

# **COMPLICATED ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION INFARTO AGUDO DE MIOCARDIO COMPLICADO**

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# CASE REPORT

Caucasian, 64 years-old, high school teacher, natural and resident in Santo André, São Paulo – Brazil. Centripetal obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus (from 5 years ago), type IV dislipidemic (from 10 years ago), hypertension (20 years ago) and smoker of 20 cigarettes/day during the last 30 years. In regular use of anlodipine 5mg + chlortalidone 12,5mg + enalapril maleate 10mg x2 + AAS 100mg + genfibrozile 600mg x1. The patient complains of oppressive chest pain (with six hours of duration) radiating to the internal portion of left arm until the left elbow. Additionally irradiated to the lower jaw. Concomitantly complain of dyspnea at rest, cold profuse diaphoresis, nausea and vomit. In January 2000 he has had myocardial infarction.

Familiar antecedents: his mother is obese and diabetic and his father high blood pressure. He has two brothers with hypertension and obesity.

Physical examination blood pressure 15/10 HR = 110bpm B3 with gallop cadence, B4 present. Holosystolic++/+++ murmur in apex irradiated to left axila. Rales bilateral one third lower bases. Liver palpable without pain on right costal border.

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Homem branco, 64 anos, professor, natural e residente de Santo André, São Paulo – Brazil. Obeso centrípeto, diabético tipo 2 (5 anos), dislipidêmico tipo IV (10 anos), hipertenso (20 anos) e fumante (20 cigarros/dia desde 30 anos atrás). Em uso regular de anlodipina 5mg + chlortalidona 12,5mg + enalapril 10mg x2 + AAS 100mg + genfibrozila 600mg x1.

Refere dor, tipo opressiva retroesternal, de seis horas de duração, Irradiada a borda interna do braço esquerdo até cotovelo e a mandíbula. Concomitantemente queixa-se de dispnéia de repouso, diaforese fria, náusea e vômito. Em janeiro de 2000 teve infarto de miocardio.

Antecedente familiares, mãe obesa e diabetica, pai hipertenso, dois irmãos hipertensos e obesos. Exame físico: PA 150/100 frequência cardíaca = 110bpm. Terceira bula com cadência de galope e presença de quarta bula. Sopro sistólico ++/+++ na ponta, irradiada para a axila esquerda. Estertores crepitantes no terço inferior de ambas as bases. Fígado palpável na borda costal direita.

Name: SFIV

Weight: 106 Kg

Gender: Male

Height: 1,68 m

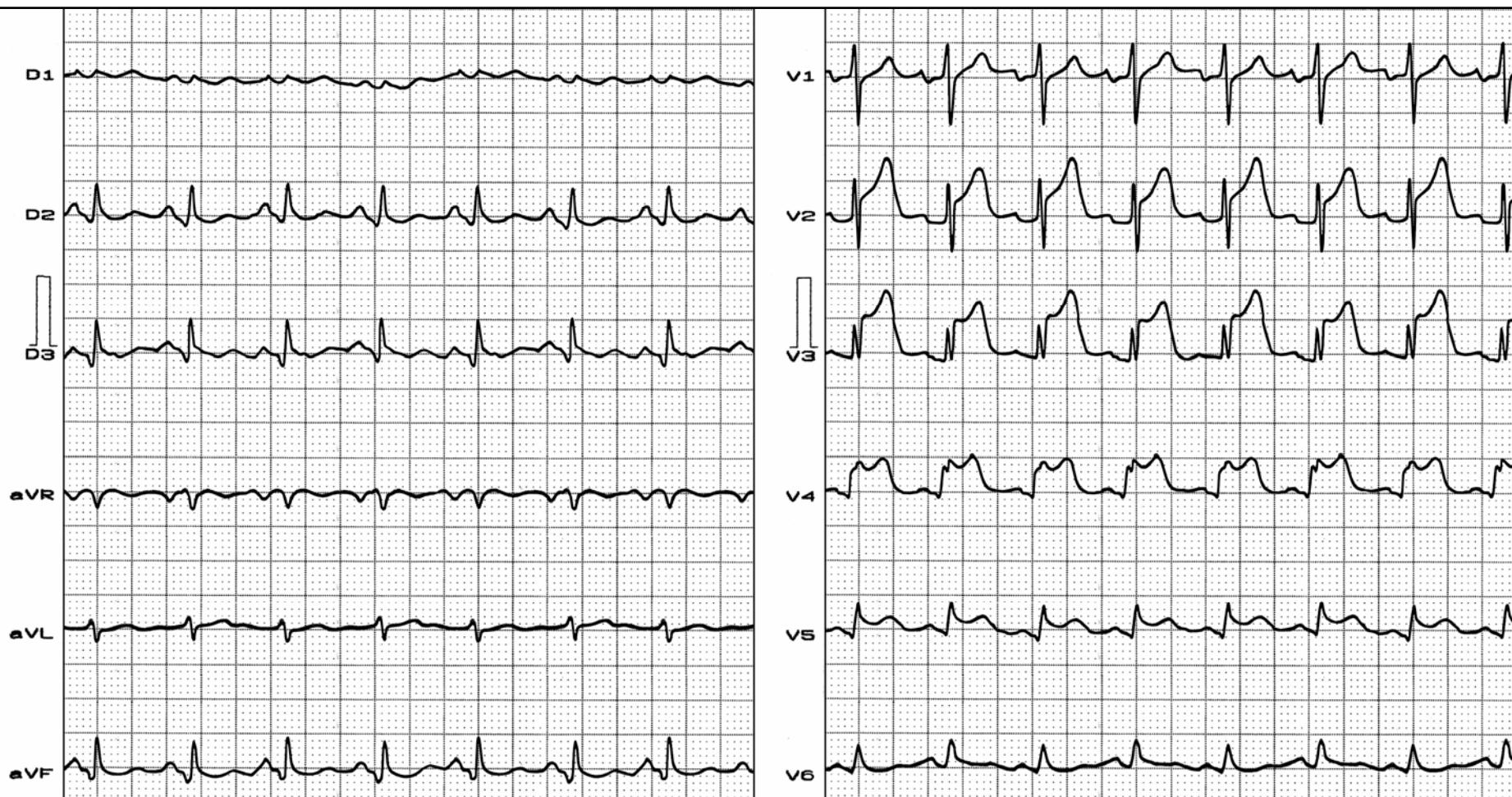
Age: 64 yo.

Biotype: Normoline

Ethnic Group: Caucasian

Date: 25/01/2010

Time: 23:30. ECG preformed 6hours of start the precordial pain.



ECG of a patient in hyperacute phase of ACS. Only ST segment elevation from V<sub>2</sub> to V<sub>5</sub>. Initial q wave in inferior leads that indicate remote inferior MI.

**ECG de un paciente en fase hiper-aguda de SCA. Apenas elevación del segmento ST de V2 a V5. Se observa onda q inicial en la pared inferior sugestivo de infarto antiguo diafragmático.**

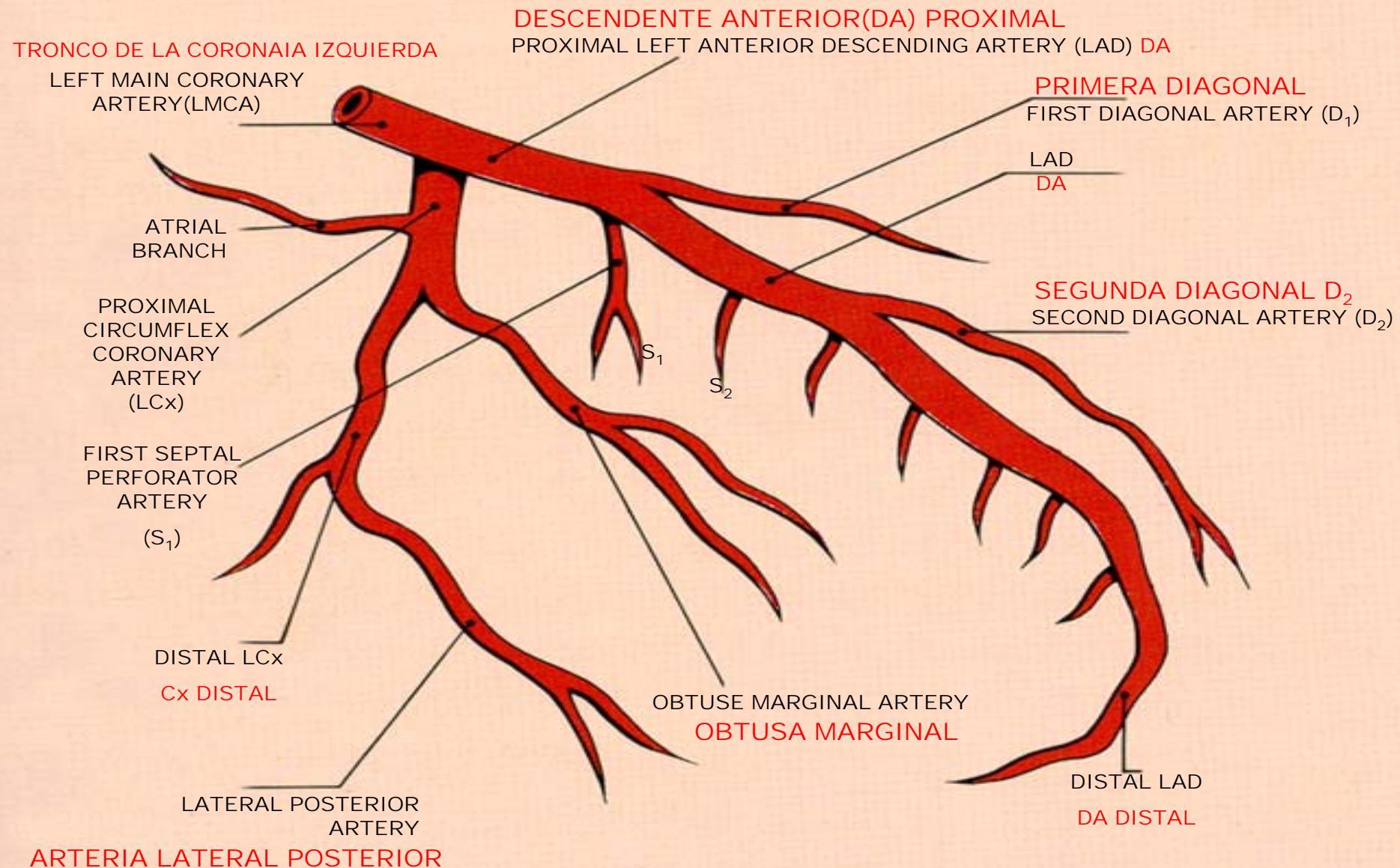
Witch is the culprit artery obstructed?

¿Cual es la arteria culpada por la obstrucción?

To understand it is necessary to know the left coronary system anatomy

Para entender es necesario conocer la anatomia del sistema coronario izquierdo.

# LEFT CORONARY ARTERY SYSTEM/ SISTEMA CORONARIO IZQUIERDO



# Anatomy coronary brief notions

The aorta is the major blood vessel that arises from the LV and is separated from it by the aortic valve. The Left Main Coronary Artery (LMCA) arises from above the left portion of the aortic valve and then usually divides into two branches, known as the **Left Anterior Descending (LAD)** and the **Left Circumflex (L.Cx.)** coronary arteries. In some patients(37%), a third branch arises in between the LAD and the LCx. This is known as the ramus intermedius (pronounced *ray-muss*), intermediate, or optional diagonal coronary artery.

The LAD travels in the groove (known as the **interventricular** groove) that runs in the anterior or front portion the heart. It sits between the right and the left ventricles or the two lower chambers of the heart.

The LAD gives rise to the following two sets of branches:

1. The **diagonals branches**: **first diagonal branch(D1), second diagonal branch(D2) and third diagonals branch (D3)** are branches of the LAD that runs **diagonally** away from the LAD and towards the left edge in front of the heart. The diagonal branches pass over the anterior-lateral aspect of the heart (segments 6, 12, 5 and 11). 90% of patients have tree diagonals branches.
2. **The septal perforators (SP): first septal branch, second...** runs into the septum (partition that separates the two ventricles) and provides its blood supply. The SP branches irrigated the anterior part of de septum, a portion of the inferior part of the septum and usually a small portion of the anterior wall.

Frequently(78% of cases), LAD irrigated the cardiac apex (segment 17) and part of the inferior wall of LV (segment 15). In the remain 22%, LAD terminate before cardiac apex. In these cases, the posterior descending artery (PDA) of the Right Coronary Artery (RCA) supplies the apex of LV.

The LAD perfuse:

### 1. The anterior wall (segments 1, 7 and 13).

Mainly by diagonal branches.

1. The septal wall: Segments 2, 8 and a partiality the segment 14, 3 and 9.

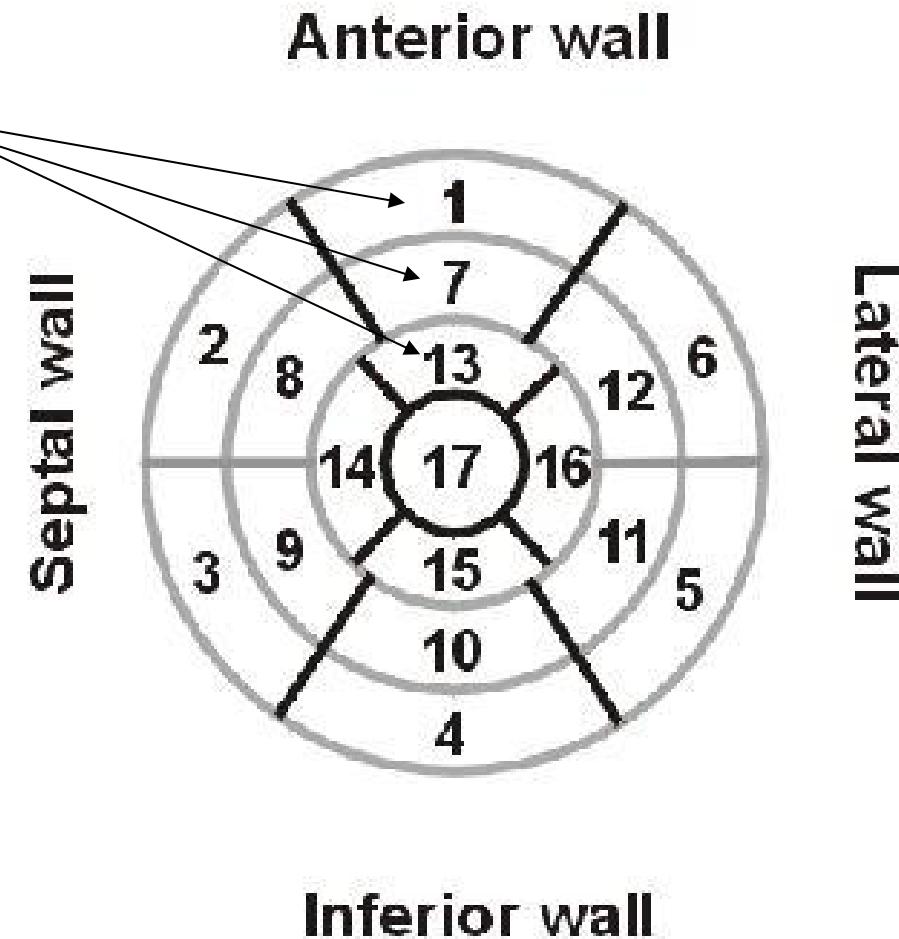
The SP branches irrigated the anterior part of de septum, a portion of the inferior part of the septum and usually the small portion of the anterior wall.

The segment 14 is irrigated by LAD eventually shared with the RCA.

The segments 12 and 16 located on lateral wall are perfuse by the second (D2) and third (D3) diagonals and sometimes by the second obtuse branch of L.Cx.

Frequently (97%), LAD irrigated the apex (segment 17) and part of the inferior wall (segment 15)

In acute phase of ACS a good correlation exists between the ST segment elevation and depression the area at risk and the site of coronary artery occlusion<sup>1</sup>.



1. Bayés de Luna A and M. Fiol-Sala. *Electrocardiography in Ischemic Heart Disease Clinical and Imaging Correlations*. Published by Blackwell Publishing. Futura2008

Additionally, the LAD irrigate partially the Left Bundle Branch (LBB) through the ramus limbi sinistri equivalent to ramus limbi dextri of the LAD. The LBB is irrigated also by branches of the posterior descending artery (90% of the RCA):

- a) AV node artery: ramus septi fibrosi.
- b) Ramus septi ventriculorum superior.
- c) Ramus cristae.

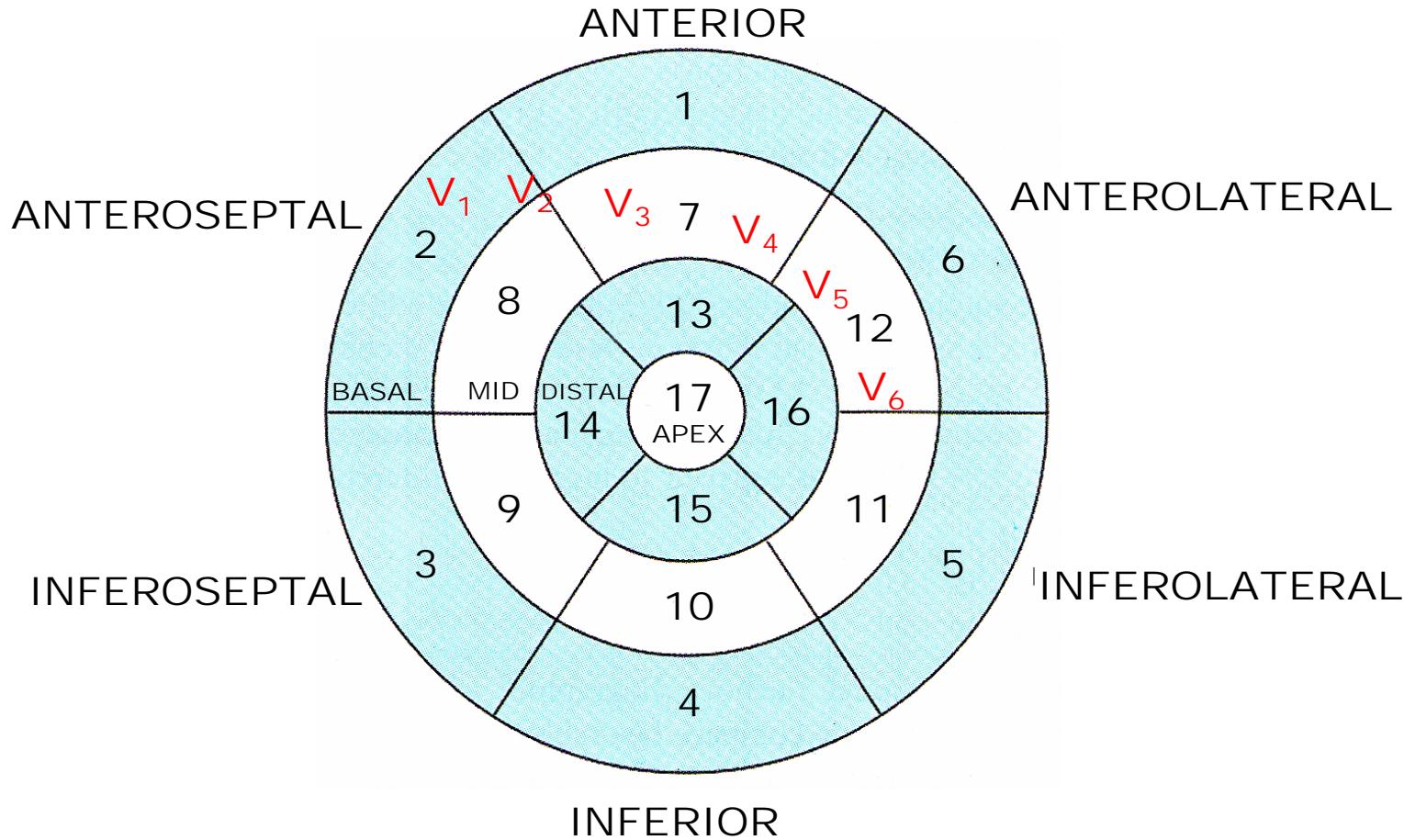
The His bundle and the proximal portion of the right bundle branch (RBB) is irrigated by the AV node artery of the RCA and the S<sub>1</sub> of the LAD. Possibly, the RBB in its middle portion is irrigated by: septal branches of the Posterior Descending Artery (PDA), S<sub>1</sub> of the LAD, and Kugel's artery, branch of the LCx. The middle and distal portion of the RBB are irrigated by the "ramus limbi dextri," branch of the second septal perforator(S<sub>2</sub>) of the LAD.

Related to the Left Anterior Fascicle (LAF) in 40% of the cases, it depends exclusively on the septal perforating (S1, S2), branches of LAD, in 50% of the cases, it has double irrigation: from the LAD and the RCA. Finally, in 10% of the cases, exclusively from the RCA. The LPF always is irrigated by the two systems of the LAD and RCA.

Finally, the LSF is irrigated exclusively by the proximal to S1 of LAD<sup>(1;2;3)</sup>.

1. Riera AR, Ferreira C, Ferreira Filho C, Dubner S, Schapachnik E, Uchida AH, Moffa P, Zhang L, de Luna AB. Wellens syndrome associated with prominent anterior QRS forces: an expression of left septal fascicular block? J Electrocardiol. 2008 Nov-Dec;41:671-674.
2. Riera AR, Kaiser E, Levine P, Schapachnik E, Dubner S, Ferreira C, Ferreira Filho C, de Luna AB, Zhang L. Kearns-Sayre syndrome: electrovectorcardiographic evolution for left septal fascicular block of the his bundle. J Electrocardiol. 2008 Nov-Dec;41:675-678.
3. Riera AR, Uchida AH, Schapachnik E, Dubner S, Zhang L, Filho CF, Ferreira C, Ferrara DE, de Luna AB, Moffa PJ. The History of Left Septal Fascicular Block: Chronological Considerations of a Reality Yet to be Universally Accepted. Indian Pacing Electrophysiol J. 2008 Apr 1;8:114-128.

Recently Hutchison(1) divided the polar bull's eye in six walls.



V<sub>1</sub> = Anteroseptal basal segment 2

V<sub>2</sub> = Anteroseptal borderline between basal and middle segments 2 and 8

V<sub>3</sub> = Anterior middle segment 7

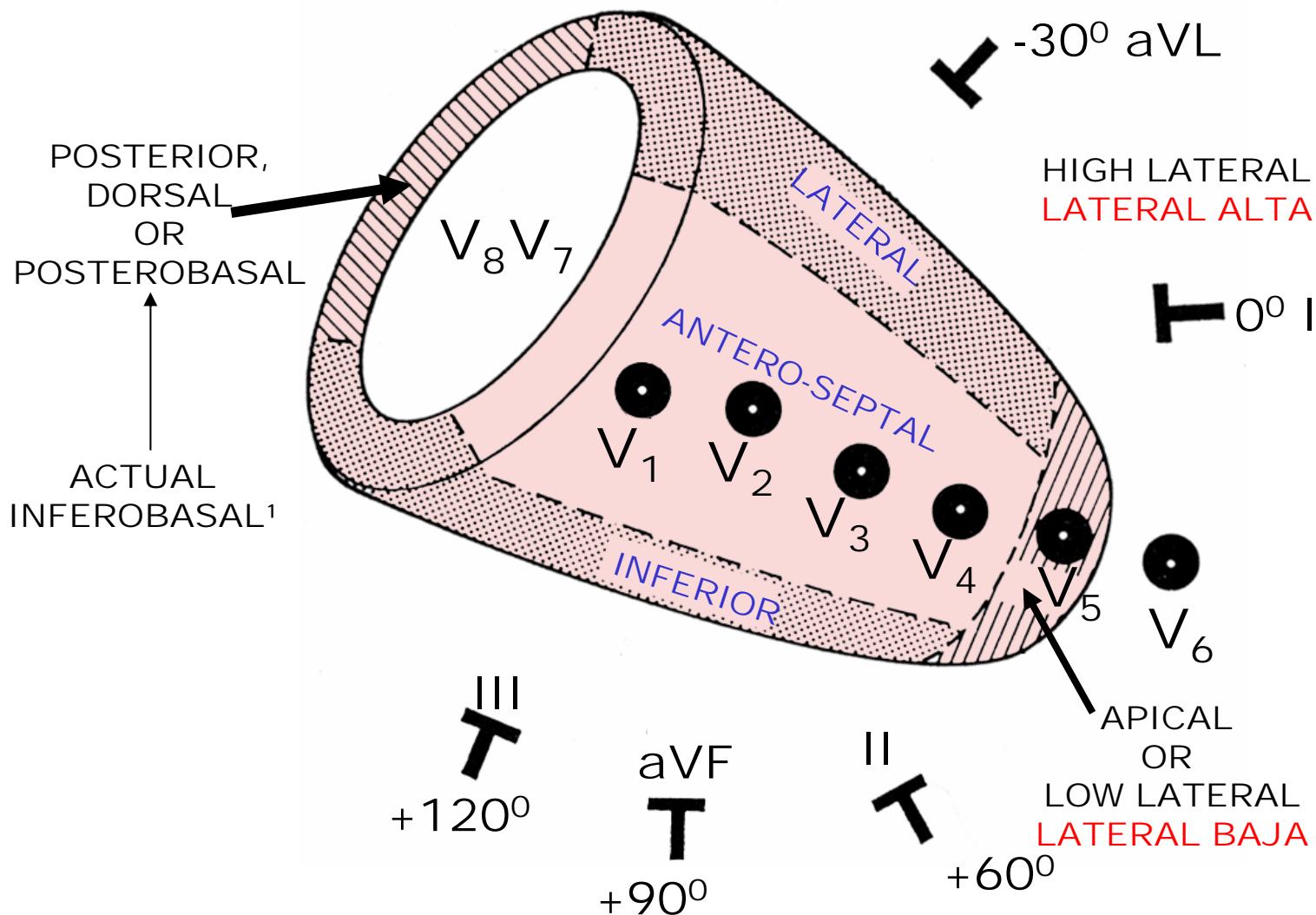
V<sub>4</sub> = Anterior middle segment 7

V<sub>5</sub> = Anterolateral middle segment 12

V<sub>6</sub> = Anterolateral middle segment 12

Observation: In the classical nomenclature V3 is middle septum, V4 low septum and V5 apex or low lateral. See next slide. And from V1 to V4 anteroseptal or "strictly anterior" or the middle and low region of the septum.

# OLD ECG TOPOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION OF Myocardial Infarction ANTIGUA CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS INFARTOS



# Spanish

## Breves Nociones de la Anatomía Coronaria

La aorta, el vaso principal del organismo da origen al tronco de coronaria izquierda el cual se divide en dos ramas conocidas como descendente anterior(**DA**) y circunfleja (**Cx**).

En algunos pacientes (37%), se observa una tercera rama conocida como ramus intermedius o arteria diagonal opcional coronaria.

La **DA** baja por el septo interventricular originando en su trayecto dos tipo de ramas:

- 1) Ramas diagonales habitualmente en número de 3 en el 90% de los casos **D<sub>1</sub>**, **D<sub>2</sub>** y **D<sub>3</sub>** que se distribuyen en la pared lateral del corazón. Segmentos 6, 12, 5 y 11 del ojo de buey (vea en próxima diapositiva.).
- 2) Ramas Perforantes Septales (PS) en número variado y denominada primera PS, (**S<sub>1</sub>**) segunda PS(**S<sub>2</sub>**) , tercera PS(**S<sub>3</sub>**) etc. Estas arterias irrigan la parte anterior del septo, una porción de la parte inferior del septo y una porción pequeña de la pared anterior.  
En el 78% de los casos la DA alcanza la punta (segmento 17), la contorna e irriga parte de la pared inferior del VI (segmento 15). En 22%, de los casos la DA es corta y termina antes de llegar a la punta. En estos casos, la arteria descendente posterior DP (habitualmente rama de la CD) irriga la punta del VI y la pared inferior.

**La DA irriga:**

**La pared anterior (segmentos 1, 7 y 13), principalmente por sus ramas diagonales.**

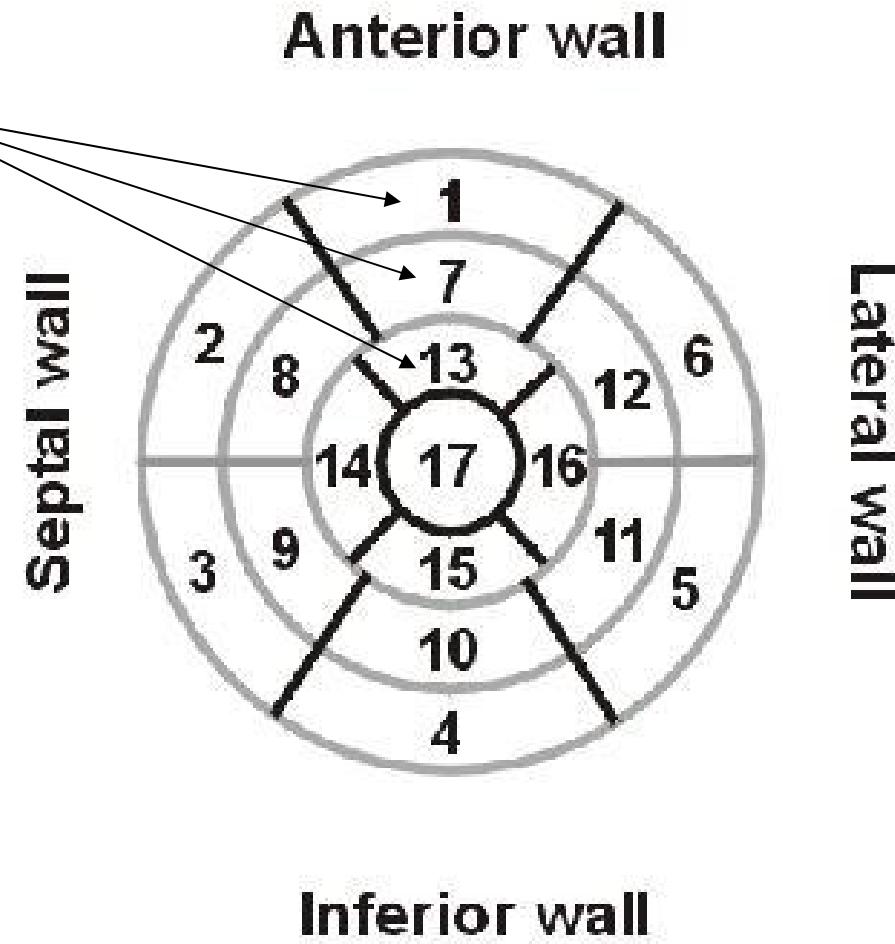
**La pared septal: Segmentos 2, 8 y parcialmente los segmentos 14, 3 y 9.**

**Los ramas perforantes irrigan la parte anterior del septo, una porción de la parte inferior septal y habitualmente una pequeña parte de la pared anterior**

**El segmento 14 es irrigado por la DA eventualmente compartido con la CD.**

**Los segmentos 12 y 16 localizados en la pared lateral son irrigados por la segunda diagonal (D2) y por la tercera (D3) y algunas veces por la segunda marginal obtusa rama de la Cx.**

**Frequentemente (97%), la DA irriga la punta (segmento 17) y parte de la pared inferior (segmento 15).**



Además, la DA irriga parcialmente el tronco de la rama izquierda del haz de His por intermedio de su ramus limbi sinistri equivalente al ramus limbi dextri de la CD. El tronco de la rama izquierda es también irrigado por ramas de la arteria descendente posterior (DP), por su vez rama de la coronaria derecha (CD) en el 90% de los casos, por el ramo del nódulo AV mediante el ramus septi fibrosi y por el ramus cristae.

El haz de His y la porción proximal de la rama derecha están irrigados por la arteria del nódulo AV rama de la CD y por la S1 de la DA.

En su porción media la rama derecha del haz de His está irrigada por los ramos septales de la DP, la S1 de la DA y por la arteria de Kugel, rama de la Cx.

La porción media y distal de la rama derecha está irrigada por el ramus limbi dextri, ramo de la segunda perforante septal(S2) de la DA.

En relación a la división antero-superior de la rama izquierda en 40% de los casos su irrigación está a cargo exclusivamente de las perforantes septales PS (S1-S2) ramas de la DA, en 50% de los casos posee una irrigación doble de la DA y de la CD. Finalmente, en el 10% de los casos está irrigada exclusivamente por ramas de la CD.

La división o fascículo póstero-inferior de la rama izquierda siempre tiene una irrigación doble por los dos sistemas de la DA y de la CD. ( mayor protección vascular)

Finalmente, la división media, antero-medial o fascículo medio-septal de la rama izquierda es irrigada exclusivamente por la DA proximal antes de la S1<sup>(1;2;3)</sup>.

1. Riera AR, Ferreira C, Ferreira Filho C, Dubner S, Schapachnik E, Uchida AH, Moffa P, Zhang L, de Luna AB. Wellens syndrome associated with prominent anterior QRS forces: an expression of left septal fascicular block? J Electrocardiol. 2008 Nov-Dec;41:671-674.
2. Riera AR, Kaiser E, Levine P, Schapachnik E, Dubner S, Ferreira C, Ferreira Filho C, de Luna AB, Zhang L. Kearns-Sayre syndrome: electrovectorcardiographic evolution for left septal fascicular block of the his bundle. J Electrocardiol. 2008 Nov-Dec;41:675-678.
3. Riera AR, Uchida AH, Schapachnik E, Dubner S, Zhang L, Filho CF, Ferreira C, Ferrara DE, de Luna AB, Moffa PJ. The History of Left Septal Fascicular Block: Chronological Considerations of a Reality Yet to be Universally Accepted. Indian Pacing Electrophysiol J. 2008 Apr 1;8:114-128.

# The Value of ECG in ACS

The ECG showing ST-segment elevation (ST-SE) in I, aVL and V1-V5 with reciprocal changes in the inferior leads, indicative of an acute anterior wall MI.

The primary purpose of the ECG is to detect ischemia or ACS, symptomatic emergency department populations. However, the ECG has limitations. An ECG represents a brief sample in time. Because ACS have rapidly changing supply versus demand characteristics, a single ECG may not accurately represent the entire picture(1) It is therefore desirable to obtain *serial* 12 lead ECGs, particularly if the first ECG is obtained during a pain-free episode. Alternatively, many emergency departments and chest pain centers use computers capable of continuous ST segment monitoring.(2)

The ECG also does not directly examine the RV, and is relatively poor at examining the posterobasal and lateral walls of the LV. In particular, AMI in the distribution of the LCx is likely to produce a nondiagnostic ECG.(1) The use of additional ECG leads like right-sided leads V3R and V4R and posterior leads V7, V8, and V9 may improve sensitivity for RV and posterobasal MI. In spite of these limitations, the ECG stands at the center of risk stratification for the patient with suspected AMI. Mistakes in interpretation are relatively common, and the failure to identify high risk features has a negative effect on the quality of patient care.(3)

1. Cannon CP et al. *Management of Acute Coronary Syndromes*. p. 175. New Jersey: Humana Press, 1999.
2. Selker HP, Zalenski RJ, Antman EM, et al. (January 1997). "An evaluation of technologies for identifying acute cardiac ischemia in the emergency department: executive summary of a National Heart Attack Alert Program Working Group Report". *Ann Emerg Med* 29 (1): 1–12.
3. Masoudi FA, Magid DJ, Vinson DR, et al. (October 2006). "Implications of the failure to identify high-risk electrocardiogram findings for the quality of care of patients with acute myocardial infarction: results of the Emergency Department Quality in Myocardial Infarction (EDQMI) study". *Circulation* 114 (15): 1565–71.

# EL VALOR DEL ECG EN LOS SCA

Si el ECG muestra elevación del segmento ST (ST-SE) en I, aVL y V1-V5 con cambios recíprocos en las derivaciones inferiores es indicativo de SCA o infarto agudo de miocardio(IAM).

El objetivo primario del ECG es detectar isquemia o SCA, en la población sintomática que arriba a la sala de emergencia. Sin embargo, el ECG tiene limitaciones. Un ECG registra una breve muestra en el tiempo. Como los SCA tienen rápidas mudanzas en el tiempo en dependencia de la relación oferta/demanda un simple ECG puede no registrar el cuadro entero(1) Es aconsejable registrar en forma seriada los ECGs en especial si el primer ECG fue realizado durante la ausencia de dolor. Muchos centro en forma alternativa usan registros computadorizados continuos que registran las mudanzas del ST en tiempo real (2).

El ECG no tiene la capacidad de mapear el VD y la pared inferobasal del VE así como la lateral en especial en casos de SCA ocasionados por obstrucción de la Cx. En estos casos es recomendable realizar derivaciones accesorias como las precordiales derechas V3R y V4R así como las posteriores de V7 a V9. Procediendo de esta forma aumentaremos la sensibilidad del método para diagnosticar infartos de VD o de la pared inferobasal del VI .(3)

1. Cannon CP at al. *Management of Acute Coronary Syndromes*. p. 175. New Jersey: Humana Press, 1999.
2. Selker HP, Zalenski RJ, Antman EM, et al. (January 1997). "An evaluation of technologies for identifying acute cardiac ischemia in the emergency department: executive summary of a National Heart Attack Alert Program Working Group Report". *Ann Emerg Med* 29 (1): 1–12.
3. Masoudi FA, Magid DJ, Vinson DR, et al. (October 2006). "Implications of the failure to identify high-risk electrocardiogram findings for the quality of care of patients with acute myocardial infarction: results of the Emergency Department Quality in Myocardial Infarction (EDQMI) study". *Circulation* 114 (15): 1565–71.

The ECG is used to classify patients into one of three groups:(1)

1. Those with ST segment elevation or new BBB (suspicious for ACS and a possible candidate for acute reperfusion therapy with thrombolytics or primary PCI)
2. Those with ST segment depression or T wave inversion (suspicious for ischemia), and
3. Those with a so-called non-diagnostic or normal ECG.

A normal ECG does not rule out AMI. Sometimes the earliest presentation of ACI is the hyperacute T wave, which is treated the same as ST segment elevation. (2) In practice this is rarely seen, because it only exists for 2–30 minutes after the onset of infarction.(3) Hyperacute T waves need to be distinguished from the peaked T waves associated with hyperkalemia.(4) The current guidelines for the ECG diagnosis of AMI require at least 1 mm (0.1 mV) of ST-SE s in the limb leads, and at least 2 mm elevation in the precordial leads. These elevations must be present in anatomically contiguous leads.(1)

I, aVL, V5, V6 correspond to the lateral wall, high (I and aVL) and low (V<sub>5</sub> and V<sub>6</sub>).

V1-V4 correspond to the anterior wall, anteroseptal or strictly anterior

II, III, aVF correspond to the inferior wall on classical classification.

Bayés de Luna consider that there are 4 walls:

Anterior-Septal- Lateral and Inferior.

The classical Posterior wall or inferoposterior or true posterior is today called **inferobasal**.

1. "2005 American Heart Association Guidelines for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care - Part 8: Stabilization of the Patient With Acute Coronary Syndromes". *Circulation* 112: IV-89–IV-110. 2005.
2. Somers MP, Brady WJ, Perron AD, Mattu A (May 2002). "The prominent [sic] T wave: electrocardiographic differential diagnosis". *Am J Emerg Med* 20 (3): 243–51.
3. Smith SW, Whitwam W (February 2006). "Acute coronary syndromes". *Emerg. Med. Clin. North Am.* 24 (1): 53–89,
4. Van Mieghem C, Sabbe M, Knockaert D (April 2004). "The clinical value of the ECG in noncardiac conditions". *Chest* 125 (4): 1561–76..

Durante la SCA el ECG clasifica los pacientes en 3 grupos(1)

- 1) Aquellos pacientes con ST-SE o nuevo bloqueo de rama sospechoso de SCA y posible candidato a terapia de reperfusión con trombolíticos o angioplastia primaria (PCI);
- 2) Aquellos pacientes con infradesnivel del ST o inversión de T sospechosos de isquemia;
- 3) Aquellos pacientes con ECG normal asi llamados no diagnósticos o con ECG normal.

Un ECG normal no excluye la presencia de IMA(2).

A veces, en la fase muy precóz o hiperaguda (algo raro) no se observa ninguna alteración (3).

La onda T puede mostrarse muy apiculada que confunde con las T de la hipertotassemia.

Según las guías un supradesnivel del ST de por lo menos 1mm en las derivaciones del plano frontal o de 2mm en las precordiales en por lo menos dos derivaciones contiguas es necesario(1 )

Según la clasificación topográfica clásica de los infartos

- I, aVL, V5, V6 corresponden a la pared lateral. Alta (I y aVL) y baja (V5 y V6).
- V1-V4 corresponden a la pared anterior, antero-septal o estrictamente anterior.
- II, III, aVF a la pared inferior .

Bayés de Luna considera que debe dividirse en 4 paredes: Anterior- Septal- Lateral e Inferior. La clásica pared posterior o infero-posterior o posterior verdadera es actualmente llamada de infero-basal.

1. "2005 American Heart Association Guidelines for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care - Part 8: Stabilization of the Patient With Acute Coronary Syndromes". *Circulation* 112: IV-89-IV-110. 2005.
2. Somers MP, Brady WJ, Perron AD, Mattu A (May 2002). "The prominent [sic] T wave: electrocardiographic differential diagnosis". *Am J Emerg Med* 20 (3): 243-51.
3. Smith SW, Whitwam W (February 2006). "Acute coronary syndromes". *Emerg. Med. Clin. North Am.* 24 (1): 53-89,
4. Van Mieghem C, Sabbe M, Knockaert D (April 2004). "The clinical value of the ECG in noncardiac conditions". *Chest* 125 : 1561-76..

# The ECG findings which correlate with infarct size

## Los hayazgos Electrocardiográficos que se correlacionan con el tamaño del infarto

- 1) The degree and extent of ST segment elevation/ El grado y extensión del supradesnivelamiento del segmento ST
- 2) The infarct related coronary artery/ La arteria coronaria relacionada con el infarto.
- 3) The level of the artery occlusion e. i.: The ECG manifestation of a proximal LAD occlusion is ST segment elevation in lead aVL and the precordial leads, combined with ST segment depression in the inferior leads. El nivel de la oclusión de la arteria Ejemplo: La manifestación electrocardiográfica de la obstrucción proximal de la arteria descendente anterior se caracteriza por supradesnivel de ST en aVL y en las precordiales, combinado con infradesnivel del ST en las inferiores
- 4) Distortion of the terminal portion of the QRS complex. Distorsión de la porción terminal del complejo QRS.

1. Schweitzer P, Keller S. The role of the initial 12-lead ECG in risk stratification of patients with acute coronary syndrome. Bratisl Lek Listy. 2001;102:406-411.

In acute anterior myocardial infarction (AMI), the site of occlusion in the LAD is related to the extension of myocardial necrosis and the prognosis. Those patients who have ST segment depression or a combination of ST segment depression and elevation have the highest incidence of cardiac death, re-infarction and recurrent chest pain. In patients with ST segment elevation ACS, the mortality and morbidity is mostly influenced by infarct size.

First question: Is this case report compatible with proximal occlusion of LAD before to S1 and D1?

Answer: No. Why?

Because we have not ST segment elevation in aVR and V<sub>1</sub> and concomitant ST segment depression in inferior leads and V<sub>6</sub>. Consequently we have not high septal involvement due to LAD occlusion proximal to S1.( in this case the injured area produces an injury vector directed upwards, to the right and forward directed to aVR and V<sub>1</sub> and move away of inferior leads.

ST depression in leads II, III, or aVF strongly predicted proximal LAD occlusion.

ST elevation in leads II, III, or aVF is observed only in the presence of wrap-around LAD and is related with occlusion distal to the D1.

ST elevation  $\geq$  3 mm in lead V1 was a specific predictor of occlusion proximal to S1.

ST elevation in aVR was associated with proximal LAD occlusion and absence of coronary collateral circulation(1).

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In anterior AMI, ST elevation in aVL and ST depression in II, III, and aVF predict a culprit lesion in the LAD artery proximal to the origin of the D1, with good specificity and positive predictive value. Inferior ST depression represents an ECG phenomenon reciprocal to ST elevation in aVL(2).

1. Martínez-Dolz L, Arnaud MA, Almenar L, Rueda J, Osa A, Quesada A, et al. Usefulness of the electrocardiogram in predicting the occlusion site in acute anterior myocardial infarction with isolated disease of the left anterior descending coronary artery. Rev Esp Cardiol. 2002 Oct;55:1036-1041.
2. Arbane M, Goy JJ. Prediction of the site of total occlusion in the left anterior descending coronary artery using admission electrocardiogram in anterior wall acute myocardial infarction. Am J Cardiol. 2000 Feb 15;8:487-491.

**ST-elevation in lead aVR, complete RBBB, ST-depression in lead V5 and ST elevation in V1 > 2.5 mm strongly predicted LAD occlusion proximal to S1.**

**Abnormal Q-waves in V4-6 is associated with occlusion distal to S1.**

**Abnormal Q-wave in lead aVL is associated with occlusion proximal to D1**

**ST depression in aVL is suggestive of occlusion distal to D1.**

**For both the S1 and D1, inferior ST depression  $\geq 1.0$  mm strongly predicted proximal LAD occlusion, whereas absence of inferior ST depression predicted distal occlusion(1).**

**Supradesnivel del segmento ST en aVR, patrón de Bloqueo completo de la rama derecha, infradesnivel del segmento ST en V5 y elevación del ST en V1 > 2.5mm es un fuerte predictor de oclusión proximal de la arteria descendente anterior.**

**Una onda Q patológica de V4 a V6 se asocia a oclusión distal a la primera perforante septal S1.**

**Una onda Q patológica en aVL es sugestiva de oclusión distal a la primera diagonal D1.**

**Un infradesnivel del ST en aVL es sugestivo de oclusión distal a la primera diagonal D1.**

**Un infradesnivel del ST  $\geq 1.0$  mm es un predictor fuerte de oclusión proximal de la descendente anterior. Oclusión de la DA en ausencia de infradesnivel del ST es predictor de oclusión distal.(1)**

1. Engelen DJ, Gorgels AP, Cheriex EC, De Muinck ED, Ophuis AJ, Dassen WR, et al. Value of the electrocardiogram in localizing the occlusion site in the left anterior descending coronary artery in acute anterior myocardial infarction. J Am Coll Cardiol. 1999 Aug;34:389-395.

ST segment elevation in lead aVR, ST segment depression in lead V5 and ST segment elevation in V1>2.5 mm strongly predicted LAD occlusion proximal to S1, whereas abnormal Q wave in V4-6 is associated with occlusion distal to S1. Abnormal Q wave in lead aVL is associated with occlusion proximal to D1, whereas ST depression in lead aVL is suggestive of occlusion distal to D1. For both S1 and D1, ST segment depression  $\geq 1$  mm in inferior leads strongly predicted proximal LAD occlusion, whereas absence of ST segment depression in inferior leads predicted occlusion distal to S1 and D1. In AMI ECG is useful to predict the LAD occlusion site in relation to its major side branches and such localization has prognostic significance(1).

**Supradesnivel del segmento ST en aVR, infradesnivelamiento en V5 y elevación en V1>2.5mm es un fuerte predictor de oclusión proximal de la DA antes de la primera septal S1, mientras que una onda Q anormal en V4-6 está asociada a oclusión distal a la primera diagonal D1. Para ambos S1 y D1 una depresión del ST  $\geq 1$  mm en las derivaciones inferiores es predictor de oclusión distal a S1 y D1.**

**En el contexto del infarto agudo de miocardio el ECG es un recurso valioso para predecir el lugar de la oclusión en relación a sus ramas principales coronarias y tal localización tiene significancia pronóstica(1).**

1. Vasudevan K, Manjunath CN, Srinivas KH, Prabhavathi, Davidson D, Kumar S, et al. Electrocardiographic localization of the occlusion site in left anterior descending coronary artery in acute anterior myocardial infarction. Indian Heart J. 2004 Jul-Aug;56:315-319.

Prof Antony Bayés de Luna divided LAD occlusion STE-ACS from the altered ECG( ST-segment elevation and reciprocal changes) to the injured myocardial area and the occluded artery in 4 types. **El Profesor Antonio Bayés de Luna divide la oclusión de la DA en los SCA con STE y sus imágenes recíprocas en cuatro tipos**

1. LAD occlusion proximal to S1 and D1 branches. **Oclusión de la DA proximal a S1 y D1.**
2. LAD occlusion proximal to D1 branch but distal to S1 branch. **Oclusión de la DA proximal a D1 pero distal a S1.**
3. LAD occlusion distal to D1 and S1 branches. **Oclusión de la DA distal a D1 y S1.**
4. LAD occlusion proximal to S1 branch but distal to D1 branch. **Oclusión por encima de S1 pero distal a D1.**

1. Bayés de Luna A and M. Fiol-Sala. *Electrocardiography in Ischemic Heart Disease Clinical and Imaging Correlations*. Published by Blackwell Publishing. Futura2008

# 1. LAD occlusion proximal to S1 and D1

## 1. Oclusión de la DA proximal a S1 y D1

1. Injury vector directed to the right, upward and to front. **Vector de lesión dirigido a la derecha, adelante e para arriba.**
2. ST-elevation in lead aVR, complete RBBB, ST-depression in lead V5 and ST elevation in V1 > 2.5 mm strongly predicted LAD occlusion proximal to S1. **Supradesnivel del segmento ST en aVR, BCRD, infradesnivel del ST en V5 y elevación del ST en V1>2.5mm es un fuerte predictor de oclisión proximal a S1.**
3. ST depression is observed in inferior leads because the injury vector is directed upwards. (ST II>STIII). For both the S1 and D1, inferior ST depression  $\geq$  1.0 mm strongly predicted proximal LAD. **Infradesnivel del ST en las inferiores porque el vector de lesión se dirige hacia arriba siendo el supra de DII>que el supra de DIII. Para ambos un infradesnivel del ST  $\geq$  1.0 mm es un fuerte predictor de obstrucción proximal de la DA.**
4. Sometimes ST depression in V<sub>5</sub>-V<sub>6</sub>. **Eventualmente infradesnivel del ST en V5-V6.**
5. Zone affected: Extensive anteroseptal zone. **Zona afectada: anteroseptal extensa.**
6. Segments affected: 1;2,7,8,13,14 and 17. **Segmentos afectados 1;2,7,8,13,14 y 17.**
7. Partial of segments affected: 12, 16,3, 9 and 15. **Segmentos parcialmente afectados 12, 16,3, 9 y 15.**

1. Engelen DJ, Gorgels AP, Cheriex EC, De Muinck ED, Ophuis AJ, Dassen WR, et al. Value of the electrocardiogram in localizing the occlusion site in the left anterior descending coronary artery in acute anterior myocardial infarction. J Am Coll Cardiol. 1999 Aug;34:389-395.

2. LAD occlusion proximal to D1 but distal to S1

## 2. Oclusión de la DA proximal a D1 pero distal a S1

1. The injury vector is directed to front, upward and leftward. **Vector de lesión dirigido para adelante, para arriba y a la izquierda**
2. ST segment elevation form V2 to V5-V6, I and aVL. **Supradesnivel del segmento ST de V2 a V5-V6, DI y aVL.**
3. ST depression inferior leads: III + aVF  $\geq 2,5$ mm. III depression >II. **Infradesnivel del segmento ST en las inferiores. DIII + aVF  $\geq 2,5$ mm. infradesnivel de DIII >DII.**
4. The more affected segment are 1, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16 and 17. **Los segmentos mas afectados son el 1, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16 y 17.**
5. Part of segment 12 and sometimes par of segments 2, 8, 15 and 16. **Afecta parte de los segmentos 12 y a veces parte de los segmentos 2, 8, 15 y 16.**

3. LAD occlusion distal to D1 and S1 branches.

### 3. Oclusión de la DA distal a D1 y S1.

1. The injury vector is directed to front, to the left and usually downwards. **El vector de lesión se dirige para adelante, a la izquierda y sualmente para abajo.**
2. ST segment elevation from V2 to V5-V6 but not in V1 and aVR. **Supradesnivel del segmento ST de V2 a V5-V6 pero no en V1 y aVR.**
3. Risk area involve the inferior third of LV, some inferior involvement, and low lateral of LV or apical. **El area de riesgo incluye el tercio inferior del VI, algo de la pared inferior y la pared lateral baja o apical.**
4. The more affected segments are 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. **Los segmentos mas afectados son el 13, 14, 15 y 17.**
5. Sometimes part of segments 7, 8, 9, 12 and 16. **En ocasiones compromete parte de los segmentos 7, 8, 9, 12 y 16.**

4. LAD occlusion proximal to S1 branch but distal to D1 branch.
4. Oclusión por encima de S1 pero distal a D1.

1. The injury vector is directed to front and to the right and often downwards. **El vector de lesión se dirige para adelante, a la derecha y amenudo para abajo.**
2. ST segment elevation form V1 to V4 and often in aVR. **Supradesnivel del ST de V1 a V4 y amenudo en aVR.**
3. ST elevation III>II. **Supradesnivel del ST DIII>DII.**
4. ST depression V5-V6. **Infradesnivel del ST en V5-V6.**

Name: SFIV

Weight: 106 Kg

Time: 01:00

Gender: Male

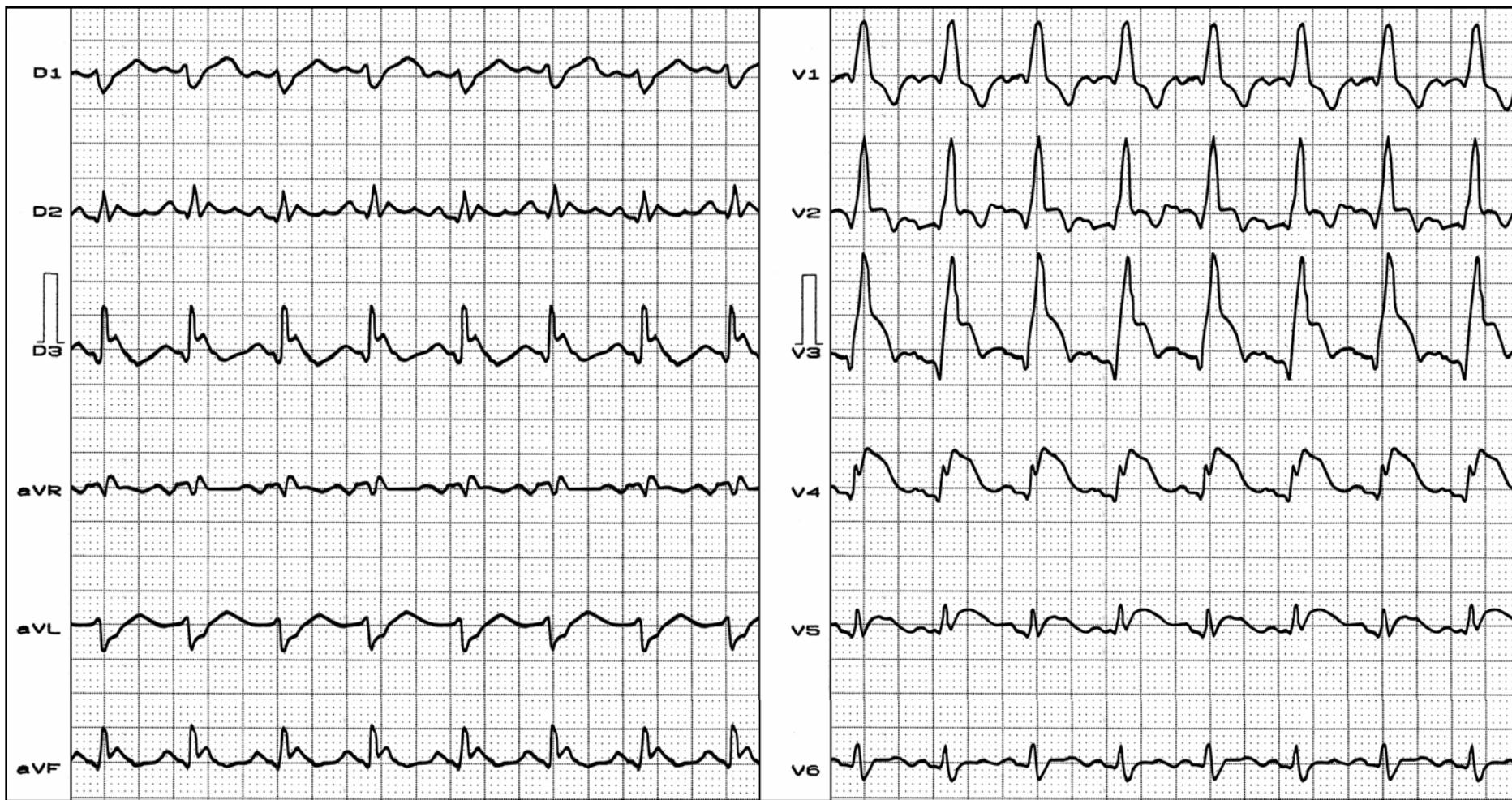
Height: 1,68 m

Age: 64 yo.

Biotype: Normoline

Ethnic Group: Caucasian

Date: 26/01/2010



This ECG was performed one hour and half later the first one. **Este ECG fué realizado una hora y media mas tarde del primero**

Which is the diagnosis? **Cual es el diagnóstico?** Which is the appropriated approach? **Cual es el abordaje adecuado?**

In this second ECG we observe a severe intraventricular dromotropic early complication: trifascicular block:

1. Complete Right Bundle Branch Block (CRBBB) associated with
2. Left Posterior Fascicular Block (LPFB) and
3. Left Septal Fascicular Block (LSFB).

Why Complete Right Bundle Branch Block (CRBBB)?

Why Left Posterior Fascicular Block (LPFB)?

Why Left Septal Fascicular Block? (LSFB)?

Answer:

**CRBBB criteria:** QRS duration  $\geq 120$ ms with sinus command, qR pattern in right precordial leads( RBBB+ anterior MI), final broad S waves in I, aVL, and V6.

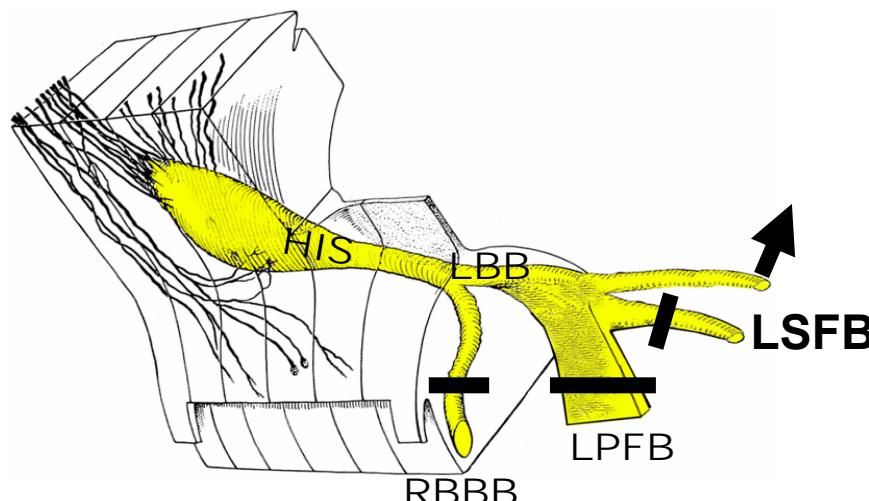
Left Posterior Fascicular Block (LPFB) criteria: QRS axis  $+125^\circ$  in centripetal obese short stature patient (**Weight:** 106 Kg                   **Height:** 1,68 m ), rS pattern in I and aVL, qR pattern in III, aVF and II, RIII>RII, notch in descending ramp of R wave in DIII.

**Left Septal Fascicular Block? (LSFB) criteria:** embryonic q wave in V1 to V3 or V1 and V2, absence of q wave in left precordial leads V5, V6 and I (by absence of septal vector 1AM), qR pattern or monophasic R wave in V2-V3, R wave voltage of V1  $\geq$  than 5 mm, R waves **sharp-pointed** in V2-V3, R wave with the **final portion of descending ramp wide**, increasing R voltage for all intermediary precordial leads and decreasing from V5 to V6, absence of q waves in left leads

# Hypothetical model of the sequence of ventricular activation in LSFB + LPFB + CRBBB

The sequence of ventricular activation begins only in one point: The base of the Anterolateral Papillary Muscle of Mitral Valve (ALPM) dependent of Left Anterior Fascicle (LAF) in the anterior paraseptal wall, just below the attachment of ALPM (vector 1AM). This initial vector from 0 to 20ms has superior, posterior and left direction. Following, the stimulus is heading to the middle-septal or left paraseptal region blocked by numerous Purkinje areas of passage, thus shifting the forces to the front and leftward: Prominent Anterior Forces (PAFs). Finally, via slow trans-septal conduction, the activation of the blocked RV occurs, showing the CRBBB characteristics with right end conduction delay located in the right anterior quadrant.

In brief, the first portion of the QRS complex (initial 20 to 60 ms) shows the characteristics of LPFB (directed to left, superiorly and backward), the middle portions of QRS complex (from 60 ms to 80ms) have the characteristics of LSPF( inferior, and to right) and the final 40 ms from 80 ms to 120ms or more it shows the characteristics of CRBBB directed to front and rightward.



In our second ECG the questions are:

1. Why Complete Right Bundle Branch Block (CRBBB)?
2. Why Left Posterior Fascicular Block (LPFB)?
3. Why Left Septal Fascicular Block? (LSFB)?

Answer:

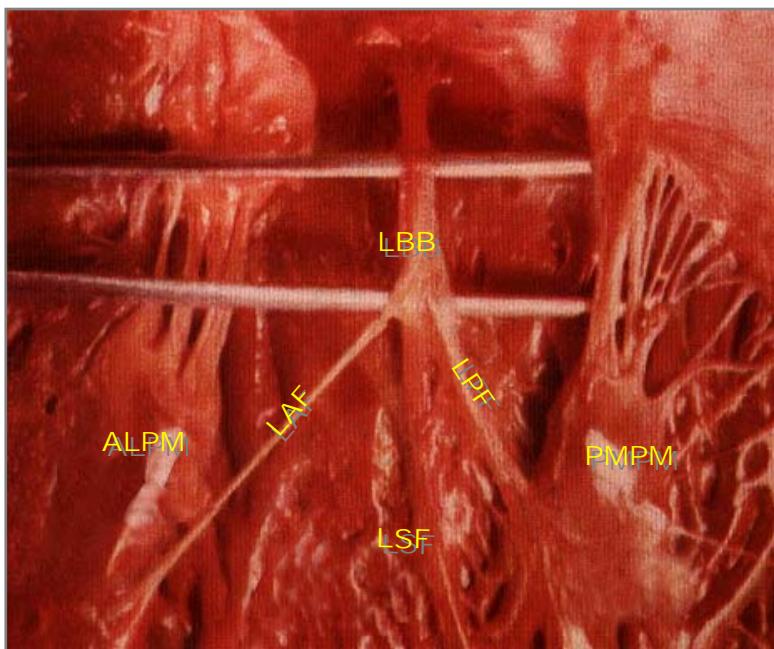
CRBBB criteria: QRS duration  $\geq 120$ ms with sinus command, qR pattern in right precordial leads( RBBB+ anterior MI), final broad S waves in I, aVL, and V<sub>6</sub>.

Left Posterior Fascicular Block (LPFB) criteria: QRS axis +125° in centripetal obese short stature patient (**Weight: 106 Kg Height: 1,68 m** ), rS pattern in I and aVL, qR pattern in III, aVF and II, R<sub>III</sub>>R<sub>II</sub>, notch in descending ramp of R wave in DIII.

Left Septal Fascicular Block? (LSFB) criteria: embryonic q wave in V1 to V3 or V1 and V2, absence of q wave in left precordial leads V5, V6 and I (by absence of septal vector 1AM), qR pattern or monophasic R wave in V2-V3, R wave voltage of V1  $\geq$  than 5 mm, R waves **sharp-pointed** in V2-V3, R wave with the **final portion of descending ramp wide**, increasing R voltage for all intermediary precordial leads and decreasing from V5 to V6, absence of q waves in left leads

15 cases of LPFB associated with AMI were studied by Rizzon et al (1). In 5 cases the LPFB was the only intraventricular conduction defect, while in the other 10 cases it was associated with complete RBBB. LPFB proved to be an early complication, appearing within a few hours from the onset of the acute episode, and an ominous sign, since hospital mortality rate was 87% (prefibrolitic era). Cause of death was mainly pump failure.

In most of these cases there was ECG evidence of infarction involving both anterior and inferior ventricular walls (as our case). Histologically, acute changes involving mainly the **POSTERIOR SEPTAL AND MIDSEPTAL FIBERS WERE OBSERVED IN 6 OF THE 8 CASES STUDIED!!!!!! ( LPF + LSF involvement)**.<sup>1</sup>



In this sample of the human heart, we observe a lateral view of the left side of the interventricular septum. Undoubtedly, the LSF originates directly from the LBB. This variant is the most frequent one: 65% of the cases.



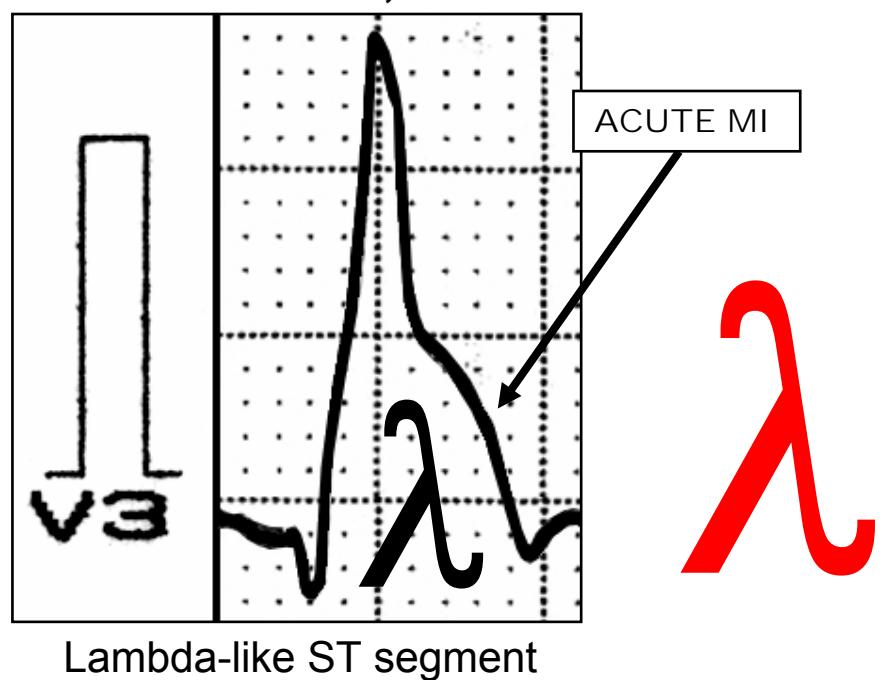
In the figure extracted from the original book by Rosenbaum (2), we believe the LSF originates in the LPF (TYPE III). Rosenbaum called this "false tendons of the LPF".

1. Rizzon P, Rossi L, Baissus C, Demoulin JC, Di Biase M. Left posterior hemiblock in acute myocardial infarction. Br Heart J. 1975 Jul;37:711-720
2. Rosenbaum MB, Elizari MV, Lazzari JO. Los Hemibloqueos. Editorial Paidos. Buenos Aires, 1967

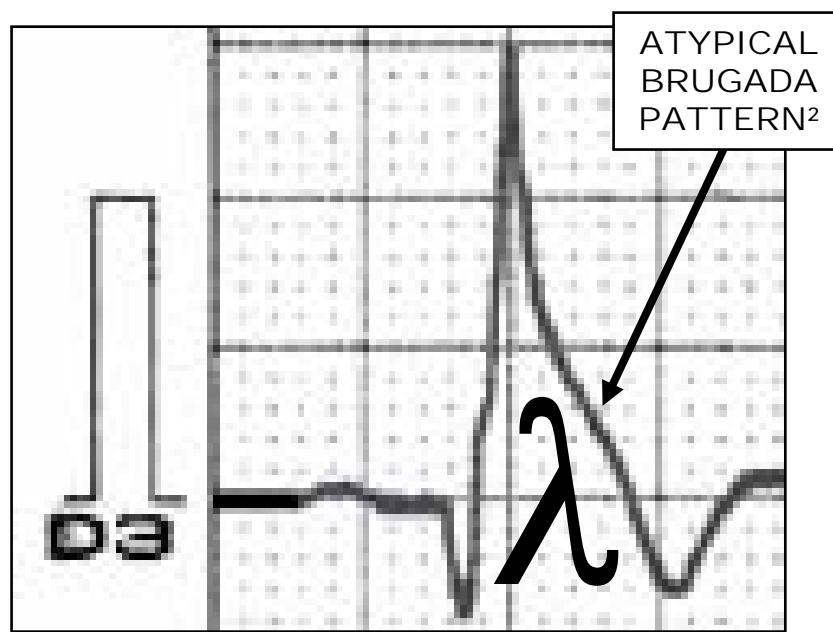
In reference to repolarization pattern, clearly the "Gussak lambda-like wave" is observed in V<sub>3</sub> on second ECG. Drs. Ihor Gussak, Bjerregaard Preben and John Kostis(1) described this repolarization ECG wave pattern based in a case report presented for us (2004) in a young Thailand man patient without structural heart disease and atypical Brugada ECG pattern in inferior leads(2).

In 2008 Dr Priot Kukla et al.(3) from Poland reported tree cases of Lambda-like ST segment elevation during acute myocardial infarction. This ECG pattern resembles the ST segment elevation shape in the type 1C Brugada syndrome. The authors concluded that the 'lambda-like' ST segment elevation in AMI may identify patients with increased risk of VF or SCD.

### THE PRESENT CASE, SECOND ECG



YOUNG THAILAND MAN PATIENT WITHOUT  
STRUCTURAL HEART DISEASE



1. Gussak, I; Bjerregaard, P; Kostis, J | Electrocardiographic "Lambda" wave and primary idiopathic cardiac asystole: a new clinical syndrome? *Journal of Electrocardiology*, Volume 37, Issue 2, Pages 105-107.
2. Riera AR, Ferreira C, Schapachnik E, Sanches PC, Moffa PJ. Brugada syndrome with atypical ECG: downsloping ST-segment elevation in inferior leads. *J Electrocardiol*. 2004 Apr;37:101-104.
3. Kukla P, Jastrzebski M, Sacha J, Bryniarski L. Lambda-like ST segment elevation in acute myocardial infarction - a new risk marker for ventricular fibrillation? Three case reports. *Kardiol Pol*. 2008 Aug;66:873-877.

**En este segundo trazado observamos una severa complicación precóz del IMA: la aparición de un disturbio de conducción intraventricular**

**Bloqueo completo de la rama derecha( BCRD)**

**Bloqueo fascicular póstero-inferior( BFPI)de la rama izquierda**

**Bloqueo fascicular septal de la rama izquierda.**

**Porque bloqueo completo de la rama derecha?**

**Porque bloqueo fascicular postero-inferior?**

**Porque bloqueo fascicular medial o medio-septal?**

**Respuesta:**

Criterios de bloqueo completo de la rama derecha: duración del QRS  $\geq 120$ ms comando sinusal , patrón qR en precordiales derechas ( BCRD+ IM anterior), onda S final ancha en I, aVL y V6.

Criterios de bloqueo fascicular póstero-inferior: eje del QRS +125° en obeso centripeto de baja estatura (**Peso:** 106 Kg **Altura:** 1,68 m), patrón rS en I y aVL, patrón qR en III, aVF y II, RIII>RII, muesca en la rampa descendente de la R en III.

Criterios de bloqueo fascicular medial o medio-septal: onda q embrionaria de V1 a V3, ausencia de onda q inicial en las precordiales izquierdas V5, V6 y en I (por ausencia del vector septal 1AM), patrón qR o onda R monofásica en V2-V3, voltaje de la R de V1  $\geq 5$  mm, onda R puntiaguda en V2-V3, onda R con la porción final ancha y aumentando de voltaje en las derivaciones intermedias con disminución en V5 a V6.

En referencia al patrón de repolarización claramente se observa la onda lamda de Gussak ostensible en V3. Los Doctores Ihor Gussak, Bjerregaard Preben y John Kostis(1) describieron esta onda del ECG basados en un caso presentado por nosotros en 2004 en un joben asiático Tailandés sin cardiopatía estructural y patrón de Brugada atípico(2).

En 2008 el Dr Priot Kukla y col(3) de Polonia reportaron tres casos de onda Lamda Like durante la fase aguda del infarto de miocardio. Este patrón electrocardiográfico es semejante al deBrugada tipo 1C. Los autores concluyen que esta onda lamda like puede identificar pacientes con riesgo aumentado de FV o MCS.

Vea el dibujo en la diapositiva 32 de la versión inglesa.

1. Gussak, I; Bjerregaard, P; Kostis, J | Electrocardiographic “Lambda” wave and primary idiopathic cardiac asystole: a new clinical syndrome? *Journal of Electrocardiology*, Volume 37, Issue 2, Pages 105-107.
2. Riera AR, Ferreira C, Schapachnik E, Sanches PC, Moffa PJ. Brugada syndrome with atypical ECG: downsloping ST-segment elevation in inferior leads. *J Electrocardiol*. 2004 Apr;37:101-104.
3. Kukla P, Jastrzebski M, Sacha J, Bryniarski L. Lambda-like ST segment elevation in acute myocardial infarction - a new risk marker for ventricular fibrillation? Three case reports. *Kardiol Pol*. 2008 Aug;66:873-7.

We have a sistolic murmur in apex irradiated to axila but the patient has not Cardiogenic Shock. His BP is 150/100mm Hg. HR 110bpm B3 with gallop cadence, B4 present. Holosystolic++/+++ murmur in apex irradiated to left axila. Rales bilateral one third lower bases. We are in Killip class 2 (HF, Rales <50% lungs, S3 and venous hypertension)

**Which are the possible causes of post infarction Mitral insufficiency? Answer:**

1. Non-Papillary Muscle Rupture causes (non-PMR): Global LV distortion, LV dilatation, "sphericalization of the LV", regional LV distortion, regional dilatation, regional systolic dysfunction. These situations occurs in at least 10% to 20% of AMI. The degree of mitral insufficiency is proportional to the degree of incomplete mitral leaflet closure.
2. Papillary Muscle Rupture (PMR): this picture is very severe with 50% o mortality within the first 24hours and a further 30% mortality during the first 2 weeks. Additionally, most PMR occur writhing a 2 to 7 days period after AMI. Holosystolic murmur is not characteristic of PMR. The systolic murmur of mitral insufficiency is commonly atypical: shorter, softer, sometimes absent.

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Nosotros tenemos un soplo sistolico en la punta irradiado a la axila pero el paciente no esta en shock cardiogénico. Su presión arterial es 150/100mm Hg y su FC 110lpm con tercer ruido con cadencia de galope y quarto ruido presente. Soplo sistolico ++/+++ en la punta irradiado a la axila izquierda. Estertores crepitantes apenas hasta tercio inferior de las bases lo que nos dice que estamos apenas en una clase Killip 2.

Cuales son las posibles causas de insuficiencia mitral post-infarto? Respuesta:

1. Insuficiencia sin ruptura del musculo papilar: esta puede ser consecuencia de una distorsión global del VI, de una dilatación del VI, de una esferización del VI o de una distorsión regional no global del VI o una dilatación regional del VI. Estos hechos se observan em por lo menos 10 a 20% de los IMA. El grado de insuficiencia mitral es proporcional al grado de cierre incompleto del folleto mitral.
2. Con ruptur del musculo papilar: es un cuadro severo con 50% de mortalidade en 24h y 30% en las 2 primera semanas, ocurre en 2 a 7 dias despues del IAM. Por otra parte el soplo no es characteristicamente holosistolico, es corto, suave o ausente.

# ACUTE MITRAL REGURGITATION REGURGITACIÓN MITRAL AGUDA

Most common with an inferobasal infarction and may be due to ischaemia, necrosis, rupture of the papillary muscle, global or regional deformity of LV. **Mas frequente en el infarto infero-basal y puede ser dado por isquemia, necrosis, ruptura del musculo papilar o distorsión global o regional del VI.** Our patient had mitral insufficiency before this event. **Nuestro paciente tenia insuficiencia mitral antes de este evento.**

Most mitral regurgitation following infarction is transient and asymptomatic. **La mayoria de las regurgitaciones post-infarto son transitorias y asimtomaticas.**

Rupture of papillary muscle or chordae tendinae causes severe mitral regurgitation within the first week after infarction. **La ruptura del musculo papilar o de las cuerdas tendineas causa regurgitación severa ya en la primera semana.**

Fibrinolytic agents decrease the incidence of rupture. **Los agentes fibrinoliticos disminuyen la incidencia de ruptura.**

It is often accompanied by a pansystolic murmur, but the murmur may be inaudible if left atrial pressure rises sharply. **Frequentemente se acompañan de soplo holo-sistólico.**

Holosystolic murmur is not characteristic of Papillary Muscle Rupture. The systolic murmur of mitral insufficiency is commonly atypical: shorter, softer, sometimes absent. **Por otra parte el soplo no es characteristicamente holosistolico, es corto, suave o ausente.**

Echocardiogram is required to confirm the diagnosis, especially to differentiate from rupture of the interventricular septum, and to assess severity. **Es necesario un ECO para confirmar el diagnostico y diferenciarlo de ruptura septal asi como para determinar su severidad.**

The management is acute surgical repair with or without revascularisation. **El manejo es reparo quirúrgico con o sin revascularización.**

# Complications of Acute Myocardial Infarction/ Complicaciones de Infarto del Miocardio agudo

## Early complications/ Complicaciones precoces

Ischemic Angina *Isquemia angina*

Early Postinfarction Aneurysm ( $\leq 48\text{h}$ ) *Aneurisma precóz post-infarto.*

Reinfarction/*Reinfarto*

infarct extension *Extensión del infarto*

Failure of reperfusion *Falla de reperfusión*

Mechanical complications *Complicaciones mecánicas:* Ventricular Septal Rupture **ruptura del septo** acute and subacute ventricular free wall rupture **ruptura de la pared libre aguda o subaguda**, Papillary Muscle Rupture or dysfunction with acute Mitral Regurgitation **Ruptura del músculo papilar o disfunción com regurgitación mitral aguda**, LV failure without cardiogenic shock **insuficiencia cardíaca con o sin shock cardiogénico**, dynamic left ventricular outflow tract obstruction **obstrucción dinámica en el tracto de salida del VI**, and right ventricular failure **insuficiencia cardiaca derecha**.

Cardiogenic shock/ *shock cardiogénico*

Atrial or ventricular arrhythmias *Arritmias auriculares o ventriculares*  
intraventricular dromotropic disturbances. *Disturbios dromótropos intraventriculares.*

Sinus or AV node dysfunction *Disfunción del Nódulo SA/ o del Nódulo AV*

Inflammatory Pericarditis *Pericarditis inflamatória.*

# Late complications/ Complicaciones tardías

1. Deep vein thrombosis/ **Trombosis venosa profunda**
2. Postinfarction Intracavitory Thrombi/ **Formación de trombo intracavitário post-infarto**
3. Acute Pulmonary embolism/ **Embolia Pulmonar Aguda**
4. Embolic Central nervous system/ **Embolia en el SNC**
5. Left (Chronic) postinfarction ventricular aneurysm/ **Aneurisma del VI**
6. Others types of postinfarction myocardial dysfunction: **Otros tipos de disfunción post-infarto:**
  - Myocardial stunning **Miocardio aturdido**
  - Myocardial hibernation **Miocardio en hibernación**
7. False Aneurysms of the LV/ **Falso aneurisma del VI**
8. Incomplete Rupture: Intramyocardial Hematoma, Myocardial Dissection, and Subepicardial Hematoma/ **Ruptura incompleta hematoma intraaiocárdico, disección miocárdica y hematoma subepicárdico.**
9. Dressler's syndrome/ **Sindrome de Dressler**
10. Postinfarction Pericardial Taponade/ **Taponaje pericárdico póst-infarto.**
11. Depression/ **Depresión**

## 1. Failure of reperfusion Falha na reperfusão

Failure of reperfusion is less likely with the availability of primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI ) centers.

Reperfusion should reduce ST elevation to less than 50% within one hour.

Persisting ischemia is increasingly regarded as an indication for percutaneous angioplasty.

Reinfarction occurs in 5-30% of patients after fibrinolytic therapy. It is more common in patients with diabetes or history of previous myocardial infarction.

Recurrent infarction (infarction in a different artery as our case) within 48 hours may occur in up to 40% of patients and can be difficult to diagnose.

Myocardial creatine kinase (CK-MB) is more useful than troponins for tracking infarct extension or reinfarction because of its shorter half life. Some laboratories do not perform CK-MB assays so need to check with local laboratory. Diagnosis can be made by echocardiography or nuclear imaging. Management is by angiography followed by coronary revascularization.

O fracasso de reperfusão é menos provável com o procedimento percutâneo primário (PCI). Uma reperfusão bem sucedida deve reduzir o supradesnívelamento do ST para menos que 50% dentro da primeira hora. Persistindo isquemia está crescentemente considerado como uma indicação para PCI. Reinfarto acontece em 5-30% dos casos com a terapia fibrinolítica. É mais comum em pacientes diabéticos ou com história de prévio IM. Novo infarto (infarto em uma artéria diferente, como este caso) dentro de 48 horas pode acontecer em até 40% de pacientes e poder ser difícil de diagnosticar.

A CPKMB é mais útil que a troponina para avaliar a extensão do enfarte e para o acompanhamento do reinfarto por causa de sua menor meia vida. Alguns laboratórios não dosam CPKMB e precisa conferir. O diagnóstico pode ser feito por ECO ou empregando a medicina nuclear. O manuseio deve ser guiado pela agiografia seguido por coronário revascularização.

## **Arrhythmias**

Arrhythmias may be caused by infarction, reperfusion, toxic metabolites, irritable myocardium, metabolic (especially potassium or magnesium imbalance).

Some patients exhibit reperfusion arrhythmias (e.g. ventricular ectopics, ventricular tachycardia or idioventricular rhythm) which are usually benign and do not require therapy. However ventricular fibrillation may also occur. Persistent tachycardias may lead to further ischemia.

**Intraventricular conduction disturbances are dangerous because frequently evolve to total AV block.** Anti-arrhythmic agents are negatively inotropic and may encourage arrhythmias in acute coronary ischemia. Minor arrhythmias should not be treated. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation should be performed in accordance with the Resuscitation Council guidelines.<sup>1</sup>

**Asystole:** Patients with cardiac arrest secondary to asystole or pulseless electrical activity should receive intravenous adrenaline.<sup>2</sup> Patients with pulseless electrical activity should also receive atropine.

**Arritmias** Podem ser causadas por infarto, reperfusão, metabolitos tóxicos, miocárdio irritável e especialmente por alterações na taxa de potássio ou magnésio. Alguns pacientes exibem arritmias de reperfusão como ritmo idioventricular acelerado, PVCs ou TV que são normalmente benignos e não exigem terapia. Porém VF pode também acontecer.

As taquicardias persistentes podem conduzir a isquemia.

Distúrbios intraventriculares de condução são muito perigosos porque podem levar a bloqueio AV completo. Os agentes antiarrítmicos com propriedades inotrópicas negativas podem desencadear arritmias em SCA. Arritmias secundárias não devem ser tratadas. A ressuscitação cardiopulmonar deve ser realizada conforme as diretrizes de Conselho de Ressuscitação.<sup>1</sup> **Asistole:** Os pacientes com parada cardíaca secundária para assistolia ou ausência de pulso com atividade elétrica devem receber adrenalina intravenosa.<sup>2</sup> Pacientes sem pulso atividade e atividade elétrica também devem receber atropina.

1. Resuscitation Council; Resuscitation Guidelines (2005).

2. Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN); Cardiac arrhythmias in coronary heart disease. February 2007.

# Ventricular arrhythmias Arritmias Ventriculares

- Defibrillation should be administered for patients with VF or pulseless VT. Intravenous adrenaline or epinephrine should be used for patients with refractory VT or VF.
- Intravenous amiodarone should be given for refractory VT or VF.
- Intravenous amiodarone, or beta-blockers may be used for patients with haemodynamically stable VT.
- Patients with polymorphic VT should be treated with intravenous magnesium (consider giving magnesium for all patients with arrhythmias following MI).
- Patients who have monomorphic VT following an AMI or VF more than 48 hours after infarction are at increased risk and should be considered for urgent revascularization and insertion of a ICD<sup>1</sup>.

- 
- Desfibrilación deveria ser aplicada en pacientes con FV o VT sin pulso.
  - Adrenalina ou epinefrina EV deveria usarse en pacientes com TV refractária o FV.
  - Amiodarona EV ou beta-bloqueadores pueden usarse en pacientes en TV hemodinamicamente estables.
  - Pacientes con TV polimorfica deveriam ser tratados con magnésio EV. Esta sal deveria ser dada en todo paciente post-IMA con arritmias.
  - Pacientes con TVM post-IMA o FV despues de 48h tienen riesgo aumentado y deveriam ser considerados para revascularización de urgencia o CDI.

1. Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN); Cardiac arrhythmias in coronary heart disease. February 2007.

# Bradycardia, Sinoatrial dysfunction or heart block

## Bradycardia, disfunción SA o bloqueo cardiaco.

- Sinus bradycardia may be due to drugs, ischemia or a vagal response. Bradycardia sinusal puede ser ocasionada por drogas, isquemia o vagotonia. Atropine should be used for patients with symptomatic bradycardia. Atropina esta indicada para pacientes con bradicardia sintomatica. Temporary transcutaneous pacing should be initiated for patients not responding to atropine. Marcapaso temporal es una medida provisoria hasta que un metodo definitivo pueda ser empleado. Temporary transcutaneous pacing is very painful and may need to use benzodiazepines to sedate the patient. Marcapaso temporal transcutaneo puede ser muy doloroso y puede necesitarse de benzodiazepinas para sedar al paciente. If temporary transcutaneous pacing and atropine are ineffective, consider adrenaline (but adrenaline may worsen ischaemia), dopamine or isoprenaline infusions. Si el marcapaso temporal y la atropina son ineficaces hay que considerar el uso de adrenalina, dopamina o isoprenalina con cuidado porque pueden peorar la isquemia. Transcutaneous pacing should be followed by a transvenous pacing if bradycardia persists. El marcapaso temporal transcutáneo debería ser seguido por un transvenoso si la bradicardia persiste. Heart block and conduction abnormalities occur more commonly with an inferior infarction and **are more ominous when they occur after anterior infarction.** (The present case). Bloqueo y disturbios dromotropos son más comunes en infartos inferiores, pero más graves cuando secundarios a infartos anteriores. Heart block is often transient but should be treated with temporary pacing when cardiac output is compromised. Bloqueo cardiaco es a menudo transitorio, pero debería ser tratado con MP temporal si hay compromiso del débito cardiaco. Sinus tachycardia may be due to pain, anxiety, drugs or HF. Taquicardia sinusal puede ser consecuencia de dolor, ansiedad, drogas o IC. AF and other atrial tachycardias may also occur. FA y otras taquiarritimias pueden ocurrir.

# Incidence of HF in AMI/ Incidencia de IC en IMA

In AMI, the presence and severity of HF at the time of initial presentation have been formally categorized by the Killip classification. Although well studied in STEAMI, the prognostic importance of Killip classification in N-STEACS is not well established. Killip classification is a powerful independent predictor of all-cause mortality in patients with N-STEACS. Age, Killip classification, heart rate, systolic blood pressure, and ST depression should receive particular attention in the initial assessment of these patients(1).

En el IAM la presencia y severidad de la IC en el momento de la presentación inicial han sido formalmente determinadas con la clasificación Killip. A pesar de bien estudiada la importancia pronóstica de la clasificación Killip en los infartos sin elevación del ST no esta bien establecida.

La edad, la clasificación Killip, la FC, la presión sistólica, y el infradesnivel del ST deverian tener especial atención en la evaluación inicial de los pacientes.

1. Khot UN, Jia G, Moliterno DJ, Lincoff AM, Khot MB, Harrington RA, Topol EJ. Prognostic importance of physical examination for heart failure in non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes: the enduring value of Killip classification. *JAMA*. 2003 Oct 22;290:2174-2181.

# Killip Classification of Heart Failure/ Clasificación de Killip de Insuficiencia Cardiaca

Class <b>Clase</b>	Subclass <b>Subclase</b>	Characteristic <b>Característica</b>	Mortality(1967) <b>Mortalidad</b>
I	A	No HF/No rales or S3 <b>No IC/ Sin rales o S3</b>	6%
II	B	HF, Rales <50% lungs, S3 and venous hypertension	17%
III	C	Severe HF, Frank Pulmonary edema, rales >50% lungs <b>Severa IC, franco edema pulmonar, rales &gt;50% de los pulmones</b>	38%
IV	D	Cardiogenic Shock/ <b>Shock cardiogénico</b>	81%

1. Killip T 3rd, Kimball JT. Treatment of myocardial infarction in a coronary care unit. A two year experience with 250 patients. Am J Cardiol. 1967 Oct;20:457-464.

# LV dysfunction and HF/ Disfunción del VI y IC

Pulmonary edema is common following a AMI. Overt CF following a MI is a poor prognostic feature. Edema pulmonar es frecuente después de un IMA. Una IC declarada siguiendo a un IMA tiene pronóstico sombrío. The Killip classification is one method used to assess the severity of CHF following a MI:1. La clasificación Killip es un método usado para establecer la severidad de una ICC póst IMA. CF usually responds well to oxygen, diuretics and ACE inhibitors (intravenous GTN if LVF). La insuficiencia cardiaca usualmente responde bien a oxigenoterapia, diuréticos, e inhibidores de la ECA (infusión de trinitrato de glicerina si ha fallo de VI). Measurement of pulmonary wedge pressure by Swan-Ganz catheterisation in ITU; intravenous positive inotropes may be required. La medida de presión de cuña con cateter de Swan-Ganz en la UTI con infusión de drogas inotrópicas positivas puede ser necesaria. Patients who have a LVEF ≤ 0.4 and either diabetes or clinical signs of HF should receive eplerenone (an aldosterone antagonist) unless contraindicated by renal impairment or hyperkalaemia (LV function should be assessed in all patients with AMI during the initial hospital admission).1 Pacientes con FE ≤ 40% y cualquier diabetes o signos clínicos de IC deberían recibir eplerenona (un antagonista de la aldosterona) amén de que esté contraindicado por falla renal o hipercalemia. Spironolactone can be used instead of eplerenone; spironolactone is cheaper but has many more potential adverse effects than eplerenone. Espironolactona puede ser usada en lugar de eplerenona por ser más barata pero tiene mucho más efectos colaterales que eplerenona.

The severity of the HF depends on the extent of the MI and the presence of any other complications, e.g. acute mitral regurgitation. La severidad de la IC depende de la extensión de IM y de la presencia de cualquier complicación como por ejemplo insuficiencia mitral aguda.

Treatment with ACE inhibitors (or angiotensin receptor antagonists) and beta-blockers improves both short-term and long-term prognosis. El tratamiento con los inhibidores de la ECA o con antagonistas de la angiotensina y beta-bloqueadores mejora el pronóstico a corto y largo plazo.

1. Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN); Cardiac arrhythmias in coronary heart disease. February 2007.
2. Khot UN, Jia G, Moliterno DJ, et al; Prognostic importance of physical examination for heart failure in non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes: the enduring value of Killip classification. JAMA. 2003 Oct 22;290(16):2174-81

Forrester and colleagues(1;2) classified patients by their hemodynamic profile with a pulmonary artery catheter using Pulmonary Capillary Wedge Pressure (PCWP) and cardiac index. They reported a 50% mortality rate in the most compromised subset (PCWP more than 18 mm Hg; cardiac index less than 2.2 L/min/m<sup>2</sup>). Results of the GUSTO-I trial have indicated that 7-8% of patients develop cardiogenic shock clinically. Fibrinolysis did not materially affect mortality, which remains high at 58%(3;4)

## Forester Classification of HF

Class	Hemodynamic Subsets			Clinical Subset		
	PCWP	Cardiac Index	Mortality	Mortality	PCWP	CI
I	<18	>2.2	3%	11%	12	2.7
II Pulmonary congestion	>18	>2.2	9%	11%	23	2.3
III Peripheral hypoperfusion	<18	<2.2	23%	18%	12	1.9
IV Pulmonary congestion and peripheral hypoperfusion	>18	<2.2	51%	60%	27	1.6

1. Medical therapy of acute myocardial infarction by application of hemodynamic subsets (second of two parts). N Engl J Med. 295: 1976; 1404-1413.
2. Medical therapy of acute myocardial infarction by application of hemodynamic subsets (first of two parts). N Engl J Med. 295: 1976; 1356-1362.
3. Contemporary reperfusion therapy for cardiogenic shock: The GUSTO-I trial experience. The GUSTO-I Investigators. Global Utilization of Streptokinase and Tissue Plasminogen Activator for Occluded Coronary Arteries. J Am Coll Cardiol. 26: 1995; 668-674.
4. Lessons we have learned from the GUSTO trial. Global Utilization of Streptokinase and Tissue Plasminogen Activator for Occluded Arteries. J Am Coll Cardiol. 25: 1995; 10S-17S

# Independent Predictors of Ventricular Septal Rupture Occurrence

## Predictores Independientes de Ruptura Septal

1. Older age Edad avanzada
2. Female gender Gênero femenino
3. Nonsmoker No fumadores (Una ventaja de fumar!)
4. Anterior infarct Infarto Anterior
5. Worse Killip class on admission Clase Killip avanzada en la admisión
6. Increasing heart rate on admission Taquicardia en la admisión
7. Left Posterior Fascicular Block: Rokey et al. present two cases of inferior wall MI, complicated by rupture of the inferior septum, resulting in LSFB. The development of LSFB complicating MI may, therefore, serve to alert to the possible underlying septal rupture<sup>1</sup>. Bloqueo Fascicular Postero-Inferior: Rokey y col. Presentaram 2 casos de infarto diafragmático complicados con ruptura inferior del septo intraventricular associado a BFPI El aparecimiento de este disturbido dromotropo tiene que ser un alerta de ruptura septal subyacente<sup>1</sup>.

1. Rokey R, Chahine RA. Isolated left posterior fascicular block associated with acquired ventricular septal defect. Clin Cardiol. 1984 Jun;7:364-369.

COLLEAGUES OPINIONS  
OPINIONES DE LOS COLEGAS

Querido amigo Profesor Andrés

Tratare de analizar este ECG

El primer registro se realizó precozmente, en la etapa de pre-infarto, e indica obstrucción completa de la arteria descente anterior distal a la primera diagonal, (aVL y I sin elevación del segmento ST-T y sin depresión del ST III ).

La cara anterolateral no esta protegida ya que la elevación del segmento ST-T se extiende hasta V5 ( sugeriendo que la segunda marginal es muy pequeña e irriga una pequeña parte de la cara lateral expresado en V6 ST isoeléctrico.)

La falta de elevacion de ST en V<sub>1</sub>, indica que el septo derecho esta protegido por la arteria conal y también una parte del septo superior ( porque en las isquemias súbitas de la LAD, el mayor grado de isquemia se observa en V2 -V3.)

El mayor grado de isquemia está localizado en el septum medio, (V3) en el septum inferior, (V4 ) y en el ápex (V5).

El segundo ECG muestra una complicación grave de la reperfusión generalmente ocasionada trombólisis medicamentosa: La aparición del bloqueo completo de la rama derecha asociado al patrón de bloqueo fascicular póstero-inferior-like indicando obstrucción espasmolíca generalizada de la microcirculación por lisis de plaquetas que descargan masivamente serotoninas y prostaglandina beta, que generalmente son vasodilatadoras pero en este caso por deficiencia del "Endothelium-Derived Relaxing Factor" (EDRF) por la isquemia se convierten en vasoconstrictoras.

Estos casos tiene a repetirse y el tratamiento indicado es la nitroglicerina endovenosa.

En caso de persistencia del cuadro dromotropo indica una diseminación de microtrombos que ocluyeron toda la microcirculación y consecuentemente el pronóstico es severísimo

Un fraternal abrazo

Samuel Sclarovsky

Dear friend Professor Andres; I would like to discuss the first ECG recorded at 23:30 This ECG shows a typical ECG in the stage of pre-infarction , indicating that the LAD is complete obstruction, characterized by still no Q wave with ST-T elevation , This stage indicate that if the patient is treated invasive or by drugs in the first minute, no infarction will be developed . in the ischemic area

The ECG, in this stage ,is able to provide valuable ,coronary anatomy data, as well pathophysiology information

Coronary anatomy Culprit artery LAD Level of obstruction distal to first marginal No signs of ischemia in aVL, I and acute remodeling in III 4 leads in precordial are involved from V2 - V5 This pattern indicate that the anteroseptal and anteroapical are supplied by the LAD the anteroapical wall have overlapping circulation , from the LAD and marginal 2 from CX. if the marginal is well developed and without obstruction ,the LAD sudden obstruction will be expressed only in V2 ,V3 , but if the contrary the marginal 2 is under developed or obstructed then the sudden obstruction of LAD , is expressed in almost all leads precordial

In this discussed ECG the only lead than is not involved in the process is V6 . V1 expresses the changes occurring in the right septum As is known that this area has an overlapping circulation, is supply by the conal artery, first branch of the RCA or first right marginal and also from the septal arteries from the LAD In this case is , most probably , that the conal artery protect the right septum. In most cases of sudden LAD obstruction the maximal ST-T elevation are seen in V2 -V3 In this particular case, is probably that the upper part of the septum is also semiprotected , because V2 shows ST-T elevation without deforming the terminal S vector

The grade 3 of ischemia , deformation of the last vector , indicating an unprotected anterior wall , This is most probably that the right coronary is not well developed

The ECG recorded at 1 PM .shows a pattern suggesting a complication of at fibrinolitic treatment

The are 2 possibilities

1) Due to the thrombolytic drugs the plaques release a big amount of serotonin and beta prostaglandin. These molecules have a vasodilator effect in the coronaries. This effect is done via endothelial relaxing factors, but in severe ischemia, a down regulation of endothelial relaxing factors occurs. In this situation the serotonin and beta prostaglandin induces vasoconstriction in almost all microcirculation.

The appropriate treatment in these cases is the intravenous nitroglycerin infusion. This scenario is benign, with a tendency to repeat this episode, but about 1 hour the events disappear.

2) The second scenario is a microembolism spread in the microcirculation. In this case the prognosis is very severe.

The CRBBB and the posterior hemi-block like pattern indicate that the RCA is also affected. The right axis deviation with ST-T elevation in III and aVF indicate a severe depression of connexin 43 in the inferior wall by the acute ischemia.

My best regard

Samuel Sclarovsky

Dearest Prof. Andrés Pérez Riera and all

Thank you for this interesting case.

I will share you with my limited experience. The patient has acute extensive anterior STEMI. His first ECG showed also small QS in the inferior leads which indicate that his remote MI was inferior.

Physical exam suggest a patient with Killip class III - IV.

The acute Mitral Regurgitation murmur is expected in this patient because his LAD will supply also the inferior surface of the heart. This is well seen in the second ECG which showed ST elevation in III and aVF. The MR due to posterior papillary muscle dysfunction.

Regarding the electrical abnormalities seen in the second ECG are complex. He has CRBBB and Left posterior fascicular block. This is indication of extensive damage and the patient may develop Complete AVB and then he may become class I indication for permanent pacing.

This patient is at high risk for cardiogenic shock and Complete AV Block. I will recommend emergent cardiac cath and primary Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). The Intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) is indicated in this setting despite no well randomized trials about this issue. Bedside temporary pacing patches are inevitable.

I am looking forward to learn from you.

Raed Abu Sham'a, M.D  
Jerusalem/ Palestine

Obrigado por este caso interessante.

Eu compartilharei com os senhores a minha experiência limitada. O paciente tem STEMI agudo anterior extenso.

O primeiro ECG mostra um QS pequeno na parede inferior indicativo que seu infarto antigo era da parede inferior inferior.

O exame físico sugere um paciente com classe III - IV Killip.

O sopro de regurgitação mitral aguda é esperado nestes pacientes porque a artéria descendente anterior fornece irrigação também à superfície inferior do coração.

Isto está bem visto no segundo ECG que mostra elevação do segmento ST em III e aVF

O sopro pode ser devido a comprometimento do músculo papilar posterior da válvula mitral.

Com respeito às anormalidades elétricas vistas no segundo ECG podemos dizer que elas são complexas. Se reconhece um Bloqueio completo de Ramo direito associado a bloqueio fascicular posteroinferior. Isto é indicativo de dano extenso pelo que o paciente poderá desenvolver bloqueio AV completo. Neste caso, tornara-se classe I para implante permanente de marcapasso.

Este paciente está em alto risco de desenvolver choque cardiogênico e bloqueio AV completo.

Recomendaria cateterismo de emergência e intervenção percutânea primária. O balão intra-aórtico por contrapulsação está indicado apesar de não existir nenhum teste randomizados sobre este assunto. O marcapasso temporário é inevitável.

Estou esperando ansiosamente aprender do senhor.

Raed Abu Sham'a, M.D  
Jerusalem/ Palestine

Bueno vamos a intentar, igual alguna sorpresa debe tener el caso asi que con arriesgar no se pierde nada

1er ECG: Taquicardia Sinusal de 110 a 115 lat x' con eje en +60° PQ 0,18" QRS:0,08" que presenta una onda q en DII y DIII (no puedo ver en ese ECG aVF) si bien el paciente es obeso la onda tiene 0,04" de duración por lo que puede significar un area electrica inactiva de cara inferior que quizas explique una de las complicaciones del proximo ECG. Onda de lesión en cara anterior de V2 a V5 no puedo ver V6 con presencia de onda q en V4 y V5. Sobrecarga de AI.

Conclusión: Taquicardia Sinusal con infarto anterior en evolución y probable infarto previo de cara inferior.

2do ECG: Taquicardia Sinusal de 110x' eje +120 -130° PQ: 0,16" QRS: 0,14" con qR y R mellada (muesca en DII,DIII y aVF) y qR de V1 a V5 persistiendo onda de lesión y negativización de onda T

Conclusión: Infarto anterior en evolución complicado con BCRD y BDPII

Criterios de BCRD en asociación con necrosis anterior: Duración del complejo +de 0,12" con presencia de qR en precordiales derechas y S empastada en V6,DI y aVL, qR en aVR componente de R >0,04"

Criterios de BDPII: cambio de eje respecto al previo en + 120° con R de DIII>DII y melladura en las porciones mediofinales de la R en DII, DIII y aVF con onda q previa y probable deflexión intrinsecoide de aVF aumentada

Imagino que tiene una lesión proximal de arteria descendente anterior con infarto previo inferior y por eso la aparición de el BDPII

Paciente con alto riesgo de MS por asociación de Infarto anterior con BCRD

Atentamente

Ignacio Retamal

**Saludos a Todos:** Luego de ver la HC/EX y revisar y revisar, encuentro estos dos artículos muy útiles (de los que copio algo más abajo), a la vez que el cap.11 (patrón electrocardiográfico de isquemia, lesión y necrosis) del Libro electrocardiografía Básica 2007 (que fue traducido al portugués por el respetado Dr. Andrés R. Pérez R.) del prestigioso Dr. Prof. Antoni Bayés de Luna (quien está en el Foro y ojalá nos brindara su experta opinión): MIGUEL A. FARAH\*, JUAN MANUEL PEREIRA Infarto agudo de miocardio: factores relacionados con la falta de resolución del segmento ST luego de una angioplastia primaria angiográficamente exitosa Rev Fed Arg Cardiol 2008; 37: 154-158

Luego de la terapia de reperfusión, la falta de resolución del segmento ST se relaciona con peor pronóstico y mayor mortalidad. El objetivo fue detectar predictores clínicos y angiográficos de la falta de resolución del segmento ST luego de una angioplastia primaria exitosa. Sobre un total de 150 casos consecutivos de IMA con supradesnivel del ST tratados con angioplastia primaria, se analizaron las variables clínicas y angiográficas en 133 casos con éxito primario. Se realizó el análisis univariado y multivariado de la población en estudio. *Resultados:* en el 29,3% de los casos no hubo resolución del segmento ST de al menos el 50%, inmediatamente después del procedimiento. La mortalidad fue significativamente mayor en este grupo: 25,6% versus 7,4% ( $p = 0,004$ ; RR 3,44; IC 1,41-8,39). La diabetes mellitus ( $p = 0,0005$ ; RR 2049; IC 1,53-4,06), la evolución de los síntomas superior a 6 horas ( $p = 0,009$ ; RR 2,06; IC 1,24-3,42), la no utilización de stents ( $p = 0,00004$ ; RR 3,22; IC 1,84-5,62) y el TIMI 0-I inicial ( $p = 0,03$ ; RR 2,59; IC 0,98-6,48) se relacionaron con la falta de resolución del segmento ST en el análisis univariado. En el multivariado, las tres primeras variables se mantuvieron firmemente relacionadas con esa falta de resolución. *Conclusión:* La diabetes mellitus, la evolución de los síntomas > 6 horas y la no utilización de stents fueron predictores de falta de resolución del segmento ST luego de una angioplastia primaria exitosa.

El objetivo del presente estudio fue detectar variables clínicas y angiográficas que se relacionen con la falta de resolución del segmento ST luego de una angioplastia primaria exitosa” Por lo que creo que el Tx más indicado para este paciente, luego del 2do ECG (¿se le practicó trombolisis o angioplastia primaria PCI (ATCp?) es la Cirugía de By pass coronario, y por ende la localización (electrocardiográfica) de la arteria comprometida previamente es de suma importancia.En las ESC Guidelines, 2006, Sobre el Manejo del IAM en pacientes que se presentan con persistente elevación del ST, hay un apartado para pacientes diabéticos (pag. 2928), donde mencionan que: a) Un 20% de todos los pacs con STEMI tienen diabetes, que se presentan con síntomas atípicos, y la falla cardíaca como complicación es común (el caso que nos ocupa); b) la trombolisis no debe ser evitada, aún en los casos con retinopatía (aunque no creo que sea el caso que nos ocupa) y que es menester el control de la glicemia con infusión de insulina y luego con dosis múltiples de insulina (tratando de mantener la glicemia en un rango de 90 a 140 mg/dl, esto es un punto a agregar al manejo de este paciente), disminuyen la mortalidad a largo plazo. Con relación a la regurgitación mitral, mencionan que es común y ocurre después de 2 a 7 días. La causa más frecuente de ruptura de m. papilar parcial o totalmente es un pequeño infarto en el m. papilar posteromedial en la distribución de la arteria CD o a. Cx. Y que la mayoría de los pacientes con regurgitación mitral aguda necesitan ser operados temprano por el probable deterioro súbito. Según la morfología ecográfica de los ECGs presentados y de acuerdo a todo lo anterior, creo (por ahora) que la arteria culpable (occlusión) es la Descendente anterior izq en su parte distal a D1 (primera diagonal), y para esto también utilicé un algoritmo del libro antes mencionado (pag. 114), y también la teoría del vector de lesión (que se dirige hacia las zonas lesionadas) con un dibujo muy claro en el que si combinamos el supradesnivel del ST en cara anterior (V1-V4) con supradesnivel de cara inferior (DII, DIII y aVF) también estaría señalada la oclusión distal de la DA larga. No sé si acerté, ya que a veces se presentan case report que son la excepción a la regla, pero aprendí unas cosas, otras las recordé, y sobre todo, me divertí en el proceso. Ahora, lo que falta es la verdad.

Que estén bien y hasta pronto, Ricardo Pizarro,

PD: “El dinero no lo es todo, pero como calma los nervios”, no recuerdo quien dijo esto. Pero también sirve para suscribirnos a un par de buenos Journals.