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The most common diagnosis of severe PH was PDA at nearly half of the population (48.3%). Fifty nine (out of 184) have elevated RDW levels. The most frequent defect found among all groups was a small sized shunt (95 of 184). Among the predictors, defect size was also found to be statistically significant to predict the development of non-severe PH (COR= 0.21; 95% CI 0.08 - 0.52) ( $p < 0.001$ ) and no PH (COR = 1.88; 95% CI = 1.01 - 3.51) ( $p = 0.04$ ).

**Conclusion:** This study did not find evidence on how RDW is associated with the development of severe PH. This study also did not find evidence regarding sex, shunt type, and gestational age at birth, and their association with the development of severe PH. On the other hand, this study did find evidence between defect size and their association with the development of severe PH.

**Keyword:** Red Cell Distribution Width, RDW, Severe Pulmonary Hypertension, Predictor factor, Left-to-right shunts