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Introduction

Acute pulmonary edema (APE) is a critical condition that requires rapid diagnosis and intervention to prevent severe respiratory failure and death. Characterized by the sudden onset of fluid accumulation in the alveolar spaces, APE leads to compromised gas exchange

and the combination of diuretics and vasodilators is highly effective in alleviating the symptoms of pulmonary congestion and improving hemodynamic parameters. Diuretics, particularly loop diuretics, are the most frequently used drugs, as they rapidly reduce fluid overload, thus easing the workload on the heart and improving oxygenation. Nitrates and other vasodilators, on the other hand, help to reduce both preload and afterload, thereby enhancing cardiac output and reducing