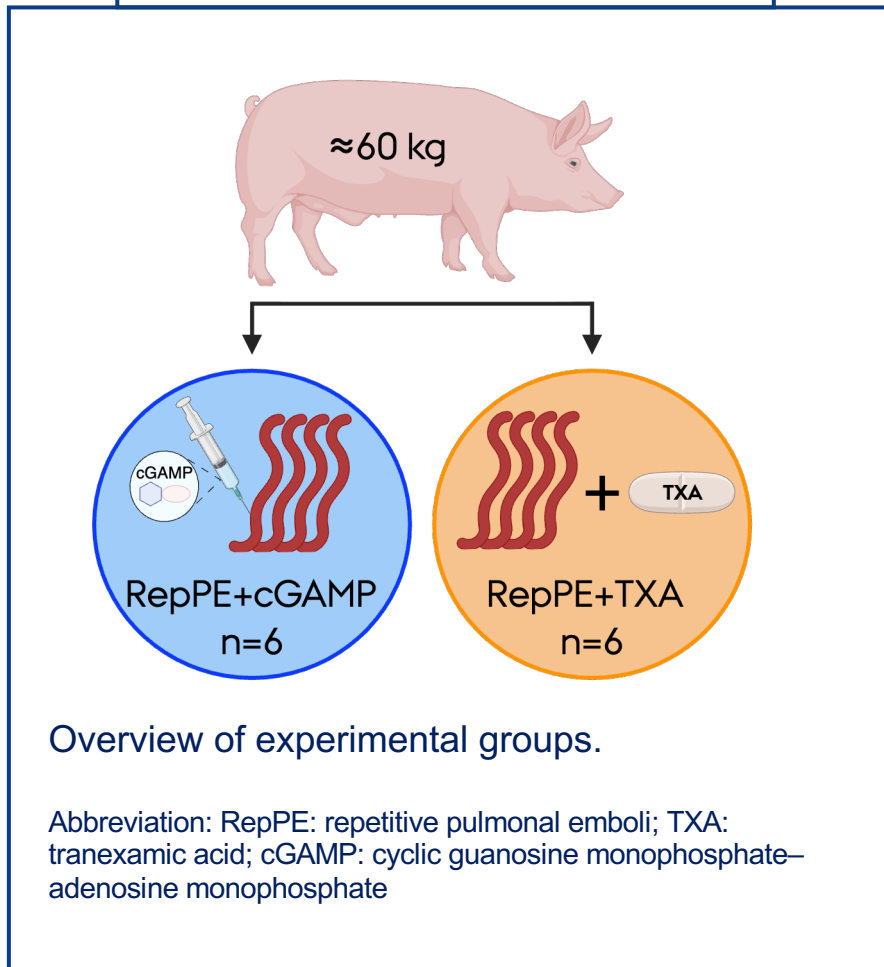


AIM

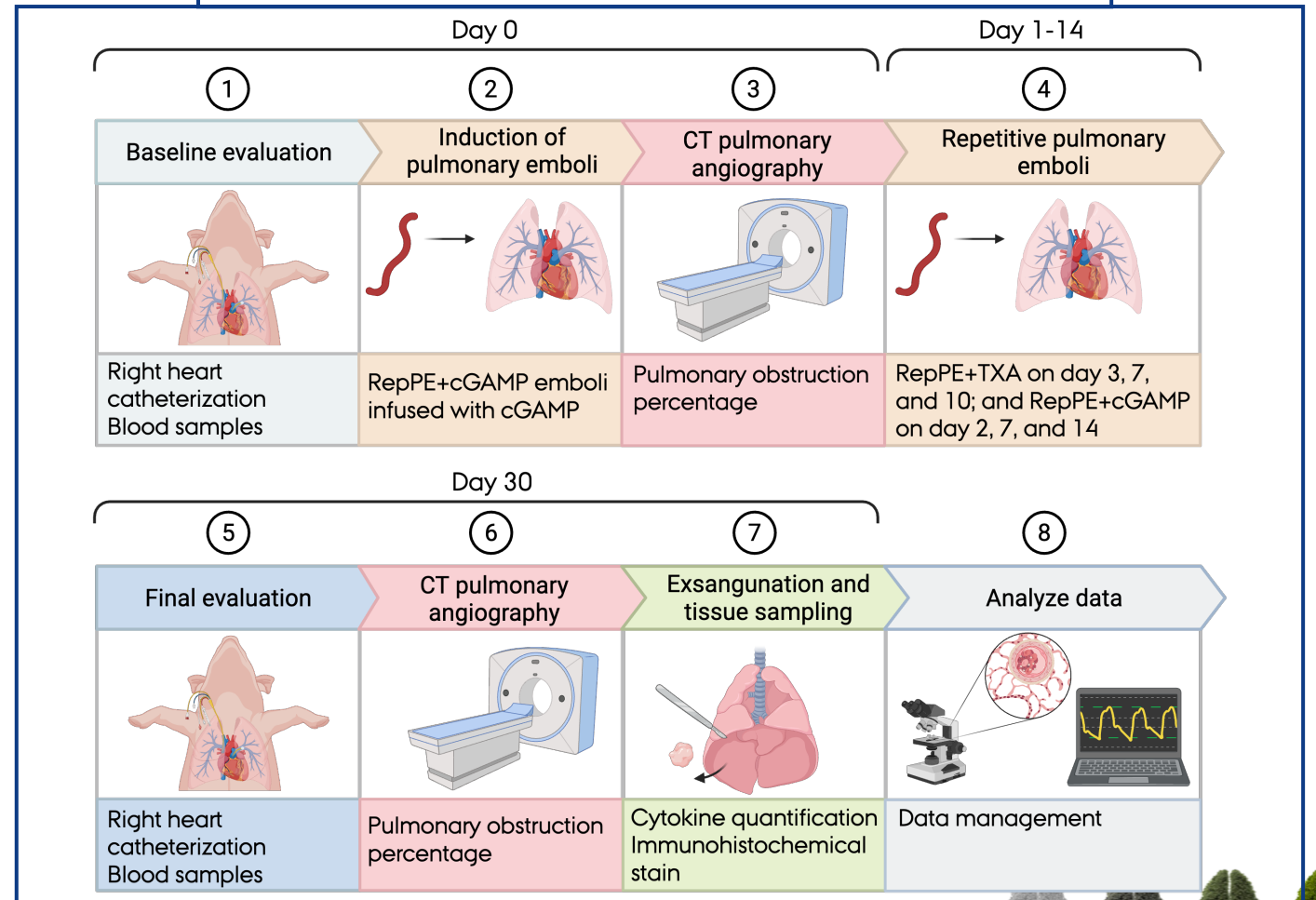
To assess if experimental induction of **local inflammation** influences the long-term **haemodynamic** and **histopathological** outcomes following repetitive pulmonary emboli in a porcine model



EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS

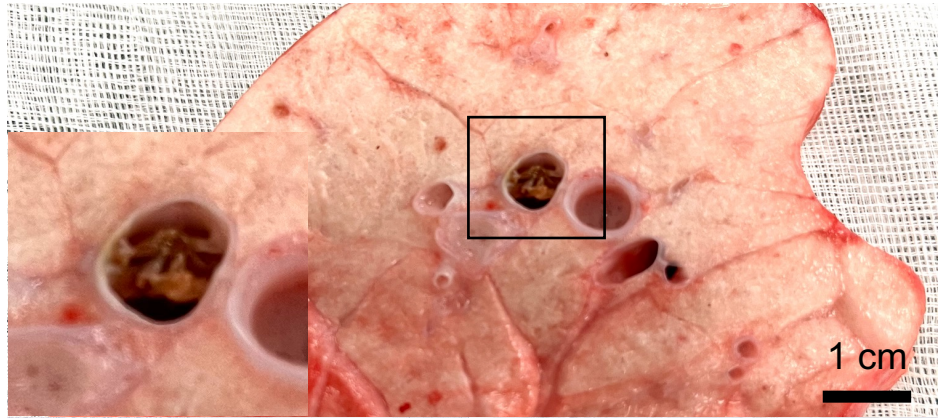


STUDY DESIGN



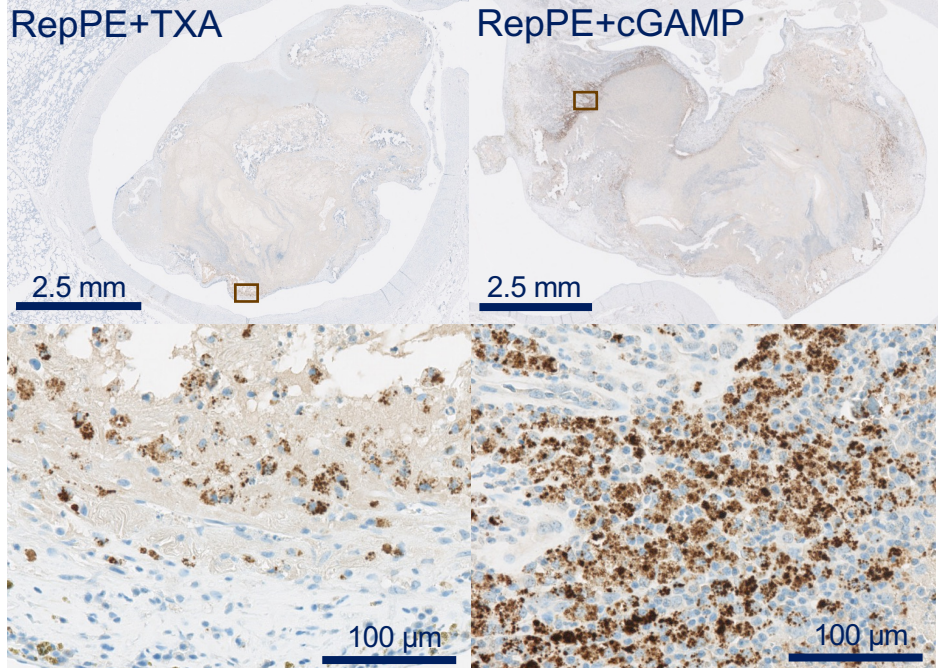
Results

IP-10

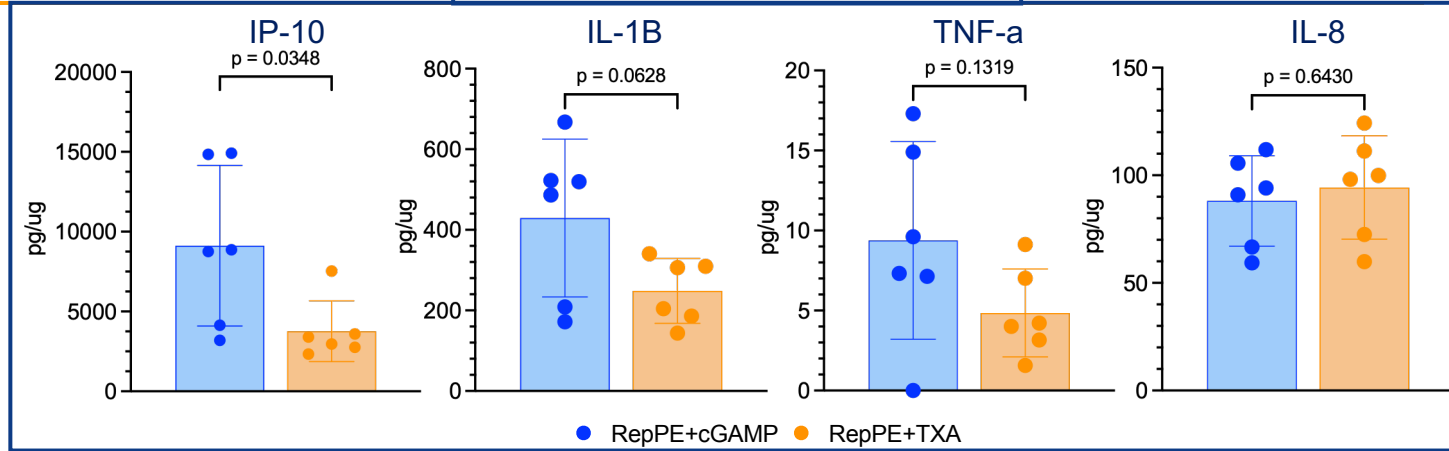


RepPE+TXA

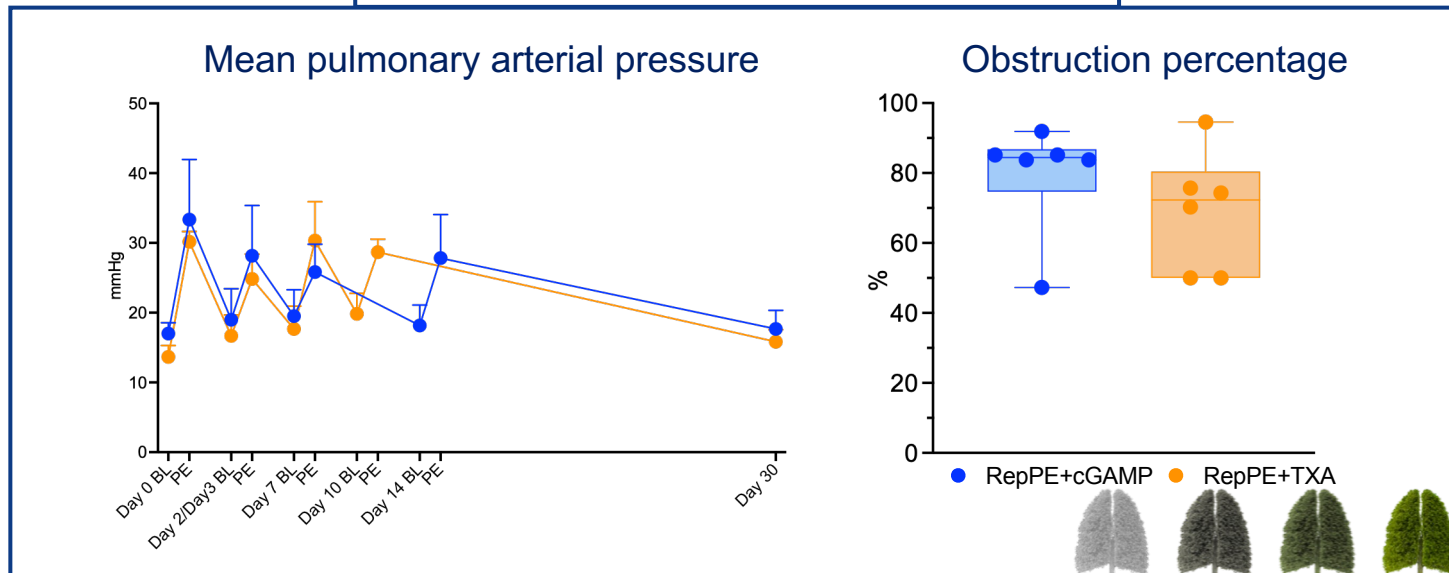
RepPE+cGAMP



LUNG TISSUE



HAEMODYNAMIC AND CTPA



- ➔ Normalised haemodynamics despite repetitive pulmonary embolization
- ✓ Proximal remodeling with organised thrombotic material
- ✓ cGAMP induced pulmonary immune activation, characterised by increased IP-10

Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary disease with pulmonary hypertension might require more than **local inflammation** and **high clot burden** in a large animal model





In a porcine model of repetitive cGAMP-injected PE, we found **normalised haemodynamics** despite **persistent localized inflammation** and **organised thrombotic material**

